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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT	1
PLAIN LANGUAGE SUMMARY	2
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS	4
BACKGROUND	6
OBJECTIVES	6
METHODS	6
RESULTS	8
Figure 1.	10
Figure 2.	12
Figure 3.	13
Figure 4.	14
Figure 5.	15
Figure 6.	15
Figure 7.	16
Figure 8.	17
Figure 9.	18
DISCUSSION	27
Figure 10.	29
AUTHORS' CONCLUSIONS	30
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	30
REFERENCES	31
CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDIES	40
DATA AND ANALYSES	90
Analysis 1.1. Comparison 1 Anticonvulsants versus placebo, Outcome 1 Dropouts.	91
Analysis 1.2. Comparison 1 Anticonvulsants versus placebo, Outcome 2 Heavy drinking, dichotomous outcome.	92
Analysis 1.3. Comparison 1 Anticonvulsants versus placebo, Outcome 3 Alcohol use, continuous outcome: drinks/drinking day.	92
Analysis 1.4. Comparison 1 Anticonvulsants versus placebo, Outcome 4 Alcohol use, continuous outcome: heavy drinking.	93
Analysis 1.5. Comparison 1 Anticonvulsants versus placebo, Outcome 5 Continuous abstinence, dichotomous outcome.	93
Analysis 1.6. Comparison 1 Anticonvulsants versus placebo, Outcome 6 Abstinence, continuous outcome.	94
Analysis 1.7. Comparison 1 Anticonvulsants versus placebo, Outcome 7 Adverse events.	94
Analysis 1.8. Comparison 1 Anticonvulsants versus placebo, Outcome 8 Craving (OCDS total score or analogue scale).	98
Analysis 1.9. Comparison 1 Anticonvulsants versus placebo, Outcome 9 Liver enzyme levels (GGT).	99
Analysis 2.1. Comparison 2 Specific anticonvulsants versus placebo, Outcome 1 Dropouts.	101
Analysis 2.2. Comparison 2 Specific anticonvulsants versus placebo, Outcome 2 Heavy drinking, dichotomous outcome: valproate.	102
Analysis 2.3. Comparison 2 Specific anticonvulsants versus placebo, Outcome 3 Alcohol use, continuous outcome: drinks/drinking day.	102
Analysis 2.4. Comparison 2 Specific anticonvulsants versus placebo, Outcome 4 Alcohol use, continuous outcome: heavy drinking.	103
Analysis 2.5. Comparison 2 Specific anticonvulsants versus placebo, Outcome 5 Abstinence, continuous outcome.	104
Analysis 2.6. Comparison 2 Specific anticonvulsants versus placebo, Outcome 6 Continuous abstinence, dichotomous outcome.	104
Analysis 2.7. Comparison 2 Specific anticonvulsants versus placebo, Outcome 7 Adverse events.	105
Analysis 2.8. Comparison 2 Specific anticonvulsants versus placebo, Outcome 8 Craving (OCDS total score or analogue scale). .	105
Analysis 2.9. Comparison 2 Specific anticonvulsants versus placebo, Outcome 9 Liver enzyme levels.	106
Analysis 3.1. Comparison 3 Anticonvulsants versus placebo according to length of trial, Outcome 1 Dropouts.	107
Analysis 3.2. Comparison 3 Anticonvulsants versus placebo according to length of trial, Outcome 2 Heavy drinking, dichotomous outcome: over six weeks.	108
Analysis 3.3. Comparison 3 Anticonvulsants versus placebo according to length of trial, Outcome 3 Alcohol use, continuous outcome: drinks/drinking day.	108

Analysis 3.4. Comparison 3 Anticonvulsants versus placebo according to length of trial, Outcome 4 Alcohol use, continuous outcome: heavy drinking.	109
Analysis 3.5. Comparison 3 Anticonvulsants versus placebo according to length of trial, Outcome 5 Continuous abstinence, dichotomous outcome.	110
Analysis 3.6. Comparison 3 Anticonvulsants versus placebo according to length of trial, Outcome 6 Abstinence, continuous outcome.	110
Analysis 3.7. Comparison 3 Anticonvulsants versus placebo according to length of trial, Outcome 7 Adverse events.	111
Analysis 4.1. Comparison 4 Anticonvulsants versus placebo according to psychosocial interventions, Outcome 1 Dropouts. ...	112
Analysis 4.2. Comparison 4 Anticonvulsants versus placebo according to psychosocial interventions, Outcome 2 Heavy drinking, dichotomous outcome: associated psychotherapy.	113
Analysis 4.3. Comparison 4 Anticonvulsants versus placebo according to psychosocial interventions, Outcome 3 Alcohol use, continuous outcome: drinks/drinking day.	113
Analysis 4.4. Comparison 4 Anticonvulsants versus placebo according to psychosocial interventions, Outcome 4 Alcohol use, continuous outcome: heavy drinking.	114
Analysis 4.5. Comparison 4 Anticonvulsants versus placebo according to psychosocial interventions, Outcome 5 Continuous abstinence, dichotomous outcome.	115
Analysis 4.6. Comparison 4 Anticonvulsants versus placebo according to psychosocial interventions, Outcome 6 Abstinence, continuous outcome, days abstinent (%): associated psychotherapy.	115
Analysis 4.7. Comparison 4 Anticonvulsants versus placebo according to psychosocial interventions, Outcome 7 Adverse events.	116
Analysis 5.1. Comparison 5 Anticonvulsants versus placebo according to psychiatric co-morbidity, Outcome 1 Dropouts.	118
Analysis 5.2. Comparison 5 Anticonvulsants versus placebo according to psychiatric co-morbidity, Outcome 2 Heavy drinking, dichotomous outcome.	118
Analysis 5.3. Comparison 5 Anticonvulsants versus placebo according to psychiatric co-morbidity, Outcome 3 Alcohol use, continuous outcome: drinks/drinking day.	119
Analysis 5.4. Comparison 5 Anticonvulsants versus placebo according to psychiatric co-morbidity, Outcome 4 Alcohol use, continuous outcome: heavy drinking.	119
Analysis 5.5. Comparison 5 Anticonvulsants versus placebo according to psychiatric co-morbidity, Outcome 5 Continuous abstinence, dichotomous outcome.	120
Analysis 5.6. Comparison 5 Anticonvulsants versus placebo according to psychiatric co-morbidity, Outcome 6 Abstinence, continuous outcome.	121
Analysis 5.7. Comparison 5 Anticonvulsants versus placebo according to psychiatric co-morbidity, Outcome 7 Adverse events.	121
Analysis 6.1. Comparison 6 Anticonvulsants versus other medications (naltrexone), Outcome 1 Dropouts.	123
Analysis 6.2. Comparison 6 Anticonvulsants versus other medications (naltrexone), Outcome 2 Severe relapse, dichotomous outcome.	123
Analysis 6.3. Comparison 6 Anticonvulsants versus other medications (naltrexone), Outcome 3 Number of heavy drinking days.	123
Analysis 6.4. Comparison 6 Anticonvulsants versus other medications (naltrexone), Outcome 4 Continuous abstinence, dichotomous outcome.	124
Analysis 6.5. Comparison 6 Anticonvulsants versus other medications (naltrexone), Outcome 5 Abstinence continuous outcome: days to severe relapse.	124
Analysis 6.6. Comparison 6 Anticonvulsants versus other medications (naltrexone), Outcome 6 Adverse events.	124
Analysis 6.7. Comparison 6 Anticonvulsants versus other medications (naltrexone), Outcome 7 Craving (OCDS total score).	126
Analysis 6.8. Comparison 6 Anticonvulsants versus other medications (naltrexone), Outcome 8 Liver enzyme levels (GGT).	126
Analysis 7.1. Comparison 7 Specific anticonvulsants (topiramate) versus specific other medications (naltrexone), Outcome 1 Dropouts.	127
Analysis 7.2. Comparison 7 Specific anticonvulsants (topiramate) versus specific other medications (naltrexone), Outcome 2 Severe relapse, dichotomous outcome.	127
Analysis 7.3. Comparison 7 Specific anticonvulsants (topiramate) versus specific other medications (naltrexone), Outcome 3 Continuous abstinence, dichotomous outcome.	127
Analysis 7.4. Comparison 7 Specific anticonvulsants (topiramate) versus specific other medications (naltrexone), Outcome 4 Craving (OCDS total score).	128
Analysis 8.1. Comparison 8 Anticonvulsants versus no medication, Outcome 1 Alcohol use dichotomous: relapse.	128
Analysis 8.2. Comparison 8 Anticonvulsants versus no medication, Outcome 2 Mood.	129
Analysis 8.3. Comparison 8 Anticonvulsants versus no medication, Outcome 3 Craving (OCDS score).	129

APPENDICES	129
CONTRIBUTIONS OF AUTHORS	136
DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST	136
SOURCES OF SUPPORT	136
DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PROTOCOL AND REVIEW	136
INDEX TERMS	136

[Intervention Review]

Anticonvulsants for alcohol dependence

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ABSTRACT

Background

Alcohol dependence is a major public health problem that is characterised by recidivism and a host of medical and psychosocial complications. Besides psychosocial interventions, different pharmacological interventions have been or currently are under investigation through Cochrane systematic reviews.

Objectives

The primary aim of the review is to assess the benefits/risks of anticonvulsants for the treatment of alcohol dependence.

Search methods

We searched the Cochrane Drugs and Alcohol Group Trials Register (October 2013), PubMed (1966 to October 2013), EMBASE (1974 to October 2013) and CINAHL (1982 to October 2013).

Selection criteria

Randomised controlled trials (RCTs) and controlled clinical trials (CCTs) comparing anticonvulsants alone or in association with other drugs and/or psychosocial interventions versus placebo, no treatment and other pharmacological or psychosocial interventions.

Data collection and analysis

We used standard methodological procedures as expected by The Cochrane Collaboration.

Main results

A total of 25 studies were included in the review (2641 participants). Most participants were male, with an average age of 44 years. Anticonvulsants were compared with placebo (17 studies), other medications (seven studies) and no medication (two studies). The mean duration of the trials was 17 weeks (range four to 52 weeks). The studies took place in the USA, Europe, South America, India and Thailand. Variation was reported in the characteristics of the studies, including their design and the rating instruments used. For many key outcomes, the risk of bias associated with unclear or unconcealed allocation and lack of blinding affected the quality of the evidence.

