

BMJ Open Prevalence of potentially serious alcohol–medication interactions in older adults in a community pharmacy setting: a cross-sectional study

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ABSTRACT

Objective Previous prevalence estimates of POtentially Serious Alcohol–Medication INteractions in Older adults (POSAMINO) are based on in-home inventories of medications; however, this method is associated with under-reporting of medications when compared with dispensing records. This study aims to estimate the prevalence of POSAMINO among community-dwelling older adults using drug dispensing data from the community pharmacy setting.

Design Cross-sectional study.

Setting Irish Community Pharmacy.

Participants 1599 consecutive older adults presenting with a prescription to 1 of 120 community pharmacies nationwide; community-dwelling, aged ≥65 years, able to speak and understand English, with no evidence of cognitive impairment. The mean age of sample was 75.5 years (SD 6.5); 55% (n=884) female.

Measures 38 POSAMINO criteria were identified using participants' pharmacy dispensing records linked to self-reported alcohol consumption (beverage-specific quantity and frequency measures) over the last 12 months.

Results The overall prevalence of POSAMINO in the study population was 28%, with 10% at risk of at least one POSAMINO criteria and 18% at risk of two or more. Exposure to POSAMINO most commonly involved cardiovascular agents (19%) and central nervous system agents (15%). Exposure to a higher number of POSAMINO criteria was associated with younger age (adjusted incident rate ratio (AIRR): 0.97; 95% CI: 0.95 to 0.98), male sex (AIRR: 0.55; 95% CI: 0.45 to 0.67) and a higher number of comorbidities (AIRR: 1.05; 95% CI: 1.01 to 1.13).

Conclusion This study adds to the growing body of evidence, which suggests that older adults are vulnerable to potentially serious alcohol–medication interactions, particularly those involving cardiovascular and central nervous system agents, increasing their risk of orthostatic hypotension, gastrointestinal bleeds and increased sedation. Application of the POSAMINO criteria at the point of prescribing may facilitate the risk stratification of older adults and prioritise alcohol screening and brief alcohol interventions in those at greatest risk of harm.

INTRODUCTION

Alcohol is estimated to be the seventh leading risk factor for the global burden of mortality

Strengths and limitations of this study

- This study examined the prevalence of potentially serious alcohol–medication interactions in community-dwelling older adults using POtentially Serious Alcohol–Medication INteractions in Older adults (POSAMINO) criteria, which avoids overestimating risk by excluding interactions which are of limited clinical significance.
- Objective evaluation of medication exposures, using pharmacy dispensing records, reduces the risk of bias in recall and reporting of medications.
- Although alcohol consumption involved self-report measures, the use of beverage-specific quantity and frequency alcohol measures, with flash cards, reduce the risk of under-reporting alcohol consumption.
- We cannot exclude potential selection bias, as we excluded participants who did not routinely attend the same pharmacy during the observation period.

and disability-adjusted life-years, with older adults experiencing a heightened susceptibility for alcohol-related harm.^{1 2} Even at relatively low levels of alcohol consumption, older adults are vulnerable to alcohol-related harms due to age-related physiological and anatomical changes.³ While alcohol consumption changes over the life course, with a reduction in consumption with age, evidence from UK and Irish prospective cohort studies has shown that the number of drinking occasions tend to become more frequent among older adults.^{4 5} The use of multiple medications also increases with age, making older adults particularly susceptible to harm arising from alcohol–medication interactions, such as increased sedation, hypoglycaemia, enhanced orthostatic hypotension, increased risk of gastrointestinal bleeds and liver damage.^{6 7} A recent systematic review estimated that between one-in-five and one-in-three older adults are potentially susceptible to alcohol–medication interactions.⁸

However, these estimates may be biased as there was a lack of consensus regarding what constitutes an alcohol interactive medication across studies, and many of the proposed interactions were theoretical with trivial clinical significance. Furthermore, most studies failed to acknowledge that certain interactions may occur with any alcohol, whereas others may follow a dose response, with severity and risk of the interaction increasing with increasing levels of alcohol consumption.^{7 8}

