

Sakai Research Study Worksheet

Read [Validity of Transdermal Alcohol Monitoring: Fixed and Self-Regulated Dosing](#), and then answer the following questions. Unless instructed otherwise, circle only the single best answer.

1. Circle all that apply: Who is/are the author(s) of this study?
 - a. Joseph T. Sakai
 - b. Susan K. Mikulich-Gilbertson
 - c. Robert J. Long
 - d. Thomas J. Crowley
 - e. Shaun Stewart

2. With which *institution* is/are the author(s) associated?
 - a. Division of Substance Dependence
 - b. University of Colorado School of Medicine
 - c. Department of Psychiatry
 - d. SCRAM Systems University

3. Circle all that apply: Who funded this study?
 - a. Alcohol Monitoring Systems, Inc. (AMS, aka SCRAM Systems)
 - b. The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)
 - c. The National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH)
 - d. Research Society on Alcoholism
 - e. The National Institutes of Health (NIH)

4. When was this study published?

a. 2006	c. 2003	e. 1992
b. 2005	d. 2000	f. 1985

5. Circle all that apply: The researchers actually conducted **two** studies, as they sought to test the validity of the SCRAM CAM device against the “gold standard” of breath alcohol readings for...
 - a. ...fixed alcohol doses in a controlled laboratory setting
 - b. ...self-regulated doses among community-living participants
 - c. ...comparison against biomarkers
 - d. ...comparison with other similar devices

6. In the laboratory study, how often were the TAC and BrAC samples taken?
 - a. Exactly every 30 minutes
 - b. Exactly every 15 minutes
 - c. Every 15-30 minutes
 - d. Randomly

7. On average, how many hours did the peak TAC occur after the peak BrAC during the laboratory study?
 - a. 2-3 hours
 - b. 1-2 hours
 - c. Less than one hour
 - d. There was no delay; they peaked at the same time

8. After consumption, most alcohol is metabolized in the liver, some is removed through exhaled air, some leaves the body unchanged in the urine, and about ____ crosses the skin, in insensible perspiration and sweat (Swift, 2003).
 - a. 4%
 - b. 80 mg/dl
 - c. 1%
 - d. 15 mg/dl

9. Did the community study record any “false positives” for the one participant who reported no drinking at all?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

10. This study is important because...
 - a. ...it combined two studies - a laboratory study and a community study - into one.
 - b. ...it's eight pages long.
 - c. ...it was funded by multiple organizations.
 - d. ...it is the first study to establish the reliability and validity of the SCRAM CAM device.

11. This study has five important findings. For the purpose of eventually testifying about the validity of the device, which **two** findings are the most relevant?
 - a. Within the laboratory study, no false-positive tests were seen in the no-dose group.
 - b. Among the community participants, every subject reporting alcohol consumption during the week had positive transdermal alcohol readings.
 - c. The anklet was able to distinguish the low- and high-dose (laboratory) and alcohol- dependent and non-alcohol-dependent (community) groups.
 - d. TAC results do not exactly match BrAC results taken at the same time.
 - e. The device appears adequately comfortable for most users.