**Table 1.** Diagnostic criteria for AUD and other definitions of unhealthy alcohol use.

|  |
| --- |
| *AUD (DSM-5)* 2In the past year, have you\*:* Had times when you ended up drinking more, or longer than you intended?
* More than once wanted to cut down or stop drinking, or tried to, but couldn’t?
* Spent a lot of time drinking? Or being sick or getting over the aftereffects?
* Experienced craving — a strong need, or urge, to drink?
* Found that drinking — or being sick from drinking — often interfered with taking care of your home or family? Or caused job troubles? Or school problems?
* Continued to drink even though it was causing trouble with your family or friends?
* Given up or cut back on activities that were important or interesting to you, or gave you pleasure, in order to drink?
* More than once gotten into situations while or after drinking that increased your chances of getting hurt (such as driving, swimming, using machinery, walking in a dangerous area, or having unsafe sex)?
* Continued to drink even though it was making you feel depressed or anxious or adding to another health problem? Or after having had a memory blackout?
* Had to drink much more than you once did to get the effect you want? Or found that your usual number of drinks had much less effect than before?
* Found that when the effects of alcohol were wearing off, you had withdrawal symptoms, such as trouble sleeping, shakiness, irritability, anxiety, depression, restlessness, nausea, or sweating? Or sensed things that were not there?
 |
| *Risky alcohol use* 178Drinking more than the recommended amount by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism* >14 drinks per week of >4 drinks on any day for men
* >7 drinks per week or >3 drinks on any day for women or men >65 years
 |
| *Problem drinking* 1Use of alcohol accompanied by alcohol-related consequences but not meeting criteria for AUD |

\*Meeting any two of the 11 criteria during the same 12-month period is consistent with AUD. The severity of an AUD—mild, moderate, or severe—is based on the number of criteria met.

**Table 2.** Treatment interventions for unhealthy alcohol use and AUD.

**Condition Intervention**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Unhealthy alcohol use | Brief interventionMotivational interviewing |
| AUD | Hospital detoxification |
| Individual and group therapy  |
| *Approved pharmacological treatments:*DisulfiramAcamprosateNaltrexone Nalmefene |
| *Investigational treatments:*BaclofeneTopiramateGabapentin |

**Table 3.** Non-invasive methods for analyzing liver fibrosis in patients with AUD, HCV infection and HCV-HIV co-infection.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Author, year | Setting | Non-invasive method | Method for detecting alcohol consumption | Finding |
| Lieber CS et al., 2006 69 | VA studies (2) of alcoholic liver disease | APRI\* | Average alcohol intake | Low sensitivity and specificity of APRI in comparison to liver biopsy, especially in subjects with HCV. |
| Chaudhry AA et al., 2009 169 | HIV Hopkins clinical cohort | APRI | Past 6-months hazardous drinking | No effect of alcohol on APRI values in HCV/HIV co-infection |
| Blackard GT et al., 2011 170 | WIHS cohort | FIB-4\*\* | Recent drinking | No association between alcohol intake and FIB-4 values in HCV/HIV co-infection, |
| Muga R et al., 2012 171 | AUD patients admitted for detoxification  | FIB-4 | Past 6-months unhealthy drinking | No association between FIB-4 and alcohol use in HCV/HIV co-infection. |
| Fuster D et al., 2013 173 | HIV-LIVE cohort | FIB-4 and APRI | Lifetime Drinking History (LDH)  | No association between LDH and liver fibrosis measured with FIB-4 or APRI. |
| Lim LK et. al., 2014 174 | VACS cohort | FIB-4 | AUDIT-C\*\*\* | Advanced liver fibrosis correlated with alcohol use. |

\*APRI: AST to platelet ratio Index= ((patient AST/AST upper limit of normal [IU/L]) /platelet count [109/L]) x 10064.

\*\*FIB-4= age x AST (IU/L)/platelet count (109/L) x ALT (IU/L)1/2 63.

\*\*\*AUDIT-C: Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test 179.