

QADREC ANNUAL REPORT 2013

The **Queensland Alcohol and Drug Research and Education Centre** (QADREC) is a national and international leader in the development of drug and alcohol related teaching and research and is contributing to world's best practice in its field. The Centre is engaged with many government and community based organisations in Queensland, as well as undertaking ongoing collaborative work with research centres and professional organisations at the national level.

Mission Statement

QADREC's mission is to inform policy and guide practice through outstanding research and excellent teaching in the alcohol, tobacco and other drug field.

Organisational Structure

QADREC is a centre within the Disease and Prevention Division of the School of Population Health (Head of School Professor Charles Gilks), in The University of Queensland's Faculty of Medicine & Biomedical Sciences.

Director's Report



Another busy and interesting year. The external environment remains challenging with both state and commonwealth governments reducing their funding to a wide range of community based agencies. A flow on of these changes has included greater pressure on university budgets. This reflects a broadly based government commitment to reduce public expenditure. Whatever the rationale for the reduction in public expenditure in the drug and alcohol sector, two things are clear. The first is that substance misuse remains a high priority with tobacco and alcohol continuing to make major contributions to the burden of disease (Whiteford et al, 2013*). The second is that these health problems require specific expertise and a specialised response.

QADREC continues to provide a public health perspective to the field of drug and alcohol studies. It is relevant to interpret QADREC's performance in 2013 in the above context. From a teaching perspective the numbers of students enrolled in 2013 were somewhat less than recent years. It is difficult to know why this might be the case. Preliminary indicators from early 2014 indicate an increase in numbers. Many workers in the field in 2013 have experienced either uncertainty regarding their employment or a loss of employment. Perhaps this has contributed to a decline in demand for QADREC courses. In any event the broader picture is that there has been no decline in substance misuse. It is likely that new institutional structures (e.g. Medicare Locals) will progressively become involved in the treatment and prevention of problems associated with substance misuse. New workers are likely to enter the field to replace those who lost their positions in 2013.

Recent surveys of the skills base of the drug and alcohol workforce have suggested that the need to upgrade their skills is great. Over time many of the services for those affected by substance misuse are likely to be mainstreamed and provided by more generalist public health workers like community health

nurses. The need for courses of the type provided by QADREC is likely to continue and these courses are likely to become more integrated into the public health curriculum.

Research performance by QADREC staff continues to be strong. Many of the research programs attract funding and generate publications. In 2013 Dr Anton Clifford rejoined QADREC on an ARC-DECRA fellowship. His research focusses on alcohol misuse prevention in Indigenous communities and adds an important stream to the work already being undertaken. Queensland Health continued its support of QADREC by contributing to the ARC Linkage Project on the Natural History of Amphetamine Type Substances. Funding from NHMRC for the MUSP project continued, supporting the final stages of a 30 year follow-up of adults. This follow-up is unique in the Australian context, with biological samples being collected to supplement the administration of the Composite International Diagnostic Interview (CIDI). This follow-up will enable us to assess gene-environment interactions as these contribute to mental illness and substance misuse. Of course, QADREC also continues to attract funding from such agencies as the Department of Health and Ageing (DOHA) for the IDRS/EDRS monitoring projects, from the National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund (NDLERF) and other bodies as well. QADREC publications for 2013 were near a record high.

Community engagement is an important component of QADREC's work. Jake Najman served as deputy chair of the governing board of Drug Arm. At the end of 2013 he was appointed chair of the National Policy Council of Healthy Options, Australia. QADREC continues to offer a regular seminar series targeted at workers in the drug and alcohol field. These are well attended and provide an opportunity for QADREC staff to engage with government and service providers in the field.

There have been some staff changes in 2013. Coralie Ober has retired to Hervey Bay, and Reza Hayatbakhsh has taken up clinical practice in Mt Isa. Andrew Smirnov and Anton Clifford both returned to positions in QADREC in 2013.

Despite the changes in government policy and the general decline in funding within universities, QADREC has continued to perform strongly. QADREC remains well represented in a number of important National and International collaborations. It has always been a great pleasure to work with the strong and committed team in QADREC.

*Whiteford H.A., Degenhardt, L., Rehm, J. et al (2013) Global burden of disease attributable to mental and substance use disorders: Findings from the Global Burden of Disease Study 2010. *Lancet*, 382(9904)1575-86.



Jake M Najman PhD FASSA
Professor of Medical Sociology and Director of QADREC

RESEARCH

In conjunction with teaching and other educational activities, QADREC conducts a targeted research program. This research program operates from a public health perspective, focusing on the determinants and contexts of alcohol and other drug use problems. QADREC also takes an explicitly policy-oriented approach, undertaking research to support evidence-based supply reduction strategies, for the prevention and treatment of drug-related harm, and harm reduction initiatives.

RESEARCH AREA 1: SUBSTANCE USE OVER THE LIFE COURSE

Genetic and environmental contributions to the life course of the common mental disorders.

Funding: \$1,474,526, NHMRC project grant, 2011-2014.

Researchers: Prof Jake Najman, Prof Gail M Williams, Prof John McGrath, Prof David McIntyre, Assoc Prof Michael O'Callaghan, Dr William Bor, Assoc Prof Alexandra Clavarino, Assoc Prof Abdullah A Mamun, Dr James Scott, Assoc Prof Naomi Wray, **Assoc Prof Rosa Alati, Dr Reza Hayatbakhsh**, Dr Ryan Mills, Assoc Prof Leonie Callaway.

Background

This is the most recently funded phase of an ongoing study concerned with factors over the life course that impact on child health and development. The cohort was recruited over the period 1981-4, from a large obstetrical unit in Brisbane. Children born to the mothers recruited to the study have been followed up at intervals, and this is the most recent follow-up. It has also been the most difficult as it involved the collection of biological samples which will enable researchers to assess a range of biological and genetic factors as they contribute to mental illness.

Because of the resource-intensive nature of these studies they are best conceived as vehicles for a wide number of research questions. At one level such studies represent a resource, a data-gathering project across a wide range of disciplinary topics. Current data collection is at 30 years after the birth of the child. The MUSP has produced a diverse range of more than 180 published papers. These papers focus on predicting the characteristics of those young people with alcohol, nicotine and/or illicit drug use disorders. Our papers also address the cause-effect association between selected forms of substance use and mental health and cognitive outcomes. A number of these papers cross topic area and discipline boundaries. For example, a series of papers have appeared addressing the long-term impact of substance use in pregnancy.

2013 Progress

We continue to actively publish from this grant while data collection is ongoing. Almost 3000 respondents were recruited by the end of 2013.

2014 Aims

Recruitment will extend into 2014. During 2014 we will continue data analysis, conference presentations and the submission of research papers. We are also planning the submission of a research grant for the next phase of this study.

The aetiology of alcohol use disorders in adulthood: A generational perspective

Funding: \$610,520, NHMRC project grant, 2011-2013.

Researchers – Rosa Alati, Gail Williams, Penelope Lind, Naomi Wray, William Bor, John Whitfield, Jake Najman, Abdullah Mamun, Alexandra Clavarino

Background

The aim of this study is to identify the aetiology of alcohol disorders from alcohol exposure in-utero up to drinking problems by age 30. In particular, the study will investigate 1) the long term effects of alcohol consumed by mothers during pregnancy on their offspring's own alcohol use and 2) the role of biological, cognitive and genetic factors in worsening or moderating the development of alcohol disorders in adulthood.

Our final aim is to undertake an exploratory genetic association study of top associated variants identified from genome-wide association studies of alcohol dependence.

In order to identify pathways to problem drinking from pre-birth to age 30, the researchers will: 1) Collect measures of alcohol use and abuse on 4000 children from the Mater University Study of Pregnancy who are currently aged 30 years, for whom biological, developmental and environmental information is available from pregnancy to 21 years of age. 2) Investigate pathways to alcohol abuse and dependence in adulthood.

