



*European Drug Prevention Trial (EU-DAP)
Life skills training evaluation results*

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Background

- School is an appropriate setting for drugs use prevention programs
- In European countries virtually all schools carry out interventions to prevent the onset of substance use
 - most are theory-based, some aren't
 - most have been evaluated only for intermediate variables (knowledge, intentions...)
 - but the evaluation of effectiveness in reducing the use of drugs is very rare
- There is a solid suspicion that some programmes can make harm (Dukes 1997; Hawthorne 1996)

“Life education” program’s evaluation

Cigarette smoking: RR=1.60
 Alcohol use: RR=1.40
 Other substances use RR=1.40

When the data are extrapolated to the state-wide smoking and drinking estimates, these showed that of all smoking among year 6 schoolchildren, 25% of girls’ and 19% of boys’ smoking could be attributed to participation in Life Education, as could 22% of all boys’ recent drinking.....

...The program was extended to all Australia, UK, USA, ... India, China, ... South Africa....

....The findings suggest that intervention programmes should be thoroughly evaluated prior to widespread implementation...

Hawthorne 1995



Background

- Considering the risk of harm,
- on the ethical point of view, the ***evaluation of effectiveness*** of prevention programmes is essential

Focuses of this presentation

1. **Cochrane Review on *School-based prevention for illicit drugs' use*** (Faggiano, 2005)
2. final results of **EU-Dap trial**

Systematic review

- **Systematic review** is a methodology developed by the **Evidence Based Medicine** to summarise the results of scientific studies
- The **Cochrane Collaboration** is the international no-profit network aimed at developing systematic reviews on effectiveness of health technologies using standardised methodologies
- Cochrane Library (www.cochrane.org)