Anticonvulsants versus placebo: For dropouts (16 studies, 1675 participants, risk ratio (RR) 0.94, 95% confidence interval (CI) 0.74 to 1.19, moderate-quality evidence) and continuous abstinence (eight studies, 634 participants, RR 1.21, 95% CI 0.97 to 1.52, moderate-quality evidence), results showed no evidence of differences. Moderate-quality evidence suggested that anticonvulsants reduced drinks/drinking days (11 studies, 1126 participants, mean difference (MD) -1.49, 95% CI -2.32 to -0.65) and heavy drinking (12 studies, 1129 participants, standardised mean difference (SMD) -0.35, 95% CI -0.51 to -0.19). Moreover, withdrawal for medical reasons (12 studies, 1410 participants,

RR 1.22, 95% CI 0.58 to 2.56, moderate-quality evidence) showed no evidence of difference, but for specific adverse effects (nine studies, 1164 participants), two of 18 adverse event outcomes favoured placebo. The direction of results was confirmed by subgroup analyses for topiramate and partially for gabapentin and valproate.

Anticonvulsants versus naltrexone: No evidence of difference was shown in dropout rates (five studies, 528 participants, RR 0.74, 95% CI 0.52 to 1.06), severe relapse rates (four studies, 427 participants, RR 0.69, 95% CI 0.44 to 1.07) and continuous abstinence rates (five studies, 528 participants, RR 1.21, 95% CI 0.99 to 1.49); anticonvulsants were associated with fewer heavy drinking days (three studies, 308 participants, MD -5.21, 95% CI -8.58 to -1.83), more days to severe relapse (three studies, 244 participants, MD 11.88, 95% CI 3.29 to 20.46) and lower withdrawal for medical reasons (three studies, 245 participants, RR 0.13, 95% CI 0.03 to 0.58).

Authors' conclusions

At the current stage of research, randomised evidence supporting the clinical use of anticonvulsants to treat alcohol dependence is insufficient. Results are conditioned by heterogeneity and by the low number and quality of studies comparing anticonvulsants with other medications. The uncertainty associated with these results leaves to clinicians the need to balance possible benefits/risks of treatment with anticonvulsants versus other medications as supported by evidence of efficacy.

PLAIN LANGUAGE SUMMARY

Anticonvulsants for alcohol dependence

Review question

This review looked at evidence on the efficacy and acceptability of anticonvulsants alone or in combination with another medication or a psychosocial intervention for the treatment of alcohol dependence.

Background

Alcohol dependence is a major public health problem characterised by recidivism and a host of medical and psychosocial complications. Together with psychosocial interventions, different pharmacological interventions have been tested in trials and systematic reviews. In this review, we wanted to discover whether anticonvulsants are better than placebo or are better than other medications, psychosocial interventions or no intervention.

Study characteristics

In October 2013, we used electronic medical databases to find all published and unpublished medical trials that compared anticonvulsants with placebo or other interventions. We also used other sources, such as conference proceedings, likely to contain trials relevant to the review. To be included in the review, medical trials had to have a randomised design and had to include adult participants (older than 18 years of age) with a diagnosis of alcohol dependence.

We identified 25 medical trials involving a total of 2641 participants. 80% of participants in these trials were male; mean age was 44 years. Most studies compared anticonvulsants versus placebo (17 studies), but some researchers compared anticonvulsants versus other medications (seven studies) or no medication (two studies). The mean duration of the trials was 17 weeks (range four to 52 weeks). Half of the trials took place in the USA, the other half in Spain, Brasil, Germany, Greece, Italy, India and Thailand. The anticonvulsant included in most of the trials was topiramate; other medications were gabapentin, valproate, levetiracetam, oxcarbazepine, zonisamide, carbamazepine, pregabalin and tiagabine. Included studies used 73 different rating instruments and differed in design, quality, characteristics of patients, tested medications, services provided and treatments delivered.

Key results

In 17 studies versus placebo, anticonvulsants were shown to be more effective than placebo in terms of number of drinks per drinking day and average heavy drinking. However, we found no clear evidence that anticonvulsants led to more participants abstaining from alcohol, fewer participants drinking heavily or fewer participants leaving treatment (dropouts). In terms of safety issues, the rate of withdrawal from treatment due to adverse effects was not lower or higher in participants treated with anticonvulsants than in those treated with placebo. Moreover, for two of 18 specific side effects (dizziness and paraesthesia), anticonvulsants were worse than placebo. Other major known side effects, such as those affecting cognitive functioning (attention, confusion, speech problems), were insufficiently explored by primary studies. For single medications, results were globally confirmed for topiramate and partially for gabapentin and valproate.

In the five studies in which anticonvulsants were compared with naltrexone, a medication considered efficacious for the treatment of alcohol dependence, anticonvulsants were associated with a lower number of heavy drinking days, with a higher number of days before a severe relapse occurred and with a lower rate of patient withdrawal for medical reasons. However, anticonvulsants were not more or less effective than naltrexone in affecting the rate of participants who showed severe relapse, who were not drinking during the trial or who left treatment (dropouts).

Quality of evidence

Anticonvulsants for alcohol dependence (Review)

In looking at primary outcomes (dropouts, abstinence from alcohol during the trial, number of drinks per drinking day, heavy drinking, rate of patient withdrawal for medical reasons), the quality of the included studies was considered moderate. However, moving to subgroup analysis, as in the case of single types of medications, as well as to comparisons versus other medications, the finding of the review is limited by the small number of available studies.

Authors' conclusions

At the current stage of research, evidence supporting the clinical use of anticonvulsants to treat alcohol dependence is insufficient. Results are conditioned by heterogeneity and by the low number and quality of studies comparing anticonvulsants versus other medications. The uncertainty associated with these results leaves to clinicians the need to balance the possible benefits/risks of treatment with anticonvulsants versus other medications as supported by evidence of efficacy.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Summary of findings for the main comparison. Anticonvulsants versus placebo for alcohol dependence

Anticonvulsants versus placebo for alcohol dependence

Patient or population: patients with alcohol dependence

Settings:

Intervention: anticonvulsants versus placebo

Outcomes	Illustrative comparative risks* (95% CI)		Relative effect (95% CI)	No. of participants (studies)	Quality of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments
	Assumed risk	Corresponding risk				
	Control	Anticonvulsants versus placebo				
Dropouts Follow-up: mean 12 weeks	Study population		RR 0.94 (0.74 to 1.19)	1675 (16 studies)	⊕⊕⊕⊖ moderate ¹	
	329 per 1000	309 per 1000 (243 to 391)				
	Moderate					
	245 per 1000	230 per 1000 (181 to 292)				
Continuous abstinence Follow-up: mean 15.5 weeks	Study population		RR 1.21 (0.97 to 1.52)	634 (eight studies)	⊕⊕⊕⊖ moderate ²	
	299 per 1000	362 per 1000 (290 to 455)				
	Moderate					
	309 per 1000	374 per 1000 (300 to 470)				
Drinks/drinking day Follow-up: mean 11.9 weeks		Mean drinks/drinking day in the intervention groups was 1.49 lower (2.32 to 0.65 lower)		1126 (11 studies)	⊕⊕⊕⊖ moderate ³	
Heavy drinking Follow-up: mean 11.2 weeks		Mean heavy drinking in the intervention groups was 0.35 standard deviations lower		1129 (12 studies)	⊕⊕⊕⊖ moderate ⁴	

	(0.51 to 0.19 lower)				
Adverse events—withdrawn for medical reasons Follow-up: mean 16 weeks	Study population		RR 1.22 (0.58 to 2.56)	1410 (12 studies)	⊕⊕⊕○ moderate ¹
	52 per 1000	64 per 1000 (30 to 134)			
	Moderate				
	67 per 1000	82 per 1000 (39 to 172)			

*The basis for the **assumed risk** (e.g. the median control group risk across studies) is provided in footnotes. The **corresponding risk** (and its 95% confidence interval) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the **relative effect** of the intervention (and its 95% CI).

CI: Confidence interval; **RR:** Risk ratio.

GRADE Working Group grades of evidence.

High quality: Further research is very unlikely to change our confidence in the estimate of effect.

Moderate quality: Further research is likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and may change the estimate.

Low quality: Further research is very likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and is likely to change the estimate.

Very low quality: We are very uncertain about the estimate.

¹Heterogeneity.

²206 events.

³Six/11 studies with unclear allocation concealment and/or blinding or incomplete outcome data.

⁴Five/12 studies with unclear allocation concealment and/or blinding or incomplete outcome data.

BACKGROUND

Description of the condition

Alcohol dependence is a major public health problem that is characterised by recidivism and a host of medical and psychosocial complications (Anderson 2006; APA 2000; Rehm 2011; WHO 2004). A wide and well-documented range of consequences are associated with acute and chronic use of alcohol, such as medical, psychological and social problems, as well as crime, violence and neonatal drug exposure (Chase 2005; Mannelli 2007; Rehm 2011). Abuse of/dependence on alcohol has become a persistent health problem worldwide, and this significantly contributes to the global burden of disease (WHO 2011). According to recent population surveys, between 1% and 10% of the population, depending on the countries considered, is affected (lifetime prevalence) by alcohol dependence. One-year prevalence of alcohol use disorders in people between 15 and 64 years of age is estimated at 5.2% in the American region, 5.5% in European countries and over 10% in Eastern European countries (Rehm 2009).

Description of the intervention

Together with psychosocial interventions, such as Alcoholics Anonymous, disulfiram treatment represents the most traditional intervention proposed for the treatment of alcohol abuse and dependence. In past decades, other pharmacological interventions, such as acamprosate, benzodiazepines, naltrexone, gamma-hydroxybutyrate and anticonvulsants, have been developed and tested in trials and systematic reviews (Amato 2010; Rösner 2010; Rösner 2010 a; Leone 2010; Minozzi 2010). Among anticonvulsants, medications such as carbamazepine, topiramate and valproate have been evaluated in clinical trials for their efficacy in alcohol withdrawal, as well as for their effects on alcohol dependence, seen in outcomes such as retention in treatment, use of alcohol and time to relapse (Brady 2002; Johnson 2003; Johnson 2007; Mueller 1997; Salloum 2005).