Hypotheses

- In-utero alcohol exposure is associated with alcohol problems in adulthood
- The strongest pathway to alcohol abuse and dependence in adulthood involves early onset of alcohol use in adolescence, after taking into account individual, familial and other environmental factors
- Cognitive function and IQ in adolescence and early adulthood mediate the effect of early adolescent drinking on alcohol problems in adults
- Specific genetic variants which are known to be associated with alcohol dependence are the strongest predictors of worsening or recovery from problem drinking at age 30, after taking into account individual, familial and other factors

2013 highlights

Data collection has continued and around 2634 offspring have been tracked and interviewed.

2014 aims

2013 data collection is almost complete. In 2014 the project will be finalised with genotyping of about 1500 DNA samples.

The illicit drug reporting system (IDRS)

The IDRS is an ongoing collaboration with the National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre (NDARC), University of New South Wales (UNSW)

Funding: \$63,095 from the Australian Government Department of Health & Ageing, March 2013—March 2014

Researchers – Fairlie McIlwraith; Sophie Hickey, Rosa Alati

Background

The IDRS serves as a strategic, early-warning system for emerging trends in drug use and drug markets amongst people who inject drugs. The primary focus of the IDRS is on four illicit drugs: heroin, amphetamines, cocaine, and cannabis; but other drugs are also monitored along with drug-related harms. Information is collected from three complementary sources:

- structured interviews with a purposive sample of 100 people who regularly inject illicit drugs
- semi-structured interviews with key experts in the alcohol and other drug sector (eg. needle and syringe program workers, law enforcement, and social workers)
- existing indicator data from relevant government and non-government agencies.

The IDRS has been conducted annually in every state and territory of Australia since 2000, and is supported by funding from the Australian Government under the Substance Misuse Prevention and Service Improvement Grants Fund. QADREC is responsible for the IDRS's Queensland component.

2013 highlights

- Successful completion of the 2013 monitoring project
- Presentation of findings at Insight Seminar, Biala Community Health Centre
- Dissemination of 2012 report and quarterly bulletins
- Poster presentation on Treatment, 2013 Drug Trends Conference, Melbourne
- Paper published:

McIlwraith, F., Betts, K.F., Jenkinson, R., Hickey, S., Burns, L., & Alati R. (2013). Is low BMI associated with specific drug use among injecting drug users? *Substance Use and Misuse*. DOI: 10.3109/10826084.2013.841246

2014 aims

- Renewal of the IDRS contract in 2015, with QADREC continuing to manage the Queensland component of this national study
- Completion and publication of the 2014 Queensland IDRS report

- Dissemination of Queensland IDRS report to stakeholders and key experts
- Dissemination of quarterly IDRS bulletins
- Presentation of findings from 2013 IDRS at local and national seminars
- Publication of papers from Queensland and national data.

The ecstasy and related drug reporting system (EDRS)

The EDRS is an ongoing collaboration with the National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre (NDARC), University of New South Wales (UNSW)

Funding: \$63,995 from Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing, March 2012-March 2013.

Researchers – Rosa Alati; Fairlie Mcllwraith; Sophie Hickey

The EDRS is an annual monitoring system of national drug markets, and is supported by funding from the Australian Government under the Substance Misuse Prevention and Service Improvement Grants Fund. It serves as an early warning system for trends in ecstasy and related drug use, attendant risk behaviours and harms, and changes in the drug market. Each year QADREC conducts the Queensland component of the EDRS, triangulating information from three sources:

- Structured interviews with a purposive sample of 100 people who regularly use ecstasy
- Semi-structured interviews with key experts whose work brings them into contact with people who regularly use ecstasy (youth services, law enforcement)
- Existing indicator data from government and non-government agencies.

2013 highlights

- Successful completion of the 2013 monitoring project
- Dissemination of the Queensland EDRS report to stakeholders and key experts
- Dissemination of quarterly EDRS bulletins
- Bulletin published:
- **Hickey, S., Mcllwraith, F., Alati, R.** (2013). Cocaine use among regular ecstasy users. *Drug Trends Bulletin* July.
- Presentation of findings at Insight Seminar, Biala Community Health Centre

2014 aims

- Renewal of funding for the EDRS in 2015, with QADREC continuing to manage the Queensland arm of this national study
- Completion and publication of the Queensland 2014 EDRS report
- Dissemination of the Queensland EDRS report to stakeholders and key experts
- Dissemination of quarterly EDRS bulletins
- Presentation of selected findings from the 2014 EDRS at local and national seminars
- Publication of papers from Queensland and national data.

The Over-Dose Information Network (ODIN)

The ODIN project is a pilot project conducted by QADREC.

Funding: \$36,363.60 from the National Drug Strategy Law Enforcement Funding Committee (NDSLEFC)

Researchers – Jake Najman; Robert Kemp; Fairlie Mcllwraith; Kathy Griffiths

Background

Drug related overdose is one of the most serious harms associated with illicit drug use; with people who inject drugs being particularly at risk. With non-fatal overdoses, there is a range of potential harms associated with oxygen starvation resulting in varying degrees of acquired brain injury and disability. Moreover, experiencing a non-fatal overdose substantially increases the risk of a fatal overdose.

ODIN is a pilot project that aims to evaluate the benefit and feasibility of a non-fatal overdose monitoring system. In the pilot stage, it aims to document the circumstances and treatment of non-fatal overdoses amongst a purposive sample of people who inject drugs. The objectives are to:

- Identify any trends in drug use leading to non-fatal drug overdoses
- Identify the services accessed by people who have recently experienced a non-fatal drug overdose
- Identify barriers and enablers to seeking professional assistance
- Provide information relevant to introduction of peer naloxone programs in Queensland and other states, and the national overdose strategy
- Compare the quality and comprehensiveness of data gathered via the project with existing data reports

2013 highlights

- Formation of a steering committee
- Completion of semi-structured interviews with 50 people who regularly inject drugs and had experienced an overdose in the previous 12 months.
- Obtaining interviewee's consent to access their medical records
- Application to Queensland Ambulance Service and Queensland Health for access to medical records

2014 aims

- Obtaining access to participants' medical records and linking to interview data
- Quantitative and qualitative analysis of interview data
- Final report
- Paper submitted for publication
- If a monitoring system is warranted, applying for the necessary funding.

The Natural History of Licit and Illicit Drug Use in a Population Cohort of Stimulant Users

This is an ARC Linkage Project (LP120200474) conducted by QADREC in partnership with Queensland Health (QH) and Dovetail.

Researchers: **Jake M. Najman, Andrew Smirnov**, Robert Kemp (Queensland Health). Project Advisory Group: Cameron Francis (Dovetail), Adam Frost (QPS), Jason Ferris (ISSR), Helen Taylor (QH)

Funding: Cash - \$270,000 and In-kind (from UQ and QH) - \$410,957: 2013 to 2016

Background:

ATS use is associated with the use of other illicit (e.g. cannabis) and licit (e.g. alcohol) drugs. This project examines whether ATS use may lead to excessive alcohol consumption, that is, whether the relationship between ATS and alcohol use could be considered synergistic. In particular, the study will (a) describe longitudinal patterns of the use of licit drugs, particularly alcohol, among young adult ATS users and non-users, with consideration of whether these patterns constitute synergistic drug use; (b) describe the short- and long-term harmful health and social consequences of alcohol use among young adults, both with ATS and without ATS; (c) identify the individual and environmental predictors of harmful patterns of substance use, including an assessment of the role of alcohol and drug use expectancies and social settings of use, (d) examine the extent of contact with health services and prevention programs, and the effects of this contact in regard to relevant health behaviours. Recommendations will be provided for the development of prevention programs.