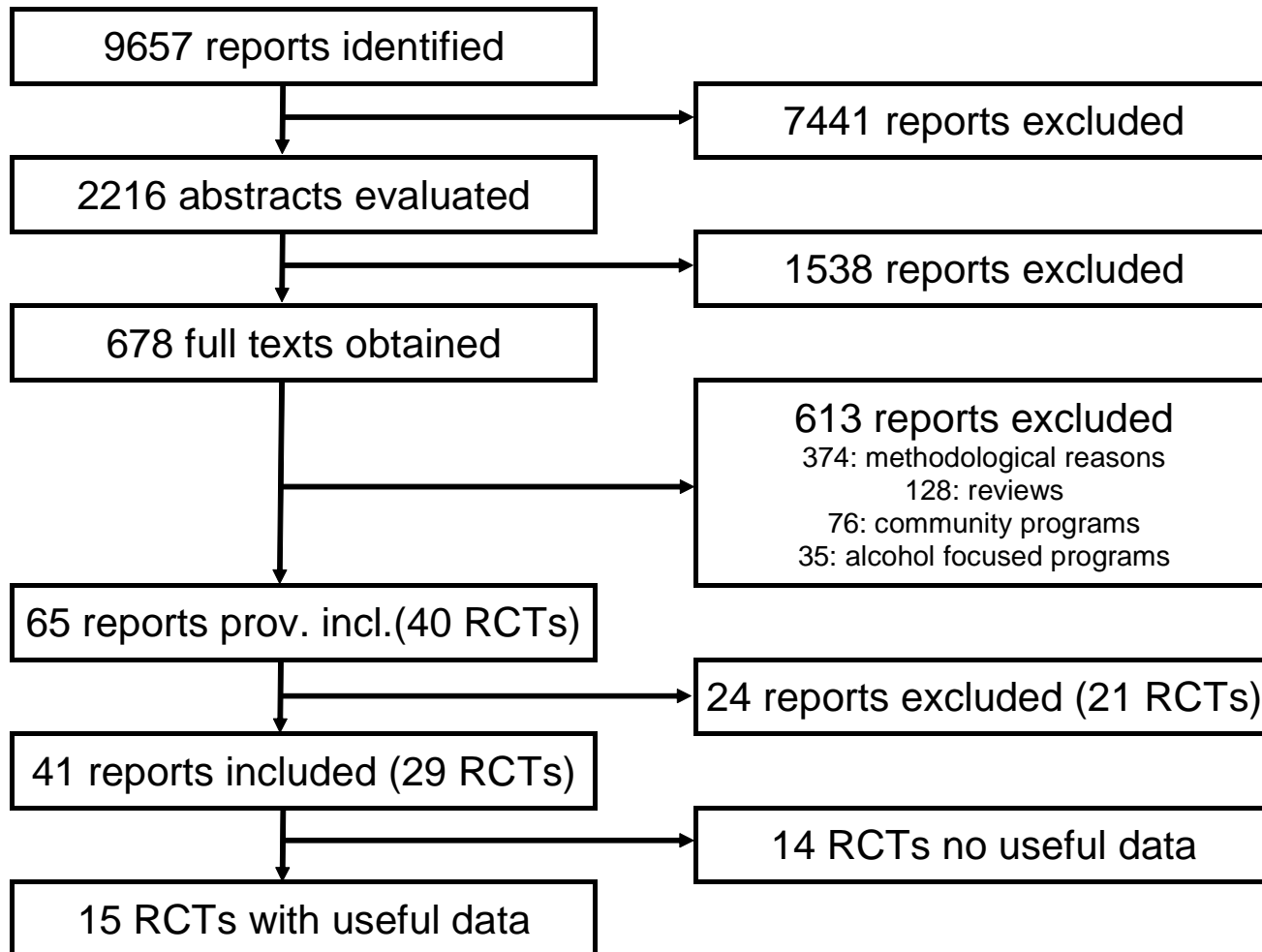
Methods

Literature search and inclusion criteria

- All RCTs and CPS (Controlled Prospective Studies) evaluating any intervention program versus a control condition
- The following databases have been searched (from beginning to feb 2004)
 - Medline & Embase
 - ERIC, Sociological Abstracts, Psychinfo
 - Cochrane databases
- To discover unpublished researches/results, research teams, and 18 authors of studies were contacted

1. School-based prevention for illicit drugs' use

Flow-chart of considered studies



Methods

Data collection and extraction

- For the 29 RCTs included, interventions and control arms were classified as:
 - *skills focused*, aimed to enhance students' abilities in generic, refusal, and safety skills
 - *affective focused*, aimed to modify inner qualities (personality traits such as self-esteem and self-efficacy, and motivational aspects such as the intention to use drugs)
 - *knowledge focused programs*, aimed to enhance knowledge of and the effects, and consequences of drug use
 - *usual curricula*

1. School-based prevention for illicit drugs' use

Results

Included studies

- 29 studies (41 reports) were included
- 14 did not present data for inclusion in the meta-analyses (limited reporting from statistical models)
- 18 studies were of 6th and 7th grade students
- 18 studies presented a post-test assessment;
- 13 provided data at 1 year follow-up.
- Few studies provided data for longer periods
- 28/29 were conducted in the USA (1 RCT in the UK)

