

March 2022

Screening For Alcohol Use Disorder in High-Prevalence Demographics

High-prevalence demographics

The lifetime prevalence of AUD in the U.S. population is approximately 29.1%. However, only 19.8% of people with AUD receive treatment. Prevalence of AUD is high in white and Indigenous people, younger men (age < 65), unmarried people, and those with low incomes.¹

22.8 million people over the age of 12 reported having a substance use disorder (SUD) in 2019; AUD accounted for 63% of this population. An additional 12% presented with AUD and another SUD (excluding nicotine) according to the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH).²

AUD and COVID-19

Evidence suggests that alcohol consumption increased during the COVID-19 pandemic. One study found that 60% of respondents reported increased alcohol intake.³ In 2020, alcohol sales increased by 262% online and 21% in stores, which participants reported was due to increased stress, alcohol availability, and lockdown boredom.⁴ This increase was most substantial between March to April 2020. The study suggests those most affected by COVID-19 (job loss, friend loss, family loss, and isolation) may be more at risk of AUD.³

1 Recovery Research Institute, 2019

<https://www.recoveryanswers.org/addiction-101/epidemiology>

2 Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2020

[Results from the 2019 National Survey on Drug Use and Health](#)

3 Pollard, Tucker, and Green (2020) <https://doi.org/10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2020.22942>

4 The Nielsen Company (2020)

<https://www.nielsen.com/us/en/insights/article/2020/rebalancing-the-covid-19-effect-on-alcohol-sales>

<https://provider.healthybluenc.com>

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AUD co-occurring with mental health conditions

People with a variety of mental health conditions are at increased risk of developing an AUD or have an existing co-occurring AUD.¹ While the rates are higher for co-occurring disorders with mental health conditions, there is also a higher risk of greater severity and a worse prognosis for both the mental condition and AUD.

Trauma, including adverse childhood events (ACEs) and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), are often precursors for AUD.² Traumatic brain injuries (TBI) are also associated with AUD. Alcohol intoxication is one of the strongest predictors of a TBI. In addition, people with a TBI are more likely to abuse alcohol.³

In most co-occurring disorders, the mental health condition preceded the AUD. This indicates that people diagnosed with a mental health condition should be screened for AUD. Preventive work should begin at the onset of symptoms of a mental health condition.¹

What if I need assistance?

If you have difficulty connecting Healthy Blue patients with AUD to treatment, please contact Healthy Blue Provider Services at **844-594-5072**.

1 Glantz et al., (2020) <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.addbeh.2019.106128>

2 Brady and Back (2012) <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3860395>

3 Weil, Corrigan, and Karelina (2018) <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/31198656>



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