

Protocol

# Psychosocial Interventions for Alcohol Use Among Problem Drug Users: Protocol for a Feasibility Study in Primary Care

Jan Klimas<sup>1,2</sup>, MSc, PhD; Rolande Anderson<sup>3</sup>, BSc (Hons); Margaret Bourke<sup>4</sup>, MB, BAO; Gerard Bury<sup>2</sup>, MB, BCh, BAO, MD; Catherine Anne Field<sup>2</sup>, BSc, MSc; Eileen Kaner<sup>5</sup>, BSc (Hons), MSc, PhD; Rory Keane<sup>6</sup>, Dip Healthcare Management; Eamon Keenan<sup>7</sup>, MB, BCh, BAO; David Meagher<sup>1</sup>, MRCPsych, MScN, MD, MHSc, PhD; Brian Murphy<sup>8</sup>; Clodagh SM O'Gorman<sup>1</sup>, MB, BCh, BAO, MSc; Thomas P O'Toole<sup>9</sup>, MD; Jean Saunders<sup>1,10</sup>, BA, BSc, MSc, PhD; Bobby P Smyth<sup>7,11</sup>, MB, BCh, BAO; Colum Dunne<sup>1</sup>, BSc, MBA, PhD; Walter Cullen<sup>1</sup>, MB, BCh, BAO, Grad Dip, MD

<sup>1</sup>Centre for Interventions in Infection, Immunity and Inflammation (4i) and Graduate Entry Medical School, Faculty of Education & Health Sciences, University of Limerick, Limerick, Ireland

<sup>2</sup>UCD School of Medicine and Medical Science, Coombe Healthcare Centre, Dublin, Ireland

<sup>3</sup>The Charlemont Clinic, Dublin, Ireland

<sup>4</sup>Addiction Treatment Services, South Western Area Health Board, Dublin, Ireland

<sup>5</sup>Institute of Health and Society, Medical Faculty, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, Newcastle Upon Tyne, United Kingdom

<sup>6</sup>HSE Mid-West, Regional Drug Co-ordination Unit, Limerick, Ireland

<sup>7</sup>Addiction Services HSE Dublin Mid Leinster, Dublin, Ireland

<sup>8</sup>HSE Primary Care, Galway, Ireland

<sup>9</sup>Warren Alpert Medical School of Brown University, Providence, RI, United States

<sup>10</sup>CSTAR Centre, University of Limerick, Limerick, Ireland

<sup>11</sup>Department of Public Health and Primary Care, Trinity College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland

**Corresponding Author:**

Walter Cullen, MB, BCh, BAO, Grad Dip, MD

Centre for Interventions in Infection, Immunity and Inflammation (4i) and Graduate Entry Medical School

Faculty of Education & Health Sciences

University of Limerick

GEMS3-014

Limerick,

Ireland

Phone: 353 61 202 812

Fax: 353 61 233 778

Email: [walter.cullen@ul.ie](mailto:walter.cullen@ul.ie)

## Abstract

**Background:** Alcohol use is an important issue among problem drug users. Although screening and brief intervention (SBI) are effective in reducing problem alcohol use in primary care, no research has examined this issue among problem drug users.

**Objective:** The objective of this study is to determine if a complex intervention including SBI for problem alcohol use among problem drug users is feasible and acceptable in practice. This study also aims to evaluate the effectiveness of the intervention in reducing the proportion of patients with problem alcohol use.

**Methods:** Psychosocial intervention for alcohol use among problem drug users (PINTA) is a pilot feasibility study of a complex intervention comprising SBI for problem alcohol use among problem drug users with cluster randomization at the level of general practice, integrated qualitative process evaluation, and involving general practices in two socioeconomically deprived regions. Practices (N=16) will be eligible to participate if they are registered to prescribe methadone and/or at least 10 patients of the practice are currently receiving addiction treatment. Patient must meet the following inclusion criteria to participate in this study: 18 years of age or older, receiving addiction treatment/care (eg, methadone), or known to be a problem drug user. This study is based on a complex intervention supporting SBI for problem alcohol use among problem drug users (experimental group) compared to an "assessment-only" control group. Control practices will be provided with a delayed intervention after follow-up. Primary

outcomes of the study are feasibility and acceptability of the intervention to patients and practitioners. Secondary outcome includes the effectiveness of the intervention on care process (documented rates of SBI) and outcome (proportion of patients with problem alcohol use at the follow-up). A stratified random sampling method will be used to select general practices based on the level of training for providing addiction-related care and geographical area. In this study, general practitioners and practice staff, researchers, and trainers will not be blinded to treatment, but patients and remote randomizers will be unaware of the treatment.

**Results:** This study is ongoing and a protocol system is being developed for the study. This study may inform future research among the high-risk population of problem drug users by providing initial indications as to whether psychosocial interventions for problem alcohol use are feasible, acceptable, and also effective among problem drug users attending primary care.

**Conclusions:** This is the first study to examine the feasibility and acceptability of complex intervention in primary care to enhance alcohol SBI among problem drug users. Results of this study will inform future research among this high-risk population and guide policy and service development locally and internationally.

(*JMIR Res Protoc* 2013;2(2):e26) doi: [10.2196/resprot.2678](https://doi.org/10.2196/resprot.2678)

## KEYWORDS

complex intervention; screening; brief intervention; alcohol; methadone maintenance; primary health care; general practice; substance-related disorders

## Introduction

### Overview

Problem alcohol use is associated with adverse health and economic outcomes, all the more so among problem drug users (eg, individuals currently using illicit drugs or trying to abstain from other illicit drugs such as benzodiazepines, cocaine, or heroin) [1,2]. Such alcohol use may decrease in response to psychosocial interventions whose benefits have been demonstrated in general adult populations. For example, a comprehensive review by Raistrick et al presented data on the effectiveness of many such interventions, including screening, further assessment, brief interventions, and alcohol-focused specialist treatment [3].

