

The effects of extended internet based interventions designed to reduce alcohol problems

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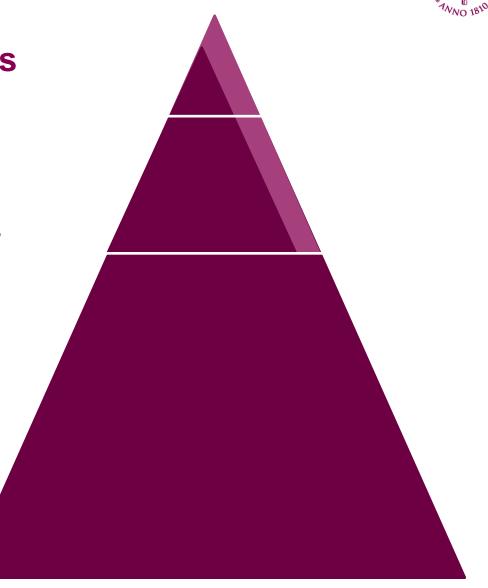


Alcohol problems in the Swedish population

→ 5% Dependence

→ 10-15% Hazardous or harmful.

→ Only 1/5 ever seek help.



Magnus Johansson 15 oktober 2012



Why Internet?

- → 91% of Swedes use the internet.
- → Survey: People stated they are much more likely to search the internet than, ask health care professional or family member about alcohol or other drugs.
- → Focus groups: Internet as an attractive first step for assessment of alcohol use and guidance to treatment but not for actual treatment (Wallhed 2014)



Internet-based interventions could reach people who do not seek help due to

- stigma of going to a clinic
- willingness to stay anonymous
- problems of accessing care where they live
- need to access care without leaving work or home
- not comfortable with available treatment ideology
- not comfortable with available treatment goals

Some other possible reasons for using internet:

- → intervention delivered in a similar way every time
- cost does not increase with every user (self-help)
- ability to test information content rather than therapist skills



Different kinds of internet-based interventions

- → Brief Extended
- → Screening Assessment Feedback Programs
- → Self-help Guided Therapy

→ Riskgroups – Helpseekers

Previous reviews including extended internet-based interventions



2010. (White, Kavanagh et al. 2010) Reveiw 17 RCT. 12 with university students. 12 brief feedback. Users can benefit from online alcohol interventions Particularly useful for groups less likely to access traditional care

2011. (Khadjesari, Murray et al. 2011) Meta-analyses. 19 RCT. Stand-alone computer-based. Mostly student populations *More effective than assessment-only*.

2011. (Riper, Spek et al. 2011)
Meta-analysis. 9 RCT, e-self-help interventions.
Medium effect size (g = 0.44). Difference between single-session and more extended.

Effective in curbing adult problem drinking in high-income countries

Previous reviews including extended internet-based interventions



2014. (Danielsson, Eriksson et al. 2014)

Review of 36 studies on the effects of internet-based support for alcohol use. *Evidence to a large extent inconsistent.*

2014. (Riper, Blankers et al. 2014)

Meta-analysis. 16 RCT guided and unguided internet interventions, Small but significant effect size (g = 0.20) No differences in potential moderators.

2014. (Quanbeck, Chih et al. 2014)

Review mobile interventions.

Many mobile applications exist but no evidence of effectiveness.

2015 (Dedert, McDuffie et al. 2015)

Meta-analysis. 28 RCT. Low-intensity e-interventions with inactive/minimal controls Small reductions in alcohol consumption at 6 months, No evidence for longer-term or clinically significant effects"

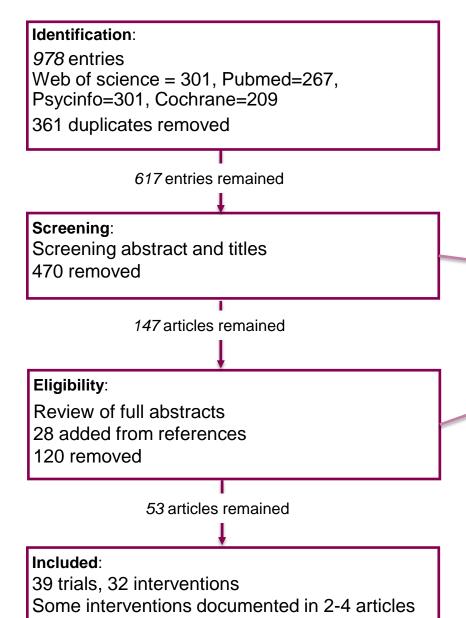


Aim

→ Investigate the effects of extended (more than 1 session) internet-based interventions designed to reduce alcohol consumption or alcohol-related problems.

