



International Network on Brief Interventions for Alcohol & Other Drugs





Epidemiology, Surveillance and Health Promotion







IPIB

Identificazione Precoce Intervento Breve:
the ISS (Istituto Superiore di Sanità)-EIBI
training program on Early Identification and
Brief Intervention on alcohol for Primary
Health Care professionals in Italy

Emanuele Scafato, Claudia Gandin, Valentino Patussi, Tiziana Codenotti, Ilaria Londi, <u>Silvia Ghirini</u>, Lucia Galluzzo, Sonia Martire, Lucilla Di Pasquale and the IPIB working group











National Observatory on Alcohol (NOA)

Director: E. Scafato

The NOA, at the CNESPS, integrates epidemiology, health monitoring and health promotion through studies, population surveys, monitoring, health counselling and training in PHC.

National Centre for Epidemiology, Surveillance and Health Promotion (CNESPS)

Director: S. Salmaso

CNESPS, at the ISS, is the formal body whose mission, mainly set by law, is to develop and to apply epidemiological methods to monitor and protect human health.





CNESPS



WHO Collaborating Centre for Research and Health Promotion on Alcohol and Alcohol Related Health Problems



National Center for Epidemiology, Surveillance and Health Promotion



10th Annual Conference of INEBRIA



IPIB

the ISS-EIBI training program on Early Identification and Brief Intervention on alcohol for Primary Health Care professionals

















- A. The strategies on alcohol in Italy aimed at developing the implementation of IPIB in PHC settings.
- The Frame Law on Alcohol (125/2001)
- The National Alcohol and Health Plan (PNAS)
- The National Health Plan (PSN)
- The National Prevention Plan (PNP)
- The National Committee on Alcohol

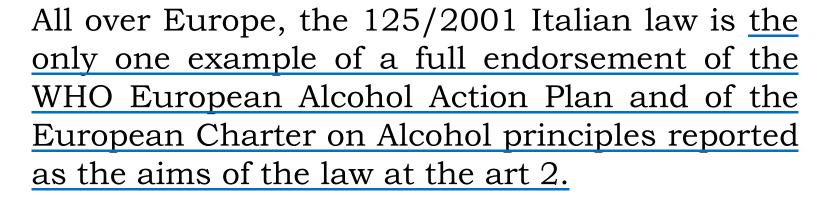
B. The description of the training, the settings, the targets and the lessons learnt in policy response (barriers evaluation and suggestions) related to IPIB (the Italian EIBI programme) experiences at the Istituto Superiore di Sanità – ISS, Italy.



The Frame Law on Alcohol (125/2001)









Art. 2 - Aims



Promotes research and ensures adequate standards of training and updating for professionals dealing with alcohol related problems;











National Alcohol and Health Plan (PNAS) 2007-2010

endorsed in April 2007 by the State-Regions Conference

The need for the specific training standard and consequent activities outlined by the PHEPA/EIBI Country strategy found a relevant inclusion among the activities of the National Alcohol and Health Plan 2007-2010. (Piano Nazionale Alcol e Salute – PNAS)



Source: Ministry of Health, "National Alcohol and Health Plan 2007-2010" at: http://www.ministerosalute.it/imgs/C_17_pubblicazioni_623_allegato.pdf











(PNAS) 2007-2010

Strategic areas of intervention:

- 1. Information and education
- 2. Drinking and driving
- 3. Alcohol and work
- 4. Treatment of harmful/hazardous alcohol consumption and alcohol dependence
- 5. Production and distribution's responsibility
- 6. Social network to face risk factors alcohol related
- 7. Strengthening NGOs, voluntary organizations, self-help and mutual aid groups
- 8. Monitoring harm done by alcohol and strengthening alcohol policy.











(PNAS) 2007-2010

Actions:

- To engage in and train on EIBI all the PHC professionals (particularly GPs, pediatricians, prevention department's physicians).
- To strength an integrated approach including health services, GPs, voluntary organizations, self-help and mutual aid groups, educational institutions, work, justice and other institutions.
- To disseminate standardized tools and methodologies for EIBI to be used for harmful and hazardous alcohol consumption and alcohol dependence evidence- and also need's evaluations- based.