Primary care may have an important role in addressing problem alcohol use among problem drug users. Its potential impact on screening for alcohol problems and providing appropriate interventions in the general population has been described [4], although a recently published randomized trial indicates that more intensive primary-care-based interventions provide little by way of additional benefit to patient information alone [5]. Internationally, screening and brief interventions (SBI) are recommended as a treatment of choice for reducing alcohol use among problem drinkers in primary care [6,7], but these have not been tested in people who are addicted to other substances and who attend primary care [8]. It is important to address this issue because of the serious complications associated with problem alcohol use in this population, that is, the potential to increase the likelihood of a relapse to problem drug use, medical/psychological complications, liver disease, and so on [1,2].

Similar to other evidence-based interventions, the evidence on SBIs translates slowly into practice [9-11], and the findings from implementation studies are contradictory. For example, while a systematic review of interventions focused on increasing the use of SBI for hazardous alcohol consumption in primary care recommended complex, multicomponent strategies [12], a recent trial concluded that such a “tailored, multifaceted program aimed at improving general practitioner (GP)

management of alcohol consumption” failed to show an effect and proved difficult to implement [13]. This also contradicts the conclusions of a recent paper, “real world evidence supports theory” of SBIs [14].

More impetus to this contradictory debate has been added by recent implementation studies and a controlled trial among problem drug users in secondary care that demonstrated feasibility of implementing SBIs among problem drug users in secondary care but suggested a controlled pilot study was necessary to establish key parameters for a similar evaluation in primary care [15-17]. The present study is designed to evaluate these issues.

### Previous Work in Ireland and Its Relation to Complex Intervention Theory

This protocol builds on our ongoing program of research that indicates (opiate) addiction treatment should also incorporate interventions that address problem use of alcohol and other illicit substances. For example, a national cross-sectional study reported that 35% of 196 patients attending GPs for methadone treatment also had problem alcohol use [18], while findings from a subsequent qualitative study highlight the need for a complex intervention to address this problem in primary care [19].

The UK Medical Research Council (MRC)’s “Framework for the Development and Evaluation of Complex Interventions for Randomized Controlled Trials (RCTs)” [20], which suggests following core phases to the development of complex health service interventions, informed the development of the intervention under study.

### Preclinical Phase: Theory and Problem Identification

A national prevalence study showed problem alcohol use among patients attending general practice for methadone maintenance was high (35%) [18]. A review of scientific evidence found no studies examining this issue in primary care, but research in secondary or community care settings suggests that this type of intervention can be effective among problem drug users [21].

### Phase 1: Modeling

The development of the complex intervention and clinical guidelines is informed by Cochrane Systematic review, qualitative interviews with health care providers and patients, and clinical guidelines.

Cochrane Systematic review was used to assess “psychosocial interventions for problem alcohol use in illicit drug users” [8]. Qualitative interviews with health care providers and patients that showed that barriers to implementation of alcohol intervention for drug users in primary care include patient factors, health care professional factors, and structural issues. The implementation strategies should utilize educational and support systems [19]. Clinical guidelines—informed by the findings of qualitative interviews, expert opinion through a Delphi-facilitated expert consensus process, and a Cochrane Systematic Review [8]—advocate SBI for problem alcohol use among problem drug users.

### Phase 2: Exploratory Study

A pilot study in addiction clinics showed that SBIs are effective in reducing alcohol consumption among opiate-dependent patients [16]. There is a current proposal to establish the acceptability and effectiveness of the intervention by conducting a feasibility study in primary care.

This protocol reflects the development and piloting phases of the MRC’s “Framework for the design and evaluation of complex interventions to improve health” [20,22]. The present study will provide key parameters regarding the feasibility and acceptability of the intervention to patients and practitioners. As such, this research is essential to inform the design and conduct of a larger cluster randomized controlled trial (RCT).

The specific objectives of the study are as follows. First, this study aims to develop a complex intervention that will enhance SBI for problem alcohol use among problem drug users in primary care. This study will help to establish the practical feasibility and acceptability of complex intervention (1) by conducting a pilot study (with randomization at the level of practice), (2) exploring the feasibility and acceptability of the intervention under study and related research procedures to GPs, practice nurses, and patients, and (3) exploring the fidelity of the interventions as delivered in practice. Finally, we can decide to inform the subsequent design of a definitive cluster RCT by describing the optimum configuration of the complex intervention and by estimating the key parameters in such a trial (ie, practice/patient recruitment and retention rates, intraclass correlation coefficient for primary outcome measures, and the likely effect of intervention under study on these measures).

## Methods

### Overview of Study Design

Psychosocial intervention for alcohol use among problem drug users (PINTA) is a pilot feasibility study of a complex intervention to promote SBI for problem alcohol use among problem drug users, with cluster randomization at the level of general practice, and integrated qualitative process evaluation, involving general practice in two regions.

### Study Population

#### Recruitment and Random Selection of Practices

The following practices will be invited to participate, given written information on the study and their interest in participating:

- All practices in two regions—Health Services Executive (HSE) Midwest and Dublin Mid-Leinster regions
- All practices that have been involved in previous related research with our group [18,23-29]
- General practices in the study regions that are affiliated with two of the Ireland’s six medical schools [30,31]

Practices will be eligible to participate if they are registered to prescribe methadone and/or have at least 10 patients currently receiving addiction-related care.

Of those who confirm their *interest* in the study and who are eligible to participate, a stratified random sampling technique will be used to select 16 practices.

Sampled GPs will be contacted about their participation, given further information on the study (eg, what their involvement will entail) and consulted about patient recruitment. The research team will telephone those not replying. Each practice will be visited by the principal investigator or lead researcher and provided with the information about the research program.

To ensure comparability between intervention and control groups for key practice characteristics, a restricted allocation involving stratified approach to randomization will be adopted. Prior to randomization, GPs who express their interest in participating will be grouped according to the level of training in providing addiction-related care (level 1 and 2), geographical location (Dublin/Midwest), with 16 randomly selected GPs using an independent remote randomization service.

