1 Rehabilitation for harmful alcohol use and alcohol dependence

1.1. Residential rehabilitation vs outpatient for rehabilitation for harmful alcohol use and alcohol dependence

			Q					Su	nmary of fir	ndings		
			Quality asse	ssment			No of pati	ents		Effect		Importance
No of studies	Design	Limitations	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Other considerations	Residential Rehabilitation	Outpatient	Relative (95% CI)	Absolute	Quality	importance
Abstinen	ice - Percent D	ays Abstinent	at 3 month follow	v-up (Better ind	icated by lower	values)						
1	randomised trials	no serious limitations	no serious inconsistency	no serious indirectness	serious ¹	none	58	61	-	SMD 0.22 higher (0.14 lower to 0.58 higher)	MODERATE	
Alcohol	consumption of	outcomes - Drin	nks per drinking	day at 3 month	follow-up (Bette	er indicated by lov	ver values)					
1	randomised trials	no serious limitations	no serious inconsistency	no serious indirectness	no serious imprecision	none	58	61	-	SMD 0.02 higher (0.34 lower to 0.38 higher)	HIGH	
Lapse (no	on-Abstinence	e) - Number of	participants non-	abstinent at 6 m	onth follow-up							
1	randomised trials	no serious limitations	no serious inconsistency	no serious indirectness	serious ²	none	19/26 (60.2%)	15/20 (75%)	RR 0.92	60 fewer per 1000 (from 270 fewer to 240 more)		
							18/26 (69.2%)	75%	(0.64 to 1.32)	60 fewer per 1000 (from 270 fewer to 240 more)	MODERATE	
Lapse (no	on-Abstinence	e) - Number of	participants non-	abstinent at 18-	nonth follow-u	p						
1	randomised trials	no serious limitations	no serious inconsistency	no serious indirectness	serious ³	none	20/26 (76.9%)	13/22 (59.1%)	RR 1.3 (0.87	177 more per 1000 (from 77 fewer to 561 more)		
							20/20(70.9%)	59.1%	to 1.95)	177 more per 1000 (from 77 fewer to 561 more)	MODERATE	
Lapse (ne	on-Abstinence	e) - Number of	participants non-	abstinent - 2 yea	r follow-up							
1	randomised trials	no serious limitations	no serious inconsistency	no serious indirectness	no serious imprecision	none	40/63 (63.5%)	61/73 (83.6%)	RR 0.76 (0.61 to 0.94)	201 fewer per 1000 (from 50 fewer to 326 fewer)	HIGH	

								83.6%		201 fewer per 1000 (from 50 fewer to 326 fewer)		
Drinking	frequency - N	Number drinki	ng < 60g absolute	alcohol on a dri	inking day at 6	month follow-up						
	randomised trials	no serious limitations		no serious indirectness	serious ⁴	none	6/26 (23.1%)	7/20 (35%) 35%	RR 0.66 (0.26 to 1.66)	119 fewer per 1000 (from 259 fewer to 231 more) 119 fewer per 1000 (from 259 fewer to 231 more)	MODERATE	
Drinking	frequency - N	Number drinki	ng < 60g absolute	alcohol on a dri	inking day at 18	month follow-up	2					
	randomised trials	no serious limitations		no serious indirectness	serious ⁵	none	7/26 (26.9%)	9/22 (40.9%)	RR 0.66 (0.29 to	139 fewer per 1000 (from 290 fewer to 196 more)		
							7 20 (20.9 %)	40.9%	1.48)	139 fewer per 1000 (from 290 fewer to 196 more)	MODERATE	

¹ 95% confidence interval includes no effect. Upper confidence limit crosses line of 0.5 ² 95% confidence interval includes no effect. Both relative risk increase and reduction greater than 25%.

³ 95% confidence interval includes no effect. Relative risk increase greater than 25%.

⁴ 95% confidence interval includes no effect. Relative risk increase greater than 25%.

⁵ 95% confidence interval includes no effect. Relative risk increase greater than 25%.

