

---

**A tool to assess the available services for the  
management of alcohol problems at the country or regional level**

Peter Anderson  
For the PHEPA Project

---

*Please cross the box or ring the option corresponding to your answer or write your answer where indicated. All answers to this questionnaire will be treated in confidence.*

**PART I. Personal details**

Name: Dr. Annemarie Huiberts

Professional background: psychologist

Organization and position: Netherlands Institute for Health Promotion and Disease Prevention (NIGZ), research coordinator alcohol prevention

Address: PO Box 500, 3440 AM Woerden

visiting address: De Bleek 13, 3447 GV Woerden

Telephone: +31 (0)348 439 896

Fax: +31 (0)348 437677

Email: AHuiberts@nigz.nl

Country: The Netherlands

If you are answering for a region rather than a country as a whole, which region is it?:

Date of completing the questionnaire (dd-mm-yy): 17 Sep. 04

## PART II

### A. COUNTRY DESCRIPTIONS AND LEGISLATIVE MEASURES

This section will be completed as part of the Eurocare Bridging the Gap project. There will be no additional primary data collection by PHEPA partners.

### B. COMMUNITY ACTION AND MEDIA EDUCATION

1. Is there a nationwide or region-wide coalition that deals with the management of alcohol problems and which is formally constituted involving different parties?

- Yes  
 No  
 Do not know

If yes, what organizations are represented in the coalition? (Please mark all that apply):

- Governmental organizations  
 **Non-governmental organizations**  
 **Health professional organizations and/or groups**  
 **Scientific organizations and/or groups**  
 Pharmaceutical sector  
 Other (please specify):

2. Are there mass media or public education campaigns implemented in your country in the past 2 years that:

**2 a.** Provide information about why heavy drinkers should reduce their alcohol consumption (e.g., the harm done by alcohol)

- Yes, for youth (summer campaign) as well as for adults (to promote the website drinktest.nl)**  
 No  
 Do not know

**2 b.** Provide information on how to reduce their alcohol consumption (e.g., you don't need do it alone, effective help is available, etc.)

- Yes**
- No
- Do not know

**2.c.** Are these public education campaigns publicly funded?

- Yes**
- No
- Do not know

## C. HEALTH CARE INFRASTRUCTURE

### Integrated health care system

1. Is the management of alcohol problems integrated in the health care system, including co-operation or relationships between primary health care, secondary health care and specialist services, similar to that for other chronic diseases such as hypertension or diabetes?

- Yes  
 No  
 Do not know

### Structures for quality of care

2. a. Are there formal governmental or semi-governmental organizations that deal with undergraduate medical education for doctors that could include education on the management of alcohol problems?

- Yes  
 No  
 Do not know

If yes,

- It includes undergraduate education for doctors on the management of alcohol problems

2. b. Are there formal governmental or semi-governmental organizations that deal with undergraduate nursing education for nurses that could include education on the management of alcohol problems?

- Yes  
 No  
 Do not know

If yes,

- It includes undergraduate education for nurses on the management of alcohol problems

**2. c.** Are there formal governmental or semi-governmental organizations that deal with continuing medical education for doctors that could include education on the management of alcohol problems?

**Yes, but the NGH (Dutch college of general practitioners) receives only minimum subsidy of the government**

No

Do not know

If yes,

**It includes continuing education for doctors on the management of alcohol problems**

**2. d.** Are there formal governmental or semi-governmental organizations that deal with continuing nursing education for nurses that could include education on the management of alcohol problems?

Yes

No

**Do not know**

If yes,

It includes continuing education for nurses on the management of alcohol problems

**2. e.** Are there formal governmental or semi-governmental organizations that deal with the development of guidelines for clinical practice (e.g. like CBO in Netherlands or NICE in UK)?

**Yes, CBO (The Dutch Institute for Healthcare Improvement)**

No

Do not know

If yes,

It has included guidelines for the management of alcohol problems

**2. f.** Are there formal governmental or semi-governmental organizations that deal with the monitoring of health outcomes at the population level (for example the impact of breast cancer screening programmes), which could include the monitoring of health outcomes related to the management of alcohol problems?

Yes

No

- Do not know, but (hazardous) alcohol use itself is monitored by CBS and by University of Maastricht.**

If yes,

- Health outcomes related to the management of alcohol problems have been monitored

**2. g.** Are there formal governmental or semi-governmental organizations that deal with the quality of care delivered, which could include measures for the quality of provision of the management of alcohol problems?

