



Year: 2018

Alcohol e-help - Web-based self-help program to reduce alcohol use in adults with drinking patterns considered harmful, hazardous, or suggestive of dependence in middle-income countries

Schaub, Michael P; Tiburcio, M; Martinez, N; Ambekar, A; Singh Balhara, Y P; Wenger, Andreas; Monezi Andrade, A L; Padruchny, D; Osipchik, S; Gehring, E; Poznyak, V; Rekve, D; Oliveira Souza-Formigoni, M L

Abstract: Background and aims Given the scarcity of alcohol prevention and alcohol use disorder treatments in many low and middle-income countries, the World Health Organization launched an e-health portal on alcohol and health that includes a Web-based self-help program. This paper presents the protocol for a multicentre randomized controlled trial (RCT) to test the efficacy of the internet-based self-help intervention to reduce alcohol use. Design Two-arm randomized controlled trial (RCT) with follow-up 6 months after randomization. Setting Community samples in middle-income countries. Participants People aged 18+, with Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) scores of 8+ indicating hazardous alcohol consumption. Intervention and comparator Offer of an internet-based self-help intervention, 'Alcohol e-Health', compared with a 'waiting list' control group. The intervention, adapted from a previous program with evidence of effectiveness in a high-income country, consists of modules to reduce or entirely stop drinking. Measurements The primary outcome measure is change in the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) score assessed at 6-month follow-up. Secondary outcomes include self-reported the numbers of standard drinks and alcohol-free days in a typical week during the past 6 months, and cessation of harmful or hazardous drinking (AUDIT < 8). Analysis Data analysis will be by intention-to-treat, using analysis of covariance to test if program participants will experience a greater reduction in their AUDIT score than controls at follow-up. Secondary outcomes will be analysed by (generalized) linear mixed models. Compliance average causal effect and baseline observations carried forward will be used in sensitivity analyses. Comments If the Alcohol e-Health program is found to be effective, the potential public health impact of its expansion into countries with underdeveloped alcohol prevention and alcohol use disorder treatment systems world-wide is considerable.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1111/add.14034>

Posted at the Zurich Open Repository and Archive, University of Zurich

ZORA URL: <https://doi.org/10.5167/uzh-151044>

Journal Article

Accepted Version

Originally published at:

Schaub, Michael P; Tiburcio, M; Martinez, N; Ambekar, A; Singh Balhara, Y P; Wenger, Andreas; Monezi Andrade, A L; Padruchny, D; Osipchik, S; Gehring, E; Poznyak, V; Rekve, D; Oliveira Souza-Formigoni, M L (2018). Alcohol e-help - Web-based self-help program to reduce alcohol use in adults

with drinking patterns considered harmful, hazardous, or suggestive of dependence in middle-income countries. *Addiction*, 113(2):346-352.
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1111/add.14034>

Study Protocol

Alcohol e-Help: Study protocol for a Web-based self-help program to reduce alcohol use in adults with drinking patterns considered harmful, hazardous, or suggestive of dependence in middle-income countries

Michael P Schaub^{1*}, Marcela Tiburcio², Nora Martinez³, Atul Ambekar⁴, Yatan Pal Singh Balhara⁴, Andreas Wenger¹, André Luiz Monezi Andrade⁵, Dzianis Padruchny⁶, Sergey Osipchik⁷, Elise Gehring⁸, Vladimir Poznyak⁸, Dag Rekve⁸, Maria Lucia Oliveira Souza-Formigoni⁵ & WHO e-health project on Alcohol and Health Investigators Group

¹Swiss Research Institute for Public Health and Addiction ISGF, associated with the University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland

²Ramón de la Fuente Muñiz, National Institute of Psychiatry, Mexico City, Mexico

³Department of Social Sciences in Health, Ramón de la Fuente Muñiz, National Institute of Psychiatry, Mexico City, Mexico

⁴National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre and Department of Psychiatry, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, India

⁵Departamento de Psicobiologia, Escola Paulista de Medicina, Universidad Federal de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil

⁶Information and Training Centre of the Belarusian Psychiatric Association, Minsk, Belarus

⁷Republican Research and Practice Center for Mental Health, Minsk, Belarus

⁸WHO Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse, Geneva, Switzerland

*Corresponding author

Word count: 3500, excluding the abstract, references, tables, and figures

Clinical Trial registration: This trial is registered at Current Controlled Trials and traceable as ISRCTN14037475.