2013 highlights:

- Publication of 5 peer reviewed articles from previous study phases, including a paper on the study methodology;
- Development and submission of manuscript concerning patterns of ATS and alcohol use in this young adult cohort;
- Recruitment and training of new group of research interviewers;
- Updating of research instruments;
- Updating of study website;
- Face-to-face interviewing of young adult ATS users and comparison group of non-users (4-year follow-up; 5th wave of data collection for ATS-using cohort);
- School of Population Health seminar on ATS and alcohol use among young adults;
- Two conference presentations at 2013 Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol & other Drugs (APSAD) Scientific Conference.

2014 aims:

- Completion of face-to-face interviews;
- Papers developed and submitted to peer-reviewed journals;
- Conference presentation and public seminar on alcohol and ATS use patterns;
- Submission of progress report;
- Collaboration with Dovetail and other agencies for dissemination of research findings;
- Preparation for next wave of follow-up.

Consequences of concurrent stimulant and alcohol use by young adults. Offending behaviour, victimisation other harms

Granting Body/Scheme: National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund. Funding: \$90,837.72: 28-Mar-2013 to 30-Jun-2014

Researchers: **Jake M. Najman**, Robert Kemp (Queensland Health), **Andrew Smirnov**, **Ellen Leslie**. Project Reference Group: Lucas Ride (WA), Susan Beattie (QLD), Maria Borzycki, (AIC) Katie Hall (NSW), Megan Salih (SA)

Background:

This project examines drug use, offending behaviour and engagement with the police among users and non-users of illicit stimulants such as methamphetamine, ecstasy (MDMA) and cocaine. It also examines the relationship between characteristics of the illicit stimulant market and offending behaviour. Specifically, the study addresses a) whether concurrent use of stimulants and alcohol (compared to separate use of stimulants or alcohol) is associated with offending behaviour, being a victim of crime, and contact with police; b) whether participation in open (versus closed) illicit stimulant markets associated with increased variety of available substances, patterns of licit & illicit drug use, offending behaviour, being a victim of crime and contact with police; and c) under what circumstances does contact with police occur, how is that contact perceived and what are the consequences of that contact, in terms of criminal justice and personal outcomes?

2013 highlights:

- Negotiation of data linkage with Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads
- Ethics clearance
- Development of study research instruments
- Conduct of face-to-face interviews, including structured and qualitative components
- Commencement of PhD candidate examining drug use, offending behaviour and contact with the police
- Submission of progress report

2014 aims:

- Completion of fieldwork
- Data cleaning and processing including linkage with traffic history data and transcription of qualitative data
- Publishing of project report
- Development and submission of manuscripts for peer-reviewed journal publication.

RESEARCH AREA 2: SUBSTANCE USE/ABUSE BY INDIGENOUS AUSTRALIANS

Improving alcohol prevention in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander drug and alcohol services

This study is a Discovery Early Career Researcher Award awarded to Anton Clifford.

Funding: 2013-2016, Australian Research Council

Researchers: Dr Anton Clifford

Abstract: This project will identify priority strategies to improve alcohol prevention in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander drug and alcohol services in Queensland and examine the process and effect of their implementation. The outcomes of this project will provide local and practical evidence to the Queensland Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander drug and alcohol sector on the most effective strategies for improving the delivery of alcohol prevention across their member services, and a feasible process for their implementation.

2013 highlights

- Commenced Fellowship in July
- Commenced bibliometric analysis of drug and alcohol research for Indigenous peoples of Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the Unites States
- Identified candidate to take up PhD scholarship attached to project.

2014 aims

- Publish bibliometric analysis of drug and alcohol research for Indigenous peoples of Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the Unites States in a peer reviewed journal
- Publish narrative synthesis of research on implementing alcohol interventions in Indigenous settings in a peer reviewed journal.
- Examine the preferences of clinicians, researchers and policy makers working in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander drug and alcohol field in Queensland for strategies to improve alcohol prevention in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander settings.

Intervention trial to reduce alcohol related harms among high risk young Indigenous Australians

This study is a collaboration between NDARC, UNSW, QADREC, University of Queensland, James Cook University and the University of Newcastle.

Funding: 2013-2016, National Health & Medical Research Council, Project Grant Administering Institution, NDARC, UNSW, \$379,000.

Researchers: Prof Anthony Shakeshaft, **Dr Anton Clifford**, Prof Komla Tsey, Prof Chris Doran

Abstract: This study aims to estimate the benefit-cost of a community based program combining skills based education and training, social support and empowerment, for reducing criminal incidents and

substance use among high-risk young Indigenous Australians. The hypothesis is that the benefits of the multi-component community based program will outweigh its costs. A Multiple Baseline Design will be used to evaluate the multi-component intervention. Baseline data will be established for both participating communities, followed by implementation of the interventions and post-test data analyses. The implementation of the intervention will be staggered across the communities by six months and the order of implementation determined randomly to minimise the possibility of systematic bias.

2013 highlights

- Obtained ethics approval
- Established community coalition
- Collection and analysis of baseline data
- Development and implementation of self-report survey

2014 aims

- Continue collection and analysis of baseline data
- Collection and analysis of follow-up data
- Draft descriptive papers for publication in peer reviewed journals

Reducing alcohol-related injury and violence in rural Aboriginal communities

A collaboration between researchers from the National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre (NDARC), QADREC, University of Queensland and the University of Newcastle.

Funding: 2013–2016, NSW Department of Health, Aboriginal Injury Prevention and Safety Promotion Demonstration Grants Program.

Researchers: Anthony Shakeshaft, Melisa Haswell Elkins, Stacey Meredith, Joanne Clark, **Anton Clifford**, Christopher Doran.

Abstract

This project will examine the cost-effectiveness of a community empowerment and reinforcement training intervention for reducing alcohol-related injury and violence among Aboriginal people in 3 rural locations in NSW. The team of investigators will work closely with Griffith Aboriginal Medical Service (AMS) to implement and evaluate the intervention in each of the three locations. The intervention will be evaluated in each of the three locations using a Multiple Baseline Design. The effectiveness of the intervention will be assessed by comparing a number of outcome variables at both individual (using self-report data) and community (using routinely collected police and hospital data) levels.

2013 highlights

- Established implementation committee
- Obtained ethics approval
- Drafted intervention protocol document.

2014 aims

- Analyse community level baseline data
- Select intervention strategies
- Commence implementation of intervention strategies

Queensland injecting drug survey (QuIDS)

QuIDS is a collaboration between QADREC, QH, the Queensland Aboriginal Health Council (QAIHC) and National Centre for HIV Epidemiology and Clinical Research (NCHECR) UNSW

Funding: 2010, \$200,000 from Queensland Health's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health development branch.

Project Team

Project Advisory Group: Coralie Ober, Jake Najman, Andrew Young (QH), Robert Kemp (QH), James Ward (NCHECR), Vanessa Gela (QuIHN), Sidney Williams (QAIHC)

Chief Investigators: Jake Najman, Sidney Williams, James Ward, Robert Kemp

Associate Investigators: Andrew Smirnov, Abhi Dev, Suzanna Henderson

The project also relies on the support and involvement of a number of local organisations throughout Queensland, including; needle and syringe programs, community controlled organisations, Queensland Injectors Health Network (QuIHN), and Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs (ATODS).

Background

Injecting drug use is an important health issue affecting both individuals and communities throughout Queensland. While there is growing concern about injecting drug use among people of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander (ATSI) descent, there is little quantitative research in this area. Key policy initiatives at the national and state levels have identified Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people as a priority population for research. The project recruited and conducted structured interviews with 570 people who inject drugs, from a number of urban and regional centres throughout Queensland. Participants have completed a questionnaire about patterns of use, levels of drug dependence, blood borne viruses, risky behaviour and the different social, cultural and health issues that may relate to the outcomes of injecting drug use. This study is unique in its inclusion of a matched comparison group; approximately half of the sample identified as Indigenous allowing for important comparisons to be made between groups. The study aims include: a) evaluating patterns of Indigenous injecting drug use in Queensland, including the nature of dependence and transitions to injecting; b) reviewing demographic and social characteristics of diverse user populations; c) examining the mental health status of Indigenous injecting drug users (IDU); d) assessing the prevalence of blood-borne viral infections and other injection related health issues in both Indigenous and non-Indigenous IDU; d) assessing behavioural aspects of injecting drug use, including the relationship between injecting drug use and engagement in other illicit activities; (d) determining 'user-understandings' of injection and associated risks; (e) evaluating 'user-perception' of existing programs and services, including the needle and syringe programs. Comparisons for all aims will be made between Indigenous and non-Indigenous IDUs, and findings will support development of relevant services and education initiatives.