The National Health Plan (PSN)

The MoH PSN 2011-2013 renewed the need of PNAS strategic areas of interventions and actions for different objectives including:

"to promote early identification and brief intervention for the prevention of alcohol related problems in primary health care and in the workplace"

National Prevention Plan (PNP)

The MoH PNP 2010-2012 for the prevention of unhealthy lifestyles, renewed the actions for alcohol prevention of PNAS aimed to the reduction of hazardous drinkers and the necessity of implementation of the strategic areas of interventions of the PNAS











National Committee on Alcohol*

It was **set up in 2010** and included as designated members, representatives from several ministries as well as experts from scientific societies, alcohol industry, advocacy groups and experts from the Istituto Superiore di Sanità.

Working group on: "Training and updating for professionals dealing with alcohol related problems"

"At the National and Regional level it's recommendable the implementation of specific training of GPs and health professionals aimed at the prevention of alcohol-related problems. A standard for training and continuous professional education has been already provided by the European Project PHEPA - Primary Health care European Project on Alcohol and the Istituto Superiore di Sanità is prepared and candidated to promote together with the Regions the specific activities in tight coordination with the professional and scientific societies (SIMG, SIA)."

¹⁰













SUMMARY

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B. The description of the training, the settings, the targets and the lessons learnt in policy (barriers evaluation and response suggestions) related to IPIB (the Italian EIBI programme) experiences at the **Istituto** Superiore di Sanità - ISS, Italy.













IPIB-PHEPA activities

The IPIB working group **started its activities in April 2006** to deliver a communication strategy and to organise conferences to announce, promote and disseminate the EIBI-PHEPA programme















The ISS-IPIB educational program

The implementation, according to the PHEPA standard, started on 2007 with the first formal training course, for the duration of two days

IPIB is actually the formal institutional standard of training in Italy allowing to participants to be trained themselves and to train other professionals

Training in IPIB on alcohol is not yet compulsory for the professionals of the National Health System

It received a **good evaluation in terms of credits** to be earned through the Continuous National Training Programme (ECM)











The Selection of IPIB candidates

The **calls** for selection of candidates were **available** in the ISS web page (24 participants for each)

The training course has been **opened to GPs and to physicians** involved in the PHC.

In order to reach subgroups of <u>population at risk*</u> but otherwise not reachable by GPs, as a novelty for the Italian landscape **we opened the course** also to <u>professionals</u> (<u>physicians and psychologists</u>) from:

- Services for the treatment of dependences
- Family Counseling Center
- Workplace prevention setting



Osservatorio Nazionale Alcol CNESPS



for Research and Health Promotion on Alcohol and Alcohol Related



National Center for Epidemiology, Surveillance and **Health Promotion**



10th Annual Conference of **INEBRIA**



The ISS-IPIB funding



Programma di formazione per l'identificazione precoce e per l'attuazione dell'intervento breve finalizzato alla prevenzione dell'abuso alcolico e del bere problematico 18 - 19 ottobre 2007

ISTITUTO SUPERIORE DI SANITA' URE - Ufficio Relazioni Esterne

Rilevanza per il SSN:

Il programma di formazione per l'identificazione precoce e per l' intervento breve finalizzato alla prevenzione dell'abuso alcolico e del bere problematico mira ad incrementare le abilità le conoscenze, le attitudini e la motivazione dei professionisti ed operatori sanitari coinvolti nella valutazione del rischio alcolcorrelato degli individui che bevono in maniera rischiosa o dannosa e che afferiscono ai contesti sanitari specifici del SSN. I problema alcolcorrelati sono spesso oggetto di sottostima e il bere problematico è spesso sottovalutato nell'ambito delle attività quotidiane svolte dai professionisti di Primary formativo esistente e a incrementare le risorse preventive volte a ridurre le problematiche alcol-correlate legate all'adozione di stili e modelli di consumo che conducono ai problemi e alle condizioni a maggior rischio alcolcorrelate.

Il programma di formazione è il risultato di uno sforzo congiunto dei ricercatori dell'Osservatorio Nazionale Alcol del CNESPS e del Centro OMS per la Ricerca sull'Alcol dell'ISS e dei professionisti italiani ed internazionali che hanno partecipato al progetto europeo PHEPA (Primary Health care Project on Alcohol, www.phepa.net). L'alcol è un determinante principale di malattia ed il settore di Primary Health Care (PHC), comprendente tutti i contesti deputati all'Assistenza Primaria, è in posizione cardine per prevenire o minimizzare gran parte dei problemi correlati all'alcol. Ciò è ribadito dagli obiettivi del Piano Nazionale Alcol e Salute oggetto di intesa Stato-Regioni e del Programma "Guadagnare Salute" di recente adozione. La formazione specifica basata sullo standard PHEPA è stata approvata e proposta anche dalla Consulta Nazionale Alcol (legge 125/2001). Solitamente i medici coinvolti nell'assistenza primaria tendono a concentrare la propria attenzione sulle problematiche alcolcorrelate più evidenti e severe mentre gran parte delle attività di prevenzione che potrebbero trovare idonea collocazione e adeguato svolgimento nelle attività di routine spesso non sono oggetto di adeguata attenzione. Sulla base di tali evidenze il programma di formazione provvede a fornire ard i cui contenuti mirano ad individuare l problematiche alcolcorrelate dal bere dannoso problematico, alla dipendenza. Il programma fornisce prioritariamente i contributi formativi specifici rivolti a favorire ed implementare le tecniche di identificazione precoce e di intervento breve per le quali le evidenze scientifiche mostrano un favorevole rapporto costi-benefici nei setting di assistenza primaria. Lo standard formativo identifica e fornisce gli scopi, gli

