The 'COVID Hangover'

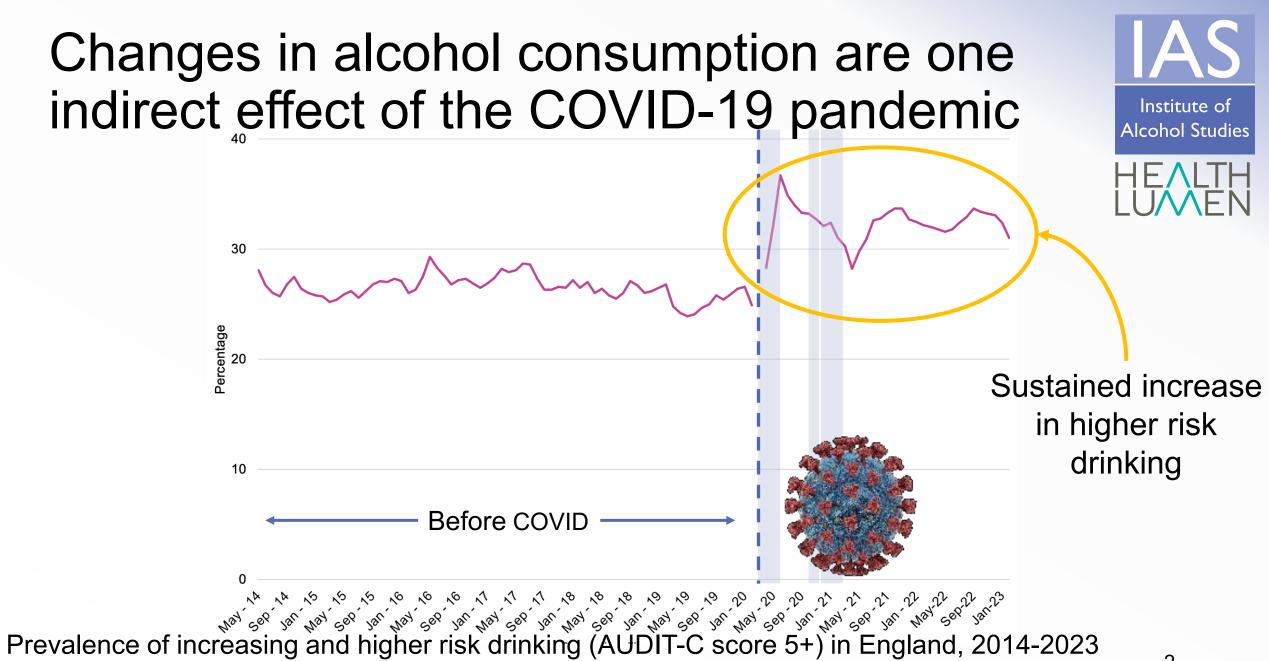
Addressing long-term health impacts of changes in alcohol consumption during the pandemic

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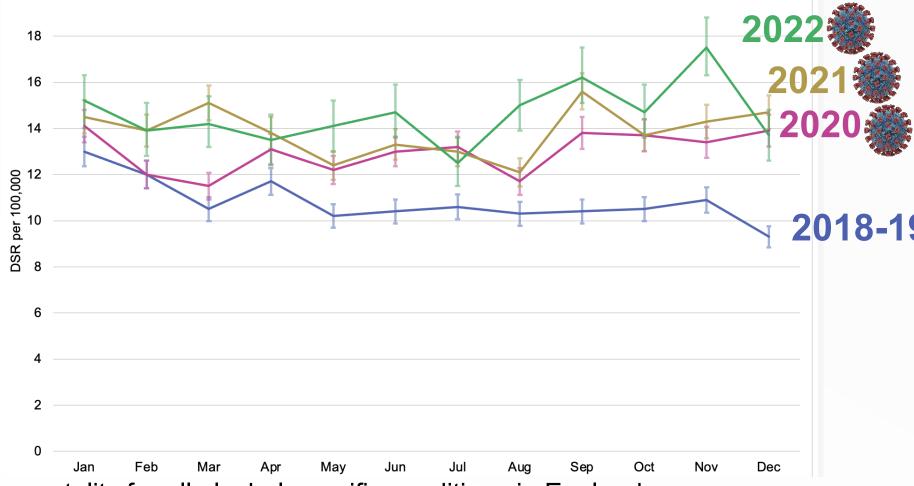