Primary aims

- Evaluate the patterns of Indigenous injecting drug use in Queensland, including the nature of dependence and transitions to injecting
- Review demographic and social characteristics of diverse user populations
- Review the mental health status of Indigenous injecting drug users (IDU)
- Assess the prevalence of blood-borne viral infections and other injection related health issues in both Indigenous and non-Indigenous IDU
- Assess behavioural aspects of injecting drug use, including the relationship between injecting drug use and engagement in other illicit activities
- Determine 'user-understandings' of injection and associated risks
- Evaluate 'user-perception' of existing programs and services, including the needle and syringe programs

Comparisons for all aims will be made between Indigenous and non-Indigenous IDUs.

2013 highlights

- Preliminary analysis of data;
- Development of manuscripts for peer-review;
- Publication of article in HIV Australia;
- Additional funding secured from QH for testing of blood samples and publication of findings.

2014 aims:

- Virological analysis of blood samples;

- Publication of series of peer-reviewed papers;
- Further dissemination of findings to the AOD and Indigenous health workforce, including conference presentations.

MAJOR RESEARCH COLLABORATIONS

Can parents teach their children to drink alcohol responsibly? Or, is one drop a drop too many?

Funding: ARC DP 1096668, \$760,000 to the UNSW, 2009–2014.

Researchers - Richard Mattick; **Jake Najman**; Kypros Kypri; Tim Slade; Laura Vogl; Delyse Hutchinson.

This study is a collaboration between UNSW, UQ and the University of Newcastle.

Background

Parents provide their children with alcohol as they believe it is their responsibility to teach them when, where and how to drink. The impact of parents supplying alcohol is well understood but may be unintentionally harmful. This research will explore the consequences of parental supply within the broader context of parent, child and peer relationships. It will help to determine how parental supply influences the different patterns of adolescent alcohol consumption over time, providing essential information to help parents prevent alcohol misuse in their children. Parents can play a pivotal role in prevention of alcohol misuse but at present we don't know exactly how. This research will help to provide that understanding.

2013 Highlights

Recruitment of some 1600 children and their parents is complete. Data analysis has commenced and the first major research paper has been submitted for publication.

There have been 2 follow-ups with the children now aged 14 years. Rates of alcohol consumption have been increasing to a level which is of research importance.

2014 Aims

The final follow-ups have commenced and the first draft paper has been submitted. A number of additional research papers are underway.

Further NHMRC funding has been secured for 2014-2015 and QADREC will receive a portion of the funding:

Alcohol use and psychosocial development over the lifecourse. NHMRC Project Grant APP1064893 UNSW - \$437,533 CIA - Prof Richard Mattick CIB - A/Prof John Horwood CIC - Prof David Fergusson CID - **Prof Jakob Najman** CIE - Prof George Patton CIF - Prof John Toumbourou CIG - Dr Delyse Hutchinson CIH - Prof Louisa Degenhardt CII - Dr Edmund Silins.

The Cannabis Cohort Research Consortium (CCRC)

Chief Investigators:

Dr Delyse Hutchinson, NDARC, University of New South Wales, Sydney

Prof Richard Mattick, NDARC, University of New South Wales, Sydney

Prof George Patton, Centre for Adolescent Health, University of Melbourne

Dr Wendy Swift, NDARC, University of New South Wales, Sydney

Prof Louisa Degenhardt, Centre for Population Health, Burnet Institute

Prof David Fergusson, Christchurch School of Medicine and Health Sciences, University of Otago

AProf John Horwood, Christchurch School of Medicine and Health Sciences, University of Otago

Dr Reza Hayatbakhsh, Queensland Alcohol and Drug Research and Education Centre, University Of Queensland

Prof John Toumbourou, School of Psychology; Deakin University

Other investigators:

Prof Jan Copeland, NCPIC, University of New South Wales, Sydney

Dr Tim Slade, NDARC, University of New South Wales, Sydney

Prof Steve Allsop, National Drug Research Institute, Curtin University of Technology

Prof Wayne Hall, School of Population Health, University of Queensland

Prof Jake Najman, Queensland Alcohol and Drug Research and Education Centre, University Of Queensland

Prof Bryan Rodgers, Australian Demographic and Social Research Institute, Australian National University

Dr Robert Tait, Centre for Mental Health Research, Australian National University

Ms Carolyn Coffey, Centre for Adolescent Health, University of Melbourne

Dr Craig Olsson, Centre for Adolescent Health, Royal Children's Hospital, Melbourne

Dr Rachel Skinner, Telethon Institute for Child Health, University of Western Australia

Dr Edmund Silins, NDARC, University of New South Wales, Sydney

Ms Elizabeth Spry, Centre for Adolescent Health, Royal Children's Hospital, Melbourne

This Consortium is an unfunded collaboration between: Christchurch Health and Development Study (CHDS), University of Otago, Christchurch, NZ; Mater University Study of Pregnancy (MUSP), UQ, Brisbane; Australian Temperament Project (ATP), Australian Institute of Family Studies, Canberra; Victoria Adolescent Health Cohort Study (VAHCS), Royal Children's Hospital, Melbourne.

Background

MUSP – ongoing since 1981 - refer to Research section

ATP - a longitudinal study of the psychosocial development of a sample of Australian children born between September 1982 and January 1983. 2443 infants were recruited at 4-8 months old.

Approximately two-thirds of the families were still participating after 24 years.

CHDS - a longitudinal study of a birth cohort of 1265 children born in the Christchurch urban region in 1977. These children included 97% of all live births occurring during the recruitment period. The cohort has been studied on 22 occasions from birth to age 30 years.

VAHCS - a longitudinal study of a representative sample of mid-secondary adolescents resident in Victoria. A total of 2032 participants were recruited in 1992 at the end of Year 9 (wave 1) or the start of Year 10 (wave 2) and reviewed on four occasions in adolescence and three in adulthood.

The Cannabis Cohort Research Consortium (CCRC) is a collaboration which stemmed from the need to better address pressing questions about the relationship between cannabis, other drug use, life-course outcomes and mental health in children and young adults. The CCRC is a multi-organisational and multi-disciplinary international collaboration of researchers which consists of highly experienced individuals with expert knowledge from across the disciplines of psychiatry, psychology, child and adolescent health, cannabis and other substance use, biomedicine, health and development, prevention, intervention and knowledge translation. The Consortium brings together researchers from some of the largest and most prolific longitudinal studies in the world. The CCRC aims to achieve its goals by involving partners in capacity building activities, and by providing capacity to allow collaborative work to proceed to high-level grant application stage.

Aims

The Consortium aims to foster relations among partners; identify limitations in knowledge on patterns and causes of cannabis use, potential harms and adverse outcomes; examine priority issues in an efficient and timely way through secondary data analysis of existing national and international cohorts; and, provide health and policy feedback to the commonwealth, health professionals and the public.

