

Effectiveness of training family physicians to deliver a brief intervention to address excessive substance use among young patients: a cluster randomized controlled trial

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ABSTRACT

Background: Brief interventions delivered by family physicians to address excessive alcohol use among adult patients are effective. We conducted a study to determine whether such an intervention would be similarly effective in reducing binge drinking and excessive cannabis use among young people.

Methods: We conducted a cluster randomized controlled trial involving 33 family physicians in Switzerland. Physicians in the intervention group received training in delivering a brief intervention to young people during the consultation in addition to usual care. Physicians in the control group delivered usual care only. Consecutive patients aged 15–24 years were recruited from each practice and, before the consultation, completed a confidential questionnaire about their general health and substance use. Patients were followed up at 3, 6 and 12 months after the consultation. The primary outcome measure was self-reported excessive substance use (≥ 1 episode of binge drinking, or ≥ 1 joint of cannabis per week, or both) in the past 30 days.

Results: Of the 33 participating physicians, 17 were randomly allocated to the intervention

group and 16 to the control group. Of the 594 participating patients, 279 (47.0%) identified themselves as binge drinkers or excessive cannabis users, or both, at baseline. Excessive substance use did not differ significantly between patients whose physicians were in the intervention group and those whose physicians were in the control group at any of the follow-up points (odds ratio [OR] and 95% confidence interval [CI] at 3 months: 0.9 [0.6–1.4]; at 6 mo: 1.0 [0.6–1.6]; and at 12 mo: 1.1 [0.7–1.8]). The differences between groups were also nonsignificant after we restricted the analysis to patients who reported excessive substance use at baseline (OR 1.6, 95% CI 0.9–2.8, at 3 mo; OR 1.7, 95% CI 0.9–3.2, at 6 mo; and OR 1.9, 95% CI 0.9–4.0, at 12 mo).

Interpretation: Training family physicians to use a brief intervention to address excessive substance use among young people was not effective in reducing binge drinking and excessive cannabis use in this patient population. Trial registration: Australian New Zealand Clinical Trials Registry, no. ACTRN12608000423214.

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Most health-compromising behaviours begin in adolescence.¹ Interventions to address these behaviours early are likely to bring long-lasting benefits.² Harmful use of alcohol is a leading factor associated with premature death and disability worldwide, with a disproportionately high impact on young people (aged 10–24 yr).^{3,4} Similarly, early cannabis use can have adverse consequences that extend into adulthood.^{5–8}

In adolescence and early adulthood, binge drinking on at least a monthly basis is associated with an increased risk of adverse outcomes later in life.^{9–12} Although any cannabis use is potentially harmful, weekly use represents a threshold in adolescence related to an increased risk of cannabis

(and tobacco) dependence in adulthood.¹³ Binge drinking affects 30%–50% and excessive cannabis use about 10% of the adolescent and young adult population in Europe and the United States.^{10,14,15}

Reducing substance-related harm involves multisectoral approaches, including promotion of healthy child and adolescent development, regulatory policies and early treatment interventions.¹⁶ Family physicians can add to the public health messages by personalizing their content within brief interventions.^{17,18} There is evidence that brief interventions can encourage young people to reduce substance use, yet most studies have been conducted in community settings (mainly educational), emergency services or specialized addic-

tion clinics.^{1,16} Studies aimed at adult populations have shown favourable effects of brief alcohol interventions, and to some extent brief cannabis interventions, in primary care.^{19–22} These interventions have been recommended for adolescent populations.^{4,5,16} Yet young people have different modes of substance use and communication styles that may limit the extent to which evidence from adult studies can apply to them.

Recently, a systematic review of brief interventions to reduce alcohol use in adolescents identified only 1 randomized controlled trial in primary care.²³ The tested intervention, not provided by family physicians but involving audio self-assessment, was ineffective in reducing alcohol use in exposed adolescents.²⁴ Sanci and colleagues showed that training family physicians to address health-risk behaviours among adolescents was effective in improving provider performance, but the extent to which this translates into improved outcomes remains unknown.^{25,26} Two nonrandomized studies suggested screening for substance use and brief advice by family physicians could favour reduced alcohol and cannabis use among adolescents,^{27,28} but evidence from randomized trials is lacking.²⁹

We conducted the PRISM-Ado (Primary care Intervention Addressing Substance Misuse in Adolescents) trial, a cluster randomized controlled trial of the effectiveness of training family physicians to deliver a brief intervention to address binge drinking and excessive cannabis use among young people.

