

Blood breath alcohol essay

[Health & Medicine](#), [Alcoholism](#)



Glassman (2011) elucidate an article, " Blood Alcohol Concentration Rates" to determine the rates of alcohol among college football fans. This study applies 536 participants' males and females to investigate the consumption of alcohol. Glassman (2011) documents evidence that suggest that most college students abuse alcohol and other drugs. According to Glassman (2011), more than 84 percent of college students have used alcohol once in their lifetime in school. The research by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) indicate more than 1825 incidents of alcohol use by the college students. This report depicts an increase in the level of high risk drinking where respondents consume more than five drinks in secession. Some of the members involved in high-risk drinking drive under the influence. This study reveals that this issue of alcohol consumption during games is a significant problem to the officials. Glassman (2011) studies a high prevalence rate to consume alcohol during the campus football event. Glassman (2011) suggest that consumption of alcohol be higher in a games day, unlike other social events. To deter students from taking excess alcohol, some institutions implement protective health policies such as tailgating the areas of the campus during the game day. Some universities declare a ban on sale of alcohol during athletic contests to prevent this social problem during the games. The misperceived norms associated with tailgating lead students drinking in excess with their peers. Glassman (2011) uses an estimate of Blood Alcohol Content (eBAC) to verify the consumption rate in a specific period. Researchers can ask respondents to report their consumption rates during a specific period. Glassman (2011) argues that both methods have inherent limitations since it is a self-reported

data. It is because there is a probability of under or over reporting once consumption rates. There is a possibility of making a report due to social desirability. One can report exaggerating the consumption rates to impress peers while other can minimize the consumption rate to avoid embarrassment. Additionally Glassman (2011) argues of recall bias that creates another limitation when a respondent cannot recall the consumption rates. Glassman (2011) claim that the assessment of consumption rates using a breathalyzer to verify Blood (Breath) Alcohol Concentration is an objective assessment. The BrACs rates indicate that the majority of the respondents are heavy drinkers who are not intoxicated. It calls for an accurate assessment to assess the college students on alcohol use. Glassman (2011) criticizes this method when participants use their own estimate to report the consumption rates due to the possibility of exaggeration. Glassman (2011) observes that respondents who gave own estimates display a higher BrAC rates. Glassman (2011) argues that participants miscalculate their BrAC rates due to strong alcohol expectancies.

References

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