

Ab sofort erhältlich: Ethylglucuronid & Ethylsulfat von  **lipomed**
SERVICES TO MEDICINE

Ethylglucuronide (EtG) & Ethylsulfate (EtS) applications

EtG and EtS are direct alcohol biomarkers. The use of alcohol biomarkers has expanded greatly in recent years and both clinical and forensic applications are now well documented.

Major uses of alcohol biomarkers are:

Screening for alcohol problems: to prevent damages of organs by the early detection of a problematic alcohol consumption. Biomarkers may also assist in differential diagnosis by determining the possible role of alcohol use in a disease process (e.g.,hypertension or diabetes)

Motivating change in drinking behaviour: to reduce or cease drinking by appropriate alcohol treatment. Giving feedback on elevations in biomarkers and reviewing with the patient declines in biomarker levels as treatment proceeds provide objective evidence of the patient's personal need for and benefit of stopping or reducing alcohol use.

Monitoring relapse to drinking: Relapse is unfortunately rather common in alcohol treatment, especially in the early stages of recovery. Frequent monitoring of the patient's abstinence and addressing relapses as early as possible are important aspects of alcohol treatment.

Evaluating treatments for alcohol problems: Alcohol biomarkers provide objective outcome data in clinical trials of new medications or of behavioural treatments to treat alcohol use disorders.

Documenting abstinence: required by law or social convention for several population groups including:

- Individuals on probation, who have committed alcohol-related crimes
- Individuals who have previous alcohol-related problems but have been allowed visitation with or custody of children with the stipulation that they remain abstinent.
- Some motorists who have had alcohol-related traffic convictions and who are now required to abstain as a condition of maintaining driving privileges. These individuals must document their abstinence by participating in regular or random alcohol testing
- Professionals e.g. medical personnel, pilots, attorneys, and others who, because of previous alcohol- or drug-related problems, have agreed to abstinence and ongoing monitoring as conditions for continued licensure or employment.

Forensic investigations:

- Identification of alcohol-dependent individuals among people involved in serious traffic accidents.
- Confirmation that the ethanol identified in a blood or urine specimen originates from alcohol ingestion.
- Testing for post-mortem formation of ethanol in blood or urine specimens collected in connection with fatal traffic accidents.