Methods

Study design and setting

Our pilot study informed all methods for this trial.³⁰ We designed a cluster randomized controlled trial to be conducted in family medicine practices in the French-speaking part of Switzerland (in Switzerland, these practitioners also include general internists and pediatricians). Randomization was done at the practice level, because contamination between groups might otherwise have occurred had patients been randomized.

The study protocol was approved by the Ethics Committee for Studies in Outpatient Care (protocol 08–28).

Physician recruitment and randomization

A letter was sent to all physicians on the mailing lists for continuing medical education of the departments of family medicine at the University of Geneva and the University of Lausanne, and to all pediatricians in private practice in the Canton of Geneva, for a total of about 1200 doctors serving a population of approximately 1.2 million

people. Of the first 35 physicians who expressed interest, 33 (including 5 pediatricians) from as many practices consented and were randomly allocated to the intervention and control groups.

An independent statistician (provided only with identifying numbers for the practices) who was not otherwise connected with the trial performed the randomization of the practices in a single batch using computer-generated random numbers. The study coordinator matched the allocation list and informed the physicians, but not the practice assistant, of their group status. Research assistants who conducted follow-up interviews and researchers involved in the data analysis were unaware of the group allocations.

Patient recruitment

In each participating practice, the practice assistant recruited young people consulting for any health problem. We defined young people as those aged 10–24 years, according to the World Health Organization's definition.² To preserve the confidentiality of the medical encounter for anyone consulting without his or her parents, we restricted recruitment to patients who could give their own consent to participate (age 15–24 years).^{31,32}

We excluded patients who had acute illness requiring immediate attention, severe mental disorder, substance abuse requiring more immediate attention (e.g., recent court ruling regarding drunk driving), previous treatment for dependence, inability to read and understand French, or any other disorder affecting the person's capacity to consent. If in doubt as to the person's capacity to consent, the practice assistant requested advice from the physician.

Although we could not conceal trial arm allocation from the physicians, we did conceal it from the patients (they were told they were participating in a study of their health and substance use).

Baseline patient survey

Before the consultation, participating patients were invited to complete a survey evaluating their general health, substance use, and sociodemographic and psychosocial status. Questions about substance use were taken from the DEP-ADO clinical questionnaire, a validated screening instrument in French that asks about frequency of use (for which self-report has previously been shown to be reliable) and psychosocial consequences related to alcohol and cannabis use.^{33,34}

Young people involved in our pilot study had reported that they would be less likely to respond honestly if the baseline survey were to be used in the consultation. Thus, the baseline surveys were collected in sealed envelopes before the consul-

tation and not made available to the physicians to help them identify patients at risk.³⁰ As a result, all young people who consented to participate were included in the trial, not only those who reported excessive substance use at baseline.

Participants were asked to provide 2 contact numbers (mobile phone numbers, if possible; the second one could be their parent's or sibling's, for example) to allow follow-up assessments at 3, 6 and 12 months after the initial consultation.

Intervention

Physicians allocated to the intervention arm participated in groups of 4 in two interactive training sessions (Box 1). The training sessions were designed by 2 of us (D.M.H. and A.M., both family physicians trained in adolescent health; A.M. is also a trainer in motivational interviewing) and were built upon the evidence for effective medical education in adolescent health.^{26,35}

The brief intervention followed the principles for successful interventions with young people.¹⁶ It involved a motivational interviewing style³⁶ and the 5As framework³⁷ to discuss behaviour change. The intervention was developed by the pilot team (the research team in collaboration with the 10 family physicians who formed the advisory group in the pilot study).³⁰ We chose the 5As framework because it proposes a structure to provide key elements associated with successful brief interventions, such as personalized feedback and setting of goals.³⁸

The pilot team created a checklist that was used by practitioners both to support them in delivering the intervention and to monitor how they delivered it (Figure 1). The pilot study in 7 practices was successful in showing that the intervention could be used during the consultation to address binge drinking and excessive cannabis use.³⁰ The reduction in the proportion of excessive substance users 1 month after exposure to the brief intervention in the pilot practices, consistent with that reported in trials involving adults,²⁰ provided support for the validity of our approach.³⁰

