

A post-hoc study of the ODHIN WP4 project in Portugal

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- Evidence suggests groups of GPs based on attitudes towards drinkers
- Training increases SBI rates if GPs are role secure and therapeutically committed
- Negative impact of training on GPs with low role security and therapeutic commitment

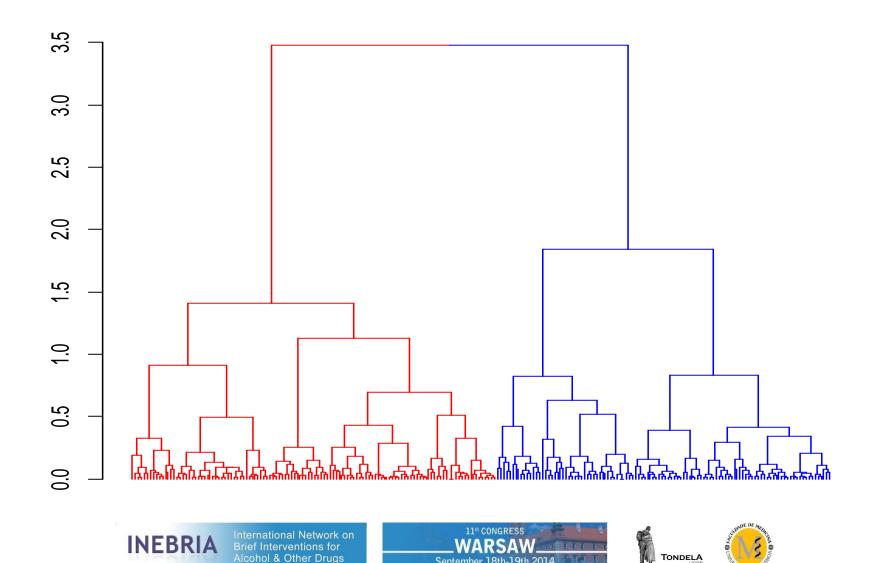
Anderson *et al.* Alcohol Alcohol 2004;39(4):351–6 Sabadini *et al.* Drug Alcohol Rev. 2010;29(6):655–61 Roche *et al.* Sot. Sci Med. 1991; 33(9):1053-61

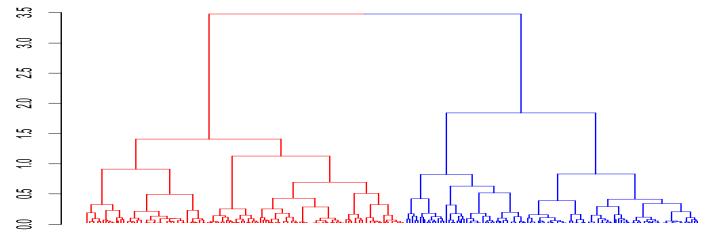












#### Worse attitudes (n = 140)

Dimension	Mean
Legitimacy	11.0
Adequacy	8.9
Motivation	7.8
Self-esteem	6.8
Satisfaction	5.7

#### Better attitudes (n = 94)

Dimension	Mean	
Legitimacy	11.8	
Adequacy	10.8	
Motivation	9.8	
Self-esteem	n 9.7	
Satisfaction 8.1		









### Are there other differences between groups?

Objective – To compare the two groups concerning:

- a) Demographics
- b) Education on alcohol
- c) Views on alcohol policy issues
- d) Views on barriers and facilitators to working with drinkers









Cross-sectional, analytical study

- Portuguese GPs' proportional random sample, stratified by:
  - Gender
  - Age group
  - Health Region









### **Variables**

- Demographics (age, years of practice, sex)
- Academic education and postgraduate training on alcohol
- Performance on alcohol use disorders









### <u>Variables</u>

- Agreement with suggested incentives and barriers to early intervention for alcohol in general practice
- Views on European public policies on alcohol and effectiveness of alcohol policy measures









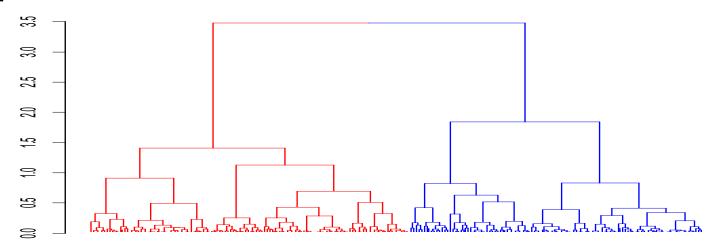
### Results











#### **Worse attitudes**

#### **Better atitudes**

Demographics
Sex (male / female %)
Age (yrs)
Experience (yrs)