How the intervention might work

The tendency toward alcohol addiction seems to depend on the effect of alcohol in increasing the availability of dopamine in specific areas of the brain mesolimbic system. This action, which is shared by other drugs, such as heroin, cocaine, cannabis and nicotine, has been involved in the rewarding effects of alcohol and self administration behaviour in animals and humans (DiChiara 1988; Drevets 2001; Volkow 2003). Anticonvulsants have been proposed in the treatment of alcohol dependence based on mechanisms of action such as strengthening of gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA)-mediated neurotransmission (Czapinski 2005; Landmark 2007), inhibition of glutamate activity (achieved by antagonising the excitatory effects of glutamate receptors and suppressing glutamate release) and blocking of calcium channels, decreasing in this way alcohol-induced dopamine release within the nucleus accumbens (Czapinski 2005; Kenna 2009; Landmark 2007). On the basis of these effects, anticonvulsant drugs may modulate the craving associated with alcoholism or may alter the subjective effects of alcohol (Koob 1997; Miranda 2008), thereby reducing the risk of relapse.

Why it is important to do this review

Although the efficacy of disulfiram, acamprosate, naltrexone and gamma-hydroxybutyrate in treating alcohol dependence has been

or is currently under investigation through Cochrane systematic reviews (Fox 2003; Rösner 2010; Rösner 2010 a; Leone 2010; Srisurapanont 2005), this is not the case with anticonvulsants. In fact, the only Cochrane review on anticonvulsants for the treatment of alcohol disorders refers to alcohol withdrawal, which represents only the first step in the treatment of addiction (Minozzi 2010). Therefore, despite the existence of neurobiological plausibility and clinical trials supporting their efficacy, anticonvulsants have not been evaluated by a systematic Cochrane review.

OBJECTIVES

The primary aim of the review is to assess the benefits/risks of anticonvulsants for the treatment of alcohol dependence.

METHODS

Criteria for considering studies for this review

Types of studies

Randomised controlled trials (RCTs) and clinical controlled trials (CCTs).

Types of participants

Alcohol dependence diagnosed using standardised criteria (Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM) or equivalent) (APA 2000) or by specialists. However, we had to also accept trials that did not employ explicit diagnostic criteria. According to the protocol, we had to examine the effects of including in the sensitivity analyses participants with uncertain diagnoses. Trials that included participants with additional diagnoses of substance abuse or dependence were also eligible. People with other co-morbid mental health conditions had to be included and considered in the subgroup analysis.

People younger than 18 years of age and pregnant women were excluded because of the substantially different approach required for clinical management of these individuals.

Types of interventions

Experimental intervention

Anticonvulsant drugs alone, in combination with other drugs or in combination with any psychosocial intervention.

Control intervention

1. Placebo.
2. No intervention.
3. Other pharmacological interventions.
4. Any psychosocial intervention.

Furthermore, we had to consider different factors as confounders/moderators and take them into account in the analysis whenever possible.

1. Setting (inpatient or outpatient treatment).
2. Starting dose/rate and pattern of dose reduction.
3. Scheduled duration of treatment.
4. Severity of dependence (quantity and frequency of intake).
5. Use of drugs.

6. Health status.
7. Psychiatric co-morbidity.
8. Other pharmacological treatment offered.
9. Other psychosocial treatment offered.
10. Social status.
11. Environmental conditions and interaction.
12. Number of previous treatment attempts and number of previous treatment outcomes.

Types of outcome measures

Primary outcomes

1. Efficacy: use of alcohol as number of participants who reported use during treatment and/or number of participants with positive breath alcohol analysis.
2. Safety: number and type of adverse events experienced during treatment.
3. Acceptability: dropouts from treatment as number of participants who did not complete treatment.
4. Results at follow-up as number of participants using alcohol at follow-up.

Secondary outcomes

1. Use of other substances as number of participants who reported use of other substances of abuse during treatment and/or number of participants with positive urine analyses for substances of abuse.
2. Craving as measured by validated scales (e.g. Brief Substance Craving Scale (BSCS), Visual Analog Scale (VAS), Obsessive-Compulsive Drinking Scale (OCDS)).
3. Severity of dependence as measured by validated scales (e.g. Addiction Severity Index (ASI), Clinical Global Impression scale (CGI), Severity of Dependence Scale (SDS), Drinker Inventory of Consequences scale (DIC)).
4. Psychiatric symptoms/psychological distress diagnosed using standard criteria (e.g. Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM)) or measured by validated scales (e.g. Hamilton Depression Rating Scale, Profile of Mood States Scale (POMSS), Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale (PANSS)).
5. Liver enzyme levels (alanine aminotransferase, aspartate aminotransferase, γ -glutamyltransferase).

Search methods for identification of studies

The search incorporated several methods to identify completed or ongoing studies.

Electronic searches

Relevant trials were obtained from the following sources.

1. Cochrane Drugs and Alcohol Group Specialised Register (searched 29 October 2013).
2. Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL; 2012, issue 8).
3. MEDLINE (PubMed) (from 1966 to October 2013).
4. EMBASE (embase.com) (1974 to October 2013).
5. CINAHL (EBSCO) (1982 to October 2013).

Databases were searched using a strategy developed by incorporating the filter for identification of RCTs (Lefebvre 2011) combined with selected MeSH terms and free-text terms related to alcohol dependence. The search strategies for CENTRAL, PubMed, EMBASE and CINAHL can be found in [Appendix 1](#); [Appendix 2](#); [Appendix 3](#); and [Appendix 4](#), respectively.

We also searched some of the main electronic sources of ongoing trials.

1. Current Controlled Trials (www.controlled-trials.com/).
2. ClinicalTrials.gov (www.clinicaltrials.gov/).
3. International Clinical Trials Registry Platform (ICTRP) (www.who.int/ictcp/en).
4. Osservatorio Nazionale sulla Sperimentazione Clinica dei Medicinali (<https://oss-sper-clin.agenziafarmaco.it/>).
5. Trialsjournal.com.

Searching other resources

We searched the reference lists of all relevant papers to identify further studies, as well as conference proceedings likely to contain trials relevant to the review. We contacted investigators to ask for information about incomplete trials.

All searches included non-English language literature, and studies with English language abstracts were assessed for inclusion. When considered likely to meet inclusion criteria, studies had to be translated.

Data collection and analysis

Selection of studies

Two review authors (PPP, ET) inspected the search hits by reading titles and abstracts. Each potentially relevant study located in the search was obtained in full text and was assessed for inclusion independently by two review authors (PPP, ET). Doubts were resolved by discussion among all review authors.

Data extraction and management

Data were extracted independently by two review authors (ET, PPP). Information on methodology, participants (sociodemographic and clinical information relevant to the review aims) and interventions (medications and non-pharmacological interventions), as well as primary and secondary outcomes, was collected. Any disagreement was discussed, and persisting disagreement had to be dealt with by a third review author, who acted as a mediator.

Assessment of risk of bias in included studies

Two review authors (ET, PPP) assessed study quality according to the criteria indicated in the *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions* (Higgins 2011). The recommended approach for assessing risk of bias in studies included in a Cochrane review involves use of a two-part tool to address five specific domains (namely, sequence generation, allocation concealment, blinding, incomplete outcome data and other issues). The first step in using this tool involves describing what was reported to have happened in the study. The second step in using the tool involves assigning a judgement related to the risk of bias for that entry: low risk; high risk; unclear risk. To make these judgements, we used the criteria indicated by the handbook adapted to the field of addiction.

The domains of sequence generation and allocation concealment (avoidance of selection bias) were addressed by the tool by a single entry for each study.

Blinding of participants and personnel was judged to interfere with both subjective and objective outcomes pertaining to the behaviour of participants (such as retention in treatment) and was addressed by a single entry for each study; blinding of outcome assessors was considered separately for objective outcomes (e.g. retention in treatment, use of substance of abuse as measured by breath or urine analysis) and subjective outcomes (e.g. craving, severity of dependence, psychiatric symptoms/psychological distress).

Incomplete outcome data (avoidance of attrition bias) were considered for all outcomes except for dropout from treatment, which very often is the primary outcome measure in trials on addiction. See [Appendix 5](#) for a detailed description of the assessment of risk of bias in included studies.

Measures of treatment effect

Dichotomous outcomes (dropouts, use of alcohol, adverse events) were analysed by calculating the risk ratio (RR) for each trial, with uncertainty in each result expressed by 95% confidence intervals (CIs).

Continuous outcomes (alcohol use, craving, liver enzyme levels) were analysed by calculating the mean difference (MD) with 95% CI. Weighted mean differences and 95% CIs were calculated by comparing and pooling mean score differences from the end of treatment to baseline for each group. In case of missing data on the standard deviation (SD) of the changes, this measure was imputed by using the SD at the end of treatment for each group.

When all studies assessed the same outcome but measured it using different scales, the standardised mean difference had to be applied as a summary statistic to standardise the results to a uniform scale (according to suggested procedures of the *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions* (Higgins 2011)).

We did not have to use data presented as number of positive urine tests or alcohol breath tests over the total number of tests in experimental and control groups as measures of substance use. This decision was made because using number of tests instead of number of participants as the unit of analysis violates the hypothesis of independence among observations. In fact, the results of tests done for each participant are not independent.

Meta-analysis was performed only when results from at least two studies were available.

Unit of analysis issues

If all arms of a multi-arm trial had to be included in the meta-analysis and one arm had to be included in more than one of the treatment comparisons, we divided the number of events and the number of participants in that arm by the number of comparisons made. Such methods avoid the multiple use of participants in the pooled estimate of treatment effect while retaining information from each arm of the trial. The precision of the pooled estimate results was slightly compromised.

Dealing with missing data

Information on missing data was collected from the studies and was requested of the original investigators. In the absence of supplemental data from the study authors, when needed measures were available from primary studies, and missing data were obtained from available values according to suggested procedures of the *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions* (Higgins 2011). When the assumption that data are missing at random was supported by available information, only available data had to be analysed; if this was not the case, other approaches, such as the last observation carried forward option or the assumption that missing data correspond to poor outcomes, had to be pursued. To assess how results are sensitive to changes made in the assumptions, sensitivity analysis had to be performed. Moreover, the potential impact of missing data on the findings of the review had to be addressed in the Discussion section.