To prescribe methadone, GPs are subject to clinical audit and must complete special training, while GPs providing methadone treatment for 15 or more patients are subject to more regular audit and advanced training. GPs who prescribe methadone for less than 15 patients are referred to as “level 1 GPs,” and those prescribing for 15 or more as “level 2 GPs.” Initiation of methadone therapy, treatment of patients with more complex medical and psychosocial needs (including alcohol dependence), and unstable drug use are only permitted by specialist addiction treatment services or by “level 2 GPs.” A more complex, difficult cohort of patients is attended by level 2 GPs and this might have implications for the success of the intervention. Therefore, it will be introduced in the data analysis as a potential confounder.

#### Identification and Recruitment of Patients

Before introducing the complex intervention, each participating practice will engage in an intensive, 2-week period of patient recruitment, an approach we found most effective in previous qualitative work with this population [19]. This 2-week period will be supported by a member of the research team and will aim to: (1) establish a “disease” register of patients, (2) obtain contact details for and informed consent from eligible patients, (3) review the clinical records of patients who consent to

participate in the study, and (4) collect baseline data, including patient demographics and current care process/outcome measures from clinical records.

Patients will be eligible to participate if they are 18 years of age or older, receiving addiction treatment/care (eg, methadone), or known problem drug user, and attending a participating general practice for general medical care. They will be excluded from the study if they have language difficulties (ie, unable to speak, read, and write English well enough to complete study questionnaires), are acutely intoxicated, and/or are cognitively impaired (including severe mental health illness) to the extent that they are unable to provide informed consent to participate.

Systematic random sampling of patients in participating practices is difficult in studies among this population [25]. Hence, a standardized nonprobability sampling framework will be used to identify *consecutive* patients from each practice on whom data will be collected for the purpose of the study. Potential patient selection bias will be assessed in the exploratory data analysis, by comparing the sociodemographics of the included patients with all patients, who were identified as problem drug users, in each practice.

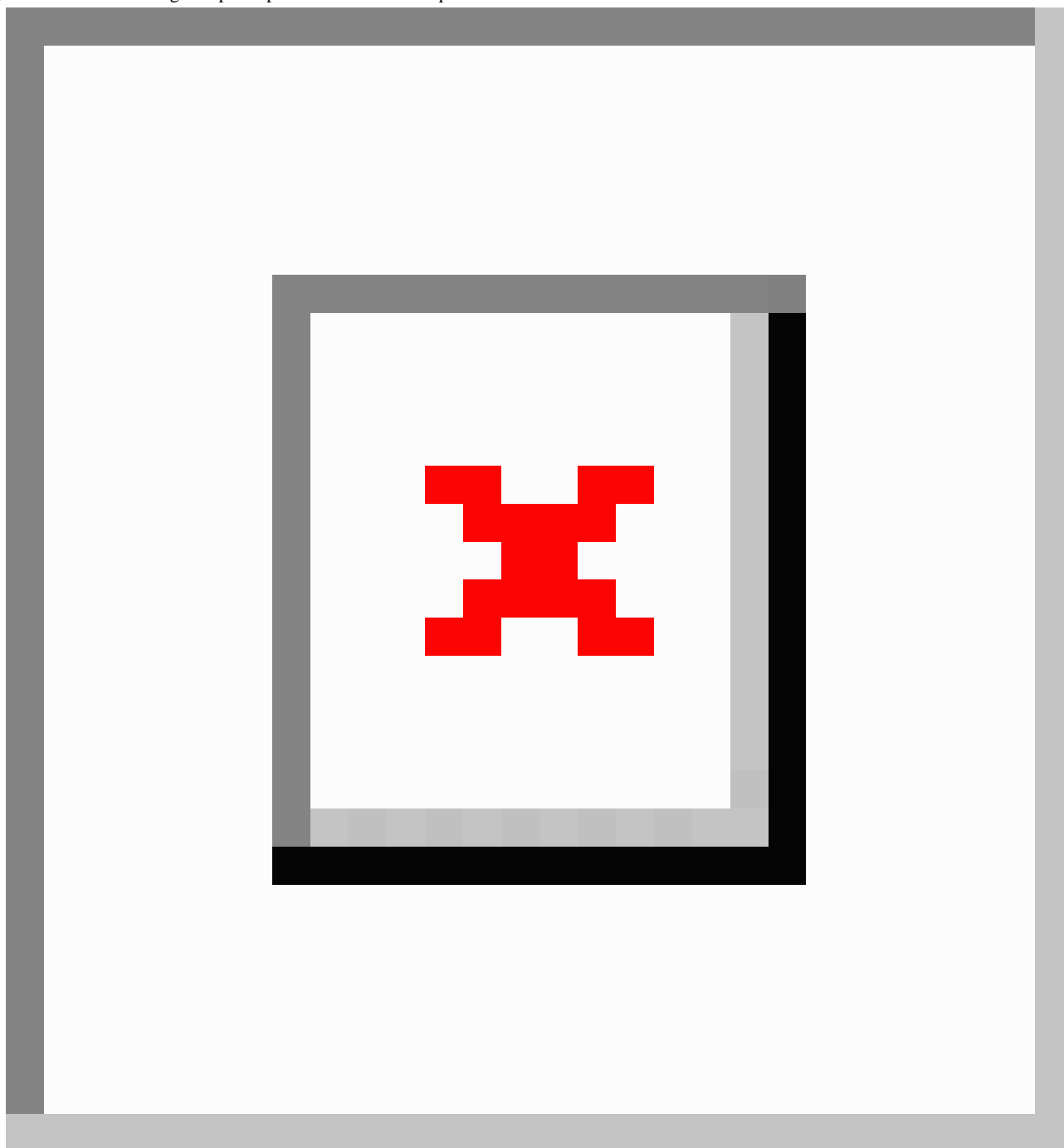
Patients who consult a GP taking part in the study, and who in the clinical opinion of the GP are eligible to participate in the study (see inclusion criteria above), will be given written information on the study. Those interested in participating will be invited to meet a researcher who will be at the practice during the recruitment period. At this meeting, interested patients will be given further information on the study and will have an opportunity to ask questions from the researcher. If patients consent to participate, they will be asked to sign a consent form and complete a self-/interviewer-administered questionnaire that includes problem alcohol use and other outcome measures, if necessary with the assistance of the researcher at T1 (ie, Time 1, at baseline) and T2 (ie, Time 2, at 3 months follow-up). This applies to patients in both the intervention and control groups.

