

# NKR 13 Alkohol Behandling Døgn vs. Dag behandling

## Review information

### Authors

Sundhedsstyrelsen<sup>1</sup>

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Citation example: S. NKR 13 Alkohol Behandling Døgn vs. Dag behandling. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews [Year], Issue [Issue].

## Characteristics of studies

### Characteristics of included studies

#### *Bell 1994*

<b>Methods</b>	
<b>Participants</b>	
<b>Interventions</b>	
<b>Outcomes</b>	
<b>Notes</b>	Data obtained from: NICE National Institute for Health and Care Excellence. Alcohol-use disorders: diagnosis, assessment and management of harmful drinking and alcohol dependence (CG115). NICE 2011.

### Risk of bias table

<b>Bias</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b>	<b>Support for judgement</b>
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Quote: clients were asked to consent to be randomly assigned to a program for which they were eligible. This random assignment avoided the methodological difficulties of ecological selection (clients in different areas choose among different kinds of programs) or self-selection (different kinds of clients choose different kinds

		of programs). Because all applicants to the Campus came from the same pool of applicants, the potential explanations of retention effects as due to population differences were avoided. And because clients were assigned to treatment programs randomly, there could be no self-selection bias.*
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Quote: clients were asked to consent to be randomly assigned to a program for which they were eligible. This random assignment avoided the methodological difficulties of ecological selection (clients in different areas choose among different kinds of programs) or self-selection (different kinds of clients choose different kinds of programs). Because all applicants to the Campus came from the same pool of applicants, the potential explanations of retention effects as due to population differences were avoided. And because clients were assigned to treatment programs randomly, there could be no self-selection bias.*
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	High risk	Judgement comment: Not possible to blind participants og personnel
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	High risk	Judgement comment: Not possible to blind participants og personnel
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Unclear risk	Judgement comment: low drop-out. No info about number patients randomized
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Judgement comment: No signs of selective reporting
Other bias	Low risk	Judgement comment: No other sources of bias

**McKay 1995**

<b>Methods</b>	
<b>Participants</b>	
<b>Interventions</b>	
<b>Outcomes</b>	
<b>Notes</b>	Data obtained from: NICE National Institute for Health and Care Excellence. Alcohol-use disorders: diagnosis, assessment and management of harmful drinking and alcohol dependence (CG115). NICE 2011.

## Risk of bias table

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	research tec who did the randomization
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No described
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	High risk	not possible
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Unclear risk	Not described
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Low risk	low drop out
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	unlikely
Other bias	Low risk	No other bias

*McLachlan 1982*

<b>Methods</b>	
<b>Participants</b>	
<b>Interventions</b>	
<b>Outcomes</b>	
<b>Notes</b>	Data obtained from: NICE National Institute for Health and Care Excellence. Alcohol-use disorders: diagnosis, assessment and management of harmful drinking and alcohol dependence (CG115). NICE 2011.

## Risk of bias table

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No comments
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Judgement coment: Randomizatio not described

Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	High risk	Judgement comment: Not possible to blind participants nor personnel
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	High risk	Judgement comment: Not possible to blind outcome assessors
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Low risk	Judgement comment: low rate of drop out
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Judgement comment: No indication of selective reporting
Other bias	Low risk	Judgement comment: Conflicts of interest not stated

### Rychtarik 2000

<b>Methods</b>	
<b>Participants</b>	
<b>Interventions</b>	
<b>Outcomes</b>	
<b>Notes</b>	Data obtained from: NICE National Institute for Health and Care Excellence. Alcohol-use disorders: diagnosis, assessment and management of harmful drinking and alcohol dependence (CG115). NICE 2011.

### Risk of bias table

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Block randomization
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	High risk	allocation known for one out of three cohorts
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	High risk	blinding not possible
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Unclear risk	Not described
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Low risk	low dropout rate

Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	No reason to think so
Other bias	Low risk	No

**Witbrodt 2007**

<b>Methods</b>	
<b>Participants</b>	
<b>Interventions</b>	
<b>Outcomes</b>	
<b>Notes</b>	Data obtained from: NICE National Institute for Health and Care Excellence. Alcohol-use disorders: diagnosis, assessment and management of harmful drinking and alcohol dependence (CG115). NICE 2011.

## Risk of bias table

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not described
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	the research assistant were blinded to allocation
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	High risk	not possible
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Unclear risk	not described
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Low risk	few dropouts
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	no protocol but detailed reporting
Other bias	Low risk	No other bias

## Footnotes

## Characteristics of excluded studies

*Footnotes*

## Characteristics of studies awaiting classification

*Footnotes*

## Characteristics of ongoing studies

*Footnotes*

## References to studies

### Included studies

***Bell 1994***

[Empty]

***McKay 1995***

[Empty]

***McLachlan 1982***

[Empty]

***Rychtarik 2000***

[Empty]