Declaration of interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Abstract

Background and aims: Given the scarcity of alcohol prevention and alcohol use disorder treatments in many low and middle-income countries, the World Health Organization launched an e-health portal on alcohol and health that includes a Web-based self-help program. This paper presents the protocol for a multicenter randomised controlled trial (RCT) to test the efficacy of the Internet-based self-help intervention to reduce alcohol use. **Design:** Two-arm RCT with follow-up 6 months after randomisation. **Setting:** Community samples in middle-income countries. **Participants:** People aged 18+, with AUDIT scores of 8+ indicating hazardous alcohol consumption. **Intervention and comparator:** Offer of an Internet-based self-help intervention, “Alcohol e-Health,” compared with a ‘waiting list’ control group. The intervention, adapted from a previous program with evidence of effectiveness in a high-income country, consists of modules to reduce or entirely stop drinking. **Measurements:** The primary outcome measure is change in the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) score assessed at 6 month follow-up. Secondary outcomes include self-reported the numbers of standard drinks and alcohol-free days in a typical week over the past six months, and cessation of harmful or hazardous drinking (AUDIT < 8). **Analysis:** Data analysis will be by intention-to-treat, using analysis of covariance to test if program participants will experience a greater reduction in their AUDIT score than controls at follow-up. Secondary outcomes will be analysed by (generalized) linear mixed models. Complier average causal effect and baseline observations carried forward will be used in sensitivity analyses. **Comments:** If the Alcohol e-Health program is found to be effective, the potential public health impact of its expansion into countries with underdeveloped alcohol prevention and alcohol use disorder treatment systems worldwide is considerable.

Key Words: alcohol; internet; public health; self-help; World Health Organization

Introduction

The burden of mental, neurological, and substance use disorders (SUD) continues to grow, significantly impacting individual and public health, and having major social and economic consequences. Taken together, SUD and other mental disorders have been estimated to account for 7.4% of the total global burden of disease [1], with alcohol misuse alone accounting for 5.1% of it and 5.9% of all deaths worldwide [2]. Its economic consequences are equally large [1].

In recent years, Internet-based preventative and treatment self-help programs targeting alcohol misuse and alcohol use disorders have been developed [3], with the largest effect sizes reported for low-intensity, cognitive-behavioral therapy and self-control-based internet programs that target alcohol misuse in high-income countries [4, 5, 6]. Such Web-based programs can reach higher-risk individuals earlier, when more pronounced alcohol use disorders are not yet fully established [6]. Moreover, these programs have the capacity to reach “hidden” drinkers in the general population who fail to contact any health professional, which is also of great importance from a public health perspective [7].

Web-based programs to reduce alcohol use generally are characterized by their low treatment threshold and non-restrictive setting for intervention [8], and for remarkably positive cost-benefit ratios [8]. The latter is of interest for low- and middle-income countries, as such programs may increase access to cost-effective addiction treatments.