During the training, the practitioners were instructed to go through some or all of the 5As depending on their assessment of the patient's need and motivation to change. They used the checklist to guide their intervention and to record which steps they had performed for each patient. The small-group format during the training sessions (a trainer, an adolescent actor as a simulated patient and 4 participating physicians) allowed direct observation, feedback and suggestions by co-participants to monitor and improve adherence to the brief intervention. Participants were advised to practise at least twice, before and after receiving feedback, to maximize their

skills. Because the checklist was to be used to prompt and monitor physicians' adherence to the brief intervention during the trial, particular emphasis was placed on the correct use of the form. To screen for substance use (the first of the 5As), physicians were advised to ask about frequency and type of use in a nonjudgmental way. They were not given a screening tool to use, because existing tools were either too long to be used for opportunistic screening or had not been validated for use in French.^{34,39,40} The physicians received continuing medical education credits but no financial incentive for participating in the training sessions.

All patients were first offered usual care. Patients recruited in the intervention practices were offered the brief intervention in addition to usual care.

In both groups, physicians were free to plan follow-up consultations to further discuss substance use with the patient. To minimize reporting-related bias, we chose not to collect any information about these follow-up plans.

Outcome measures

The primary outcome measure was self-reported excessive alcohol or cannabis use in the past 30 days. Outcomes were measured by the research assistants through telephone interviews with the patients at 3, 6 and 12 months after the consulta-

Box 1: Summarized description of the training intervention

Session 1

- Duration 3 h
- Interactive session with quizzes and group exercises
- Participants were given information on the epidemiology of substance use in young people and an introduction to a motivational communication style appropriate for this age group
- Adolescent actors were used as simulated patients to help participants practise how to discuss substance use when young people consult them because of common medical problems (e.g., ankle sprain, check-up)
- Participants performed exercises with the simulated patients, practising the delivery of the brief intervention using the motivational interviewing style and the 5As framework (Figure 1) to address substance use
- The actors provided personalized feedback to the participants

Session 2

- Duration 2 h; held 10–15 d after the first session
- The training session was provided to participants in groups of 3 or 4 in one of the participants' own practices; physicians practised delivering the brief intervention in consultations with a simulated patient in a "natural environment"
- Trainers monitored the participants' adherence to the intervention
- The simulated patients gave personalized feedback to the physicians and comments on the entire research process (on completing the baseline survey in the waiting room, the consultation and the brief intervention)

All participants received a portfolio containing a summary of items discussed during the training sessions, additional reading material, and a list of resources in the local health network for referring patients or obtaining expert advice.

tion. Excessive use was defined as at least 1 episode of binge drinking for alcohol and at least 1 joint per week for cannabis (based on thresholds for increased risk of adverse outcomes identified in cohort studies¹¹⁻¹³). The respective questions were: “In the past 30 days, how many times did you have 5 drinks of alcohol or more on the same occasion?” and “In the past 30 days, did you use cannabis? If so, how often? (Approximately once; on weekends or once or twice during the week; three times or more a week but not every day; or every day)”. We also measured abstinence from alcohol and cannabis, and psychosocial consequences of alcohol and cannabis use from 9 possibilities listed in the DEP-ADO questionnaire.³⁴

Statistical analysis

We calculated the sample size to detect a 15% reduction from baseline in the proportion of patients reporting excessive substance use in the intervention group compared with no reduction in the control group, with 80% power at the 5% level of significance. Because substance use in adolescence increases with age, we anticipated no reduction in use in the control group.⁴¹ The target reduction is relevant from a clinical and public health perspective and is in line with results from trials involving adults.²⁰ Ignoring clustering effects, we estimated that 60 patients reporting excessive substance use would be required in each trial arm. Estimating that about 35% of participants would report excessive substance use at baseline (the