Assessment of heterogeneity

The presence of heterogeneity between trials was tested by using the I-squared (I²) statistic. A P value of the Chi² test less than 0.05 indicates significant heterogeneity.

Assessment of reporting biases

A funnel plot (plot of the effect estimate from each study against the sample size or the effect standard error) had to be used to assess the potential for bias related to the size of the trials.

Data synthesis

Outcomes from individual trials, when possible, were combined through meta-analysis (comparability of intervention and outcomes between trials). Given the expected heterogeneity of results among studies due to differences in populations and in types of interventions, we planned to use the random-effects model.

Subgroup analysis and investigation of heterogeneity

Analysis of subgroups was performed according to type of anticonvulsant, length of the trial, associated interventions and psychiatric co-morbidity.

Sensitivity analysis

To incorporate assessment into the review process, we planned to first plot intervention effect estimates stratified for risk of bias for each relevant domain. If differences in results among studies were identified at different risks of bias, we planned to perform sensitivity analysis by excluding from the analysis studies with high risk of bias.

RESULTS

Description of studies

For substantive descriptions of studies, see [Characteristics of included studies](#); [Characteristics of excluded studies](#); and [Characteristics of ongoing studies](#) tables.

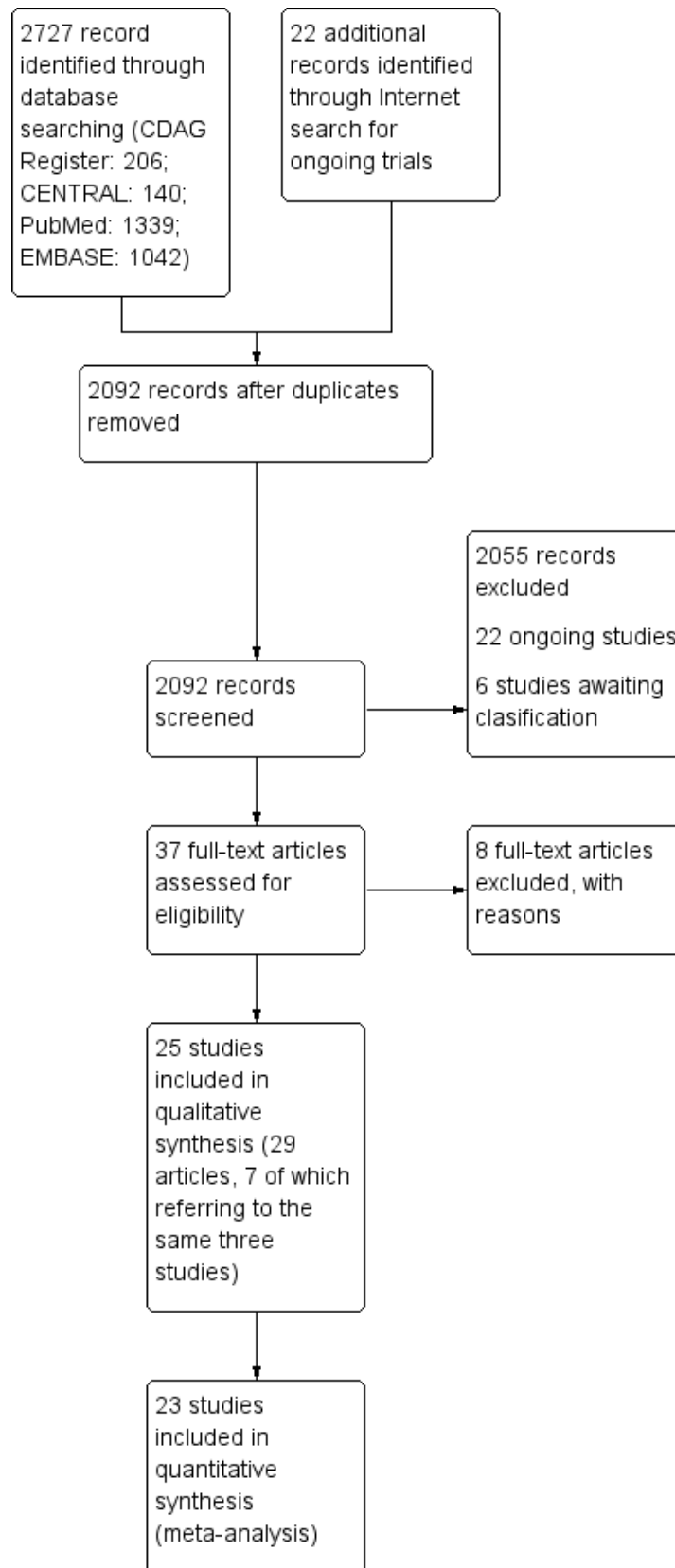
Results of the search

We identified 2727 records from the literature search. After we removed duplicates, 2092 records remained, including 22 ongoing trials and six unpublished studies presented at conferences. 2055

were excluded on the basis of title and abstract; 37 articles were retrieved for more detailed evaluation, eight of which were excluded after the full text was read. The other 22 ongoing trials and the six unpublished studies had insufficient information to

be included in the analysis. Moreover, multiple reports referred to the same study (three reports for [Johnson 2003](#), two for [Johnson 2007](#) and two for [Martinotti 2007](#)). Therefore, 25 studies satisfied all criteria for inclusion in the review. See [Figure 1](#).

Figure 1. Study flow diagram.



Included studies

25 studies with 2641 participants met the inclusion criteria for this review (for details, see [Characteristics of included studies](#)).

23 studies were included in the quantitative synthesis.

Duration of trials

The mean duration of the trials was 17 weeks (range four to 52 weeks). The median duration was 12 weeks.

Treatment regimens and setting

The anticonvulsants studied in the included studies were topiramate (10 trials), gabapentin (five trials), valproate (three trials), levetiracetam and oxcarbazepine (two trials each), zonisamide, carbamazepine, pregabalin and tiagabine (one trial each). For more information, see [Appendix 6](#).

In four trials, participants were concomitantly treated for alcohol withdrawal with hydroxyzine ([Anton 2009](#)) or benzodiazepines ([Paparrigopoulos 2010](#); [Paparrigopoulos 2011](#); [Trevisan 2008](#)). In one trial, participants were concomitantly treated with lithium for bipolar mood disorder ([Salloum 2005](#)). In another trial, participants were concomitantly treated with naltrexone ([Anton 2011](#)). In another trial, participants randomly assigned to the anticonvulsant gabapentin also received flumazenil on days one and two ([Anton 2009](#)).

21 trials were conducted with outpatients at the community level or at mental health centres. In four trials, participants were hospitalised at the beginning of the study.

12 trials were conducted in the USA, three in Spain, two each in Brasil, Germany, Greece and Italy, one in India and one in Thailand.

Psychosocial treatments concomitantly given with antidepressants were:

1. motivational, cognitive-behavioural or relapse prevention psychotherapy ([Anton 2009](#); [Anton 2011](#); [Baltieri 2008](#); [Brady 2002](#); [Brower 2008](#); [Florez 2008](#); [Florez 2011](#); [Kampman 2013](#); [Likhitsathian 2013](#); [Paparrigopoulos 2010](#); [Paparrigopoulos 2011](#));
2. supportive psychotherapy ([De Sousa 2008](#); [Rubio 2009](#)); and
3. counselling, self help and/or compliance enhancement interventions ([Arias 2010](#); [Fertig 2012](#); [Furieri 2007](#); [Johnson 2003](#); [Johnson 2007](#); [Martinotti 2007](#); [Martinotti 2010](#); [Salloum 2005](#));
4. [Croissant 2006](#); [Mueller 1997](#); [Richter 2012](#); and [Trevisan 2008](#) did not specify the availability of psychotherapy.

Rating instruments utilised in the included studies

The 25 included studies utilised 73 different rating instruments; to see a list of them, see [Appendix 7](#).

Outcomes

For some outcomes reported in the included studies, it was difficult to make comparisons and to pool results because of the different ways used to measure them, the cutoff chosen and the availability of data from the study or from the primary investigator. This was particularly the case with the use of alcohol

and with alcohol abstinence, which were expressed in various ways (drinking days, drinks per drinking day, heavy drinking days, days abstinent, continuous abstinence, time to first drinking, time to heavy drinking) using dichotomous or continuous measures. The cutoff chosen for the definition of heavy drinking was also different, with most studies adopting a cutoff value of five (four) standard drink units for men (women), while others considered six (five) drinks as a critical threshold value for heavy drinking in men (women) or five or more drinks for both men and women, or used a weight measure (such as 60 (48) grams of alcohol per day for men (women) or more than 90 grams per week). Moreover, some studies additionally assigned participants to the heavy drinking category if they presented to any study visit with a blood alcohol level > 0.08%, or if drinking occurred on five or more days a week. In light of the heterogeneity of measures adopted, comparisons versus placebo on heavy drinking as continuous outcomes were carried out using the standardised mean difference as the measure of effect (12 studies); for comparisons versus naltrexone, the number of heavy drinking days was used (three studies). In looking at other measures of alcohol use, the number of drinks per drinking day was available from 13 studies; the percentage of participants not drinking during the trial, indicated as "continuous abstinence", was available from 14 studies; the mean percentage of days of abstinence from alcohol was available from 11 studies; and the time to first relapse, expressed in weeks, was available from 11 studies. In terms of the other primary outcomes, the dropout rate was available from 22 studies; adverse events, expressed as withdrawal for medical reasons, were available from 17 studies. Regarding secondary outcomes, measures of craving were available from 13 studies; given the heterogeneity of these measures, in trials versus placebo this outcome was evaluated as standardised mean difference. Liver enzyme levels (GGT) were available from 10 studies. To see a list of outcomes, see [Appendix 8](#).

Participants

2641 alcohol dependents according to DSM-III-R, DSM-IV or ICD-10 criteria. 80% were males; mean age was 44 years.

