



Evaluation of an alcohol screening and brief advice training programme for NHS general dental practitioners.

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Figure 1: Training programme design based on the three educational domains assessed

Knowledge

- Alcohol epidemiology
- Wider impact of alcohol (physical, social, financial)
- Alcohol and oral health
- •Core terminology: units, risk levels, current guidelines
- AUDIT-C tool
- Brief alcohol advice tool
- Signposting to local alcohol services
- •Training manual and resurces

Attitudes

- Exploring the role of dental teams in providing alcohol brief advice
- Addressing concerns regarding the delivery of brief advice in dental settings
- Suggested text for raising the issue of alcohol and providing feedback/brief advice
- •Tailoring alcohol brief advice to suit the dental patient
- Addressing patients' concerns and questions about the advice

Confidence

- Role plays using AUDIT-C tool for screening and providing feedback in patients of different:
- Age groups
- Oral health status
- Dental attendance records
- •Levels of motivation to change
- Role plays using the alcohol brief advice tool in patients
- Compliant patients
- Resistant patients



Table 1: Knowledge scores and % participants who answered correctly before and after the training sessions.

	Pre-test Score Median	Post-test Score Median	Paired differences	
			Median	Р
			(IQR)	
	(IQR)	(IQR)		
Knowledge (n=15):				
Identifying units score (out of 8)*	5.5 (4,7)	7 (7,8)	1.5 (0,3)	0.0144
Advice on alcohol score (out of 4)	4 (4,4)	4 (4,4)	0 (0,0)	0.1573
Consequences of alcohol on oral health score (out of 5)*	4 (3,4)	5 (4,5)	1 (0,2)	0.0034

	% correct	% correct		
Identify the percentage of the population of England classified as drinking at "increasing risk of harm"	40	60	n/a	0.1797
Define sensible drinking *	85.7	93.3	n/a	0.1573
Define increasing risk drinking for women*	57.1	93.3	n/a	0.0253
Define increasing risk drinking for men	53.3	93.3	n/a	0.0143
Match alcohol content of one pint of ordinary strength beer (4% ABV) with other drinks*	46.7	64.3	n/a	0.0833
Total score (out of 22)**	15.5 (15,18)	19 (18,19)	3 (1.5,4)	0.0030

^{*}n=14, **n=12

Table 2: Attitudes and confidence scores before and after the training sessions.

Scale for attitudes (1-5, 1: strongly disagree, 5: strongly agree), Scale for confidence (1-5, 1: not very confident, 5: very confident).

	Pre-test	Post-test	Paired differences	
	Score Median (IQR)	Median Median		Р
Attitudes (n=15):	,	, , ,		
I always ask about alcohol intake when doing a routine medical history	4 (3,5)	5 (5,5)	1 (0,1)	0.02
I feel it is part of my job as a health professional to be able to identify at risk drinkers and advise them	4 (3,5)	5 (5,5)	1(0,1)	0.007
I feel I can appropriately advise my patients about drinking and its effects on oral health	3 (2,4)	5 (4,5)	2 (1,3)	0.001
I know how to define a unit and calculate the unit content of alcoholic drinks	3 (3,4)	5 (4,5)	1 (1,2)	0.0005
I can define the upper limits of drinking at higher risk of harm for men and women	4 (3,5)	5 (5,5)	1 (0,2)	0.001
I am able to refer dependent drinkers	1 (1,3)	4 (4,4)	2 (1,3)	0.0006
Total score (out of 30)	20(16,22)	28 (26,29)	8 (6,10)	0.0006
How confident do you feel to:				
Describe impact of alcohol in terms of oral health, social and economic problems	3 (3,4)	4 (4,5)	1 (0,2)	0.0031
Discuss the evidence base on providing brief advice	2 (1,3)	4 (4,5)	2 (1,3)	0.0006
Use AUDIT-C measure as a screening tool for alcohol	1 (1,2)	5 (4,5)	3 (3,3)	0.0005
Provide brief advice on alcohol to your patients	3 (2,4)	5 (4,5)	2 (1,3)	0.0013
Total score (out of 20)	10 (7,11)	18 (16,19)	8 (6,11)	0.0006