Doctor ID : _____ Date : __/__/__ Patient code : _____		
STEP	CONTENT	DONE (√)
ASSESS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequency and circumstances of use? • Psychosocial problems in relation to substance use? • Does alcohol or cannabis use affect the young person’s health at the moment? 	<input type="checkbox"/>
ADVISE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the young person have questions about the possible effects of his/her use on his/her health? • Provide personalized information taking into account the medico-psycho-social problems the young person reports and his/her questions 	<input type="checkbox"/>
AGREE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intention to change on a scale of 0 to 10? • What type of changes does the young person consider undertaking? • Agree on a realistic objective for the young person and a time frame for its completion 	<input type="checkbox"/>
ASSIST	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify potential “lost benefits” in changing behaviour and ways of compensating for them • Discuss ways of reaching objectives (e.g., initiating a change together with peers, “a bet”) • Agree on a plan for action 	<input type="checkbox"/>
ARRANGE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give documents to the young person and the website address www.ciao.ch • Propose ways in which the young person could communicate to you his/her potential success in changing 	<input type="checkbox"/>

➤ In your view, does this young person currently present with excessive substance use?

of alcohol	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1	of cannabis	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1
	No <input type="checkbox"/> 0		No <input type="checkbox"/> 0

➤ Duration of the intervention

	≤ 5 minutes
	6–10 minutes
	11–15 minutes
	≥ 15 minutes

Figure 1: Checklist and report form used by the participating family physicians when delivering the brief intervention. The form includes the main components of the 5As framework for the brief intervention, as described by Marlow and Stoller.³⁷ [Original form was in French.]

baseline prevalence in our pilot study),³⁰ we needed to recruit 170 participants per arm. To adjust for clustering, we anticipated that we would recruit 25 participants from each practice and assumed an intracluster (intrapractice) correlation coefficient of 0.03.^{30,42} We further assumed a 20% loss to follow-up at the participant level (thus basing the design effect on 20 patients per cluster). Including an extra 3 clusters in each trial arm to allow for inefficiency due to variability in the number of patients per cluster and dropout at the cluster level, we required a sample size of 20 patients (including 7 who were excessive substance users) from each of the 15 practices in each trial group.

We used the intention-to-treat principle to compare outcomes between the groups, with patients analyzed according to the group to which their physician was randomly allocated. Marginal

logistic regression models using generalized estimating equations (GEE) with information sandwich (“robust”) estimates of standard error were fitted to compare the binary outcomes between the trial arms. An exchangeable correlation structure was specified for the GEE analyses. This method allows for the correlation of patient outcomes within clusters. Because all patients had potentially been exposed to the brief intervention regardless of their self-reported level of substance use, we first ran the analyses for the entire sample and then restricted it to those who reported binge drinking or excessive cannabis use at baseline. We ran the models with all available data initially and then conducted sensitivity analyses to check the stability of our findings when missing data were replaced using last observation carried forward. We used Stata software to analyze the data.

