| **Title**       | Psychosocial interventions to reduce alcohol consumption in concurrent problem alcohol and illicit drug users |
|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| **Author(s)**   | Klimas, Jan; Tobin, Helen; Field, Catherine Anne; Bury, Gerard; Cullen, Walter; et al.                   |
| **Publication date** | 2014-12-03                                                                                           |
| **Publication information** | The Cochrane Library, 2014 (12):                                                                     |
| **Publisher**   | Wiley                                                                                                   |
| **Item record/more information** | http://hdl.handle.net/10197/6274                                                                           |
| **Publisher's statement** | This is the author's version of the following article: Jan Klimas, Helen Tobin, Catherine-Anne Field, Clodagh SM O’ Gorman, Liam G Glynn, Eamon Keenan, Jean Saunders, Gerard Bury, Colum Dunne, Walter Cullen (2014) "Psychosocial interventions to reduce alcohol consumption in concurrent problem alcohol and illicit drug users" The Cochrane Library, issue 12, which has been published in final form at http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD009269.pub3 |
| **Publisher's version (DOI)** | http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD009269.pub3                                                          |
Psychosocial interventions to reduce alcohol consumption in concurrent problem alcohol and illicit drug users

Comparison of version 3.0 and 3.2.

Review information

Review type: Intervention
Review number: 63

Authors

Jan Klimas¹,², Helen Tobin², Catherine-Anne Field³, Clodagh SM O’Gorman⁴,⁵,⁶, Liam G Glynn⁷, Eamon Keenan⁸, Jean Saunders⁹, Gerard Bury², Colum Dunne⁴,⁵, Walter Cullen⁵,¹⁰,¹¹

¹Addiction & Urban Health Research Initiative, BC Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, Vancouver, Canada
²School of Medicine and Medical Science, University College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland
³National University of Ireland Galway, Galway, Ireland
⁴Centre for Interventions in Infection, Inflammation & Immunity (4i), Faculty of Education and Health Sciences, University of Limerick, Limerick, Ireland
⁵Graduate Entry Medical School, Faculty of Education and Health Sciences, University of Limerick, Limerick, Ireland
⁶Department of Paediatrics, Mid-Western Regional Hospital, Limerick, Ireland
⁷Department of General Practice, National University of Ireland, Galway, Ireland
⁸Addiction Services, Health Service Executive, Dublin, Ireland
⁹Statistical Consulting Unit/Applied Biostatistics Consulting Centre/CSTAR, Graduate Entry Medical School, University of Limerick, Limerick, Ireland
¹⁰Academic General Practice, UCD School of Medicine and Medical Sciences, Dublin 4, Ireland
¹¹School of Medicine and Medical Science, University College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland

Citation example: Klimas J, Tobin H, Field C-A, O’Gorman CSM, Glynn LG, Keenan E, Saunders J, Bury G, Dunne C, Cullen W. Psychosocial interventions to reduce alcohol consumption in concurrent problem alcohol and illicit drug users. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2014, Issue 11. Art. No.: CD009269. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD009269.pub3.

Contact person

Jan Klimas
Addiction & Urban Health Research Initiative
BC Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS
611 Powell Street
Vancouver
BC
V6A 1H2
Canada

E-mail: jan.klimas@ucd.ie

Dates

Assessed as Up-to-date: 25 August 2014
Date of Search: 23 June 2014
Next Stage Expected: 22 November 2014
Protocol First Published: Issue 8, 2011
Review First Published: Issue 11, 2012
Last Citation Issue: Issue 11, 2014

What's new

| Date                | Event                                      | Description                         |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 14 November 2014   | New citation: conclusions not changed      | No new studies included.            |

https://archie.cochrane.org/sections/documents/viewDiff?documentPK=12827384006422079173100422104017&versionPK1=z14111410061921581921690695772...
Abstract

Background
Problem alcohol use is common among illicit drug users and is associated with adverse health outcomes. It is also an important factor contributing to a poor prognosis among drug users with hepatitis C virus (HCV) as it impacts on progression to hepatic cirrhosis or opiate overdose in opioid users.

Objectives
To assess the effects of psychosocial interventions for problem alcohol use in illicit drug users (principally problem drug users of opiates and stimulants).

Search methods
We searched the Cochrane Drugs and Alcohol Group trials register (June 2014), the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL) (The Cochrane Library, Issue 11, June 2014), MEDLINE (1966 to June 2014); EMBASE (1974 to June 2014); CINAHL (1982 to June 2014); PsycINFO (1872 to June 2014) and the reference lists of eligible articles. We also searched: 1) conference proceedings (online archives only) of the Society for the Study of Addiction, International Harm Reduction Association, International Conference on Alcohol Harm Reduction and American Association for the Treatment of Opioid Dependence; 2) online registers of clinical trials: Current Controlled Trials, Clinical Trials.org, Center Watch and the World Health Organization International Clinical Trials Registry Platform.

Selection criteria
Randomised controlled trials comparing psychosocial interventions with another therapy (other psychosocial treatment, including non-pharmacological therapies, or placebo) in adult (over the age of 18 years) illicit drug users with concurrent problem alcohol use.

Data collection and analysis
We used the standard methodological procedures expected by The Cochrane Collaboration.

Main results
Four studies, involving 594 participants, were included. Half of the trials were rated as having a high or unclear risk of bias. The studies considered six different psychosocial interventions grouped into four comparisons: (1) cognitive-behavioural coping skills training versus 12-step facilitation (one study; 41 participants), (2) brief intervention versus treatment as usual (one study; 110 participants), (3) group or individual motivational interviewing (MI) versus hepatitis health promotion (one study; 256 participants) and (4) brief motivational intervention (BMI) versus assessment-only (one study; 187 participants). Differences between studies precluded any data pooling. Findings are described for each trial individually.

Comparison 1: low-quality evidence; no significant difference for any of the outcomes considered
Alcohol abstinence as maximum number of weeks of consecutive alcohol abstinence during treatment: mean difference (MD) 0.40 (95% confidence interval (CI) -1.14 to 1.94); illicit drug abstinence as maximum number of weeks of consecutive abstinence from cocaine during treatment: MD 0.80 (95% CI -0.70 to 2.30); alcohol abstinence as number achieving three or more weeks of consecutive alcohol abstinence during treatment: risk ratio (RR) 1.96 (95% CI 0.43 to 8.94); illicit drug abstinence as number achieving three or more weeks of consecutive abstinence from cocaine during treatment: RR 1.10 (95% CI 0.42 to 2.88); alcohol abstinence during follow-up year: RR 2.38 (95% CI 0.10 to 55.06); illicit drug abstinence as abstinence from cocaine during follow-up year: RR 0.39 (95% CI 0.04 to 3.98), moderate-quality evidence.

Comparison 2: low-quality evidence, no significant difference for all the outcomes considered
Alcohol use as AUDIT scores at three months: MD 0.80 (95% -1.80 to 3.40); alcohol use as AUDIT scores at nine months: MD 2.30 (95% CI -0.58 to 5.18); alcohol use as number of drinks per week at three months: MD 0.70 (95% CI -3.85 to 5.25); alcohol use as number of drinks per week at nine months: MD -0.30 (95% CI -4.79 to 4.19); alcohol use as...
decreased alcohol use at three months: RR 1.13 (95% CI 0.67 to 1.93); alcohol use as decreased alcohol use at nine months: RR 1.34 (95% CI 0.69 to 2.58), moderate-quality evidence.

Comparison 3 (group and individual MI), low-quality evidence: no significant difference for all outcomes

Group MI: number of standard drinks consumed per day over the past month: MD -0.40 (95% CI -2.03 to 1.23); frequency of drug use: MD 0.00 (95% CI -0.03 to 0.03); composite drug score (frequency*severity for all drugs taken): MD 0.00 (95% CI -0.42 to 0.42); greater than 50% reduction in number of standard drinks consumed per day over the last 30 days: RR 1.10 (95% CI 0.82 to 1.48); abstinence from alcohol over the last 30 days: RR 0.88 (95% CI 0.49 to 1.58).

Individual MI: number of standard drinks consumed per day over the past month: MD -0.10 (95% CI -1.89 to 1.69); frequency of drug use (as measured using the Addiction Severity Index (ASI drug): MD 0.00 (95% CI -0.03 to 0.03); composite drug score (frequency*severity for all drugs taken): MD -0.10 (95% CI -0.46 to 0.26); greater than 50% reduction in number of standard drinks consumed per day over the last 30 days: RR 0.92 (95% CI 0.68 to 1.26); abstinence from alcohol over the last 30 days: RR 0.97 (95% CI 0.56 to 1.67).

Comparison 4: more people reduced alcohol use (by seven or more days in the past month at 6 months) in the BMI group than in the control group (RR 1.67; 95% CI 1.08 to 2.60), moderate-quality evidence. No significant difference was reported for all other outcomes: number of days in the past 30 days with alcohol use at one month: MD -0.30 (95% CI -3.38 to 2.78); number of days in the past month with alcohol use at six months: MD -1.50 (95% CI -4.56 to 1.56); 25% reduction of drinking days in the past month: RR 1.23 (95% CI 0.96 to 1.57); 50% reduction of drinking days in the past month: RR 1.27 (95% CI 0.96 to 1.68); 75% reduction of drinking days in the past month: RR 1.21 (95% CI 0.84 to 1.75); one or more drinking days' reduction in the past month: RR 1.12 (95% CI 0.91 to 1.38).

Authors' conclusions

There is low-quality evidence to suggest that there is no difference in effectiveness between different types of interventions to reduce alcohol consumption in concurrent problem alcohol and illicit drug users and that brief interventions are not superior to assessment-only or to treatment as usual. No firm conclusions can be made because of the paucity of the data and the low quality of the retrieved studies.

Plain language summary

Which talking therapies (counselling) work for drug users with alcohol problems?

Review question

We wanted to determine whether talking therapies have an impact on alcohol problems in adult users of illicit drugs (mainly opiates and stimulants) and whether one type of therapy is more effective than another.

Background

Problematic use of alcohol (that is drinking above the recommended safe drinking limits) can lead to serious alcohol problems or dependence. Excessive drinking in people who also have problems with other drugs is common and often makes these problems worse as well as having serious health consequences for the person involved.

Psychosocial interventions are talking therapies that aim to identify an alcohol problem and motivate an individual to do something about it. They can be performed by trained staff (for example, doctors, nurses, counsellors, psychologists, etc.). Talking therapies may help people reduce their drinking but their impact in people who also have problems with other drugs is unknown.

Search date: The evidence is current to June 2014.

Study characteristics

We found four studies that examined 594 people with drug problems. One study focused on the way people think and act versus an approach based on Alcoholics Anonymous, aiming to motivate the person to develop a desire to stop using drugs or alcohol. One study looked at a practice that aimed to identify and alcohol problem and motivate the person to do something about it versus usual treatment. One study looked at a counselling style for helping people to explore and resolve doubts about changing their behaviour (group and individual format) versus hepatitis health promotion. The last study looked at compared the same style versus assessment-only.

Key results

Overall, there was low-quality evidence only for the comparisons reported in this review.

- The studies were so different that we could not combine their results to answer our question.
- It remains uncertain whether talking therapies affect drinking in people who have problems with both alcohol and other drugs because of the low quality of the evidence.
- It remains uncertain whether talking therapies for drinking affect illicit drug use in people who have problems with both alcohol and other drugs. There was not enough information to compare different types of talking therapies.
- Many of the studies did not account for possible sources of bias.
- More high-quality studies, such as randomised controlled trials, are needed to answer our question.

**Background**

**Description of the condition**

Problem alcohol use is common among illicit drug users and is associated with adverse health outcomes, which have physical, psychological and social implications (Staiger 2013). NIDA (National Institute on Drug Abuse) meta-analyses of US clinical trial data found alcohol use disorders (AUDs) in 38% and 45% of opiate- and stimulant-using treatment seekers, respectively (Hartzler 2010; Hartzler 2011). An earlier review of literature on the prevalence of 'heavy drinking' among drug users enrolled in a methadone maintenance treatment (MMT) found prevalence rates of 13% to 25% (Chen 2011), whereas more recent cross-sectional studies report prevalence rates of 33% up to 50% in this setting (Islam 2013; Wurst 2011).

Problem alcohol use is an expression that represents a spectrum of distinct drinking patterns (i.e. hazardous, harmful and dependent drinking). Hazardous drinking "is likely to result in harm should present habits persist", whereas harmful drinking, which is an International Classification of Diseases - Tenth Revision (ICD-10) diagnosis (WHO 1993), "causes harm to the health (physical or mental) of the individual" without the presence of dependence (Babor 2001). The term 'dependent drinkers' refers to individuals who meet criteria for the alcohol dependence syndrome under Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition (DSM-IV) or ICD-10 criteria (DSM-IV; WHO 1993).

Problem drug users are at high risk of liver disease resulting from hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection because of its high prevalence in this population (Smyth 1998). Problem alcohol use is an important factor contributing to a poor prognosis among people with HCV as it impacts on progression to hepatic cirrhosis, increased HCV-RNA levels or fatal opiate overdose in opiate users (Du 2012; White 1999). Teplin 2007 noted that drug users have higher rates of mood, anxiety and personality disorders, all of which are exacerbated by alcohol use. In addition, there exists some evidence that alcohol may have a negative impact on outcomes of addiction treatment (Byrne 2011; Gossop 2000).

The emerging understanding of a high prevalence of problem alcohol use among current or former drug users, allied to the clear health implications of this problem for this population, necessitates a public health response to this issue.

**Description of the intervention**

Psychosocial interventions are best described as "psychologically-based interventions aimed at reducing consumption behaviour or alcohol-related problems" (Kaner 2007) that exclude any pharmacological treatments. The term refers to a heterogeneous collection of interventions, which vary depending on their: (a) theoretical underpinnings (e.g. psychodynamic, behavioural, motivational), (b) duration or intensity (e.g. brief, extended), (c) setting (e.g. primary-care based, inpatient), (d) mode of delivery (e.g. group, individual, web-based) or (e) treatment goals (e.g. abstinence oriented, harm reduction). To date, many psychosocial interventions specifically designed to address problem alcohol use have been described. The most frequently used interventions include: motivational interviewing (MI), cognitive-behavioural therapy (CBT), psychodynamic approaches, screening and brief interventions (SBIs), family therapy, drug counselling, 12-step programmes, therapeutic community (TC) and vocational rehabilitation (VR).

- MI is a client-centred approach, but in contrast to its non-directive Rogerian origins, it is a directive therapy system. A central role is played by the client's motivation and readiness to change. Change within this approach is facilitated over a series of stages (Prochaska 1992). Relapse is not viewed as a failure to maintain healthy behaviour, but rather as a part of the process of change (Miller 2004).
- CBT draws upon the principles of learning theory. Change in addictive behaviour is approached through altering irrational assumptions, coping skills training or other behavioural exercises. This therapy often deals with the identification and prevention of triggers contributing to drug use. Among the modern approaches utilising such behavioural techniques are relapse prevention (Marlatt 1996), contingency management (Budney 2001) and the community reinforcement approach, which combines both contingency management and positive reinforcement for non-drinking behaviours (Hunt 1973).
- Psychodynamic approaches are based on the assumptions of psychoanalytic theory, which focuses on addressing inner conflict, childhood trauma or problematic relationship themes. Such approaches include a range of different methods designed to deal with the underlying conflict (e.g. interpersonal therapy, supportive-expressive techniques, etc.) (Crits-Christoph 1999).
- SBIs are time limited and therefore suitable for non-specialist facilities. Usually, the length and intensity of the intervention is determined by the levels of risky alcohol consumption (i.e. screening results), and can range from a couple of minutes to several sessions (three to six). Each session includes the provision of information and advice (Babor 2001). Increasingly, brief interventions (BIs) are based on the principles and techniques of MI, so that the distinction between these two modalities is blurred in this regard.
- Family therapy: the therapeutic change is achieved via intervening in the interaction between family members. Families are directly involved in a therapy session. The family therapist must be competent in eliciting the strengths and support of the wider family system. Frequently used family therapy models include multisystemic therapy and network therapy solution-focused brief therapy (CSAT 2004).
- Drug counselling: addiction is viewed as a chronic illness that has serious consequences to the individual's health and
social functioning, in consonance with the 12-step model (see below). Recovery includes spiritual components and attendance at fellowship meetings. The primary focus of this approach is to help the individual attain abstinence by promoting behavioural changes, including trigger avoidance, sport and other constructive activities. Both individual and group forms of drug counselling have been used in the largest collaborative cocain treatment study (Crits-Christoph 1999).

- The 12-step model emphasises the powerlessness of an individual over the addiction, which is seen as a disease, and the need for a spiritual recovery. The foundations of this approach lie in the 12 steps and an accompanying document - 12 traditions (Alcoholics Anonymous 1939). The largest of all 12-step programmes is that of Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), and all other programmes (e.g. those of Narcotics Anonymous, Al-Anon etc.) have evolved from it. AA meetings, besides the 12 steps, utilise well-established therapeutic factors of group psychotherapy, such as group cohesiveness, interpersonal learning (i.e. sponsorship), peer pressure, etc.
- TC is a long-term (18 to 24 months), drug-free model of treatment, which usually runs in a residential form. This approach relies on the community itself, as the main therapeutic factor, and also on other factors, such as peer feedback, role-modelling or recapitulation of the primary family experience. The community has a high degree of autonomy, is democratic and each member has a clearly defined role and responsibilities within the structure of TC. A structured regimen of daily activities in the TC often includes formal individual or group therapy sessions along with other educational and work activities (De Leon 2000; Staiger 2009).
- VR employment is seen as an important element of successful rehabilitation from drug addiction and is often considered as one of its key indicators (Platt 1995). VR aims to increase the employability of drug users by developing their job interview skills or obtaining further qualifications. A necessary part of increasing ex-users' access to the job market is linking with potential employers and addressing their concerns and prejudices related to drug users. An example of VR for unemployed individuals receiving MMT is the customised employment supports model (Blankertz 2004).

How the intervention might work

Substantial evidence has described the value of psychosocial interventions in treating problem alcohol use.

A review by Raistrick 2006 presented data on the effectiveness of many such interventions, including screening, further assessment, BIs, more intensive treatments that can still be considered 'brief' and alcohol-focused specialist treatments. They reported mixed evidence on the longer-term effects of BIs and whether extended BIs add anything to the effects of simple BIs.

The Mesa Grande project, which reviewed 361 controlled clinical trials (CCTs) (a three-year update), found BIs to be the most strongly supported psychosocial treatment effective in treating AUDs (Miller 2002). These findings are supported by an Australian systematic review that found BIs to be effective in reducing alcohol consumption in drinkers without dependence or those with a low level of dependence (Shand 2003). Another meta-analysis found the positive effect of BIs to be evident at the follow-up points of 3, 6 and 12 months, and these results were more apparent when dependent drinkers were excluded (Moyer 2002). Indeed, dependent drinkers have been excluded from much of this research indicating that they are possibly unsuitable for BI and should be routinely referred to specialist treatment (Raistrick 2006).

While BIs are generally delivered across a range of settings, primary care has an important role in the delivery of BIs for problem alcohol use among problem drug users. BIs are well suited to primary care owing to their feasibility, and that they can be delivered in general settings by non-specialist staff in a short period of time, and to individuals not actively seeking treatment (Kaner 2007; Raistrick 2006).

The benefits of primary care-based interventions for people with problem alcohol use have been demonstrated in a Cochrane review (Kaner 2007), although the authors reported considerable variation in trials and that the effect of BIs appeared equivocal among women. Another systematic review of brief, multi-contact behavioural counselling among adults attending primary care reported an average reduction of 13% to 34% in drinks per week (Whitlock 2004).