Questions

- Which extended internet-based interventions designed to decrease alcohol consumption or alcohol related problems have been used and evaluated for effects?
- What are the effects of extended internetbased interventions designed to decrease alcohol consumption or alcohol related problems?





Reason for exclusion

130 brief intervention 43 prevention 36 young participants 24 smoking 20 other drugs 7 gambling 26 surveys

20 on measures 8 qualitative

29 reviews17 protocols4 intervention development10 conference abstracts

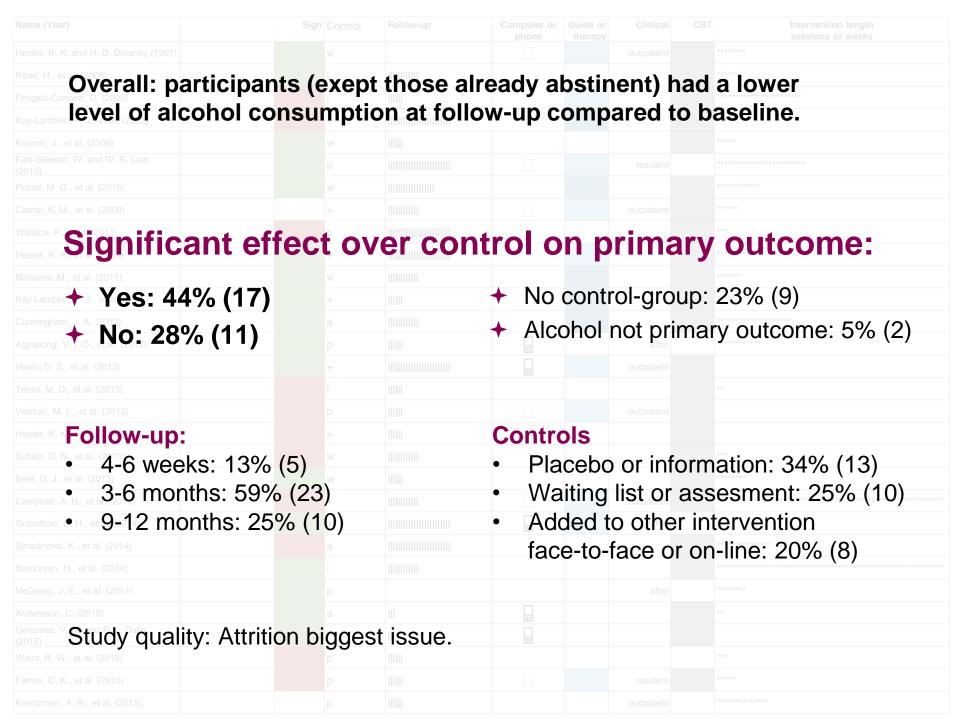


Included in this review

53 ARTICLES, 39 STUDIES, 32 INTERVENTIONS

- 21496 participants.
- → Mean age 40,2 (varied from 19 to 51).
- Included participants had diagnosed alcohol use disorder (AUD) or AUDIT score corresponding with harmfull use or dependence.
- ✦ All studies where conducted in Western, High income countries. (USA 18 studies and Netherlands 9 studies).
- → 27 of the studies where randomized controlled trails (RCT).
- → The first study (Hester) was published in 1997, then it was a ten year gap untill the next one in 2007. Since then the number of studies have been steadily increasing every year.