Comparisons

1. Anticonvulsants versus placebo: 17 studies, 1765 participants.
2. Specific anticonvulsants versus placebo.
 - a. Topiramate versus placebo: six studies, 979 participants.
 - b. Gabapentin versus placebo: five studies, 269 participants.
 - c. Valproate versus placebo: three studies, 126 participants.
 - d. Levetiracetam versus placebo: two studies, 331 participants.
3. Anticonvulsants versus placebo according to length of trial.
 - a. Up to six weeks: four studies, 198 participants.
 - b. Over six weeks: 12 studies, 1477 participants.
4. Anticonvulsants versus placebo according to psychosocial interventions.
 - a. Associate psychotherapy: seven studies, 578 participants.
 - b. Associated other interventions: six studies, 810 participants.
5. Anticonvulsants versus placebo according to psychiatric comorbidity.
 - a. Excluding psychiatric comorbidity: eight studies, 1203 participants.
 - b. Not excluding psychiatric comorbidity: eight studies, 472 participants.

6. Anticonvulsants versus other medications: seven studies, 658 participants.
 - a. Anticonvulsants versus naltrexone: five studies, 528 participants.
 - b. Anticonvulsants versus disulfiram: one study, 100 participants.
 - c. Anticonvulsants versus acamprosate: one study, 30 participants.
7. Specific anticonvulsants versus other specific medications: seven studies, 658 participants.
 - a. Topiramate versus naltrexone: three studies, 385 participants.
 - b. Topiramate versus disulfiram: one study, 100 participants.
 - c. Oxacarbazepine versus acamprosate: one study, 30 participants.
 - d. Oxacarbazepine versus naltrexone: one study, 84 participants.
 - e. Pregabalin versus naltrexone: one study, 59 participants.
8. Anticonvulsants versus no medication: two studies, 210 participants.
 - a. Tiagabine versus no pharmacological treatment: one study, 120 participants.
 - b. Topiramate versus no pharmacological treatment: one study, 90 participants.
9. Anticonvulsants versus anticonvulsants.
 - a. Valproic acid versus gabapentin: one study, 38 participants.

Risk of bias in included studies

All studies were randomised controlled trials.

Allocation

The random sequence generation was judged adequate (low risk of bias) in 17 studies and inadequate in one study. In the other remaining studies, details provided did not allow specific evaluation of this criterion. Allocation concealment was judged adequate in 12 studies and inadequate in seven studies. For the other six studies, details provided did not allow a specific evaluation of the procedures adopted to prevent participants and investigators from foreseeing assignment.

Blinding

Knowledge of allocated interventions during the study by participants and personnel was judged to be adequately prevented in 15 studies. Seven studies were unblinded and were judged as inadequate (high risk of bias) for potential interference with the willingness of staying in treatment or drinking. The remaining studies did not provide sufficient information to allow a specific evaluation of this criterion. Blinding of outcome assessment for subjective outcomes was judged adequate in 14 studies and inadequate in seven studies. The remaining studies did not provide sufficient information to allow a specific evaluation of this criterion. Blinding of outcome assessment for objective outcomes was judged adequate in all 25 studies.

Incomplete outcome data

In 19 studies, missing data on participants were considered by using appropriate methods (low risk of bias); in three studies, this issue was not appropriately addressed (high risk of bias); in all other studies, provided information did not allow a specific evaluation of incomplete outcome data addressed (unclear risk).

Other potential sources of bias

No other potential threats to validity were detected.

See [Figure 2](#) and [Figure 3](#) for a summary of these results.

Excluded studies

Eight studies did not meet the criteria for inclusion in this review. The grounds for exclusion were study design not in the inclusion criteria: five studies ([Karam-Hage 2003](#); [Knapp 2010](#); [Le Strat 2012](#); [Narayana 2008](#); [Schacht 2013](#)); study population not in the inclusion criteria: two studies ([Miranda 2008](#); [Mitchell 2012](#)) and outcome measures not in the inclusion criteria: three studies ([Miranda 2008](#); [Myrick 2007](#); [Schacht 2013](#)). See [Characteristics of excluded studies](#).

Figure 2. Risk of bias graph: review authors' judgements about each risk of bias item presented as percentages across all included studies.

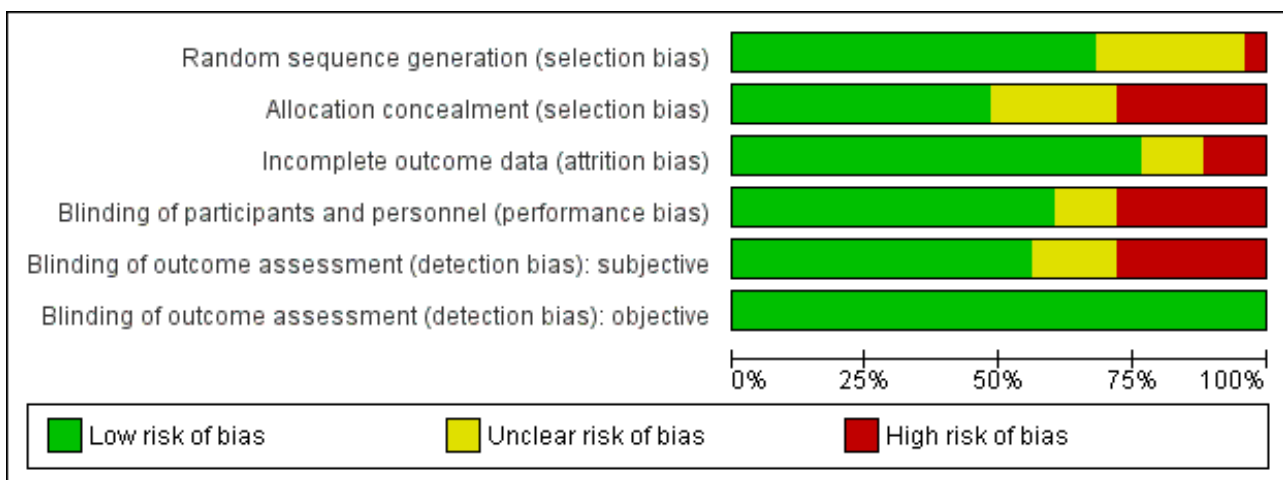


Figure 3. Risk of bias summary: review authors' judgements about each risk of bias item for each included study.

	Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias): subjective	Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias): objective
Anton 2009	?	?	?	?	?	+
Anton 2011	?	?	+	?	?	+
Arias 2010	+	+	+	+	+	+
Baltieri 2008	+	+	+	+	+	+
Brady 2002	?	?	-	+	?	+
Brower 2008	+	+	+	+	+	+
Croissant 2006	?	-	+	-	-	+
De Sousa 2008	+	-	+	-	-	+
Fertig 2012	+	+	+	+	+	+
Florez 2008	+	-	+	-	-	+
Florez 2011	?	-	+	-	-	+
Furieri 2007	+	+	-	+	+	+
Johnson 2003	+	+	+	+	+	+
Johnson 2007	+	+	+	+	+	+
Kampman 2013	+	?	+	+	+	+
Likhitsathian 2013	+	+	+	+	+	+
Martinotti 2007	+	-	+	-	-	+
Martinotti 2010	+	+	+	+	+	+
Mueller 1997	+	+	+	+	+	+
Reynolds 2010	?	-	?	-	-	+

Figure 3. (Continued)

Mueller 1997	+	+	+	+	+	+
Paparrigopoulos 2010	?	-	?	-	-	+
Paparrigopoulos 2011	-	-	?	-	-	+
Richter 2012	+	+	+	+	+	+
Rubio 2009	+	+	-	+	+	+
Salloum 2005	+	?	+	+	+	+
Trevisan 2008	?	?	+	?	?	+

Effects of interventions

See: [Summary of findings for the main comparison Anticonvulsants versus placebo for alcohol dependence](#)

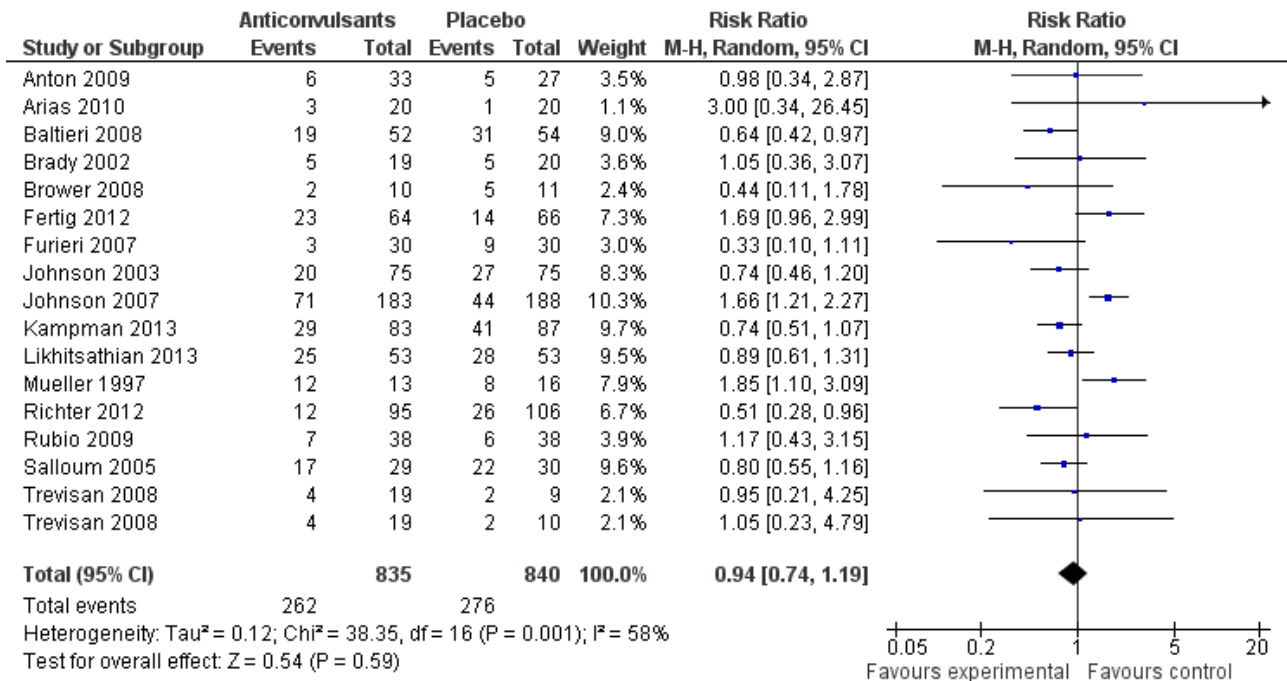
1. Anticonvulsants versus placebo

1.1 Dropouts

16 studies (Anton 2009; Arias 2010; Baltieri 2008; Brady 2002; Brower 2008; Fertig 2012; Furieri 2007; Johnson 2003; Johnson

2007; Kampman 2013; Likhitsathian 2013; Mueller 1997; Richter 2012; Rubio 2009; Salloum 2005; Trevisan 2008), 1675 participants, RR 0.94 (95% CI 0.74 to 1.19); the difference was not statistically significant, and substantial heterogeneity was found ($\text{Chi}^2 = 38.35$). No studies with high risk of bias were found for this outcome (see Figure 4 or Analysis 1.1).