1. School-based prevention for illicit drugs' use

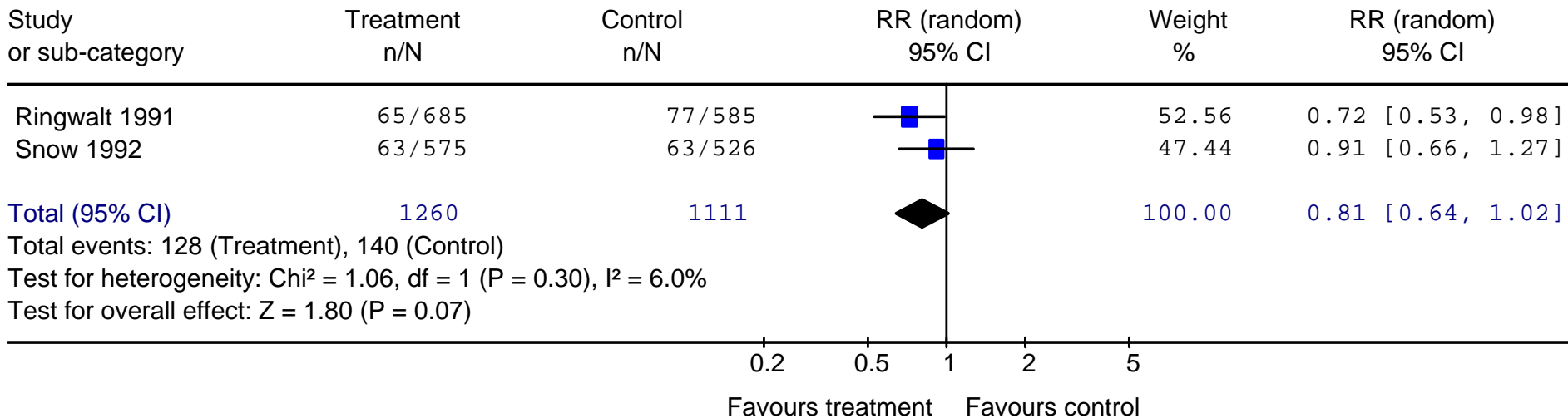
Results

Skills versus usual curricula

The only comparison showing significant results are skills vs usual curricula



Review: School-based prevention for illicit drugs' use.
Comparison: 02 skills vs usual curricula
Outcome: 07 drug use



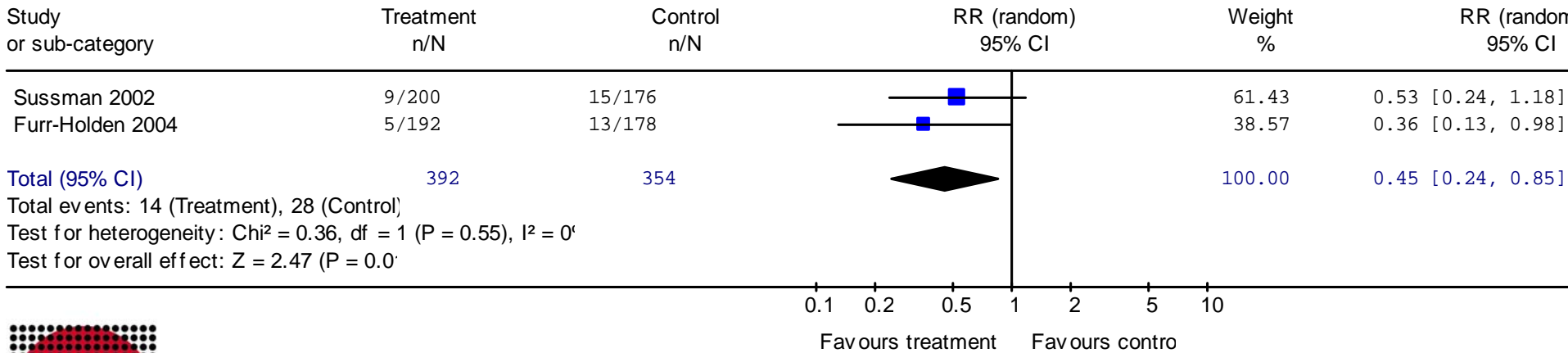


1. School-based prevention for illicit drugs' use

Results

Skills versus usual curricula

Review: School-based prevention for illicit drugs' use. (Vs first published 2/2004)
 Comparison: 02 skills vs usual curricula
 Outcome: 13 hard drugs use



Results

Skills versus usual curricula



Review: School-based prevention for illicit drugs' use. (Vs first published 2/2006)
 Comparison: 02 skills vs usual curricula
 Outcome: 08 marijuana use (all studies)

Study
or sub-category

Treatment
n/N

Control
n/N

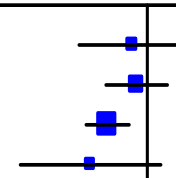
RR (random)
95% CI

Weight
%

RR (random)
95% CI

Sussman 2002
Botvin 1990
Ellickson 2003
Furr-Holden 2004

46/199 44/172
147/1128 160/1142
332/2553 293/1723
25/192 34/178



10.09 0.90 [0.63, 1.29]
28.69 0.93 [0.76, 1.15]
55.38 0.76 [0.66, 0.88]
5.85 0.68 [0.42, 1.10]

Total (95% CI) 4072 3215



100.00 0.82 [0.73, 0.92]

Total events: 550 (Treatment), 531 (Control)
 Test for heterogeneity: $\text{Chi}^2 = 3.15$, $\text{df} = 3$ ($P = 0.37$), $I^2 = 4.8\%$
 Test for overall effect: $Z = 3.43$ ($P = 0.0006$)