Name (Year)	Sig	n Control	Follow-up	Computer or phone	Guide or therapy	Clinical	СВТ	Intervention length sessions or weeks
Hester, R. K. and H. D. Delaney (1997)		w				outpatient		*****
Riper, H., et al. (2008)		i	IIIIIIIIII					****
Finfgeld-Connett, D. (2009)		i	IIIII					************
Kay-Lambkin, F. J., et al. (2009)		+	111111111111111111111111111111111111111					******
Kramer, J., et al. (2009)		w	IIIII					****
Fals-Stewart, W. and W. K. Lam (2010)		р	111111111111111111111111111111111111111			resident		************
Postel, M. G., et al. (2010)		w	1111111111111111					******
Carroll, K. M., et al. (2008)		+	IIIIIIIIII			outpatient		*****
Wallace, P., et al. (2011)		р	111111111111111111111111111111111111111					***
Hester, R. K., et al. (2009)		+	111111111111111111111111111111111111111					******
Blankers, M., et al. (2011)		w	IIIIIIIIII					******
Kay-Lambkin, F. J., et al. (2011)		+	IIIII					******
Cunningham, J. A. (2012).		а	IIIIIIIIII					*******
Agyapong, V. I. O., et al. (2012)		р	IIIII			after		******
Hasin, D. S., et al. (2013)		+	111111111111111111111111111111111111111			outpatient		
Tensil, M. D., et al. (2013)		i	IIIII					**
Verduin, M. L., et al. (2013)		р	IIIIII			outpatient		
Hester, R. K., et al. (2013)		+	IIIII					
Schulz, D. N., et al. (2013)		w	IIIIIIIIII					***
Brief, D. J., et al. (2013)		w	IIIII					*****
Campbell, A. N., et al. (2014)		+	11111111111			outpatient		***************************************
Gustafson, D. H., et al. (2014)		+	111111111111111111111111111111111111111			after		
Sinadinovic, K., et al. (2014)		а	111111111111111111111111111111111111111					*******
Brendryen, H., et al. (2014)		i	11111111111					***************************************
McGeary, J. E., et al. (2014).		р				after		******
Andersson, C. (2015)		а	III					**
Gonzalez, V. M. and P. L. Dulin (2015)		i	III					
Wiers, R. W., et al. (2015)		р	IIIII					***
Farren, C. K., et al. (2015)		р	IIIII			resident		****
Krentzman, A. R., et al. (2015).		р	IIIIII			outpatient		*******



					Intervention length sessions or weeks

Kay-Lambkin, F. J., et al. (2009)	+				*******
Kramer, J. Type of interv	enti	on			****
Fals-Stewart, W. Ind II. K. Lam (2010)					***************************************
Postel, M. G., et al. (2010)					**********
Carroll, K. Mart al. Webb: 27					*****
					404
Hester, R. K., et al. (2009)					*******
Blankers, M → al. Phone: 15% (6)					******

Cunningham, J. A. (2012).	a				***************************************
Agyapong. + Un-guided: 51% (20	J) P				***********
Hasin, D. S., et al. Guided: 28% (11)					
Verduin, M. → at al. Therapy: 20% (8) Hester, R. K., et al. (2013)					

Brief, D. J. + (22-3 sessions/weeks	- w 14	3% (5)			*****
		mmmi i			
Gustafson, + 5-8 sessions/weeks	: 28	8% (11)			
Sinadinovic → et a12-24 sessions/wee	ks: 23	3% (9)			*******
Brendryen, H., et al. (2014)	(370 (3)			

					**

Kay-Lambkin, F. J., et al. (2009)	*				
Theory behir	<u>na in</u>	tervent	ions		
Fals-Stewart, W. and W. K. Lam (2010)					
→ CBT/MI most cor	nmon	77% (30)			
	-				
→ Positive psycholog	av (Kre	ntzman 201	4)		
Agyapong. Cognitive rehabilit					
Attention modifications, D. S., et al. (2013) Tensil, M. D., et al. (2013)	ition (M	cGeary 201	4)		
Verduin, M → at al. 12-step (Klein 20	12)				
Hester, R. K., et al. (2013) Schultz, D. Hester Contingency man		at (Camball	2011)		
Schulz, D. N. et al. Contingency man	ageme	in (Cambell	2014)		
Campbell, A. N., et al. (2014) Gustafson, DH., el Location based m	onitorin	o (Conzolo:	7 2015)	C	
Gustafson, DYH., et LOCATION DASECTIN	Officorii	ig (Guizale	2 2013)		

Kay-Lambkin, F. J., et al. (2009)	+					
Kramer, J. Informatio	n missi	nq				
Wallace, P., et al. (2011)	р				安女女	
Hester, R. 🖈 al. Information of	n other help	accessed	during, a	after 10% (or befor	e 18% (7)
Kay-Lambk + J. Measures of a	alliance (0) o	r satisfact	ion 34%	(13)		
	a					
Agyapong, + Information al	bout non-res	ponders o	r advers	e events 5	% (2)	
Hasin, D. S., et al. (2013)	+			outpatient	/	
Tensil, M. Det al. (2012) Tength of the	intervention	in approx	rimate tir	ne of usad	e or pages	20% (8)
Verduin, M. L., et al. (2013)	P P	парріол	arriato tir	outpatient	o or pageo	2070 (0)
Solutz De al Conflict of inte	arast 25% (1	Ω				
Schulz, D. N., et al. (2013)	31031 20 /0 (1	O				



Conclusion

- ★ Extended computer or internet based interventions are associated with reduced drinking, increased abstinence and reduced alcohol related problems.
- → But the evidence on this association being causal is not conclusive
- → Other factors that could explain effects have to be further studied.