In conclusion, brief psychosocial interventions are feasible and potentially highly effective components of an overall public health approach to reducing problem alcohol use, although considerable variation in trials of effectiveness exists and problem drug users from primary care settings are under-represented in these trials (Kaner 2007; Whitlock 2004).

Because BIs have been developed and evaluated mainly in conventional general practice settings, it is not clear whether they can be effectively applied to excessive drinking among illicit drug users, or whether new forms of intervention need to be developed and evaluated. Could the 'advice-giving' form of BI be effective in illicit drug users or are motivational techniques, in which the impetus for change comes from the user, more likely to be effective in this population?

Why it is important to do this review

The high prevalence and serious consequences of problem alcohol use among illicit drug users highlights an opportunity for a Cochrane systematic review in this population. The question being asked in this review is also of importance because there are no other systematic reviews published that could help answer it.

Two narrative literature reviews have dealt with this question to date. The older of these reviews discussed six reports of four studies among methadone patients and saw some promise for contingency management procedures (Bickel 1987). A more recent review described the implications of combining behavioural and pharmacological treatments, which are...
effective in treating either alcohol- or drug-use disorders alone, for the treatment of people who have both these disorders (Arias 2008). While pointing to the paucity of research specifically focused on the treatment of people with co-occurring alcohol and other substance use disorders, the review concluded that successful treatment must take into account both alcohol- and drug-use disorders. Additionally, one narrative review on treating people seeking therapy primarily for alcohol problems, but who also use other drugs, concurred with this idea (Miller 1996).

Cochrane reviews have so far examined the effectiveness of psychosocial interventions for stimulant, opiate and alcohol use disorders (Amato 2011a; Amato 2011b; Knapp 2007; Lui 2008; Mayet 2004; Minozzi 2011). Although other reviews and review protocols have targeted poly-drug use, they concentrated either on specific populations, for example women and adolescents, or particular interventions, such as case management and MI, but not on 'alcohol-specific' interventions (Dalsbø 2010; Hesse 2007; Smedslund 2011; Smith 2006; Terplan 2007; Thomas 2008). None of the published reviews on psychosocial interventions examined the effectiveness of alcohol-specific interventions in problem drug users. The main problem driving the lack of good studies in this area seems to flow from the administrative separation of drug from alcohol problems. This separation has led researchers to focus on one or the other but not on both. In the USA, the National Institutes of Health plan to correct this separation by forming a new institute that covers both drugs and alcohol – the proposed National Institute of Substance Use and Addiction Disorders (NIH 2012).

The lack of systematic evaluation, together with the anticipated differences in the responsiveness of problem drug users to psychosocial interventions, provides additional reasons for conducting this review. In other words, the results of reviews on the effectiveness of this type of intervention among the general population might not be applicable to specific groups, such as drug users, because they may have a different responsiveness to psychosocial interventions (Nilsen 2010).

Several factors could possibly influence the responsiveness of drug users to treatment interventions (for example, stability of drug use, engagement with the service, concurrent personality disorders, etc). Evidence suggests that drug users with antisocial personality disorder are more likely to respond to rewarding than to punitive approaches (Messina 2003), and the use of more intensive psychosocial interventions is recommended in those who have achieved a sufficient degree of stability and compliance with a service regimen (Pilling 2010).

**Objectives**

To determine the effectiveness of psychosocial interventions targeting problem alcohol use versus other treatments in illicit drug users. Especially the effectiveness on reducing alcohol consumption.

**Methods**

**Criteria for considering studies for this review**

**Types of studies**

Randomised controlled trials (RCTs) and CCTs.

**Types of participants**

Adult (aged ≥ 18 years) problem drug users attending a range of services (i.e. community, inpatient or residential (including opiate substitution treatment)). Problem drug use was defined according to the definition of the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, as "injecting drug use or long-duration/regular use of opioids, cocaine and/or amphetamines" (EMCDDA 2008, p. 10). This definition also encompasses other, similar terms, for example substance use, misuse, abuse, dependence or addiction.

Only studies that defined participants as problem drug and alcohol users at randomisation were included. Studies including problem drug users without concurrent problem alcohol use were excluded. People whose primary drug of use was alcohol were excluded from this review.

**Types of interventions**

Experimental interventions: any psychosocial intervention that was described by the study's author as such.

Control interventions: other psychosocial interventions that will allow for comparisons between different types of interventions (e.g. CBT, contingency management, family therapy, etc.), standard care, no intervention, waiting list, placebo or any other non-pharmacological therapy (including moderate drinking, assessment-only).

We intended to exclude studies comparing psychosocial with pharmacological treatments. However, trials with two psychosocial arms in addition to pharmacological arms were exempted from this rule.

**Types of outcome measures**

Primary outcomes

1. Alcohol use (reduction or stabilisation), as measured by either biological markers or self-report tests

Secondary outcomes
1. Illicit drug use (changes in illicit drug use), as measured by either biological markers or self-report tests
2. Engagement in further treatment (i.e. drop-out rates, utilisation of health services)
3. Alcohol-related problems or harms, as represented by physical or mental health outcomes associated with problem alcohol use.

**Search methods for identification of studies**

**Electronic searches**

For the original review Klimas 2012a, we searched the following electronic databases (search date: 22 November 2011):

1. Cochrane Drugs and Alcohol Group (CDAG) Specialised Register* (1956 to November 2011; 230 hits);
2. Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL) (The Cochrane Library, Issue 11, November 2011);
3. MEDLINE (PubMed) (1966 to November 2011);
4. EMBASE (Elsevier, EMBASE.com) (1974 to November 2011);
5. CINAHL (EBSCO Host) (1982 to November 2011);
6. PsycINFO (ProQuest) (1872 to November 2011).

For this update, we searched the following electronic databases (search date: 23 June 2014):

1. CDAG Specialised Register* (November 2011 to June 2014; 67 hits)
2. CENTRAL (The Cochrane Library, Issue 6, Jun 2014);
3. MEDLINE (PubMed) (November 2011 to June 2014);
4. EMBASE (Elsevier, EMBASE.com) (November 2011 to June 2014);
5. CINAHL (EBSCO Host) (November 2011 to June 2014);
6. PsycINFO (ProQuest) (November 2011 to June 2014).

* All trials from the CDAG Specialised Register can be found in The Cochrane Library by searching on SR-ADDICTN.

We searched the databases using a strategy developed incorporating the filter for the identification of RCTs (Higgins 2011), combined with selected medical subject heading (MeSH) terms and free-text terms relating to alcohol use. The CDAG Group's Trials Search Co-ordinator conducted the electronic searches of databases 1 to 5, listed above, and the first author of the review conducted the electronic search of database 6. We adapted the MEDLINE search strategy for use with the other databases using the appropriate controlled vocabulary, as applicable. Since the initial search yielded several RCTs, we continued to use the RCT filter for subsequent databases searches. We collated the results of the two sets of electronic searches into a single EndNote database.

The search strategies for all databases are shown in Appendix 1, Appendix 2, Appendix 3, Appendix 4 and Appendix 5.

In addition, we searched for ongoing clinical trials and unpublished studies via Internet searches on the following sites:

1. [www.controlled-trials.com](http://www.controlled-trials.com) (search date: 24 March 2014);
2. [www.clinicaltrials.gov](http://www.clinicaltrials.gov) (search date: 25 March 2014);
3. [www.centrewatch.com](http://www.centrewatch.com) (search date: 26 March 2014);
4. [www.who.int/ictrp/en/](http://www.who.int/ictrp/en/) World Health Organization International Clinical Trials Registry Platform (search date: 26 March 2014).

**Searching other resources**

We also searched:

1. reference lists of articles considered eligible based on full report screening and other relevant papers;
2. conference proceedings (online archives only) of the Society for the Study of Addiction, International Harm Reduction Association, International Conference on Alcohol Harm Reduction and American Association for the Treatment of Opioid Dependence.

In addition, we contacted investigators and relevant trial authors seeking information about unpublished or incomplete trials.

All searches included non-English language literature and we assessed any with English abstracts for inclusion. When considered likely to meet inclusion criteria, we obtained translations of any abstracts.

**Data collection and analysis**

**Selection of studies**

Two review authors (JK, HT) independently screened titles and abstracts and selected studies potentially relevant to the update. We resolved any differences between selection lists by discussion with a third and fourth review author with respective thematic and methodological expertise (WC, CSMOG). We obtained full-text copies of each potentially relevant paper, as well as full reports of references with inadequate information in order to definitively determine relevance. Two review authors (JK, HT) independently re-evaluated whether studies were eligible for the update or not, according to the inclusion criteria. A second opinion was not needed. We facilitated the processes of abstract screening, study selection and
data extraction using Eppl Reviewer 4 software.

**Data extraction and management**

Two review authors (JK, HT) independently extracted data from the full-text reports using an electronic version of an amended data extraction form of the Cochrane Drug and Alcohol review group (CDAG). We resolved disagreements by mutual discussion.

**Assessment of risk of bias in included studies**

We performed 'Risk of bias' assessments for RCTs and CCTs using the criteria recommended in the *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions* (Higgins 2011). The recommended approach for assessing risk of bias in studies included in a Cochrane review is a two-part tool addressing five specific domains (namely sequence generation, allocation concealment, blinding, incomplete outcome data and other issues). The first part of the tool involves describing what was reported to have happened in the study. The second part of the tool involves assigning a judgement relating to the risk of bias for that entry in terms of high, low or unclear risk. To make these judgements we used the criteria indicated in the *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions* adapted to the addiction field. See the table in Appendix 6 for details.

We addressed the domains of sequence generation and allocation concealment (avoidance of selection bias) using a single entry for each study.

Blinding of participants and providers was not possible for this kind of intervention. We considered the blinding of outcome assessors (avoidance of detection bias) separately for objective outcomes (e.g. drop-outs from therapy, substance use measured by urinalysis, participants relapsed at the end of follow up, participants engaged in further treatments) and subjective outcomes (e.g. duration and severity of signs and symptoms of withdrawal, individual self-reported use of substance, side effects, social functioning as integration at school or at work, family relationship, etc.).

We considered incomplete outcome data (avoidance of attrition bias) for all outcomes with the exception of drop-outs from therapy, which is usually the primary outcome measure in trials on addiction. We assessed this separately for results at the end of the study period, and for results at follow up.

**Measures of treatment effect**

For continuous data, we calculated mean differences (MD) between the intervention and comparator groups with 95% confidence intervals (CIs). We present dichotomous outcomes as risk ratios (RRs), with 95% CIs.

**Unit of analysis issues**

We did not perform a meta-analysis, therefore unit-of-analysis error was not an issue. We identified only one multiarm trial in the review and it was not included more than once in any of the comparisons.

**Dealing with missing data**

We contacted the authors of the four original studies by email for missing data (April 2012) and sent reminders after two weeks. To date, two study authors have responded and provided additional information.

**Assessment of heterogeneity**

We did not pool results in a meta-analysis owing to substantial clinical and statistical heterogeneity.

**Assessment of reporting biases**

We planned to further explore the potential for reporting bias using funnel plots if more than 10 RCTs were included; however, this was not possible because only four RCTs were identified.

**Data synthesis**

Formal meta-analysis was not possible owing to substantial differences between studies; we considered that no two studies were sufficiently similar to allow pooling of data. We therefore report the results of included studies individually for each trial. We used a fixed-effect model because there was only one study for each comparison.

**Subgroup analysis and investigation of heterogeneity**

We did not conduct investigations of heterogeneity. If sufficient information had been available, we had planned to conduct the following subgroup analyses:

1. types of psychosocial intervention (e.g. motivational versus behavioural or BIs);
2. length of the intervention (short, medium, extended).

We had also intended to conduct the following subgroup analyses, but did not due to insufficient data:

1. sustained benefit at 6 and 12 months after intervention;
2. gender differences;
3. single-drug (alcohol) versus poly-drug-focused interventions;
4. single-drug (alcohol) versus poly-drug-focused interventions that also address other health-related behaviours.

**Sensitivity analysis**

We did not perform sensitivity analyses because we were unable to pool the study results. If sufficient information had been available, we intended to conduct the following sensitivity analyses according to the methodological quality criteria used for study inclusion:

- excluding studies with a high risk of bias from the analysis; this decision was to be based on a predefined cut-off score (i.e. studies judged to be at high risk of bias for three or more risk items, including selection bias, were to be excluded);
- excluding CCTs.

**Summary of findings tables**

We used GRADE methodology to produce a 'Summary of findings' table for MI, as this is of more interest when considering the typical psychosocial interventions provided in opioid agonist treatments.

**Consumer participation**

We sought consumer participation in the preparation of the protocol and the original review: a) the first review author (JK) is a member of the Cochrane Consumers Network, b) the Cochrane Consumers Network was approached to assist with the plain language summary of the review, and c) one of the co-authors of this review (EK) contributed to consumer consultation during the protocol and review development, as he was a practicing clinician in a healthcare facility with a high prevalence of this problem.

**Results**

**Description of studies**

See the 'Characteristics of included studies' and the 'Characteristics of excluded studies' tables.

**Results of the search**

This is an update of a Cochrane review first published in 2012 (Klimas 2012a). In the first version of our review, we retrieved a total of 7207 records from the initial search of the CDAG Register, CENTRAL, PubMed, EMBASE, CINAHL and PsycINFO. Removing duplicates left 5548 records. After screening titles and abstracts, we identified 25 potentially eligible studies; 18 full-text reports were excluded and 7 reports were included (describing 4 RCTs). No additional studies were found through reference checking. A Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) flowchart of study selection for the first version is shown in Figure 1 according to the PRISMA statement (Moher 2009).

For this 2014 update, we retrieved a total of 1836 records from a more up-to-date search of the CDAG Register, CENTRAL, PubMed, EMBASE, CINAHL and PsycINFO. Removing duplicates left 960. After screening titles and abstracts we identified 16 potentially eligible records and included one record (Feldman 2013). This record was a 2013 correction of a paper for one of the studies (Feldman 2013) included in our first Cochrane review (Klimas 2012a). A PRISMA flowchart of study selection for this review update is shown in Figure 2.

**Included studies**

We included four studies (594 participants) in this review. The studies assessed the effectiveness of six psychosocial interventions: CBT, 12-step facilitation (TSF), BI, hepatitis health promotion (HHP), MI and brief motivational intervention (BMI).

**Type of psychosocial intervention and setting**

1. CBT versus TSF in an outpatient clinic (Carroll 1998)
2. BI versus treatment as usual in an outpatient clinic with/without opioid substitution treatment (Feldman 2013)
3. MI (group) versus HHP in an opioid substitution clinic (Nyamathi 2010)
4. MI (single) versus HHP in an opioid substitution clinic (Nyamathi 2010)
5. BMI versus assessment-only in a needle exchange programme (Stein 2002a)

Three studies were conducted in the USA and one in Switzerland.

Duration of the trials ranged from 4 to 12 weeks (plus various follow ups) (mean 7.5 weeks). Between 1 and 16 sessions were offered to participants (mean 5.5, providing from 15 minutes to 16 hours of treatment time).

Participants included 594 problem drug users (one multiarm trial included 122 participants (Carroll 1998); however, only 41 participants from two psychosocial therapy arms were considered for this review); 33% were female; mean age was 38.3 years.

See the 'Characteristics of included studies' table for more detailed information.
Excluded studies
We excluded 33 studies (18 in 2012 and 15 in 2014) that did not meet the criteria for inclusion in this review; for more information see the 'Characteristics of excluded studies' table.

Grounds for exclusion were: type of intervention not in the inclusion criteria (no studies); type of participants not in the inclusion criteria (24 studies); types of outcomes not in the inclusion criteria (6 studies); study design not in the inclusion criteria (3 studies).

Risk of bias in included studies
For a summary of the our judgements regarding risk of bias for each domain in each included study and across studies, see Figure 3 and Figure 4. See the 'Characteristics of included studies' table for more detailed information.

Allocation (selection bias)
Random sequence generation
We judged random sequence generation to be adequate in two studies (for one this was based on unpublished information obtained via email communication with the study authors), and unclear in the remaining trials.

Allocation concealment
We judged only one study as being at low risk of bias, one at high risk of bias and the remaining studies at unclear risk of bias.

Blinding (performance bias and detection bias)
Objective outcomes
- Abstinence or use of substance, as measured by participants using urine tests, or breathalysers: participants and personnel were not blinded in all studies for these kind of interventions, and objective outcomes were not reported in the trials. They were used as an additional measure to confirm abstinence in two studies.

Subjective outcomes
- Abstinence or use of substance, as measured by self-reported or interviewer-administered questionnaires: participants and personnel were not blinded in all studies for these kind of interventions; two studies (50%) specified that outcome assessors were blinded and were judged to be at low risk of bias. Two studies reported that the outcome assessor was not blinded and we judged these to be at high risk of bias; for one of them this was unpublished information obtained via email communication with the study authors.

Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)
End of study outcomes
- With the exception of retention in treatment, only one study measured end-of-study outcomes and we judged it to be at high risk of bias because the drop-out rates were not balanced across all groups (e.g. "the psychotherapy groups had significantly lower retention rates than the medication groups" (Carroll 1998)).

Follow-up outcomes
- With the exception of retention in treatment, we judged three studies to be at low risk of attrition bias because few participants (less than 10%) withdrew from the studies, there was a high rate of drop-out but percentages were balanced across intervention groups and reasons for withdrawal were provided or authors performed an intention to treat (ITT) analysis. We judged one study to be at high risk of bias because of a high drop-out rate that was unbalanced across groups.

Effects of interventions
We were unable to pool data from the included studies in order to conduct a meta-analysis. We therefore summarise the results according to the type of psychosocial intervention, with comparisons of quantitative data where possible. The included studies used different questionnaires to measure their outcomes and for many the authors did not report post-treatment/follow-up scores or they did not state what was considered to represent mild, moderate and severe categories. This prevented comparison of results across studies. One study had three arms, which we entered into two separate comparisons (group and single format) so they were not counted twice. See the 'Characteristics of included studies' table for more detailed information.

We present the effects of the interventions by the comparisons examined in the primary studies. The primary outcome of this review was alcohol use or abstinence and the main secondary outcome was illicit drug use or abstinence. We were unable to report the other planned secondary outcomes (engagement in further treatment (i.e. drop-out rates, utilisation of health services) and alcohol-related problems or harms) because they were not measured in the identified trials. See: 'Summary of findings table 1'; 'Summary of findings table 2'; 'Summary of findings table 3'; 'Summary of findings table 4';
1. Cognitive-behavioural coping skills training versus TSF

Continuous outcomes

1.1.1 Alcohol abstinence as maximum number of weeks of consecutive alcohol abstinence during treatment
One study, 41 participants (Carroll 1998), MD 0.40 (95% CI -1.14 to 1.94); the difference was not statistically significant, see Analysis 1.1.

1.1.2 Illicit drug abstinence as maximum number of weeks of consecutive abstinence from cocaine during treatment
One study, 41 participants (Carroll 1998), MD 0.80 (95% CI -0.70 to 2.30); the difference was not statistically significant, see Analysis 1.1.

1.2.1 Alcohol abstinence as number achieving three or more weeks of consecutive alcohol abstinence during treatment
One study, 41 participants (Carroll 1998), RR 1.96 (95% CI 0.43 to 8.94); the difference was not statistically significant, see Analysis 1.2.

1.2.2 Illicit drug abstinence as number achieving three or more weeks of consecutive abstinence from cocaine during treatment
One study, 41 participants (Carroll 1998), RR 1.10 (95% CI 0.42 to 2.88); the difference was not statistically significant, see Analysis 1.2.

1.2.3 Alcohol abstinence during follow-up year
One study, 41 participants (Carroll 1998), RR 2.38 (95% CI 0.10 to 55.06); the difference was not statistically significant, see Analysis 1.2.