obiettivi, la pianificazione delle sessioni, le documentazioni operative, i materiali e le metodologie di valenza europea che attraverso opportuni adattamenti nazionali, coerenti con le esigenze culturali, organizzative e gestionali proprie delle nostre realtà epidemiologiche e sanitarie, partecipa al processo di armonizzazione condivisa nel corso del prossimo triennio (2007-2009) dai 25 Stati Membri della UE attarverso il programma PHEPA2.

Lo standard formativo mira a "formare i formatori" e fornisce gli elementi utili ed essenziali all'integrazione nella pratica professionale quotidiana dell'identificazione precoce dell'abuso alcolico e del conseguente intervento breve sui bevitori risultati problematici avendo cura di valutare sia i bisogni dei partecipanti al corso di formazione che le specificità legate ai differenti contesti sanitari che possono avvantaggiarsi dell'approccio individuato (studi di medicina generale, ambulatori o

servizi dei dipartimenti di prevenzione, servizi territoriali medicina del lavoro ecc.).

Obiettivi specifici:

Acquisire le competenze specifiche sulla progettazione, sui contenuti e sulle modalità tecniche, didattiche e di attuazione di un programma di formazione per l'identificazione precoce e di intervento breve rivolto al bere problematico

di formazione per l'identificazione precoce e di intervento breve rivolto al bere problematico e alla prevenzione dei problemi alcolcorrelati

Integrare nella pratica professionale attività di identificazione precoce e di intervento breve dei problemi alcolcorrelati

Metodo didattico

Prevalentemente didattica attiva con utilizzo di lavoro in gruppi (max 6 - 8 discenti per gruppo). A ciascun artecipante verrà distribuito il materiale realizzato basato ulla presentazione delle sessioni articolate sulla base degli obiettivi specifici di ciascuna unità didattica, assistita della formazione. Esercitazioni pratiche, role play, focus group, simulate potranno essere utilizzati nel corso della formazione per contribuire a consolidare i contenut didattici e formativi.

Giovedi 18 ottobre 2007

08.30 Registrazione partecipanti

INTRODUZIONE E CONCETTI FONDAMENTALI 09.00 1. Presentazione dei formatori e del programma

- di training (consequenzialità delle sessioni, metodologia "partecipativa" e regole di base) Emanuele Scafato
- Background del corso: progetto PHEPA e dello Studio Collaborativo dell'OMS
- Emanuele Scafato

 3. Salute e alcol: costi sociali del consumo di

Edictions 1-5 Ministry of Health (2007-2010)



Edictions 6-11 Presidency of the Council of **Ministers - Drug Policy Department (2011-2012)**

..... Furthermore many other courses have been conducted at territorial level











Characteristics of participants

□ Partecipants

N = 258

 \Box Gender(%)

M=58,9% - F=41,1%

☐ Professional categories(%):

Physicians: 63.2%

Psychologists: 36.8%

without statistical differences by gender (p=0.187)

☐ Age

Mean(\pm SD): 50,4(\pm 7,30)

Range (min-max): (30-64)

without statistical differences by gender (p=0.76) and professional categories (p=0.918)



CNESPS





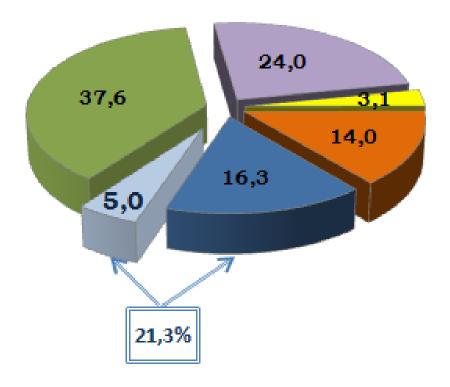
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Distribution(%) of participants by professional categories



Clinical setting

GPs

Servicies for the treatment of dependence and riabilitation

■ Prevention

Military setting

Workplace prevention setting







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PHEPA evaluation form

WORK DOCUMENT 16 EVALUATION FORM

Please tick the box that best describes how you feel about each objective.

