Evidence gap identifier	AMM1
Brief title	Translating modelled alcohol mortality risk into guideline thresholds
Report	Modelling alcohol attributable morality risks and hospital admission rates in Ireland
Date identified	01/05/2026
Identified by	Public Health
Supported by	Modelling
Population	Adults in the general population; guideline developers; and public health decision-makers
Interest	The use of modelled alcohol-attributable risk estimates to inform benchmark risk thresholds for low-risk alcohol consumption guidelines
Comparator	N/A
Outcome(s)	Public understanding, perception, and acceptability of benchmark risk thresholds; preferences for how alcohol-related risk is communicated; and usefulness for guideline development
Setting	Public health guideline development, including low-risk alcohol guidelines
Study design	Mixed-methods, public consultation, deliberative methods, surveys
Further information	While modelling provides quantitative estimates of alcohol-attributable risk, it does not determine how those risks should be translated into guideline thresholds. Further research is needed on how the public understands lifetime risk benchmarks such as 1 in 1,000 and 1 in 100, what levels of alcohol-related risk are considered acceptable, and how risk information can be communicated most effectively. This may also be of relevance to further public health guidelines

beyond alcohol consumption, that require continuous modelled risk estimates to be converted into practical advice.