

Alcohol Use and Effects on the Body

What is a standard alcoholic drink?

US Standard Drink Sizes



12 ounces
5% ABV beer



8 ounces
7% ABV malt liquor



5 ounces
12% ABV wine



1.5 ounces
40% (80 proof)
ABV distilled spirits
(gin, rum, vodka,
whiskey, etc.)

ABV = Alcohol by Volume

In the United States, a standard drink contains 0.6 ounces (14.0 grams or 1.2 tablespoons) of pure alcohol. Generally, this amount of pure alcohol is found in

- 12-ounces of beer (5% alcohol content).
- 8-ounces of malt liquor (7% alcohol content).

- 5-ounces of wine (12% alcohol content).
- 1.5-ounces of 80-proof (40% alcohol content) distilled spirits or liquor (e.g., gin, rum, vodka, whiskey).⁴

What is excessive drinking?

Excessive drinking includes binge drinking, heavy drinking, and any drinking by pregnant women or people younger than age 21.

[Binge drinking](#), the most common form of excessive drinking, is defined as consuming

- o For women, 4 or more drinks during a single occasion.
- o For men, 5 or more drinks during a single occasion.

Heavy drinking is defined as consuming

- o For women, 8 or more drinks per week.
- o For men, 15 or more drinks per week.

Most people who drink excessively are not alcoholics or alcohol dependent.⁵

What is moderate drinking?



The *Dietary Guidelines for Americans* [recommends](#) that adults of legal drinking age can choose not to drink, or to drink in moderation by limiting intake to **2 drinks or less in a day for men or 1 drink or less in a day for women**, on days when alcohol is consumed.⁴

The *Guidelines* also do not recommend that individuals who do not drink alcohol start drinking for any reason and that if adults of legal drinking age choose to drink alcoholic beverages, drinking less is better for health than drinking more.⁴

There are some people who should **not** drink any alcohol, including those who are:

- Younger than age 21.
- Pregnant or may be pregnant.
- Driving, planning to drive, or participating in other activities requiring skill, coordination, and alertness.
- Taking certain prescription or over-the-counter medications that can interact with alcohol.
- Suffering from certain medical conditions.
- Recovering from alcoholism or are unable to control the amount they drink.⁴

By adhering to the *Dietary Guidelines*, you can reduce the risk of harm to yourself or others.

Short-Term Health Risks

Excessive alcohol use has immediate effects that increase the risk of many harmful health conditions. These are most often the result of binge drinking and include the following:

Injuries, such as [motor vehicle crashes](#), falls, drownings, and burns.^{6,7}

Violence, including homicide, suicide, sexual assault, and intimate partner violence.⁶⁻¹⁰

Alcohol poisoning, a medical emergency that results from high blood alcohol levels.¹¹

Risky sexual behaviors, including unprotected sex or sex with multiple partners. These behaviors can result in unintended pregnancy or sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV.^{12,13}

Miscarriage and stillbirth or [fetal alcohol spectrum disorders \(FASDs\)](#) among pregnant women.^{6,12,14,15}

Long-Term Health Risks

Over time, excessive alcohol use can lead to the development of chronic diseases and other serious problems including:

High blood pressure, heart disease, stroke, liver disease, and digestive problems.^{6,16}

[Cancer](#) of the breast, mouth, throat, esophagus, voice box, liver, colon, and rectum.^{6,17}

Weakening of the immune system, increasing the chances of getting sick.^{6,16}

Learning and memory problems, including dementia and poor school performance.^{6,18}

Mental health problems, including depression and anxiety.^{6,19}

Social problems, including family problems, job-related problems, and unemployment.^{6,20,21}

Alcohol use disorders, or alcohol dependence.⁵

By not drinking too much, you can reduce the risk of these short- and long-term health risks.

Source: [Centers for Disease Control](#)