2.1. Residential rehabilitation vs day hospital for rehabilitation for harmful alcohol use and alcohol dependence

			Quality asses	cmont				Su	ımmary of fi	ndings		
			Quality asses	sment			No of pati	ents		Effect		Importance
No of studies	Design	Limitations	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Other considerations	Residential rehabilitation	Day Hospital	Relative (95% CI)	Absolute	Quality	importance
Abstiner	ice - Percent D	ays Abstinent a	at 3-month follow	-up (Better indi	cated by lower	values)						
1				no serious indirectness	serious ¹	none	58	63	-	SMD 0.23 higher (0.13 lower to 0.59 higher)	MODERATE	
Alcohol	cohol consumption outcomes - Drinks per drinking day at 3 month follow-up (Better indicated by lower values)											
1	randomised	no serious	no serious	no serious	no serious	none	58	63	-	SMD 0.01 higher		

	trials	limitations	inconsistency	indirectness	imprecision					(0.34 lower to 0.37 higher)	HIGH
Alcohol c	onsumption o	outcomes - Me	an number of driv	nking days at 3	month follow-up) (Better indicated	by lower values)		•		
		no serious limitations	no serious inconsistency	no serious indirectness	serious ²	none	24	24	-	SMD 0.33 higher (0.24 lower to 0.9 higher)	MODERATE
Alcohol c	onsumption o	outcomes - Me	an number of driv	nking days at 6 i	month follow-up	• (Better indicated	l by lower values)				
	randomised trials	no serious limitations	no serious inconsistency	no serious indirectness	no serious imprecision	none	24	24	-	SMD 0.76 higher (0.17 to 1.35 higher)	HIGH
Alcohol c	onsumption o	outcomes - Me	an number of driv	nking days at 12	month follow-u	p (Better indicate	d by lower values)			
		no serious limitations	no serious inconsistency	no serious indirectness	serious ³	none	24	24	-	SMD 0.51 higher (0.06 lower to 1.09 higher)	MODERATE
Relapse -	Posttreatmen	t									
	randomised trials	no serious limitations	no serious inconsistency	no serious indirectness	serious ⁴	none	4/54 (7.4%)	8/55 (14.5%)	RR 0.51 (0.16 to	71 fewer per 1000 (from 122 fewer to 86 more)	
							4/ 34 (7.470)	14.6%	1.59)	72 fewer per 1000 (from 123 fewer to 86 more)	MODERATE
Relapse -	12-month foll	low-up	-	-			1	T	r		
		no serious limitations	no serious inconsistency	no serious indirectness	serious⁵	none		5/50 (10%)	RR 1.2 (0.39	20 more per 1000 (from 61 fewer to 268 more)	
							6/50 (12%)	10%	to 3.68)	20 more per 1000 (from 61 fewer to 268 more)	MODERATE
Lapse (no	n-Abstinence) - Number of	participants non-	abstinent at 6 m	onth follow-up					,	
		no serious limitations	no serious inconsistency	no serious indirectness	serious ⁶	none	96/199 (48.2%)	117/268 (43.7%)	RR 1.05 (0.82 to	22 more per 1000 (from 79 fewer to 148 more)	
							90/199 (4 0.2%)	41.9%	(0.82 to 1.34)	21 more per 1000 (from 75 fewer to 142 more)	MODERATE
Lapse (no	n-Abstinence) - Number of	participants non-	abstinent at 12 1	nonths						
	randomised trials	no serious limitations	no serious inconsistency	no serious indirectness	serious ⁷	none	104/189 (55%)	106/204 (52%)	RR 1.05 (0.88 to	26 more per 1000 (from 62 fewer to 130	MODERATE

								56.7%	1.25)	more) 28 more per 1000 (from 68 fewer to 142		
Lapse (n	on-Abstinence	e) - Number of	participants non-a	abstinent throug	hout 12 month f	follow-up period				more)		
L	randomised	no serious limitations	no serious inconsistency	no serious indirectness		none	44/54 (81.5%)	43/55 (78.2%) 78.2%	RR 1.04 (0.86 to 1.26)	31 more per 1000 (from 109 fewer to 203 more) 31 more per 1000 (from 109 fewer to 203 more)	MODERATE	
Drinking	g frequency - N	Number of par	ticipants drinking	daily at 6-mont	h follow-up							
		no serious limitations	no serious inconsistency	no serious indirectness	serious ⁹	none		8/114 (7%)	RR 0.24	53 fewer per 1000 (from 68 fewer to 60 more)		
							1/60 (1.7%)	7%	(0.03 to 1.85)	53 fewer per 1000 (from 68 fewer to 60 more)	MODERATE	
Attrition	(number not i	retained in trea	atment)		.	,				· · ·	ł – – ł	
_		no serious limitations	no serious inconsistency	no serious indirectness	serious ¹⁰	none	70/201/24/1%	128/355 (36.1%)	RR 0.67	119 fewer per 1000 (from 54 fewer to 173 fewer)		
							70/291 (24.1%)	36.1%	(0.52 to 0.85)	119 fewer per 1000 (from 54 fewer to 173 fewer)	MODERATE	

¹95% confidence interval includes no effect. Upper confidence limit crosses 0.5

² 95% confidence interval includes no effect. Upper confidence limit crosses 0.5

³ 95% confidence interval includes no effect. Upper confidence limit crosses 0.5

⁴ 95% confidence interval includes no effect. Relative risk increase greater than 25%.

