

Appendix 6: Relapse reviews

Reference	Interventions	Study characteristics	Duration	Outcome	Abstinence with	
					Intervention	Placebo
Hajek P, Stead LF, West R, Jarvis M, Lancaster T. Relapse prevention interventions for smoking cessation. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2005, Issue 1. Art. No.: CD003999	Various interventions	Randomized or quasi-randomized controlled trials people who had quit smoking on their own; people who were undergoing enforced abstinence, whether or not they intended to quit permanently; and smokers participating in treatment programmes to assist initial cessation	minimum follow up of six months from quit date	prolonged or multiple point prevalence abstinence at follow-up	Pregnant/post partum Intervention: 174/646 (27%) Unaided quitters Intervention: 1208/1699 (71%) Assisted quitters Intervention: 484/738 (66%)	Pregnant/post partum Control: 180/537 (34%) Unaided quitters Placebo: 890/1179 (75%) Assisted quitters Placebo: 476/724 (66%)
Rösner S, Leucht S, Lehert P, Soyka M. Acamprosate supports abstinence, naltrexone prevents excessive drinking: evidence from a meta-analysis with unreported outcomes. J Psychopharmacol 2008 22:11-23.	Acamprosate, naltrexone, placebo	RCTs of people already abstinent from heavy alcohol use.	Study duration 30 to 180 days	Relapse to heavy drinking	Acamprosate: 908/1615 (56%) Naltrexone: 561/1213 (46%)	Placebo: 1029/1563 (66%) Placebo: 678/1198 (57%)

<p>Minozzi S, Amato L, Vecchi S, Davoli M, Kirchmayer U, Verster A. Oral naltrexone maintenance treatment for opioid dependence. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2006, Issue 1. Art. No.: CD001333.</p>	<p>Naltrexone, placebo with psychosocial</p>	<p>RCTs All in-patients and out-patients dependent on heroin, or former heroin addicts dependent on methadone and participating in a naltrexone treatment programme</p>	<p>3-12 months</p>	<p>Use of previous drug used</p>	<p>Naltrexone: 68/139 (49%)</p>	<p>Placebo: 69/110 (63%)</p>
<p>Identical analysis in Adi Y, Juarez-Garcia A, Wang D, Jowett S, Frew E, Day E, Bayliss S, Roberts T, Burls A. Oral naltrexone as a treatment for relapse prevention in formerly opioid-dependent drug users: a systematic review and economic evaluation. Health Technol Assess 2007 11: 1-85.</p>						
<p>Dew MA, DiMartini AF, Steel J, De Vito Dabbs A, Myaskovsky L, Unruh M, Greenhouse J. Meta-analysis of risk for relapse to substance use after transplantation of the liver or other solid organs. Liver Transpl 2008 14:159-72.</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Survey of transplant recipients with pre-transplant history of substance abuse or dependence</p>	<p>Average observation period 4 years</p>	<p>Post transplant use of substances Cases per 100 per year</p>	<p>Alcohol any: 5.6 Alcohol heavy: 2.5 Illicit drugs: 3.7 Tobacco: 9.9</p>	