1.2.4 Illicit drug abstinence as abstinence from cocaine during follow-up year
One study, 41 participants (Carroll 1998), RR 0.39 (95% CI 0.04 to 3.98); the difference was not statistically significant, see Analysis 1.2.

See: 'Summary of findings table 1' for this comparison.

2. BI versus treatment as usual

Continuous outcomes

2.1.1 Alcohol use as AUDIT scores at three months
One study, 110 participants (Feldman 2013), MD 0.80 (95% -1.80 to 3.40); the difference was not statistically significant, see Analysis 2.1.

2.1.2 Alcohol use as AUDIT scores at nine months
One study, 110 participants (Feldman 2013), MD 2.30 (95% CI -0.58 to 5.18); the difference was not statistically significant, see Analysis 2.1.

2.1.3 Alcohol use as number of drinks per week at three months
One study, 110 participants (Feldman 2013), MD 0.70 (95% CI -3.85 to 5.25); the difference was not statistically significant, see Analysis 2.1.

2.1.4 Alcohol use as number of drinks per week at nine months
One study, 110 participants (Feldman 2013), MD -0.30 (95% CI -4.79 to 4.19); the difference was not statistically significant, see Analysis 2.1.

Dichotomous outcomes

2.2.1 Alcohol use as decreased alcohol use at three months
One study, 110 participants (Feldman 2013), RR 1.13 (95% CI 0.67 to 1.93); the difference was not statistically significant, see Analysis 2.2.

2.2.2 Alcohol use as decreased alcohol use at nine months
One study, 110 participants (Feldman 2013), RR 1.34 (95% CI 0.69 to 2.58) the difference was not statistically significant, see Analysis 2.2.

See 'Summary of findings table 2' for this comparison.

3. MI (group) versus HHP

https://archie.cochrane.org/sections/documents/viewDiff?documentPK=12827384006422079173100422104017&versionPK1=z1411141006192158192169069577...
Continuous outcomes

3.1 Alcohol use (unpublished) as number of standard drinks consumed per day over the last 30 days
One study, 147 participants (Nyamathi 2010), MD -0.40 (95% CI -2.03 to 1.23); the difference was not statistically significant, see Analysis 3.1.

3.1.2 Illicit drug use (unpublished) as frequency of drug use (as measured by Addiction Severity Index (ASI drug))
One study, 147 participants (Nyamathi 2010), MD 0.00 (95% CI -0.03 to 0.03); the difference was not statistically significant, see Analysis 3.1.

3.1.3 Illicit drug use (unpublished) as a composite drug score (frequency*severity for all drugs taken)
One study, 151 participants (Nyamathi 2010), MD 0.00 (95% CI -0.42 to 0.42); the difference was not statistically significant, see Analysis 3.1.

This study reported an additional outcome as a change score for: daily drug use since baseline (past 30 days and six-month recall). We do not report this calculated variable here because the authors provided us with unpublished results of two original variables that fed into this aggregate variable. Moreover, the published article reported scores for this variable as a mean change between assessment scores together with standard errors (SEs), which would have to be transformed into standard deviations (SDs).

Dichotomous outcomes

3.2 Alcohol use as greater than 50% reduction in number of standard drinks consumed per day over the last 30 days
One study, 166 participants (Nyamathi 2010), RR 1.10 (95% CI 0.82 to 1.48); the difference was not statistically significant, see Analysis 3.2.

3.2.2 Alcohol abstinence as abstinence from alcohol over the last 30 days
One study, 166 participants (Nyamathi 2010), RR 0.88 (95% CI 0.49 to 1.58); the difference was not statistically significant, see Analysis 3.2.

See: 'Summary of findings table 3' for this comparison.

4. MI (single) versus HHP

Continuous outcomes

4.1 Alcohol use (unpublished) as number of standard drinks consumed per day over the last 30 days
One study, 155 participants (Nyamathi 2010), MD -0.10 (95% CI -1.89 to 1.69); the difference was not statistically significant, see Analysis 4.1.

4.1.2 Illicit drug use (unpublished) as frequency of drug use (as measured by ASI drug)
One study, 155 participants (Nyamathi 2010), MD 0.00 (95% CI -0.03 to 0.03); the difference was not statistically significant, see Analysis 4.1.

4.1.3 Illicit drug use (unpublished) as a composite drug score (frequency*severity for all drugs taken)
One study, 157 participants (Nyamathi 2010), MD -0.10 (95% CI -0.46 to 0.26); the difference was not statistically significant, see Analysis 4.1.

This study reported an additional outcome as a change score for: daily drug use since baseline (past 30 days and six-month recall). We do not report this calculated variable here because the authors provided us with unpublished results of two original variables which fed into this aggregate variable.

Dichotomous outcomes

4.2 Alcohol use as greater than 50% reduction in number of standard drinks consumed per day over the last 30 days
One study, 177 participants (Nyamathi 2010), RR 0.92 (95% CI 0.68 to 1.26); the difference was not statistically significant, see Analysis 4.1.

4.2.2 Alcohol abstinence as abstinence from alcohol over the last 30 days
One study, 177 participants (Nyamathi 2010), RR 0.97 (95% CI 0.56 to 1.67); the difference was not statistically significant, see Analysis 4.1.

See 'Summary of findings table 4' for this comparison.

5. BMIVersus assessment-only
Continuous outcomes

5.1.1 Alcohol use as number of days in the past 30 days with alcohol use at one month
One study, 187 participants (Stein 2002a), MD -0.30 (95% CI -3.38 to 2.78); the difference was not statistically significant, see Analysis 5.1.

5.1.2 Alcohol use as number of days in the past 30 days with alcohol use at six months
One study, 187 participants (Stein 2002a), MD -1.50 (95% CI -4.56 to 1.56); the difference was not statistically significant, see Analysis 5.1.

Dichotomous outcomes

5.2.1 Alcohol use as 25% reduction of drinking days in the past 30 days
One study, 187 participants (Stein 2002a), RR 1.23 (95% CI 0.96 to 1.57); the difference was not statistically significant, see Analysis 5.2.

5.2.2 Alcohol use as 50% reduction of drinking days in the past 30 days
One study, 187 participants (Stein 2002a), RR 1.27 (95% CI 0.96 to 1.68); the difference was not statistically significant, see Analysis 5.2.

5.2.3 Alcohol use as 75% reduction of drinking days in the past 30 days
One study, 187 participants (Stein 2002a), RR 1.21 (95% CI 0.84 to 1.75); the difference was not statistically significant, see Analysis 5.2.

5.2.4 Alcohol use as one or more drinking days' reduction in the past 30 days
One study, 187 participants (Stein 2002a), RR 1.12 (95% CI 0.91 to 1.38); the difference was not statistically significant, see Analysis 5.2.

5.2.5 Alcohol use as seven or more drinking days' reduction in the past 30 days
One study, 187 participants (Stein 2002a), RR 1.67 (95% CI 1.08 to 2.60); the difference was statistically significant in favour of BI (P value = 0.02), see Analysis 5.2.

See ‘Summary of findings’ table 5 for this comparison

Discussion

Summary of main results
We included four studies involving 594 participants in this review. The studies assessed the effectiveness of six psychosocial interventions: CBT, TSF, BI, HHP, MI and BMI. In the 2014 update of this review, we retrieved only one potentially eligible record (Feldman 2013), which was a 2013 correction of a paper included in our original Cochrane review (Klimas 2012a).

We identified significant clinical and reporting heterogeneity among the included studies, which precluded meta-analysis. We therefore analysed outcomes from individual studies only. Comparing different psychosocial interventions, we found only one study investigating each comparison. Most of the comparisons did not produce statistically significant findings, with the exception that participants receiving BMI were significantly more likely to reduce their alcohol use by seven or more days in the past 30 days at six months' follow up compared with participants receiving assessment-only (RR 1.67; 95% CI 1.08 to 2.60; P value = 0.02).

Overall completeness and applicability of evidence
The studies identified are insufficient to address all the objectives of this review. All included studies were conducted either in the USA or Switzerland, which limits their applicability to other contexts. A substantial proportion of participants in the included studies had significant problems with alcohol (e.g. a diagnosis of abuse or dependence), which may have impacted on the effectiveness of the short-term therapies offered to them. These people may require more intensive interventions, as BIs have been shown to be effective among people with less severe alcohol problems (Raistrick 2006). Only one study examined a longer type of intervention (i.e. 16 sessions); however, it included only 41 participants and reported their outcomes in a way that precluded comparison with other studies (Carroll 1998).

How do the results of this review fit into the context of current practice? This review selected a very narrow clinical question that was limited to a very specific population. Although the size of this population is not negligible, it is highly unlikely that all of the individuals in a treatment service in a real-life setting will have both of the conditions selected as the eligibility criteria for this review. These stringent eligibility criteria strengthened the internal validity of the review; however, with an inevitable detriment to its external validity. A typical clinician in an actual treatment clinic would normally deal with a mixture of problem drug users who may or may not have other concurrent conditions or comorbidities. To manage this demanding workload, they may want to consider other studies, which did not meet the eligibility criteria of our review (see the 'Characteristics of excluded studies' table).
Quality of the evidence

Key methodological limitations

Overall, we found only low-quality evidence for the comparisons reported in this review. The methodological quality of studies included in the review was variable.

Half of the studies failed to describe the random sequence generation and allocation concealment satisfactorily, and we judged one trial to have a high risk of allocation concealment bias. We considered two studies to have a low risk of bias for sequence generation. None of the studies were double blind owing to the type of intervention assessed (psychosocial). With regard to the risk of bias related to incomplete outcome data, end-of-study outcomes were assessed in one trial only, and this we judged to be at high risk of bias. We judged three studies to be at low risk of bias relating to incomplete outcome data at follow up, and we judged one study to be at unclear risk of bias.

With regard to the risk of bias at an outcome level, we could not assess the objective outcomes (alcohol/drug use measured by breathalysers or urinalysis) because they were used only as an additional measure to check the accuracy of self-reported alcohol/drug use in two studies; hence, these scores were not reported in the primary studies. Two studies did not use objective measures of outcomes at all. For subjective outcomes (alcohol/drug use measured by self-reports), we judged two studies to be at unclear or high risk of detection bias. We did not perform sensitivity analyses, including or excluding studies at high risk of bias, owing to the small number of studies identified. Similarly, we were unable to pool the data for illicit drug use outcomes or any other of the anticipated secondary outcomes (e.g. physical or psychological health).

Indirectness of evidence

We did not include studies providing indirect evidence about our research question in this review, for example trials that included illicit drug users with and without a concurrent problem alcohol use. We did not identify other sources of indirectness, for example interventions, outcomes or comparators.

Inconsistency of results

We identified only small unexplained heterogeneity or inconsistency in the results. Most studies did not find significant, or found only a small, differences in effectiveness between the compared interventions on their primary outcomes.

Potential biases in the review process

There is a small chance that we missed some trials during the identification of relevant studies. We did not limit our searches to studies published in English; however, studies in non-English languages may have been missed because they are commonly less indexed in the selected databases. We may also have missed unpublished studies. Unpublished studies are likely to have negative results, which is why they are not published. None of the authors who were contacted for information about unpublished or ongoing trials provided any information. Owing to the small number of included studies, we did not construct a funnel plot to assess publication bias. The major limitation of the review process was that most trials did not provide enough published data, or data in a form that could be extracted for meta-analysis. Although we emailed authors from all four studies, only two responded and provided further data. Furthermore, we could not include a number of potentially relevant studies, because they involved drug users without problem alcohol use in their samples.

Agreements and disagreements with other studies or reviews

Comparison of the findings of our review with those of other studies or reviews is complicated by the fact that we did not perform any meta-analyses and therefore have no aggregated results that would allow this type of comparison. As described in the background section, two narrative literature reviews have to date dealt with our research question (Amato 2011a; Bickel 1987). Similarly to our work, these reviews were unable to identify evidence to answer our question or to conduct a meta-analysis. Subsequently, they based their conclusions on evidence from a mixed type of studies (e.g. case studies, RCTs) or studies that included illicit drug users without a concurrent problem alcohol use. We excluded this type of study in our review (see 'Characteristics of excluded studies'). However, the review by Arias 2008 discussed 14 reports/studies about the treatment of co-occurring alcohol and cocaine/opioid dependence, two of which were included in our review.

This review is unintentionally tapping into a sensitive controversy regarding the requirement of providing ancillary counselling services to individuals in opioid substitution treatments. The questions are: do additional services provided to individuals receiving MMT improve their outcomes? Does adding any psychosocial support to standard maintenance treatments yield additional benefits?

There are a number of ways to answer these questions. Previous studies (Amato 2011a; Gossop 2006; McLellan 1993; Schwartz 2012) have answered these questions by providing evidence of the effectiveness of psychosocial interventions in general/mixed conditions/outcomes, in studies in mixed populations with or without concurrent alcohol problems, or involving mixed types of interventions (i.e. pharmacological plus psychosocial). In this review, however, we focused on a single type of intervention and a 'pure' population in which all participants had both alcohol and drug problems. This may be one of the reasons why our review found such a small number of studies. Nevertheless, our findings support the weakness of the evidence base to answer this important question, as reported in a previous Cochrane review (Amato 2011a).
Another important question is: what constitutes standard maintenance/outpatient treatment? It appears that all standard treatments contain some type of psychosocial support, which varies considerably, and this makes it difficult to evaluate the added value of additional services. This was apparent in studies included in our review.

**Authors' conclusions**

**Implications for practice**

Based on the low-quality evidence identified in this review, we cannot recommend using or ceasing psychosocial interventions for problem alcohol use in illicit drug users. In addition, no reliable conclusions can be drawn from these data regarding the effectiveness of different types of psychosocial interventions for the target condition. Similarly to other conditions, problem alcohol use has better prospects for successful treatment if approached early. Evidence from the general population suggests that we need to focus on early detection and intervention as well as trying to influence more established alcohol patterns of use. Early interventions are not implemented in routine care, especially in settings where there is a potential for impact owing to high exposure, such as primary health care. Notwithstanding the clear benefit and feasibility of such early interventions (Kaner 2007), systematic reviews of the literature show that their integration into primary care is variable (2% to 93%) (e.g. Anderson 2004; Williams 2011), and a similar variation has been documented in state-level approaches to addressing problem alcohol use in opioid treatment programmes (Harris 2010). In addition, challenges to the successful integration of alcohol-related interventions for problem drug users into general medical care have been reported (Klimas 2012b). Educational interventions may help (Klimas 2014).

Given the high rates of co-occurrence of alcohol and drug problems, the integration of alcohol- and drug-orientated interventions appears a logical action; however, in the light of the findings of this review such an approach remains without an evidence base.

**Implications for research**

This review emphasises the need for RCTs to test the effectiveness of psychosocial interventions in reducing problem alcohol use in illicit drug users. We recommend trials of robust methodology that are well reported to allow for critical appraisal. For researchers planning an RCT in this area, we recommend that they design their study as follows (according to the EPICOT format for research recommendations on the effects of treatments; Brown 2006).

- **E** Evidence (what is the current state of the evidence?): the current evidence is limited to four RCTs conducted in an outpatient/community setting, two of them with an accompanying opioid substitution treatment. More RCTs are needed
- **P** Population (what is the population of interest?): adults, including younger adults, who are identified as problem drug users with a concurrent and confirmed problem alcohol use; people in or out of formal addiction treatment
- **I** Intervention (what are the interventions of interest?): psychosocial interventions (e.g. MI, CBT, contingency management, family therapy, BI, etc.)
- **C** Comparison (what are the comparisons of interest?): treatment as usual, no intervention, waiting list, other psychosocial interventions; pharmacological treatments (alone, or in combination with psychosocial treatments); interventions of different type, length and intensity
- **O** Outcome (what are the outcomes of interest?): reduction in/abstinence from alcohol or drug use, or from both. In order to be able to combine the outcomes of future trials with our current data, outcome measures of future trials should include formal validated instruments, for example the AUDIT questionnaire. Objective measures of these outcomes should be used in conjunction with self-reports wherever possible (for example, breathalysers, urinalysis)
- **T** Time stamp (date of literature search): 22 November 2011, update June 2014

**Acknowledgements**

Health Research Board Ireland funded this project. For the first version of our review, Jennifer Collery and Kathryn Smyth from UCD Health sciences library provided extensive support with the search strategy, in conjunction with the support from the GDAG, especially Suzanna Mitrova (records screening) and Silvia Minozzi (quality advice). We thank the following individuals for retrieving full-text papers: Cendrine Robinson (Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, US); Constance M Pollack (The College of Problems on Drug Dependence, US); Jan R Böhnhke (University of Trier, Germany); Maria Jakubekova (helped with German translations); Amy Drahota and Marielena Trivela (UK Cochrane Centre) for excellent training in systematic reviews and answering follow-up questions; and Adeline Nyamathi and Nelson Feldman for providing additional information/data regarding their trials included in our review.

**Contributions of authors**

JK: designed and coordinated the review, wrote and re-drafted the protocol and full review.
HT: double screened titles, abstracts and full texts, carried out double data extraction and commented on draft updates
WC, CAF, CSMOG: contributed to design of the first version of this review and commented on drafts
LGG, JS: provided methodological advice and commented on review drafts
GB, EK, CD: commented on review drafts

**Declarations of interest**
The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

**Differences between protocol and review**

According to the protocol we intended to exclude studies comparing psychosocial with pharmacological treatments. However, we exempted trials with two psychosocial arms in addition to pharmacological arms from this rule in the review. We did not conduct the subgroup/sensitivity analyses planned in the protocol owing to the lack of studies identified. We simplified the wording of the primary and secondary outcome measures from those in the protocol for ease of presentation, as follows:

1. reduction and/or stabilisation of alcohol use = alcohol use or abstinence;
2. illicit drug use outcomes (changes in illicit drug use) = illicit drug use or abstinence.

We have added new references to the Background sections 'Description of the condition' and 'Why is it important to do this review', to reflect recent developments in the field. We reduced the text in the sections 'Experimental interventions' and 'Types of participants' so as to exclude examples. We removed mention of the Newcastle-Ottawa scale for assessing the quality of non-randomised studies from the review as it was not used in any of the studies (observational studies were not included in the review).

**Published notes**

**Characteristics of studies**

**Characteristics of included studies**

**Carroll 1998**

| Methods | Study design: RCT, single blind.  
| Recruitment modality of participants: individuals seeking treatment at the outpatient treatment unit of the APT Foundation, or respondents to newspaper advertisements or public service announcements. |
| Participants | Number of participants: 122 (41 in 2 arms selected for this review).  
| Gender: 27% female.  
| Age: mean age 30.8 years (SD 5.5 years).  
| Condition: "All subjects met current DSM-III-R criteria for cocaine dependence, and for concurrent alcohol dependence (85%) or alcohol abuse (15%)".  
| Other relevant information:  
| TSF arm:  
| Baseline substance use:  
| • mean weekly cocaine use 5.4 ± 8.6;  
| • days cocaine use/past 30 12.7 ± 8.0;  
| • cocaine use g/week/past 30 days 4.6 ± 6.6;  
| • mean drinks per drinking day/past 30 days 10.2 ± 5.7;  
| • days of alcohol use/past 30 days 12.3 ± 8.0;  
| • years of cocaine use - lifetime 7.5 ± 3.9;  
| • years of alcohol misuse - lifetime 7.1 ± 6.3;  
| • life-time psychiatric disorders: any affective disorder 24%, any anxiety disorder 24%, ASP 42%, any non-ASP 35%;  
| • ASI composite scores: medical 0.15 ± 0.26, employment 0.71 ± 0.28, legal 0.09 ± 0.18, family/social 0.21 ± 0.15, psychological 0.26 ± 0.17, alcohol 0.30 ± 0.19, cocaine 0.58 ± 0.24, other drugs 0.06 ± 0.06;  
| • race: white 40%, African-American 56%, Hispanic 0%, other 4%;  
| • married/cohabiting 42%;  
| • unemployed 76%;  
| • education: less than high school 40%;  
| • primary route of administration: nasal 20%, smoking 72%, intravenous 8%;  
| • previous treatment: alcohol 36%, drugs 72%.  
| CBT arm:  
| Baseline substance use: |
Interventions

Description of the experimental and control interventions

The trial included 5 treatment arms: CBT plus disulphiram; TSF plus disulphiram; CM plus disulphiram; CBT plus no medication; TSF plus no medication. We considered only the latter 2 psychosocial therapy arms. CBT was based on Marlatt's relapse prevention model and TSF was adapted from that used in Project MATCH and was grounded in the concept of substance dependence as a spiritual and medical disease.

