

The NYU School of Modicine, Department of Population Health Presents

INEBRIA 2017

Screening and Brief Intervention at the Intersection of Research, Policy and Practice: Advancing Knowledge and Meeting New Challenges





Drink-Less

Implementing EIBI in Catalonia. Qualitative evaluation of the Drink-Less project.

Dr. Joan Colom Farran

Director of the Programme on Substance Abuse

program [Drink-Less]

progra



Acknowledgements



Antoni Gual



Lídia Segura



Estela Díaz



Jorge Palacios

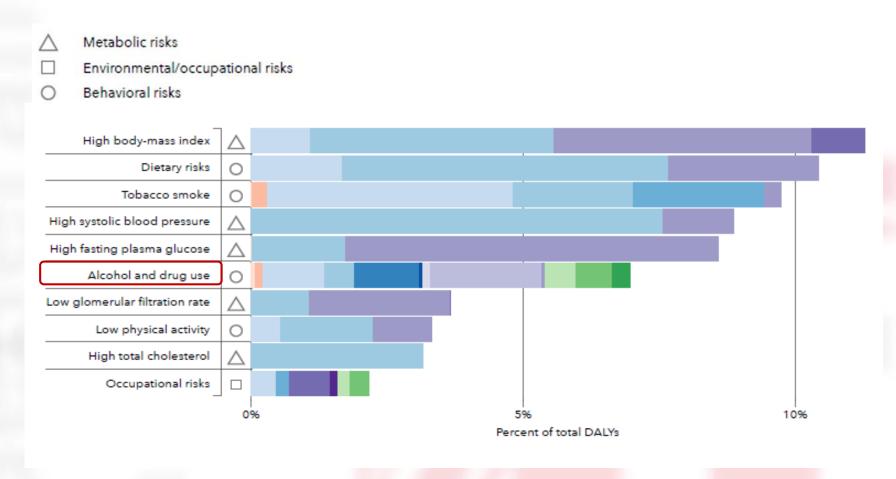
I declare no conflict of interest!

Index

- Introduction
- Implementation
- Methods
- Results
- Conclusions

Introduction Health risk factors

Burden of disease attributable to leading risk factors. Spain, 2013



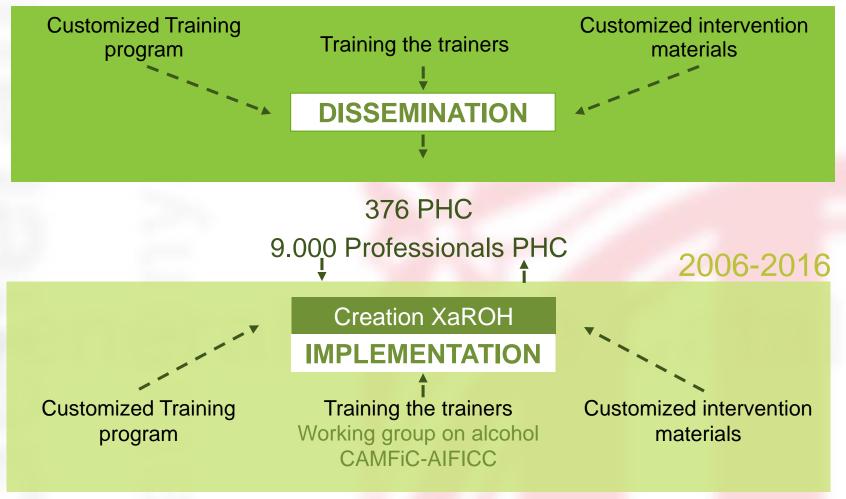
Font: http://www.healthdata.org/

Methods Aim

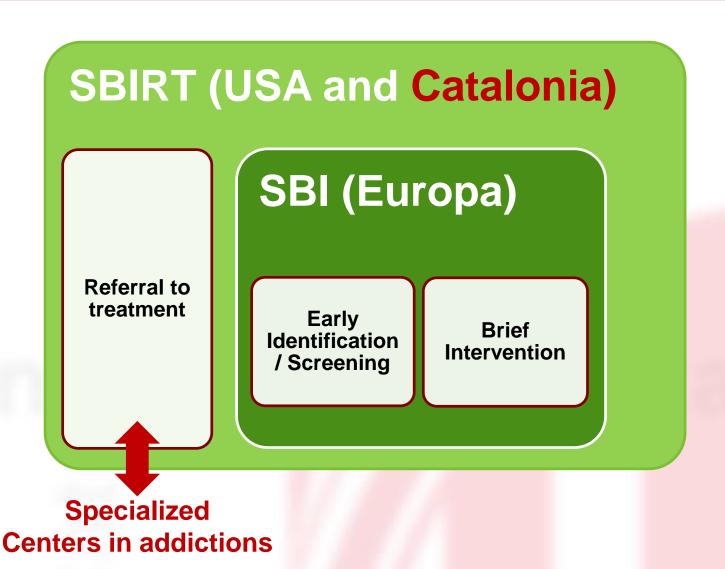
To <u>describe</u> the core implementation of the **Beveu Menys** strategy at all levels, <u>present</u> the results of the evaluation undertaken and the resulting decisions made to achieve an enduring and routine implementation.

