

Appendix 2: Alcohol cessation reviews

Reference	Interventions	Study characteristics	Duration	Outcome	Abstinence with	
					Intervention	Placebo
Srisurapanont M, Jarusuraisin N. Opioid antagonists for alcohol dependence. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2005, Issue 1. Art. No.: CD001867	Opioid antagonists or placebo	RCTs only Participants with alcohol dependence established by any criteria	Various durations, up to 3 months, more than 3 months, longer than 12 months	Number not returned to any drinking, or heavy drinking	Short term: Heavy drinking or relapse 300/415 (72%) Any drinking 220/517 (43%) Medium term: Heavy drinking or relapse 56/107 (52%) Any drinking 9/40 (23%)	Short term: Heavy drinking or relapse 234/407 (57%) Any drinking 172/497 (35%) Medium term: Heavy drinking or relapse 37/101 (37%) Any drinking 6/40 (15%)
Bouza et al. Efficacy and safety of naltrexone and acamprosate in the treatment of alcohol dependence: a systematic review. Addiction 2004 99: 811-828.	Acamprosate or placebo	RCTs only Standard definition of alcoholism Usually with some form of psychosocial intervention	Duration 2 to 24 months	Abstinence rate 417/1775 (24%)		231/1549 (14.9%)
Bouza et al. Efficacy and safety of naltrexone and acamprosate in the treatment of alcohol dependence: a systematic review. Addiction 2004 99: 811-828.	Naltrexone or placebo	RCTs only Standard definition of alcoholism Usually with some form of psychosocial intervention	Duration 2 to 24 months	Abstinence rate 190/544 (35%)		160/533 (30%)