Following completion of the self-/interviewer-administered questionnaire with the researcher, patients in the intervention practices will be screened for problem alcohol use and delivered the brief intervention by their GP/practice team (at their earliest convenience). Patients in the control arm will receive the “Less is more” leaflet (a guide to rethinking your drinking, HSE, 2008) from the researcher. A “thank you” letter will be sent to all GPs and patients within 2 weeks of receiving completed study instruments/intervention. A reminder letter will be sent to all GPs and patients 5 weeks before the follow-up assessments, informing them of the anticipated time/date of their appraisal. [Figure 1](#) presents the CONSORT diagram of participant flow and follow-up.

### ***Power Calculations and Sample Size Estimates***

The goals of this study are to examine the feasibility, acceptability, and effectiveness of the complex intervention. As observed in previous studies, with respect to the feasibility component, the present study aims to achieve 20% recruitment/consent rate (ie, number of invited GPs who confirm their interest in the study) [19], 75% participation rate (ie, the number of participants allocated to the intervention arm who will receive/complete SBI) [5], and 75% retention or follow-up rate [5].

Based on the recommendations for good practice in pilot studies [32,33], we estimate that 160 patients (attending 16 general practices) will be adequate to calculate the actual recruitment and retention rates (ie, *feasibility*) for a sample of patients recruited in primary care and provide data on *acceptability* of study processes and outcome measures, which will inform a future definitive trial. This pilot study is not powered to determine effectiveness of SBI on reduction of alcohol consumption among problem drug users. The proportion of patients who reduce their alcohol consumption will be used to predict the sample size and length of follow-up for a future definitive RCT.

**Figure 1.** CONSORT diagram: participant flow and follow-up.

## Intervention

### Overview

A staggered intervention design will be adopted, whereby participating practices randomized to the intervention arm of the study will be provided with the complex intervention for the duration of the study period, while practices randomized to the control arm of the study will provide usual care to patients for the duration of the study and will be provided with the complex intervention thereafter (ie, delayed intervention). Such an approach was used successfully in our previous cluster randomized controlled study to improve screening for hepatitis C among problem drug users attending general practice in Ireland [25].

## Control Intervention

All practices (control and intervention arms) will be required to establish a “disease” register of “problem drug users” before the study onset. They will identify potential participants and recruit them for the study. At this stage, participants will be asked to sign an informed consent form. The research team will conduct interviews (telephonic or in person) to determine problem alcohol and other drug use and demographic details at baseline and at 3 months follow-up. Researchers will facilitate data collection (including morbidity and primary/secondary care utilization) from clinical records. Participating practices will be offered €50 per patient recruited to study upon receipt of completed data [34].

We consider the above engagement with practices as close to “usual care” as possible while still allowing evaluation of the complex intervention. To enable the development of a practice register of people with problem drug use, clinical records and prescribing information will be reviewed. For practices who use electronic patient records, an International Classification of Primary Care disease code (P19) will be assigned to patients who meet the criteria of European Monitoring Center for Drugs and Drug Addiction for problem drug use. For practices who use paper records, this register will be developed in a hard copy.

### **Experimental Intervention**

A complex intervention will be delivered to practices assigned to the intervention arm at two levels: (1) practice level and (2) patient level.

Interventions that are delivered at practice level include CME/CPD-accredited education delivered both internally (practice-based academic detailing) and externally (seminar), dissemination of clinical guidelines, other resources to facilitate implementation at practice level (eg, contact details/referral information for local services).

All practices will participate in the external education (seminar). Internal education (practice-based academic detailing) will be offered on as-needed basis, depending on practice resources and experience with SBI [35]. Academic detailing and support will be available to practices during the 3 months study period. The number and duration of these visits will be used to predict the level of support for a future definitive RCT.

At patient level, SBI (10-15 minutes) is delivered to patients.

### **Data Collection**

#### **Timeline**

At baseline, demographic details and data on primary/secondary outcome measures will be collected by reviewing clinical records and by patients completing study instruments. At follow-up, data will again be collected by reviewing clinical records and by patients completing study instruments. Participants will be invited to complete a follow-up interview with a researcher to include primary/secondary outcome measures. A purposive sample of patients in the “intervention” arm will be interviewed regarding their experience in care for alcohol-related problem in the preceding 3 months.

Quantitative data will be collected at baseline (T1) and at 3 months follow-up (T2) using clinical records (T1, T2), self-/interviewer-administered questionnaires and semistructured

interviews (patients, T1, T2), and self-administered questionnaires, including open-ended questions (practitioners, T2).

### **Outcome Measures**

Table 1 summarizes the key data being collected during the study.

### **Staff and Organization Measures**

Health care professionals at participating practices will be asked to complete a self-administered questionnaire that will elicit data on practice/professional details, experience of training, intervention fidelity (The NIH “Behavior Change Framework” [36]), and Shortened Alcohol and Alcohol Problems Perceptions Questionnaire (SAAPPQ).

### **System Measures**

System measures at the examination include the total number of patients screened for alcohol problems (and method of screening), the number of positive screening, and the number of patients receiving any alcohol intervention (including referral). Results of chemical tests for alcohol and drugs (eg, breathalyzer or urine tests) conducted by GPs will be also retrieved using the practice records (T2) to verify self-report measures.

### **Patient Measures**

These measures include indirect examination and direct examination. At baseline and follow-up, the study battery will include the following: (1) Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (10 items) (AUDIT), (2) Maudsley Addiction Profile (MAP), and (3) Readiness Ruler.

AUDIT developed by the World Health Organization is used to identify a continuum of problem alcohol use [21,38].

MAP is a brief, structured questionnaire for treatment outcome research and measures problems specifically in four areas: substance use, health risk behavior, physical and psychological health, and personal/social functioning [18,39].

