

Characteristics Table for The Clinical Question: What pharmacological interventions are effective for people with antisocial personality disorder and comorbid substance misuse?

Comparisons Included in this Clinical Question

Antidepressants versus placebo	Dopaminergic versus placebo
LEAL1994	LEAL1994
POWELL1995	POWELL1995

Characteristics of Included Studies

Methods	Participants	Outcomes	Interventions	Notes
<p>LEAL1994</p> <p>Study Type: RCT</p> <p>Study Description: No details on blinding provided</p> <p>Type of Analysis: Unclear</p> <p>Blindness: Double blind</p> <p>Duration (days): Mean 84</p> <p>Setting: US Outpatients</p> <p>Notes: Details on randomisation not reported</p> <p>Info on Screening Process: No details provided</p>	<p>n= 94</p> <p>Age: Mean 32</p> <p>Sex: 47 males 47 females</p> <p>Diagnosis: 20% ASPD by DSM-III-R</p> <p>100% Opioid Dependence by DSM-III-R</p> <p>100% Cocaine Dependence by DSM-III-R</p> <p>Exclusions: -Zidovudine treatment for acquired immunodeficiency syndrome. -Medical contraindications (incl. asthma, renal dysfunction, high blood pressure, diabetes). -Current alcoholism -Refusal to use adequate birth control</p> <p>Notes: 4 patients who met criteria for ASPD plus dysthymia were included in the non-ASPD group (diagnosis of depression has been reported to favourably affect the treatment outcomes of patients with ASPD).</p> <p>Subgroup analysis for ASPD & non-ASPD participants</p> <p>Baseline: ASPD and non-ASPD participants did not differ significantly in demographics, treatment characteristics or drug use at baseline.</p>	<p>Data Used</p> <p>Urine Toxicology Screens-Cocaine (% negative)wk5&6</p> <p>Urine Toxicology -Cocaine (% negative) wk10 & 12</p> <p>Completers</p> <p>Money (\$) for cocaine wk 12</p> <p>Money (\$) for cocaine wk 6</p> <p>Money (\$) for cocaine wk 1</p> <p>Data Not Used</p> <p>Urine Toxicology Screens-Cocaine (% negative) wk2</p> <p>Notes: Treatment is for cocaine dependency TAKEN AT: Urines= 1st 2wks, wk5 & 6, last 2wks; Money=wk1, wk6, wk12 DROP OUTS: 42% (62.5% in amantadine gp; 29% in desipramine gp; 25 % in Placebo)</p>	<p>Group 1 N= 33</p> <p>Amantadine - ASPD=8; Non-ASPD=25. 300mg once daily. Medication compliance was assured by patients taking their study medication & daily dose methadone under nursing supervision. Patients who missed their study medications for 3 consecutive days were removed from study</p> <p>Group 2 N= 30</p> <p>Client-centered counselling - ASPD=7; Non-ASPD=23. 150mg once daily. Medication compliance was assured by patients taking their study medication & daily dose methadone under nursing supervision. Patients who missed their study medications for 3 consecutive days were removed from study</p> <p>Group 3 N= 31</p> <p>Placebo - ASPD=4; Non-ASPD=27. Medication compliance was assured by patients taking their study medication & daily dose methadone under nursing supervision. Patients who missed their study medications for 3 consecutive days were removed from study</p>	<p>Funding: Supported by NIDA grants</p>
<p>Results from this paper:</p> <p>1.1 Well covered</p> <p>1.2 Not reported</p> <p>1.3 Not reported</p> <p>1.4 Well covered</p> <p>1.5 Well covered</p> <p>1.6 Adequately addressed</p> <p>1.7 Well covered</p> <p>1.8 42% (62.5% in amantadine gp; 29% in desipramine gp; 25 % in PLB)</p> <p>1.9 Not reported</p> <p>1.10 Not applicable</p> <p>2.10 +</p>				
<p>POWELL1995</p> <p>Study Type: RCT</p> <p>Study Description: *DATA NOT EXTRACTABLE</p> <p>Type of Analysis: Completers</p>	<p>n= 99</p> <p>Age: Mean 41</p> <p>Sex: all males</p>	<p>Data Used</p> <p>Problem Behaviour CL (from PDI-R)</p> <p>Symptom CL-90 (general severity index)</p> <p>Symptom CL-90 (anxiety)</p> <p>Symptom CL-90 (depression)</p>	<p>Group 1 N= 34</p> <p>Bromocriptine (dopamine receptor agonist) - The first 21 days were inpatients, hospitalisation: educational & remotivational treatment programme. The</p>	<p>Funding: supported by a grant from the National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism.</p>

<p>Blindness: Double blind Duration (days): Mean 186</p> <p>Setting: US Inpatient (21 days) & outpatient Notes: Details of randomisation not reported</p> <p>Info on Screening Process: 216 were recruited but info only provided on the 99 completers</p>	<p>Diagnosis: 30% Alcoholics without other Axis I disorder or ASPD by DSM-III-R</p> <p>40% Alcoholics with axis I disorder without ASPD by DSM-III-R</p> <p>30% Alcoholics with ASPD OR without axis I disorder by DSM-III-R</p> <p>Exclusions: -Presence of a medical condition contraindicating the use of tricyclic antidepressant drugs or bromocriptine. -Receiving other psychotropic medications. -Lived >150 miles from the medical centre.</p> <p>Notes: Participants were analysed according to their diagnosis.</p> <p>Sub-group analysis for ASPD</p> <p>Baseline: No significant differences were found between medication groups on any of the demographic, alcohol, or psychiatric variables.</p>	<p>Beck Anxiety Inventory Beck Depression Inventory Global Assessment Scale Severity of Alcohol Dependence Questionnaire Clinical Rating of Drinking Patient Rating of Drinking Alcohol Severity Scale</p> <p>Notes: TAKEN AT: Posttreatment & follow-up (6 months). At wks 2, 4, 6 and months 2, 3, 4 & 5 follow up visits took place where: blood samples, pill counts, medication side effects, & other medical info obtained. DROP OUTS: 54% of original sample of 216.</p>	<p>rest of the treatment was outpatients. 2.5mg x 3 p/day. Dosage increased to 5mg from months 4-6.</p> <p>Group 2 N= 34 Nortriptyline (tricyclic antidepressant) - The first 21 days were inpatients, hospitalisation: educational & remotivational treatment programme. Then outpatients. 25-75mg at bedtime. Blood levels obtained monthly: dosages were adjusted to therapeutic levels (50-150mg/ml plasma).</p> <p>Group 3 N= 31 Placebo</p>	
<p>Results from this paper:</p> <p>1.1 Well covered 1.2 Not reported 1.3 Not reported 1.4 Well covered 1.5 Well covered 1.6 Adequately addressed 1.7 Well covered 1.8 54% of original sample of 216 1.9 Poorly addressed 1.10 Not applicable</p> <p>2.1 +</p>				

References of Included Studies

LEAL1994 (Published Data Only)

Leal, J. Ziedonis, D., & Kosten, T. (1994) Antisocial personality disorder as a prognostic factor for pharmacotherapy of cocaine dependence. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, 35, 31-53.

POWELL1995 (Published Data Only)

*Powell, B. J., Campbell, J. L., Landon, J. F., et al. (1995) A double-blind, placebo-controlled study of nortriptyline and bromocriptine in male alcoholics subtyped by comorbid psychiatric disorders. *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*, 19, 462-468.