

**ARTICLES:**

- Relationship Between College Student Intoxication Level and Their Recall of Alcohol Poisoning Symptoms..... 18 - 34  
*Rose Marie Ward, Ph.D., Patrick Lewis, Ph.D., Matthew McMurray, Ph.D., Craig Brinkman, M.S., Elizabeth A. Taylor, Ph.D., Kathryn A. Witmer, M.S., Robert N. Bonar, M.S.*

**ABSTRACT**

*When trying to prevent deaths from alcohol overdose, potentially intoxicated companions of the inebriated person must know when to intervene. The current project examined the relation between intoxication level and the signs of alcohol poisoning. In a local bar district, interviewers asked college students (N = 178; 52%female students) to generate signs that someone was so intoxicated that they needed help. On average, intoxicated and sober students recalled one correct symptom and one incorrect symptom. The most common symptoms generated by the students were nonspecific (e.g., passing out). The number of correct and incorrect symptoms were not related to intoxication level. In addition, students tended to generate ambiguous concepts that may or may not be symptoms of alcohol poisoning.*

**Keywords:** Alcohol Poisoning; College Students; Breathalyzer; Intoxicated

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- Alcohol Use among Latinx Early Adolescents: Exploring the Role of the Family.....35 - 58  
*Javier F. Boyas, Ph.D., Tatiana Villarreal-Otálora & Flavio F. Marsiglia*

**ABSTRACT**

*The present study describes results of a randomized three-group repeated measures study that examined whether augmenting a culturally-based parent education program (Familias) can strengthen the effects of a youth intervention (kiR) in reducing rates of alcohol consumption among Latinx adolescents. A stratified random sample of 462 Latinx early adolescents from a Southwestern city participated in this study. Ordinary Least Squares regression results show that receiving the parental and youth curricula components and two other family practices were significantly associated with lower rates of alcohol consumption at Wave 2. Findings support the notion that prevention efforts that include a culturally grounded parent component could be a more effective strategy to help Latinx youth refrain from alcohol use than youth-only programs.*

**Keywords:** Latinx adolescents; alcohol preventive interventions; family-based interventions

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- College Students Consumption of Alcohol Mixed with Energy Drinks.....59 - 95  
*Aaron C. Luneke, Ph.D., Tavis J. Glassman, Ph.D., Joseph A. Dake, Ph.D., Amy J. Thompson, Ph.D., Alexis A. Blavos, Ph.D., Aaron J. Diehr, Ph.D.*

**ABSTRACT**

*This systematic review summarizes the extant literature concerning college students and alcohol mixed with energy drink (AmED) consumption. Inclusion criteria incorporated studies that reported on AmED consumption, along with attitudes and perceptions of energy drink and AmED use among United States college students ages 18-25. The search yielded 35 articles published after 2007. For the majority of studies, response rates and validity measures were not included. Researchers overwhelmingly relied on convenience samples, self-reported data and single-site samples. Most measured consumption patterns and associated consequences, while a few were based on a health behavior theory. Future research must report response rates and results from psychometric testing of measurement tools. The use of randomized sampling methods with more heterogeneous samples is alsorecommended.*

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