Data from Alcohol Toolkit Study + OHID's Wider Impacts of COVID-19 tool

Alcohol harm has worsened: alcohol specific deaths are at record levels



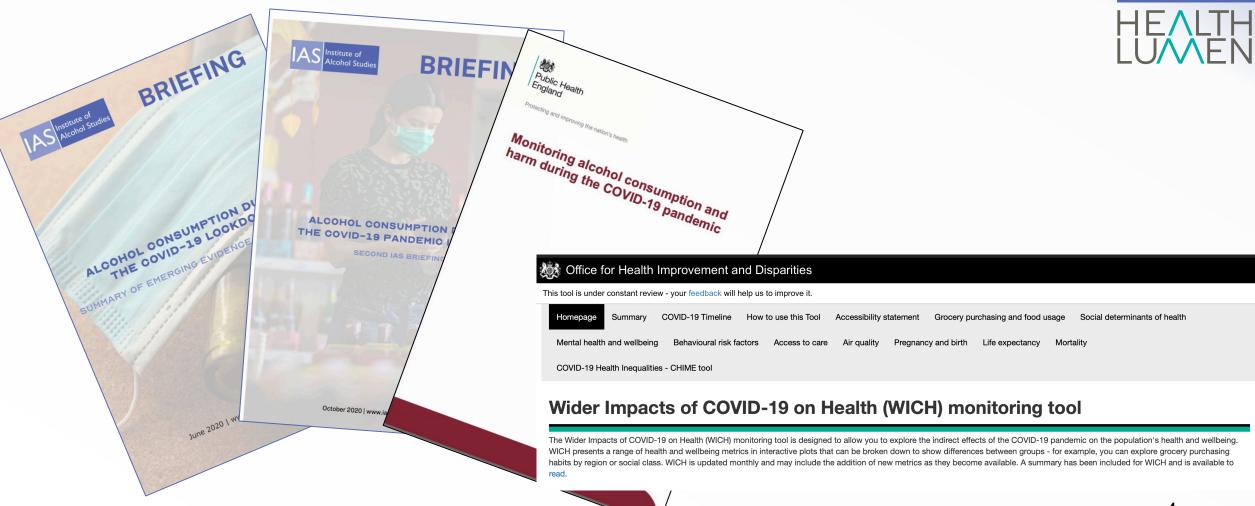




Monthly trend in mortality for all alcohol-specific conditions in England.

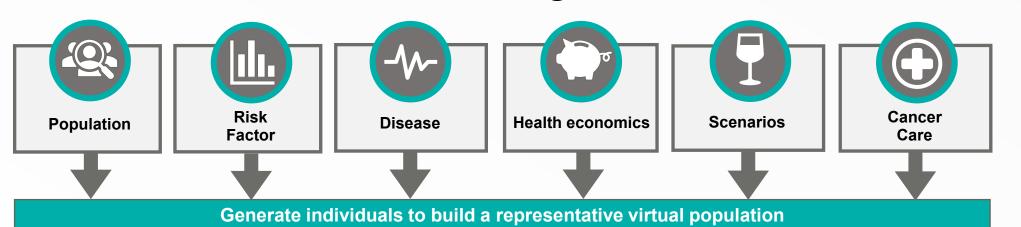
Data from Office for National Statistics from OHID's Wider Impacts of COVID-19 tool

Several reports and data sources inspired this AS project & made it possible



Microsimulation methods were used to project future alcohol harm in England





Update year, advance age and risk



Model advanced annually from 2020 to 2035



Update disease status, record mortality and morbidity

End of simulation (results presented from 2022 to 2035)

Incidence

Premature mortality

Direct healthcare costs

Healthcare utilisation

Impact of the three scenarios compared to the baseline

Additional **cases** of nine alcohol-related diseases



By 2035 it is projected there could be:

Short term scenario

Alcohol consumption returns to 2019 levels after 2022

2,860 additional cases of disease

Medium term scenario

Alcohol consumption returns to 2019 levels after 2024

24,706 additional cases of disease

Long term scenario

Alcohol consumption does not return to 2019 levels

147,892 additional cases of disease

Cumulative additional incident cases of disease, each compared to the baseline scenario (i.e. no pandemic). Diseases are hypertension, stroke, liver cirrhosis and six alcohol-related cancers.