To address these limitations, we developed the POTentially Serious Alcohol-Medication INTERactions in Older adults (POSAMINO) criteria, an explicit set of 38 potentially serious alcohol–medication interactions in older adults, using a two-step process involving a systematic review and a two-round Delphi process.^{8 9} The POSAMINO criteria are organised according to British National Formulary (BNF) physiological classification: central nervous system (CNS) (n=15), cardiovascular system (n=9), endocrine system (n=5), musculoskeletal system (n=3), infections (n=3), malignant disease and immunosuppression (n=2) and respiratory system (n=1). In our initial validation of the POSAMINO criteria using the first three waves of The Irish Longitudinal Study of Ageing (TILDA), we estimated that 18% of older adults are at risk of any potentially serious alcohol–medication interactions, with 8% at risk of one potentially serious alcohol–medication interaction and 10% at risk of two or more.¹⁰ These estimates were observed using an in-home inventory of regular medications, which when compared with pharmacy dispensing records is associated with an under-reporting of psychotropics, analgesics, anti-inflammatories and antirheumatics.^{11 12} Consequently, our previous estimates of POSAMINO exposure may represent an underestimate, particularly for CNS agents, which have been shown to be associated with adverse outcomes. We found that exposure to CNS POSAMINO criteria was associated with a 19% increase in risk for falling and an 8% increase in injurious falls at 4-year follow-up among older community-dwelling adults.¹³ Therefore, the aim of this study was to estimate the prevalence of POSAMINO among community-dwelling older adults using drug dispensing data from the community pharmacy setting.

METHODS

Study setting and design

We conducted a cross-sectional study, recruiting participants from 120 community pharmacies across the Republic of Ireland between May and August 2017. Community pharmacies were selected on the basis of participation in the National Pharmacy Internship Programme. Consecutive participants were invited to take part if they met the following inclusion criteria: presenting to a participating pharmacy to fill their own prescription (for any prescribed medication), aged 65 years or older, community dwelling, able to speak and understand English, and no evidence of cognitive impairment. After obtaining informed consent, participants completed a structured face-to-face interview

conducted by trained pharmacy interns. Each interview was subsequently linked to participants' dispensing records from that pharmacy for the 12 months preceding interview. The Strengthening the Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology (STROBE) standardised reporting guidelines for cross-sectional studies have been adhered to for the reporting of this research.¹⁴

Patient and public involvement

Patients were not involved in the design, conduct or reporting of this study.

Application of the POSAMINO criteria

Potentially serious alcohol–medication interactions according to the POSAMINO criteria were identified using participants' pharmacy dispensing records and self-reported alcohol consumption over the last 12 months. Medications were coded using the WHO Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical (ATC) classification system. Participants, who reported drinking alcohol in the past 12 months, completed beverage-specific quantity and frequency measures for beer/cider, wine and spirits, as recommended by international guidelines for alcohol measurement in general population surveys.¹⁵ Quantity was measured by asking participants to think of a typical day in the last 12 months on which they drank wine, for example, and how many standard drinks of wine they drank. In Ireland, a standard drink contains 10 g of pure alcohol and is equivalent to half a pint of beer or cider, a single pub measure of spirits, a small (100 mL) glass of wine or bottle of alcopops. Participants were provided with beverage-specific flash cards so that they could accurately report how many standard drinks they consumed for each drink type. The trained interviewer facilitated the conversion of number of drinks to standard drinks for each beverage. Average weekly alcohol consumption was calculated as total grams of alcohol consumed per week. As the POSAMINO criteria specify 'any alcohol consumption' or 'heavy alcohol consumption' depending on the medication, we categorised participants as current drinkers (drank alcohol in the past 12 months) or heavy drinkers if they reported drinking in excess of 60 g alcohol per drinking occasion or >110 g alcohol/week for women or >170 g alcohol/week for men.

Statistical analysis

Statistical analyses were performed using STATA V.15.0. The overall prevalence of POSAMINO and the prevalence per individual POSAMINO criterion were calculated as a proportion of all eligible participants. The prevalence of each criterion was also calculated as a proportion of current drinkers and those participants taking the medicine of interest. Logistic regression and negative binomial regression models were used to identify factors associated with experiencing any POSAMINO and the number of POSAMINO, respectively. Models were adjusted for age, gender, area of residence, education status, polypharmacy, self-rated health, smoking status and number of

