

# Comparing web-based health and appearance framed messages to increase completion of an alcohol self-assessment intervention

<b>Submission date</b>	<b>Recruitment status</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered
03/11/2014	No longer recruiting	<input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
<b>Registration date</b>	<b>Overall study status</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan
29/12/2014	Completed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Results
<b>Last Edited</b>	<b>Condition category</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data
08/04/2019	Mental and Behavioural Disorders	

## Plain English summary of protocol

### Background and study aims

Drinkware is a charity that aims to change people's drinking habits and help reduce alcohol abuse and the harm caused by drinking too much alcohol. This study looks at how well two different messages displayed on their website, one focusing on health risks and the other on how drinking too much alcohol can have an impact on personal appearance, do in encouraging people to do a self-assessment that gives them feedback on whether they are at risk of damaging their health or appearance and whether they then go on to seek help for their drinking habit.

### Who can participate?

Anyone who uses the Drinkaware website. However, there will be a particular focus on analyzing data from women over 35 years as this group has been identified by Drinkaware as a priority target group.

### What does the study involve?

People who visit the Drinkaware website between Monday 3rd November and Sunday 14th December 2014 are randomly allocated to see either a brief health risk or appearance alcohol awareness message via banner advertisement in a prominent central position on the website. If web users choose to click on this banner, they are taken to another webpage containing a second brief message reinforcing the banner advertisement and are encouraged to self-assess their drinking behaviour using an online test - the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test - Consumption (AUDIT-C) questionnaire. AUDIT-C is a 3-item tool designed to see if someone is drinking alcohol at levels that may lower or increase risk to health. After they have completed the AUDIT-C questionnaire, participants are directed to a webpage containing their AUDIT-C risk score feedback and an extended health risk focused or appearance focused alcohol awareness message. At the bottom of this page, participants are provided with 3 help-seeking options including a number of web links containing information and providing access to resources and tools to encourage them to reduce the amount of alcohol they drink.

**What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?**

The benefit of participating is the opportunity to access a range of tools to help moderate alcohol consumption and improved recognition of what constitutes problem drinking. There is a risk that individuals find out they are drinking too much and do not access any of the support materials.

**Where is the study run from?**

The Drinkaware website (UK)

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

November 2014 to December 2014

**Who is funding the study?**

1. Drinkaware (UK)
2. Public Health England (UK)

**Who is the main contact?**

Miss Anna Sallis

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## Contact information

**Type(s)**

Scientific

**Contact name**

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## Additional identifiers

**Protocol serial number**

N/A

## Study information

**Scientific Title**

Comparing web-based health and appearance framed messages to increase completion of the AUDIT-C alcohol self-assessment tool

**Acronym**

N/A

## **Study objectives**

1. Hypothesis 1 (H1): There is a difference in the number of participants who start the AUDIT-C in those exposed to either a brief appearance-framed or health-risk-framed persuasive message.
2. Hypothesis 2 (H2): There is a difference in the number of participants who will complete the AUDIT-C in those exposed to a brief appearance-framed or health-risk-framed persuasive message.
3. Hypothesis 3 (H3): There is a difference in the number of participants who engage in help-seeking behaviour following exposure to either an appearance-framed or health-risk-framed persuasive message.

## **Ethics approval required**

Old ethics approval format

## **Ethics approval(s)**

Bristol University School of Economics, Finance and Management Research Ethics Committee, 15 /09/2014

## **Study design**

Cross-sectional pragmatic randomised trial

## **Primary study design**

Interventional

## **Study type(s)**

Treatment

## **Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied**

Excessive alcohol consumption

## **Interventions**

Short health and appearance framed alcohol harms messages are presented on the homepage. Once clicked participants are taken to the AUDIT-C alcohol self-assessment questionnaire. The AUDIT-C is a modified short form of the full 10-item AUDIT questionnaire. Once completed health or appearance framed alcohol harms messages are fed back to participants with risky drinking patterns. They are then shown three help-seeking web links which they can click and continue to use.

## **Intervention Type**

Other

## **Primary outcome(s)**

1. Clicks to the AUDIT-C from home page
2. Completions of AUDIT-C

Measured between 11th November– 23rd December 2014

## **Key secondary outcome(s)**

Clicks on help seeking links, measured between 11th November– 23rd December 2014

## **Completion date**

21/12/2014

## Eligibility

### Key inclusion criteria

Anyone accessing the Drinkaware homepage between Monday 3rd November and Sunday 14th December 2014

### Participant type(s)

All

### Healthy volunteers allowed

No

### Age group

All

### Sex

All

### Key exclusion criteria

There are no exclusion criteria

### Date of first enrolment

11/11/2014

### Date of final enrolment

23/12/2014

## Locations

### Countries of recruitment

United Kingdom

England

### Study participating centre

Public Health England

London

United Kingdom

SE16LH

## Sponsor information

### Organisation

## Funder(s)

### Funder type

Government

### Funder Name

Public Health England

### Alternative Name(s)

PHE

### Funding Body Type

Government organisation

### Funding Body Subtype

National government

### Location

United Kingdom

## Results and Publications

### Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

The current data sharing plans for the current study are unknown and will be made available at a later date.

### IPD sharing plan summary

Data sharing statement to be made available at a later date

### Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
<a href="#">Results article</a>	results	01/08/2019		Yes	No
<a href="#">Participant information sheet</a>	Participant information sheet	11/11/2025	11/11/2025	No	Yes