48.8 / 66.0
$53.7 \pm 7.7$
24.0 ± 8.6

51.2 / 34.0
50.3 ± 9.8
21.4 ± 10.3

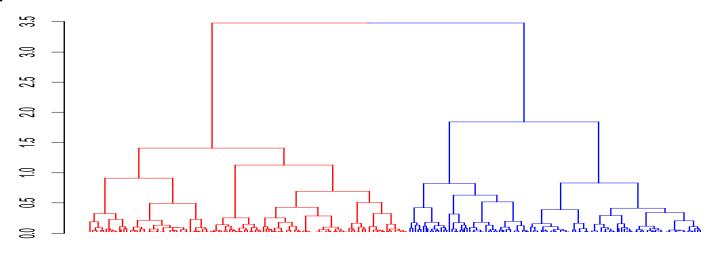
P-value
0.01
0.005
0.038











#### **Worse attitudes**

#### **Better atitudes**

Training (hours)
0
<4
4-10
11-40
>40

%
43.0
24.2
21.1
9.4
2.3

%
30.4
14.1
26.1
23.9
5.4

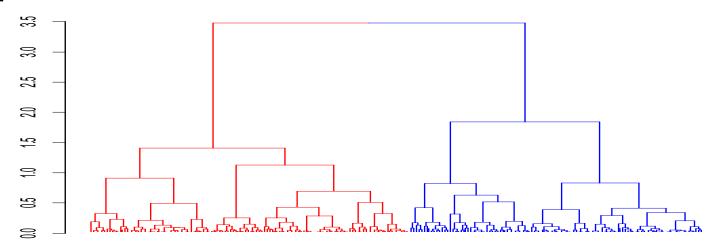
P-value
0.001











#### Worse attitudes Better atitudes

Performance
Impor. reduce alcohol
Obtain info on alcohol
Prepared to counsel
Effective reduce alcohol
Effective if trained

Mean rank
117.9
111.7
101.6
102.7
108.0

Mean rank
116.9
126.2
141.1
139.5
131.6

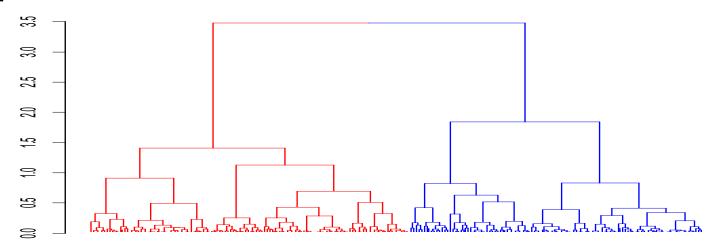
P-value
0.90
0.06
<0.001
<0.001
0.002











#### Worse attitudes Better atitudes

Barriers to SBI
Alcohol is not important
GPs are too busy
GPs have disease model
GPs not respons. preven.
GPs feel awkward asking

Mean rank	Mean ra
115.9	113.6
118.3	105.0
122.4	102.9
117.8	105.9
122.0	102.1

P-value	
0.78	
0.10	
0.02	
0.14	
0.02	

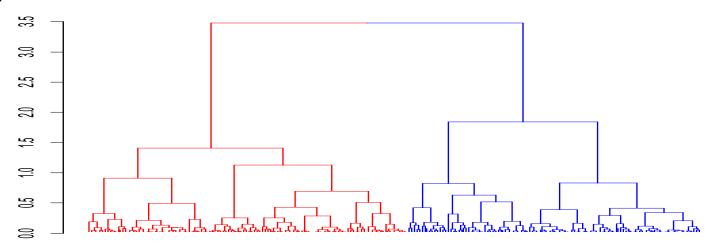






rank





#### Worse attitudes Better atitudes

Barriers to SBI	Mean rank	Mean rank
Don't know how to identify	121.6	97.6
GPs lack counselling mat.	113.1	111.6
Counselling is difficult	122.8	101.8
Patients will not take advice	121.7	100.2
Patients resent being asked	113.4	108.8









P-value

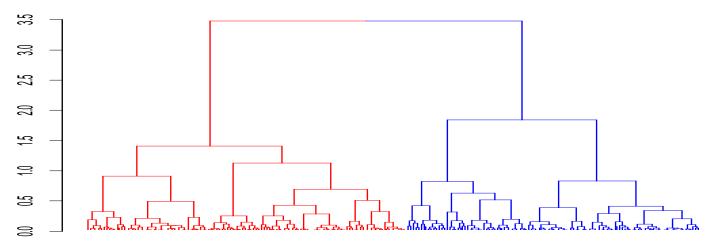
0.004

0.87

0.01

0.008

0.59



#### Worse attitudes Better atitudes

Policies	Mean rank	Mean rank	P-value
Raise min drinking age	118.8	110.6	0.34
Raise min purchase age	119.9	110.1	0.25
Lower BAC limit for drivers	112.2	114.2	0.81
School education	107.2	131.8	0.002
Advertise restrictions	115.1	117.5	0.77









#### **Conclusions**

#### Group with worse attitudes

- Higher female representativeness
- GPs have disease model training
- Feel awkward asking patients about alcohol
- Believe GPs don't know how to identify drinkers
- Believe counselling is difficult
- Don't believe patients will follow advice

#### Group with better attitudes

- Younger
- Less years of practice
- Higher alcohol training levels
- Feel more prepared to counsel
- Feel more counselling efficacy
- Believe in improving school education













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