On December 6, 2012, the World Health Organization (WHO) launched its e-health portal for alcohol and alcohol-related consequences on health. This portal provides information for policymakers, professionals, and the lay public on alcohol and alcohol-related health. Developing a generic portal like this, which can be translated easily into other languages and adapted to different cultures, is part of the WHO’s Global Strategy to reduce the harmful use of alcohol [9]. The portal includes the WHO Web-based self-help program called “Alcohol e-Health”, an evidence-based intervention initially developed in the

Netherlands [10] as a means to reduce harmful or hazardous alcohol use, and use suggestive of dependence. This program has been implemented by the WHO Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse, in collaboration with the Netherlands' Trimbos Institute, and with institutes and organizations in Belarus, Brazil, India and Mexico. Since this self-help program was completely revised from its original version [10] and translated into different languages, the currently-intended WHO study will test the revised interventions' effectiveness in a cluster-randomized controlled trial (RCT) across four countries. The study's primary hypothesis is that Alcohol e-Health program participants will exhibit greater reductions in their Alcohol Use Disorders Identification score (AUDIT, primary outcome) [11] at 6-month follow-up than subjects allocated to a waiting list. We also expect that those in the active program will reduce the number of standard drinks they consume weekly and increase their weekly number of alcohol-free days more than controls; and that a smaller proportion of participants in versus not in the program will be classified as harmful or hazardous drinkers at 6-month follow-up.

Methods

Design

The study will be conducted and reported in accordance with the CONSORT-EHEALTH Checklist [12] that extends the CONSORT statement for clinical trials reporting for Internet-based intervention requirements, and is currently registered at Current Controlled Trials (registration number: ISRCTN14037475).

Study population

Recruitment will be conducted via information flyers (e.g., in waiting rooms of hospitals and private offices) and by newspapers, magazines, radio, social media, websites, and informational events related to alcohol and health to promote the WHO portal between January and September 2017. This broad recruitment strategy allows for different recruitment conditions in the participating countries. Study inclusion and exclusion criteria are: patient

age from 18-75 years; residency in one of the participating countries; at least weekly Internet access; and a screening AUDIT score ≥ 8 . Exclusion criteria are either illicit drug use or cannabis/synthetic cannabinoids > 4 days over the past month. Further details and the rationale behind these criteria are provided in Table 2.

Study interventions

Subjects in the active study arm will participate in the Alcohol e-Health program; while those in the control arm will be assigned to a waiting list, where they will be offered general information on alcohol and its effects on health, with program access granted six months later. The Alcohol e-Health program is an accessible self-help tool for people seeking to reduce or discontinue their use of alcohol. Participants can register and use the program in their own time, at their own pace, and free of charge. They are encouraged to complete all parts of the program, to repeat any parts they feel they perceive as helpful, and to use the program for at least six weeks. Alcohol e-Health provides support to encourage individuals to think about their drinking habits, decide whether to change their drinking behaviors or not, set goals regarding their drinking, take action towards reducing or stopping their drinking, measure their progress, and deal with relapses back to their previous drinking pattern.

When participants enlist for the Alcohol e-Health program, they are directed to complete the AUDIT and subsequently receive personalized feedback, according to their individual drinking level. Personalized feedback is provided according to defined AUDIT risk levels for non-risky (< 8 drinks/week), potentially harmful or hazardous drinking (8-19 drinks/week), and drinking that is suggestive of dependence (≥ 20 drinks/week). Participants are asked to consider the advantages and disadvantages of drinking, and have access to a comprehensive diary, where they can record how much alcohol they have consumed, what and when they drank, where and with whom they drank, how they feel about it, and other comments. The concept of a standard drink is explained in detail and a separate drink calculator is available to assist participants. Drinks are visualized by pictures of common — sometimes country-

specific — drinks and can be dragged and dropped into the consumption diary. Diary data are used to generate tailored feedback on how well participants are meeting the drinking goals they set during the first stage of the program, and to create longitudinal, graphic records of their progress. Participants are advised to fill in the diary daily. Based on diary entries, risky situations are identified and motivational strategies provided to help participants to maintain higher levels of resistance under such circumstances. Tools also are made available to help them develop their own personal ways to cope if they relapse, and to explore how they can resist social pressures to drink excessively. Throughout the program, participants are permitted to contact, by email in their native language, a practitioner qualified to deliver brief alcohol interventions and provide any other assistance they need. At the end of the 6-week program, participants are encouraged to complete a questionnaire describing their progress, and offered tailored feedback. They also are free to continue the Alcohol e-Health program, even after the recommended program duration of six weeks, if they feel the need.

