NKR 13 Alkohol Behandling Varighed af ambulant alkoholbehandling

Review information

Authors

Sundhedsstyrelsen[1]

[1][Empty affiliation]

Citation example: S. NKR 13 Alkohol Behandling Varighed af ambulant alkoholbehandling. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews [Year], Issue [Issue].

Contact person

[Empty name]

Characteristics of studies

Characteristics of included studies

Kamara 1997

Methods	Parallel RCT study
Participants	The sample was selected from 13 alcohol/drug treatment agencies in Western Washington, including the major cities of Seattle and Tacoma. Alcohol and drug patients were randomized into two groups, one receiving three months and the other six months of outpatient treatment to determine differences in treatment outcomes. Most clients had received prior 30 days of inpatient treatment. Consenters were randomized and assigned into control (n=103) and experimental (n=127) groups, and interviewed at discharge, and three and six months later.
Interventions	Consenting patients were assigned to the groups between the 70th and 78th days of outpatient treatment. Controls were discharged after the regular 90 days while experimentals completed the regular 90 days and received additional 90 days of outpatient treatment. Prior to starting outpatient, 6% of

	controls and 77% of experimentals had received 90 days of inpatient care.
Outcomes	Treatment Dropout, Follow-up Attrition Rates, Relapse Rates Aftercare Attendance and Treatment Re-Entry at 3 and 6 Months,
Notes	

Risk of bias table

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	not described, group assignment occured at the end of the first common 90 days
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	not described, but it seems strange that 6% of controls and 77% of eksperimentals had recieved 90 days of inpatient care
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	High risk	not described, but unlikely that the participants and personell were blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	High risk	not described, but patients allocated at the end of the forst 90 days of treatment
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	High risk	attrition percentage at 90 days of follow-up were 29.1% in controls, and 22.3 un eksperimental. attrition percentage at 180 days of follow-up were 38% among controls and 30% among intervention.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	state funded
Other bias	High risk	group assignment occured at the end of the first common 90 days

Footnotes

Characteristics of excluded studies

Footnotes

Characteristics of studies awaiting classification

Footnotes

Characteristics of ongoing studies

Footnotes

References to studies

Included studies

Kamara 1997
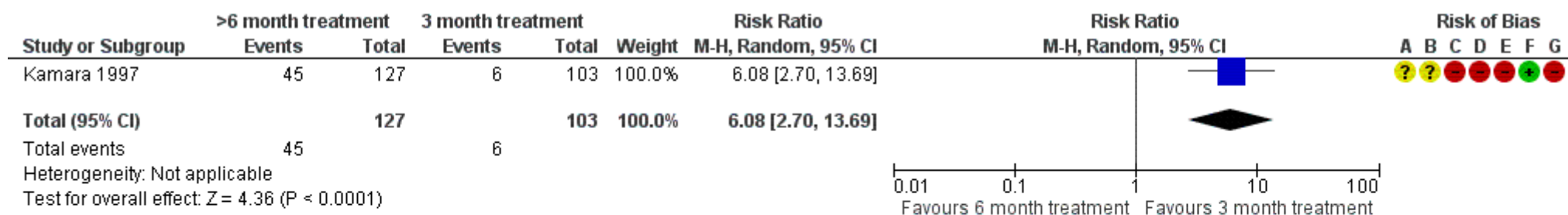
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Excluded studies

Data and analyses

1 6 mdr. ambulant alkoholbehandling vs. 3 mdr. ambulant alkoholbehandling

Outcome or Subgroup	Studies	Participants	Statistical Method	Effect Estimate
1.1 Abstinence (number of individuals) 6-12 month FU	0	0	Odds Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	Not estimable
1.2 Alcohol consumption per drinking day, 6-12 month FU	0	0	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	Not estimable

1.3 Dropout, all cause, EoT	1	230	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	6.08 [2.70, 13.69]
1.4 Abstinence (number of individuals) EoT	0	0	Odds Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	Not estimable
1.5 Time to relapse (relapse >= 5 drinks)	0	0	Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Not estimable
1.6 Alcohol consumption per drinking day, EoT	0	0	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	Not estimable
1.7 Abstinence (number of days) EoT	0	0	Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Not estimable
1.8 Abstinence (number of days) 6-12 month FU	0	0	Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Not estimable
1.9 Use of any drug/alcohol in the last 3 months -6 month FU	1	151	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.16 [0.61, 2.22]

Figures

Figure 1 (Analysis 1.3)

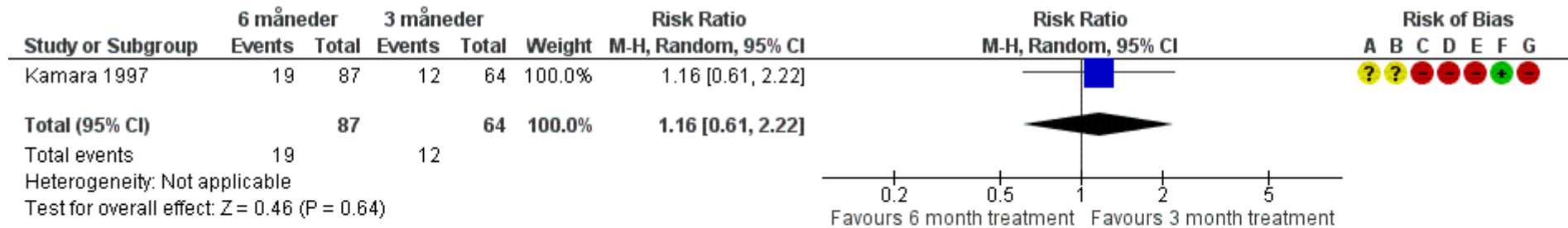
Risk of bias legend
(A) Random sequence generation (selection bias)
(B) Allocation concealment (selection bias)
(C) Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)
(D) Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)
(E) Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)
(F) Selective reporting (reporting bias)
(G) Other bias

Forest plot of comparison: 1 6 mdr. ambulant alkoholbehandling vs. 3 mdr. ambulant alkoholbehandling, outcome: 1.3 Dropout, all cause, EoT.

Figure 2 (Analysis 1.9)

Risk of bias legend
(A) Random sequence generation (selection bias)
(B) Allocation concealment (selection bias)
(C) Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)
(D) Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)
(E) Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)
(F) Selective reporting (reporting bias)
(G) Other bias

Forest plot of comparison: 1 6 mdr. ambulant alkoholbehandling vs. 3 mdr. ambulant alkoholbehandling, outcome: 1.9 Use of any drug/alcohol in the last 3 months -6 month FU.