Does training on inhibitory tasks influence alcohol consumption and attitudes?

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**Recommended Citation**

Hegarty, Bronwyn; Rushby, Jacqueline A.; Johnstone, Stuart J.; Kelly, Peter; and Smith, Janette, "Does training on inhibitory tasks influence alcohol consumption and attitudes?" (2012). *Faculty of Social Sciences - Papers*. 47.  
https://ro.uow.edu.au/sspapers/47

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Does training on inhibitory tasks influence alcohol consumption and attitudes?

Abstract
Response inhibition - the suppression of a prepotent or ongoing action - is an executive function central to the regulation of behaviour. Response inhibition can be assessed in the laboratory using the Go/No-go or Stop-Signal tasks which both assess the capacity to withhold an inappropriate response. In the Go/No-go task, participants are required to respond rapidly to Go stimuli but to withhold that response upon No-go stimuli. In the Stop-Signal task, participants are required to respond to Go stimuli but to withhold the response when an auditory stop signal occurs subsequent to the Go stimulus.

Keywords
training, inhibitory, tasks, influence, alcohol, consumption, attitudes, does

Disciplines
Education | Social and Behavioral Sciences

Publication Details

This journal article is available at Research Online: https://ro.uow.edu.au/sspapers/47
Introduction
Response inhibition – the suppression of a prepotent or ongoing action – is an executive function central to the regulation of behaviour. Response inhibition can be assessed in the laboratory using the Go/No-go or Stop-Signal tasks which both assess the capacity to withhold an inappropriate response. In the Go/No-go task, participants are required to respond rapidly to Go stimuli but to withhold response upon No-go stimuli. In the Stop-Signal task, participants are required to respond to Go stimuli but to withhold the response when an auditory stop signal occurs subsequent to the Go stimulus.

Research suggests that poor inhibitory control may be both a contributing cause as well as a consequence of substance abuse (Dick et al., 2010). Whilst deficits in response inhibition may contribute to substance misuse, it follows that treatments designed to improve inhibitory control may help to prevent or treat substance abuse disorders.

Recently, two groups have provided evidence that modified versions of the Stop-Signal and Go/No-go tasks, designed to modulate inhibitory control, can affect subsequent alcohol consumption. Jones et al. (2011) instructed participants to undertake a stop-signal task emphasizing either rapid responses (promoting disinhibition) or accurate inhibition (promoting restraint). They reported that participants told to focus on accurate inhibition during the task drank less beer in a bogus taste-test following the task, compared to participants who were told to respond rapidly, or a control group who were told to balance speed and accuracy during the task.

Aim
In this study we aimed to replicate the manipulation of response inhibition and associated effects on alcohol consumption as described by Jones et al. (2011a, b) with the exception of using the Go/No-go task instead of the Stop-signal task.

We aimed to extend the study by assessing alcohol consumption and implicit attitudes to alcohol both immediately and one week after the intervention, as described by Houben et al. (2011).

We hypothesise that participants receiving instructions designed to promote inhibitory control will drink less alcohol than control participants at both timepoints. The opposite effects are expected for the Disinhibited group. In contrast to the study by Houben et al. (2011) this manipulation of inhibitory control is not expected to affect attitudes to alcohol.

Method
Participants were recruited through the first year psychology course at UNSW or in response to flyers distributed around the UNSW campus. Participants were randomly assigned to one of three experimental groups given specific instructions for a Go/No-go task:

i) Restrained group: accurate inhibition of response upon No-Go cues was emphasised as the most important aspect of the task

ii) Disinhibited group: rapid response to Go cues was emphasised as the most important aspect of the task,

iii) Control group: these participants were instructed to simply count the number of stimuli presented.

The effect of these manipulations upon alcohol consumption was assessed acutely in a bogus taste-test of beer and soft-drink performed directly after the Go/No-go task. Longer-term effects were assessed by comparing alcohol consumption in the week before and the week following the task.

To determine if any effects on alcohol consumption were accompanied by alterations in attitudes to alcohol, participants completed an implicit association task before, directly after and one-week following the Go/No-go task.

Results
Groups were well matched for gender, age, alcohol use and trait impulsivity (Table 1).

Table 1: Baseline Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Control</th>
<th>Restrained</th>
<th>Disinhibited</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender Ratio</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age (years)</td>
<td>21.0 ± 0.8</td>
<td>22.3 ± 0.9</td>
<td>21.1 ± 0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUDIT total</td>
<td>9.9 ± 0.9</td>
<td>11.6 ± 1.0</td>
<td>11.2 ± 1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIS total</td>
<td>60.8 ± 6.2</td>
<td>64.9 ± 2.7</td>
<td>61.7 ± 2.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AUDIT: Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test; BIS, Barrett’s Impulsivity Scale

Compared to the Disinhibited group, participants in the Restrained group exhibited slower responses to Go trials in the Go/No-go task, and achieved a lower proportion of correct Go responses within the deadline (Table 2). This indicates adherence to the group-specific instructions, designed to prime restraint or disinhibition.

Table 2: Performance on Go/No-go task

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Restrained</th>
<th>Disinhibited</th>
<th>p value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mode response to Go trial (%)</td>
<td>98.5 ± 0.2</td>
<td>96.6 ± 0.1</td>
<td>0.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Go trial within deadline (%)</td>
<td>81.7 ± 2.7</td>
<td>92.9 ± 0.9</td>
<td>0.003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Correct Go trial RT (ms)</td>
<td>401.6 ± 9.4</td>
<td>380.5 ± 3.4</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commission Error RT (ms)</td>
<td>388.9 ± 8.4</td>
<td>370.3 ± 0.1</td>
<td>0.127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No-go trial accuracy (%)</td>
<td>83.9 ± 2.4</td>
<td>81.0 ± 2.1</td>
<td>0.391</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conclusion
In this study we found that training on versions of the Go/No-go task designed to modulate levels of inhibitory control had no effect on alcohol consumption in either the immediate short-term or during the week following the task.

The difference in our results compared to those of Jones et al. (2011) may indicate that the Go/No-go task is less effective than the Stop-Signal task in terms of training response inhibition.

These results may also indicate that the reduction in alcohol consumption demonstrated by Houben et al. (2011) is more likely to be a consequence of alterations in attitudes to alcohol than to improvements in inhibitory control.

References

Acknowledgements
This study was funded by Dr Smith’s UNSW Vice-Chancellor’s Postdoctoral Research Fellowship.

Table 3: Consumption during taste-test

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Control</th>
<th>Restrained</th>
<th>Disinhibited</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beer (ml)</td>
<td>146.2 ± 22.6</td>
<td>207.1 ± 21.9</td>
<td>181.8 ± 24.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soft-drink (ml)</td>
<td>129.9 ± 22.3</td>
<td>135.6 ± 17.5</td>
<td>127.0 ± 10.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beer (% total consumption)</td>
<td>53.4 ± 4.6</td>
<td>60.2 ± 3.8</td>
<td>56.1 ± 4.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1: Weekly alcohol intake before and after the Go/No-go task

There was also no significant difference in alcohol consumption during the week before compared to the week after the Go/No-go task (Figure 1).

Figure 2: Implicit attitudes to alcohol before and after the Go/No-go task. More positive values reflect more positive association to alcohol

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