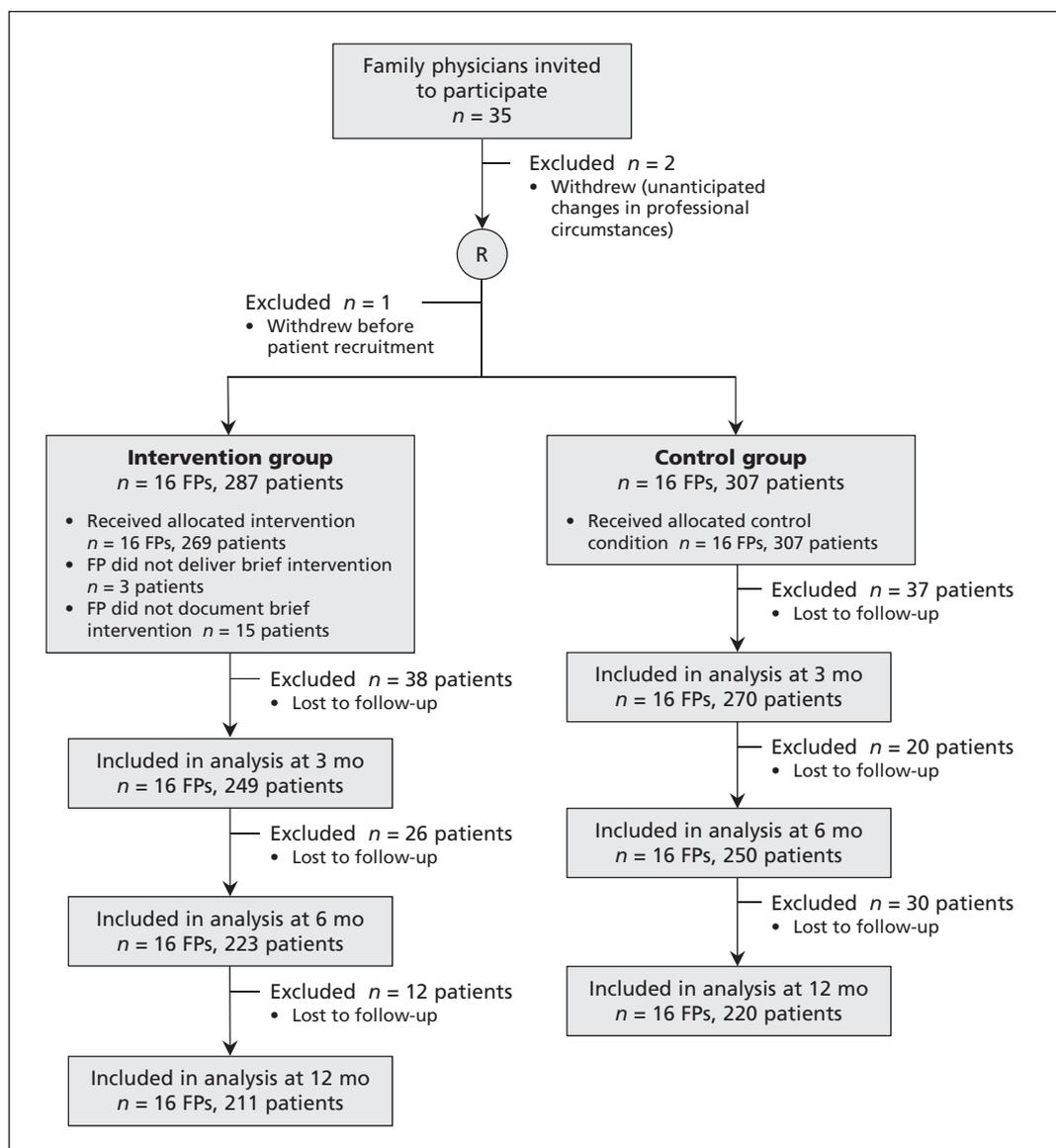


Figure 2: Flow of participants through the trial. FP = family physician (in Switzerland, family medicine practitioners also include general internists and pediatricians), R = randomization.

Table 1: Characteristics of family physicians included in the trial

Characteristic	Group; no. (%) of physicians*	
	Intervention <i>n</i> = 17†	Control <i>n</i> = 16
Age group, yr		
36–45	8 (47)	8 (50)
46–55	8 (47)	4 (25)
> 55	1 (6)	4 (25)
Sex, male	8 (47)	11 (69)
Specialty in pediatrics‡	3 (18)	2 (12)
No. of years in private practice, mean ± SD	13.7 ± 2.3	9.2 ± 1.7
Practice located in urban area, %	12 (71)	10 (62)
Moderate to extensive training (> 10 h) in topic before the study§		
Adolescent health	6 (35)	12 (75)
Communication	5 (29)	8 (50)
Motivational interviewing	7 (54)	7 (44)
Alcohol problems	10 (59)	11 (69)
Cannabis problems	5 (29)	6 (38)

Note: SD = standard deviation.
 *Unless stated otherwise.
 †One physician dropped out of the study after randomization, before patient recruitment began.
 ‡In Switzerland, family medicine practitioners also include general internists and pediatricians.
 §Physicians' estimates (includes formal and informal training); data partially missing for 4 physicians.

Table 2: Characteristics of patients who participated in the trial, by group to which their physician was allocated