Figure 4. Forest plot of comparison: 1 Anticonvulsants versus placebo, outcome: 1.1 Dropouts.



1.2 Heavy drinking, dichotomous outcome

Five studies (Brady 2002; Brower 2008; Mueller 1997; Richter 2012; Salloum 2005), 330 participants, RR 0.84 (95% CI 0.57 to 1.22); the difference was not statistically significant, and high heterogeneity was found ($\text{Chi}^2 = 9.88$). When studies with high risk of bias were excluded, four studies remained (Brower 2008; Mueller 1997; Richter 2012; Salloum 2005), 301 participants, RR 0.88 (95% CI 0.58

to 1.34); the result remained not statistically significant, and again substantial heterogeneity was found ($\text{Chi}^2 = 8.48$) (see Analysis 1.2).

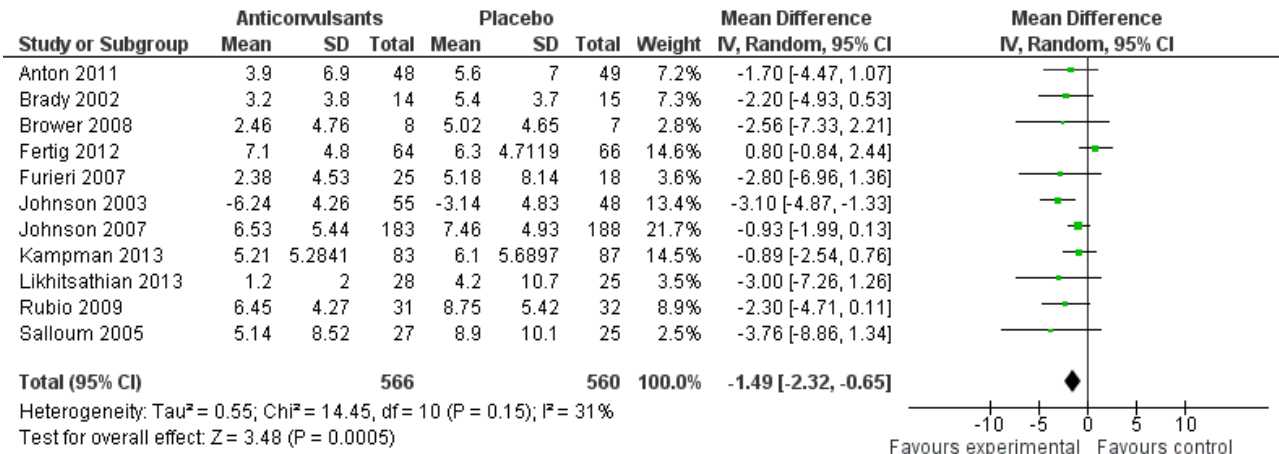
1.3 Alcohol use, continuous outcomes: drinks/drinking days

11 studies (Anton 2011; Brady 2002; Brower 2008; Fertig 2012; Furieri 2007; Johnson 2003; Johnson 2007; Kampman 2013; Likhitsathian 2013; Rubio 2009; Salloum 2005), 1126 participants,

MD -1.49 (95% CI -2.32 to -0.65); the difference was statistically significant in favour of anticonvulsants. When studies with high risk of bias were excluded, eight studies remained (Anton 2011; Brower 2008; Fertig 2012; Johnson 2003; Johnson 2007; Kampman 2013;

Likhitsathian 2013; Salloum 2005), 991 participants, MD -1.33 (95% CI -2.37 to -0.29); the result did not change (see Figure 5 or Analysis 1.3.).

Figure 5. Forest plot of comparison: 1 Anticonvulsants versus placebo, outcome: 1.3 Alcohol use, continuous outcome: drinks/drinking day.



1.4 Alcohol use, continuous outcomes: heavy drinking

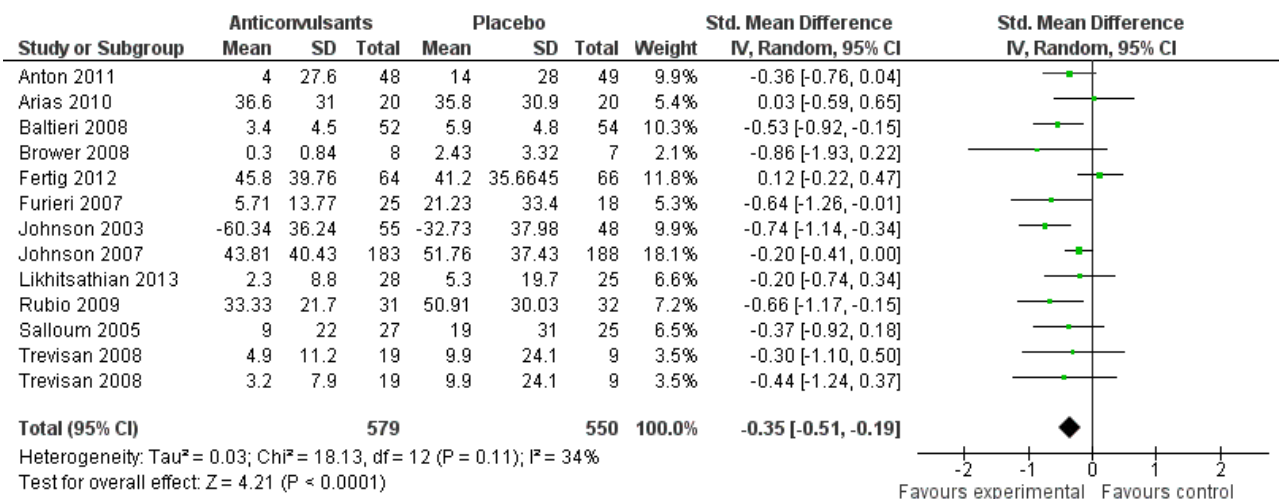
Because heavy drinking was expressed in different ways (percentage of heavy drinking days; percentage of heavy drinking days per week; mean heavy drinking weeks, etc.) in this analysis, the standardised mean difference was applied.

12 studies (Anton 2011; Arias 2010; Baltieri 2008; Brower 2008; Fertig 2012; Furieri 2007; Johnson 2003; Johnson 2007; Likhitsathian 2013; Rubio 2009; Salloum 2005; Trevisan 2008), 1129

participants, SMD -0.35 (95% CI -0.51 to -0.19); the difference was statistically significant in favour of anticonvulsants. When studies with high risk of bias were excluded, 10 studies remained (Anton 2011; Arias 2010; Baltieri 2008; Brower 2008; Fertig 2012; Johnson 2003; Johnson 2007; Likhitsathian 2013; Salloum 2005; Trevisan 2008), 1023 participants, SMD -0.30 (95% CI -0.47 to -0.13); the result did not change.

See Figure 6 or Analysis 1.4

Figure 6. Forest plot of comparison: 1 Anticonvulsants versus placebo, outcome: 1.4 Alcohol use, continuous outcome: heavy drinking.



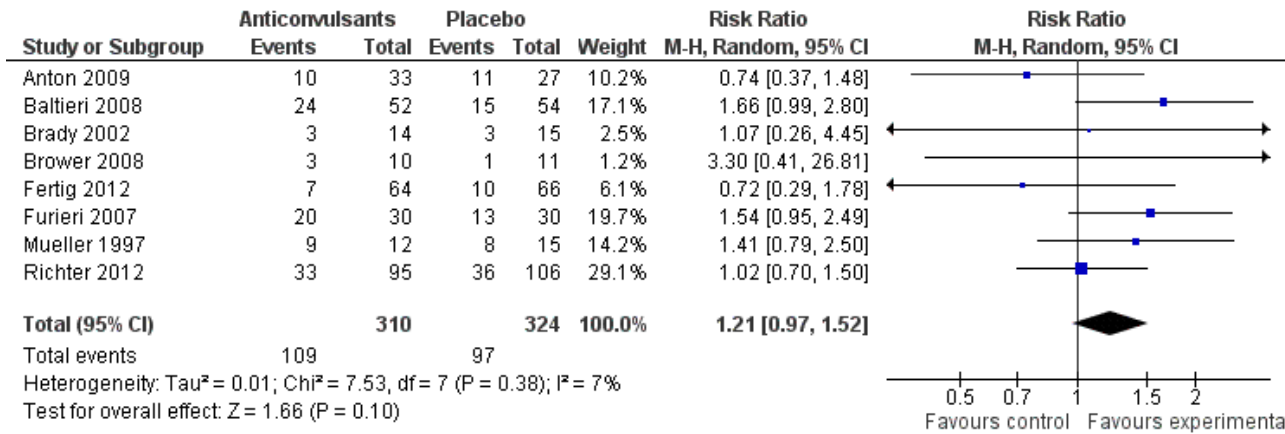
1.5 Continuous abstinence, dichotomous outcomes

Data regarding the numbers of participants not drinking during the trial were available from eight studies (Anton 2009; Baltieri 2008; Brady 2002; Brower 2008; Fertig 2012; Furieri 2007; Mueller 1997;

Richter 2012), 634 participants, RR 1.21 (95% CI 0.97 to 1.52); the result was not statistically significant. When studies with high risk of bias were excluded, six studies remained (Anton 2009; Baltieri 2008; Brower 2008; Fertig 2012; Mueller 1997; Richter 2012), 545

participants, RR 1.15 (95% CI 0.86 to 1.53); the difference was not statistically significant (see [Figure 7](#) or [Analysis 1.5](#)).