0.2 0.5 1 2 5
 Favours treatment Favours contro

Results

Skills versus usual curricula

- Skills based intervention reduced
 - drug use (RR=0.81 => -19%)
 - hard drug use (RR=0.45 => -55%)
 - marijuana use (RR=0.82 => -18%)
- Improvement in intermediate variables
 - drug knowledge (WMD=2.60; CI95%: 1.17, 4.03)
 - decision making skills (SMD=0.78; CI95%: 0.46, 1.09)
 - peer pressure resistance (RR=2.05; CI95%: 1.24, 3.42)
 - self-esteem (SMD= 0.22; CI95%: 0.03, 0.40)

Other results

- Other interventions
 - No significant differences were found comparing other programmes with usual curricula
 - neither in comparisons between programmes
- peer involvement
 - no final outcomes have been used by studies comparing peer involvement vs control

1. School-based prevention for illicit drugs' use

First conclusion

- Number needed to treat (NNT; $1/ARR$) is 33 for marijuana use
- Since the prevalence of marijuana among controls was 16.5%, 5 out of 33th students (16.5% of 33) will use this drug.
- Of this, 1 would be prevented by the intervention

So the intervention should be able to obtain a 20% reduction of the new initiators

General considerations

- The wide variability of indicators, scales and scores employed, and the limited reporting of data make **results very heterogeneous**
- The **quality** of research is **generally low** (out of 50 selected RCTs, only 29 were included)
- There is a major concern on **generalisability**: 28/29 RCTs included were conducted in the USA
- Authors stated for a need of **further corroboration** of results by well designed, long term follow-up, cluster-randomised trials, especially in countries other than the USA



The EU-Dap Study

The EU-Dap Study

- An experimental study
- involving 9 centers in 7 European Countries
- funded by European Commission (Public Health Program)
- supported by EMCDDA
- for the evaluation of a school program (called “**Unplugged**”) to prevent tobacco, alcohol and drugs onset
- especially conceived by an internal expert group



SPAIN / Bi lbao
EDEX



ITALY / Turin
Piemonte
Monitoring Centre
for Drug Abuse



ITALY / Novara
Medical Sciences Dept
/ Avogadro University



BELGIUM / Gent
De Sleutel



GERMANY / Kiel
IFT-Nord



SWEDEN / Stockholm
Centre for Tobacco
Prevention



AUSTRIA / Wien
ISG



ITALY / L' Aquila
University of L' Aquila



GREECE / Thessaloniki
REI TOX/PYXI DA

The program “Unplugged”

- A prevention program based on a ***comprehensive social influence approach***
- including the following components:
 - Social skills
 - Personal skills
 - Knowledge
 - Normative education
 - (No resistance education)
- delivered by the class teachers, trained with a 3-days training course
- 12 one-hour units delivered weekly from October 2004 to January 2005

Study design

- The aim of “**Unplugged**” is to prevent or delay the onset of tobacco and drugs use, and of alcohol misuse
- To evaluate his effectiveness EU-Dap is a **Cluster randomised controlled trial**
- The schools to be included has been selected by chance among all schools of the centre area
- A stratified randomisation has been carried out to ensure a balanced sample according to social class variables

Enrollment

- 7079 students were enrolled at the *baseline survey* (November 2004)
- 6604 participated to the *follow-up survey* (May 2005), at least 3 months after the completion of the program

2. the EU-Dap Study

Enrollment

Schools assessed
n=344

Schools excluded
n=174

Schools randomised
n=170

Allocation

Basic arm
Schools:
- allocated=35
- refused=9
- included=26
Students:
- enrolled=1190

Parents arm
Schools:
- allocated=35
- refused=8
- included=27
Students:
- enrolled=1164

Peers arm
Schools:
- allocated=32
- refused=7
- included=25
Students:
- enrolled=1193

Control arm
Schools:
- allocated=68
- refused=3
- included=65
Students:
- enrolled=3532