Implementation An interation process

2002-2005



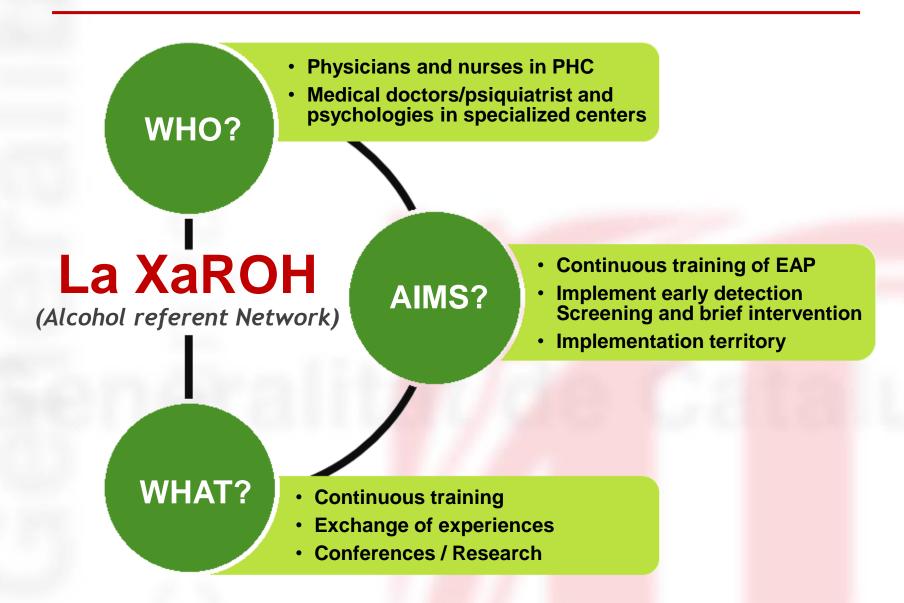
Implementation Model



Implementation Multicomponent programme



Implementation Network of alcohol referents



Implementation Organization

ORGANIZATION

Accreditation
CATSalut objectives
Registration

Adaptation of medical record to EIBI



- Inclusion of alcohol indicators in the purchase with providers
- Accreditation and recognition of the alcohol referent in PHC

Implementation General Population

GENERAL POPULATION

Materials
Webs
Awareness week

Materials for general population:

Leaflet "See what you drink" (Catalan and Spanish)

- Websites with relevant information about alcohol
 - Canal Drogas public
 - Alcohol calculator





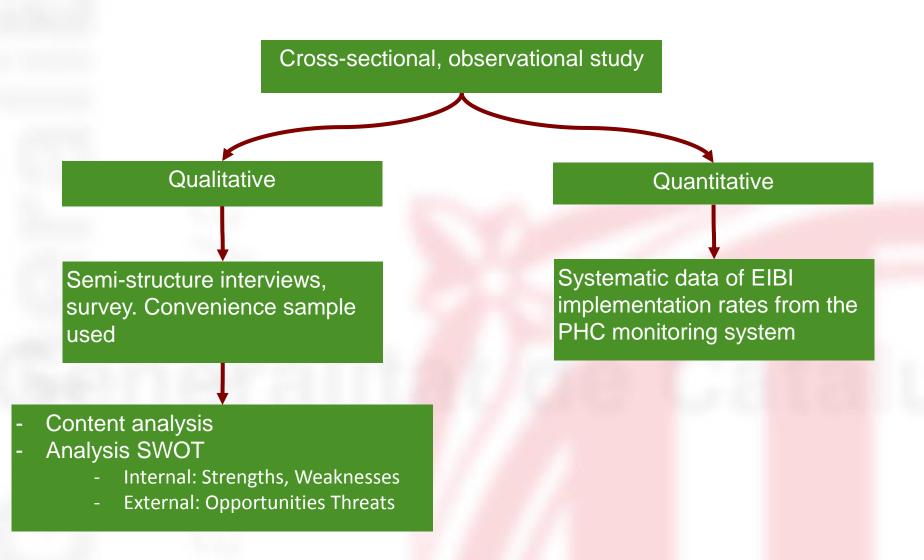
Alcohol Awareness Week



- Screening week
- Awareness and prevention of alcohol problems.
- Promote intervention in alcohol problems in primary care.