Figure 7. Forest plot of comparison: 1 Anticonvulsants versus placebo, outcome: 1.5 Continuous abstinence, dichotomous outcome.



1.6 Abstinence, continuous outcomes

1.6.1 Time to first relapse (weeks)

Four studies ([Baltieri 2008](#); [Richter 2012](#); [Salloum 2005](#); [Trevisan 2008](#)), 415 participants, MD 0.83 (95% CI -0.28 to 1.95); the difference was not statistically significant.

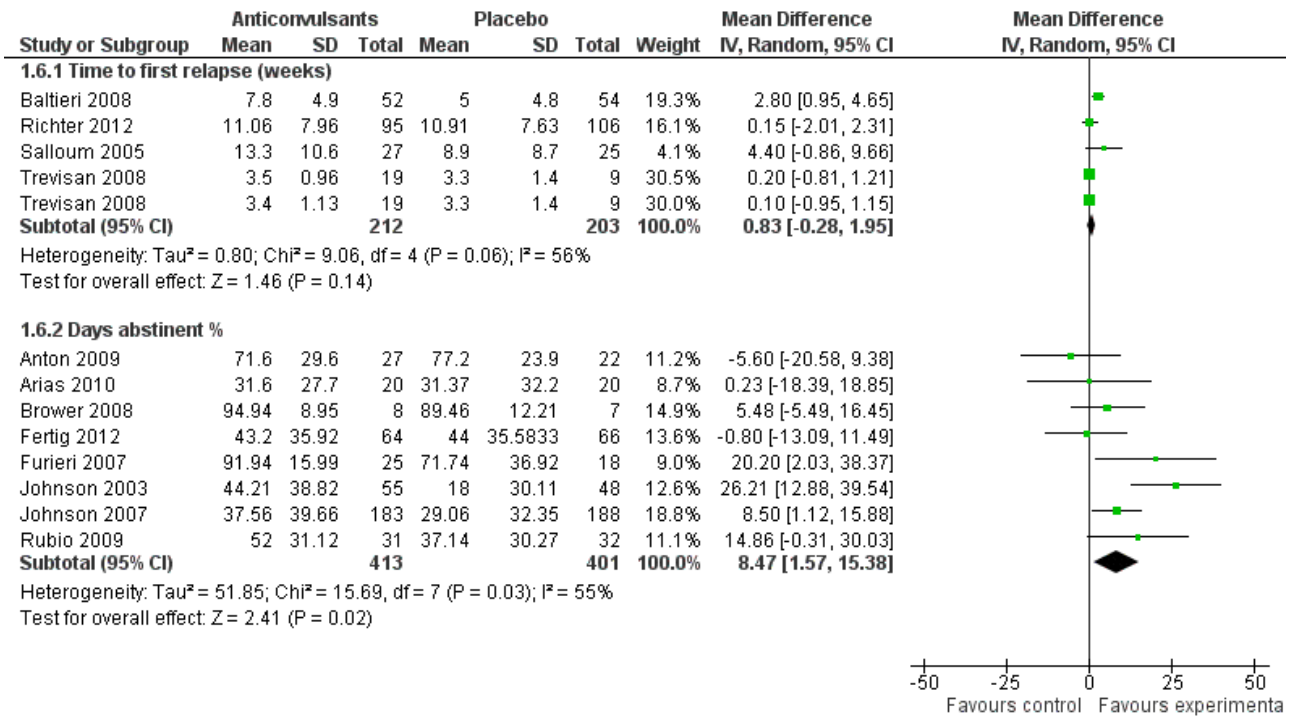
1.6.2 Days abstinent (%)

Eight studies ([Anton 2009](#); [Arias 2010](#); [Brower 2008](#); [Fertig 2012](#); [Furieri 2007](#); [Johnson 2003](#); [Johnson 2007](#); [Rubio 2009](#)), 814

participants, MD 8.47 (95% CI 1.57 to 15.38); the difference was statistically significant in favour of anticonvulsants, and statistically significant heterogeneity was found (Chi² = 15.69). When studies with high risk of bias were excluded, six studies remained ([Anton 2009](#); [Arias 2010](#); [Brower 2008](#); [Fertig 2012](#); [Johnson 2003](#); [Johnson 2007](#)), 708 participants, MD 6.23 (95% CI -1.79 to 14.25); the result was not statistically significant, and substantial heterogeneity was shown (Chi² = 12.98).

For both, see [Figure 8](#) or [Analysis 1.6](#).

Figure 8. Forest plot of comparison: 1 Anticonvulsants versus placebo, outcome: 1.6 Abstinence, continuous outcome.



1.7 Adverse events

1.7.1 Withdrawal for medical reasons

12 studies (Arias 2010; Brower 2008; Fertig 2012; Johnson 2003; Johnson 2007; Kampman 2013; Likhitsathian 2013; Mueller 1997; Richter 2012; Rubio 2009; Salloum 2005; Trevisan 2008), 1410 participants, RR 1.22 (95% CI 0.58 to 2.56); the difference was not statistically significant, and moderate and statistically significant results for heterogeneity were shown (Chi² = 23.55). No studies with high risk of bias were present for this outcome.

1.7.2 Other adverse events

Nine studies (Baltieri 2008; Brower 2008; Fertig 2012; Furieri 2007; Johnson 2003; Johnson 2007; Kampman 2013; Likhitsathian 2013; Salloum 2005), 1164 participants, considered several single different adverse events. Of 18 adverse event outcomes including more than one study, 16 showed no statistically significant

difference between anticonvulsants and placebo, and for two adverse events, the result was statistically significant in favour of placebo.

1. Dizziness: six studies (Baltieri 2008; Brower 2008; Fertig 2012; Johnson 2003; Johnson 2007; Likhitsathian 2013), 882 participants, RR 1.98 (95% CI 1.28 to 3.06).
2. Paraesthesia: seven studies (Baltieri 2008; Brower 2008; Fertig 2012; Johnson 2003; Johnson 2007; Kampman 2013; Likhitsathian 2013), 1052 participants, RR 2.67 (95% CI 1.53 to 4.65).

When studies with high risk of bias were excluded, eight studies remained (Baltieri 2008; Brower 2008; Fertig 2012; Johnson 2003; Johnson 2007; Kampman 2013; Likhitsathian 2013; Salloum 2005), 1104 participants; the result did not change.

For all, see Figure 9 or Analysis 1.7.

Figure 9. Forest plot of comparison: 1 Anticonvulsants versus placebo, outcome: 1.7 Adverse events.

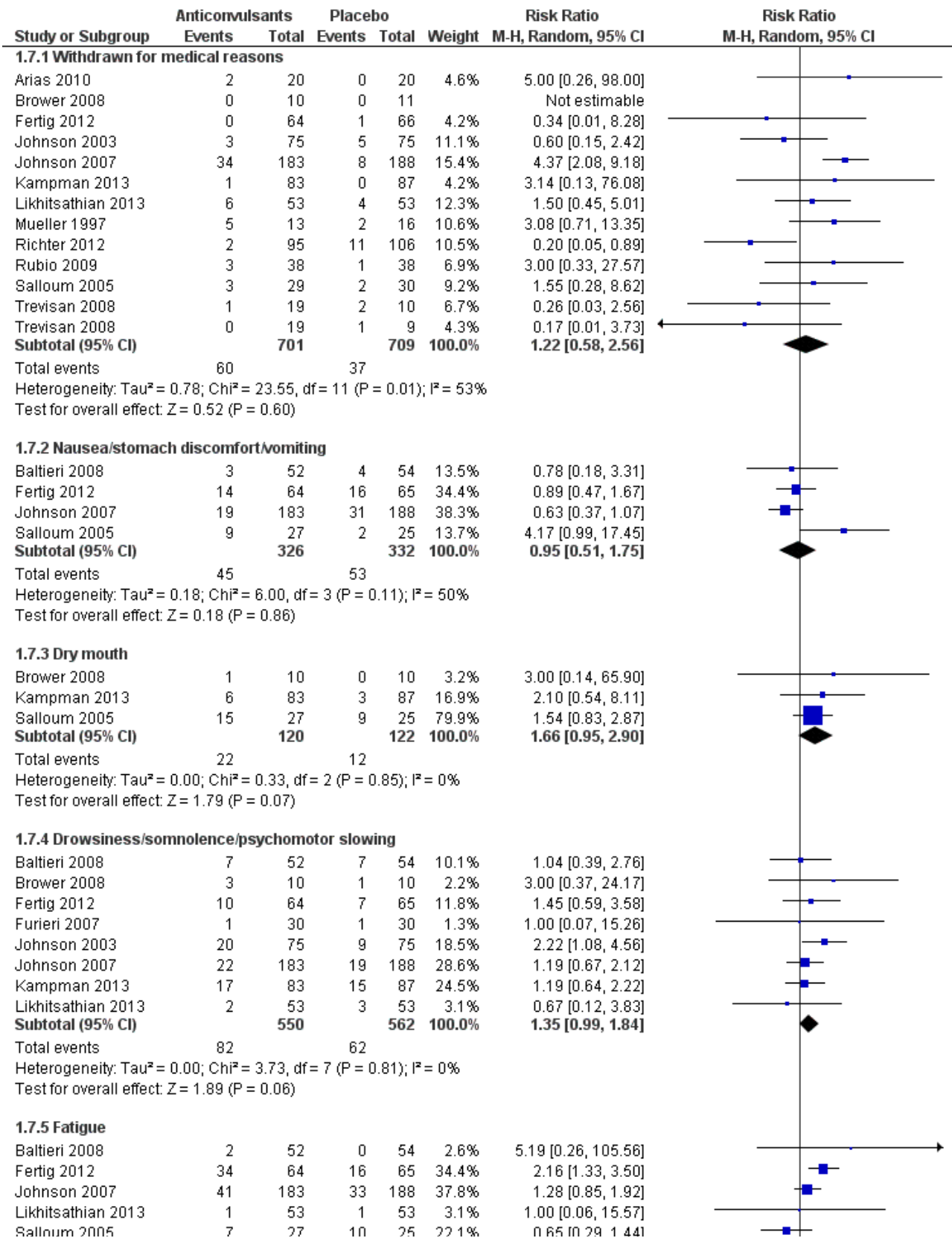


Figure 9. (Continued)