Conversely, those within in the waiting-list control group will be told that they will have access to the program in six months, and referred to a web page containing information about the various types of alcoholic beverage, standard drink definitions, the effects of alcohol on the mind and body, the social effects of drinking alcohol, risk factors for alcohol dependence, women and alcohol, and adolescent alcohol use. If the study fails to document the program's effectiveness, corresponding waiting-list controls will be informed about this result and offered program access as an option.

Measurement instruments

The main outcome will be change in the AUDIT [11] score. Corresponding AUDIT versions are available in Russian, Spanish, and Portuguese. A score \geq eight indicates a strong likelihood of hazardous or harmful alcohol consumption. Since follow-up will be limited to six months, the AUDIT will be assessed for the last six months instead of the last twelve for items 9 and 10, both at baseline and follow-up. However, additional questions employing the

12-month period will be included for comparison, and given the study inclusion criteria (AUDIT ≥ 8).

Secondary outcomes will be (Table 1): (1) falling below the cut-off of hazardous or harmful alcohol use (AUDIT score < 8); (2) weekly number of standard drinks; (3) weekly alcohol-free days (recalling the previous week); and (4) program satisfaction, rated using the 8-item Client Satisfaction Questionnaire [13]. Moreover, all study participants will be asked about any other alcohol use disorder treatment services they used between baseline and the 6-month follow-up. They also will be asked to grade any negative effects they have experienced, as per Rozenal et al [14].

Estimating expected effect sizes and required sample size

In a recent meta-analysis [4], the average effect size of a single, Web-based self-help intervention to reduce alcohol misuse, measured as *Cohen's d*, was 0.20. However, in Internet-based studies involving waiting-list controls, Cohens' *d* doubles to roughly 0.40, as they tend to overestimate intervention effects, largely because the disappointment of highly-motivated participants allocated to the waiting list can negatively affect their outcomes [15]. Using G*Power software to achieve the 95% confidence ($\alpha = 0.05$) and 95% power ($1 - \beta = 0.95$) required to satisfy the requirements of practical/clinical relevance, for analysis of covariance with one covariate (country), the required sample size, per study arm, is 195, which means $2 \times 195 = 390$ subjects combining program participants and controls. Assuming an intra-class correlation coefficient of 0.02, this number must be multiplied by 1.651 ($D = 1 + (30.5 \times 1.1 - 1) \times 0.05 = 1.651$), yielding an overall sample size of $1.651 \times 390 = 643$. However, since the data collected will be clustered by country (four countries), and cluster size may vary, some statistical power will be lost. To compensate, we will add 10% to the overall sample, as recommended by van Breukelen and Candel [16], resulting in a final target sample size of $643 \times 1.10 \sim 708$ participants across all four countries, which averages to 177 ($708 \div 4$) per country.

Screening and obtaining consent

Once potential participants arrive on the Alcohol e-Health program home page, they will be asked to fill out the AUDIT. Those with an AUDIT score < 8 will receive individual feedback on their low-risk drinking, and assured that they do not need to complete the program. Other than being provided with alcohol education material, they will not take further part in the study. Those with an AUDIT score ≥ 8 will be given further details about the study, including: (1) study aims and duration; (2) inclusion and exclusion criteria (Table 2); (3) the two different study conditions and the 50:50 likelihood they will be allocated to one or the other; (4) the potential risks of participation and all safety agreements that apply for the 6-month period between their baseline assessment and follow-up; (5) that Alcohol e-Health cannot replace face-to-face therapy for problematic alcohol use/abuse; (6) how their participation is entirely voluntary and they have the right to withdraw from the study at any time without consequences; (7) that the study has already been approved by the WHO Research Ethics Committee and the four country-specific ethics committees; and (8) that they will be informed about country-specific contacts if they have further questions. They also will be assured that the telephone number they submit for a contact person, in case problems arise, will be used for this purpose only and not shared with any third party. Informed consent will be assumed when they select all the necessary fields on the on-line informed consent form and click the submission icon. Those who provide informed consent will then be asked to create an anonymous login name and password, with which they can access their user account at any time.

