



TITLE: Tools for the Identification and Screening of Individuals with Addictive Behaviour Disorders: Comparative Clinical Effectiveness and Guidelines

DATE: 18 January 2016

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. What is the comparative effectiveness of validated screening tools for the identification of addictive behaviour disorders?
2. What are the evidence-based guidelines regarding the optimal use of screening tools for the identification of addictive behaviour disorders?

KEY FINDINGS

No relevant literature was identified regarding tools for the identification and screening of individuals with addictive behaviour disorders.

METHODS

A limited literature search was conducted on key resources including PubMed, PsycINFO via Ovid, The Cochrane Library, University of York Centre for Reviews and Dissemination (CRD) databases, Canadian and major international health technology agencies, as well as a focused Internet search. Methodological filters were applied to limit retrieval to health technology assessments, systematic reviews, meta-analyses, randomized controlled trials and guidelines. The search was also limited to English language documents published between Jan 1, 2011 and Jan 7, 2016. Internet links were provided, where available.

SELECTION CRITERIA

One reviewer screened citations and selected studies based on the inclusion criteria presented in Table 1.

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Table 1: Selection Criteria

Population	Adults with addictive behaviour disorders
Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Appraisal of Individual Needs-Short Screener (GAIN-SS [part of the larger GAIN-I]) • Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral (S-BIR) • Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) • Michigan Alcoholism Screening Tool (MAST) • Drug Abuse Screening Test (DAST) • Substance Abuse Screening Tool (CAGE) • Dépistage/Évaluation Du Besoin D'aide – Alcool/Drogues (DEBA A/D) • Dépistage/Évaluation Du Besoin D'aide – Jeu excessif (DEBA – Jeu) • South Oaks Gambling Screen (SOGS)
Comparators	Same tools as above
Outcomes	<p>Q1: * Effective identification of the addictive behaviours or disorders (does the tool do a good job of identifying individuals with a disorder, if the comparison is between a behaviour-specific tool vs. a larger inventory, does the inventory do a good enough job at identifying those with the addiction?);</p> <p>* Willingness of providers and patients to use or participate in the use of the tool.</p> <p>Q2: Whether guidelines recommend the use of the tools in the list, whether they recommend one over the other.</p>
Study Designs	Health technology assessments, systematic reviews, meta-analyses, randomized controlled trials, evidence-based guidelines

RESULTS

Rapid Response reports are organized so that the higher quality evidence is presented first. Therefore, health technology assessment reports, systematic reviews, and meta-analyses are presented first. These are followed by randomized controlled trials and evidence-based guidelines.

No relevant health technology assessments, systematic reviews, meta-analyses, randomized controlled trials, or evidence-based guidelines were identified regarding tools for the identification and screening of individuals with addictive behaviour disorders or optimal use of screening tools.

References of potential interest are provided in the appendix.

OVERALL SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

No relevant literature was identified regarding tools for the identification and screening of individuals with addictive behaviour disorders; therefore, no summary can be provided.

REFERENCES SUMMARIZED

Health Technology Assessments

No literature identified.

Systematic Reviews and Meta-analyses

No literature identified.

Randomized Controlled Trials

No literature identified.

Guidelines and Recommendations

No literature identified.

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APPENDIX – FURTHER INFORMATION:

Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses – No Comparator

1. Mitchell AJ, Bird V, Rizzo M, Hussain S, Meader N. Accuracy of one or two simple questions to identify alcohol-use disorder in primary care: a meta-analysis. *Br J Gen Pract* [Internet]. 2014 Jul [cited 2016 Jan 14];64(624):e408-e418. Available from: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4073726>
[PubMed: PM24982493](#)

Alternate Screening Tools

2. Jones LA. Systematic review of alcohol screening tools for use in the emergency department. *Emerg Med J*. 2011 Mar;28(3):182-91.
[PubMed: PM20947921](#)
Structured abstract available from:
<http://www.crd.york.ac.uk/CRDWeb/ShowRecord.asp?ID=12011002372> [cited 2016 Jan 14]

Randomized Control Trials – No Comparator

3. Feldman N, Chatton A, Khan R, Khazaal Y, Zullino D. Alcohol-related brief intervention in patients treated for opiate or cocaine dependence: a randomized controlled study. *Subst Abuse Treat Prev Policy* [Internet]. 2011 [cited 2016 Jan 14];6:22. Available from: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3191344>
[PubMed: PM21849027](#)

Non-Randomized Studies – No Comparator

4. Pezzoni V, Kouimtsidis C. Screening for alcohol misuse within people attending a psychiatric intellectual disability community service. *J Intellect Disabil Res*. 2015 Apr;59(4):353-9.
[PubMed: PM25351411](#)
5. Doering-Silveira J, Fidalgo TM, Nascimento CL, Alves JB, Seito CL, Saita MC, et al. Assessing alcohol dependence in hospitalized patients. *Int J Environ Res Public Health* [Internet]. 2014 Jun [cited 2016 Jan 14];11(6):5783-91. Available from: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4078547>
[PubMed: PM24879488](#)
6. Sinadinovic K, Wennberg P, Berman AH. Population screening of risky alcohol and drug use via Internet and Interactive Voice Response (IVR): a feasibility and psychometric study in a random sample. *Drug Alcohol Depend*. 2011 Mar 1;114(1):55-60.
[PubMed: PM21030164](#)

Alternate Population

7. Aalto M, Alho H, Halme JT, Seppa K. The Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) and its derivatives in screening for heavy drinking among the elderly. *Int J Geriatr Psychiatry*. 2011 Sep;26(9):881-5.
[PubMed: PM20661878](#)

Guidelines and Recommendations – Treatment Specific, No Tools Mentioned

8. Problem Gambling and Treatment Research Centre. Guideline for screening, assessment and treatment in problem gambling [Internet]. Clayton (AU): Monash University; 2011. [cited 2016 Jan 14]. Available from:
https://www.nhmrc.gov.au/files_nhmrc/publications/attachments/ext0005_problem_gambling_guideline.pdf