

Characteristics Table for The Clinical Question: Settings

Comparisons Included in this Clinical Question

12-step residential vs Relapse prevention
FINNEY1998

Inpatient vs Outpatient

Residential vs Day treatment
GREENWOOD2001
SCHNEIDER1996

TC vs relapse prevention

Characteristics of Included Studies

Methods	Participants	Outcomes	Interventions	Notes
<p>FINNEY1998</p> <p>Study Type: Cohort</p> <p>Blindness: Open</p> <p>Duration (days): Range 21-28</p> <p>Setting: 15 inpatient substance abuse programmes from 13 Veteran Affairs treatment centres in USA</p> <p>Info on Screening Process: 4659 screened > 4193 eligible - 494 refused consent > 3699 intake sample > 3278 completed intake evaluation</p>	<p>n= 3228</p> <p>Age:</p> <p>Sex: all males</p> <p>Diagnosis:</p> <p>100% Substance misuse (drug or alcohol) by ICD-10</p> <p>Exclusions: - Not in a standard VA treatment programme</p> <p>- Female</p> <p>- Had not completed detoxification</p> <p>Notes: PRIMARY DIAGNOSIS: 36% alcohol abuse/dependence only, 51% alcohol and drug, 13% drug only</p> <p>ETHNICITY: 48% black, 46% white,</p> <p>Baseline: 76% unemployed</p> <p>Past month drug use: 48% cocaine/crack, 39% cannabis, 13% opiates</p>		<p>Group 1 N= 970</p> <p>12-Step with Inpatient</p> <p>Group 2 N= 106</p> <p>12-Step with Inpatient</p> <p>CBT (cognitive behavioural therapy) with Inpatient</p> <p>Group 3 N= 119</p> <p>CBT (cognitive behavioural therapy) with Inpatient</p>	<p>Content of interventions not reported - in secondary study?</p> <p>Study quality: 2+</p>
<p>GREENWOOD2001</p> <p>Study Type: RCT (randomised controlled trial)</p> <p>Study Description: Residential clients housed whereas day clients return home at the end of day</p> <p>Blindness: Open</p> <p>Duration (days): Mean 180</p> <p>Followup: 6, 12 and 18 months</p> <p>Setting: US</p> <p>Notes: RANDOMISATION: method not reported</p> <p>Baseline taken at 2 weeks post-randomisation</p> <p>Info on Screening Process: Total of 534 pts randomly assigned</p>	<p>n= 215</p> <p>Age: Mean 33</p> <p>Sex: 183 males 78 females</p> <p>Diagnosis:</p> <p>13% Opiate dependence</p> <p>10% Alcohol dependence</p> <p>67% Stimulant dependence</p> <p>Notes: crack cocaine (stimulant dependence)</p> <p>Baseline: Crack use = 67% Heroin use = 13% Alcohol = 10%</p>	<p>Data Used</p> <p>Abstinence at 6 months</p> <p>Completion rate</p> <p>Urinalysis: positive for any drug</p> <p>Notes: DROPOUTS: Residential TC = 42%</p> <p>Community TC = 55%</p>	<p>Group 1 N= 115</p> <p>TC (therapeutic community) with Residential rehabilitation - Four phases: orientation (education about TC rules), treatment (focus on drug abuse problems), reentry (shift focus on setting up employment), aftercare (outpatient follow up)</p> <p>Group 2 N= 101</p> <p>TC (therapeutic community) with Outpatient - Four phases: orientation (education about TC rules), treatment (focus on drug abuse problems), reentry (ahift focus on setting up employment), aftercare (outpatient follow up)</p>	<p>All ppts seeking treatment</p> <p>58% African, 24% Caucasian 18% other backgrounds</p> <p>Study quality: 1+</p>
<p>SCHNEIDER1996</p> <p>Study Type: RCT (randomised controlled trial)</p> <p>Study Description: Blinding of RA at intake assessment and of treatment providers</p> <p>Blindness: Single blind</p> <p>Duration (days): Mean 14</p> <p>Followup: 3 and 6 mths</p> <p>Setting: Recruitment from two private hospitals in the US</p> <p>Notes: Randomisation procedures not described</p>	<p>n= 74</p> <p>Age: Mean 34</p> <p>Sex: 54 males 20 females</p> <p>Diagnosis:</p> <p>100% Cocaine dependence by DSM-III-R</p> <p>Exclusions: - IV heroin use</p> <p>- Medically unstable</p> <p>- Coexisting Axis I disorder</p> <p>Notes: PRIMARY DIAGNOSIS: Undergoing detoxification</p>	<p>Data Used</p> <p>Abstinence: no use for 3 consecutive weeks at end</p> <p>ASI (Addiction Severity Index)</p>	<p>Group 1 N= 32</p> <p>Day treatment (>20hr/wk) with Outpatient - 5 hours/day for 5 days/wk over 2 weeks. Focused primarily on group work: psychoeducation groups, discussion groups to address denial and feelings, CBT(RP) groups, family meetings, individual support for other issues and aftercare plans. NA/AA encouraged.</p>	