⁵ 95% confidence interval includes no effect. Relative risk increase greater than 25%.

⁶ 95% confidence interval includes no effect. Relative risk increase greater than 25%.

⁷ 95% confidence interval includes no effect.

⁸ 95% confidence interval includes no effect.

⁹ 95% confidence interval includes no effect. Relative risk increase and reduction both greater than 25%.

¹⁰ Relative risk reduction greater than 25%.

			Quality asses	emont					Summary	of findings		
			Quality asses	smem			No of	patients		Effect		
No of studies	Design	Limitations	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Other considerations	Day hospital	Outpatient	Relative (95% CI)	Absolute	Quality	Importance
Percent da	ys abstinent at	3 month follow-	up (Better indicated	l by lower values)								
				no serious indirectness	no serious imprecision	none	157	219	-	SMD 0.05 lower (0.26 lower to 0.15 higher)	HIGH	
Drinks per	r drinking day	at 3 month follow	v-up (Better indicat	ed by lower value	es)							
				no serious indirectness	no serious imprecision	none	63	61	-	SMD 0.01 higher (0.34 lower to 0.36 higher)	HIGH	

3.1. Day hospital vs outpatient for rehabilitation for harmful alcohol use and alcohol dependence

4.1. Residential rehabilitation vs residential rehabilitation (2 different treatment approaches) for rehabilitation for harmful alcohol use and alcohol dependence

			Quality asses	mont				Summary	of findings			
			Quality asses				No	of patients		Effect		
No of studies	Design	Limitations	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Other considerations	Residential rehabilitation	Residential Rehabilitation (2 different treatment approaches)	Relative (95% CI)	Absolute	Quality	Importance
Relapse	- Number rela	apsed at 4-8 m	onths follow-up							•		
1	randomised trials	no serious limitations	no serious inconsistency	no serious indirectness	serious ¹	none		33/49 (67.3%)	RR 0.79	141 fewer per 1000 (from 283 fewer to 54 more)		
							32/60 (53.3%)	67.4%	(0.58 to 1.08)	142 fewer per 1000 (from 283 fewer to 54 more)	MODERATE	
Relapse	- Number rela	apsed at 8-12 n	nonths follow-u	p								
1		no serious limitations	no serious inconsistency	no serious indirectness	serious ²	none	36/57 (63.2%)	37/51 (72.5%)	(0.67 to	94 fewer per 1000 (from 239 fewer to 94 more)	MODERATE	
								72.6%	1.13)	94 fewer per 1000		

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					(from 240 fewer to 94 more)	
					to 94 more)	

¹ 95% confidence interval includes no effect. Relative risk reduction greater than 25%. ² 95% confidence interval includes no effect. Relative risk reduction greater than 25%

5.1. Short duration vs longer duration inpatient for rehabilitation for harmful alcohol use and alcohol dependence

			Quality assess	mont					Summary of	findings		
			Quality assess				No o	of patients		Effect		
No of studies	Design	Limitations	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Other considerations	Short duration	longer duration inpatient	Relative (95% CI)	Absolute	Quality	Importance
Lapse(no	n-Abstinence)	- Posttreatmen	t									-
3	randomised trials	no serious limitations	no serious inconsistency	no serious indirectness	serious ¹	none	240/311	152/202 (75.2%)	RR 0.94 (0.84	45 fewer per 1000 (from 120 fewer to 38 more)		
							(77.2%)	65.3%	to 1.05)	39 fewer per 1000 (from 104 fewer to 33 more)	MODERATE	
Lapse(no	n-Abstinence)	- 6 month follo	w-up		-							
1	randomised trials	no serious limitations	no serious inconsistency	no serious indirectness	serious ²	none	86/105	74/95 (77.9%)	RR 1.05 (0.91			
							(81.9%)	77.9%	to 1.21)	39 more per 1000 (from 70 fewer to 164 more)	MODERATE	
Lapse(no	n-Abstinence)	- 7 month follo	ow-up									
1	randomised trials	no serious limitations	no serious inconsistency	no serious indirectness	serious ³	none	18/29	21/29 (72.4%)	RR 0.86 (0.6	101 fewer per 1000 (from 290 fewer to 167 more)		
							(62.1%)	72.4%	to 1.23)	101 fewer per 1000 (from 290 fewer to 167 more)	MODERATE	
Lapse(no	n-Abstinence)	- 10 month foll	ow-up		-							-
1	randomised trials	no serious limitations	no serious inconsistency	no serious indirectness	serious ⁴	none	18/29 (62.1%)	22/29 (75.9%)	RR 0.82 (0.58 to 1.16)	137 fewer per 1000 (from 319 fewer to 121 more)	MODERATE	
							(02.170)	75.9%	(0 1.10)	137 fewer per 1000 (from 319 fewer to 121	MODERATE	