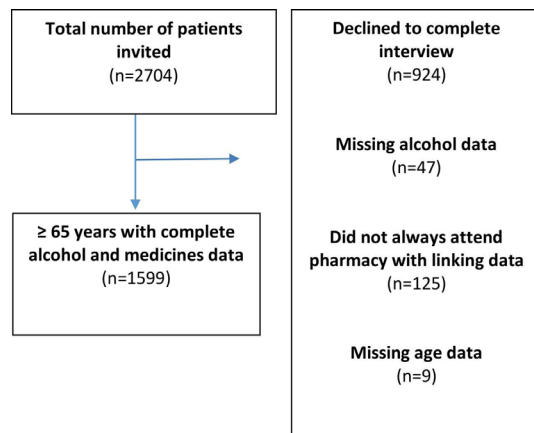


Figure 1 Flow diagram of study participants.

comorbidities. Polypharmacy was defined as the use of five or more medications.^{16–18} Medicines dispensed during the observation period were also used to identify medical conditions using the validated Rx-Risk tool.¹⁹ We mapped the Rx-Risk tool to the International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision (ICD-10), by matching the disease categories to ICD-10 chapter groupings.²⁰

RESULTS

Description of study population

In total, 2704 consecutive patients were invited to participate, 1780 (65.8%) consented to complete the interview and have it linked to their pharmacy dispensing records. Subsequently, we excluded participants attending other pharmacies as their pharmacy records were incomplete (n=125), and those with incomplete alcohol data (n=47) and missing data on age (n=9), leaving a final sample of 1599 participants. **Figure 1** outlines the flow of participants through the study.

The mean age of this sample was 75.5 years (SD 6.5) and 55% were female (n=884). Two-thirds (67%; n=1065) of participants were identified as current drinkers, with 27% identified as heavy drinkers. Men were significantly more likely to be heavy drinkers, relative to women (40% vs 17%, p<0.001). Alcohol consumption declined with age, 72% of adults aged 65–69 years were identified as current drinkers compared with 61% of adults aged ≥80 years. Polypharmacy was identified in 70% of the sample. Using the Rx-Risk tool, participants were found to have an average of six conditions (SD 2.9). The most common comorbidities included diseases of the circulatory system (90%), the digestive system (57%) and mental and behavioural disorders (35%). Further characteristics of the study sample are presented in **table 1**.

Prevalence of potentially serious alcohol–medication interactions

The overall prevalence of POSAMINO among the total sample was 28%, with 10% of participants at risk of one potentially serious alcohol–medication interaction and 18% at risk of two or more serious interactions. Among

current drinkers, 42% were at risk of any POSAMINO, with 15% at risk of one POSAMINO and 27% at risk of 2 or more. **Table 2** shows the prevalence of the POSAMINO criteria according to physiological system. An estimated 19% of participants were identified as being at risk of a serious alcohol–medication interaction due to their concurrent use of alcohol with cardiovascular agents. Heavy alcohol consumption with low-dose Aspirin was the most common potentially serious interaction, with an estimated 13% of participants at risk. This was followed by heavy alcohol consumption with multiple antihypertensive combinations (12%). An estimated 15% of participants were identified as at risk due to their concurrent use of alcohol with CNS agents, particularly in relation to concurrent alcohol use with long-term paracetamol (7.3%), benzodiazepines and benzodiazepine-related medications (5.5%) and opioids (4.6%). Further analysis found that of those meeting the criteria for benzodiazepines and benzodiazepine-related medications, 90% (n=79) had a prescription for 84 days or over. In addition, approximately one-in-four older adults who were dispensed benzodiazepines reported concurrent heavy drinking. A similar estimate was observed among those dispensed opioids (25.6%), with almost two-thirds of participants dispensed tricyclic antidepressants reporting concurrent alcohol use.

The regression analyses (**table 3**) showed that older age (adjusted OR (AOR): 0.95; 95% CI: 0.93 to 0.97) and female gender (AOR: 0.42; 95% CI: 0.33 to 0.53) were associated with lower odds of any POSAMINO, while urban dwellers (AOR: 1.40; 95% CI: 1.05 to 1.86) and higher number of comorbidities (AOR: 1.09; 95% CI: 1.03 to 1.14) were associated with a higher odds of any POSAMINO exposure. A similar pattern was observed from the negative binomial regression analysis, which also showed that older age (adjusted incident rate ratio (AIRR): 0.97; 95% CI: 0.95 to 0.98) and female gender (AIRR: 0.55; 95% CI: 0.45 to 0.67) were associated with a lower number of POSAMINO criteria. While, a higher number of comorbidities (AIRR: 1.05; 95% CI: 1.01 to 1.13) were associated with a greater number of POSAMINO criteria.