Randomization and group allocation

Once participants are confirmed eligible for the study and have completed their baseline assessment, they will be time-space randomized, by computer, to either the Alcohol e-Health program in their respective language or the waiting list, in a 1:1 ratio in each country. This non-blinded assignment will be registered automatically in the background database. An IP

address check will be done to minimize the risk of individuals participating multiple times, and the risk that those allocated to the waiting list will re-enlist in an attempt to join the active-treatment group.

Trial flow

Once participants successfully complete the baseline assessment (t_0), they will be introduced, step-by-step, to their allocated study arm, and informed either that they can start with the first part of the program (active treatment), or that they will be eligible to access the Alcohol e-Health program after six months (the waiting list).

The 6-month follow-up assessment will be performed in two steps. First, an electronic follow-up version will be sent to all participants. Where necessary, an electronic reminder will be sent, up to twice. Should participants fail to complete the follow-up assessment despite two electronically-delivered reminders, they will be contacted by telephone and interviewed by study collaborators in their own language. These calls will be made from numbers that cannot be traced to any institution or agency linked to alcohol prevention or treatment, and nothing will be revealed regarding the nature of the call until the person has clearly been identified as the study participant of interest. Participants who decline to be interviewed will be asked, respectfully, to provide a reason for refusing, which will be documented.

Study compensation

Once all 6-month follow-up assessments have been completed, a raffle will be held in every country, with each participant — whether in active treatment or on the waiting list — eligible to win a tablet. This was selected as the prize because we deemed it likely to be attractive to all participants and of comparable, non-monetary value in every country. Any subject who wins a tablet will be given the choice to either keep it or donate its value to charity.

Program dropouts

During each of the six program weeks, participants in the Alcohol e-Health program condition will be sent an automated e-mail containing a reminder for them to log in and continue with the program, a direct link to the country-specific Alcohol e-Health login site, and a motivational hint linked to their progress in the program and program contents. Any participant who fails to log in will receive a reminder e-mail every three days for the following two weeks. If they do not resume their participation despite these reminders, they will still have program access, should they decide to continue their participation later (e.g., after their holidays). Thus, except for those who withdraw their informed consent, there will be no program dropouts and all participants allocated to either study condition will be included in intention-to-treat (ITT) analyses.

Data analysis

Data will be analyzed according to ITT principles, and expected to be missing at random (MAR). For ITT analyses, we will thus apply the multiple imputations procedure (AMELIA II) of the statistical software package ‘R’ (R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria), which imputes missing data using all available baseline variables (sociodemographic and health- and alcohol-related).

Analysis of the primary outcome

We will test the primary hypothesis — that program participants will experience a greater reduction in their AUDIT score than controls at 6-month follow-up — using analysis of covariance (ANCOVA), entering country as the covariable in the imputed ITT data set. A difference in mean AUDIT scores between the program and waiting-list groups at a two-sided p value ≤ 0.05 will be interpreted as significant.

Analysis of secondary outcomes

Differences in primary and secondary outcome variables between baseline and follow-up will be tested using linear mixed models. Linear mixed models will be specified appropriately to

model the clusters and repeated measures by defining random effects for clusters and time (repeated measures). Appropriate covariance matrices for the random effects will be used; e.g., AR(1) for repeated measures and unstructured covariance matrix for center effects. For binary or non-normal outcomes, generalized linear mixed models will be employed to define appropriate link functions. Robust variance estimators will be used. For generalized linear mixed model fixed effects, coefficients will be interpreted in the context of subject-specific (non-marginal) model fit.