Route of delivery: treatments were manual-guided; 4 doctoral-level psychologists conducted CBT; 2 masters-level clinicians conducted TSF.

Number of participants allocated to each group: 25 in CBT plus no medication; 19 in TSF plus no medication.

Duration of the intervention: 12 weeks, 16 individual sessions.

Duration of follow up: 12 weekly assessments within-treatment, and at 1, 3, 6, 12 months.

Country of origin, setting: a non-profit substance abuse treatment centre (APT Foundation) affiliated with Yale University in New Haven, Connecticut, USA.

Outcomes

1.1.1 Alcohol abstinence as maximum number of weeks of consecutive alcohol abstinence during treatment

1.1.2 Illicit drug abstinence as maximum number of weeks of consecutive abstinence from cocaine during treatment

1.2.1 Alcohol abstinence as number achieving 3 or more weeks of consecutive alcohol abstinence during treatment

1.2.2 Illicit drug abstinence as number achieving 3 or more weeks of consecutive abstinence from cocaine during treatment

1.2.3 Alcohol abstinence during follow-up year

1.2.4 Illicit drug abstinence as abstinence from cocaine during follow-up year

Notes

All sessions were recorded and checked and rated for accuracy and fidelity of the intervention.

"Subjects also met weekly with an independent clinical evaluator who collected urine specimens, assessed cocaine and alcohol use and monitored other clinical symptoms".

"Patients were paid $25 for each follow-up interview, with a $10 increase for each consecutive interview they attended, to encourage more complete data collection."
In addition, patients were paid a $5 bonus for attending an interview within 28 days of the target interview date.

- Only 39 subjects completed the full 12-week treatment (compliant treatment completers).
- Participants in the pharmacological arms stayed longer in treatment (participants were not blind to their intervention).
- The specific type of self-report questionnaires was not reported in the primary paper (1998), only in the follow-up paper.
- Results are reported as number of weeks of continuous abstinence.
- The follow-up report (2000) does not provide any endpoint scores (only results of the random-effects regression model).
- Use of cocaine and alcohol were strongly associated with each other during treatment, particularly for the subjects assigned to disulphiram.

Risk of bias table

| Bias                                      | Authors' judgement | Support for judgement                                                                 |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Random sequence generation (selection bias) | Unclear risk       | Not enough information provided; e.g. "Of the 122 randomised subjects, 117 initiated the treatment". |
| Allocation concealment (selection bias)   | Unclear risk       | Not stated.                                                                           |
| Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) Objective outcomes | Unclear risk       | Not available.                                                                        |
| Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) Subjective outcomes | Low risk           | Within-study assessments: "independent clinical evaluator who collected urine specimens, assessed cocaine and alcohol use; the evaluator saw patients in an office physically separated from the therapy offices and instructed patients not to disclose detail of their therapist or treatment". Follow-up assessments (2000 paper): "Patients were assessed at face-to-face follow-up interviews conducted 1, 3, 6 and 12 months after the 12-week termination point by an independent clinical evaluator who was blind to both psychotherapy and pharmacotherapy condition". |
| Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) End of Study outcomes | High risk          | Within-treatment assessments (1998): "Assignment to disulphiram was associated with significantly better retention in treatment". The psychotherapy groups had significantly lower retention rates than the medication groups: "subjects assigned to disulphiram treatment were retained significantly longer than those assigned to no medication (8.4 versus 5.8 weeks. F= 8.7, p< 0.05)". Retention rates: CBT/disulphiram group (mean 8.8 weeks); CM/disulphiram (8.4 weeks); TSF/disulphiram (8.0); CBT/no medication (6.3); TSF/no medication (5.3). "However, such analyses, ..., are confounded by differences among the treatments in retention". |
Only 30% completed treatment, however: “Subjects who remained in treatment the full 12 weeks/16 sessions (n=39) did not differ from those who did not start treatment or dropped out (n=83) in terms of gender, race, employment status, route of administration, presence of lifetime affective, anxiety or antisocial personality disorder, but those who met criteria for a nonASP Axis II disorder, were significantly more likely to complete treatment than these who did not (48.1% versus 23.1%)”.

Comments:
1) baseline characteristics provided for the ITT sample (n = 122); but
2) rates of consecutive abstinence provided for the exposed sample (n = 117);
3) it is not known whether missing outcome data were balanced in numbers across intervention groups, because group breakdowns for drop-outs are not provided;
4) psychotherapy groups (CBT, TSF) differed significantly at baseline: for frequency of alcohol use; and medication groups had lower baseline cocaine use.

Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) Follow up

All groups had a comparable number of follow-up data points. However, number of drop-outs was not reported for each group separately.

"It is possible that poorer-functioning subjects who dropped out of treatment early were under-represented in the follow-up data, inflating outcomes in all groups”.

"Participants who completed more sessions had better outcomes during follow-up”.

- Subjects with higher age of onset of drug use had more follow-up data
- Subjects with non-ASP Axis II disorders had more follow-up data
- No significant differences between those followed up and those not followed up

Percentage of treatment days abstinent from cocaine, percentage of treatment days abstinent from alcohol, percentage of cocaine-negative urine screens, medication compliance during treatment.

Number of drop-outs and reasons:
Number randomised: 122 (25 TSF, 19 CBT);
Number initiated: 117 (23 TSF, 18 CBT) - no other reason provided;
Number removed from the trial: 8 (1 did not comply with medication, 1 medication side effects. 4 clinical deterioration, 2 administrative discharge);
Number drop-outs: 70 (no group breakdowns - no other reasons);
Number completed treatment: 39;
Number followed up at least once: 96, i.e.:
- 1 month: 68;
- 3 months: 67;
- 6 months: 63;
- 12 months: 72.

Feldman 2013

Methods
Study design: RCT.
Recruitment modality of participants: for 1 year, participation in the study was proposed systematically to each adult outpatient who was treated for opioid or cocaine dependence.

https://archie.cochrane.org/sections/documents/viewDiff?documentPK=12827384006422079173100422104017&versionPK1=z1411141006192158192169069577…
### Participants

Number of participants: 110.

Gender: 72.3% male.

Age (mean ± SD): 35 ± 7.8 years.

Condition: problem alcohol use based on questions from the AUDIT questionnaire, i.e. excessive drinking (7 ≤ AUDIT score < 13 for men and 6 ≤ AUDIT score < 13 for women); and alcohol dependence (score > 13); 43.8% were classified as excessive drinkers and 56.2% as alcohol dependents.

Other relevant information: opiate dependence treatment with methadone substitution (56.2%) or diacetyl morphine (heroin treatment; 12%); no opioid substitution and treatment for opiate or cocaine dependence (31.7%).

Most participants with cocaine dependence or with opiate dependence also had tobacco or cannabis dependence. Most participants had 1 or more concomitant psychiatric disorders (mood disorder, 35.6%; personality disorder, 34%; anxiety disorders, 14.7%; psychotic disorders, 9.4%). "Diagnoses were established according to the criteria of the ICD-10) by a resident and a senior psychiatrist".

### Interventions

Description of the experimental and control interventions: the intervention group was BI and the control group was TAU.

1. **BI**: BI was delivered in 1 session, based on WHO guidelines, delivered by a trained staff (4 hours' training). The intervention group received the same TAU as controls. The outpatient staff consisted of a psychiatrist, general practitioner, psychologist, nurse, and social worker.

2. **TAU**: "The control group received TAU in addition to AUDIT and score feedback. TAU refers to outpatient pharmacological and psychosocial treatment. Maintenance treatment with methadone or heroin included medical and psychiatric follow-up, primary health care, psychosocial interventions, and administration of opiate treatments in a clinical setting. Psychosocial treatment included medical and psychiatric follow-up, primary health care, psychosocial interventions, and, if necessary, administration of pharmacotherapy in a clinical setting".

Number of participants allocated to each group: 60 in BI, 52 in TAU.

Duration of the intervention (mean ± SD): 16 ± 4.7 minutes.

Duration of follow up: 3 and 9 months.

Country of origin, setting: specialised outpatient clinic in the Division of Substance Abuse of the University Hospitals of Geneva, Switzerland.

### Outcomes

2.1.1 Alcohol use as AUDIT scores at 3 months

2.1.2 Alcohol use as AUDIT scores at 9 months

2.1.3 Alcohol use as number of drinks per week at 3 months (number of glasses of alcohol per week, 1 glass: 10 g of alcohol; wine = 100 mL; beer = 250 mL; spirits = 25 mL)

2.1.4 Alcohol use as number of drinks per week at 9 months

2.2.1 Alcohol use as decreased alcohol use at 3 months

2.2.2 Alcohol use as decreased alcohol use at 9 months

2.2.3 and 2.2.4 Increased or unchanged alcohol use at 3 and 9 months (i.e. reverse of the above)

### Notes

The participants in both groups were already in treatment for opioid or cocaine dependence before study inclusion. Participants allocated to BI received this intervention 2 or 3 weeks after AUDIT screening.

The WHO Manual recommends the referral of individuals with alcohol dependence to specialist treatment without providing BI.
All screened participants received feedback that explained the meaning of their AUDIT score. Almost 40% of the sample was lost to follow up.

**Risk of bias table**

| Bias                                      | Authors' judgement | Support for judgement                                                                 |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Random sequence generation (selection bias) | Low risk           | Quote: "The randomisation scheme was drawn by a statistician, who used the Web site [http://www.randomizer.org/]. A random permuted block method was used, with blocks of 4 patients". |
| Allocation concealment (selection bias)   | Low risk           | Quote: "The sequence was concealed from all investigators with numbered opaque sealed envelopes prepared by the statistician and handed over to the physician in charge of the study". |
| Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) | Unclear risk       | Not available, objective measures not used. |
| Objective outcomes                          |                    |                                                                                         |
| Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) | High risk          | Not stated. Unpublished information: "There is no blinding assessment".                  |
| Subjective outcomes                        |                    |                                                                                         |
| Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)   | Unclear risk       | Not available. The study did not assess outcomes at the time of the study end.          |
| End of Study outcomes                      |                    |                                                                                         |
| Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) Follow up | Low risk           | Modified ITT analysis (multiple imputation, random assumption). At T0 - 1 person not included in analysis because of data-entry errors, both in both control and intervention group. Number of drop-outs and reasons: "Of the BI group, 59.3% completed the last observation and of the control group, 58.8% completed it"  
  • Intervention (T0 = 51, T3 = 29, T9 = 30);  
  • Control (T0 = 59, T3 = 30, T9 = 35). No reasons provided for drop-outs, but regression showed no differences: "Logistic regressions showed that the - Type of drinker - and - Treatment group - did not explain the missingness of data". "Hence, these variables displayed no particular pattern, meaning that the data for excessive drinkers and for alcohol-dependent patients, as well as for the control group and the intervention group, were equally likely to be missing". Comment: dichotomous outcomes: 40% of participants dropped out, but the observed event risk was 10% to 20% (control), and 60% to 80% (intervention). |

**Nyamathi 2010**

**Methods**  
Study design: RCT open label, 3 arms. Recruitment modality of participants: flyers displayed in 5 methadone treatment sites.

**Participants**  
Number of participants: 256.
Gender: 59.2% male.
Age (mean ± SD): 51.2 ± 8.4 years.
Condition: reported moderate-to-heavy alcohol use based on questions from the ASI. Methadone maintenance treatment was an inclusion criterion (minimum 3 months).
Other relevant information: fair/poor health: 60.4%.
Depressive symptoms: 80.8%.
Poor emotional well-being: 67.5%.
Ethnicity: African-American: 45.1%; white: 18.8, Latino: 26.7, Other: 9.4. Education: high school graduate 58%.
Partnered: 54.3%.
Employed: 17.3%.
Recent alcohol use at baseline (Mean number standard drinks last 30 days): 0-40: 25.1; 41-89: 24.7; 90-180: 26.7; 180+: 23.5.
Marijuana use in past 30 days: 16%.
IDU in past 30 days: 40%.
Smoke > 1 pack/day: 56.1%.
Self-help programme in past 30 days: 21.2%.
Social support: primarily from drug users 12.6%; primarily non-drug users 48.6%, both: 34.9%.

Interventions

Description of the experimental and control interventions: (1) nurse-led HHP group sessions; (2) MI delivered in group sessions (MI-group), and (3) MI delivered in 1-on-1 sessions (MI-single).

(1) HHP: didactic style, also interactive as the group raised questions. Delivered by a nurse and hepatitis-trained research assistant. Sessions based on "The comprehensive health seeking and coping paradigm (CHSCP; Nyamathi 1989), originally adapted from Lazarus and Folkman's (1984) stress and coping paradigm and Schlotfeldt's (1981) health seeking paradigm". Staff trained on the integration of the CHSCP into their education delivery.

Focus: progression of HCV infection and the culturally sensitive strategies that infected individuals can adopt to prevent or reduce accumulated damage to liver functioning. Strategies included: discussing the dangers of alcohol use on hepatitis (cognitive factors), discussing ways to avoid alcohol and other drugs, eating a balanced diet, dangers of reinfection of HCV by IDU, receiving unsafe tattoos and piercing, having unprotected sexual behaviour, and being consistent in engaging in other health-related behaviours. Additional health promoting activities: enhancing coping, such as seeking positive social support, getting support from religion and building self-esteem in individuals with a history of drug and alcohol addiction. The HHP was directed by a detailed protocol.

(2) MI-group: focus: alcohol, risky behaviours, MI spirit; by trained MI specialists, i.e. a PhD-prepared psychologist conducted primarily the MI-group sessions. Content of the individual and group sessions was identical, guided by a detailed protocol and biweekly meetings with the investigator and therapists. The average number of participants was 6 (range 5 to 7).

(3) MI-single: focus: alcohol, risky behaviours, MI spirit; a MSW-prepared researcher conducted primarily the individual MI sessions.

Number of participants allocated to each group: HHP: N = 87; MI group: N = 79; MI single: N = 90.

Duration of the intervention: 3 x 60-minute sessions, spaced 2 weeks apart.

Duration of follow-up: 6 months.

Country of origin, setting: 5 methadone treatment sites in Los Angeles and Santa Monica, USA.

Outcomes

3.1.1 Alcohol use (unpublished) as number of standard drinks consumed per day
over the last 30 days

3.1.2 Illicit drug use (unpublished) as frequency of drug use (as measured by ASI drug)

3.1.3 Illicit drug use (unpublished) as a composite drug score (frequency*severity for all drugs taken)

3.2.1 Alcohol use as > 50% reduction in number of standard drinks consumed per day over the last 30 days

3.2.2 Alcohol abstinence as abstinence from alcohol over the last 30 days

Outcomes 4.1.1 to 4.2.2 refer to the individual (single) format of MI.

Notes

6 participants reported no alcohol use at baseline.

A total of 86.7% of participants completed all 3 sessions and 91.3% completed the 6-month follow up.

The sessions were open; i.e. participants who had not completed their 3 sessions with their original cohort could complete with a later cohort.

The original protocol describes HHP as a control intervention (UCG).

Means (SD) of outcomes measures (ASI, TLFB) are not provided for any of the outcomes; baseline scores are also not provided.

Risk of bias table

| Bias                                      | Authors' judgement | Support for judgement                                                                 |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Random sequence generation (selection bias) | Low risk           | Quote: "This study was a randomised controlled trial"                                  |
|                                           |                    | Unpublished information: "As participants were enrolled, they were systematically assigned to each of the three arms. In terms of randomisation, we used random assignment using a random number table". |
| Allocation concealment (selection bias)   | High risk          | Masking: open label. Source of information: published protocol of the trial.           |
| Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) | Unclear risk   | Not available, objective measures not used.                                             |
| Objective outcomes                        |                    | Masking: open label. Source of information: published protocol of the trial.           |
| Subjective outcomes                       | High risk          | Comment: All analyses were ITT; however, it is not stated which method of data imputation was used for ITT analysis. Missing data balanced across groups. Comparability of all 3 arms assessed at baseline. Number of drop-outs and reasons: MI-S (90), 86% completed all sessions, 9% lost to follow up; MI-G (79), 85% completed all sessions, 10% lost to follow up; HHP (87), 89% completed all sessions, 7% lost to follow up. |

A total of 86.7% of participants completed all 3 sessions and 91.3% completed the 6-month follow up.

The sessions were open; i.e. participants who had not completed their 3 sessions with their original cohort could complete with a later cohort.

The original protocol describes HHP as a control intervention (UCG).

Means (SD) of outcomes measures (ASI, TLFB) are not provided for any of the outcomes; baseline scores are also not provided.
Unpublished information: "The 6 reported abstainers were distributed as follows: 2 in MI-Single, 3 in MI-Group and 1 in HHP. No one was excluded from the final regression model based on ethnicity. The statement was erroneously carried over from preliminary modelling. However, since ethnicity was not important in that modelling, it was not included in the final model and there was no need to exclude anyone based on ethnicity. The 6 abstainers were excluded from the logistic regression analysis. "A missing value for drug-using partners caused an additional case to be omitted (actually there were 248 cases in the regression model rather than 249. Two subjects had missing values for drug-using partners)".

**Stein 2002a**

**Methods**

Study design: RCT.

Recruitment modality of participants: study was advertised at 3 NEP sites using posters and NEP volunteers offered all clients referral cards. NEP clients called a study telephone to be screened by a research assistant at a separate research site in hospital. During the initial study visit, all NEP clients presented their study cards (received at NEP). Between February 1998 and October 1999.

**Participants**

Number of participants: 187.

Gender: 119 male (63.6%).

Age: mean 36.2 years.

Condition: problem alcohol use, i.e. AUDIT-positive (> 8) active IDUs. "Current alcohol abuse or dependence diagnosis was ascertained using the SCID interview. 159 (85.0%) met DSM-IV criteria for current alcohol abuse or dependence (80% for abuse, 70% for dependence)".

Other relevant information:
- mean education: 11.5 years;
- ethnicity: 162 (86.6%) Caucasian;
- most frequently injected drug: heroin for 141 (75.4%) subjects, cocaine for 15 (8.0%), heroin and cocaine for 31 (16.6%);
- 120 (64.1%) participants visited the NEP at least once a month;
- mean AUDIT score at screening was 22.2;
- 159 (85.0%) met DSM-IV criteria for current alcohol abuse or dependence (80% for abuse, 70% for dependence);
- mean ± SD number of drinking days in the past 30 days prior to baseline assessment: 12.0 ± 10.3;
- 71.4% of quantities on all drinking days exceeded conventional criteria defining heavy alcohol consumption (5+ drinks for men and 3+ drinks for women);
- mean ± SD drinks per drinking days 7.3 ± 5.8.

**Interventions**

Description of the experimental and control interventions: (1) brief MI and (2) control group.

(1) MI: focus on alcohol use and HIV risk-taking

Goals: to assess the degree to which the participant engages in hazardous drinking; to identify relationships between alcohol consumption and alcohol-related negative consequences including HIV risk behaviour; to identify goals for behaviour change and any barriers to change.