Discussion

→ Important to do more controlled studies to establish if there is an effect of extended internet interventions.

Next step?

- What would we do if we can not show effects? Will we stop using the internet?
- → What kind of intervention over the internet will have the best effects?
- What makes it work better or worse? Mechanisms
 - New review (Black 2016)



Discussion – How can it be used?

- Students with hazardous habits
- Publicly on the internet for helpseekers
- How can it be used in health-care
 - → Recruiting
 - → Screening and feedback
 - → Assessment
 - → Self-help
 - → Treatment (instead of, add-on, handle co-morbidity)
 - → Monitoring and follow-up
 - → Boosters



Thank you!

Ongoing projects

- ★ RCT comparing control, internet-based self-help and counselor support.
- → RCT comparing internet-based treatment with treatment at clinic
- RCT on internet-based training for family members (CRAFT) vs waitinglist.
- → RCT on internet-based treatment for cannabis users vs waitinglist.
- ★ RCT comparing internet-based treatment with TAU in primary care.

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Name Year	Significant effect	Control	Follow-up	Intervention	CBT	sessions or weeks	Guide	Clinical
Hester, R. K. and H. D. Delaney (1997)		w		computer		******		outpatient
Linke, S., et al. (2007)			=	www		****		
Riper, H., et al. (2008)		i		www		*****		
Finfgeld-Connett, D. (2009)		i	IIIIII	www		************		
Blankers, M., et al. (2008)				www				
Kramer, J., et al. (2009)		w	IIIIII	www		****		
Riper, H., et al. (2009)				www		***		
Kay-Lambkin, F. J., et al. (2009)		+		www		******	,	
Postel, M. G., et al. (2010)				www		******		
Fals-Stewart, W. and W. K. Lam (2010)		р		computer		************	,	resident
Wallace, P., et al. (2011)		р		www		***	,	
Carroll, K. M., et al. (2008)		+	IIIIIIIIII	computer		*****	,	outpatient
Blankers, M., et al. (2011)		w		www		******	,	
Hester, R. K., et al. (2009)		+		www		****		
Postel, M. G., et al. (2011)			IIIIII	www		******		
Kay-Lambkin, F. J., et al. (2011)		+		www		*****	,	
Agyapong, V. I. O., et al. (2012)		р	IIIIII	Phone		******		after
Cunningham, J. A. (2012).		а		www		**********	,	
Klein, A. A., et al. (2012)				www		***************************************		after
Tensil, M. D., et al. (2013)		i	IIIIII	www		**		
Schulz, D. N., et al. (2013)		w		www		***		
Brief, D. J., et al. (2013)		w	IIIIII	www		*****		
-							1	1

Name Year	Control	Follow-up	Intervention	CBT	sessions or weeks	Guide	Clinical
Verduin, M. L., et al. (2013)	р	IIIII	computer				outpatient
Hasin, D. S., et al. (2013)	+		Phone				outpatient
Hester, R. K., et al. (2013)	+	IIIIII	www				
Dulin, P. L., et al. (2014)		III	Phone		*****		
McGeary, J. E., et al. (2014).	р		www		*****		after
Sinadinovic, K., et al. (2014)	а		www		********		
Campbell, A. N., et al. (2014)	+		computer		***************************************		outpatient
Brendryen, H., et al. (2014)	i		www		***************************************		
Gustafson, D. H., et al. (2014)	+		Phone				after
Andersson, C. (2015)	а	III	Phone		**		
Wiers, R. W., et al. (2015)	р	IIIIII	www		***		
Farren, C. K., et al. (2015)	р	IIIIII	computer		****		resident
Postel, M. G., et al. (2010)	w		www		*******		
Krentzman, A. R., et al. (2015).	р	IIIIII	www		*******		outpatient
Gonzalez, V. M. and P. L. Dulin (2015)	i	III	Phone				
Elison, S., et al. (2015), UK		IIIIII	www				
	 l						ı