



- The effects of alcohol on the body occur when ethanol enters our bloodstream and passes through the membranes of cells in your brain, heart, and other organs.
- Muscles absorb alcohol faster than fat. Therefore, people with larger muscle mass and lower body fat have higher alcohol tolerance.
- Alcohol is processed in the liver, where enzymes help break down ethanol into acetaldehyde and acetate.
- Binge drinking can lead to hangovers, which are caused by chemical byproducts created during alcohol processing.
- Red wine contains resveratrol, a substance which helps control cholesterol, prevent blood vessel damage, and stop blood clots. Therefore moderate red wine drinking is considered to have a healthy effect on the heart.



Wine & Beer

WHITE WINE

5 oz. 120 kcals RED WINE

5 oz. 125 kcals CHAMPAGNE

5 oz. 106 kcals BEER

16 oz. **215 kcals** CIDER

16 oz. **210 kcals**

Shots

VODKA

1.5 oz. **96 kcals** RUM

1.5 oz. **96 kcals** TEQUILA

1.5 oz. 104 kcals JÄGERMEISTER

1.5 oz. 155 kcals

Cocktails

MIMOSA

2.5 oz orange juice

= 35 kcals

2.5 oz. champagne

= 53 kcals

Total = 88 kcals

OLD FASHIONED

1.5 oz whiskey

= 105 kcals

Dash bitters

= 4 kcals

Cube sugar

= 9 kcals

Total = 88 kcals

VODKA TONIC

1.5 oz vodka

= 96 kcals

4 oz tonic

= 40 kcals

Total = 136 kcals

RUM & COKE

1.5 oz rum

= 69 kclas

4 oz. coke

= 46 <u>kclas</u>

Total = 142

GIN & TONIC

1.5 oz gin

= 110 kclas

4 oz tonic

= 40 kclas

Total = 150

GIN MARTINI

2 oz gin

= 146 kclas

5 oz. Vermouth

= 15 kclas

Total = 161

DARK & STORMY

2 ozrum

= 128 kclas

3.5 oz ginger beer = 44 kclas

Total = 172

OZ TO ML CONVERSIONS

5 oz. = 147 ml

2.5 oz = 74 ml

16 oz = 473 ml

3.5 oz = 103 ml

1.5 oz. = 44 ml 4 d

4 oz = 118 ml

https://www.drinkaware.co.uk/understand-your-drinking/unit-calculator