Characteristic	Group; no. (%) of patients*	
	Intervention <i>n</i> = 287	Control <i>n</i> = 307
Age, yr, mean ± SD	18.4 ± 2.5	18.6 ± 2.7
Sex, male	140 (48.8)	138 (45.0)
Student	159 (55.4)	169 (55.0)
Self-assessed health rated as excellent or very good	162 (56.4)	167 (54.4)
No. of lifetime sexual partners, median (IQR)	1 (0–4)	1 (0–4)
Daily tobacco use	72 (25.1)	65 (21.2)
Alcohol use		
None	73 (25.4)	72 (23.5)
No. of episodes of binge drinking in past 12 mo, median (IQR)	2 (0–9)	2 (0–9)
Excessive use (≥ 1 episode of binge drinking in past 30 d)	114 (39.7)	142 (46.3)
High-risk binge drinking (≥ 2 episodes in past 30 d)	74 (25.8)	90 (29.3)
Cannabis use		
None	219 (76.3)	257 (83.7)
Excessive use (≥ 1 joint per wk)	36 (12.5)	29 (9.4)
Any excessive substance use (cannabis, alcohol or both)	130 (45.3)	149 (48.5)

Note: IQR = interquartile range, SD = standard deviation.
 *Unless stated otherwise.

Results

Physician and patient characteristics

The recruitment process is summarized in Figure 2. Of the 33 physicians who agreed to participate, 1 withdrew after group allocation but before patient recruitment. The 16 physicians in the intervention group attended both training sessions. The characteristics of the 33 physicians are presented in Table 1. Most of the physicians had moderate to extensive training in adolescent health and alcohol-related problems before the study.

A total of 636 patients were eligible to participate in the 32 practices between February 2009 and November 2010. Of these, 40 declined participation and 2 did not complete the baseline survey, for a 93.4% participation rate. Of the 594 participating patients, 279 (47.0%) reported binge drinking, excessive cannabis use or both. There were no marked differences between the 2 groups in patient characteristics at baseline (Table 2).

Follow-up rates at 3, 6 and 12 months were 87%, 80% and 73%, respectively, and were similar in each arm. Patients lost to follow-up did not differ significantly between the study groups in number, mean age or substance use; they were more likely than patients not lost to follow-up to be male (57% v. 43%).

The most frequently reported reasons for consulting the family physician were health maintenance/check-up, acute upper respiratory tract infection, depressive symptoms, limb trauma and acne. Four patients consulted the physician because of a substance abuse problem.

Excessive substance use at follow-up

Excessive substance use reported at 3, 6 and 12 months after the brief intervention are reported for the entire sample (Table 3) and for the subgroup who reported excessive substance use at baseline (Table 4). Overall, 27.8% (55/198) of the patients who reported excessive use at baseline indicated that they were no longer excessive substance users at 12 months' follow-up.

The odds of binge drinking or excessive cannabis use, or both, did not differ significantly between the study groups, nor did the secondary outcomes (Tables 3 and 4). Sensitivity analyses using last observation carried forward to account for missing data at follow-up resulted in similar findings.

Family physicians' experience

Table 5 shows the physicians' experience using the brief intervention and the sensitivity of their identification of excessive substance use. All but 3 patients were screened for substance use (the first step in the 5As framework). Most of the patients

(66.2% overall and 80.6% of those who reported excessive substance use at baseline) were exposed to at least 2 steps of the 5As framework. Physicians spent more time administering the intervention (6–10 min) and went through more steps with patients in whom they identified excessive substance use, although the sensitivity of their identification of excessive substance use was low, particularly for binge drinking (Table 5).

Interpretation

Training family physicians to deliver a brief intervention to address excessive substance use failed to reduce binge drinking and excessive cannabis use among young patients at 3, 6 and 12 months follow-up, as compared with the control group

providing usual care during consultations. Overall, however, we noted a 28% reduction in the proportion of patients reporting excessive substance use at 12 months. Formal training in using the brief intervention may only have had a modest impact on the ability of experienced and interested family physicians to adapt their communication style with young people. Improved outcomes in both groups may also have been due to the patients completing the baseline survey.⁴³ This step in the study protocol may have encouraged the patients who were already primed through public health and educational messages to identify a personal need for change.