DISCUSSION

In this cohort of 1599 community-dwelling older adults, we observed that more than one-in-four were at risk of a potentially serious alcohol–medication interaction according to the POSAMINO criteria, with almost one-in-five at risk of two or more potentially serious interactions. Risk of exposure to multiple POSAMINO criteria was associated with younger age, male sex and a higher number of comorbidities. This is the first study to investigate the prevalence of potentially serious alcohol–medication interactions in community-dwelling older adults using drug dispensing records from the participants' community pharmacy. When we compare our estimates from this study with our previous study of older adults

Table 1 Characteristics of sample by POSAMINO exposure

	POSAMINO exposure			P value
	No POSAMINO (n=1156; 72%)	One or more POSAMINO (n=443; 28%)	Total (%) (n=1599)	
Gender				
Male	445 (39%)	270 (61%)	715 (45)	<0.001
Female	711 (61%)	173 (39%)	884 (55)	
Age (years)				
65–69	217 (19%)	111 (25%)	328 (21)	<0.001
70–74	301 (26%)	135 (30%)	436 (27)	
75–79	305 (26%)	105 (24%)	410 (26)	
80+	333 (29%)	92 (21%)	425 (27)	
Area				
Rural	283 (25%)	87 (20%)	370 (23)	0.03
Urban	857 (75%)	355 (80%)	1212 (77)	
Relationship status				
Married/partner	619 (54%)	271 (62%)	890 (56)	0.02
Single/separated/divorced	211 (19%)	75 (17%)	286 (18)	
Widowed	311 (27%)	93 (21%)	404 (26)	
Education status				
None/primary	354 (31%)	152 (35%)	506 (32)	0.17
Secondary school	482 (43%)	164 (38%)	646 (41)	
Third level	299 (26%)	123 (28%)	422 (27)	
Self-rated health				
Excellent to very good	370 (32%)	108 (24%)	478 (30)	0.01
Good	458 (40%)	186 (42%)	644 (40)	
Fair to poor	325 (28%)	148 (33%)	473 (30)	
Alcohol consumption*				
Non-drinker	534 (46%)	0	534 (33)	<0.001
Current drinker (but not heavy drinker)	556 (48%)	74 (17%)	630 (39)	
Heavy drinker	66 (6%)	369 (83%)	435 (27)	
Smoking status				
Current smoker	111 (10%)	45 (10%)	156 (10)	<0.001
Past smoker	444 (38%)	227 (52%)	671 (42)	
Never smoked	600 (52%)	169 (38%)	769 (48)	
Polypharmacy				
Yes	779 (67%)	344 (78%)	1123 (70)	<0.001
No	377 (33%)	99 (22%)	476 (30)	
Comorbidities† (ICD-10 classification)				
Diseases of the circulatory system	1019 (88%)	415 (94%)	1434 (90)	<0.001
Diseases of the digestive system	621 (54%)	286 (64%)	907 (57)	
Diseases of the genitourinary system	107 (9%)	64 (14%)	171 (11)	0.003
Mental and behavioural disorders	379 (33%)	173 (39%)	552 (35)	0.02
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic disorders	346 (30%)	117 (29%)	463 (29)	0.17
Disease of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	234 (20%)	90 (20%)	324 (20)	0.97

Continued

Table 1 Continued

	POSAMINO exposure			P value
	No POSAMINO (n=1156; 72%)	One or more POSAMINO (n=443; 28%)	Total (%) (n=1599)	
Diseases of the nervous system	130 (11%)	71 (16%)	201 (13)	0.01
Diseases of the respiratory system	324 (28%)	121 (27%)	445 (28)	0.02

*Alcohol consumption was based on self-reported alcohol consumption in the past 12 months: non-drinkers reported not drinking in the past 12 months; current drinkers (drank alcohol in the past 12 months); heavy drinkers (reported drinking >60 g alcohol per drinking occasion or drinking >110 g alcohol/week for women or >170 g alcohol/week for men).

