

Comparison of training methods in dual diagnosis (mental health and substance use) treatment for community mental health teams

Submission date 04/08/2008	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	<input type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered
Registration date 19/02/2009	Overall study status Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
Last Edited 21/11/2019	Condition category Mental and Behavioural Disorders	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan
		<input type="checkbox"/> Results
		<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data
		<input type="checkbox"/> Record updated in last year

Plain English summary of protocol

Not provided at time of registration

Contact information

Type(s)

Scientific

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Additional identifiers

Protocol serial number

N/A

Study information

Scientific Title

A randomised trial of two methods of training in dual diagnosis (co-morbid mental health and substance use) interventions for community mental health teams

Acronym

CODA

Study objectives

Whether a whole team training approach to dual diagnosis interventions is more effective than training a few individuals in increased positive attitudes and capabilities to working with people with dual diagnosis and in turn improve service user outcomes.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Camden and Islington Community Research Ethics Committee, 12/04/2001, ref: 00/96

Study design

Active-controlled blinded (staff were blinded during baseline measures) randomised trial

Primary study design

Interventional

Study type(s)

Treatment

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Schizophrenia, co-morbid drug and alcohol dependence

Interventions

This is an intention to treat, repeated measure within subjects randomised trial. There were two active conditions of training; the staff were blind to training conditions when they completed baseline measures, but not for follow-up (as they knew what training they had had). Service user data was collected via case-notes and case managers who would have been aware of training condition.

The intervention included training to increase staff skills in engagement, assessment, motivational interviewing, cognitive behavioural techniques, health promotion and education. The whole team training was 5 days training, and then the teams in this arm received 1 hour of supervision once per month for 18 months. The specialist training consisted of two people from a team having 12 day training, and then only supervision from the trainer.

Intervention Type

Other

Phase

Not Applicable

Primary outcome(s)

1. Service users: hospital bed days
2. Staff: Alcohol and Alcohol Problems Perception Questionnaire (AAPPQ)

Staff outcomes measured at baseline immediately prior to training; service user outcomes measured in the 6 months prior to training and in the 6 months prior to the end of an 18 month period after training was delivered.

Key secondary outcome(s)

1. Dual Diagnosis Attitudes, Self-Efficacy Scale, Knowledge about dual diagnosis
2. Minnesota Satisfaction Scale
3. Maslach Burn-out Inventory
4. Service Users only:
 - 4.1. Clinician Drug and Alcohol Use Scale (rated by case managers)
 - 4.2. Incidence of suicide, violence, homelessness (from case-notes)

Staff outcomes measured at baseline immediately prior to training; service user outcomes measured in the 6 months prior to training and in the 6 months prior to the end of an 18-month period after training was delivered.

Completion date

30/09/2003

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

1. Staff:
 - 1.1. Any member of the community mental health team with active case-loads who were expecting to be in their post for the next 18 months
 - 1.2. Aged 18 - 65 years, males and females
2. Service users: those with a case note diagnosis of psychotic disorder (and abuse or dependence in any substance)

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Adult

Lower age limit

18 years

Sex

All

Key exclusion criteria

1. Staff:
 - 1.1. Anyone about to leave the post

- 1.2. Those without an active case-load
2. Service users: exclude those with primary substance misuse

Date of first enrolment

01/06/2001

Date of final enrolment

30/09/2003

Locations

Countries of recruitment

United Kingdom

England

Study participating centre

University College London

London

United Kingdom

WC1E 7HB

Sponsor information

Organisation

University College London (UK)

ROR

<https://ror.org/02jx3x895>

Funder(s)

Funder type

Government

Funder Name

Camden and Islington NHS Foundation Trust (UK)

Funder Name

Alcohol Education Research Council (UK) - grant in 2001

Results and Publications

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

IPD sharing plan summary

Not provided at time of registration