Not at

To some A

At the end of the course how far do you feel able to:

At the end of the course, participants fulfilled the original PHEPA evaluation for the main topics of the course

	all	much	extent	lot
 Measure alcohol consumption in standard drinks per week 				
 Identify hazardous drinkers according to their weekly alcohol intake 				
 Identify hazardous drinkers using the AUDIT 				
 Identify hazardous drinkers using the AUDIT-C 				
 Describe Prochaska and DiClemente's model of the stages of change 				
 Describe the basic components of a brief intervention 				
 Provide brief advice to a hazardous drinkers taking into account his/her stage of change 				
 Describe typical ways patients show their resistance to health promotion behaviours 				
 Respond to a client's resistance in a way that does not provoke further argument 				
 Exchange information in a client-centred way 				







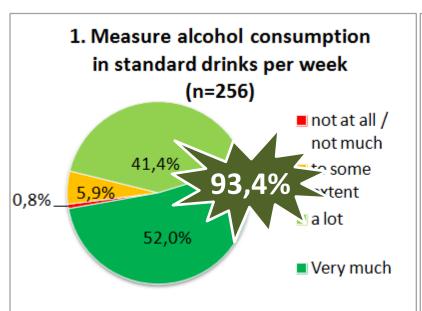
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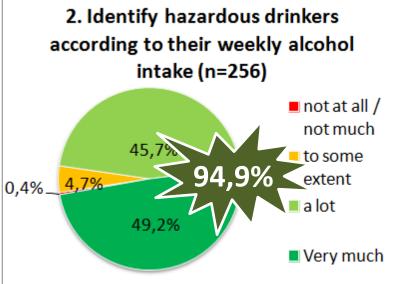


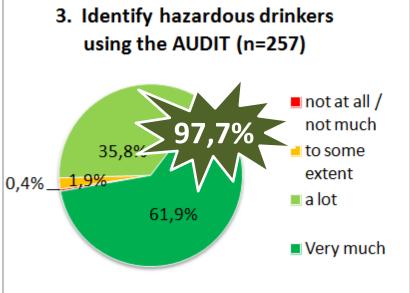
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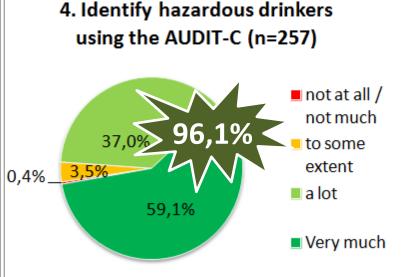


PHEPA Evaluation form-1/3















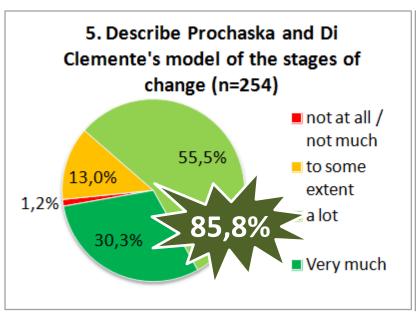
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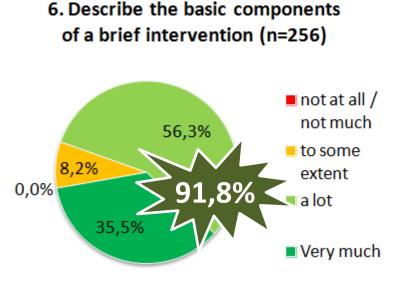


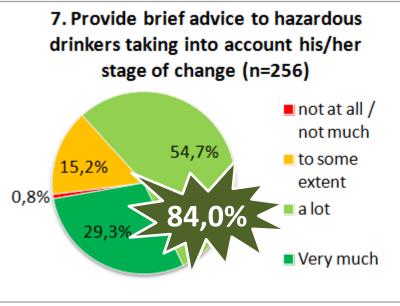
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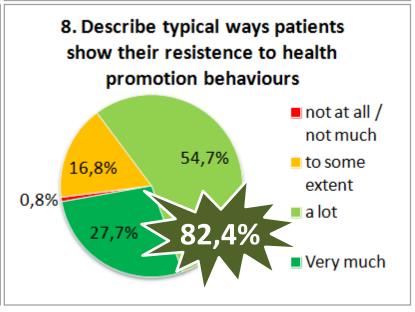


