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| **Domain:** | Substance-specific Intermediate Phenotypes |
| **Measure:** | Acute Subjective Response to Substances - Current |
| **Definition:** | Instruments used separately to assess current acute subjective responses to substances that the respondent has recently ingested or used. |
| **Purpose:** | This measure is to assess a respondent's feelings after recently smoking cigarettes, ingesting alcohol, or using drugs. The protocol is used to obtain subjective responses to the tobacco, alcohol, or drug administered. The Working Group recommends that investigators use the primary protocol to obtain general information on a variety of substances. The secondary protocols can then be used to obtain detailed information on a specific substance. |
| **Essential PhenX Measures:** | Current AgeAlcohol - Lifetime UseGenderSubstances - Lifetime UseTobacco - Smoking Status |
| **Related PhenX Measures:** | Alcohol - 30-Day Quantity and FrequencyAlcohol - Age of First UseAlcohol - Lifetime Abuse and DependenceAlcohol - Maximum Drinks in 24 HoursSubstances - 30-Day FrequencySubstances - Age of First UseSubstances - Lifetime Abuse and DependenceTobacco - 30-Day Quantity and FrequencyTobacco - Age of Initiation of UseTobacco - Nicotine Dependence |
| **Collections:** | Substance-specific Intermediate Phenotypes |
| **Keywords:** | Addiction Research Center Inventory, Adjective Checklist, Alcohol, Amphetamine, ARCI, BAES, Benzedrine, Biphasic Alcohol Effects Scale, Buzz, Cigarettes, Dizziness, DEQ, Drug Effects Questionnaire, Early Response, Irritable, LSD, Marijuana, mCEQ, modified Cigarette Evaluation Questionnaire, Morphine-Benzedrine, National Institute of Mental Health Addiction Research Center, Nausea, Pentobarbital-Chlorpromazine-Alcohol, Rush, SAA, Smoking, Substance Abuse, Substance-specific Intermediate Phenotypes |

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| **Protocol Release Date:** | February 24, 2012 |
| **PhenX Protocol Name:** | Acute Subjective Response to Substances - Current - Specific - Alcohol |
| **Protocol Name from Source:** | The Expert Review Panel has not reviewed this measure yet. |
| **Description:** | The Biphasic Alcohol Effects Scale (BAES) is a self-report, unipolar adjective rating scale after consuming alcohol that is designed to measure both stimulant and sedative effects of alcohol. |
| **Specific Instructions:** | The BAES may be used in laboratory studies involving alcohol administration to study responses to alcohol. The investigator may administer a fixed dose of alcohol or a placebo to a respondent in the form of a beverage or intravenously, or the investigator may allow the respondent to control the amount of alcohol he/she receives. Typically, baseline assessments are obtained prior to alcohol administration and then at predetermined points following drinking. In fixed-dose studies, the BAES is often repeated at time points corresponding to the rising and falling portions of the blood alcohol curve.The Substance Abuse and Addiction Working Group acknowledges that the following questions may gather sensitive information relating to the use of substances and/or illegal conduct. If the information is released, it might be damaging to an individual's employability, lead to social stigmatization, or lead to other consequences.Most researchers assure confidentiality as part of their informed consent process, as required by their institutional review boards. Further assurance of confidentiality may be obtained by applying to the National Institutes of Health (NIH) for a Certificate of Confidentiality, which helps researchers protect the privacy of human research participants. The procedures for the Certificate of Confidentiality can be found at the Grants Policy website of NIH: http://grants1.nih.gov/grants/policy/coc/index.htm. |
| **Protocol:** | *A baseline assessment of how the person feels may be obtained prior to alcohol administration by using the following instructions:**Please rate the extent to which these words describe your feelings at the present time (circle the appropriate number for each word).**To measure responses following alcohol consumption, the following instructions are used:**The following adjectives describe feelings that some people have after drinking alcohol. Please rate the extent to which drinking alcohol has produced these feelings in you at the present time (circle the appropriate number for each word).*

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|  | Not at all |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Extremely |
| 1. Difficulty concentrating |  | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |  | 10 |  |
| 2. Down |  | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |  | 10 |  |
| 3. Elated |  | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |  | 10 |  |
| 4. Energized |  | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |  | 10 |  |
| 5. Excited |  | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |  | 10 |  |
| 6. Heavy head |  | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |  | 10 |  |
| 7. Inactive |  | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |  | 10 |  |
| 8. Sedated |  | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |  | 10 |  |
| 9. Slow thoughts |  | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |  | 10 |  |
| 10. Sluggish |  | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |  | 10 |  |
| 11. Stimulated |  | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |  | 10 |  |
| 12. Talkative |  | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |  | 10 |  |
| 13. Up |  | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |  | 10 |  |
| 14. Vigorous |  | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |  | 10 |  |

**Scoring Procedures and Interpretation**The Sedation and Stimulation subscales are calculated by summing the following items (for the 14-point scale):**Stimulation: =** BAES3 + BAES4 + BAES5 + BAES11 + BAES12 + BAES13 +BAES14**Sedation: =** BAES1 + BAES2 + BAES6 + BAES7 + BAES8 + BAES9 + BAES10 |
| **Selection Rationale:** | The 14-item Biphasic Alcohol Effects Scale (BAES) was selected because it is one of the most widely used subjective alcohol assessment tools in studies involving actual administration of alcohol. It is sensitive to the stimulant and sedative effects of alcohol observed during the ascending and descending limbs of the blood alcohol curve. It is reliable, has good test psychometric properties, and can be used repeatedly within a session. A brief six-item version of the BAES has also been developed (Rueger et al., 2009). |
| **Source:** | Martin, C. S., Earleywine, M., Musty, R. E., Perrine, M. W., & Swift R. M. (1993). Development and validation of the Biphasic Alcohol Effects Scale. *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 17*(1), 140–146. |
| **Life Stage:** | AdultSenior |
| **Language of source:** | English |
| **Participant:** | Adults aged 18 years and older |
| **Personnel and Training Required:** | None |
| **Equipment Needs:** | None |
| **Standards:** |

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| **Standard** | **Name** | **ID** | **Source** |
| Common Data Element (CDE) | Addiction Biphasic Alcohol Effect Scale (BAES) | 3332439 | [CDE Browser](https://cdebrowser.nci.nih.gov/CDEBrowser/search?elementDetails=9&FirstTimer=0&PageId=ElementDetailsGroup&publicId=3332439&version=1.0) |

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| **General references:** | Morean, M. E., & Corbin, W. R. (2010). Subjective response to alcohol: A critical review of the literature. *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 34*(3), 385–395.Quinn, P. D., & Fromme, K. (2011). Subjective response to alcohol challenge: A quantitative review. *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 35*(10), 1–12.Rueger, S. Y., McNamara, P. J., & King, A. C. (2009). Expanding the utility of the Biphasic Alcohol Effects Scale (BAES) and initial psychometric support for the Brief-BAES (B-BAES). *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 33*(5), 916–924. |
| **Mode of Administration:** | Self-administered questionnaire |
| **Derived Variables:** | None |
| **Requirements:** |

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| **Requirement Category** | **Required** |
| Major equipment | No |
| Specialized training | No |
| Specialized requirements for biospecimen collection | No |
| Average time of greater than 15 minutes in an unaffected individual | No |

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| **Process and Review:** | The Expert Review Panel has not reviewed this measure yet. |