- Yes, for example CBO and Nivel**

No

Do not know

If yes,

- It has included measures for the quality of provision of care of the management of alcohol problems **not yet, but measures are being developed**

**2. h.** Are there formal governmental or semi-governmental organizations that deal with cost-effectiveness of health interventions, which could include evidence on the management of alcohol problems?

- Yes, WOK (Centre for quality of care research), Nivel**

No

Do not know

If yes,

- It has included cost-effectiveness studies of the management of alcohol problems. not yet, but **study on cost-effectiveness will start on 1 January 2005**

**2. i.** Are there formal governmental or semi-governmental organizations that deal with determining clinical liabilities such as clinical negligence procedures that could also include the management of alcohol problems?

- Yes, CBO**

No

Do not know

If yes,

- It has included procedures of the clinical liabilities in the management of alcohol problems



Primary Health Care  
European Project on Alcohol

A tool to assess the available services for the management of alcohol problems at the country or regional level

**Peter Anderson**

## Research and knowledge for health

2. Is there a formal research programme for health care funded by the government?

- Yes, ZonMw, The Netherlands Organisation for Health Research and Development**  
 No  
 Do not know

**If yes,**

- It includes the management of alcohol problems (Project scoring results)**

3. Is there a formal research programme for health care funded by non-governmental organisation/s?

- Yes  
 No  
 **Do not know**

**If yes,**

- It includes the management of alcohol problems

4. Is there a governmental or semi-governmental structure for the dissemination of knowledge on health issues that could include the management of alcohol problems?

- Yes, within the field of prevention there are several databases that contain best practices, such as the network of knowledge of municipal health services GGD's (GGD kennisnet) and the database of the national support point prevention (LSP). These databases will be coupled at the end of 2004.**

- No  
 Do not know

**If yes,**

- It includes the management of alcohol problems; best practices concerning alcohol problems are incorporated in the databases**



Health care policies and strategies for the management of alcohol problems

5. Are there governmental or non-governmental written policies on the management of alcohol problems in your country? Please mark all that apply:
- Yes, a governmental written stand alone policy on management of alcohol problems
  - Yes, a governmental written policy on management of alcohol problems which is part of an overall alcohol policy (Policy for 2001-2003)**
  - No, but there is a governmental policy on management of alcohol problems in preparation
  - No, there are no governmental policies on management of alcohol problems
  - Yes, a non-governmental written stand alone policy on management of alcohol problems
  - Yes, a non-governmental written policy on management of alcohol problems which is part of an overall alcohol policy
  - No, but there is a non-governmental policy on management of alcohol problems in preparation
  - No, there are no non-governmental policies on management of alcohol problems
  - Do not know

6. If available, the governmental policy includes:

<b>The governmental policy includes:</b>	Yes	No	Do not know
A strategy on training for health professionals	X		
A national funded research strategy for the management of alcohol problems	X		
A strategy for support of interventions by primary care professionals	X		
Specialised treatment facilities for patients with alcohol dependence	X		

### Structures to manage the implementation of treatment within health services

7. Is there an identified person within the Department of Health that is responsible for overseeing or managing services for alcohol problems?

- Yes  
 No  
 Do not know

If there is an individual person, could you provide his/her contact details?

**Brenda Langezaal**

**P.O. Box 20350, 2500 EJ The Hague, The Netherlands**

**Telephone +31 (0)70 340 73 81**

**E-mail: b.langezaal@minvws.nl**

### Funding health services and allocating resources

8. Is there any central government funding for services for the management of alcohol problems?

- Yes  
 No  
 Do not know

**If no,**

- Funding is being prepared

9. Is the funding reviewed and maintained?

- Yes**
- No
- Do not know

If yes,

- Annually reviewed
- Reviewed every 2 to 5 years
- Reviewed every 5 years or longer
- Other (please specify): Action Plan Alcohol Care 2002-2004. The aim of the Action Plan was to reduce waiting lists. After 2004 the money is structural.**

**10.** Is a proportion of alcohol taxes specifically earmarked (hypothecated) to fund the costs of the management of alcohol problems?