Follow up

Schools:
- drop out = 0
Students:
- drop out = 0
- unmatched=106

Schools:
- drop out = 0
Students:
- drop out = 0
- unmatched=96

Schools:
- drop out = 1
Students:
- drop out = 46
- unmatched=103

Schools:
- drop out = 1
Students:
- drop out = 73
- unmatched=285

Analysis

Schools:
- analyzed=26
Students:
- analyzed=1084

Schools:
- analyzed=27
Students:
- analyzed=1068

Schools:
- analyzed=24
Students:
- analyzed=1044

Schools:
- analyzed=64
Students:
- analyzed=3174



Questionnaire

- Self completed **anonymous** questionnaire on use of substances, attitudes, and other information
- linkage between pre- and post-test by a **self generated code** based on fixed data (some letters from name of parents, date of birth..)
- to be repeated for long term follow-up



Baseline-followup matching

- 6370 out of 7079 (91.5%) baseline questionnaires matched to the corresponding follow-up questionnaire
 - the matching procedure was based on the anonymous code
 - it started using all the 9 digits, and followed limiting to 6 codes
 - the last step was a manual linkage, carried independently by 2 researchers, at the level of class

Baseline prevalence of use by gender

		Boy (N=3680)	Girl (N=3288)	Total (N=7079)
ALO smoked cigarettes	%	14.2	16.9	15.5
	N	497	537	1034
	N	218	208	426
ALO drunkenness	%	7.3	6.0	6.7
	N	260	194	454
	N	83	57	140
ALO smoked cannabis	%	4.7	2.8	3.8
	N	169	92	261
	N	110	47	157
ALO drugs use	%	6.1	4.6	5.4
	N	223	150	373

Effect of the parent's smoking on children's behaviour



		Parents Not Smoking (N=3042)	One Parent Smoking (N=2396)	Both Parents Smoking (N=1554)	Siblings Not Smoking (N=4847)	Siblings Smoking (N=1276)	Total (N=7079)
ALO smoked cigarettes	%	28.3	38.2	43.1	28.0	59.1	35.0
	N	857	910	663	1348	744	2442

Effect of the parent's permission to smoke or to be drunk

		Would allow	Wouldn't allow	Don't know	Total
		(N=1091)	(N=5169)	(N=690)	(N=7079)
ALO smoked cigarettes	%	61.0	29.3	36.8	35.1
	N	663	1506	251	2420
		(N=1463)	(N=4108)	(N=1334)	(N=7079)
ALO drunkenness	%	43.8	16.6	26.0	24.2
	N	640	680	345	1665

Characteristics of the analysis sample

	Study Arm					
	Controls		All interventions		Total population	
	(N=3297)		(N=3307)		(N=6604)	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Gender						
boys	1629	51.3	1695	53.0	3324	52.2
girls	1538	48.5	1497	46.8	3035	47.6
missing	7	0.2	4	0.1	11	0.2
Age						
12 years	1043	32.9	998	31.2	2041	32.0
13 years	851	26.8	1135	35.5	1986	31.2
14 years	1280	40.3	1063	33.3	2343	36.8

Characteristics of the analysis sample

	Study Arm					
	Controls		All interventions		Total population	
	(N=3297)		(N=3307)		(N=6604)	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
School Grade						
7th level	1469	46.3	1499	46.9	2968	46.6
8th level	425	13.4	634	19.8	1059	16.6
9th level	1280	40.3	1063	33.3	2343	36.8

Characteristics of the analysis sample

	Study Arm					
	Controls		All interventions		Total population	
	(N=3297)		(N=3307)		(N=6604)	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Centres						
Italy - Turin	859	27.1	634	19.8	1493	23.4
Spain - Bilbao	212	6.7	159	5.0	371	5.8
Germany - Kiel	203	6.4	358	11.2	561	8.8
Belgium - Gent	288	9.1	347	10.9	635	10.0
Sweden - Stockholm	426	13.4	501	15.7	927	14.5
Greece - Thessaloniki	322	10.1	368	11.5	690	10.8
Austria - Wien	433	13.6	283	8.8	716	11.2
Italy - Novara	209	6.6	270	8.4	479	7.5
Italy - Aquila	222	7.0	276	8.6	498	7.8



Effect measure: prevalence

- Because of a baseline imbalance between intervention and control groups, the prevalence at the follow-up could not be use without adjustment
- We decide to control the baseline imbalance through the regression model