2013

NHMRC Project Grant underway, entitled: Investigating the relationships between cannabis and other drug use, mental health, early-life factors and life-course outcomes: Integrative analyses of data from

four Australasian cohort studies. The study has the broad aim of producing more comparable and robust findings about the linkages between cannabis use, mental health, other substance use and social development in young people. Specifically, the study aims to: (1) develop integrative analyses across four large and long-running Australasian cohorts of the linkages between the use of cannabis and educational attainment, depression, self-harm, cannabis dependence, other illicit drug use and welfare dependence; (2) obtain pooled estimates of the effect of cannabis use on other drug use, mental health and social development in young people to provide better estimates of the relationships between cannabis use and particular life-course outcomes; and (3) to more fully utilise existing cohort data. The study is due to be completed in 2013 and a number of research papers are now in preparation.

2014

The Consortium has a number of papers in preparation:

1. Cohort profile: The Cannabis Cohort Research Consortium (CCRC) Harmonised Cohort
2. Examining the course of cannabis dependence in young adulthood
3. Early onset cannabis use and young adult outcomes: An integrative data analysis of three Australasian cohorts
4. Child behaviour problems in the prediction of age of cannabis use onset
5. Self-harm and cannabis use: An integrative data analysis of three Australasian cohorts
6. Genetic prediction of early onset cannabis use and young adult outcomes: A consortium based approach to well powered studies of genetic risk

Due to the prevalence of under-age binge drinking among young people (AIHW, 2011) and the finding that alcohol use is the world's 3rd largest risk-factor for disability and disease (Lim et al, 2012), the UNSW ethics committee has given approval to extend the CCRC cannabis study into 2014 to include alcohol.

RESEARCH PERFORMANCE

Figure 1

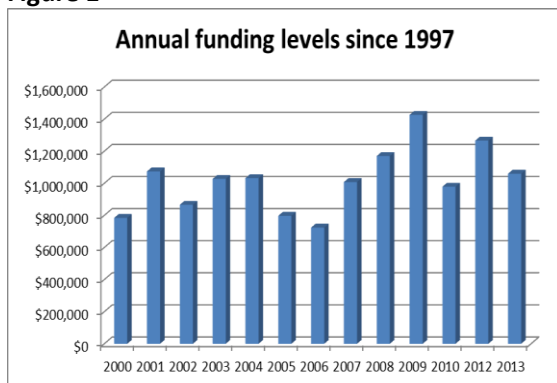
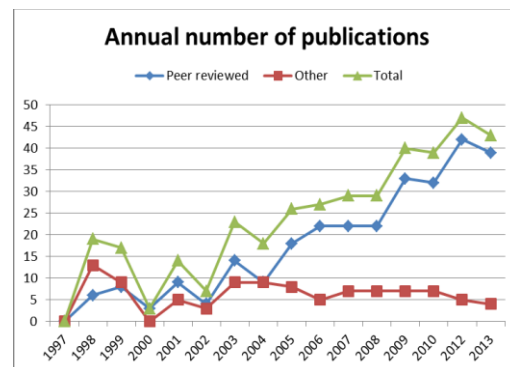


Figure 2



As figures 1 and 2 indicate QADREC staff have reason to be pleased with their research performance. Figure 1 only includes funds and grants directly available to QADREC and for which QADREC staff have primary financial responsibility. This figure does not include a number of grants which involve QADREC staff as principal investigators but where the grant is awarded to a first-named investigator who is in another group within the SPH (eg. Associate Professors Mamun and Alati), or at another centre/location (eg. Professor Richard Mattick, NDARC).

Figure 1 shows that QADREC's annual budget averages over \$1,000,000 per year. A substantial component of QADREC funding is derived from NHMRC competitive research grants. With the cessation of QH core funding, QADREC now receives some SPH core funding, supplemented by funds obtained from competitive research grants. The track record of QADREC staff in obtaining competitive grants has been outstanding.

Figure 2 indicates what these changes have meant in terms of publications. The publication of refereed articles published in national/international journals was at a near record high.

EDUCATION

Alcohol Tobacco and Other Drugs (ATOD) Program

Whilst the funding and impetus to maintain a strong workforce across the alcohol and drug sector has substantially weakened over the past 2 years, there has been a growing demand and need for health professionals to be up-skilled in this area of population health. The issues of binge drinking and alcohol related violence are just some of the high profile areas that get daily national press coverage. The numbers of students seeking this up-skilling through the courses offered by QADREC continues at a good level. Challenges are still widespread for those across a varied range of services and occupations who are confronted with the very real effects of alcohol and other drug issues. Emergency workers, school teachers, parents, NGO staff, medical officers, sports managers, workplace supervisors and defence personnel are just some of the fields that seek out further knowledge and skills via the QADREC courses. With continued budgetary cutbacks and defunding of key services and organisations such as the peak body in this field (ADCA), there are many challenges facing the Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug field.

The constantly evolving field has meant that rapid changes in legislation and government policy directives need to be accurately and quickly added to the structural information and content contained within these courses. In many ways the rapidly changing facets in this field mean that discussion boards and weekly updated articles and conversations can have a large bearing on the information flow to students. The style and nature of assessment must be realistic to the students and therefore also requires progressive revisions on a regular basis. The need to continue the QADREC courses is now more important than ever given the rising levels of alcohol and drug harm within society and the lack of professional support for those working in this field. Numbers of students seeking enrolment and further education via QADREC courses have remained constant with all-time highs seen recently.

Via feedback from students, and by having coordinators who are experienced and up to date with this field, courses and content are kept highly relevant for all disciplines across the gamut of public health. QADREC also has a strong quota of international students which could be expected to rise given the falling Australian dollar. One notable example was a masters student from Mongolia who completed her award in 2013 with a dissertation covering drink driving issues within Mongolia.

QADREC courses, leading to the degrees offered, can be broadly divided into three categories. First, some courses offer a substantive focus on the type of substance and attendant factors relating to its use (separately for alcohol, tobacco and illicit drugs). A second set of courses deal with matters that are common to understanding substance use: for example, changes in substance use over the early life course, policy issues that are of generic significance, and substance use in Indigenous communities. The third set of courses is 'skills' based and is part of a common core within the School of Population Health (e.g. epidemiology, biostatistics).

Figure 1 presents a typical QADREC degree structure. Candidates are able to select more courses in their areas of interest and expertise.

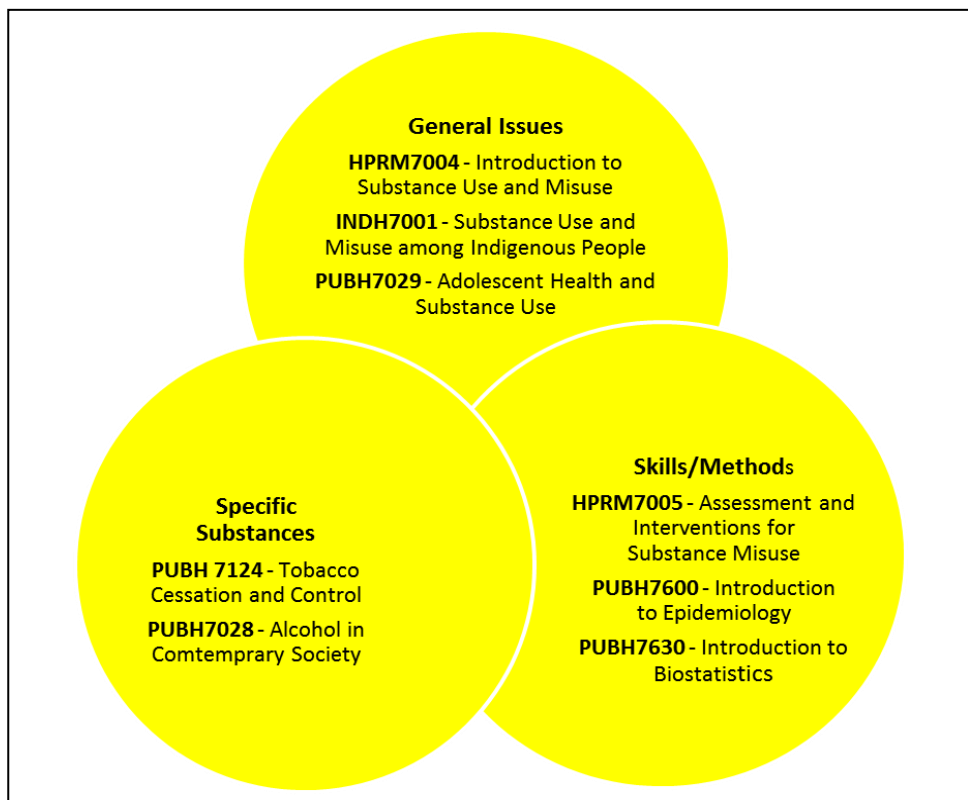


Figure 1: Typical QADREC Program Structure*

*For a Graduate Certificate (ATOD) four courses must be completed; eight for graduate diploma and twelve for MPH (ATOD). For specific course requirements visit www.sph.uq.edu.au/alcohol-tobacco-and-other-drug-studies

