Cognitive Lifetime Drinking History (CLDH)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION

The CLDH assesses when respondents began drinking regularly, when their drinking patterns changed, and why. This information is used to define intervals over the lifetime during which their drinking patterns were relatively homogeneous. Drinking patterns are assessed for each such interval. Specific beverages consumed over the lifetime are ascertained, and drink size for each beverage is estimated. Quantity-frequency questions are asked for Fridays, Saturdays, Sundays, weekdays, and times when more than usual was consumed. Also assessed are the proportion of times when alcohol was consumed with meals, snacks, or without eating anything; frequency of intoxication; and the proportion of drinks from specific beverages. These data are used to derive a number of measures of lifetime drinking patterns.

TARGET POPULATION

☒ Adults

☐ Adolescents (over 16 years)

Groups for which this instrument might be especially helpful?

The CLDH is particularly useful when studying the influence of alcohol consumption on the natural history of chronic diseases, such as coronary heart disease or liver disease. It is also useful in studying the natural history of alcohol disorders.

ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES

Number of items: *Variable, depending on number of lifetime drinking intervals*

Number of subscales: *Not applicable*

Format(s): ☐ Pencil-and-paper self-administered

☐ Interview

☐ Observation

☐ Computer self-administered

☒ Other (describe) Computer-Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI)

Time required for administration: *In general populations, 12 minutes (SD = 7 minutes); in alcoholic populations, 20 minutes (SD = 12 minutes)*

Administered by: *Interviewer*

Training required for administration? ☒ yes ☐ no

Comments: *A manual describing the administration of the CLDH is available on request.*

SCORING

Time required to score/interpret:

Scored by: *Computer program*

Scoring key? ☐ yes ☐ no

Computerized scoring or interpretation available? ☒ yes ☐ no

Norms available? ☐ yes ☐ no

Instrument normed on subgroups? ☐ yes ☐ no

PSYCHOMETRICS

Have reliability studies been done? ☒ yes ☐ no

What measure(s) of reliability was used?

 ☒ Test-retest

 ☐ Split half

 ☐ Internal consistency

Have validity studies been done? ☐ yes ☒ no

What measures of validity have been derived?

 ☐ Content

 ☐ Criterion (predictive, concurrent, "postdictive")

 ☐ Construct

CLINICAL UTILITY OF INSTRUMENT

The clinical utility of the CLDH in predicting risk for coronary heart disease, lung cancer, and breast cancer is currently under investigation.

RESEARCH APPLICABILITY

It will be extremely useful in investigating prognosis and response to treatment for liver disease, especially liver disease related to hepatitis C infection. The results of such investigations will have clinical utility. Similarly, the ability to explore the relation of lifetime drinking trajectories and the factors that influence them will be useful in achieving a better understanding of the natural history of alcohol abuse and dependence, as well as related psychiatric disorders.

SOURCE, COST AND COPYRIGHT ISSUES

Copyright: ☐ yes ☒ no

Cost: *Not yet commercially available; limited availability by arrangement*

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Cost/Source of computerized scoring: *Scoring procedures have been worked out and thoroughly tested. Methods for making them more widely available are under development.*

SOURCE REFERENCE

Russell, M., Marshall, J.R., Trevisan, M., Freudenheim, J., Chan, A.W.K., Markovic, N., Vana, J.E. & Priore, R.L. (1997). Test-retest reliability of the Cognitive Lifetime Drinking History. *American Journal of Epidemiology, 146(11),* 975-981.

SUPPORTING REFERENCES

Russell, M., Peirce, R.S., Chan, A.W.K., Wieczorek, W.F., Moscato, B.S. & Nochajski, T.H. (2001) Factors influencing natural recovery from alcoholism: Follow-up of a community sample. *Substance Use & Misuse, 36(11),* 1421-1446.

McCann, S.E., Marshall, J.R., Trevisan, M., Russell, M., Muti, P., Markovic, N., Chan, A.W.K. & Freudenheim, J.L. (1999). Recent alcohol intake as estimated by the Health Habits and History Food Frequency Questionnaire, the Harvard Semiquantitative Food Frequency Questionnaire and a more detailed alcohol intake questionnaire. *American Journal of Epidemiology, 150(4),* 334-340.

McCann, S.E., Trevisan, M., Priore, R., Muti, P., Markovic, N., Russell, M., Chan, A.W.K. & Freudenheim, J.L. (1999). Comparability of nutrient estimation by three food frequency questionnaires for use in epidemiologic studies. *Nutrition and Cancer, 35(1),* 4-9.

Russell, M., Peirce, R. S., Vana, J.E., Nochajski, T.H., Carosella, A.M., Muti, P., Freudenheim, J. & Trevisan, M. (1998). Relations among alcohol consumption measures derived from the Cognitive Lifetime Drinking History. *Drug and Alcohol Review, 17(4),* 377-387.