

Characteristics Table for The Comparison: Inpatient vs Outpatient

Characteristics of Included Studies

Methods	Participants	Outcomes	Interventions	Notes
<p>GOSSOP1986</p> <p>Study Type: Nonrandomised controlled trial</p> <p>Blindness: Open</p> <p>Duration (days): Mean 21</p> <p>Setting: Drug dependence clinic UK</p> <p>Info on Screening Process: All participants voluntary patients asking to be withdrawn</p>	<p>n= 60</p> <p>Age: Mean 26</p> <p>Sex: 45 males 15 females</p> <p>Diagnosis: 78% Opiate dependence</p> <p>Notes: Primary dependence = heroin 78% Methadone dependence:18% Codeine/dihydrocodein: 3% 31 IV users, 17 smoked heroin, 12 oral users, 39 used 'other' non opiate drugs</p> <p>Baseline: Age at first use of opiates: mean 20.7 years Age at which addiction began: 22.5 years Mean use of illicit heroin: 0.25-0.5gm</p>	<p>Data Used</p> <p>Urinalysis</p> <p>Notes: Results did not describe sub-divisions of those who expressed a preference for inpatient or outpatient treatment compared to those who had no preference. The analysis simply compares inpatient with outpatient treatment.</p>	<p>Group 1 N= 20</p> <p>Opiate agonist: methadone with Inpatient - Those in the inpatient group underwent withdrawal with oral methadone over a period of 21 days. The dose of methadone was reduced daily using a linear (equal dose) reduction model</p> <p>Group 2 N= 40</p> <p>Opiate agonist: methadone with Outpatient - Patients received an equal dose of methadone as those in the inpatient group. This was reduced on a daily basis using a linear (equal dose) reduction model. Weekly attendance at clinic entailed counselling and support by psychiatrist</p>	<p>Study quality 1+</p>
<p>WILSON1975</p> <p>Study Type: RCT (randomised controlled trial)</p> <p>Type of Analysis: Per protocol</p> <p>Blindness: Open</p> <p>Duration (days): Mean 10</p> <p>Setting: USA - Inpatient vs Outpatient detox</p> <p>Info on Screening Process: ? randomised - ? refused treatment > 40 included in analysis</p>	<p>n= 40</p> <p>Age: Mean 22</p> <p>Sex:</p> <p>Diagnosis: 100% Opiate dependence</p> <p>Exclusions: - No evidence of physical dependence - No evidence of current drug use through urinalysis, or clinical evidence of withdrawal</p> <p>Notes: Participants "tended to be" White, single and male</p> <p>Baseline: "Most" had abused alcohol, barbiturates, amphetamines and hallucinogens as well as heroin First detox attempt: almost 75%</p>	<p>Data Used</p> <p>Urinalysis</p> <p>Opiate use</p> <p>Completion</p> <p>Retention: duration in treatment</p>	<p>Group 1 N= 10</p> <p>Opiate agonist: methadone with Inpatient - In an open acute psychiatric ward, followed "usual narcotic detoxification procedure" with the single limitation that methadone dose <40mg in any 24 hour period</p> <p>Group 2 N= 30</p> <p>Opiate agonist: methadone with Outpatient - Supervised dose daily for 10 days (divided dose for first 3 days). Initial dose 10-20mg, stabilising at max 40mg on Day 2 or 3. Dosage individualised but no more than 30mg was administered on Days 4 or 5mg, 20mg on Days 6 or 7, and 10mg on Days 8, 9 or 10</p>	<p>All participants were offered individual counselling, invited for followup and provided supportive medication as indicated, Study quality 1+</p>

References of Included Studies

- GOSSOP1986** (Published Data Only)
Gossop, M., Johns, A., & Green, L. (1986). Opiate withdrawal: inpatient versus outpatient programmes and preferred versus random assignment to treatment. British Medical Journal Clinical Research Ed., 293, 103-104.
- WILSON1975** (Published Data Only)
Wilson, B. K., Elms, R. R., & Thomson, C. P. (1975). Outpatient vs hospital methadone detoxification: an experimental comparison. International Journal of the Addictions., 10, 13-21.