2013 COURSES

HPRM7004 - Introduction to Substance Use and Misuse

Course Co-ordinator: Mr Clinton Kempnich

This course provides a general understanding of the core concepts surrounding alcohol and drug use and the concepts and behaviours associated with drug use are described. Key elements include drug actions and styles of use, links between drug use and government policy, health initiatives, epidemiology, socio-cultural issues, policing and media.

HPRM7005 - Assessment and Interventions for Substance Misuse

Course Co-ordinator: Mr Clinton Kempnich

This course addresses assessment and treatment options for substance abuse with the emphasis on critical evaluation of their efficacy and effectiveness.

INDH7001 - Substance Use and Misuse among Indigenous People

Course Co-ordinator: Mr Clinton Kempnich

This course presents an introduction to issues related to the misuse of tobacco, alcohol and other drugs by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. Included is an overview of policies dating back to colonisation and its impact on ATOD use, as well as an examination of contemporary Commonwealth and State responses.

PUBH7124 - Tobacco Cessation and Control

Course Co-ordinator: Clinton Kempnich

This course describes the history of the 20th century tobacco smoking epidemic and the consequences for population health and public policy. It equips students to carry out detailed analyses of the prevalence of tobacco use and tobacco-related harm in Australia and other countries, as well as tobacco control policy and programs at the regional, national and international levels.

PUBH7028 – Alcohol in Contemporary Society

Course Co-ordinator: Mr Clinton Kempnich

This course examines patterns of alcohol use from a national and international perspective, social and community factors influencing alcohol use, legislation to control the distribution and sale of alcohol and population efforts to limit the harms associated with alcohol use/misuse.

PUBH7029 – Adolescent Health and Substance Use

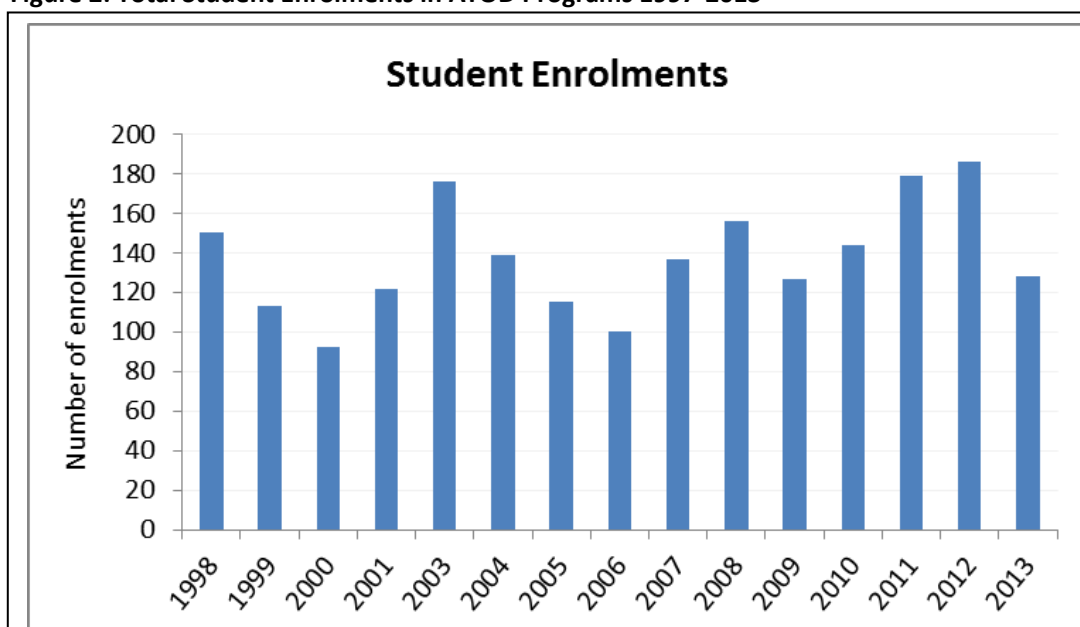
Course Co-ordinator: Mr Clinton Kempnich

This course provides students with a framework for understanding the changing patterns of drug use and drug-related harms amongst young people. Licit and illicit use of legally available drugs and use of illegal drugs will be investigated.

Table 2: Student Enrolments in ATOD Courses, 2004-2013

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
PUBH7124 Tobacco Cessation and Control	9	4	9	15	24	16	32	37	27	17
HPRM7004 Introduction to Substance Use and Misuse	29	27	18	31	30	35	39	66	39	38
HPRM7016 Recent Dev in Substance Use and Misuse	18	21	9	13	9	10	20	n/a	n/a	n/a
HPRM7005 Assessment and Interventions for Substance Misuse	26	18	21	22	32	17	17	32	38	30
HPRM7006 Alcohol and Drug Harm Minimisation and Policy Development	10	5	5	9	8	5	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
PUBH7009 Substance Use and Misuse in Special Populations	22	22	22	35	33	26	19	n/a	n/a	n/a
INDH7001 Substance Use and Misuse among Indigenous People	12	11	9	5	10	9	5	10	13	13
HPRM7015 Counselling for Substance Misuse	13	7	7	7	10	9	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
PUBH7028 Alcohol in Contemporary Society	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	20	45	15
PUBH7029 Adolescent Health and Substance Use								14	24	15
	139	115	100	137	156	127	144	179	186	128

Figure 2: Total Student Enrolments in ATOD Programs 1997-2013



Lectures

Jake Najman

Course Coordinator for Bachelor of Social Science courses: SOCY2179 Sex, Drugs & Disease: Health of the Marginalised
SOCY1030 Introduction to Health, Illness and Society

Anton Clifford

Course Coordinator for INDH7002 Issues in Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Health.

Clinton Kempnich

Course Coordinator for INDH2109 Alcohol and substance use and ATSI people (taught as part of Bachelor of Health Sciences).

QADREC Seminar Series

As a process of information dissemination and knowledge exchange, the QADREC Seminar Series is presented free of charge to provide forums for practitioners, educators, policy makers and the general public to meet and discuss pertinent alcohol or drug issues and current research findings. In 2013, the following presentations took place:

February 21: Alcohol Management Plans in Indigenous communities: Evidence and issues

Presented by Dr Peter D'Abbs, Menzies School of Health Research, Darwin.

March 11: What impact do mental health, substance use, health status, and forensic history have on patterns of detention for youth?

Presented by Ivan Doolan, PhD candidate at the School of Social Science, University of Queensland.

June 14: Drugs in Pregnancy: Bellies, behaviours and babies

Presented by Ann Kingsbury, PhD candidate at School of Population Health, University of Queensland.

August 30: Changing Drug Patterns in the US

Presented by Professor Jane Maxwell, Addiction Research Institute, University of Texas, Austin.

Conference Presentations

Najman, J.M.

February 28: Applied Research in Crime and Justice Conference, Sydney

Determining priorities for intervention and life course research

October 3: Special Congress on Addiction and Mental Health (CINP) Kuala Lumpur

Types of drug users: A population based study.