†Determined by the Rx-Risk tool.

ICD-10, International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision; POSAMINO, POtentially Serious Alcohol-Medication

INteractions in Older adults.

in TILDA, using an in-home inventory for ascertainment of medications, we note a higher risk of exposure to any potentially serious alcohol–medication interactions using POSAMINO (28% vs 18% in TILDA) and to number of POSAMINO criteria (18% with ≥ 2 POSAMINO criteria vs 8% in TILDA).¹⁰ Both studies suggest that older adults are at greatest risk of potentially serious alcohol–medication interactions due to their concurrent use of alcohol with cardiovascular agents, with almost 19% of the current sample exposed to POSAMINO criteria involving cardiovascular agents compared with 15% in TILDA. The second most common criteria involve CNS agents. However, in TILDA we estimated exposure to POSAMINO criteria involving CNS agents at 4% compared with our current estimate of 15%. This difference is not accounted for by exposure to alcohol consumption, as estimates of current drinkers (67% vs 64% in TILDA) and heavy drinking (27% vs 27% in TILDA) were comparable across cohorts. The observed difference may arise from the different methods of ascertaining exposure to medications, in-home inventory compared with pharmacy dispensing records, particularly in relation to CNS agents. As previously noted, self-reports or in-home inventories of medications such as analgesics and psychotropics are lower when compared with dispensing records.^{11 12} It has been suggested that medications stored by the bedside maybe forgotten during in-home inventory, and stigmatisation bias potentially affects self-reporting of psychotropic medications.¹¹

While the estimates observed here are higher than our previous validation of POSAMINO criteria, they are lower than a number of previous studies examining the concurrent use of alcohol with medications, which estimated that between 31% and 39% of older adults are at risk of drug–alcohol interactions.^{21–25} The POSAMINO criteria represent potentially serious alcohol–medication interactions, with specific alcohol consumption patterns specified for each individual criteria.¹⁰ In contrast, considerable heterogeneity was observed in the inclusion of medications in previous studies and estimates related to the concurrent use of any alcohol consumption,^{21–25} which may overestimate the potential risk when

interactions are likely to occur with concurrent heavy alcohol consumption.⁸

The strengths of this study include the recruitment of community-dwelling older adults from a national sample of pharmacies in Ireland, using a consecutive recruitment process. Although consecutive recruitment involves non-probabilistic sampling, it provides structured recruitment ensuring all participants can be enrolled, thus producing a more representative sample of the target population than convenience sampling.^{26 27} Furthermore, the use of POSAMINO criteria, which focus on potentially serious alcohol–medication interactions, avoids overestimating risk by excluding those interactions, which are of limited clinical significance. In addition, medication use was evaluated objectively using pharmacy dispensing records. However, dispensing of medications from the pharmacy does not necessarily guarantee adherence.²⁸ A further limitation was the use of self-report measures for alcohol consumption, which may have introduced potential biases in recall and reporting. This may have led to the misclassification of participants, especially for POSAMINO criteria involving heavy alcohol consumption, as older adults are more likely to under-report heavy consumption.^{29–31} However, the use of beverage-specific quantity and frequency measures, using flash cards, may have facilitated more accurate responses.¹⁵ In addition, levels of alcohol consumption observed in this study are similar to those reported in previous population studies of older adults.^{32 33} Future studies of POSAMINO could further reduce the potential risk of under-reporting of alcohol consumption by asking participants to pour a simulated drink, particularly for beverages, which often involve free pouring such as wine and spirits.^{34 35} A study of 844 current drinkers aged 65–74 years in Australia found that older men poured drinks that were 32% larger than a standard drink of 10 g alcohol, with older women pouring drinks that were 16% larger.³⁶ Furthermore, in the absence of internationally agreed age-specific drinking guidelines, we used national Irish recommendations to define heavy alcohol consumption in the development of the POSAMINO criteria⁹ and in this study to classify participants as heavy drinkers. Given that older

Table 2 Number and prevalence of POSAMINO criteria among total sample, current drinkers and those using medications included in POSAMINO