- Included a written change plan, designed to reduce the link between alcohol consumption and hazardous behaviours that may lead to negative consequences of drinking, including HIV risk behaviour
- Interventionist trained by studying the manual and watching MI tapes from Project MATCH
- Standard delivery of the MI protocol
• Adherence monitoring by: an MI checklist completed by the therapist after each session and audiotapes of sessions were randomly reviewed by a supervisor trained in MI

(2) Control: assessment-only, approximately 3 hours

Number of participants allocated to each group: 95 in MI, 92 in control group.

Duration of the intervention: 2 therapist sessions, 1 month apart; 1st session: 60 minutes, 2nd session: 30 to 45 minutes.

Duration of follow-up: 1 and 6 months.

Country of origin, setting: NEP clients, study site: Rhode Island Hospital in Providence, USA.

Outcomes

5.1.1 Alcohol use as number of days in the past 30 days with alcohol use at 1 month
5.1.2 Alcohol use as number of days in the past 30 days with alcohol use at 6 months
5.2.1 Alcohol use as 25% reduction of drinking days in the past 30 days
5.2.2 Alcohol use as 50% reduction of drinking days in the past 30 days
5.2.3 Alcohol use as 75% reduction of drinking days in the past 30 days
5.2.4 Alcohol use as 1 or more drinking days' reduction in the past 30 days
5.2.5 Alcohol use as 7 or more drinking days' reduction in the past 30 days

Secondary outcome: number of days in the past 30 days with IRRB - defined as answer to 1 question: have you used needles etc. after someone else? (reported only for a subset of 109 participants in the 2002b paper).

Notes

Study retention: 96.8% at 6 months.

Control and MI subjects received identical research assessments at baseline, 1 and 6 months:

• at baseline and 1 month later, both MI and control group received a list of referrals for substance abuse and medical treatment;
• participants in the control group spent approximately 3 total hours (assessment time) with research staff, "the assessment included sections on demographics, drug and alcohol use, drug and alcohol treatment, health-related quality of life, attitudes and experiences with alcohol and HIV risk behavior";
• the assessment control group also experienced meaningful reduction in alcohol use;
• 6-month follow up: 11 subjects were interviewed in prison and 6 were interviewed by telephone;
• total reimbursement: $90 with $20 given at baseline, $30 at the 1-month interview and $40 at the final interview;
• 65 (34.8%) participants reported 4 or fewer drinking days at baseline: their maximum possible decrease in drinking days at follow-up is 4 or less (i.e. floor and ceiling effects);
• change in heroin use was not associated with change in alcohol use;
• the association between change in IRRB days and change in alcohol use days was not statistically significant.

The paper reporting IRRB outcomes (Stein 2002b) was included in another Cochrane review (Meader 2010), therefore it was not considered for this review.

Risk of bias table

| Bias                                | Authors' judgement | Support for judgement                                                                 |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Random sequence generation          | Unclear risk       | Not enough information provided: "Following the baseline interview subjects were assigned to treatment conditions using a randomisation..." |
| (selection bias)                    |                    |                                                                                      |
schedule created with permuted blocks of eight assignments." "After randomisation, the research interventionist saw participants assigned to MI...".

| Allocation concealment (selection bias) | Unclear risk | Not stated how the randomisation schedule was prepared: "This method ensured that the treatment groups were balanced in number to within four patients throughout the trial. The data manager prepared the randomisation schedule before the first patient enrolled". |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

| Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) | Objective outcomes | Objective outcomes | Unclear risk | Not available. Objective measures used rather as an accuracy check than an outcome: "During the initial study visit, all NEP subjects presented their study cards (received at NEP), underwent blood alcohol level testing (to ensure subjects were not inebriated, BAL < 0.04)". |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) | Subjective outcomes | Subjective outcomes | Low risk | "At each follow-up assessment, research assistants were blinded to the treatment condition of the subject; the interventionist did not perform research assessments". |

| Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) | End of Study outcomes | Unclear risk | Not available. The study did not assess outcomes at the time of the study end. |
|------------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

| Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) | Follow up | Low risk | "We conducted an intent-to-treat analysis using a conservative 'worst case scenario' strategy in which observations with missing follow-up data were assigned the maximum value of 30 drinking days, a data imputation approach which tends to minimize observed reductions in mean drinking days across time.

To ensure that our substantive results were not sensitive to missing observations (there were no condition differences in missing data) we replicated our analyses using observations with complete data (n = 181), and using other imputation strategies (e.g. mean substitution, regression estimation and 'best case scenario'). All imputation strategies resulted in substantively consistent findings.

To evaluate the adequacy of random assignment, we used t- and x²-tests to compare treatment groups with respect to background characteristics and baseline measures of drinking behaviours and alcohol problems". |

Number of drop-outs and reasons: There were no study withdrawals: 93 of 95 in the MI group received both MI sessions: 2 people missed their second session. 6-month follow-up data were available for 96.8% (n = 181) of the 187 randomly assigned subjects. 3 subjects in each treatment arm were lost to follow-up at 6 months.

Footnotes
ASI: Addiction Severity Index; ASP: antisocial personality disorder; BAL: blood alcohol level; BI: brief intervention; CBT: cognitive-behavioural coping skills training; CM: clinical management; DSM-III-R: Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Third Edition - Revised; DSM-IV: Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition; HCV: hepatitis C virus; HIV: human immunodeficiency virus; HHP: hepatitis health promotion; ICD-10: International Classification of Diseases - Tenth Revision; IDU: injection drug use; ITT: intention to treat; IRRB: injection-related HIV risk behaviour; MI: motivational intervention; MSW: master in social work; NEP: needle exchange programme; PhD: doctor of philosophy; RCT: randomised controlled trial; SD: standard deviation; TAU: treatment as usual; TLFB: timeline follow-back; TSF: 12-step facilitation; UCG: usual care group; WHO: World Health Organization.

Characteristics of excluded studies
| Study          | Reason for exclusion                                                                 |
|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Abou-Saleh 2008 | Participants not in the inclusion criteria: concurrent problem alcohol and drug use not an inclusion criterion |
| Alessi 2007   | Participants not in the inclusion criteria: concurrent problem alcohol and drug use not an inclusion criterion |
| Andreasson 2002 | Participants not in the inclusion criteria: participants had alcohol dependence only |
| Azrin 1994    | Participants not in the inclusion criteria: participants were not problem drug users and concurrent problem alcohol use not an inclusion criterion |
| Azrin 1996    | Participants not in the inclusion criteria: participants were not problem drug users and concurrent problem alcohol use not an inclusion criterion |
| Baker 2005    | Participants not in the inclusion criteria: concurrent problem alcohol use not an inclusion criterion |
| Baker 2006    | Participants not in the inclusion criteria: concurrent problem alcohol use not an inclusion criterion |
| Ball 2007     |Participants not in the inclusion criteria: concurrent problem alcohol use not an inclusion criterion |
| Bennett 2002  | Study design not in the inclusion criteria: not an RCT                               |
| Bernstein 2005 | Outcome not in the inclusion criteria: alcohol use was not measured, because the intervention focused on drug use and the participants were not reported to have problem alcohol use at randomisation |
| Black 2011    | Participants not in the inclusion criteria: concurrent problem alcohol and drug use not an inclusion criterion |
| Bowen 2006 | Reason for exclusion | Study design not in the inclusion criteria: not an RCT |
| Brown 2007 | Reason for exclusion | Participants not in the inclusion criteria: concurrent problem alcohol use not an inclusion criterion |
| Burling 2001 | Reason for exclusion | Participants not in the inclusion criteria: the MST (multi-component smoking treatment) condition had a continuous drug and alcohol abstinence rate |
| Chermack 2002 | Reason for exclusion | Study design not in the inclusion criteria: not an RCT |
| Cohen 1982 | Reason for exclusion | Participants not in the inclusion criteria: concurrent problem alcohol use not an inclusion criterion for all subjects randomised into trial. Quote: "Approximately one-third of all the active alcoholics [n=105] were assigned to each of the three study groups (1983, p864; 1982, p360)." Comment: it is highly probable that non-alcoholics were randomised into trial. Operative alcoholics (N = 105) versus all subjects randomised into trial (N = 127) |
| Daeppen 2010 | Reason for exclusion |Participants not in the inclusion criteria: concurrent problem drug use not an inclusion criterion. Only 10% to 11% participants smoked cannabis once per week |
| Darker 2011 | Reason for exclusion | Study design not in the inclusion criteria: not an RCT |
| Darker 2012 | Reason for exclusion | Study design not in the inclusion criteria: not an RCT |
| Drapkin 2008 | Reason for exclusion |Participants not in the inclusion criteria: concurrent problem alcohol use not an inclusion criterion |
| Drumright 2011 | Reason for exclusion | Study design not in the inclusion criteria: not an RCT. A secondary analysis of 2 RCTs that did not have concurrent problem alcohol use not an inclusion criterion |
| Forsberg 2011 | Reason for exclusion | |

https://archie.cochrane.org/sections/documents/viewDiff?documentPK=12827384006422079173100422104017&versionPK1=z1411141006192158192169069577… 28/55
| Study Title       | Reason for Exclusion                                                                 |
|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Gruber 2008      | Participants not in the inclusion criteria: concurrent problem alcohol use not an inclusion criterion |
| Klimas 2013      | Study design not in the inclusion criteria: not an RCT                                |
| Marsden 2006     | Participants not in the inclusion criteria: concurrent problem alcohol use not an inclusion criterion |
| O'Farrell 2008   | Participants not in the inclusion criteria: participants were eligible if they had alcohol dependence diagnosis with or without comorbid drug diagnosis |
| Ruger 2012       | Participants not in the inclusion criteria: concurrent problem alcohol use not an inclusion criterion |
| Sanson-Fisher 2010 | Study design not in the inclusion criteria: not an RCT                               |
| Staiger 2009     | Participants not in the inclusion criteria: concurrent problem alcohol use not an inclusion criterion. Alcohol was used only by 149 of the 166 participants in the 90 days prior to initial presentation |
| Van Der Hyde 1995 | Participants not in the inclusion criteria: concurrent problem alcohol and drug use not an inclusion criterion |
| Worden 2010      | Participants not in the inclusion criteria: concurrent problem alcohol use not an inclusion criterion. Additionally, 46.6% reported alcohol as their primary drug (review exclusion criterion) |
| Zule 2007        | Participants not in the inclusion criteria: concurrent problem alcohol use not an inclusion criterion |
**Zule 2009**

| Reason for exclusion | Participants not in the inclusion criteria: concurrent problem alcohol use not an inclusion criterion |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

**Footnotes**

RCT: randomised controlled trial.

**Characteristics of studies awaiting classification**

**Footnotes**

**Characteristics of ongoing studies**

**Footnotes**

**Summary of findings tables**

1 Cognitive-behavioural coping skills training (CBT) versus 12-step facilitation (TSF) for alcohol use in concurrent problem alcohol and illicit drug users

| Population: participants with alcohol use in concurrent problem alcohol and illicit drug users | Settings: substance abuse treatment centre | Intervention: CBT versus TSF |
|---|---|---|

| Outcomes | Illustrative comparative risks* (95% CI) | Relative effect (95% CI) | No. of participants (studies) | Quality of the evidence (GRADE) | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maximum number of weeks of consecutive alcohol abstinence during treatment | Control: The mean maximum number of weeks of consecutive alcohol abstinence during treatment in the control groups was 1.8 weeks | CBT versus TSF: The mean maximum number of weeks of consecutive alcohol abstinence during treatment in the intervention group was 0.4 higher (1.14 lower to 1.94 higher) | - | 41 (1 study) | ⊕⊕⊝⊝ low¹,² | |
| Maximum number of weeks of consecutive abstinence from cocaine during treatment | Control: The mean maximum number of weeks of consecutive abstinence from cocaine during treatment in the control groups was 1.3 weeks | CBT versus TSF: The mean maximum number of weeks of consecutive abstinence from cocaine during treatment in the intervention group was 0.8 higher (0.7 lower to 2.3 higher) | - | 41 (1 study) | ⊕⊕⊝⊝ low¹,² | |
| Number of people achieving 3 or more weeks of consecutive alcohol abstinence during treatment | Study population | RR 1.96 (0.43 to 8.94) | 41 (1 study) | ⊕⊕⊝⊝ low¹,² | |
| 111 per 1000 | 218 per 1000 (48 to 993) | Moderate | 111 per 1000 | 218 per 1000 (48 to 992) | |
| Alcohol abstinence | Study population | RR 2.38 (0.1 to 55.06) | 41 (1 study) | low<sup>1,2</sup> |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| Substance abuse    | 0 per 1000       | 0 per 1000              |              |                |
| calendar and       |                  | (0 to 0)                |              |                |
| breathalyser       |                  |                         |              |                |
| Follow up: 1 year  |                  |                         |              |                |
| Moderate           | 0 per 1000       | 0 per 1000              |              |                |
|                    |                  | (0 to 0)                |              |                |

*The basis for the assumed risk (e.g. the median control group risk across studies) is provided in footnotes. The corresponding risk (and its 95% CI) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the relative effect of the intervention (and its 95% CI).

CI: Confidence interval; RR: Risk ratio;

GRADE Working Group grades of evidence

High quality: Further research is very unlikely to change our confidence in the estimate of effect.

Moderate quality: Further research is likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and may change the estimate.

Low quality: Further research is very likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and is likely to change the estimate.

Very low quality: We are very uncertain about the estimate.

Footnotes

1 Incomplete outcome data

2 Sparse data: only 1 study with relatively few participants included in comparison

2 Brief intervention (BI) versus treatment as usual for alcohol use in concurrent problem alcohol and illicit drug users

Population: participants with alcohol use in concurrent problem alcohol and illicit drug users

Settings:

Intervention: BI versus treatment as usual

| Outcomes                  | Illustrative comparative risks* (95% CI) | Relative effect (95% CI) | No. of participants (studies) | Quality of the evidence (GRADE) | Comments |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------|
| Number of standard drinks per week | The mean number of standard drinks per week in the control groups was 16.3 standard drinks | The mean number of standard drinks per week in the intervention groups was 0.7 higher (3.85 lower to 5.25 higher) | - | - |
| unreported                | Following up: 3 months                    |                          |                               | low<sup>1,2</sup>              |          |
| Number of standard drinks per week | The mean number of standard drinks per week in the control groups was 18.7 standard drinks | The mean number of standard drinks per week in the intervention groups was 0.3 lower (4.79 lower to 4.19 higher) | - | - |
| unreported                | Following up: 9 months                    |                          |                               | low<sup>1,2</sup>              |          |
| Decreased alcohol use     | Study population                          | RR 1.13 (0.67 to 1.93)  | 110 (1 study)                 | low<sup>1,2</sup>              | -        |
| 1st question from the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test: How often do you have a drink containing alcohol? | 314 per 1000 (210 to 605) |                          |                               | low<sup>1,2</sup>              | -        |
| Moderate                  |                                          |                          |                               |                                 |          |
**Decreased alcohol use**

1st question from the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test: How often do you have a drink containing alcohol?

Follow up: 9 months

| Study population | RR 1.34 (0.69 to 2.58) | 110 | ⊕⊕⊝⊝ low¹,² | - |
|------------------|------------------------|-----|--------------|---|
| 216 per 1000     | 289 per 1000 (149 to 556) |     |               |   |
| Moderate         | 216 per 1000            | 289 per 1000 (149 to 557) |     |               |   |

*The basis for the assumed risk (e.g. the median control group risk across studies) is provided in footnotes. The corresponding risk (and its 95% CI) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the relative effect of the intervention (and its 95% CI).

CI: Confidence interval; RR: Risk ratio;

**GRADE Working Group grades of evidence**

**High quality**: Further research is very unlikely to change our confidence in the estimate of effect.

**Moderate quality**: Further research is likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and may change the estimate.

**Low quality**: Further research is very likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and is likely to change the estimate.

**Very low quality**: We are very uncertain about the estimate.

**Footnotes**

¹ Allocation and assessment of outcomes weren’t blinded

² Sparse data: only 1 study with relatively few participants included in comparison

### 3 Motivational interviewing (group) (MI-G) versus hepatitis health promotion (HHP) for alcohol use in concurrent problem alcohol and illicit drug users

**Population**: participants with alcohol use in concurrent problem alcohol and illicit drug users

**Settings**: methadone outpatient clinics

**Intervention**: MI-G versus HHP

| Outcomes | Illustrative comparative risks* (95% CI) | Relative effect (95% CI) | No. of participants (studies) | Quality of the evidence (GRADE) | Comments |
|----------|------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------|
| **Number of standard drinks per day counts** | | | | | |
| Follow up: 6 months | | | | | |
| Control | The mean number of standard drinks per day in the control groups was **3.9 standard drinks** | The mean number of standard drinks per day in the intervention groups was **0.4 lower** (2.03 lower to 1.23 higher) | - | | |
| MI-G versus HHP | | | | | |
| Assumed risk | Corresponding risk | | | | |
| **Over 50% less standard drinks per day** | | | | | |
| Timeline follow back | | | | | |
| Follow up: 6 months | | | | | |
| Study population | RR 1.1 (0.82 to 1.48) | 166 | ⊕⊕⊕⊕ low¹,² | - |
| 494 per 1000 | 544 per 1000 (405 to 731) | | | | |
| Moderate | | | | | |
| 494 per 1000 | 543 per 1000 (405 to 731) | | | | |
| **Alcohol abstinence** | | | | | |
| Timeline follow back | | | | | |
| Follow up: 6 | | | | | |
| Study population | RR 0.88 (0.49 to 1.58) | 166 | ⊕⊕⊕⊕ low¹,² | - |
| 230 per 1000 | 202 per 1000 (113 to 363) | | | | |
| Moderate | | | | | |

https://archie.cochrane.org/sections/documents/viewDiff?documentPK=12827384006422079173100422104017&versionPK1=z1411141006192158192169069577… 32/55
| months | 230 per 1000 | 202 per 1000 |
|--------|-------------|-------------|

*The basis for the **assumed risk** (e.g. the median control group risk across studies) is provided in footnotes. The **corresponding risk** (and its 95% CI) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the **relative effect** of the intervention (and its 95% CI).  
CI: Confidence interval; RR: Risk ratio;*

GRADE Working Group grades of evidence  
**High quality**: Further research is very unlikely to change our confidence in the estimate of effect.  
**Moderate quality**: Further research is likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and may change the estimate.  
**Low quality**: Further research is very likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and is likely to change the estimate.  
**Very low quality**: We are very uncertain about the estimate.

**Footnotes**

1. Masking: open label. Allocation and assessment of outcomes weren't blinded  
2. Sparse data: only 1 study with relatively few participants included in comparison

### 4 Motivational interviewing (single) (MI-S) versus hepatitis health promotion (HHP) for alcohol use in concurrent problem alcohol and illicit drug users

| Outcomes | Illustrative comparative risks* (95% CI) | Relative effect (95% CI) | No. of participants (studies) | Quality of the evidence (GRADE) | Comments |
|----------|----------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------|
| Number of standard drinks consumed per day | Assumed risk | Control: 3.9 standard drinks per day | Corresponding risk | MI-S versus hepatitis HHP | - | 155 (1 study) | low\(^1,2\) |
| Over 50% less standard drinks per day | Study population | The mean number of standard drinks consumed per day in the control groups was 3.9 standard drinks | The mean number of standard drinks consumed per day in the intervention groups was 0.1 lower (1.89 lower to 1.69 higher) | RR 0.92 (0.68 to 1.26) | 177 (1 study) | low\(^1,2\) |
| Alcohol abstinence | Study population | Over 50% less standard drinks per day | Timeline follow back | Follow up: 6 months | RR 0.97 (0.56 to 1.67) | 177 (1 study) | low\(^1,2\) |

*The basis for the **assumed risk** (e.g. the median control group risk across studies) is provided in footnotes. The **corresponding risk** (and its 95% CI) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the **relative effect** of the intervention (and its 95% CI).  
CI: Confidence interval; RR: Risk ratio;*
GRADE Working Group grades of evidence

**High quality:** Further research is very unlikely to change our confidence in the estimate of effect.

**Moderate quality:** Further research is likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and may change the estimate.