October 21: AEA Conference, Brisbane

1. Mental health across the life span (with Rosa Alati and Deidre McLaughlin)
2. Does exposure to adversity during pregnancy or early childhood predict the onset of mental illness?

Hickey, S

October 15: Drug Trends Conference, Sydney, EDRS poster presentation. Drug treatment services and injecting drug users in Queensland. Presented **with F. McIlwraith and R. Alati.**

McIlwraith, F.

November: The Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs, Melbourne

Do consumers of ecstasy-type pills take preventative measures to avoid bad effects of unknown content?

Alati, R.

June 29 to July 3: 21st World Congress Social Psychiatry (WASP 2013), Lisbon – Rosa Alati et al. Adverse Effect of In-Utero Exposure on Childhood Academic Ability: A Parental Comparison Analysis Supporting a Causal Inference

Smirnov, A

November 24-27: Smirnov, A., Kemp, R., & Najman, J. M. (2013). Young adult stimulant users' exposure to injecting drug use and reasons for never injecting. Paper presented at the Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs (APSAD) Conference, Brisbane. Abstract published, *Drug and Alcohol Review*, 32, 63-63.

November 24-27: Smirnov, A., Najman, J. M., Hayatbakhsh, R., Plotnikova, M., Wells, H., Legosz, M., & Kemp, R. (2013). Young adults' trajectories of ecstasy use: a population based study. Paper presented at the Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs (APSAD) Conference, Brisbane, Queensland. Abstract published in *Drug and Alcohol Review*, 32, 64-64.

Other presentations

Jake Najman

March 13: Insight Research, Brisbane

Pareto Distributions For Alcohol and Illicit Drugs: Implication for Policy and Practice

June 18: DRUG ARM monthly professional seminar, Brisbane
Categories of Drug User: Policy and Practice Implications.

Sept 17: SPH Seminar

Does Depression Early in the Life Course Lead Cardiovascular Disease in Adulthood?

October 11: Sociology Seminar, St Lucia

Marital stability and marital quality over the productive life course: A 27-year longitudinal study.

Sophie Hickey

October 23: Alcohol and Drug Training and Resource Unit (ADTRU) Seminars in Drug and Alcohol Studies, Biala, Queensland Health. *Queensland IDRS/EDRS 2013: Key findings.*

October 31: School of Social Science Postgraduate Research Conference, University of Queensland.
Growing up Murri: Mid-candidature Review.



Media Report

Sydney Morning Herald, 28th November 2013. By Amy Corderoy Health Editor.

Party drug ecstasy used by young adults to further social goals, study finds

Young adults who are heavy users of the party drug ecstasy generally only take it as part of a phase that they grow out of within a year, a study has found.

It throws into doubt the belief that heavy drug use in the late teens and early 20s was a gateway to harder drugs and long-term harm.

Researchers from the school of population health at the University of Queensland believe the vast majority of heavy ecstasy users only take it for a relatively short period.

Senior research officer **Andrew Smirnov** said his study of people aged between 19 and 23 indicated they were using the drug to further their "social goals" but then cutting down or stopping use as those goals changed. "These are young adults, they have age-specific goals, things like finding romantic relationships and developing social networks, and ecstasy seems to play a role in that," he said.

His research involved a sample of 12,000 people, nearly 300 of whom gave data on their regular ecstasy use. About 8 per cent of the users tried it frequently, once or twice a week on average, and half used it about once a month.

Typically, users in both groups took about two pills each session. Almost all said they used it because it made them friendlier or increased their empathy or confidence, according to his presentation at the Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs conference this week. About one in four said they experienced mood swings in the days after use, while one in five experienced symptoms of depression.

Mr Smirnov said much research into ecstasy tended to focus on people in drug treatment programs or in trouble with the law, but his research showed traditional "risk factors" for drug use did not apply to this group.

"Things like level of education, rates of employment, rates of involvement in higher education don't make a difference," he said. "We found a small effect from history of high school suspension but that could be down to people who have a rule-breaking tendency."

He said about 6 per cent of the ecstasy and stimulant users identified in the Queensland group went on to try injecting drugs.

<http://www.smh.com.au/national/party-drug-ecstasy-used-by-young-adults-to-further-social-goals-study-finds-20131127-2ya7w.html#ixzz2teAcWVEa>

Exchange of Ideas



Nguyen Thi Le Huyen, MDP, from Hanoi, Vietnam, a Technical Officer working on The Science of Improving Lives met with Prof Jake Najman, the Director of QADREC to discuss ideas about Drug Use & HIV in their respective countries.

PhD supervision

QADREC staff provide PhD thesis advice and supervision to a significant number of candidates. A number of these candidates do additional work with QADREC staff, and are involved in ongoing teaching and research. For this latter group, the relationship between the supervisor and the PhD candidate tends to be collegial and focused on mentoring the candidate.

Professor Jake Najman

PhD Candidate	Project	Area of Study
Sophie Hickey	The health outcomes of Indigenous Australians from birth to adulthood in an urban setting	Social Science
Ryan Mills	Child abuse and neglect – characteristics and outcomes in a birth cohort	Population Health
Jane Fischer	Drug use and Quality of Life	Pharmacy
Andrew Smirnov	Amphetamines in Queensland	Population Health
Coralie Ober	Indigenous Risk Impact Screen (IRIS)Project	Population Health
Ivan Doolan	Youth in detention	Social Science
Ann Kingsbury	Does maternal substance use and mental health in pregnancy impact on the woman's health in later life?	Population Health

Robert Kemp	The development of the Needle and Syringe Program and associated drug related harm reduction responses in Queensland	Population Health
Caroline Salom	Impact of maternal mental health and substance use on the substance use comorbidities of their children	Population Health
William Bor Nam Tran	Economic change, maternal, child and youth wellbeing Why do women's patterns of alcohol consumption change over their reproductive life course	Population Health Social Science
Nurzalinda Zalbahar	Maternal haemoglobin status and long-term child health status	Population Health

Assoc Professor Rosa Alati

PhD Candidate	Project	Area of Study
Coralie Ober	Indigenous Risk Impact Screen (IRIS) Project	Population Health
Simon Forsyth	NHMRC prisoner mortality data linkage project	Population Health
Caroline Salom	Impact of maternal mental health and substance use on the substance use comorbidities of their children	Population Health
Ryan Mills	Child abuse and neglect – characteristics and outcomes in a birth cohort	Population Health
Michael David	Attrition in longitudinal studies	Population Health
Kim S Betts	Life course risk factors in the development and maintenance of anxiety disorders	Population Health

Dr Reza Hayatbakhsh

PhD Candidate	Project	Area of Study
Andrew Smirnov	Amphetamines in Queensland	Population Health
Ann Kingsbury	Does maternal substance use and mental health in pregnancy impact on the woman's health in later life?	Population Health
William Bor	Economic change, maternal, child and youth well-being.	Population Health
Mohammad Soltani	Patterns of subjective sleep quality in middle-aged Australian women: Correlates, predictors and consequences	Population Health
Sophie Hickey	The health outcomes of Indigenous Australians from birth to adulthood in an urban setting	Social Science
Nam Tran	Why do women's patterns of alcohol consumption change over their reproductive life course	Social Science
Erika Langham	The Potential of Intelligent Messages as a Responsible Gambling Feature on Electronic Gaming Machines	Social Science

Dr Anton Clifford

PhD Candidate	Project	Area of Study
Bianca Calabria	The evaluation of family-focused intervention to reduce alcohol-related harms among Indigenous Australians.	NDARC, UNSW

Dr Andrew Smirnov (Associate Advisor)

PhD Candidate	Project	Area of Study
Ellen Leslie	Young adult amphetamine-type stimulant (ATS) users' attitudes toward and perceptions of police and policing and implications for ATS users' compliance with police.	Social Science
Erika Langham	The Potential of Intelligent Messages as a Responsible Gambling Feature on Electronic Gaming Machines	Social Science

Professional Associations and Committees

Rosa Alati

Member of Association for Research between Italy and Australasia (ARIA).