Criteria description	Number of people fitting POSAMINO criteria	% of total sample (n=1599)	% of current drinkers (n=1065)	% taking medication class*
Cardiovascular system	297	19	27.9	27.9
Heavy alcohol consumption with multiple antihypertensive combinations	188	12	17.7	28.0
Heavy alcohol consumption with warfarin (and phenindione)	27	2	2.5	26.7
Heavy alcohol consumption with regular use of low dose aspirin (75 mg)	204	13	19.2	30.4
Heavy alcohol consumption with both regular and as required nitrates (eg, glyceryl trinitrate, isosorbide dinitrate and isosorbide mononitrate)	21	1	2.0	31.3
Heavy alcohol consumption with the vasodilatory medication nicorandil	0	0	0	0
Heavy alcohol consumption with the combined use of both nitrates and vasodilator medication (eg, nicorandil)	0	0	0	0
Heavy alcohol consumption with diuretics (eg, loop diuretics (furosemide), thiazide diuretics (bendroflumethiazide) and potassium sparing diuretics (amiloride))	77	4.8	7.2	25.2
Heavy alcohol consumption with alpha blockers (eg, terazosin)	20	1.3	1.9	27.0
Heavy alcohol consumption with centrally acting antihypertensives (eg, clonidine or methyl dopa)	0	0	0	0
Respiratory system	10	0.6	0.9	52.6
Any alcohol consumption with first generation antihistamines (eg, promethazine)	10	0.6	0.9	52.6
Central nervous system	241	15	22.6	30.4
Heavy alcohol consumption with benzodiazepines (eg, diazepam) and benzodiazepine-related medications (eg, zopiclone)	88	5.5	8.3	24.3
Heavy alcohol consumption combined with opioids	73	4.6	6.9	25.6
Heavy alcohol consumption with all antipsychotics	7	0.4	0.7	14.6
Heavy alcohol consumption with antiepileptic drugs	35	2.2	3.3	23.6
Any alcohol consumption with tricyclic antidepressants	45	2.8	4.2	66.7
Any alcohol consumption with mirtazapine	19	1.2	1.8	55.9
Any alcohol consumption with monoamine oxidase inhibitors	0	0	0	0
Heavy alcohol consumption with long-term regular paracetamol use (eg, 1 g four times a day)	118	7.3	11.1	23.7

Continued

Table 2 Continued

Criteria description	Number of people fitting POSAMINO criteria	% of total sample (n=1599)	% of current drinkers (n=1065)	% taking medication class*
Heavy alcohol consumption with gabapentin (when used for neuropathic pain)	0	0	0	0
Heavy alcohol consumption with apomorphine	0	0	0	0
Endocrine system	60	3.8	5.6	24.8
Heavy alcohol consumption with insulin	15	0.9	1.4	25.4
Heavy alcohol consumption with metformin	53	3.3	5.0	26.8
Heavy alcohol consumption with sulphonylureas	14	0.9	1.31	17.3
Heavy alcohol consumption with meglitinides (eg, nateglinide)	0	0	0	0
Heavy alcohol consumption with thiazolidinediones (eg, pioglitazone)	0	0	0	0
Musculoskeletal and joint diseases	71	4.4	6.7	30.6
Heavy alcohol consumption with any non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (including COX-2 inhibitors)	63	3.9	5.9	29.9
Heavy alcohol consumption combined with methotrexate or leflunomide	7	0.4	0.7	25.0
Malignant disease and immunosuppression	0	0	0	0
Any alcohol consumption with procarbazine	0	0	0	0
Heavy alcohol consumption with interferon-alpha or interferon-beta	0	0	0	0
Infection	49	3.1	4.6	75.4
Heavy alcohol consumption with antimycobacterial medications such as isoniazid, pyrazinamide, ethionamide and rifampicin (alone or in combination)	0	0	0	0
Any alcohol consumption with cycloserine	0	0	0	0
Any alcohol consumption with metronidazole or tinidazole	49	3.1	4.6	75.4

Any individual POSAMINO criteria with less than five individuals are not reported in this table to ensure anonymity of respondents.

*The denominator for medication users varied across drug classes; cardiovascular system (n=1066); respiratory system (n=19); central nervous system (n=791); endocrine system (n=241); musculoskeletal and joint diseases (n=231); malignant disease and immunosuppression (n=0); infection (n=65).

POSAMINO, POtentially Serious Alcohol-Medication INteractions in Older adults.

adults are more vulnerable to harm even at low levels of alcohol consumption, our estimates of POSAMINO may reflect an underestimate of the true prevalence among older adults particularly for those criteria involving heavy alcohol consumption. Finally, we cannot exclude selection bias as we excluded participants who reported attending other pharmacies.