To reproduce real-life conditions (and because of the absence of suitable validated instruments for primary care in French), no formal screening tools

Table 3: Excessive substance use, abstinence and psychosocial consequences* among all participating patients (*n* = 594)

Outcome	Intervention group, no. (%)†	Control group, no. (%)†	OR (95% CI)	Intracluster correlation coefficient
Excessive use of alcohol, cannabis or both				
At 3 mo	105 (42.2)	118 (43.7)	0.9 (0.6–1.4)	0.025
At 6 mo	121 (48.4)	108 (48.4)	1.0 (0.6–1.6)	0.046
At 12 mo	107 (52.2)	105 (48.4)	1.1 (0.7–1.8)	0.018
Excessive alcohol use				
At 3 mo	91 (36.5)	112 (41.5)	0.8 (0.5–1.2)	0.031
At 6 mo	102 (45.7)	116 (46.4)	0.9 (0.6–1.5)	0.057
At 12 mo	99 (48.3)	102 (47.0)	1.0 (0.7–1.6)	0.030
Excessive cannabis use				
At 3 mo	31 (12.4)	25 (9.3)	1.3 (0.7–2.7)	0.027
At 6 mo	34 (15.2)	31 (12.4)	1.2 (0.6–2.3)	0.027
At 12 mo	33 (15.6)	20 (9.1)	1.9 (1.0–3.5)	0.010
Abstinence from alcohol				
At 3 mo	64 (25.7)	68 (25.2)	1.0 (0.7–1.6)	0.003
At 6 mo	63 (28.2)	59 (23.6)	1.3 (0.8–2.1)	0.020
At 12 mo	50 (23.7)	46 (20.9)	1.2 (0.6–2.1)	0.026
Abstinence from cannabis				
At 3 mo	203 (81.5)	228 (84.4)	0.8 (0.5–1.4)	0.008
At 6 mo	179 (80.3)	209 (83.6)	0.8 (0.5–1.4)	0.016
At 12 mo	163 (77.2)	187 (85.0)	0.6 (0.3–1.1)	0.020
Psychosocial consequences related to alcohol use*				
At 3 mo	75 (30.1)	85 (31.5)	0.9 (0.5–1.6)	0.062
At 6 mo	73 (32.7)	82 (32.8)	1.0 (0.6–1.6)	0.039
At 12 mo	67 (30.5)	67 (31.8)	1.1 (0.7–1.7)	0.016
Psychosocial consequences related to cannabis use*				
At 3 mo	27 (10.8)	22 (8.1)	1.4 (0.7–2.5)	0.004
At 6 mo	25 (11.2)	25 (10.0)	1.1 (0.6–2.2)	0.013
At 12 mo	27 (12.8)	18 (8.2)	1.7 (0.8–3.3)	0.017

Note: CI = confidence interval, OR = odds ratio.

*At least 1 self-reported psychosocial consequence of alcohol or cannabis use from a list of 9 possibilities.

†Because of loss to follow-up, sample sizes ranged from 211 to 249 in the intervention group and 220 to 270 in the control group.

Table 4: Excessive substance use, abstinence and psychosocial consequences* among patients who reported excessive substance use at baseline (*n* = 279)

Outcome	Intervention group, no. (%)†	Control group, no. (%)†	OR (95% CI)	Intracluster correlation coefficient
Excessive use of alcohol, cannabis or both				
At 3 mo	82 (73.9)	85 (64.9)	1.6 (0.9–2.8)	0.022
At 6 mo	77 (76.2)	78 (65.0)	1.7 (0.9–3.2)	0.003
At 12 mo	75 (78.9)	68 (66.0)	1.9 (0.9–4.0)	0.029
Excessive alcohol use				
At 3 mo	79 (60.3)	69 (62.2)	1.1 (0.6–2.0)	0.058
At 6 mo	72 (71.3)	73 (60.8)	1.4 (0.7–2.8)	0.052
At 12 mo	70 (73.7)	65 (63.1)	1.6 (0.7–3.5)	0.083
Excessive cannabis use				
At 3 mo	30 (27.0)	24 (18.3)	1.6 (0.8–3.4)	0.052
At 6 mo	29 (28.7)	28 (23.3)	1.3 (0.6–2.5)	0.028
At 12 mo	28 (29.2)	18 (17.3)	2.1 (1.0–4.4)	0.034
Abstinence from alcohol				
At 3 mo	8 (7.2)	13 (9.9)	0.7 (0.3–1.8)	0.003
At 6 mo	12 (10.0)	11 (10.9)	1.2 (0.5–3.2)	0.041
At 12 mo	12 (12.5)	6 (5.8)	2.5 (0.9–7.4)	0.033
Abstinence from cannabis				
At 3 mo	72 (64.9)	97 (74.0)	0.7 (0.4–1.2)	0.003
At 6 mo	65 (64.4)	87 (72.5)	0.7 (0.4–1.3)	0.013
At 12 mo	57 (59.4)	77 (74.0)	0.5 (0.2–1.0)	0.033
Psychosocial consequences related to alcohol use*				
At 3 mo	52 (46.9)	58 (44.3)	1.1 (0.6–1.9)	0.065
At 6 mo	49 (48.5)	52 (43.3)	1.2 (0.6–2.3)	0.115
At 12 mo	45 (46.9)	47 (45.2)	1.1 (0.6–1.8)	0.000
Psychosocial consequences related to cannabis use*				
At 3 mo	26 (23.4)	20 (15.3)	1.7 (1.0–3.1)	0.000
At 6 mo	21 (20.8)	21 (17.5)	1.2 (0.5–2.6)	0.027
At 12 mo	23 (24.0)	15 (14.4)	1.9 (0.9–4.3)	0.034