Additional premature deaths from nine alcohol-related diseases



By 2035 it is projected there could be:

Short term scenario

Alcohol consumption returns to 2019 levels after 2022

2,431 additional premature deaths

Medium term scenario

Alcohol consumption returns to 2019 levels after 2024

3,725 additional premature deaths

Long term scenario

Alcohol consumption does not return to 2019 levels

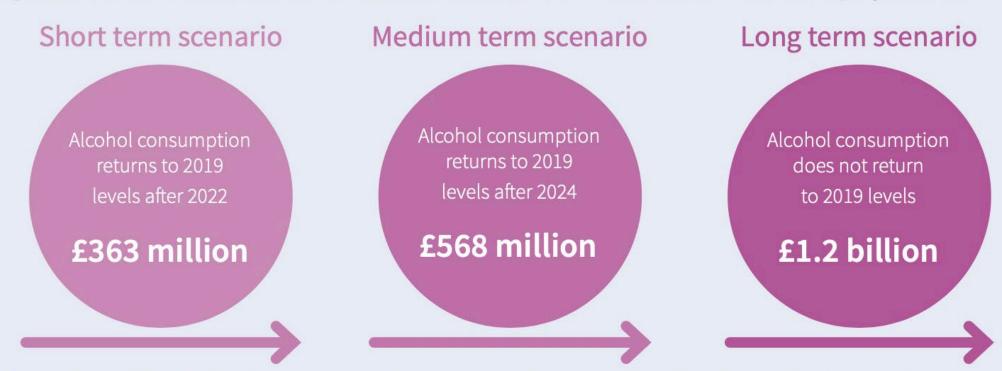
9,914 additional premature deaths

Cumulative additional premature (before age 75) deaths from hypertension, stroke, liver cirrhosis, and six alcohol-related cancers, compared to the baseline scenario (i.e. no pandemic).

Excess direct healthcare **costs** from nine alcohol-related diseases



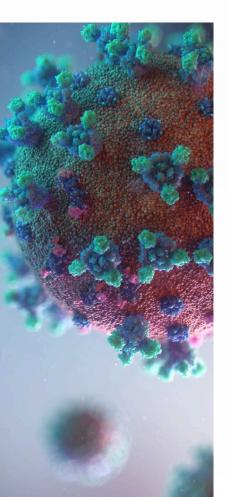
By 2035, the cumulative additional healthcare costs of the nine diseases modelled is projected as:



Cumulative additional direct healthcare costs from hypertension, stroke, liver cirrhosis, and six alcohol-related cancers, compared to the baseline scenario (i.e. no pandemic).

Increases in health harm and NHS costs are not inevitable





- Most of the health harm from alcohol is from chronic conditions
- There are many more adverse effects of alcohol consumption that are not included in this study
- Indirect consequences, like increases in alcohol harm, must not be neglected in COVID-19 recovery planning

Our 'Top 5' for a new national alcohol strategy







Increase funding and resources for alcohol treatment and support



Capitalise on the opportunities presented by the new alcohol duty system commencing in 2023



Introduce minimum unit pricing for alcohol



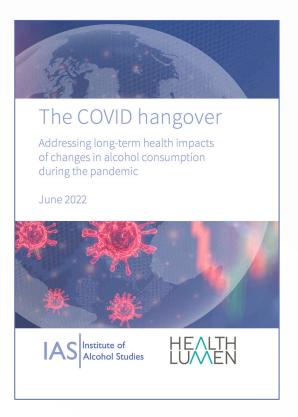
Add protecting and improving public health as a fifth objective of the alcohol licensing system in England



Improve the regulatory approach to alcohol marketing to reduce exposure and influence among the vulnerable

Publications from our project

IAS report



Journal article...

2-page briefing

Estimating the long-term health impacts of changes

COVID-19 pandemie

in alcohol consumption in England during the



NIHR final report



In the UK, harm caused by alcohol has worsened since 2020. A recent report from the Institute of Alcohol Studies projecting future rates of major alcohol-related diseases highlights what this means for health and

healthcare. The authors argue that this additional burden is not inevitable if effective policies are introduced.

In the UK, changes in levels of alcohol consumption have been one of the indirect effects Sartin Boniface 1.2



See also...[U/\/



Modelling the impact of changes in alcohol consumption during the COVID-19 pandemic on future alcohol-related harm in England

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Prof Linda Bauld OBE, University of Edinburgh

Members of the public involved in the project

NIHR Policy Research Programme for funding

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