Reza Hayatbakhsh

Member of Cannabis Cohort Research Consortium (CCRC), NDARC, UNSW.

Member of SPH Research and Research Training Division (RRTD)

Clinton Kempnich

Member of the Australian Winter School Organising Committee.

Member of ATODS Service Improvement Education Training and Reference Group.

Member of UQ Teaching and Review Committee.

Member of UQ Postgraduate Coursework Committee.

Jake Najman

The Australian Sociological Association (TASA). International Sociological Association (ISA).

Fellow of the Academy of Social Sciences of Australia (FASSA).

Chair of Scientific Advisory Committee of the National Centre in HIV Social Research (NCHSR-SAC), UNSW.

Faculty Board of Social Behavioural Science (SBS).

Queensland Government Alcohol and Drug Services Reform Steering Committee.

Chair of Research Committee of the Queensland Fertility Group.

Member of the Cannabis Cohort Research Consortium (CCRC), NDARC, UNSW.

Queensland Coalition for Action on Alcohol (QCAA).

Board Member of Drug Arm Australasia

Presenting chair of the National Policy Council for Health Options Australia

Coralie Ober

Co-Deputy Chair, of the National Indigenous Drug and Alcohol Committee (NIDAC)

Co-Chair of the NDS Sub Group for the Development of NDS Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Peoples Strategy 2013-2015

Board member of the National Drug Research Institute (NDRI) Curtin University, Perth

Member of the Queensland Aboriginal & Islander Health Council (QAIHC)

Member of the Queensland Indigenous Substance Misuse Council (QISMC)

Member of the Indigenous Working Group Alcohol & Drug Council Australia

Chairperson Galangoor Duwalami Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Primary Health Care

Queensland Coordinator of IGCD Workforce Development & Capacity Building Project

Consultant to National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund (NDLERF); advice, information and assessment of funding applications to the NDLERF Board of Management.

Andrew Smirnov

Board member of Hepatitis Queensland

Awards

Jake Najman

Nominated as outstanding academic teacher (SOCY1030, 2012), Dean's commendation for high achievement. "Interesting and engaging lectures that were delivered with enthusiasm and passion".

QADREC staff of 2013

Staff Member	Position
Jake Najman PhD, FASSA	Director
Clinton Kempnich MPH, BBus(Hlth Admin), Grad DipED	Deputy Director, Teaching
Reza Hayatbakhsh MD, PhD	Deputy Director, Research
Rosa Alati PhD	Senior Research Fellow
Coralie Ober PhD candidate	Senior Research Officer
Andrew Smirnov BA, Grad DipLIB	Senior Lecturer
Yvonne Flanagan B Soc Sc	Administration Officer
Kelsey Hall Student - B Psyc Sci	Administration
Anton Clifford PhD	Senior Research Fellow
Fairlie McIlwraith MSocSc PhD	Senior Research Officer
Sophie Hickey BA Hons	Research Assistant
Sue Conrad BHsci(Hons)	Research Assistant
Maria Plotnikova PhD	Biostatistician
Mohsina Khatun PhD	Biostatistician
Ellen Leslie PhD candidate	Research Assistant

FUNDING 2013

		\$
School of Population Health – academic support		126,686
School of Population Health – teaching support		54,746
Genetic and environmental contributions to the life course of the mental disorders	common	387,007
EDRS		63,995
IDRS		63,095
Anton Clifford ARC, DECRA. Improving Alcohol Prevention in ATSI Drug and Alcohol Services		124,915
Integrating and Sustaining Use of Health Information Technology Systems For Alcohol Screening		18,788
The natural history of licit and illicit drug use in a population cohort of stimulant users (ARC Linkage)		115,000
Consequences of concurrent stimulant and alcohol use by young adults: Offending behaviour, victimisation and other Harms		90,037
The natural history of licit and illicit drug use in a population cohort of stimulant users (Queensland Health)		15,000
Consultancy – AOD training for community football clubs		500
TOTAL		\$1,059,769

PUBLICATIONS

Peer-reviewed Journal Articles

Alati, R., Davey Smith, G., Lewis, S.J., Sayal, K., Draper, E.S., et al. (2013) Effect of prenatal alcohol exposure on childhood academic outcomes: Contrasting maternal and paternal associations in the ALSPAC study. *PLoS ONE* 10.1371/journal.pone.0074844.

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Betts, K.S., Williams, G.M., **Najman, J.M.**, **Alati, R.** (2013) The role of sleep disturbance in the relationship between post-traumatic stress disorder and suicidal ideation. *Journal of Anxiety Disorders*, 27,735-741.

Betts, K.S., Williams, G.M., **Najman, J.M.**, **Alati, R.** (2013) Exploring the female specific risk to partial and full PTSD following physical assault. *Journal of Traumatic Stress*, 26, 86-93.

Calabria, B., **Clifford, A.**, Shakeshaft, A., Allan, J., Bliss, D., Doran, C. (2013) The acceptability to Aboriginal Australians of a family-based intervention to reduce alcohol-related harms. *Drug and Alcohol Review*, 32(3)328-332.

Callaway, L.K., Mamun, A., McIntyre, H.D., Williams, G.M., **Najman, J.M.**, Nitert, M.D., Lawlor, D.A. (2013) Does a history of hypertensive disorders of pregnancy help predict future essential hypertension? Findings from a prospective pregnancy cohort study. *Journal of Human Hypertension*, 27,309–314.

Ciketic, S., **Hayatbakhsh, M.R.**, Doran, C.M., **Najman, J.M.**, McKetin, R. (2013). Health-related quality of life among methamphetamine users in treatment. *Mental Health and Substance Use*, (3)250-261.

Clifford, A., Doran, C.M., Tsey, K. (2013) A systematic review of suicide prevention interventions targeting indigenous peoples in Australia, United States, Canada and New Zealand. *BMC Public Health*, 13(1) 463.1-463.11.

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Dev, A., Kemp, R., Ward, J., **Henderson, S.**, Williams, S., **Smirnov, A.**, **Plotnikova, M.**, **Najman, J.M.** (2013) Findings from the Queensland Injecting Drug Survey (QuIDS): Comparing hepatitis C risk behaviours among Indigenous and non-Indigenous people who inject drugs. *HIV Australia*, 11(3)37-40.

Doolan, I., **Najman, J.M.**, Mills, R., Cherney, A., Strathearn, L. (2013) Does child abuse and neglect explain the overrepresentation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people in youth detention?: Findings from a birth cohort study. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 37(5)303-309.

Fischer, J., Conrad, S., Clavarino, A.M., Kemp, R., **Najman, J.M.** (2013) Quality of life of people who inject drugs: Characteristics and comparisons with other population samples. *Quality of Life Research*. DOI 10.1007/s11136-013-0450-8

Ford, P., **Clifford, A.**, Gussy, K., Gartner, C. (2013) A systematic review of peer-support programs for smoking cessation in disadvantaged groups. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 10(11)5507-5522.

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Hollingworth, S.A., Symons, M., **Khatun, M.**, Loveday, B., Ballantyne, S., Hall, W.D., **Najman, J.M.** (2013) Prescribing databases can be used to monitor trends in opioid analgesic prescribing in Australia. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health* 37(2)132-138.

Horyniak, D., Dietze, P., Degenhardt, L., Higgs, P., **McIlwraith, F.**, **Alati, R.**, Bruno, R., Lenton, S., Burns, L. (2013) The relationship between age and risky injecting behaviours among a sample of Australian people who inject drugs. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, 132(3)541-546.

Humphreys, K.L., Katz, S.J., Lee, S.S., Hammen, C.L., Brennan, P.A., **Najman, J.M.** (2013) The association of ADHD and depression: Mediation by peer problems and parent-child difficulties in two complementary samples. *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 122(3)854-867).

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