Readiness Ruler will assess patient’s motivational state regarding changing their drinking behavior [41].

### **Financial Incentives**

Participating practices will be offered €50 per patient to compensate for the extra administration work as in a similar trial [34]. We consider this a conservative level of remuneration given the additional work involved for participating practices [42].

**Table 1.** Primary and secondary outcome measures to be used at the baseline and/or follow-up examinations.

Aim/Target group	Patient measures	Staff and organization measures	System measures
Feasibility	Indirect (review of clinical records): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sociodemographic characteristics and general medical morbidity (ie, clinical records review using a structured instrument developed previously [24]) at baseline</li> </ul>	Self-administered baseline questionnaire to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Practice/professional details</li> <li>Experience of training</li> <li>Adherence to intervention guide/manual assessed with the NIH "Behavior Change Framework" [36] (includes five intervention adherence strategies: intervention design, training procedures, delivery of intervention, receipt of intervention, and enactment of SBI skills) at follow-up</li> <li>Shortened Alcohol and Alcohol Problems Perception Questionnaire (SAAPPQ)</li> </ul>	Indirect (review of clinical records): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Current and previous practice, with regards to screening and intervention for problem alcohol use among identified problem drug users</li> <li>Numbers of patients who were (1) screened for alcohol, (2) offered a brief intervention, (3) received the brief intervention, and (4) referred to a specialist at follow-up</li> </ul>
Acceptability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Patients' experience of intervention: semistructured interviews at follow-up (via telephone or in person)</li> </ul>	Postal survey to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SAAPPQ [37] at baseline and follow-up</li> <li>Health care professionals' experience of the intervention: free text in questionnaires at follow-up eliciting information on staff attitudes toward alcohol screening and brief intervention (SBI), previous practice of alcohol SBI, preparedness to undertake these activities, the training required to implement SBI, the suitability of each site to provide SBI [34]</li> </ul>	Postal survey examining: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>perceived barriers or enablers of implementation of SBIs in Ireland</li> </ul>
Effectiveness	Direct (interview at baseline and follow-up): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AUDIT [38]</li> <li>Other drug use (eg, Maudsley Addiction Profile [39])</li> <li>Motivation to change risky behavior (eg, Readiness ruler [40])</li> </ul>		Indirect (review of clinical records): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Results of chemical tests for alcohol and drugs (eg, breathalyzer or urine tests) will be also retrieved using the practice records to verify self-report measures</li> </ul>

## Data Analysis

Descriptive statistics will be estimated with respect to key feasibility variables. At baseline, rates of practice and patient recruitment, prevalence of problem drug use at participating practices, and baseline prevalence of problem alcohol use among problem drug users will be estimated. Process and fidelity evaluation of pilot educational intervention will be explored. Practice/patient retention rates, prevalence of problem alcohol use among problem drug users, and confounding factors such as practice busyness or person who performed SBI will be analyzed for outcome measures.

SPSS v20 and R software will be used for analysis by the HRB Center for Support and Training in Analysis and Research.

## Qualitative Evaluation

A parallel qualitative evaluation will also be conducted with patients and health care professionals.

With regard to health care professionals, open-ended questions will be asked eliciting information on staff attitudes toward alcohol SBI, previous practice of alcohol SBI, preparedness to

undertake these activities, the training required to implement SBI, the suitability of each site to provide SBI, and other barriers to effective implementation [34].

With regard to patients, among a 20% purposive sample (estimated N=16) of patients in the intervention practices, we will also explore patients' satisfaction with and experience of intervention and care related to problem alcohol use in the preceding 3-6 months. Interviews will be done by researcher via telephone, postal questionnaire, or in person. Prior to the interviews, the participant will be informed of the interview purpose, the interview procedure, and the use of the findings. The participant will then be invited to sign an additional consent form and the interview will commence.

Qualitative data analysis will be systematic and organized to easily locate information within the dataset when tracing results, providing examples in context [43]. The qualitative research software Nvivo v8 will be used to facilitate the coding. Thematic analysis will be used to analyze qualitative data. This approach has many benefits for such an interpretive study, as it is a "method for identifying, analyzing, and reporting patterns (themes) within data" [43].

## Ethical Considerations

Ethical approval has been obtained from the Research Ethics Committee of the Irish College of General Practitioners (Protocol Reference: Cullen, 2012 Nov 29). Research carried out on humans in this study is in compliance with the Helsinki Declaration. The protocol follows the checklist of items to consider for inclusion in a report of a pilot studies [44], adopted from the CONSORT statement [45,46].

A two-stage procedure to obtain informed patient consent to participate in the study will be used during the study. Patients who consult a GP taking part in the study, and who in the clinical opinion of the GP are eligible for the study, will be given written information on the study (brief study information sheet). Those interested in participating will be invited to meet a researcher who will be at the practice during the recruitment period. At this meeting, interested patients will be given further information on the study and will have an opportunity to ask questions from the researcher. When all issues have been explained to patients' satisfaction, they will be asked to indicate consent to participate in the study by signing a consent form and this procedure will be witnessed by a third party. The standard patient consent form for participation in nonclinical trials, developed by the Research Ethics Committee of the Irish College of General Practitioners, will be used in the study. Participation in the study will be on a voluntary basis. No inducements to participate will be offered to patients, and refusal to participate will not compromise patient care.

Potential adverse effects of the intervention will be explored in the qualitative interviews with patients and practitioners.

## Results

This study is ongoing and a protocol system is being developed for the study. This feasibility study may inform future research among the high-risk population of problem drug users and guide policy and service development locally and internationally by providing initial indications as to whether psychosocial interventions for problem alcohol use are feasible, acceptable, and also effective among problem drug users attending primary care.

## Acknowledgments

The authors thank the Health Research Board in Ireland who supported this project through a Health Research Awards Project Grant (No. HRA-HSR-2012-14). The authors would like to thank Dr Gillian W Shorter (MRC All-Ireland Hub for Trials Methodology Research) who provided extensive comments on the draft protocol.