Results from the imputed dataset will be compared and reported together with the non-imputed dataset (complete case analysis). To incorporate the effect of compliance on the primary analysis, we will perform baseline observation carried forward (BOCF) analysis [17] and complier average causal effect (CACE) analysis (cf. [18, 19]) to analyze the sensitivity of the intended ITT analysis. Compliance in the CACE is defined as \geq three logins over the 6-week program. Assumptions of the CACE analysis — (1) well-balanced study arms; and (2) that benefit is comparable among noncompliers in both study arms — will be assessed beforehand. The significance of the CACE analysis will be evaluated by calculating a 95% confidence interval for the mean effect difference between the two study arms. A shifted 95% confidence interval — e.g., excluding zero — indicates a p value < 0.05 .

Safety

Throughout the 6-week program, participants will be encouraged to see a health professional if they experience acute alcohol withdrawal or other severe physical or mental symptoms, and afforded access to a country-specific medical advisory and emergency list. At all times, this list will remain accessible to participants in both study arms before, during, and up to six months after their study participation, even if they withdraw.

Ethics review

This RCT will be executed in compliance with the Helsinki Declaration, and was approved by the WHO Ethics Review Committee in October 2015 (RPC756) and four country-specific ethic committees.

Discussion

To our knowledge, this will be the first RCT to compare the effectiveness of an international Web-based self-help program for harmful or hazardous drinkers in middle-income countries. We start with three typical middle-income countries (Belarus, Brazil, and Mexico) and one lower middle-income country (India), anticipating that the public health effect will be stronger in middle than low-income countries. However, because Internet access has been steadily increasing in low-income countries, we anticipate that Web-based alcohol interventions will soon be of public health relevance there too. Consequently, if the Alcohol e-Health program is proven effective in the four countries we are evaluating, it opens up its potential use in other diverse countries worldwide, and renders it much more attractive to authorities in countries where it has not yet been introduced. Moreover, individuals who fear stigmatization for their alcohol use and, thus, purposefully avoid seeking face-to-face services, might benefit from this easy-to-access and anonymous program, as might individuals with impaired physical function and/or mobility. Conversely, the program should be ineffective among individuals who are unable to read and write in any of the available project languages, and among those lacking Internet access. However, Internet access is increasing rapidly in middle-income countries [20], likely at a much greater pace than access to adequate face-to-face services for alcohol use disorders.

We have chosen to use waiting-list controls for ethical reasons, as we feel that, if the program is proven effective, these individuals deserve access too, especially in countries in which alcohol use disorder services are either very poorly developed or virtually non-existent, like the ones studied here. We recognize that potential problems might arise adopting a

waiting list as the alternative ‘treatment’. One problem relates to the risk that participants may interpret their waiting list allocation as a reason for them to delay change, which would potentially widen the outcome gap between active and inactive treatment, thereby resulting in an overestimation of treatment effects and the potential for type I error [15]. However, an opposing possibility is that controls will become cross-contaminated, motivated to change through the screening procedure itself and finding other means to manage problem drinking (like Alcoholics Anonymous), which would result in type II error. This said, all the information provided to our controls is freely accessible via the Internet; and we have intentionally selected countries in which other such alternative methods are currently sparse.

Our power calculation fails to directly account for a certain percentage of participants dropping out of the program, instead adopting the effect sizes reported for similar studies in which dropout rates should be comparable. We have learned from these earlier studies that a substantial number of subjects will take breaks for two or more weeks during the recommended 6-week intervention (e.g., for vacations), but then resume their participation later [7]. This reflects one disadvantage of self-help Internet interventions that are available 24/7, in that those who partake of such interventions might feel less invested and be more likely to either interrupt or discontinue their involvement [7].

