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GABRA2 and frequency of alcohol consumption in a college population

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GABRA2 and frequency of alcohol consumption in a college population

ABSTRACT

Spit for Science: the VCU Student Survey aims to understand how genes and the environment come together to influence substance use and emotional health. Many studies have investigated the potential relationship between genetic variants in the GABRA2 gene and an individual's subjective level of response to alcohol. Evidence suggests that individuals with specific GABRA2 variants have a lower subjective level of response to alcohol thus causing them to drink more, which in turn increases their risk for becoming alcohol dependent. The goal of the current study was to investigate the association between specific GABRA2 variants and alcohol use frequency in a sample of college students. VCU freshman in the 2011 fall semester were given the opportunity to complete the Spit for Science survey and provide a DNA sample. Linear regression was used to test the relationship between alcohol use frequency and GABRA2 variation. We also investigated the possible moderating effect of peer deviance on this relationship. The proposed questions addressed in this study are highly important because they may provide us with information on how to potentially help young adults from developing alcohol dependence.

INTRODUCTION

Freshmen year of college is the first time, for most students, when they are away from home and have a new sense of freedom. According to the NIAAA, about 4 out of 5 college students drink alcohol.¹ Studies show that certain high risk GABRA2 genotypes are associated with subjective level of response to alcohol and consequently can affect the risk of one developing alcohol use disorders^{2,3}.

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Where Is the GABRA2 Gene Located? Figure 1.

- The GABRA2 gene is located on the short (p) arm of chromosome 4 (46,244,452 to 46,390,038).
- It encodes the alpha 2 subunit of the human GABA(A) receptor.

Objectives:

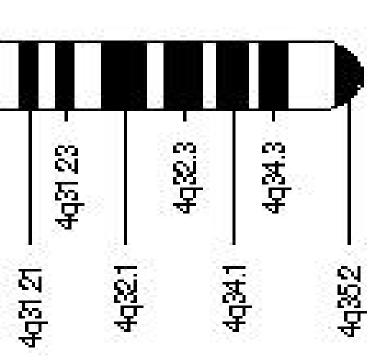
- Test for association between 8 Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms (SNPs) in GABRA2 and alcohol use frequency.
- Test for moderation of the association between GABRA2 and alcohol use frequency as a function of peer deviance.

Hypothesis:

- GABRA2 will be associated with alcohol use; high risk genotypes will be associated with an increase in alcohol drinking frequency.
- Individuals with high risk genotypes and more deviant peers will show increased drinking frequency.

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METHODS



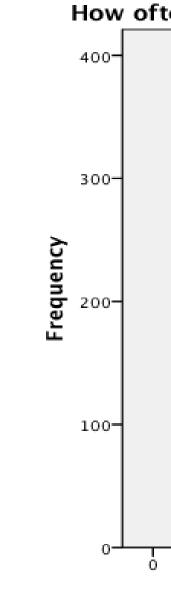
Sample: Spit for Science

- 2011 Freshmen Cohort
- **BioBank array**)
- Total N = 1,004
- 786)
- Tested SNPs: rs3113346, rs3822051, rs2439209, rs558111, rs17537359, rs4695148, rs116039536, rs16859354

Dependent Variable: Alcohol Use

Figure 2.

Drinking Frequency (last 30 days)

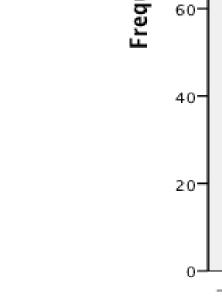


Potential moderator: Peer Deviance

- ____ with the law?"
- Response options: None (1), A few (2), Some (3), Most (4), All (5)
- Sum score computed (see Figure 3)

Figure 3.

Peer Deviance Sum Score



RESULTS

- We found no significant association between GABRA2 and alcohol use frequency.
- We likewise found no significant moderating effects of peer deviance on the relationship between GABRA2 and alcohol use.
- We did find that a student's age was positively associated with the frequency of alcohol consumption (see figure 4).

