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Anxiety-related Endophenotypes and Hazardous Alcohol Use in Young Adults are Associated with a Functional Polymorphism in the *SLC6A4* Gene

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Table 1. Main findings about interactions between 5-HTTLPR, anxiety related traits, stressful life events and hazardous alcohol use from meta-analytic approaches.

	Meta-analytic study	Employed measurements	Sample size and number of studies	P value/Odds ratio	Main findings
Neuroticism	(Munafò et al., 2009)	TCI	28 studies	p= 0.37	No association between Harm avoidance and 5-HTTLPR
		EPQ NEO-FFI	20 studies 55 studies in total N= 3,872	p= 0.001	Significant association between neuroticism and 5-HTTLPR, only for NEO-FFI
Stressful Life Events	(Karg, Burmeister, Shedden, & Sen, 2011)	Childhood maltreatment (self-report questionnaires)	10 studies	p=0.00007	5-HTTLPR (s allele) moderates the relationship between stress and depression
		Presence of specific medical conditions	14 studies	p=0.0004	
		Stressful life events (Interview, self-report questionnaires)	28 studies 54 studies in total N= 40,749	p=0.03 p=0.00002	
Alcohol dependence	(McHugh, Hofmann, Asnaani, Sawyer, & Otto, 2010)	DSM III R DSM IV	22 studies N= 8,050	OR = 1.21, 95% CI = 1.02, 1.44 p<0.05	Association between 5-HTTLPR (s allele) and alcohol dependence diagnosis

NEO-PI: Neo personality inventory; NEO-PI-R: Revised neo personality inventory; NEO-FFI: NEO five-factor inventory; EPQ: Eysenck Personality Questionnaire; TPQ: Tridimensional Personality Questionnaire; TCI: The temperament and Character Inventory; DSM: Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders (Diagnostic Interview Schedule).

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