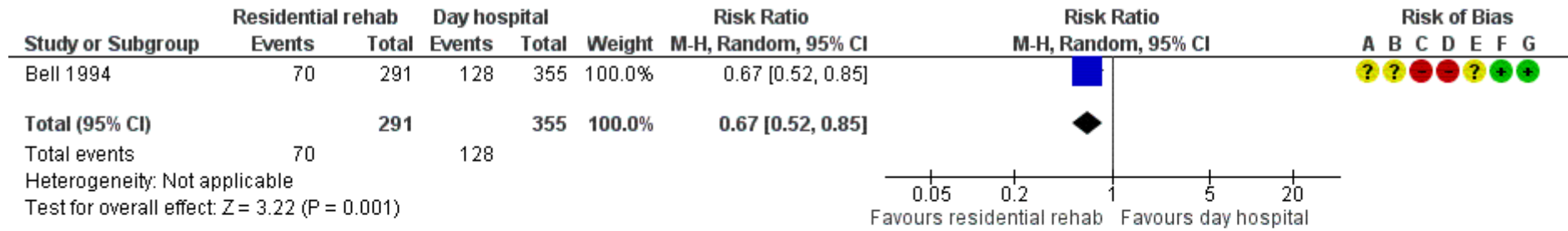
***Witbrodt 2007***

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**Excluded studies****Data and analyses****1 Residential rehab vs. day hospital**

Outcome or Subgroup	Studies	Participants	Statistical Method	Effect Estimate
1.1 Attrition (number not retained in treatment)	1	646	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.67 [0.52, 0.85]
1.2 Lapse (non-abstinent at 12 months from baseline)	0	0	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	Not estimable
1.3 Lapse (non-abstinent at EoT)	0	0	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	Not estimable
1.4 Lapse (non-abstinent at 12 months FU)	2	393	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.05 [0.88, 1.25]
1.5 Time to relapse (>5 drinks)	0	0	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	Not estimable
1.6 Drinks per drinking day EoT	0	0	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	Not estimable
1.8 Drinks per drinking day 6-12 months follow-up	2	169	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	1.50 [-2.09, 5.09]
1.10 Social functioning	0	0	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	Not estimable

**Figures****Figure 1 (Analysis 1.1)**



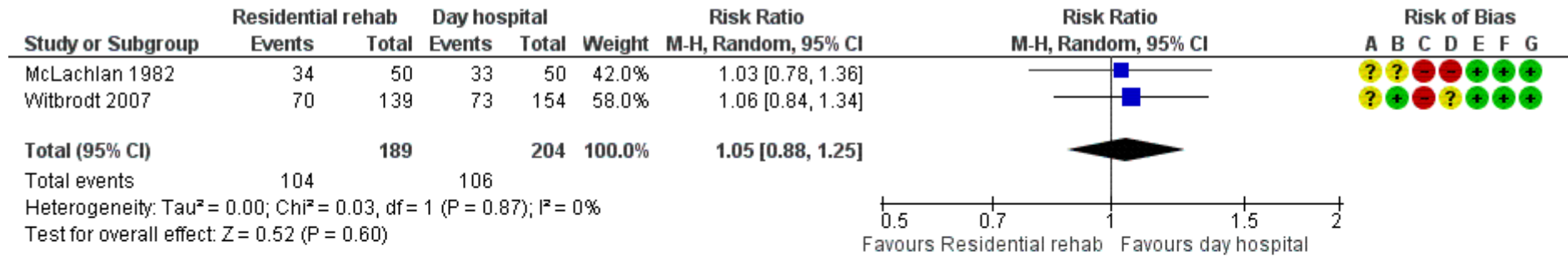
Risk of bias legend

- (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 Residential rehab vs. day hospital, outcome: 1.1 Attrition (number not retained in treatment).

**Figure 2 (Analysis 1.4)**



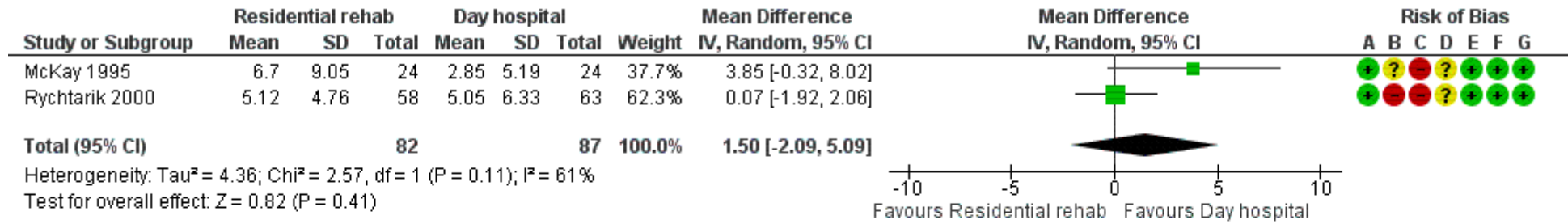


Risk of bias legend

- (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 Residential rehab vs. day hospital, outcome: 1.4 Lapse (non-abstinent at 12 months FU).

**Figure 4 (Analysis 1.8)**



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 Residential rehab vs. day hospital, outcome: 1.8 Drinks per drinking day 6-12 months follow-up.

**Figure 5**

	Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Other bias
Bell 1994	?	?	-	-	?	+	+
McKay 1995	+	?	-	?	+	+	+
McLachlan 1982	?	?	-	-	+	+	+
Rychtarik 2000	+	-	-	?	+	+	+
Witbrodt 2007	?	+	-	?	+	+	+

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