

An evaluation of the brief intervention for problem drinkers among inpatients

Submission date 05/04/2008	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	<input type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered
Registration date 01/05/2008	Overall study status Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
Last Edited 04/06/2019	Condition category Mental and Behavioural Disorders	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Results
		<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data

Plain English summary of protocol
Not provided at time of registration

Contact information

Type(s)
Scientific

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Additional identifiers

EudraCT/CTIS number

IRAS number

ClinicalTrials.gov number

Secondary identifying numbers
DOH93-TD-1050

Study information

Scientific Title

Effects of Brief Intervention for general hospital inpatients with unhealthy alcohol use in Taiwan: A randomised, controlled trial

Acronym

BI

Study objectives

Compared with control participants at post-intervention follow-ups, unhealthy drinkers who receive the screening and brief intervention will report 1) reduced alcohol consumption and 2) reduced alcohol-related problems and health care utilization.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Mackay Memorial Hospital Institutional Review Board. Date of approval: 07/02/2003 (ref: MMH-I-S-0174)

Study design

Randomised controlled trial.

Primary study design

Interventional

Secondary study design

Randomised controlled trial

Study setting(s)

Not specified

Study type(s)

Treatment

Participant information sheet

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Alcohol abuse/ alcohol dependence.

Interventions

Patients receive at least one session of the 30-minute brief intervention treatment, according to the severity of drinking problems. For heavier drinkers and patients with alcohol use disorders (abuse/dependence), one booster session was provided either during admission or after discharge. For dependent drinkers who required provision of specified advice and referral to specialty care for alcohol assessment and treatment, interventionist could provide the third booster session. The brief intervention drew on the FRAMES model, whereby each of the six

elements of feedback, responsibility, advice, motivation, empathy and self-efficacy were incorporated into the intervention. Advice was supplemented with a self-help booklet at the first session of brief intervention.

Control group: Patients in the control group received treatment as usual (that is, no intervention was given; no comment was made about the content of the baseline assessment). Psychiatrists were available by referral during admission. The physician in charge, however, may have advised the patient to modify his alcohol consumption or referred patient to psychiatrist, according to his normal practice.

Intervention Type

Other

Phase

Not Specified

Primary outcome measure

Number of drinks per week at 4, 9 and 12 month.

Secondary outcome measures

1. Outcomes related to alcohol consumption (past 30 days):

1.1. Days abstinent

1.2. Number of heavy drinking episodes (≥ 5 drinks/ occasion)

1.3. Proportions of patients with risky drinking (>14 drinks per week) and heavier drinking (>20 drinks per week)

2. Alcohol-related outcomes:

2.1. Alcohol-related problems (problems at work/ school; problems with family and friends; legal consequences; and alcohol-related injuries)

2.2. Health care utilisation (number of days in hospitalisation and emergency department visits)

3. Other outcome measures:

3.1. Self-reported receipt of alcohol assistance by patients with alcohol dependence during 12 months. Assistance included outpatient specialty treatment, residential treatment, or mutual-help groups (for example, Alcoholics Anonymous)

Overall study start date

01/01/2004

Completion date

31/12/2005

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

1. Men aged 18-65 admitted to medical or surgical wards in a medical centre in Taipei
2. Unhealthy alcohol users defined as men who currently (past 3 months) drink risky amounts, >168 g alcohol per week, or usually drank more than 32 g per occasion
3. Patients who provide written informed consent

Participant type(s)

Patient

Age group

Adult

Lower age limit

18 Years

Upper age limit

65 Years

Sex

Male

Target number of participants

600 (300 per group)

Total final enrolment

616

Key exclusion criteria

1. Psychotic disorders or symptoms
2. Bipolar disorder
3. Major suicide risk
4. Serious medical illness
5. Currently being treated in psychiatric clinics/ or alcohol treatment program

Date of first enrolment

01/01/2004

Date of final enrolment

31/12/2005

Locations

Countries of recruitment

Taiwan

Study participating centre

Department of Psychiatry

Taipei County

Taiwan

25115

Sponsor information

Organisation

Department of Health (Taiwan)

Sponsor details

5F, No.100
Aiguo E Road
Jhongjheng District
Taipei City 100
Taipei County
Taiwan
25115

Sponsor type

Government

Website

<http://english.taipei.gov.tw/health>

ROR

<https://ror.org/0225asj53>

Funder(s)

Funder type

Government

Funder Name

Department of Health (Taiwan)

Results and Publications

Publication and dissemination plan

Not provided at time of registration

Intention to publish date

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

IPD sharing plan summary

Not provided at time of registration

Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
Results article	results	01/05/2011	04/06/2019	Yes	No