Methods Instruments



Results Semi-structure interviews & survey

Convenience sample used. 33 professionals invited but 27 agreed to participate (60% GP, 25% nurses and 15% policy makers).

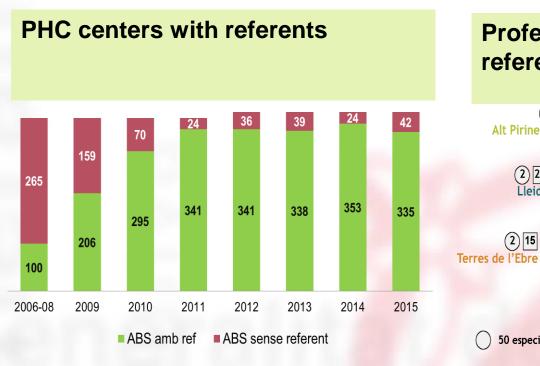
- 84% believe that the programme contributed to increase the detection of risky drinkers.
- 20% believe that it has contributed a lot to facilitating and improving the relationship between PHC and the Addiction specialist centres.
- 15% believe that the program has increased a lot their confidence when intervening with alcohol related matters
 - -XC (Male, GP) states that it "has improved screening in practice and research".
 - AA (Female, GP) and (Female, GP) say that "more screening is done in the consultation and professional are more confident"

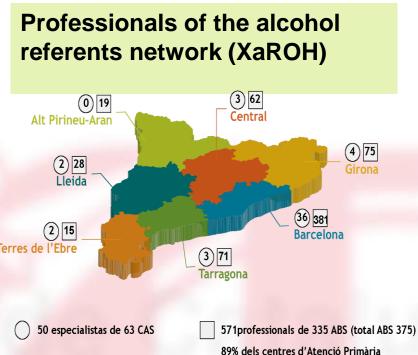
Results SWOT

Strategies for the sustainability of the programme

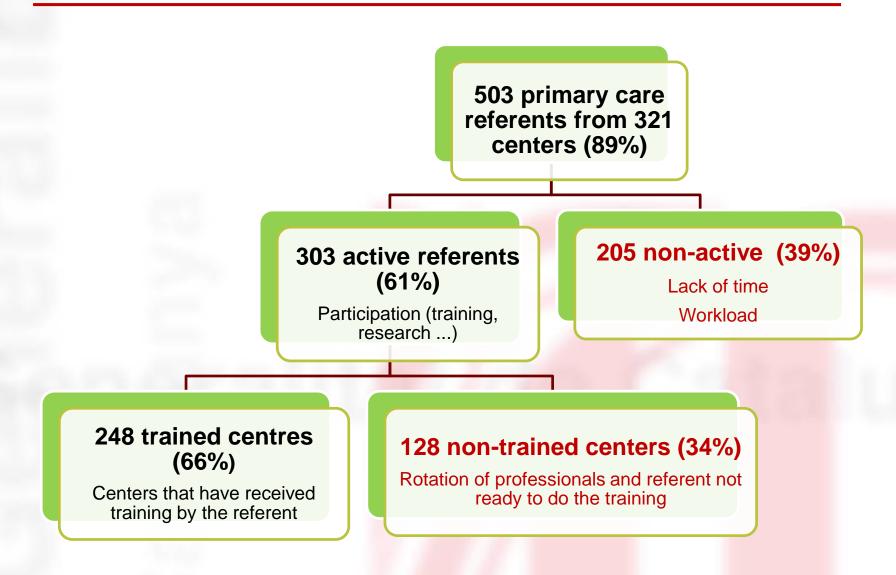
- Strengthen alliances with social and health agents
- Recognize the role of professionals of the network of referents of the Drink Less programme and
- Promote more awareness-raising campaigns aimed at professionals and at the population in general.
- Draw up, disseminate and implement a decision algorithm (clinical guideline) for dealing with alcohol consumption in PHC
- Keep improving the medical records by introducing better screening tools at the work stations of PHC professionals
- Put in the agenda of the different PHC providers the tackling of alcohol from the PHC consultation.

