

Straight-sided glasses for alcohol reduction

Submission date 19/11/2019	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	<input type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protocol
Registration date 05/12/2019	Overall study status Completed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Results
Last Edited 08/11/2022	Condition category Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data

Plain English summary of protocol

Background and study aims

In a previous laboratory study, social alcohol drinkers consumed a pint of lager more slowly from a straight-sided glass than from a curved glass. Reduced drinking speed may lead to lower overall alcohol consumption, but this needs to be tested in a real-world setting. The aim of this study is therefore to find out what will happen to people's alcohol consumption if public houses and bars change the shape of their pint and half pint glasses from curved to straight-sided.

Who can participate?

Twenty-four public houses and bars in the UK will take part in this study. A public house or bar will be able to take part if:

1. It sells more than 160 pints (i.e., 90 litres) of lager, ale and cider per week
2. 75% or more of its usual pint and half pint glasses are curved (i.e., the width of the glass is not consistent from top to bottom)
3. It has an EPOS till system (or an equivalent) to record itemised sales for all drinks

What does the study involve?

All venues will perform two intervention periods (A) and two control periods (B) in a random order: 1) BABA; 2) BAAB; 3) ABBA; or 4) ABAB. During each intervention period, lager, ale and cider will be served in straight-sided pint and half pint glasses for two weeks. During each control period, lager, ale and cider will be served in the venue's usual (curved) pint and half pint glasses for two weeks. The venues will share their drinks sales data throughout the study and the volume of lager, ale and cider sold will be compared between intervention and control periods.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

Participating public houses and bars will receive an optional financial reimbursement of £500 for taking part in the study, free glasses, and optional publicity. Participating public houses and bars may sell less lager, ale and cider when these drinks are served in straight-sided glasses.

Where is the study run from?

University of Bristol (UK)

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for?

March 2018 to November 2019

Who is funding the study?
Wellcome Trust (UK)

Who is the main contact?
Dr Laura Brocklebank
laura.brocklebank@bristol.ac.uk

Contact information

Type(s)
Scientific

Contact name
Dr Laura Brocklebank

ORCID ID
<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5928-3143>

Contact details
School of Psychological Science
University of Bristol
12a Priory Road
Bristol
United Kingdom
BS8 1TU
+44 (0) 117 928 8011
laura.brocklebank@bristol.ac.uk

Additional identifiers

EudraCT/CTIS number
Nil known

IRAS number

ClinicalTrials.gov number
Nil known

Secondary identifying numbers
Nil known

Study information

Scientific Title
Straight-sided glasses for alcohol reduction: a randomised crossover trial in public houses and bars

Study objectives

A lower volume of lager, ale and cider will be sold when public houses and bars serve these alcoholic drinks in straight-sided glasses compared to their usual glasses.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Approved 13/08/2018, Faculty of Science Research Ethics Committee at the University of Bristol (Mr Liam McKervery, Research Governance and Ethics Officer, University of Bristol, 1 Cathedral Square, Bristol, BS1 5DD, UK; Tel: +44 (0) 117 428 4051; Email: liam.mckervery@bristol.ac.uk), ref: 73621

Study design

Randomised multi-period crossover trial

Primary study design

Interventional

Secondary study design

Randomised cross over trial

Study setting(s)

Other

Study type(s)

Prevention

Participant information sheet

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Excessive alcohol consumption

Interventions

All participating venues ($n = 24$) will perform two intervention periods (A) and two control periods (B) in a random order. The random order for the four periods will be generated at the start of the study using a computer-generated list of random numbers. Blocked randomisation will be used to ensure that an equal number of venues ($n = 6$) are assigned to each of the four possible orders: 1) BABA; 2) BAAB; 3) ABBA; or 4) ABAB.

During the intervention condition, lager, ale and cider will be served in straight-sided pint and half pint glasses for two weeks. These glasses will be provided by the research team.

During the control condition, lager, ale and cider will be served in the venue's usual pint and half pint glasses for two weeks (i.e., usual practice).

