

This is one unit...

For more detailed information on calculating units see - www.nhs.uk/Livewell/alcohol/Pages/alcohol-units.aspx

How many units did you drink last week?

- Half pint of "regular" beer, lager or cider: 2 units
- Half a small glass of wine: 1 unit
- 1 single measure of spirits: 1 unit
- 1 small glass of sherry: 1 unit
- 1 single measure of aperitifs: 1 unit
- A pint of "strong" or "premium" beer, lager or cider: 3 units
- Alcopop or a 275ml bottle of regular lager: 1.5 units
- 440ml can of "regular" lager or cider: 2 units
- 440ml can of "super strength" lager: 4 units
- 250ml glass of wine (12%): 3 units
- Bottle of wine (12%): 9 units



There is no completely safe level of drinking and drinking even small amounts of alcohol can incur risk in certain circumstances

For example, with strenuous exercise, operating heavy machinery, driving or if you are on certain medications.

If you are pregnant or planning a pregnancy, the safest approach is not to drink alcohol at all.

Drinking in pregnancy can harm the baby, with the more you drink the greater the risk.

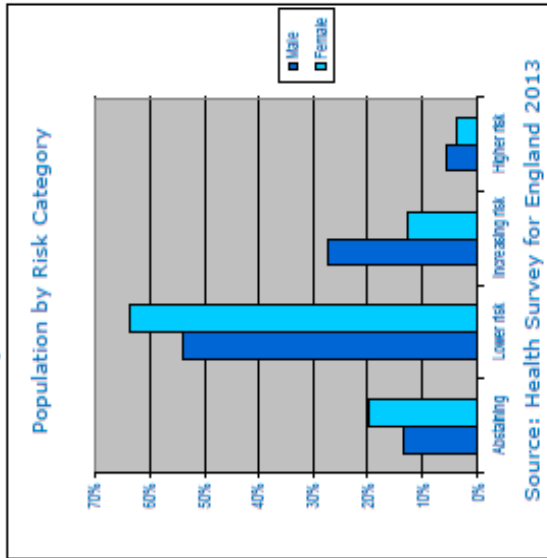
The risk of harm to the baby is likely to be low if a woman has drunk only small amounts of alcohol before she knew she was pregnant or during pregnancy.

More information is available from One You: www.nhs.uk/oneyou

Score	Risk	What this means	Common Effects
1-4 on AUDIT-C* or 1-7 on AUDIT**	Low risk drinking	Adults who don't regularly drink more than 14 units per week, spread over three or more days, are at low risk of harm from drinking.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased relaxation Sociability Sensory enjoyment of alcoholic drinks
5-7 on AUDIT-C* or 8-15 on AUDIT**	Increasing risk drinking	Drinking in this way raises your long-term risk of ill health.	<p>Progressively increasing risk of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low energy Relationship problems Depression Insomnia Impotence Injury High blood pressure Breast, mouth and throat cancers Alcohol dependence Liver disease
8-10 on AUDIT-C* or 16-19 on AUDIT**	Higher risk drinking	Drinking in this way is likely to be affecting your health or wellbeing in some way already.	
11-12 on AUDIT-C* or 20-40 on AUDIT**	Possibly dependent	Your drinking may have become quite problematic and further assessment by an alcohol specialist is advised.	

*Short 3 question AUDIT questionnaire. **Full 10 question AUDIT questionnaire

What's everyone else like?



The potential benefits of cutting down

Psychological/Social/Financial

- Improved mood
- Improved relationships
- More time for hobbies and interests
- Reduced risk of drink driving
- Save money

Physical

- Sleep better
- More energy
- Lose weight
- Reduced risk of injury
- Improved memory
- Better physical shape
- Reduced risk of high blood pressure
- Reduced risk of cancer
- Reduced risk of liver disease
- Reduced risk of brain damage

Making your plan

- Have several 'drink-free' days, when you don't drink at all
- When you do drink, set yourself a limit and stick to it
- Quench your thirst with non-alcoholic drinks before and in-between alcoholic drinks
- Avoid drinking in rounds or in large groups
- Eat when you drink - have your first drink after starting to eat
- Switch to lower alcohol beer/lager
- Avoid going to the pub after work
- Plan activities and tasks at those times you would usually drink
- When bored or stressed do something physical instead of drinking
- Avoid or limit the time spent with "heavy" drinking friends

What targets should you aim for?

There is no completely safe level of drinking, but by sticking within these guidelines, you can lower your risk of harming your health:

- Adults are advised not to regularly drink more than 14 units a week
- If you do drink as much as 14 units in a week, spread this out evenly over 3 or more days.

What's your personal target?



Drinking a bit too much can sneak up on you. Public Health England's free drinks tracker app makes it easy to keep an eye on the booze and take control with daily tips and feedback

www.nhs.uk/oneyou/apps

This brief advice is based on the "How Much Is Too Much?" Simple Structured Advice Intervention Tool, developed by Newcastle University and the Drink Less materials originally developed at the University of Sydney as part of a W.H.O. collaborative study.