Such anticipated high attrition rates, both during the program and at follow-up, will be addressed by: (1) sending participants weekly, motivational reminders by e-mail, and further motivational messages prominently displayed every time they log onto the program website; (2) performing ITT analyses and imputing all missing values in the final data set; (3) attempting to conduct telephone interviews of participants who fail to complete the online follow-up questionnaire after receiving two e-mail reminders; and (4) in each of the four participating countries, raffling away a computer tablet among all individuals completing the six-month assessment, irrespective of treatment arm.

If the program is proven effective, the public health impact of its expansion into many low- and middle-income countries worldwide with underdeveloped alcohol prevention and alcohol use disorder treatment systems, could be enormous.

Acknowledgments

The World Health Organization provided funding for this study. The authors also want to thank the following additional members of the WHO e-health project on Alcohol and Health Investigators Group: Ekaterina Lapushinskaya, Pavel Rynkov, and Dmitry Statkevich from Belarus; Roseli Boerngen Lacerda, Telmo Ronzani, and Laisa Sartes from Brazil; Asunción Lara and Morise Fernández from Mexico; and Anubha Dhall, Monica Mongia, and Urvashi Raj from India.

References

- [1] Whiteford H. A., Degenhardt L., Rehm J., Baxter A. J., Ferrari A. J., Erskine H. E., et al. Global burden of disease attributable to mental and substance use disorders: findings from the Global Burden of Disease Study 2010. *Lancet* 2013;**382**: 1575–86.
- [2] World Health Organization (2014) *Global Status Report on Alcohol and Health 2014*. Geneva: World Health Organization. Available at: http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/112736/1/9789240692763_eng.pdf (Archived by WebCite® at: <http://www.webcitation.org/6oo3rBDZJ>).
- [3] Dedert E. A., McDuffie J. R., Stein R., McNiel J. M., Kosinski A. S., Freiermuth C. E., et al. Electronic Interventions for Alcohol Misuse and Alcohol Use Disorders: A Systematic Review. *Ann Intern Med* 2015;**163**: 205–14.
- [4] Riper H., Blankers M., Hadiwijaya H., Cunningham J., Clarke S., Wiers R., et al. Effectiveness of guided and unguided low-intensity internet interventions for adult alcohol misuse: a meta-analysis. *PLoS One* 2014;**9**: e99912.
- [5] Sundström C., Blankers M., Khadjesari Z. Computer-Based Interventions for Problematic Alcohol Use: a Review of Systematic Reviews. *Int J Behav Med* 2016.
- [6] Riper H., Spek V., Boon B., Conijn B., Kramer J., Martin-Abello K., et al. Effectiveness of E-self-help interventions for curbing adult problem drinking: a meta-analysis. *J Med Internet Res* 2011;**13**: e42.
- [7] Schaub M. P., Blankers M., Lehr D., Boss L., Riper H., Dekker J., et al. Efficacy of an internet-based self-help intervention to reduce co-occurring alcohol misuse and depression symptoms in adults: study protocol of a three-arm randomised controlled trial. *BMJ Open* 2016;**6**: e011457.
- [8] Smit F., Lokkerbol J., Riper H., Majo M. C., Boon B., Blankers M. Modeling the cost-effectiveness of health care systems for alcohol use disorders: how implementation of eHealth interventions improves cost-effectiveness. *J Med Internet Res* 2011;**13**: e56.