This study adds to the growing body of evidence, which suggests that older adults are vulnerable to potentially serious alcohol–medication interactions, particularly

those involving cardiovascular and CNS agents, increasing their risk of orthostatic hypotension, gastrointestinal bleeds and increased sedation. Furthermore, the absolute number at risk of potentially serious alcohol–medication interactions involving CNS agents is likely to be higher than previously estimated.¹⁰ The POSAMINO criteria may be useful in a clinical setting to risk-stratify patients at the point of prescribing, particularly among younger older adults, men and those with multiple comorbidities, allowing for the identification of patients whose alcohol

**Table 3** Logistic regression and negative binomial regression models for any and number of POSAMINO among total sample (n=1599)

	Adjusted OR (95% CI)	Adjusted IRR (95% CI)
	Any POSAMINO*	Number of POSAMINO†
Age (years)	0.95 (0.93 to 0.97)‡	0.97 (0.95 to 0.98)‡
Women (vs men)	0.42 (0.33 to 0.53)‡	0.55 (0.45 to 0.67)‡
Urban (vs rural)	1.40 (1.05 to 1.86)‡	1.25 (0.99 to 1.58)
Education		
Secondary school (vs none/primary)	0.86 (0.65 to 1.13)	0.90 (0.72 to 1.13)
Third level (vs none/primary)	1.07 (0.78 to 1.43)	1.03 (0.81 to 1.31)
Polypharmacy	1.28 (0.92 to 1.79)	1.21 (0.91 to 1.59)
Self-reported health status		
Good (vs excellent)	1.27 (0.94 to 1.70)	1.18 (0.92 to 1.50)
Fair to poor (vs excellent)	1.21 (0.87 to 1.68)	1.14 (0.87 to 1.48)
Smoking status		
Past smoker (vs current smoker)	1.43 (0.95 to 2.17)	1.25 (0.90 to 1.75)
Never smoker (vs current smoker)	1.02 (0.67 to 1.54)	1.00 (0.71 to 1.41)
Number of comorbidities (using Rx-Risk Comorbidity Index)	1.09 (1.03 to 1.14)‡	1.05 (1.01 to 1.13)‡

*Logistic regression model of any POSAMINO; OR and 95% CI.

†Negative binomial regression model of number of POSAMINO criteria; IRR and 95% CI.

‡Statistical significance P<0.05.

IRR, incident rate ratio; POSAMINO, POtentially Serious Alcohol-Medication Interactions in Older adults.

consumption places them at increased risk of harm. POSAMINO criteria could also be integrated into pharmacy dispensing systems, as part of a Screening, Brief Intervention and Referral to Treatment (SBIRIT) intervention. Discussing the risk of alcohol more broadly and alcohol-medication interactions more specifically at the point of prescribing or dispensing may reduce the risk of harm arising from the concurrent use of alcohol and medications, since many patients may simply be unaware of the potential risk,³⁷ and once informed may reduce their alcohol consumption. A recent systematic review found that older adults considered themselves as responsible drinkers, often not recognising the risks associated with their alcohol consumption.³⁸ Others may benefit from a brief intervention or referral to specialist services. Finally, the association between POSAMINO criteria and adverse outcomes in terms of morbidity and mortality requires further investigation to inform the development of targeted interventions aimed at reducing alcohol-related harm in older adults.

In conclusion, our study confirms previous findings, which indicate that there is a high propensity for alcohol-medication interactions among older adults, particularly in relation to cardiovascular and CNS agents. Application of the POSAMINO criteria at the point of prescribing or dispensing medications may facilitate the risk stratification of older adults and prioritise alcohol screening and brief alcohol interventions in those at greatest risk of harm.

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Contributors GC, AEH, CK and BR were involved in the conception and design of the study, interpreted the data, drafted the manuscript, revised the manuscript and gave final approval of the version to be published and agreed to be accountable for all aspects of the work, ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved. AEH, CK and GC undertook the acquisition and analysis of the work.

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Competing interests None declared.

Patient consent for publication Not required.

Ethics approval Ethical approval was obtained from the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, with all participants providing written informed consent (REC1365).

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