<p>Info on Screening Process: 364 eligible and admitted for detoxification - 290 refused consent (had specific aftercare preference or wanted no aftercare) - 22 left detoxification early or previously participated in study > 74 enrolled</p>	<p>from cocaine at intake. Baseline: (Residential / Day treatment) Years cocaine use: 6.5 / 7.2 Freebase use: 73% / 81% Previous inpatient treatment: 48% / 50%</p>	<p>Notes: DROPOUTS (defined as those who missed first appointment or dropped out after 1 day): Residential 5%, day treatment 53%</p>	<p>Group 2 N= 42 Residential rehabilitation with Residential rehabilitation - 6 hrs/day of treatment in a private, inpatient non-hospital facility. Content of treatment similar to day treatment group. At discharge, referred to another appropriate treatment programme (e.g. halfway house) or back to primary mental health provider.</p>	
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Characteristics of Excluded Studies

Reference ID	Reason for Exclusion
CZUCHRY2003	No drug use outcomes
DRAKE1998A	Dual diagnosis
FISHER1996A	Sample sizes not reported (appears to be <10 in each group)
HAWKINS1986	No drug use outcomes
KASKUTAS2005	"Hospital" setting was not residential
NUTTBROCK1998	High proportion are psychotic
ZULE2000	no intervention

References of Included Studies

FINNEY1998 (Published Data Only)
 Finney, J. W., Noyes, C. A., Coutts, A. I., & Moos, R. H. (1998). Evaluating substance abuse treatment process models: I. Changes on proximal outcome variables during 12-step and cognitive-behavioral treatment. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 59, 371-380.

GREENWOOD2001 (Published Data Only)
 Guydish, J., Bucardo, J., Clark, G., & Bernheim, S. (1998). Evaluating needle exchange: A description of client characteristics, health status, program utilization, and HIV risk behavior. *Substance Use & Misuse*, 33.
 *Greenwood, G. L., Woods, W. J., Guydish, J., & Bein, E. (2001). Relapse outcomes in a randomized trial of residential and day drug abuse treatment. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*, #2001 Jan..
 *Greenwood, G. L., Woods, W. J., Guydish, J., & Bein, E. (2001). Relapse outcomes in a randomized trial of residential and day drug abuse treatment. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*, #2001 Jan..

SCHNEIDER1996 (Published Data Only)
 Schneider, R., Mittelmeier, C., & Gadish, D. (1996). Day versus inpatient treatment for cocaine dependence: An experimental comparison. *Journal of Mental Health Administration*, 23.

References of Excluded Studies

CZUCHRY2003
 Czuchry, M. & Dansereau, D. F. (2003). Cognitive skills training: Impact on drug abuse counseling and readiness for treatment. *American Journal of Drug & Alcohol Abuse*, 29.

DRAKE1998A
 Drake, R. E., McHugo, G. J., Clark, R. E., Teague, G. B., Xie, H., Miles, K. et al. (1998). Assertive community treatment for patients with co-occurring severe mental illness and substance use disorder: a clinical trial. *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, 68, 201-215.

FISHER1996A (Published Data Only)
 Fisher, M. S. S. & Bentley, K. J. (1996). Two group therapy models for clients with a dual diagnosis of substance abuse and personality disorder. *Psychiatric Services*, 47, 1244-1250.

HAWKINS1986
 Hawkins, J. D., Catalano, R. F. J., & Wells, E. A. (1986). Measuring effects of a skills training intervention for drug abusers. *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 54, 661-664.

KASKUTAS2005 (Published Data Only)
 Kaskutas, L. A., Zhang, L., French, M. T., & Witbrodt, J. (2005). Women's programs versus mixed-gender day treatment: results from a randomized study. *Addiction*, 100, 60-69.

NUTTBROCK1998 (Published Data Only)

Nuttbrock, L. A., Rahav, M., Rivera, J. J., Ng-Mak, D. S., & Link, B. G. (1998). Outcomes of homeless mentally ill chemical abusers in community residences and a therapeutic community. *Psychiatric Services*, 49, 68-76.

ZULE2000

Zule, W. A. & Desmond, D. P. (2000). Factors predicting entry of injecting drug users into substance abuse treatment. *American Journal of Drug & Alcohol Abuse*, 26.

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