					1							
										more)		
pse(noi	n-Abstinence)	- 13 month foll	ow-up									
		no serious limitations	no serious inconsistency	no serious indirectness	serious ⁵	none	18/29	19/29 (65.5%)	RR 0.95 (0.64			
							(62.1%)	65.5%	to 1.4)	33 fewer per 1000 (from 236 fewer to 262 more)	MODERATE	
umber o	consuming alc	ohol 60-90% of	time at 3 month fo	llow-up								
		no serious limitations	no serious inconsistency	no serious indirectness	serious ⁶	none	70/105	67/95 (70.5%)	RR 0.95 (0.78	,		
							(66.7%)	70.5%	to 1.14)	35 fewer per 1000 (from 155 fewer to 99 more)	MODERATE	
umber o	consuming alc	ohol less than (50% of time at 3 m	onth follow-up								
		no serious limitations	no serious inconsistency	no serious indirectness	serious ⁷	none	68/105	61/95 (64.2%)	RR 1.01 (0.82	6 more per 1000 (from 116 fewer to 154 more)		
							(64.8%)	64.2%	to 1.24)	6 more per 1000 (from 116 fewer to 154 more)	MODERATE	
umber o	consuming alc	ohol less than 6	60% of the time at $0%$	6 month follow-1	up							
		no serious limitations	no serious inconsistency	no serious indirectness	serious ⁸	none	0/0 (0%)	0/0 (0%)	RR 0 (0 to 0)	0 fewer per 1000 (from 0 fewer to 0 fewer)		
							0/0 (0 %)	0%		0 fewer per 1000 (from 0 fewer to 0 fewer)	MODERATE	

¹95% confidence interval includes no effect

² 95% confidence interval includes no effect

 $^3\,95\%$ confidence interval includes no effect. Relative risk reduction greater than 25%

⁴ 95% confidence interval includes no effect. Relative risk reduction greater than 25%

⁵ 95% confidence interval includes no effect. Relative risk reduction and increase both greater than 25%

⁶ 95% confidence interval includes no effect.

⁷ 95% confidence interval includes no effect.

⁸ 95% confidence interval includes no effect. Relative risk reduction greater than 25%

Economic profile

Inpatient/Outpatient detoxification services versus no treatment

Study & country	Limitat ions	Applica bility	Other comments	Incremen tal cost (£)	Incremental effect (QALYs)	ICER (£/QALY)	Uncertainty
Parrot, 2006 UK	Minor Limitat ions ¹	Directly applicabl e	Based on a single study of an outpatient detoxification service carried out at the Smithfield Centre in Manchester. Time horizon of 6 months. Not cost- effective at NICE threshold.	13162	0.033	39 867	No sensitivity analysis conducted
Parrot, 2006 UK	Minor Limitat ions ³	Directly applicabl e	Based on a single study of a partial hospitalisation programme that was performed at Plummer Court. Time horizon of 6 months. Not cost-effective at NICE threshold.	12464	0.008	155 773	No sensitivity analysis conducted

² Inflated form 2003-04 UK pounds to 2009 values using Hospital and Community Health Services (HCHS) indices (Curtis, 2009)

⁴ Inflated form 2003-04 UK pounds to 2009 values using HCHS indices (Curtis, 2009)

¹ The effectiveness evidence came from a within-group comparison study as no external group was used. The absence of a non-treatment group/usual care group limits the validity of the study results since the changes in the outcome measures might have occurred without the intervention. In effect, the baseline values were implicitly assumed to reflect a no-intervention condition. Moreover, time-dependent confounding variables could not be controlled due to the design of the study, and this might represent a limitation of the analysis. The evidence for each programme came from a single centre, which may not be representative of other institutions. Similarly, the small number of patients and the substantial loss to follow-up further limit the robustness of the analysis.

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