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Objective: Alcohol affects functions of prefrontal and temporal cortices, and alcohol use disorder and binge drinking share structural/functional abnormalities and cognitive deficits. This study investigated the neuropsychological profile of college students with binge drinking.

Participants and Methods: Participants: Based on the scores of Alcohol Use Disorder Identification Test (AUDIT) and Alcohol Use Questionnaire (AUQ), binge-drinking (n=32, male: 8, female: 24) and control (n=32, male: 8, female: 24) groups were determined.

Neuropsychological tests: The Rey-Osterrieth Complex Test (RCFT), California Verbal Learning Test (CVLT), Wisconsin Card Sorting Test and Stroop Test were administered to evaluate nonverbal memory, verbal memory, executive function and attention, respectively.

Statistical analysis: Scores of the AUDIT and AUQ were analyzed by one-way ANOVA, and the performances on the neuropsychological tests were analyzed by multivariate ANOVA.

Results: The binge-drinking and control groups differed on AUDIT (F(1,63) = 538.29, p < .001) and AUQ (F(1,63) = 97.34, p < .001), with binge-drinking group obtaining significantly higher scores compared to the control group. The two groups differed on the copy (F(1,62) = 6.05, p < .05), immediate recall (F(1,62) = 11.68, p < .01) and delayed recall (F(1,62) = 11.87, p < .01) of the RCFT, and the long-term free recall of the CVLT (F(1,62) = 13.37, p < .01). The binge-drinking group exhibited significantly lower scores than did control group.

Conclusions: College students with binge drinking showed difficulties with verbal and nonverbal memory, and the present results indicate that excessive drinking could affect memory even when drinking history is relatively short.

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HIV/AIDS/infecctious disease - Poster Session 2 - 14.30 - 17.00

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