**Low quality:** Further research is very likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and is likely to change the estimate.

**Very low quality:** We are very uncertain about the estimate.

---

**Footnotes**

1 Masking: open label. Allocation and assessment of outcomes weren't blinded

2 Sparse data: only 1 study with relatively few participants included in comparison

---

## 5 Brief motivational intervention (BMI) versus assessment-only for alcohol use in concurrent problem alcohol and illicit drug users

**Population:** participants with alcohol use in concurrent problem alcohol and illicit drug users

**Settings:** addiction clinic

**Intervention:** BMI versus assessment-only

| Outcomes | Illustrative comparative risks* (95% CI) | Relative effect (95% CI) | No. of participants (studies) | Quality of the evidence (GRADE) | Comments |
|----------|----------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------|
| **Number of days with alcohol use at 6 months** | | | | | |
| Timeline follow back. Scale from: 0 to 31. Follow up: 6 months | The mean number of days with alcohol use at 6 months in the control groups was 9.1 days | The mean number of days with alcohol use at 6 months in the intervention groups was 1.5 lower (4.56 lower to 1.56 higher) | 187 (1 study) | ⭐⭐⭐⭐ moderate | |
| **25% reduction of drinking days in the past 30 days** | | | | | |
| Timeline follow back. Follow up: 6 months | Study population 522 per 1000 | 642 per 1000 (501 to 819) | 187 (1 study) | ⭐⭐⭐⭐ moderate | |
| Moderate | 522 per 1000 | 642 per 1000 (501 to 820) | | | |
| **50% reduction of drinking days in the past 30 days** | | | | | |
| Timeline follow back. Follow up: 6 months | Study population 457 per 1000 | 580 per 1000 (438 to 767) | 187 (1 study) | ⭐⭐⭐⭐ moderate | |
| Moderate | 457 per 1000 | 580 per 1000 (439 to 768) | | | |
| **Seven or more drinking days' reduction in the past 30 days** | | | | | |
| Timeline follow back. Follow up: 6 months | Study population 239 per 1000 | 399 per 1000 (258 to 622) | 187 (1 study) | ⭐⭐⭐⭐ moderate | |
| Moderate | 239 per 1000 | 399 per 1000 (258 to 621) | | | |

*The basis for the **assumed risk** (e.g. the median control group risk across studies) is provided in footnotes. The **corresponding risk** (and its 95% CI) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the **relative effect** of the
intervention (and its 95% CI).
CI: Confidence interval; RR: Risk ratio;

GRADE Working Group grades of evidence
High quality: Further research is very unlikely to change our confidence in the estimate of effect.
Moderate quality: Further research is likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and may change the estimate.
Low quality: Further research is very likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and is likely to change the estimate.
Very low quality: We are very uncertain about the estimate.

Footnotes
1 Sparse data: only 1 study with relatively few participants included in comparison

Additional tables
References to studies
Included studies

Carroll 1998
Published data only (unpublished sought but not used)
Carroll KM, Nich C, Ball SA, McCance E, Frankforter TL, Rounsaville BJ. One-year follow-up of disulfiram and psychotherapy for cocaine-alcohol users: sustained effects of treatment. Addiction 2000;95(9):1335-49.
* Carroll KM, Nich C, Ball SA, McCance E, Rounsavile BJ. Treatment of cocaine and alcohol dependence with psychotherapy and disulfiram. Addiction 1998;93(5):713-27.

Feldman 2013
Published and unpublished data
* Feldman N, Chatton A, Khan R, Khazaal Y, Zullino D. Alcohol-related brief intervention in patients treated for opiate or cocaine dependence: a randomized controlled study. Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy 2011;6(22):1-8.
Feldman N, Chatton A, Khan R, Khazaal Y, Zullino D. Correction: Alcohol-related brief intervention in patients treated for opiate or cocaine dependence: a randomized controlled study. Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy 2013;8(1):28.

Nyamathi 2010
Published and unpublished data
Nyamathi A M, Nandy K, Greengold B, Marfisee M, Khalilifard F, Cohen A, et al. Effectiveness of intervention on improvement of drug use among methadone maintained adults. Journal of Addictive Disorders 2011;30(1):6-16.
* Nyamathi A, Shoptaw S, Cohen A, Greengold B, Nyamathi K, Marfisee M, et al. Effect of motivational interviewing on reduction of alcohol use. Drug Alcohol Dependence 2010;107(1):23-30. [1879-0046: (Electronic)]

Stein 2002a
Published data only (unpublished sought but not used)
Stein MD, Anderson B, Charuvastra A, Maksad J, Friedmann PD. A brief intervention for hazardous drinkers in a needle exchange program. Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment 2002;22(1):23-31.
Stein MD, Charuvastra A, Anderson BJ. Social support and zero sharing risk among hazardously drinking injection drug users. Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment 2002;23(3):225-30.
* Stein MD, Charuvastra A, Makstad J, Anderson BJ. A randomized trial of a brief alcohol intervention for needle exchanges (BRAINE). Addiction 2002;97(6):691. [Other: 09652140]

Excluded studies
Abou-Saleh 2008
Abou-Saleh M, Davis P, Rice P, Checinski K, Drummond C, Maxwell D, et al. The effectiveness of behavioural interventions in the primary prevention of hepatitis C amongst injecting drug users: a randomised controlled trial and lessons learned. Harm Reduction Journal 2008;5:25.

Alessi 2007

https://archie.cochrane.org/sections/documents/viewDiff?documentPK=12827384006422079173100422104017&versionPK1=z1411141006192158192169069577… 35/55
Alessi SM, Hanson T, Wieners M, Petry NM. Low-cost contingency management in community clinics: delivering incentives partially in group therapy. Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology 2007;15(3):293-300.

Andreasonn 2002
Andreasonn S, Hansagi H, Osterlund B. Short-term treatment for alcohol-related problems: four-session guided self-change versus one session of advice - a randomized, controlled trial. Alcohol 2002;28:57-62.

Azrin 1994
Azrin NH, McMahon PT, Donohue B, Besalel VA, Lapinski KJ, Kogan ES, et al. Behavior therapy for drug abuse: a controlled treatment outcome study. Behaviour Research and Therapy 1994;32:857-66.

Azrin 1996
Azrin NH, Acierno R, Kogan ES, Donohue B, Besalel VA, McMahon PT. Follow-up results of supportive versus behavioral therapy for illicit drug use. Behaviour Research and Therapy 1996;34:41-6.

Baker 2005
Baker A, Lee NK, Claire M, Lewin TJ, Grant T, Pohlman S, et al. Brief cognitive behavioural interventions for regular amphetamine users: a step in the right direction. Addiction 2005;100:367-78.

Baker 2006
Baker A, Bucci S, Lewin TJ, Kay-Lambkin F, Constable PM, Carr VJ. Cognitive-behavioural therapy for substance use disorders in people with psychotic disorders: randomised controlled trial. British Journal of Psychiatry 2006;188:439-48.

Ball 2007
Ball SA, Martino S, Nich C, Frankforter TL, Van Horn D, Crits-Christoph P, et al. Site matters: multisite randomized trial of motivational enhancement therapy in community drug abuse clinics. Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology 2007;75(4):556-67.

Bennett 2002
Bennett GA, Edwards S, Bailey J. Helping methadone patients who drink excessively to drink less: short-term outcomes of a pilot motivational intervention. Journal of Substance Use 2002;7(4):191-7. [Other: 1465-9891]

Bernstein 2005
Bernstein J, Bernstein E, Tassiopoulos K, Heeren T, Levenson S, Hingson R. Brief motivational intervention at a clinic visit reduces cocaine and heroin use. Drug Alcohol Dependence 2005;77(1):49-59.

Black 2011
Black AC, Rosen MI. A money management-based substance use treatment increases valuation of future rewards. Addictive Behaviors 2011;36(1-2):125-8.

Bowen 2006
Bowen S, Witkiewitz K, Dillworth TM, Chawla N, Simpson TL, Ostafin BD, et al. Mindfulness meditation and substance use in an incarcerated population. Psychology of Addictive Behaviors 2006;20:343-7.

Brown 2007
Brown TG, Dongier M, Latimer E, Legault L, Seraganian P, Kokin M, et al. Group-delivered brief intervention versus standard care for mixed alcohol/other drug problems - a preliminary study. Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly 2007;24(4):23-40.

Burling 2001
Burling TA, Burling AS, Latini D. A controlled smoking cessation trial for substance-dependent inpatients. Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology 2001;69:295-304.

Chermack 2002
Chermack ST, Blow FC. Violence among individuals in substance abuse treatment: the role of alcohol and cocaine consumption. Drug and Alcohol Dependence 2002;66(1):29-37.

Cohen 1982
Cohen M, Korts D, Hanbury R, Sturiano V, Jackson G, Stimmel B. The effect of alcoholism in methadone-maintained persons on productive activity: a randomized control trial. Alcoholism, Clinical and Experimental Research 1982;6:358-61.

Stimmel B, Cohen M, Sturiano V, Hanbury R, Korts D, Jackson G. Is treatment for alcoholism effective in persons on
methadone maintenance? American Journal of Psychiatry 1983;140(7):862-6.

**Daeppen 2010**
Daeppen JB, Bertholet N, Gaume J, Fortini C, Faouzi M, Gmel G. Efficacy of brief motivational intervention in reducing binge drinking in young men: a randomized controlled trial. Drug Alcohol Dependence 2011;113(1):69-75. [10.1016/j.drugalcdep.2010.07.009]

**Darker 2011**
Darker CD, Sweeney BP, El Hassan HO, Smyth BP, Ivers JH, Barry JM. Brief interventions are effective in reducing alcohol consumption in opiate-dependent methadone-maintained patients: results from an implementation study. Drug and Alcohol Review 2012;31(3):348-56. [10.1111/j.1465-3362.2011.00349.x]

**Darker 2012**
Darker CD, Sweeney BP, El Hassan HO, Smyth BP, Ivers J-HH, Barry JM. Brief interventions are effective in reducing alcohol consumption in opiate-dependent methadone-maintained patients: Results from an implementation study. Drug and Alcohol Review 2012;31(3):348-56.

**Drapkin 2008**
Drapkin ML, Tate SR, McQuaid JR, Brown SA. Does initial treatment focus influence outcomes for depressed substance abusers? Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment 2008;35(2-3):343-50.

**Drumright 2011**
Drumright LN, Hagan H, Thomas DL, Latka MH, Golub ET, Garfein RS, et al. Predictors and effects of alcohol use on liver function among young HCV-infected injection drug users in a behavioral intervention. Journal of Hepatology 2011;55(1):45-52.

**Forsberg 2011**
Forsberg LG, Ernst D, Sundqvist K, Farbring CA. Motivational Interviewing delivered by existing prison staff: a randomized controlled study of effectiveness on substance use after release. Substance Use and Misuse 2011;46(12):1477-85.

**Gruber 2008**
Gruber VA, Delucchi KL, Kielstein A, Batki SL. A randomized trial of 6-month methadone maintenance with standard or minimal counseling versus 21-day methadone detoxification. Drug Alcohol Dependence 2008;94(1-3):199-206.

**Klimas 2013**
Klimas J, Anderson R, Bourke M, Bury G, Dunne C, Field CA, et al.. Psychosocial interventions for problem alcohol use among problem drug users (PINTA): protocol for a feasibility study in primary care. Research Protocols 2013,2(2):e26.

**Marsden 2006**
Marsden J, Stillwell G, Barlow H, Boys A, Taylor C, Hunt N, et al. An evaluation of a brief motivational intervention among young ecstasy and cocaine users: no effect on substance and alcohol use outcomes. Addiction 2006;101:1014-26.

**O'Farrell 2008**
O'Farrell TJ, Murphy M, Alter J, Fals-Stewart W. Brief family treatment intervention to promote continuing care among alcohol-dependent patients in inpatient detoxification: a randomized pilot study. Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment 2008;34(3):363-9. [PubMed: 17614242]

**Ruger 2012**
Ruger JP, Abdallah AB, Luekens C, Cottler L. Cost-effectiveness of peer-delivered interventions for cocaine and alcohol abuse among women: a randomized controlled trial. PLoS One 2012;7(3):e33594.

**Sanson-Fisher 2010**
Sanson-Fisher R, Brand M, Shakeshaft A, Haber P, Day C, Conigrave K, et al. Forming a national multicentre collaboration to conduct clinical trials: increasing high-quality research in the drug and alcohol field. Drug and Alcohol Review 2010;29(5):469-74.

**Staiger 2009**
Staiger PK, Gruenert S, Manning M, Lake A, Long C. A brief alcohol intervention program for adults in residential drug treatment: results from a randomised controlled trial. Drug and Alcohol Review 2009;28:A60.

**Van Der Hyde 1995**
Van Der Hyde VA. Adatsa Follow-up Study of Extended Outpatient Care: A Comparison of 90 Days Versus 180 Days of
Outpatient Treatment for Clients of Washington State’s Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Treatment and Support Act. Washington State Dept. of Social and Health Services, Olympia, 1995.

**Worden 2010**

Worden BL, Effectiveness of a Feedback-Based Brief Intervention for Alcohol Use Disorders in Community Care [thesis]. Newark, NJ: Graduate School-New Brunswick Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, 2010.

**Zule 2007**

Zule WA, Costenbader EC, Coomes C. Effects of a motivational intervention to reduce alcohol use among injecting drug at risk of HCV. In: Proceedings of the 69th Annual Scientific Meeting of the College on Problems of Drug Dependence; 2007 June 16-21; Quebec City, Canada. 2007.

**Zule 2009**

Zule WA, Costenbader EC, Coomes CM, Wechsberg WM. Effects of a hepatitis C virus educational intervention or a motivational intervention on alcohol use, injection drug use, and sexual risk behaviors among injection drug users. American Journal of Public Health 2009;99(Suppl 1):S180-6.

**Studies awaiting classification**

**Ongoing studies**

**Other references**

**Additional references**

**Alcoholics Anonymous 1939**

Alcoholics Anonymous. The Story of How More Than One Hundred Men Have Recovered From Alcoholism. New York: Alcoholics Anonymous World Services, Inc., 1939.

**Amato 2011a**

Amato L, Minozzi S, Davoli M, Vecchi S, Ferri M, Mayet S. Psychosocial combined with agonist maintenance treatments versus agonist maintenance treatments alone for treatment of opioid dependence. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2011, Issue 10. Art. No.: CD004147 DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD004147.pub4.

**Amato 2011b**

Amato L, Minozzi S, Davoli M, Vecchi S, Ferri M, Mayet S. Psychosocial combined with agonist maintenance treatments versus agonist maintenance treatments alone for treatment of opioid dependence. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2011, Issue 10. Art. No.: CD004147 DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD004147.

**Anderson 2004**

Anderson P, Laurant M, Kaner E, Wensing M, Grol R. Engaging general practitioners in the management of hazardous and harmful alcohol consumption: results of a meta-analysis. Journal of Studies on Alcohol 2004;65(2):191-9.

**Arias 2008**

Arias AJ, Kranzler HR. Treatment of co-occurring alcohol and other drug use disorders. Alcohol Research & Health 2008;31(2):155-67.

**Babor 2001**

Babor T, Higgins-Biddle J. Brief Intervention For Hazardous and Harmful Drinking. A Manual for Use in Primary Care. Geneva: WHO, 2001.

**Bickel 1987**

Bickel WK, Marion I, Lowinson JH. The treatment of alcoholic methadone patients: a review. Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment 1987;4(1):15-9.

**Blankertz 2004**

Blankertz L, Magura S, Staines GL, Madison EM, Spinelli M, Horowitz E, et al. A new work placement model for unemployed methadone maintenance patients. Substance Use and Misuse 2004;39(13-14):2239-60.

**Brown 2006**

Brown P, Brunnhuber K, Chalkidou K, Chalmers I, Clarke M, Fenton M, et al. How to formulate research recommendations. BMJ 2006;33(7572):804-6. [10.1136/bmj.38987.492014.94]

**Budney 2001**
Budney AJ, Sigmon SC, Higgins ST. Contingency management: using science to motivate change. In: Coombs RH, editors(s). Addiction Recovery Tools: A Practical Handbook. London: Sage, 2001:147-72.

Byrne 2011
Byrne SA, Petry NM. Concurrent alcohol dependence among methadone-maintained cocaine abusers is associated with greater abstinence. Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology 2011;19(2):116-22.

Chen 2011
Chen IC, Chie WC, Hwu HG, Chou SY, Yeh YC, Yu CY, et al. Alcohol use problem among patients in methadone maintenance treatment in Taiwan. Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment 2011;40(2):142-9.

Crits-Christoph 1999
Crits-Christoph P, Siqueland L, Blaine J, Frank A, Luborsky L, Onken LS, et al. Psychosocial treatments for cocaine dependence: National Institute on Drug Abuse Collaborative Cocaine Treatment Study. Archives of General Psychiatry 1999;56(6):493-502.

CSAT 2004
Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. Substance Abuse Treatment and Family Therapy. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series, No. 39. DHHS Publication No. (SMA) 04-3957. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2004.

Dalsbo 2010
Dalsbo TK, Hammerstrom KT, Vist Gunn E, Gjermo H, Smedslund G, Steiro A, et al. Psychosocial interventions for retention in drug abuse treatment. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2010, Issue 1. Art. No.: CD008220 DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD008220.

De Leon 2000
De Leon G. The Therapeutic Community: Theory, Model, and Method. New York: Springer Publishing Company, 2000.

DSM-IV
American Psychiatric Publishing. Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders DSM-IV-TR Fourth Edition (Text Revision). American Psychiatric Publishing, Inc., 1994. [Other: 0890420254]

Du 2012
Du J, Wang Z, Xie B, Zhao M. Hepatitis C knowledge and alcohol consumption among patients receiving methadone maintenance treatment in Shanghai, China. The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse 2012;38(3):228-32.

EMCDDA 2008
Scalia Tomba GP, Rossi C, Taylor C, Klempova D, Wiessing L. Guidelines for Estimating the Incidence of Problem Drug Use. EMCDDA, Lisbon 2008.

Gossop 2000
Gossop M, Marsden J, Stewart D, Rolfe A. Patterns of drinking and drinking outcomes among drug misusers: 1-year follow-up results. Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment 2000;19(1):45-50.

Gossop 2006
Gossop M, Stewart D, Marsden J. Effectiveness of drug and alcohol counselling during methadone treatment: content, frequency, and duration of counselling and association with substance use outcomes. Addiction 2006;101(3):404-12.

Harris 2010
Harris GH, Strauss SM, Katigbak C, Brar BS, Brown Jr LS, Kipnis SS, et al. Variation among state-level approaches to addressing alcohol abuse in opioid treatment programs. Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment 2010;39(1):58-64.

Hartzler 2010
Hartzler B, Donovan DM, Huang Z. Comparison of opiate-primary treatment seekers with and without alcohol use disorder. Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment 2010;39(2):114-23.

Hartzler 2011
Hartzler B, Donovan DM, Huang Z. Rates and influences of alcohol use disorder comorbidity among primary stimulant misusing treatment-seekers: meta-analytic findings across eight NIDA CTN trials. The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse 2011;37(5):460-71.
Hesse 2007
Hesse M, Vanderplasschen W, Rapp R, Broekaert E, Fridell M. Case management for persons with substance use disorders. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2007, Issue 4. Art. No.: CD006265 DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD006265.

Higgins 2011
Higgins JPT, Green S (editors). Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions Version 5.1.0. [updated March 2011]. The Cochrane Collaboration, 2011. Available from www.cochrane-handbook.org.