Note: CI = confidence interval, OR = odds ratio.
 *At least 1 self-reported psychosocial consequence of alcohol or cannabis use from a list of 9 possibilities.
 †Because of loss to follow-up, sample sizes ranged from 96 to 111 in the intervention group and 104 to 131 in the control group.

were used by the physicians. This may have affected their identification of excessive substance use. Young people may choose to minimize the report of their level of use in the consultation depending on their wish to further discuss this with their physician.³⁰ This would imply that a stronger emphasis on “youth-friendly” screening is necessary, and possibly follow-up calls or consultations.

Limitations

Participating physicians had a special interest in the theme and therefore may not be considered entirely representative of the average population of family physicians. Most reported some experience in adolescent health and were used to addressing excessive alcohol use in adults. Their

interest was in learning to apply these concepts with young people. To stay close to real-life conditions, we collected only indirect (self-reported) information on how the physicians conducted the brief intervention and did not ask for information on follow-up appointments. However, the correct use of the checklist was promoted and monitored during training. According to these reports, most of the patients were screened for substance use and exposed to at least 2 of the 5 elements of the brief intervention.

Implications for future research

The negative results of our trial do not undermine a possible role for family physicians in modifying substance use behaviours in adoles-

Table 5: Self-reported use of brief intervention by physicians in intervention group and sensitivity in identifying excessive substance use

Variable	All patients, no. (%) n = 272*	Patients reporting excessive substance use, no. (%) n = 124†	Patients with excessive substance use according to FP, no. (%) n = 51
Time spent administering brief intervention with each patient, min			
≤ 5	150 (57.0)	50 (40.2)	9 (18.0)
6–10	90 (34.2)	57 (45.9)	28 (55.0)
10–15	15 (5.7)	11 (9.0)	8 (16.0)
> 15	8 (3.0)	6 (4.9)	5 (10.0)
FP screened for substance use (first of 5 As)	269 (98.9)§	123 (99.2)	51 (100.0)
No. of steps in 5As framework FP reported doing			
None	3 (1.1)	1 (0.8)	0
1	89 (32.7)	22 (17.7)	5 (9.8)
2	96 (35.3)	46 (37.1)	9 (17.6)
3	41 (15.1)	19 (15.3)	9 (17.6)
4	24 (8.8)	22 (17.7)	17 (33.3)
5	19 (7.0)	13 (10.5)	11 (21.6)
Sensitivity of FPs' identification of binge drinking, %‡	NA	NA	33.6
Sensitivity of FPs' identification of excessive cannabis use, %‡	NA	NA	59.4
Note: FP = family physician (in Switzerland, family medicine practitioners also include general internists and pediatricians), NA = not applicable. *Data missing for 15 patients. †Data missing for 6 patients. ‡Percentage of patients correctly identified by FPs as experiencing excessive substance use (patient's self-report in baseline survey used as reference standard). §Includes 4 patients who were known substance users and were thus not formally screened.			

cence. Further research on interventions with a stronger emphasis on multisectoral collaborations, effective screening and longer follow-up may provide more guidance. Further studies should also examine the extent to which a disapproving societal or family environment can modify the effect of brief interventions provided in the clinical setting.⁴⁴

Conclusion

Our study showed that training family physicians to deliver a brief intervention to address excessive substance use among youth and young adults was not effective in reducing binge drinking and excessive cannabis use in this patient population.

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