- Yes
- No**
- Do not know

## D. SUPPORT FOR TREATMENT PROVISION

### Education and training

11. Is the management of alcohol problems integrated in the professional, specialist or vocational training of primary health care, and are there programmes for accredited continuing medical education available for primary health care?:

Management of alcohol problems is integrated in:	Professional vocational training			If yes, is it compulsory or voluntary?	Accredited continuing medical education			If yes, is it compulsory or voluntary?
	Yes	No	Do not		Yes	No	Do not	
General practitioners/ Family doctors	x			voluntary	x			voluntary
Nurses or doctors' assistants working in general practice			x				x	
Pharmacists			x				x	
Midwives			x				x	
Dentists			x				x	

12. Is there specialist accredited training available for professionals to become specialists in the management of alcohol problems?

- Yes  
 No  
 Do not know

If yes:

- To become an addiction specialist  
 To become a patient counsellor  
 To become a telephone counsellor  
 To become a facilitator, support expert or trainer

### Screening, quality assessment, referral and follow-up systems

13. Are the following screening and treatment support systems available for health care providers in their screening and management of alcohol problems?

Screening and treatment support:	Available in general practice			Available in hospitals		
	Yes	No	Do not know	Yes	No	Do not know
Standardized screening instruments to identify at risk drinkers	x				x*	
Standardized case notes or computer records to record alcohol risk status		x			x	
Protocol charts or diagrams as an aid for the management of alcohol problems		x			x	
Support by facilitators or advisors for the management of alcohol problems		x			x	
Systems to follow-up patients for monitoring and treatment		x			x	

\*screening instruments are only occasionally available at emergency departments of hospitals

### Protocols and guidelines

14. Are there endorsed clinical guidelines for the management of alcohol problems in your country/region?

Yes, for gp only

No

Do not know

If yes:

Stand alone guidelines for the management of alcohol problems

Part of other clinical care guidelines (e.g. drug use guidelines)

If no:

Guidelines are being prepared

15. If there are endorsed clinical guidelines for the management of alcohol problems, have there been any studies in your country on their implementation or adherence?

- Yes  
 No  
 Do not know

If no:

- Studies are being prepared

16. Are there guidelines or protocols specialised for the following disciplines? Which of the following organizations of medical professionals have a written policy for the management of alcohol problems?

Guidelines and a written policy for managing alcohol problems are available for:	Specialized guidelines or protocols:			Written policy for the management of alcohol problems:		
	Yes	No	Do not know	Yes	No	Do not know
General practitioners	X				X	
Nurses in general practice			X		X	
Nurses in general hospitals			X		X	
Specialist nurses			X		X	
Pharmacists		X*			X	
Midwives					X	
Internal medicine specialists		X*			X	
Surgeons		X*			X	
Psychiatrists		X*			X	
Counsellors in specialist services		X**			X	
Telephone counsellors		X**			X	
Counsellors in community clinics		X**			X	
Obstetricians		X*			X	
Paediatricians		X*			X	

\* guidelines for medical specialist are being developed

\*\* national guidelines are lacking, organisations do have own guidelines and protocols

### Incentives and role support

**17.** Are doctors reimbursed for the management of alcohol problems?

- Yes
- No**
- Do not know

**18.** Is the management of alcohol problems part of the normal salary or capitation payment for doctors?

- Yes**
- No
- Do not know

**19.** Are there specific or additional financial incentives for the management of alcohol problems?

- Yes
- No**
- Do not know



## E. INTERVENTION AND TREATMENT

### 1

Please give your professional opinion of the extent of the availability of Services for the Management of Alcohol Use Disorders in various settings  
(Please ring appropriate number)

	Widely available	Available	Partially available	Hardly available	Not available
General/family practice	<b>5</b>	4	3	2	1
Hospital clinics	<b>5</b>	4	3	2	1
Work places	5	4	<b>3</b>	2	1
Pharmacists	<b>5</b>	4	3	2	1
Specialist clinics	<b>5</b>	4	3	2	1
Community based clinics	<b>5</b>	4	3	2	1
Mass media campaigns	<b>5</b>	4	3	2	1
Telephone help lines	<b>5</b>	4	3	2	1
Internet sites	<b>5</b>	4	3	2	1
Addiction services	<b>5</b>	4	3	2	1
Group clinics	<b>5</b>	4	3	2	1

### 2

For primary health care services, please give your assessment of the availability of training programmes for giving advice for alcohol use disorders  
(Please ring appropriate number)

	Widely available	Available	Partially available	Hardly available	Not available
General practitioners/family doctors	5	<b>4</b>	3	2	1
General practice/family practice based nurses	5	<b>4</b>	3	2	1

---

3

Have there been any randomized controlled trials on the effectiveness of the management of alcohol use disorders in general practice undertaken in your country that have been published in peer reviewed journals or in government publications?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No, but such trials are being undertaken**
- (3) No
- (4) Don't know

*If yes, could you please e-mail/post copies of publications*

---

4

Have there been any studies on the cost effectiveness of the management of alcohol use disorders in general practice in your country that have been published in peer reviewed journals or in government publications?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No, but such studies are being undertaken**
- (3) No
- (4) Don't know

*If yes, could you please e-mail/post copies of publications*

---

5

Has the WHO AUDIT questionnaire been translated into your national language?