- [9] World Health Organization (2010) *Global Strategy to Reduce Harmful Use of Alcohol*. Geneva: World Health Organization. Available at:
http://www.who.int/substance_abuse/alestratenglishfinal.pdf (Archived by WebCite® at:
<http://www.webcitation.org/6oo3leMa6>).
- [10] Riper H., Kramer J., Smit F., Conijn B., Schippers G., Cuijpers P. Web-based self-help for problem drinkers: a pragmatic randomized trial. *Addiction* 2008;**103**: 218–27.
- [11] Babor T. F., Higgins-Biddle J. C., Saunders J. B., Monteiro M. G. *AUDIT: The Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test: Guidelines for Use in Primary Care*. 2nd Ed. Geneva: Department of Mental Health and Substance Dependence, World Health Organization; 2011.
- [12] Eysenbach G., CONSORT-EHEALTH Group. CONSORT-EHEALTH: improving and standardizing evaluation reports of Web-based and mobile health interventions. *J Med Internet Res* 2011; **13**: e126.
- [13] Attkisson C. C., Zwick R. The Client Satisfaction Questionnaire. *Eval Program Plann* 1982;**5**: 233–7.
- [14] Rozental A., Boettcher J., Andersson G., Schmidt B., Carlbring P. Negative effects of internet interventions: a qualitative content analysis of patients' experiences with treatments delivered online. *Cogn Behav Ther* 2015;**44**: 223–36.
- [15] Cunningham J.A., Kypri K., McCambridge J. Exploratory randomized controlled trial evaluating the impact of a waiting list control design. *BMC Med Res Methodol* 2013;**13**: 150.
- [16] van Breukelen G. J., Candel M. J. Calculating sample sizes for cluster randomized trials: we can keep it simple and efficient! *J Clin Epidemiol* 2012;**65**: 212–8.
- [17] Shao J., Jordan D.C., Pritchett Y.L. Baseline observation carry forward: reasoning, properties, and practical issues. *J Biopharm Stat* 2009;**19**:672–84.
- [18] Angrist J. D., Imbens G. W., Rubin D. B. Identification of causal effects using instrumental variables. *J Am Stat Assoc* 1996;**91**: 444–55.

[19] Dunn G., Maracy M., Tomenson B. Estimating treatment effects from randomized clinical trials with noncompliance and loss to follow-up: the role of instrumental variable methods. *Stat Methods Med Res* 2005;**14**: 369–95.

[20] International Telecommunication Union (2016). *ICT Facts & Figures—The World in 2016*. Available at: <https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Documents/facts/ICTFactsFigures2016.pdf> (Archived by WebCite® at: <http://www.webcitation.org/6rjL7PWit>).

Table 1 Overview of measurements, instruments and assessment points planned for the trial

| Assessments/instruments | Baseline | 6-Month follow-up |
|------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Sociodemographics | x | |
| Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) score | x | x |
| Weekly number of standard drinks ^a | x | x |
| Weekly number of alcohol-free days ^a | x | x |
| 8-item Client Satisfaction Questionnaire | x | x |
| Negative effects ^b | | x |

NB: ^aBased on a single question with seven answering fields asking about alcohol use, in standard drinks, on each day of a typical week over the preceding six months. ^bNegative effects experienced will be graded by asking participants if they have experienced any unwanted side effects they believe are either attributable to or potentially otherwise related to the intervention. For each listed effect, they then are asked to provide the time of onset, frequency and duration, and to rate how much they were affected by the effect, both when it occurred and at the time of assessment (Rozenal et al [14]). Note that, where ‘x’ is indicated both at baseline and 6-month follow-up, the outcome of interest is ‘change between baseline and 6-month follow-up’.

Table 2 Overview of study inclusion and exclusion criteria, and the rationale behind them

| Criteria | Rationale |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Inclusion criteria | |
| Age between 18 and 75 years | To ensure a minimal age of participation |
| A resident of one of the participating pilot countries | To be covered by local ethics board approval |
| At least weekly Internet access | To ensure at least minimal program access |
| A screening AUDIT score ≥ 8 | To include adults with potentially-hazardous or harmful alcohol consumption, and those whose drinking habits are suggestive of dependence |
| Exclusion criteria | |
| Current substance abuse treatment | To avoid confounding treatment effects |
| Use of opioids, inhalants, cocaine/crack or amphetamine/amphetamine-like stimulants, sedatives over the past month or cannabis/synthetic cannabinoids for more than 4 days over the past month | To prevent confounding effects with other frequently-used, mind-altering drugs |