## Authors' Contributions

JK is lead researcher on the study. WC is principal investigator and conceived the study. JK and WC led preparation of the manuscript with a core group of authors. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

## Conflicts of Interest

None declared.

## References

1. Hartzler B, Donovan DM, Huang Z. Comparison of opiate-primary treatment seekers with and without alcohol use disorder. *Journal of substance abuse treatment* 2010;39(2):114-123 [[FREE Full text](#)] [Medline: [20598831](#)]

## Discussion

The PINTA is the first study to examine the feasibility and acceptability of alcohol SBI for problem alcohol use among problem drug users attending primary care. It will provide key data that will enhance scientific understanding of interventions that prevent risk behaviors, inform policy and service development, and contribute to health and social gain locally and internationally.

The project team involves academic, clinical, policy experts responsible for planning/delivery of addiction care/primary care, and international experts on optimum primary care delivery to at-risk populations/primary care alcohol treatment.

The proposed work will build on our recently completed project that has identified problem alcohol use as a common finding among patients on methadone and subsequent program of research, which has explored and documented existing practices with respect to alcohol interventions among this group. This information is used, in conjunction with scientific evidence, to develop clinical guidelines regarding screening and treatment for problem alcohol use, and then consult it with patients and health care professionals.

At the end of this research, the feasibility of a clinical intervention, informed by international best practice and local barriers, will be evaluated in areas of high need. This intervention is likely to consist of a training and support program and clinical guidelines. By involving service users and service providers in their development phase, acceptability and feasibility will be enhanced. The research methodology also gives a voice to a group of service users not normally at the center of how interventions are tested.

This feasibility study may inform clinical practice by providing initial indications as to whether psychosocial interventions for problem alcohol use are feasible, acceptable, and also effective among problem drug users attending primary care. It will also inform future research on the topic by providing key parameters for the design of a future cluster RCT. This study is ongoing and a protocol system is being developed for the study.



2. Nyamathi A, Cohen A, Marfisee M, Shoptaw S, Greengold B, de Castro V, et al. Correlates of alcohol use among methadone-maintained adults. *Drug Alcohol Depend* 2009 Apr;101(1-2):124-127 [FREE Full text] [doi: [10.1016/j.drugalcdep.2008.10.008](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.drugalcdep.2008.10.008)] [Medline: [19081204](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/19081204/)]
3. Raistrick D, Heather N, Godfrey C. *Review of the Effectiveness of Treatment for Alcohol Problems*. London: National Treatment Agency for Substance Misuse; 2006.
4. Kaner EF, Beyer F, Dickinson HO, Pienaar E, Campbell F, Schlesinger C, et al. Effectiveness of brief alcohol interventions in primary care populations. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2007(2):CD004148. [doi: [10.1002/14651858.CD004148.pub3](https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD004148.pub3)] [Medline: [17443541](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/17443541/)]
5. Kaner E, Bland M, Cassidy P, Coulton S, Dale V, Deluca P, et al. Effectiveness of screening and brief alcohol intervention in primary care (SIPS trial): pragmatic cluster randomised controlled trial. *BMJ* 2013 ;346:e8501 [FREE Full text] [Medline: [23303891](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/23303891/)]
6. Kaner EF, Dickinson HO, Beyer F, Pienaar E, Schlesinger C, Campbell F, et al. The effectiveness of brief alcohol interventions in primary care settings: a systematic review. *Drug Alcohol Rev* 2009 May;28(3):301-323. [doi: [10.1111/j.1465-3362.2009.00071.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1465-3362.2009.00071.x)] [Medline: [19489992](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/19489992/)]
7. Bellou A. *ClinicalTrials.gov*. 2011. AURAI Study: impact evaluation at 3 months follow-up of a brief motivational intervention in reducing alcohol consumption among adolescents aged 16-24 in Pontchaillou Hospital Emergency Department in Rennes, France URL: <http://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT01435668> [accessed 2013-07-23] [WebCite Cache ID [6ILC61KOx](https://www.webcitation.org/6ILC61KOx)]
8. Klimas J, Field CA, Cullen W, O'Gorman CS, Glynn LG, Keenan E, et al. Psychosocial interventions to reduce alcohol consumption in concurrent problem alcohol and illicit drug users. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2012 ;11:CD009269. [doi: [10.1002/14651858.CD009269.pub2](https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD009269.pub2)] [Medline: [23152270](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/23152270/)]
9. Harris GH, Strauss SM, Katigbak C, Brar BS, Brown LS, Kipnis SS, et al. Variation among state-level approaches to addressing alcohol abuse in opioid treatment programs. *J Subst Abuse Treat* 2010 Jul;39(1):58-64. [doi: [10.1016/j.jsat.2010.03.010](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jsat.2010.03.010)] [Medline: [20418050](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/20418050/)]
10. Williams EC, Johnson ML, Lapham GT, Caldeiro RM, Chew L, Fletcher GS, et al. Strategies to implement alcohol screening and brief intervention in primary care settings: a structured literature review. *Psychol Addict Behav* 2011 Jun;25(2):206-214. [doi: [10.1037/a0022102](https://doi.org/10.1037/a0022102)] [Medline: [21517141](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21517141/)]
11. Renner KA, Walker N, Parag V, McCormick R. Harm reduction text messages delivered during alcohol drinking: feasibility study protocol. *JMIR Res Protoc* 2012;1(1):e4. [doi: [10.2196/resprot.1970](https://doi.org/10.2196/resprot.1970)] [Medline: [23611773](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/23611773/)]
12. Anderson P, Laurant M, Kaner E, Wensing M, Grol R. Engaging general practitioners in the management of hazardous and harmful alcohol consumption: results of a meta-analysis. *J Stud Alcohol* 2004 Mar;65(2):191-199. [Medline: [15151349](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/15151349/)]
13. van Beurden I, Anderson P, Akkermans RP, Grol RPTM, Wensing M, Laurant MGH. Involvement of general practitioners in managing alcohol problems: a randomized controlled trial of a tailored improvement programme. *Addiction* 2012 Sep;107(9):1601-1611. [doi: [10.1111/j.1360-0443.2012.03868.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1360-0443.2012.03868.x)] [Medline: [22372573](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22372573/)]
14. McCormick R, Docherty B, Segura L, Colom J, Gual A, Cassidy P, et al. The research translation problem: alcohol screening and brief intervention in primary care – real world evidence supports theory. *Drugs Edu Prev Pol* 2010 Dec;17(6):732-748. [doi: [10.3109/09687630903286800](https://doi.org/10.3109/09687630903286800)]
15. Bennett GA, Edwards S, Bailey J. Helping methadone patients who drink excessively to drink less: short-term outcomes of a pilot motivational intervention. *J Subst Use* 2002;7(4):191-197.
16. Darker CD, Sweeney BP, El Hassan HO, Smyth BP, Ivers JH, Barry JM. Brief interventions are effective in reducing alcohol consumption in opiate-dependent methadone-maintained patients: results from an implementation study. *Drug Alcohol Rev* 2012 May;31(3):348-356. [Medline: [21919978](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21919978/)]
17. Nyamathi A, Shoptaw S, Cohen A, Greengold B, Nyamathi K, Marfisee M, et al. Effect of motivational interviewing on reduction of alcohol use. *Drug Alcohol Depend* 2010 Feb 1;107(1):23-30. [doi: [10.1016/j.drugalcdep.2009.08.021](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.drugalcdep.2009.08.021)] [Medline: [19836904](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/19836904/)]
18. Ryder N, Cullen W, Barry J, Bury G, Keenan E, Smyth BP. Prevalence of problem alcohol use among patients attending primary care for methadone treatment. *BMC Fam Pract* 2009;10:42. [doi: [10.1186/1471-2296-10-42](https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2296-10-42)] [Medline: [19519882](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/19519882/)]
19. Field CA, Klimas J, Cullen W, Barry J, Bury G, Keenan E, et al. Exploring healthcare professionals experience and attitudes towards screening for and treatment of problem alcohol use among drug users attending primary care. 2011 Presented at: ADEGS/AUDGPI Scientific Meeting; 2011 Jan 20-21; Dublin, Ireland.
20. Campbell M, Fitzpatrick R, Haines A, Kinmonth AL, Sandercock P, Spiegelhalter D, et al. Framework for design and evaluation of complex interventions to improve health. *BMJ* 2000 Sep 16;321(7262):694-696. [Medline: [10987780](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/10987780/)]
21. Field C, Klimas J, Barry J, Bury G, Keenan E, Lyons S, et al. Alcohol screening and brief intervention among drug users in primary care: a discussion paper. *Ir J Med Sci* 2012 Jun;181(2):165-170. [Medline: [21863331](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21863331/)]
22. Brendryen H, Johansen A, Nesvåg S, Kok G, Duckert F. Constructing a theory- and evidence-based treatment rationale for complex eHealth interventions: development of an online alcohol intervention using an intervention mapping approach. *JMIR Res Protoc* 2013;2(1):e6. [doi: [10.2196/resprot.2371](https://doi.org/10.2196/resprot.2371)] [Medline: [23612478](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/23612478/)]