Intervention Type

Behavioural

Primary outcome measure

The mean volume (in litres) of draught lager, ale and cider (combined) sold weekly, measured using electronic point of sale (EPOS) till system data during the two intervention periods (i.e., straight-sided glassware) and the two control periods (i.e., usual glassware), with each period lasting two weeks

Secondary outcome measures

All secondary outcomes will be measured using EPOS till system data during the two intervention periods and the two control periods:

1. The mean volume (in litres) of lager sold weekly
2. The mean volume (in litres) of ale sold weekly
3. The mean volume (in litres) of cider sold weekly
4. The mean number of bottles of beer sold weekly
5. The mean volume (in litres) of wine sold weekly
6. The mean volume (in litres) of spirits sold weekly
7. The mean number of soft drinks sold weekly
8. The mean number of alcohol-free drinks (excluding soft drinks) sold weekly
9. The mean volume (in litres) of all alcoholic drinks sold weekly

Overall study start date

05/03/2018

Completion date

11/11/2019

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

The study will not use individual-level data; the unit of randomisation and data collection will be public houses and bars. The inclusion criteria for the public houses and bars are:

1. Sell more than 160 pints (i.e., 90 litres) of lager, ale and cider per week
2. Approximately 75% or more of their usual glasses for lager, ale and cider are curved (i.e., the width of the glass is not consistent from top to bottom)
3. Their licensing conditions will allow them to serve lager, ale and cider in straight-sided pint and half pint glasses during the intervention condition
4. Have an electronic point of sale (EPOS) till system (or an equivalent) to record itemised sales for all drinks, including lager, ale and cider

Participant type(s)

All

Age group

Adult

Sex

Both

Target number of participants

A total of 24 public houses and bars

Total final enrolment

24

Key exclusion criteria

Public houses and bars not meeting the inclusion criteria

Date of first enrolment

14/09/2018

Date of final enrolment

11/09/2019

Locations**Countries of recruitment**

England

United Kingdom

Study participating centre**University of Bristol**

School of Psychological Science

12a Priory Road

Bristol

United Kingdom

BS8 1TU

Sponsor information**Organisation**

University of Bristol

Sponsor details

School of Psychological Science

University of Bristol

12a Priory Road

Bristol

England

United Kingdom

BS8 1TU

+44 (0)117 92 88450

psych-school@bristol.ac.uk

Sponsor type

University/education

Website

<http://www.bristol.ac.uk/psychology/>

ROR

<https://ror.org/0524sp257>

Funder(s)

Funder type

Charity

Funder Name

Wellcome Trust

Alternative Name(s)**Funding Body Type**

Private sector organisation

Funding Body Subtype

International organizations

Location

United Kingdom

Results and Publications

Publication and dissemination plan

The study protocol and the detailed statistical analysis plan are attached. Both of these documents have been published on the Open Science Framework (osf.io/4kurx).

The findings from this research study may be published in an appropriate scientific journal (and made available open access) and/or presented at an appropriate meeting. The anonymous study datasheet will be made available for sharing via the University of Bristol Research Data Repository.

Intention to publish date

01/02/2020

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

The study will not use individual-level data: the unit of randomisation, data collection and analysis will be individual public houses and bars. The datasets generated and/or analysed during the current study will be stored in a publically available repository. All study data will be anonymised using a unique numeric identifier. At the appropriate time, the anonymous study datasheet will be locked and deposited on the University of Bristol Research Data Repository. If

a publican decides that they do not want their data to be used after their participation they have the right to request that their data are withdrawn from the study. They can request this up to two weeks after study completion or until the data are deposited (whichever comes first). Publicans are made aware of this prior to giving consent to their participation in the study and to the use of their anonymised study data.

IPD sharing plan summary

Stored in repository

Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
Protocol file	version V1.0	24/09/2018	05/12/2019	No	No
Statistical Analysis Plan		14/11/2019	05/12/2019	No	No
Other publications	literature review	18/11/2020	26/01/2021	Yes	No
Results article		18/04/2021	08/11/2022	Yes	No