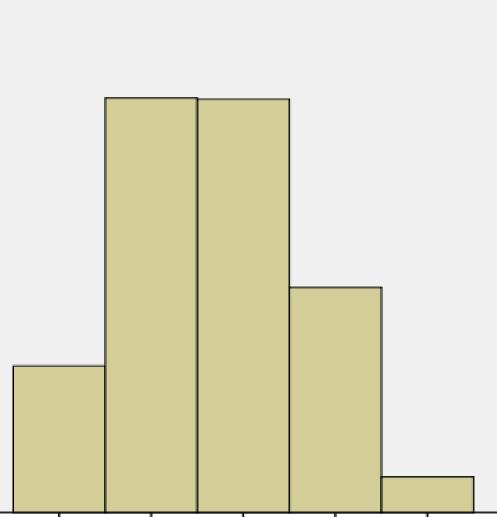
Survey (Spring 2011) & DNA samples (genotyped on Affymetrix Axiom)

Linear regression with age, sex, and ethnicity as covariates (valid N =

- "How often do you have a drink containing alcohol (days per Month)?" - Response options (see Figure 2): Never (1), Monthly or less (2), 2 to 4 times a month (3), 2 to 3 times a week (4), 4 or more times a week (5)

ten do you have a drink containing alcohol (days per month)?

Mean = 2.67 Std. Dev. = .999 N = 1,004



"How many of your (college) friends would endorse the following behaviors: getting drunk, smoking cigarettes, having problems with alcohol, drinking alcohol, smoking marijuana and getting in trouble



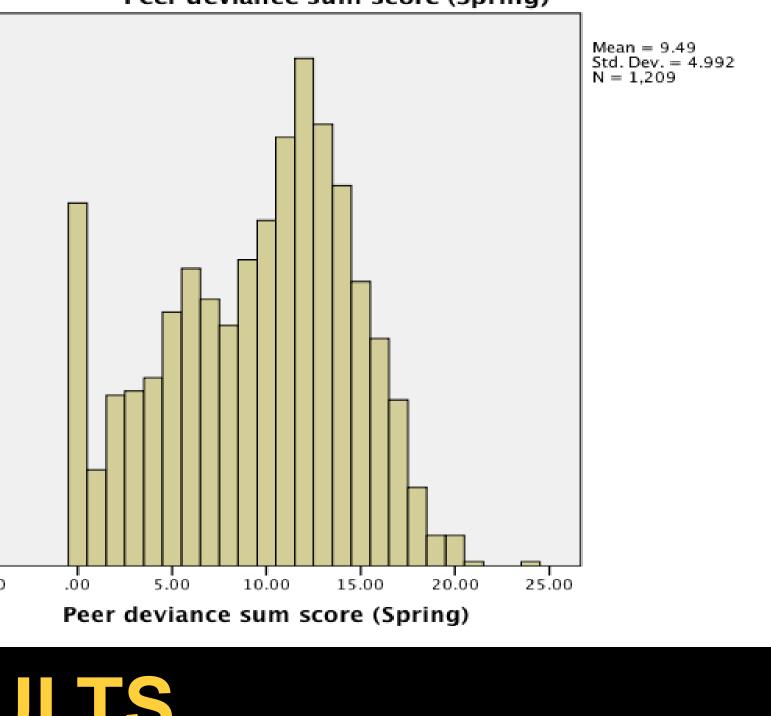


Figure 4.

Age and Drinking Frequency

-This graph represents the one significant association finding of the study.

-As age increased, frequency of alcohol consumption increased likewise.