PHEPA Evaluation form- 2/3









Osservatorio Nazionale Alcol CNESPS





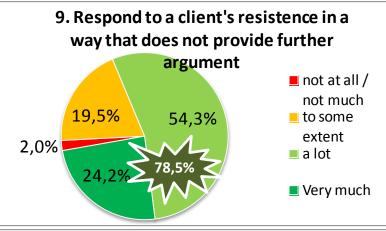
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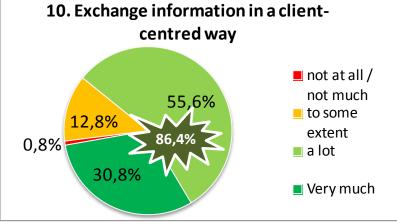


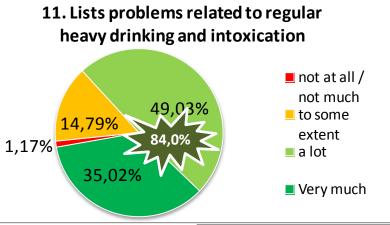
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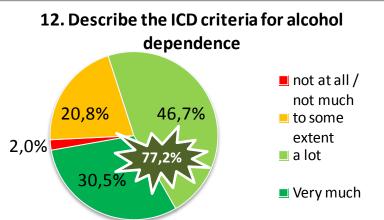


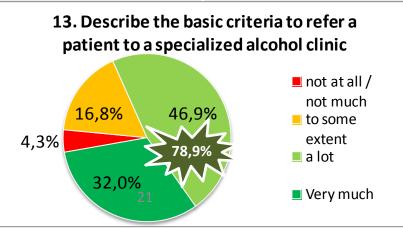
PHEPA Evaluation form-3/3















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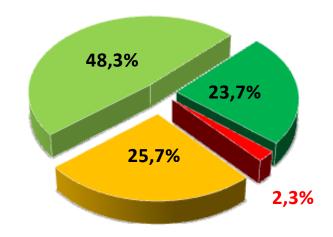
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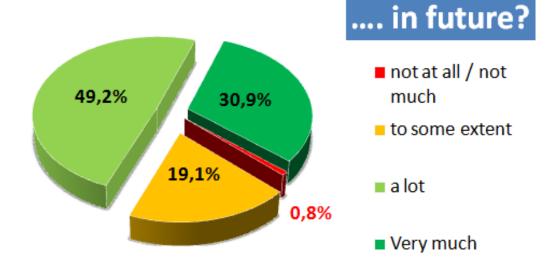


Could you apply what you have learnt in your job....

.... now?

- not at all / not much
- to some extent
- a lot
- Very much















Barriers to the implementation

According to the opinion of GPs the barriers are:

- lack of a national consistent political support to GPs actions
- lack of resources
- lack of time
- lack of supporting staff (e.g. in GPs consulting rooms, usually no nurses help doctors)
- lack of specific training
- patients are reluctant to talk about alcohol with their GPs and to agree to data collection for research purpose
- lack of supporting specialist centers









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Evaluation by the trainees

- Competence of trainers
- Interaction between trainers and participants
- Clarity of exposition and materials
- Utility of practical exercises
- Excellent tools
- Quality of materials
- Efficacy of the organization











Suggestions for the future....

- Increase duration of courses
- More role-playing and group activities
- Reinforcement with second level courses
- The creation of a IPIB national network
- More time for practical simulation











- There is the need to develop more training courses for specific target groups like:
 - Citizens Advice Bureau
 - Family Counseling Center
 - Maternity units and gynecology
 - Pediatric hospital
 - School
 - Prison
 - Emergency department
 - Mental health unit
 - Immigration Office
 - Department of Motor Vehicles
- To have dedicated personal in the GPs outpatient clinic
- To insert the AUDIT test in the patient record form









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Conclusion

As a final consideration we may say that the update of the training courses is endlessly. We have to consider the different priorities in the area of Primary Health Care and the new scientific evidences, but we also have to take into account the evaluations and the suggestions of the trainees and of the personal involved in the PHC services.



The ONA-ISS Unit Via Giano della Bella, 34 00161 Rome, Italy Tel: (+39) 06 4990 4029 Fax: (+39) 06 4990 4193

E-mail: alcol@iss.it

Thank you, for attention!