Hunt 1973
Hunt GM, Azrin NH. A community-reinforcement approach to alcoholism. Behavioural Research and Therapy 1973;11(1):91-104.

Islam 2013
Islam MM, Day CA, Conigrave KM, Topp L. Self-perceived problem with alcohol use among opioid substitution treatment clients. Addictive Behaviors 2013;38(4):2018-21.

Kaner 2007
Kaner EF, Beyer F, Dickinson HO, Pienaar E, Campbell F, Schlesinger C, et al. Effectiveness of brief alcohol interventions in primary care populations. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2007, Issue 2. Art. No.: CD004148 DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD004148.

Klimas 2012b
Klimas J, Field CA, Barry J, Bury G, Keenan E, Lyons S, et al. Commentary on ‘The research translation problem: alcohol screening and brief intervention in primary care – real world evidence supports theory’. Drugs Education Prevention Policy 2012;19(1):88-90. [10.3109/09687637.2011.577462]

Klimas 2014
Klimas J, Lally K, Murphy L, Crowley L, Anderson R, Meagher D, et al.. Development and process evaluation of an educational intervention to support primary care of problem alcohol among drug users. Drugs and Alcohol Today 2014;14(2):76-86.

Knapp 2007
Knapp WP, Soares B, Farrell M, Silva de Lima M. Psychosocial interventions for cocaine and psychostimulant amphetamines related disorders. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2007, Issue 3. Art. No.: CD003023 DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD003023.

Lui 2008
Lui S, Terplan M, Smith EJ. Psychosocial interventions for women enrolled in alcohol treatment during pregnancy. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2008, Issue 3. Art. No.: CD006753 DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD006753.

Marlatt 1996
Marlatt GA. Taxonomy of high-risk situations for alcohol relapse: evolution and development of a cognitive-behavioral model. Addiction 1996;91((Suppl)):S37-49.

Mayet 2004
Mayet S, Farrell M, Ferri M, Amato L, Davoli M. Psychosocial treatment for opiate abuse and dependence. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2004, Issue 4. Art. No.: CD004330 DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD004330.

McLellan 1993
McLellan AT, Arndt IO, Metzger DS, Woody GE, O'Brien CP. The effects of psychosocial services in substance abuse treatment. JAMA 1993;269(15):1953-9.

Meader 2010
Meader N, Li R, Des Jarlais DC, Pilling S. Psychosocial interventions for reducing injection and sexual risk behaviour for preventing HIV in drug users. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2010, Issue 1. Art. No.: CD007192 DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD007192.pub2.

Messina 2003
Messina N, Farabee D, Rawson R. Treatment responsivity of cocaine-dependent patients with antisocial personality disorder to cognitive-behavioral and contingency management interventions. Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology
Miller 1996
Miller WR, Bennett ME. Treating alcohol problems in the context of other drug abuse. Alcohol Health and Research World 1996;20(2):118-23.

Miller 2002
Miller WR, Wilbourne PL. Mesa Grande: a methodological analysis of clinical trials of treatments for alcohol use disorders. Addiction 2002;97(3):265-77. [0965-2140: (Print)]

Miller 2004
Miller WR, Rollnick S. Talking oneself into change: motivational interviewing, stages of change, and therapeutic process. Journal of Cognitive Psychotherapy 2004;18:299-308.

Minozzi 2011
Minozzi S, Amato L, Vecchi S, Davoli M. Psychosocial treatments for drugs and alcohol abusing adolescents. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2011, Issue 3. Art. No.: CD008283 DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD008283.

Moher 2009
Moher D, Liberati A, Tetzlaff J, Altman DG, The Prisma Group. Preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analyses: the PRISMA statement. PLoS Medicine 2009;6(7):e1000097. [10.1371/journal.pmed.1000097]

Moyer 2002
Moyer A, Finney JW, Swearingen CE, Vergun P. Brief interventions for alcohol problems: a meta-analytic review of controlled investigations in treatment-seeking and non-treatment-seeking populations. Addiction 2002;97:279-92.

NIH 2012
National Institutes of Health. Request for Information (RFI): input into the scientific strategic plan for the proposed National Institute of Substance Use and Addiction Disorders. grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/notice-files/NOT-OD-12-045.html 8 February 2012 (accessed 57 November 2014).

Nilsen 2010
Nilsen P. Brief alcohol intervention - where to from here? Challenges remain for research and practice. Addiction 2010;105(6):954-9. [Other: 1360-0443]

Pilling 2010
Pilling S, Hesketh K, Mitcheson L. Routes to recovery: psychosocial interventions for drug misuse. A framework and toolkit for implementing NICE-recommended treatment interventions. London: NTA, 2010.

Platt 1995
Platt JJ. Vocational rehabilitation of drug abusers. Psychological Bulletin 1995;117(3):416-33.

Prochaska 1992
Prochaska JO, DiClemente CC, Norcross JC. In search of how people change: applications to addictive behaviors. American Psychologist 1992;47(9):1102-14.

Raistrick 2006
Raistrick D, Heather N, Godfrey C. Review of the Effectiveness of Treatment for Alcohol Problems. London: National Treatment Agency for Substance Misuse, 2006.

Schwartz 2012
Schwartz RP, Kelly SM, O'Grady KE, Gandhi D, Jaffe JH. Randomized trial of standard methadone treatment compared to initiating methadone without counseling: 12-month findings. Addiction 2012;107(5):943-52. [10.1111/j.1360-0443.2011.03700.x]

Shand 2003
Shand F, Gates J, Fawcett J, Mattick R. The treatment of alcohol problems: a review of the evidence, 2003. www.alcohol.gov.au/internet/alcohol/publishing.nsf/Content/1980DFD151B3287FCA257261000E0955/$File/alcproblems.pdf. (accessed 27 September 2012).

Smedslund 2011
Smedslund G, Berg RC, Hammerstrom KT, Steiro A, Leiknes KA, Helene DM, et al. Motivational interviewing for substance
abuse. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2011, Issue 5. Art. No.: CD008063 DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD008063.

**Smith 2006**
Smith LA, Gates S, Foxcroft D. Therapeutic communities for substance related disorder. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2006, Issue 1. Art. No.: CD005338 DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD005338.

**Smyth 1998**
Smyth BP, Keenan E, O'Connor JJ. Bloodborne viral infection in Irish injecting drug users. Addiction 1998;93(11):1649-56. [0965-2140: (Print)]

**Staiger 2013**
Staiger PK, Richardson B, Long CM, Carr V, Marlatt GA. Overlooked and underestimated? Problematic alcohol use in clients recovering from drug dependence. Addiction 2013;108(7):1188-93.

**Teplin 2007**
Teplin D, Raz B, Daiter J, Varenbut M, Plater-Zyberk C. Screening for alcohol use patterns among methadone maintenance patients. American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse 2007;33(1):179-83.

**Terplan 2007**
Terplan M, Lui S. Psychosocial interventions for pregnant women in outpatient illicit drug treatment programs compared to other interventions. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2007, Issue 4. Art. No.: CD006037 DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD006037.

**Thomas 2008**
Thomas RE, Lorenzetti D, Spragins W. Mentoring adolescents to prevent drug and alcohol use. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2008, Issue 4. Art. No.: CD007381 DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD007381.

**White 1999**
White JM, Irvine RJ. Mechanisms of fatal opioid overdose. Addiction 1999;94(7):961-72.

**Whitlock 2004**
Whitlock EP, Polen MR, Green CA, Orleans T, Klein J. Behavioral counseling interventions in primary care to reduce risky/harmful alcohol use by adults: a summary of the evidence for the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force. Annals of Internal Medicine 2004;140(7):557-68.

**WHO 1993**
World Health Organization. The ICD-10 Classification of Mental and Behavioural Disorders: Diagnostic Criteria for Research, 1993. www.who.int/classifications/icd/en/GRNBOOK.pdf. (accessed 27 September 2012).

**Williams 2011**
Williams EC, Johnson ML, Lapham GT, Caldeiro RM, Chew L, Fletcher GS, et al. Strategies to implement alcohol screening and brief intervention in primary care settings: a structured literature review. Psychology of Addictive Behaviors 2011;25(2):206-14.

**Wurst 2011**
Wurst FM, Thon N, Yegles M, Halter C, Weinmann W, Laskowska B, et al. Optimizing heroin-assisted treatment (HAT): assessment of the contribution of direct ethanol metabolites in identifying hazardous and harmful alcohol use. Drug and Alcohol Dependence 2011;115(1-2):57-61.

**Other published versions of this review**
**Klimas 2012a**
Klimas J, Field CA, Cullen W, O’Gorman CS, Glynn LG, Keenan E, et al. Psychosocial interventions to reduce alcohol consumption in concurrent problem alcohol and illicit drug users.. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2012, Issue 11. Art. No.: CD009269 DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD009269.pub2.

**Classification pending references**
**AERC 2010**
AERC. Clarifying brief interventions.. Discussion from the symposium ‘Brief Interventions: commissioning and delivery issues’, February 8th 2010, City Hall, London 2010.

**Amato 2008c**
Amato L, Davoli M, Cochrane Drugs and Group Alcohol. [P02-9] Ten years of The Cochrane Drugs and Alcohol Group: challenges for primary research. 16th Cochrane Colloquium, Freiburg, 3-7 October 2008.

**Anderson 1993**  
Anderson P. Effectiveness of general practice interventions for patients with harmful alcohol consumption. British Journal of General Practice 1993;43(374):386-9. [0960-1643: (Print)]

**Babor 1994**  
Babor T, Campbell R, Room R, Saunders J. Lexicon of Alcohol and Drug Terms. WHO, Geneva 1994.

**Campbell 2000**  
Campbell M, Fitzpatrick R, Haines A, Kinmonth A L, Sandercock P, Spiegelhalter D, et al. Framework for design and evaluation of complex interventions to improve health. BMJ 2000;321(7262):694-6.

**Fiellin 2000**  
Fiellin DA, Reid MC, O'Connor PG. Screening for alcohol problems in primary care: a systematic review. Archive of Internal Medicine 2000;160(13):1977-89. [0003-9926: (Print)]

**Joseph 1985**  
Joseph H, Appel P. Alcoholism and methadone treatment: consequences for the patient and program. American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse 1985;11:37-53.

**NOS**  
Wells G A, Shea B, O'Connell D, Peterson J, Welch V, Losos M, et al. The Newcastle-Ottawa Scale (NOS) for assessing the quality of nonrandomised studies in meta-analyses. http://www.ohri.ca/programs/clinical_epidemiology/oxford.asp.

**Sobell 2000**  
Sobell M B, Sobell L C. Stepped care as a heuristic approach to the treatment of alcohol problems. Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology 2000;68(4):573-9.

### Data and analyses

#### 1 Cognitive-behavioural coping skills training (CBT) versus 12-step facilitation (TSF)

| Outcome or Subgroup | Studies | Participants | Statistical Method | Effect Estimate |
|---------------------|---------|--------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| **1 Continuous outcomes** | | | | |
| 1.1 Alcohol abstinence as maximum number of weeks of consecutive alcohol abstinence during treatment | 1 | 41 | Mean Difference(IV, Fixed, 95% CI) | Subtotals only |
| 1.1.1 Alcohol abstinence as maximum number of weeks of consecutive alcohol abstinence during treatment | 1 | 41 | Mean Difference(IV, Fixed, 95% CI) | 0.40[-1.14, 1.94] |
| 1.1.2 Illicit drug abstinence as maximum number of weeks of consecutive abstinence from cocaine during treatment | 1 | 41 | Mean Difference(IV, Fixed, 95% CI) | 0.80[-0.70, 2.30] |
| **1.2 Dichotomous outcomes** | | | | |
| 1.2.1 Alcohol abstinence as number achieving 3 or more weeks of consecutive alcohol abstinence during treatment | 1 | 41 | Risk Ratio(M-H, Fixed, 95% CI) | Subtotals only |
| 1.2.2 Illicit drug abstinence as number achieving 3 or more weeks of consecutive abstinence from cocaine during treatment | 1 | 41 | Risk Ratio(M-H, Fixed, 95% CI) | 1.96[0.43, 8.94] |
| 1.2.3 Alcohol abstinence during follow-up year | 1 | 41 | Risk Ratio(M-H, Fixed, 95% CI) | 1.10[0.42, 2.88] |
| 1.2.4 Illicit drug abstinence as abstinence from cocaine during follow-up year | 1 | 41 | Risk Ratio(M-H, Fixed, 95% CI) | 2.38[0.10, 55.06] |
| **2 Brief intervention (BI) versus treatment as usual** | | | | |

https://archie.cochrane.org/sections/documents/viewDiff?documentPK=12827384006422079173100422104017&versionPK1=z1411141006192158192169069577
### Motivational interviewing (group) (MI-G) versus hepatitis health promotion (HHP)

#### Continuous outcomes

| Outcome or Subgroup | Studies | Participants | Statistical Method | Effect Estimate |
|---------------------|---------|--------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 3.1 Continuous outcomes | 1 | 147 | Mean Difference(IV, Fixed, 95% CI) | Subtotals only |
| 3.1.1 Alcohol use as number of standard drinks consumed per day over the last 30 days | 1 | 147 | Mean Difference(IV, Fixed, 95% CI) | -0.40[-2.03, 1.23] |
| 3.1.2 Illicit drug use as frequency of drug use (as measured by Addiction Severity Index - ASI drug) | 1 | 151 | Mean Difference(IV, Fixed, 95% CI) | 0.00[-0.03, 0.03] |
| 3.1.3 Illicit drug use as a composite drug score (frequency*severity for all drugs taken) | 1 | 157 | Mean Difference(IV, Fixed, 95% CI) | 0.00[-0.42, 0.42] |

#### Dichotomous outcomes

| Outcome or Subgroup | Studies | Participants | Statistical Method | Effect Estimate |
|---------------------|---------|--------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 3.2 Dichotomous outcomes | 1 | 166 | Risk Ratio(M-H, Fixed, 95% CI) | Subtotals only |
| 3.2.1 Alcohol use as greater than 50% reduction in number of standard drinks consumed per day over the last 30 days | 1 | 166 | Risk Ratio(M-H, Fixed, 95% CI) | 1.10[0.82, 1.48] |
| 3.2.2 Alcohol abstinence as abstinence from alcohol over the last 30 days | 1 | 166 | Risk Ratio(M-H, Fixed, 95% CI) | 0.88[0.49, 1.58] |

### Motivational interviewing (single) (MI-S) versus hepatitis health promotion (HHP)

#### Continuous outcomes

| Outcome or Subgroup | Studies | Participants | Statistical Method | Effect Estimate |
|---------------------|---------|--------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 4.1 Continuous outcomes | 1 | 155 | Mean Difference(IV, Fixed, 95% CI) | Subtotals only |
| 4.1.1 Alcohol use as number of standard drinks consumed per day over the last 30 days | 1 | 155 | Mean Difference(IV, Fixed, 95% CI) | -0.10[-1.89, 1.69] |
| 4.1.2 Illicit drug use as frequency of drug use (as measured by Addiction Severity Index - ASI drug) | 1 | 157 | Mean Difference(IV, Fixed, 95% CI) | 0.00[-0.03, 0.03] |
| 4.1.3 Illicit drug use as a composite drug score (frequency*severity for all drugs taken) | 1 | 177 | Mean Difference(IV, Fixed, 95% CI) | -0.10[-0.46, 0.26] |

#### Dichotomous outcomes

| Outcome or Subgroup | Studies | Participants | Statistical Method | Effect Estimate |
|---------------------|---------|--------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 4.2 Dichotomous outcomes | 1 | 177 | Risk Ratio(M-H, Fixed, 95% CI) | Subtotals only |
| 4.2.1 Alcohol use as greater than 50% reduction in number of standard drinks consumed per day | 1 | 177 | Risk Ratio(M-H, Fixed, 95% CI) | 0.92[0.68, 1.26] |
| Outcome or Subgroup | Studies | Participants | Statistical Method | Effect Estimate |
|---------------------|---------|--------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 4.2.2 Alcohol abstinence as abstinence from alcohol over the last 30 days | 1 | 177 | Risk Ratio(M-H, Fixed, 95% CI) | 0.97[0.56, 1.67] |

**5 Brief motivational intervention (BMI) versus assessment-only**

| Outcome or Subgroup | Studies | Participants | Statistical Method | Effect Estimate |
|---------------------|---------|--------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 5.1 Continuous outcomes | 1 | | Mean Difference(IV, Fixed, 95% CI) | Subtotals only |
| 5.1.1 Alcohol use as number of days in the past 30 days with alcohol use at 1 month | 1 | 187 | Mean Difference(IV, Fixed, 95% CI) | -0.30[-3.38, 2.78] |
| 5.1.2 Alcohol use as number of days in the past 30 days with alcohol use at 6 months | 1 | 187 | Mean Difference(IV, Fixed, 95% CI) | -1.50[-4.56, 1.56] |
| 5.2 Dichotomous outcomes | 1 | | Risk Ratio(M-H, Fixed, 95% CI) | Subtotals only |
| 5.2.1 Alcohol use as 25% reduction of drinking days in the past 30 days | 1 | 187 | Risk Ratio(M-H, Fixed, 95% CI) | 1.23[0.96, 1.57] |
| 5.2.2 Alcohol use as 50% reduction of drinking days in the past 30 days | 1 | 187 | Risk Ratio(M-H, Fixed, 95% CI) | 1.27[0.96, 1.68] |
| 5.2.3 Alcohol use as 75% reduction of drinking days in the past 30 days | 1 | 187 | Risk Ratio(M-H, Fixed, 95% CI) | 1.21[0.84, 1.75] |
| 5.2.4 Alcohol use as 1 or more drinking days' reduction in the past 30 days | 1 | 187 | Risk Ratio(M-H, Fixed, 95% CI) | 1.12[0.91, 1.38] |
| 5.2.5 Alcohol use as 7 or more drinking days' reduction in the past 30 days | 1 | 187 | Risk Ratio(M-H, Fixed, 95% CI) | 1.67[1.08, 2.60] |

**Figures**

**Figure 1**
Caption

Study flow diagram from first publication of this review in 2012.

Figure 2
Caption
Study flow diagram for a review update: previous studies incorporated into results of new literature search

Figure 3
Risk of bias summary: review authors’ judgements about each risk of bias item for each included study.

Figure 4

Risk of bias graph: review authors’ judgements about each risk of bias item presented as percentages across all included studies.