23. Swan D, Long J, Carr O, Flanagan J, Irish H, Keating S, et al. Barriers to and facilitators of hepatitis C testing, management, and treatment among current and former injecting drug users: a qualitative exploration. *AIDS Patient Care STDS* 2010 Dec;24(12):753-762. [doi: [10.1089/apc.2010.0142](https://doi.org/10.1089/apc.2010.0142)] [Medline: [21138381](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21138381/)]
24. Cullen W, O'Brien S, O'Carroll A, O'Kelly FD, Bury G. Chronic illness and multimorbidity among problem drug users: a comparative cross sectional pilot study in primary care. *BMC Fam Pract* 2009;10:25. [doi: [10.1186/1471-2296-10-25](https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2296-10-25)] [Medline: [19383141](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/19383141/)]
25. Cullen W, Stanley J, Langton D, Kelly Y, Staines A, Bury G. Hepatitis C infection among injecting drug users in general practice: a cluster randomised controlled trial of clinical guidelines' implementation. *Br J Gen Pract* 2006 Nov;56(532):848-856. [Medline: [17132352](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/17132352/)]
26. Cullen W, Bury G, Barry J, O'Kelly FD. Hepatitis C infection among drug users attending general practice. *Ir J Med Sci* 2003;172(3):123-127. [Medline: [14700114](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/14700114/)]
27. Cullen W, Bury G, O'Kelly FD. Screening for hepatitis C (HCV) in specialist centres and in primary care. *Ir Med J* 2001 Jan;94(1):25-26. [Medline: [11322225](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/11322225/)]
28. Cullen W, Bury G, Langton D. Experience of heroin overdose among drug users attending general practice. *Br J Gen Pract* 2000 Jul;50(456):546-549. [Medline: [10954935](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/10954935/)]
29. Cullen W, Bury G, Barry J, O'Kelly F. Drug users attending general practice in Eastern Regional Health Authority (ERHA) area. *Ir Med J* 2000 Oct;93(7):214-217. [Medline: [11142958](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/11142958/)]
30. Cullen W. Medical school and general practice - an enduring partnership. *Forum* 2012;29(2):10-12.
31. Ní Chróinín D, Kyne L, Duggan J, Last J, Molphy A, O'Shea D, et al. Medicine in the community: a unique partnership. *Clin Teach* 2012 Jun;9(3):158-163. [doi: [10.1111/j.1743-498X.2012.00527.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1743-498X.2012.00527.x)] [Medline: [22587314](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22587314/)]
32. Lancaster GA, Dodd S, Williamson PR. Design and analysis of pilot studies: recommendations for good practice. *J Eval Clin Pract* 2004 May;10(2):307-312. [doi: [10.1111/j.2002.384.doc.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.2002.384.doc.x)] [Medline: [15189396](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/15189396/)]
33. Arain M, Campbell MJ, Cooper CL, Lancaster GA. What is a pilot or feasibility study? A review of current practice and editorial policy. *BMC Med Res Methodol* 2010;10:67. [doi: [10.1186/1471-2288-10-67](https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2288-10-67)] [Medline: [20637084](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/20637084/)]
34. Kaner E, Bland M, Cassidy P, Coulton S, Deluca P, Drummond C, et al. Screening and brief interventions for hazardous and harmful alcohol use in primary care: a cluster randomised controlled trial protocol. *BMC Public Health* 2009;9:287. [doi: [10.1186/1471-2458-9-287](https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2458-9-287)] [Medline: [19664255](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/19664255/)]
35. Gustafson DH, Quanbeck AR, Robinson JM, Ford JH, Pulvermacher A, French MT, et al. Which elements of improvement collaboratives are most effective? A cluster-randomized trial. *Addiction* 2013 Jun;108(6):1145-1157. [doi: [10.1111/add.12117](https://doi.org/10.1111/add.12117)] [Medline: [23316787](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/23316787/)]
36. Bellg AJ, Borrelli B, Resnick B, Hecht J, Minicucci DS, Ory M, Treatment Fidelity Workgroup of the NIH Behavior Change Consortium. Enhancing treatment fidelity in health behavior change studies: best practices and recommendations from the NIH Behavior Change Consortium. *Health Psychol* 2004 Sep;23(5):443-451. [doi: [10.1037/0278-6133.23.5.443](https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-6133.23.5.443)] [Medline: [15367063](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/15367063/)]
37. Gorman DM, Cartwright AK. Implications of using the composite and short versions of the Alcohol and Alcohol Problems Perception Questionnaire (AAPPQ). *Br J Addict* 1991 Mar;86(3):327-334. [Medline: [2025696](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/2025696/)]
38. Babor TF, Higgins-Biddle J. *Brief Intervention for Hazardous and Harmful Drinking: A Manual for Use in Primary Care*. Geneva: WHO; 2001.
39. Marsden J, Gossop M, Stewart D, Best D, Farrell M, Lehmann P, et al. The Maudsley Addiction Profile (MAP): a brief instrument for assessing treatment outcome. *Addiction* 1998 Dec;93(12):1857-1867. [Medline: [9926574](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/9926574/)]
40. McConaughy EA, Prochaska JO, Velicer WF. Stages of change in psychotherapy: measurement and sample profiles. *Psychother Theory Res Prac* 1983;20(3):368.
41. Heather N, Smailes D, Cassidy P. Development of a Readiness Ruler for use with alcohol brief interventions. *Drug Alcohol Depend* 2008 Dec 1;98(3):235-240. [doi: [10.1016/j.drugalcdep.2008.06.005](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.drugalcdep.2008.06.005)] [Medline: [18639393](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/18639393/)]
42. Foy R, Parry J, McAvoy B. Clinical trials in primary care: targeted payments for trials might help improve recruitment and quality. *BMJ* 1998 Oct 31;317(7167):1168-1169. [Medline: [9794845](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/9794845/)]
43. Braun V, Clarke V. Using thematic analysis in psychology. *Qual Res Psychol* 2006 Jan;3(2):77-101. [doi: [10.1191/1478088706qp063oa](https://doi.org/10.1191/1478088706qp063oa)]
44. Thabane L, Ma J, Chu R, Cheng J, Ismaila A, Rios L, et al. A tutorial on pilot studies: the what, why and how. *BMC Med Res Methodol* 2010;10(1):1. [doi: [10.1186/1471-2288-10-1](https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2288-10-1)]
45. Eysenbach G, CONSORT-EHEALTH Group. CONSORT-EHEALTH: improving and standardizing evaluation reports of Web-based and mobile health interventions. *J Med Internet Res* 2011;13(4):e126 [FREE Full text] [doi: [10.2196/jmir.1923](https://doi.org/10.2196/jmir.1923)] [Medline: [22209829](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22209829/)]
46. Moher D, Schulz KF, Altman DG, CONSORT Group (Consolidated Standards of Reporting Trials). The CONSORT statement: revised recommendations for improving the quality of reports of parallel-group randomized trials. *J Am Podiatr Med Assoc* 2001 Sep;91(8):437-442. [Medline: [11574648](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/11574648/)]