Results Quantitative analysis, coverage

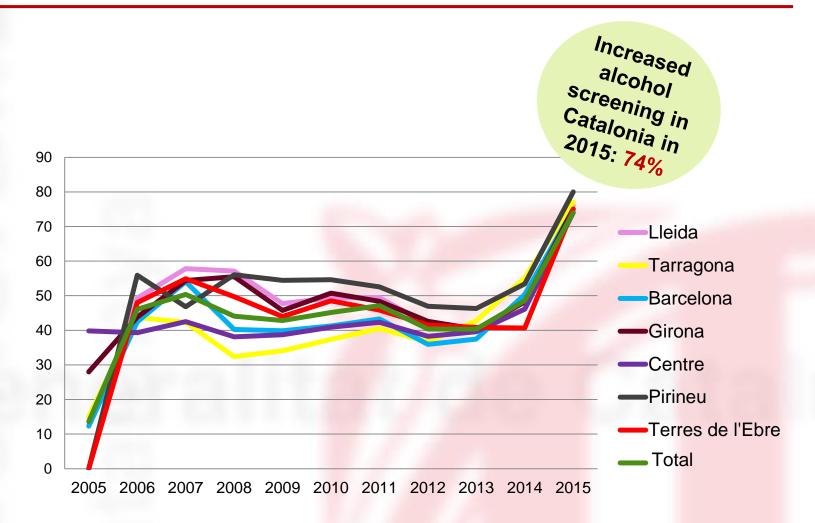




Results Activity of XaROH

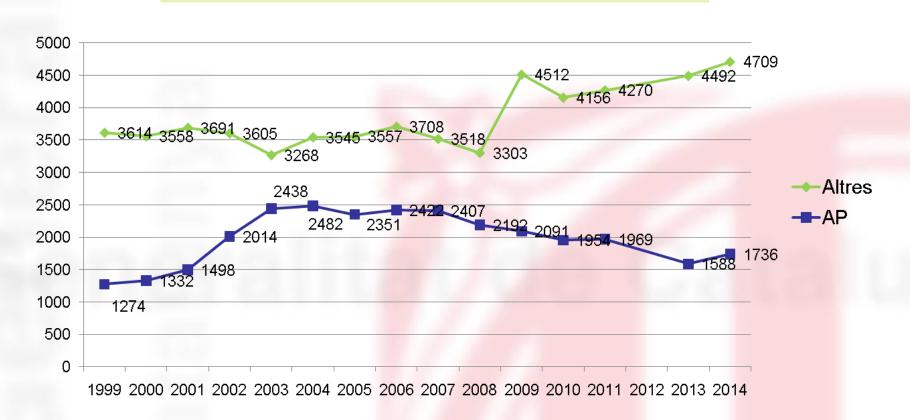


Results Screening rates



Results Referral rates

27% Referrals are from Primary Health Care73% of referrals from other sources



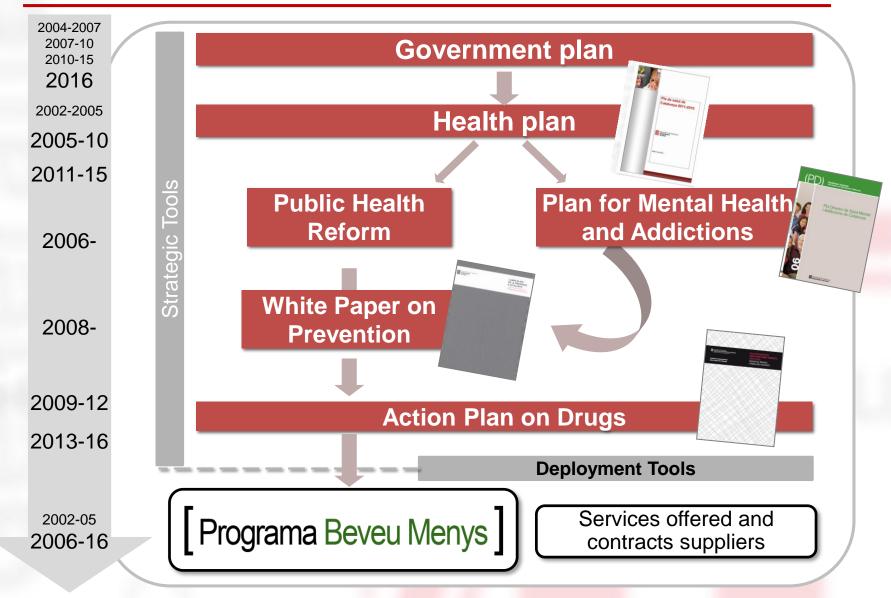
Conclusions (1)