Implications:

Limitations:

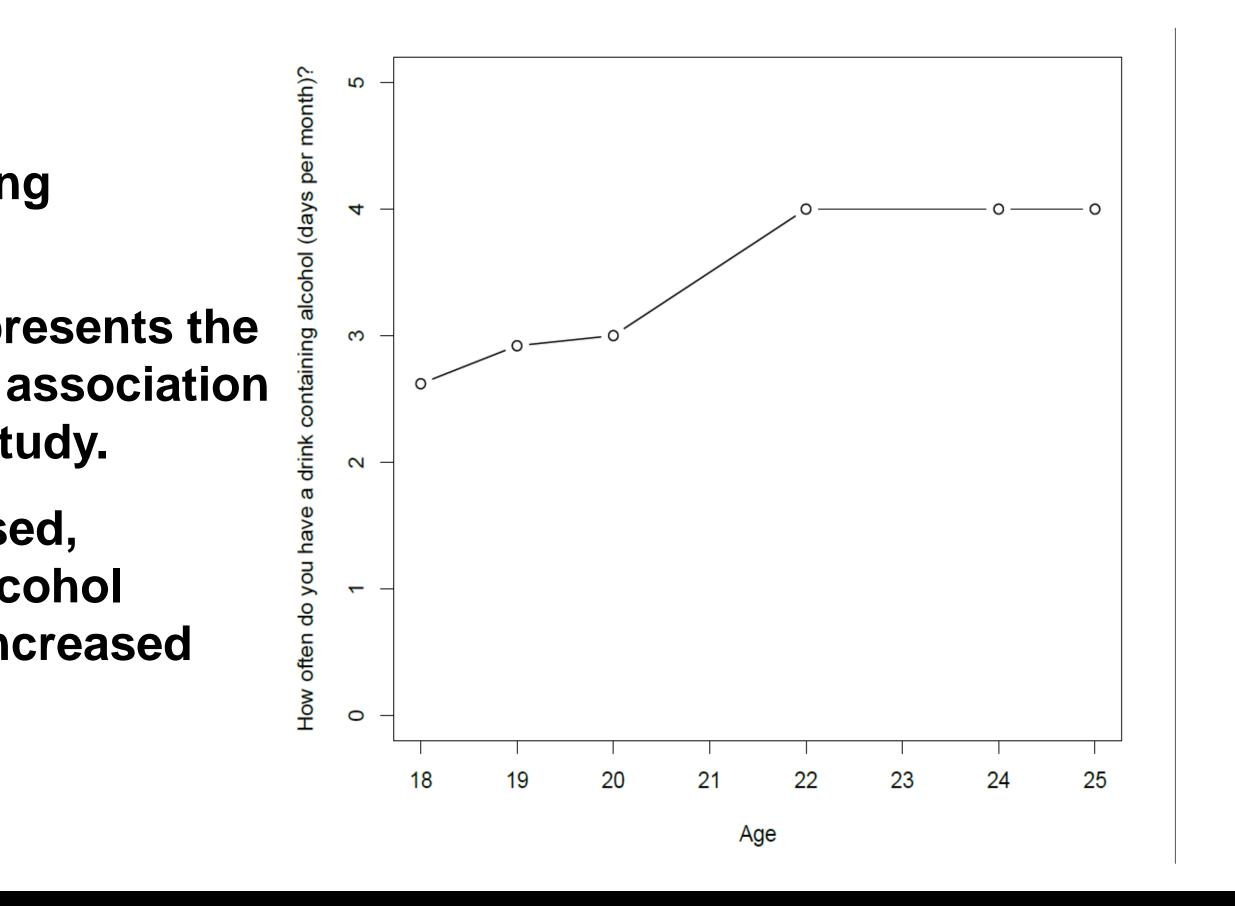
- Sample mostly under 21 – VCU students only
- Only looked at alcohol use (not abuse or dependence)
- **Future Directions**
 - More cohorts (bigger sample size) – Older Students Longitudinal Studies

 - Use alcohol dependence as a main outcome

- **RR37AA011408 and K02AA018755**
- **UROP for assistance with printing poster**
- **VCU students for participating in study**
- Drs. Dick and Kendler for allowing the use of their data **Dr. Amy Adkins for being an overall great leader in the S4S class**
- Jeanne Savage and Ashlee Ann Moore for statistical analyses and help with interpreting
- data being excellent teammates



RESULTS



CONCLUSIONS

- No effect of GABRA2 variation on alcohol use in this sample No moderating effect of peer deviance on the relationship between alcohol use and genotype

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