- (1) Yes**
  - (2) No, but it is currently being translated
  - (3) No
  - (4) Don't know
-

---

6

Have there been any studies on the use of the AUDIT or that have used the AUDIT in your country that have been published in peer reviewed journals or in government publications?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No, but such studies are being undertaken**
- (3) No
- (4) Don't know

*If yes, could you please e-mail/post copies of publications*

---

7

Have there been any studies on the attitudes of general practitioners or their patients with regard to the management of alcohol use disorders in your country that have been published in peer reviewed journals or in government publications?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No, but such studies are being undertaken**
- (3) No
- (4) Don't know

*If yes, could you please e-mail/post copies of publications*

---

8

Have there been any studies on how to increase the involvement of general practitioners in the management of alcohol use disorders in your country that have been published in peer reviewed journals or in government publications?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No, but such studies are being undertaken**
- (3) No
- (4) Don't know

*If yes, could you please e-mail/post copies of publications*

---



Primary Health Care  
European Project on Alcohol

A tool to assess the available services for the management of alcohol problems at the country or regional level

**Peter Anderson**

## **F DRINKING BEHAVIOUR**

This section will be completed as part of the Eurocare Bridging the Gap project. There will be no additional primary data collection by PHEPA partners.

## PART III

---

### 1

What would you say have been the most significant advances, if any, in the implementation of evidence based management of alcohol use disorders in general practice in your country since 1<sup>st</sup> January 2000?

Please suggest the three to five most important, and please give the date of the advance.

A project called "scoring results" which is aimed at implementing best practices and if possible evidence based initiatives in the area of prevention as well as in cure&care.

The intention of the government to define guidelines for early recognition as well as for the treatment of alcohol use disorders, for GP's as well as in the broader health care field.

The start of several Randomized Control Studies on minimal interventions for alcohol use disorders.

The start of two studies in which the registration of alcohol related problems will be standardized. One of these projects concerns the registration of acute health damage as a consequence of excessive alcohol intake.

The start of a projectgroup which develops a multi-disciplinary guideline for early detection and treatment of alcoholproblems. The group started on the initiative of the psychiatrists and all medical specialists that are confronted with alcoholproblems in their work are involved in the project. The start of the project was dealed with two years.

---

### 2

What would you say are the key barriers to progress or issues or challenges facing you in 2004-2005 in the implementation of evidence based management of alcohol use disorders in general practice in your country?

Please suggest the three to five most important

The fact that the national policy is interpreted by the regions in various ways. They have to make their own policies based on the national policy. But of course they all have different "main points". This makes implementation of evidence based projects difficult.

Research projects mostly finish by defining which is the treatment for which the best evidence is found. This is published in an international journal and that's that. Implementation of evidence based treatment or prevention lies in the hands of different organizations. Often they do not know about the most recent results concerning evidence. Implementation should be more integrated within research projects. Moreover, once the evidence is determined, organizations need to find new funds in order to get money for implementation. Many evidence based treatments or prevention initiatives thus stay "in the researcher's drawer".



Primary Health Care  
European Project on Alcohol

A tool to assess the available services for the management of alcohol problems at the country or regional level

**Peter Anderson**

---

**3**

What are the key advances you would like to see in 2004-2005 in the implementation of evidence based management of alcohol use disorders in general practice in your country?  
Please suggest the three to five most important

National guidance of regional policy.

Structural finance of the implementation of projects which have proved to be effective

Implementation of the guidelines for general practitioners, that has been revised in 2004.

Implementation of the multi-disciplinary guideline for medical specialists, when ready.

---

**4**

What needs to change to make these advances possible?



Primary Health Care  
European Project on Alcohol

A tool to assess the available services for the management of alcohol problems at the country or regional level

**Peter Anderson**

**Difficulties encountered in completing the tool, comprehensibility of the items and other comments**

**Other relevant information**