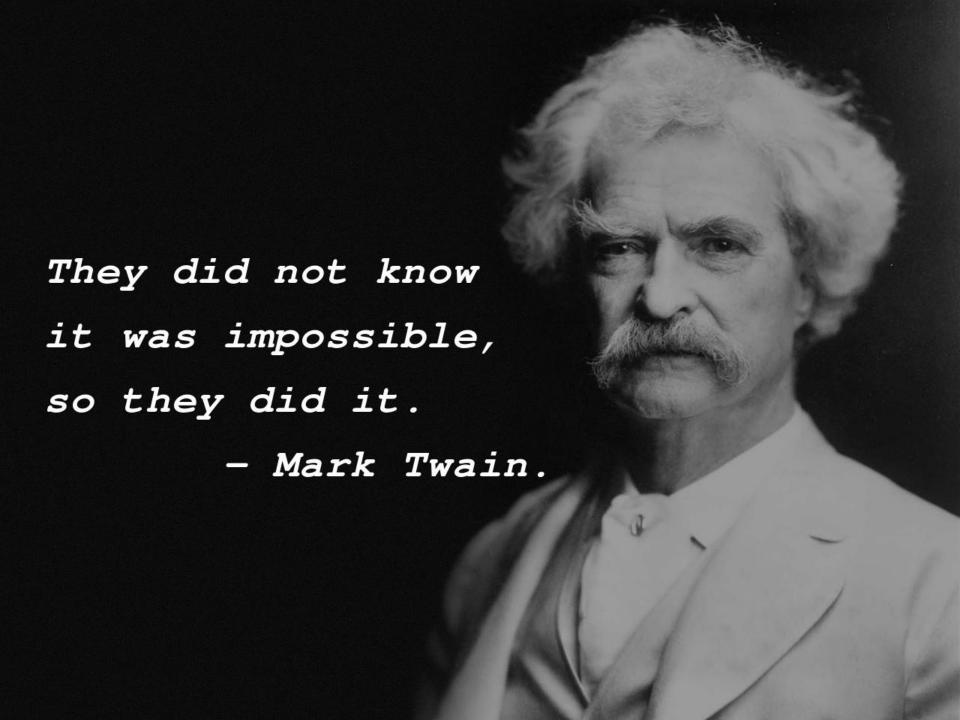
- ☐ Alcohol consumption is an important public health problem and EIBI under health sector response is among the "best buys" on alcohol policies
- □ Tackling of alcohol related problems represents a challenge for the health system. EIBI in PHC is effective and helpful in reducing alcohol related problems
- Organizational changes in PHC and positive attitudes of professionals is key
- ☐ Changes are possible but rather slow and need iteration, a multicomponent and strategic approach, the involvement of all stakeholders and ongoing support
- ☐ EIBI Strategies should be extrapolated to other health settings such as emergency departments and occupational health services.

Conclusions (2)

- □ The "Beveu Menys" program has contributed to both, an increase in the improvement of screening and brief interventions of alcohol problems in primary care services and the knowledge and skills of the professional.
- ☐ Providing enough time, incentives and recognition should be prioritized in PHC in order to strengthen SBI activities in such services.
- □ Key professionals and alcohol referents at PHC are essential for the sustainability of the program.
- ☐ Organizational changes (more time, reduced patients quota, improvement of medical records) and recognition of professionals are needed to improve its implementation

Implementation Strategic planning









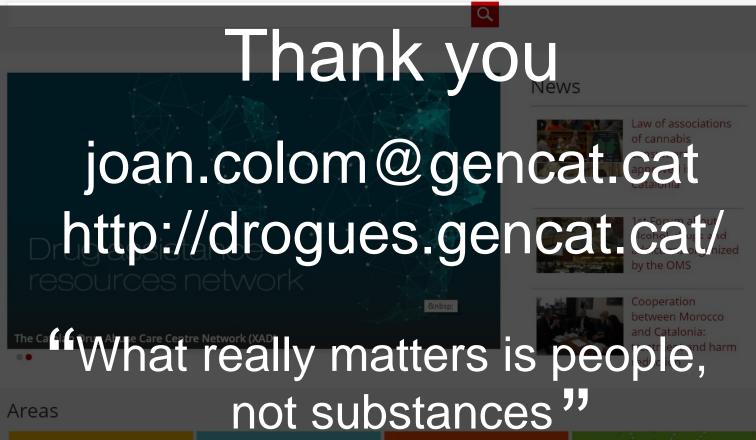
Drugs

Public

Professionals

News

drogues.gencat.cat



The consumption in Catalonia

Drug assistance resources network

