# Dr Hugh Gallagher ICGP Annual Conference 25<sup>th</sup> May 2018

# Declaration of Interest

NO INTEREST

### **Statistics**

- ▶ 25% of adult population drink alcohol in a way that is potentially or actually harmful to health
- ► 4 5% are alcohol dependent
- ▶ 20% of patients presenting to primary care are higher risk or dependent drinkers

# APA January 2018

'This is an area of practice where, given the statistics, there's a tremendous upside for practitioners to assume responsibility for treatment and a tremendous upside to the benefits not only for the patient but for society at large'

Victor Reus, Lead Author Alcohol Use Disorder Guidelines

# Wood et al, Lancet April 2018

- ► Analysis of data of 600,000 people
- Association between alcohol use and all-cause mortality begins at levels much lower than previously thought
- Alcohol consumption roughly linearly associated with a higher risk of Cardiovascular Disease
- Chief implication for public policy is to support reductions of alcohol consumption guidelines
- ► Threshold for lowest risk for all-cause mortality is about 100 g per week

### Barriers to care

Despite GPs being well placed to address alcohol problems, there are well-documented individual, professional and systemic barriers that prevent him/her from doing so, such as:

- lack of time and resources
- lack of support
- lack of relevant knowledge and skills
- inadequate remuneration
- perceptions about 'hard to cure' patients and negative stereotypical views of alcoholics

### **Brief Intervention**

- Extensively studied in primary health care
- Consistently reports reduction in hazardous and harmful consumption at 6 and 12 months later
- Brief advice delivered by general health care workers
- Targets non-treatment seeking drinkers
- ► Aims to reduce alcohol consumption

# **Training**

Needs to focus on three core concepts

- 1. Emphasises effectiveness of brief GP-based interventions for early stage problems and stable recovery
- 2. Emphasises clinical interaction skills use of Motivation Interviewing approach
- 3. Outcome expectancy realistic expectations

Plus follow-up and networking to encourage reflection on practice and CPD needs and support

# **Training**

- Emphasis on knowledge transfer is unlikely to adequately address a lack of role confidence or enhance skill development or be responsive to individual learning needs
- ► Learner Centred Approach Role Play
- increases self efficacy
- positive educational experience
- context driven (real world of GPs)
- peer/expert feedback in a safe environment
- fosters different perspectives

### Pharmacological Treatment

NICE: Reviewed 4 therapies for preventing relapse

- should be combined with psychosocial support
- endorsed acamprosate, naltrexone and nalmefene

'The topic of AUD came to the top of our list as a topic to pursue in guideline development because it is highly prevalent and its rates are increasing, but despite the FDAapproved pharmacologic interventions in our armamentarium, the disorder is remarkably undertreated'

- Assess use of alcohol, tobacco, other substances, prescription and OTC drugs
- Do a quantitative behavioural measure AUDIT
- Use physiological markers
- Assess for co-occurring medical/psychiatric disorders
- Establish goals of treatment
- Discuss impact of alcohol use to self and others
- Treatment plan to include non-pharmacological and pharmacological interventions

Offer Naltrexone or Acamprosate to patients with moderate to severe AUD who:

- Have a goal of reduction or abstinence
- Prefer pharmacotherapy or
- Have not responded to non-pharmacological interventions alone
- Have no contraindications to their use

Caution in the use of anti-depressants and benzodiazepines Most will need some sort of behavioural intervention

- Mutual Aid AA or SMART Recovery
- 1:1 CBT, MET

### THANK YOU

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