Sources of support

Internal sources

https://archie.cochrane.org/sections/documents/viewDiff?documentPK=12827384006422079173100422104017&versionPK=1411141006192158192169069577
No sources of support provided

External sources
- Cochrane Training Fellowship (No. CTF/2010/9) from Health Research Board, Ireland
- PINTA feasibility study (No. HRA_HSR/2012/14) grant from Health Research Board, Ireland
- Medical Emergency Responders: Integration and Training (MERIT) grant from Department of Health, Ireland

Feedback

Appendices

1 MEDLINE search strategy

MEDLINE (via PubMed)

Monday, June 23, 2014 (564 hits):

Search terms to locate drug abuse:
1. "Substance-Related Disorders"[MeSH]
2. addict*[tiab] OR overdose*[tiab] OR intoxicat*[tiab] OR abstin*[tiab] OR abstain*[tiab] OR withdrawal*[tiab] OR abuse*[tiab] OR use*[tiab] OR misuse*[tiab] OR disorder*[tiab] OR dependen*[tiab]
3. #1 or #2

Search terms to identify drugs:
4. "heroin"[mh] OR heroin[tiab]
5. narcotic*[tiab]
6. drug[tiab] OR polydrug[tiab] OR substance[tiab] OR opioid[tw] OR opiate[tw] OR hallucinogen[tiab] OR cocaine[tw] OR benzodiazepine*[tw] OR amphetamine*[tw] OR "anti-anxiety-agents"[tiab] OR barbiturate*[tiab] OR "lysergic acid"[tiab] OR ketamine[tiab] OR cannabis[tiab] OR marihuana[tiab] OR hashish[tiab] OR opium[tiab] OR inhalant*[tiab] OR solvent[tiab] OR steroid*[tiab] OR methadone[tiab] OR morphine[tiab] OR ecstasy[tiab] OR MDMA[tiab]
7. "Street Drugs"[MeSH]
8. "Designer Drugs"[MeSH]
9. #4 or #5 or #6 or #7 or #8

Search terms to identify alcohol:
10. alcohol*[tiab]
11. binge[tiab] OR drink*[tiab]
12. alcoholism[MeSH]
13. alcoholic Intoxication [MeSH]
14. "Drinking behavior"[MeSH]
15. #10 or #11 or #12 or #13 or #14

Search terms to locate interventions:
16. psychotherapy [MeSH]
17. incentive*[tiab] OR voucher*[tiab] OR psychotherap*[tiab] OR psychosocial*[tiab] OR "behaviour therapy"[tiab] OR "behavior therapy"*[tiab] OR reinforcement*[tiab] OR motivation*[tiab] OR contingent*[tiab] OR advice*[tiab] OR biofeedback*[tiab] OR community*[tiab] OR stimulation*[tiab] OR education*[tiab]
18. "brief intervention*[tiab]
19. "early intervention*[tiab]
20. "minimal intervention"[tiab]
21. "counselling*[MeSH] or counsel*[tiab]
22. "cognitive therapy"[tiab]
23. "family therapy"[tiab]
24. "social skill*[tiab]
25. "stress management training"[tiab]
26. "supportive expressive therapy"[tiab]
27. neurobehavioral*[tiab]
28. "coping skill*[tiab]
29. "self-control training*[tiab]
30. "social support*[MeSH]
31. "relaxation techniques*[MeSH]
32. "case management*[MeSH]
33. #16 or #17 or #18 or #19 or #20 or #21 or #22 or #23 or #24 or #25 or #26 or #27 or #28 or #29 or #30 or #31 or #32
Search terms to locate randomised controlled trials

34. randomised controlled trial [pt]
35. controlled clinical trial [pt]
36. random*[tiab]
37. placebo [tiab]
38. drug therapy [sh]
39. trial [tiab]
40. groups [tiab]
41. #34 or #35 or #36 or #37 or #38 or #39 or #40
42. Animals [mh] NOT Humans [mh]
43. #41 NOT #42
44. #3 AND #9 AND ##15 AND #33 AND #43

2 CENTRAL (CLIB) search strategy

The Cochrane (CLIB) search strategy

Issue 6, June 2014 (372 hits)

#1. MeSH descriptor Substance-Related Disorders explode all trees

#2. ((stimulant* or polydrug* or drug* or substance) near/3 (abuse* or abusing or depend* or addict* or disorder* or intoxicat* or misus* or use* )):ti,ab

#3. (#1 OR #2)

#4. (abuse* or abusing or depend* or addict* or depend* or overdos* or withdraw* or abstain* or abstinen* or disorder* or intoxicat* or misus*):ti,ab,kw

#5. use*:ti,ab

#6. (#4 OR #5)

#7. MeSH descriptor Narcotics explode all trees

#8. (heroin or morphine* or diamorphine or diacetylmorphine or morfin* or narcotic* or methadone):ti,ab,kw

#9. MeSH descriptor Methadone explode all trees

#10. (Opioid* or opiate* or opium):ti,ab,kw

#11. MeSH descriptor Amphetamine explode all trees

#12. (amphetamine* or dextroamphetamine* or methamphetamine or Methylamphetamine*):ti,ab,kw

#13. MeSH descriptor Methamphetamine explode all trees

#14. (ecstasy or MDMA or hallucinogen*):ti,ab,kw

#15. MeSH descriptor Hallucinogens explode all trees

#16. MeSH descriptor Street Drugs explode all trees

#17. MeSH descriptor Cocaine explode all trees

#18. (crack or cocaine):ti,ab,kw

#19. MeSH descriptor Cannabis explode all trees

#20. (cannabis or marijuana or marihuana or Hashish):ti,ab,kw

#21. (Lysergic NEXT Acid):ti,ab,kw

#22. (LSD):ti,ab,kw

#23. (benzodiazepine* or barbiturate* or ketamine or solvent or inhalant):ti,ab,kw

#24. (#7 OR #8 OR #9 OR #10 OR #11 OR #12 OR #13 OR #14 OR #15 OR #16 OR #17 OR #18 OR #19 OR #20 OR #21 OR #22 OR #23)

#25. (#6 AND #24)

#26. (#3 OR #25)

#27. (alcohol*:ti,ab,kw

#28. (binge or drink*:ti,ab
#29. MeSH descriptor Drinking Behavior explode all trees
#30. MeSH descriptor Alcoholism explode all trees
#31. MeSH descriptor Alcoholic Intoxication explode all trees
#32. (#27 OR #28 OR #29 OR #30 OR #31)
#33. MeSH descriptor Psychotherapy explode all trees
#34. (psychotherap* or psychosocial or voucher or reinforcement or motivation* or contingent* or biofeedback or
community or stimulation or education* or counsel*):ti,ab,kw
#35. (social near/2 skill*):ti,ab
#36. (coping near/2 skill):ti,ab
#37. MeSH descriptor Counseling explode all trees
#38. (behavi* near/2 therap*):ti,ab
#39. MeSH descriptor Reinforcement (Psychology) explode all trees
#40. (brief near intervention):ti,ab
#41. (early near intervention):ti,ab
#42. (minimal near intervention):ti,ab
#43. (cognitive near therapy):ti,ab
#44. (family near therapy):ti,ab
#45. (stress near management near training):ti,ab
#46. (supportive near expressive near therapy):ti,ab
#47. MeSH descriptor Social Support explode all trees
#48. MeSH descriptor Case Management explode all trees
#49. (self near control near training):ti,ab
#50. neurobehavioral*:ab,ti
#51. (#33 OR #34 OR #35 OR #36 OR #37 OR #38 OR #39 OR #40 OR #41 OR #42 OR #43 OR #44 OR #45 OR #46 OR
#47 OR #48 OR #49 OR #50)
#52. (#26 AND #32 AND #51)
#53. "(#26 AND #32 AND #51) in Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials"

3 EMBASE search strategy

EMBASE (via embase.com)

Monday, June 23, 2014 (632 hits)

#1. 'addiction'/exp
#2. dependen*:ab,ti OR addict*:ab,ti OR overdos*:ab,ti OR intoxicat*:ab,ti OR abstin*:ab,ti OR abstain:ab,ti OR
withdraw*:ab,ti OR abus*:ab,ti OR use*:ab,ti OR misus*:ab,ti OR disorder*:ab,ti
#3. #1 OR #2
#4. 'diamorphine'/exp
#5. diamorphine:ab,ti OR heroin:ab,ti OR narcotic*:ab,ti OR drug*:ab,ti OR polydrug:ab,ti OR substance:ab,ti OR
opioid:ab,ti OR opiate:ab,ti OR hallucinogen:ab,ti OR cocaine:ab,ti OR benzodiazepine:ab,ti OR amphetamine:ab,ti OR
'anti-anxiety-agents':ab,ti OR barbiturate:ab,ti OR 'lysergic acid':ab,ti OR ketamine:ab,ti OR cannabis:ab,ti OR
marihuana:ab,ti OR marijuana:ab,ti OR hashish:ab,ti OR opium:ab,ti OR opium:ab,ti OR inhalant:ab,ti OR solvent:ab,ti OR steroid:ab,ti OR
methadone:ab,ti OR morphone:ab,ti OR ecstasy:ab,ti OR mdma:ab,ti
#6. 'designer drug'/exp
#7. 'street drug'/exp
#8. #5 OR #6 OR #7
#9. alcohol*:ab,ti OR binge:ab,ti OR drink*:ab,ti
#10. 'alcohol intoxication'/exp
#11. drinking behavior'/exp
#12. 'alcohol abuse'/exp
#13. #9 OR #10 OR #11 OR #12
#14. 'psychotherapy'/exp
#15. incentive*:ab,ti OR voucher:ab,ti OR psychotherap*:ab,ti OR psychosocial*:ab,ti OR reinforcement:ab,ti OR motivation*:ab,ti OR contingent*:ab,ti OR advice:ab,ti OR biofeedback:ab,ti OR community:ab,ti OR stimulation:ab,ti OR education*:ab,ti
#16. 'behaviour therapy':ab,ti OR 'behavior therapy':ab,ti
#17. counsel*:ab,ti
#18. 'counseling'/exp
#19. 'cognitive therapy':ab,ti OR 'family therapy':ab,ti OR 'social skill':ab,ti OR 'stress management training':ab,ti OR 'supportive expressive therapy':ab,ti
#20. 'coping skill':ab,ti OR 'social skill':ab,ti
#21. 'social support'/exp
#22. 'case management'/exp
#23. 'relaxation therapy':ab,ti
#24. 'self-control training':ab,ti
#25. neurobehavioral*:ab,ti
#26. #9 OR #10 OR #11 OR #12 OR #13 OR #14 OR #15 OR #16 OR #17 OR #18 OR #19 OR #20 OR #21 OR #22 OR #23 OR #24 OR #25
#27. 'crossover procedure'/exp
#28. 'double blind procedure'/exp
#29. 'single blind procedure'/exp
#30. 'controlled clinical trial'/exp
#31. 'clinical trial'/exp
#32. placebo:ab,ti OR 'double blind':ab,ti OR 'single blind':ab,ti OR assign*:ab,ti OR allocat*:ab,ti OR volunteer*:ab,ti
#33. random*:ab,ti OR factorial*:ab,ti OR crossover:ab,ti OR (cross:ab,ti AND over:ab,ti)
#34. 'randomized controlled trial'/exp
#35. #27 OR #28 OR #29 OR #30 OR #31 OR #32 OR #33 OR #34
#36. #3 AND #8 AND #13 AND #26 AND #35 AND [humans]/lim AND [embase]/lim

4 CINAHL search strategy

CINAHL (via EBSCO)

Monday, June 23, 2014 (56 hits)

S01. MH "Substance Use Disorders"
S02. TX(drug N3 addict*) or TX(drug N3 dependen*) or TX(drug N3 abuse*) or TX(drug N3 misus*) or TX(drug N3 use*)
S03. TX(substance N3 addict*) or TX(substance N3 dependen*) or TX(substance N3 abuse*) or TX(substance N3 misus*)
S04. S1 or S2 or S3
S05. TX(addict* OR overdos* OR intoxicat* OR abstin* OR abstain OR withdraw* OR abus* OR misus* OR disorder* OR dependen* OR use*)
S06. MH "Heroin"
S07. MH "Narcotics"
S08. MH "Designer Drugs"
S9. TX(polydrug or opioid or opiate or opium or hallucinogen or cocaine or benzodiazepine* or amphetamine* or “anti-anxiety-agents” or barbiturate* or “lysergic acid” or ketamine or cannabis or marihuana or hashish or inhalant* or solvent or steroid* or methadone or morphine)

S10. TI ecstasy or TI mdma or AB ecstasy or AB mdma

S11. S6 or S7 or S8 or S9 or S10

S12. S5 and S11

S13. S4 or S12

S14. TI alcohol* or AB alcohol*

S15. TI drink* or TI binge or AB drink* or AB binge

S16. MH "Alcoholism"

S17. MH "Alcoholic Intoxication"

S18. (MH "Drinking Behavior+")

S19. S14 or S15 or S16 or S17 or S18

S20. MH "Clinical Trials+

S21. PT Clinical trial

S22. TI clinic* N1 trial* or AB clinic* N1 trial*

S23. TI ( singl* or doubl* or trebl* or tripl* ) and TI ( blind* or mask* )

S24. AB ( singl* or doubl* or trebl* or tripl* ) and AB ( blind* or mask* )

S25. TI randomi?ed control* trial* or AB randomi?ed control* trial*

S26. MH "Random Assignment"

S27. TI random* allocat* or AB random* allocat*

S28. MH "Placebos"

S29. TI placebo* or AB placebo*

S30. MH "Quantitative Studies"

S31. S20 or S21 or S22 or S23 or S24 or S25 or S26 or S27 or S28 or S29 or S30

S32. S13 and S19 and S31

S33. S13 and S19 and S31

Limiters - Exclude MEDLINE records; Human

5 PsycINFO search strategy

PsycINFO (via EBSCO)

Friday, March 14, 2014 (212 hits)

1. (((psychotherap*) OR TI(psychosocial*) OR TI("behaviour therapy") OR TI("behavior therapy") OR TI(reinforcement) OR TI(motivation*) OR TI(contingent*) OR TI(advice) OR TI(biofeedback) OR TI(community) OR TI(stimulation) OR TI(education) OR TI(incentive*) OR TI(voucher)) OR ((psychotherap*) OR AB(psychosocial*) OR AB("behaviour therapy") OR AB("behavior therapy") OR AB(reinforcement) OR AB(motivation*) OR AB(contingent*) OR AB(advice) OR AB(biofeedback) OR AB(community) OR AB(stimulation) OR AB(education*) OR MJ("psychotherapy") OR AB(incentive*) OR AB(voucher)))

2. ((TI(alcohol*) OR TI(binge) OR TI(drink*)) OR (AB(alcohol*) OR AB(binge) OR AB(drink*)) OR (KW(alcohol*) OR KW(binge) OR KW(drink*)) OR DE(Alcoholism) OR DE("Alcohol intoxication") OR DE("Alcohol drinking patterns"))

3. ((KW("heroin") OR KW("morphine")) OR KW("narcotics") OR (TI(drug) OR AB(drug) OR TI(polydrug) OR AB(polydrug) OR TI(substance) OR AB(substance) OR TI(opioid) OR AB(opioid) OR TI(opeiate) OR AB(opeiate) OR TI("hallucinogenic drugs") OR AB("hallucinogenic drugs") OR KW("psychedelic drugs") OR KW("Lysergic Acid Diethylamide") OR TI(LSD) OR AB(LSD) OR TI(cocaine) OR AB(cocaine) OR TI(benzodiazepine*) OR AB(benzodiazepine*) OR TI(“amphetamine”) OR AB(“amphetamine”) OR TI("anti-anxiety-agents") OR AB("anti-anxiety-agents") OR TI(barbiturate) OR AB(barbiturate) OR TI(ketamine) OR AB(ketamine) OR TI("cannabis") OR AB("cannabis") OR TI("marihuana") OR AB("marihuana") OR TI(hashish) OR AB(hashish) OR TI(opium) OR AB(opium) OR TI("inhalant abuse") OR AB("inhalant abuse") OR TI(solvent) OR AB(solvent) OR TI(stereoid*) OR AB(stereoid*) OR TI("methadone") OR AB("methadone") OR
TI(ecstasy) OR AB(ecstasy) OR TI("methyleneedioxyamphetamine") OR AB("methyleneedioxyamphetamine") OR (KW(street drug*) OR KW(designer drug*))

4. (SU("drug abuse") OR (KW(addict* OR abus* OR dependen*)) OR TX(overdose) OR TX(intoxicat*) OR TX(abstin*) OR TX(abstain) OR TX(withdrawal) OR TX(abuse) OR TX(use) OR TX(misuse) OR TX(disorder*) OR KW("drug addiction"))

5. DE(treatment effectiveness evaluation)

6. DE(clinical trials)

7. DE(mental health program evaluation)

8. DE(placebo)

9. TI(placebo*) OR AB(placebo*)

10. AB(randomly)

11. TI(randomi*ed) OR AB(randomi*ed)

12. TI(trial) OR AB(trial)

13. TI((singl* OR doubl* OR trebl* OR tripl*) W3 (blind* OR mask* OR dummy)) OR AB((singl* OR doubl* OR trebl* OR tripl*) W3 (blind* OR mask* OR dummy))

14. TI((control*) W3 (trial* OR study OR studies OR group*)) OR AB((control*) W3 (trial* OR study OR studies OR group*))

15. TI(factorial*) OR AB(factorial*)

16. TI(assign*) OR AB(assign*)

17. TI(volunteer*) OR AB(volunteer*)

18. 5 AND 6 AND 7 AND 8 AND 9 AND 10 AND 11 AND 12 AND 13 AND 14 AND 15 AND 16 AND 17 AND 18

19. 1 AND 2 AND 3 AND 4 AND 19

20. 20 AND (Population Group: Human)

6 Criteria for risk of bias in RCTs and CCTs

| Item | Judgement | Description |
|------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. Random sequence generation (selection bias) | Low risk | The investigators describe a random component in the sequence generation process such as: random number table; computer random number generator; coin tossing; shuffling cards or envelopes; throwing dice; drawing of lots; minimisation |
| | High risk | The investigators describe a non-random component in the sequence generation process such as: odd or even date of birth; date (or day) of admission; hospital or clinic record number; alternation; judgement of the clinician; results of a laboratory test or a series of tests; availability of the intervention |
| | Unclear risk | Insufficient information about the sequence generation process to permit judgement of low or high risk |
| 2. Allocation concealment (selection bias) | Low risk | Investigators enrolling participants could not foresee assignment because one of the following, or an equivalent method, was used to conceal allocation: central allocation (including telephone, web-based, and pharmacy-controlled, randomisation); sequentially numbered drug containers of identical appearance; sequentially numbered, opaque, sealed envelopes |
| | High risk | Investigators enrolling participants could possibly foresee assignments because one of the following method was used: open random allocation schedule (e.g. a list of random numbers); assignment envelopes without appropriate safeguards (e.g. if envelopes were unsealed or nonopaque or not sequentially numbered); alternation or rotation; date of birth; case record number; any other explicitly unconcealed procedure |
| | Unclear risk | Insufficient information to permit judgement of low or high risk This is usually the case if the method of concealment is not described or not described in sufficient detail to allow a definite judgement |
| 3. and 4. Blinding of outcome assessor (detection bias). | Low risk | No blinding of outcome assessment, but the review authors judge that the outcome measurement is not likely to be influenced by lack of blinding
Blinding of outcome assessment ensured, and unlikely that the blinding could have been broken |
| High risk | No blinding of outcome assessment, and the outcome measurement is likely to be influenced by lack of blinding
Blinding of outcome assessment, but likely that the blinding could have been broken, and the outcome measurement is likely to be influenced by lack of blinding |
| Unclear risk | Insufficient information to permit judgement of low or high risk |
| 5. Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) | For all outcomes except retention in treatment or drop-out | Low risk | No missing outcome data
Reasons for missing outcome data unlikely to be related to true outcome (for survival data, censoring unlikely to be introducing bias)
Missing outcome data balanced in numbers across intervention groups, with similar reasons for missing data across groups
For dichotomous outcome data, the proportion of missing outcomes compared with observed event risk not enough to have a clinically relevant impact on the intervention effect estimate
For continuous outcome data, plausible effect size (difference in means or standardised difference in means) among missing outcomes not enough to have a clinically relevant impact on observed effect size
Missing data have been imputed using appropriate methods
All randomised participants are reported/analysed in the group they were allocated to by randomisation irrespective of non-compliance and co-interventions (intention to treat) |
| High risk | Reason for missing outcome data likely to be related to true outcome, with either imbalance in numbers or reasons for missing data across intervention groups
For dichotomous outcome data, the proportion of missing outcomes compared with observed event risk enough to induce clinically relevant bias in intervention effect estimate
For continuous outcome data, plausible effect size (difference in means or standardised difference in means) among missing outcomes enough to induce clinically relevant bias in observed effect size
'As-treated' analysis done with substantial departure of the intervention received from that assigned at randomisation |
| Unclear risk | Insufficient information to permit judgement of low or high risk (e.g. number randomised not stated, no reasons for missing data provided; number of drop-out not reported for each group) |