## Abbreviations

**AUDIT:** Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test

**GP:** general practitioner

**HSE:** Health Services Executive

**MAP:** Maudsley Addiction Profile

**MRC:** Medical Research Council

**PINTA:** psychosocial intervention for alcohol use among problem drug users

**RCT:** randomized controlled trial

**SAAPPQ:** Shortened Alcohol and Alcohol Problems Perception Questionnaire

**SBI:** screening and brief intervention

*Edited by G Eysenbach; submitted 19.04.13; peer-reviewed by P Bendtsen, L Le Garjean; comments to author 06.05.13; revised version received 20.05.13; accepted 20.05.13; published 02.08.13*

*Please cite as:*

*Klimas J, Anderson R, Bourke M, Bury G, Field CA, Kaner E, Keane R, Keenan E, Meagher D, Murphy B, O’Gorman CSM, O’Toole TP, Saunders J, Smyth BP, Dunne C, Cullen W*

*Psychosocial Interventions for Alcohol Use Among Problem Drug Users: Protocol for a Feasibility Study in Primary Care  
JMIR Res Protoc 2013;2(2):e26*

*URL: <http://www.researchprotocols.org/2013/2/e26/>*

*doi: [10.2196/resprot.2678](https://doi.org/10.2196/resprot.2678)*

*PMID: [23939340](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/23939340/)*

©Jan Klimas, Rolande Anderson, Margaret Bourke, Gerard Bury, Catherine Anne Field, Eileen Kaner, Rory Keane, Eamon Keenan, David Meagher, Brian Murphy, Clodagh SM O’Gorman, Thomas P O’Toole, Jean Saunders, Bobby P Smyth, Colum Dunne, Walter Cullen. Originally published in JMIR Research Protocols (<http://www.researchprotocols.org>), 02.08.2013. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0/>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work, first published in JMIR Research Protocols, is properly cited. The complete bibliographic information, a link to the original publication on <http://www.researchprotocols.org>, as well as this copyright and license information must be included.