Likhitsathian 2013	1	53	1	53	3.1%	1.00 [0.06, 15.57]
Salloum 2005	7	27	10	25	22.1%	0.65 [0.29, 1.44]
Subtotal (95% CI)		379		385	100.0%	1.36 [0.82, 2.23]
Total events	85		60			
Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.13; Chi ² = 7.62, df = 4 (P = 0.11); I ² = 48%						
Test for overall effect: Z = 1.19 (P = 0.23)						
1.7.6 Dizziness						
Baltieri 2008	3	52	1	54	3.8%	3.12 [0.33, 29.00]
Brower 2008	2	10	1	10	3.8%	2.00 [0.21, 18.69]
Fertig 2012	8	64	7	65	20.8%	1.16 [0.45, 3.01]
Johnson 2003	21	75	8	75	33.7%	2.63 [1.24, 5.55]
Johnson 2007	21	183	10	188	36.0%	2.16 [1.04, 4.45]
Likhitsathian 2013	0	53	1	53	1.9%	0.33 [0.01, 8.00]
Subtotal (95% CI)		437		445	100.0%	1.98 [1.28, 3.06]
Total events	55		28			
Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00; Chi ² = 3.17, df = 5 (P = 0.67); I ² = 0%						
Test for overall effect: Z = 3.07 (P = 0.002)						
1.7.7 Headache						
Brower 2008	3	10	3	10	3.4%	1.00 [0.26, 3.81]
Fertig 2012	23	64	22	65	27.4%	1.06 [0.66, 1.70]
Furieri 2007	1	30	0	30	0.6%	3.00 [0.13, 70.83]
Johnson 2007	44	183	60	188	55.6%	0.75 [0.54, 1.05]
Kampman 2013	6	83	3	87	3.3%	2.10 [0.54, 8.11]
Likhitsathian 2013	2	53	0	53	0.7%	5.00 [0.25, 101.73]
Salloum 2005	9	27	7	25	9.0%	1.19 [0.52, 2.71]
Subtotal (95% CI)		450		458	100.0%	0.92 [0.72, 1.18]
Total events	88		95			
Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00; Chi ² = 5.34, df = 6 (P = 0.50); I ² = 0%						
Test for overall effect: Z = 0.66 (P = 0.51)						
1.7.8 Nervousness/irritability						
Fertig 2012	16	64	13	65	40.7%	1.25 [0.66, 2.38]
Johnson 2007	26	183	14	188	44.6%	1.91 [1.03, 3.54]
Likhitsathian 2013	0	53	1	53	1.7%	0.33 [0.01, 8.00]
Salloum 2005	6	27	4	25	13.0%	1.39 [0.44, 4.35]
Subtotal (95% CI)		327		331	100.0%	1.50 [0.99, 2.26]
Total events	48		32			
Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00; Chi ² = 1.77, df = 3 (P = 0.62); I ² = 0%						
Test for overall effect: Z = 1.92 (P = 0.06)						
1.7.9 Constipation						
Baltieri 2008	2	52	0	54	16.2%	5.19 [0.26, 105.56]
Brower 2008	1	10	0	10	15.5%	3.00 [0.14, 65.90]
Salloum 2005	4	27	6	25	68.3%	0.62 [0.20, 1.93]
Subtotal (95% CI)		89		89	100.0%	1.11 [0.31, 4.02]
Total events	7		6			
Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.29; Chi ² = 2.40, df = 2 (P = 0.30); I ² = 17%						
Test for overall effect: Z = 0.16 (P = 0.87)						
1.7.10 Paraesthesia						
Baltieri 2008	6	52	2	54	8.5%	3.12 [0.66, 14.74]
Brower 2008	1	10	1	10	3.8%	1.00 [0.07, 13.87]
Fertig 2012	5	64	10	65	13.8%	0.51 [0.18, 1.40]
Johnson 2003	43	75	14	75	21.1%	3.07 [1.84, 5.12]
Johnson 2007	93	183	20	188	22.2%	4.78 [3.08, 7.40]
Kampman 2013	17	83	3	87	11.8%	5.94 [1.81, 19.52]
Likhitsathian 2013	24	53	9	53	18.8%	2.67 [1.37, 5.18]
Subtotal (95% CI)		520		532	100.0%	2.67 [1.53, 4.65]

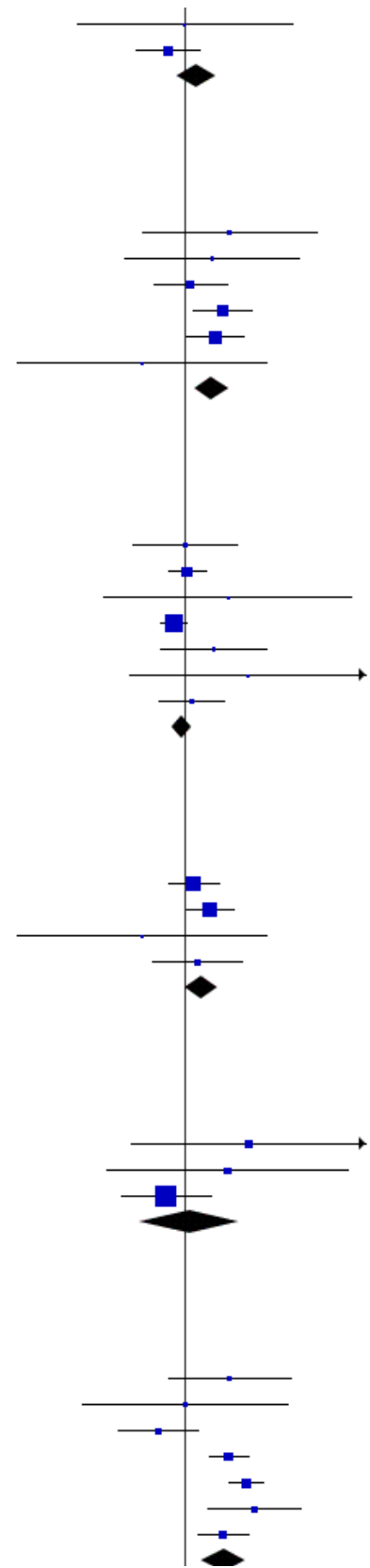


Figure 9. (Continued)

Likhitsathian 2013	24	53	9	53	18.8%	2.67 [1.37, 5.18]
Subtotal (95% CI)		520		532	100.0%	2.67 [1.53, 4.65]

Total events 189 59
Heterogeneity: Tau² = 0.31; Chi² = 17.93, df = 6 (P = 0.006); I² = 67%
Test for overall effect: Z = 3.46 (P = 0.0005)

1.7.11 Insomnia

Baltieri 2008	5	52	3	54	6.0%	1.73 [0.44, 6.88]
Fertig 2012	15	64	15	65	28.9%	1.02 [0.54, 1.90]
Furieri 2007	3	30	7	30	7.2%	0.43 [0.12, 1.50]
Johnson 2007	35	183	30	188	57.9%	1.20 [0.77, 1.87]
Subtotal (95% CI)		329		337	100.0%	1.08 [0.77, 1.52]

Total events 58 55
Heterogeneity: Tau² = 0.00; Chi² = 2.78, df = 3 (P = 0.43); I² = 0%
Test for overall effect: Z = 0.47 (P = 0.64)

1.7.12 Diarrhoea

Baltieri 2008	1	52	3	54	4.2%	0.35 [0.04, 3.22]
Brower 2008	1	10	0	10	2.2%	3.00 [0.14, 65.90]
Fertig 2012	7	64	6	65	19.7%	1.18 [0.42, 3.33]
Johnson 2007	22	183	16	188	56.5%	1.41 [0.77, 2.60]
Salloum 2005	7	27	4	25	17.4%	1.62 [0.54, 4.87]
Subtotal (95% CI)		336		342	100.0%	1.34 [0.85, 2.12]

Total events 38 29
Heterogeneity: Tau² = 0.00; Chi² = 1.88, df = 4 (P = 0.76); I² = 0%
Test for overall effect: Z = 1.25 (P = 0.21)

1.7.13 Memory problems

Brower 2008	1	10	1	10	5.7%	1.00 [0.07, 13.87]
Johnson 2007	23	183	13	188	94.3%	1.82 [0.95, 3.48]
Subtotal (95% CI)		193		198	100.0%	1.76 [0.94, 3.30]

Total events 24 14
Heterogeneity: Tau² = 0.00; Chi² = 0.19, df = 1 (P = 0.67); I² = 0%
Test for overall effect: Z = 1.75 (P = 0.08)

1.7.14 Anorexia

Baltieri 2008	4	52	2	54	13.2%	2.08 [0.40, 10.86]
Johnson 2007	36	183	13	188	39.6%	2.84 [1.56, 5.19]
Likhitsathian 2013	9	53	5	53	25.1%	1.80 [0.65, 5.02]
Salloum 2005	4	27	6	25	22.1%	0.62 [0.20, 1.93]
Subtotal (95% CI)		315		320	100.0%	1.74 [0.87, 3.45]

Total events 53 26
Heterogeneity: Tau² = 0.22; Chi² = 5.45, df = 3 (P = 0.14); I² = 45%
Test for overall effect: Z = 1.57 (P = 0.12)

1.7.15 Dyspepsia

Brady 2002	2	10	4	10	15.0%	0.50 [0.12, 2.14]
Johnson 2007	16	183	22	188	85.0%	0.75 [0.41, 1.38]
Subtotal (95% CI)		193		198	100.0%	0.70 [0.40, 1.24]

Total events 18 26
Heterogeneity: Tau² = 0.00; Chi² = 0.25, df = 1 (P = 0.62); I² = 0%
Test for overall effect: Z = 1.22 (P = 0.22)

1.7.16 Pruritus

Baltieri 2008	1	52	1	54	10.5%	1.04 [0.07, 16.17]
Fertig 2012	8	64	3	65	27.5%	2.71 [0.75, 9.75]
Johnson 2007	19	183	2	188	24.5%	9.76 [2.31, 41.30]
Likhitsathian 2013	11	53	8	53	37.5%	1.38 [0.60, 3.14]
Subtotal (95% CI)		352		360	100.0%	2.60 [0.96, 7.05]

Total events 29 44

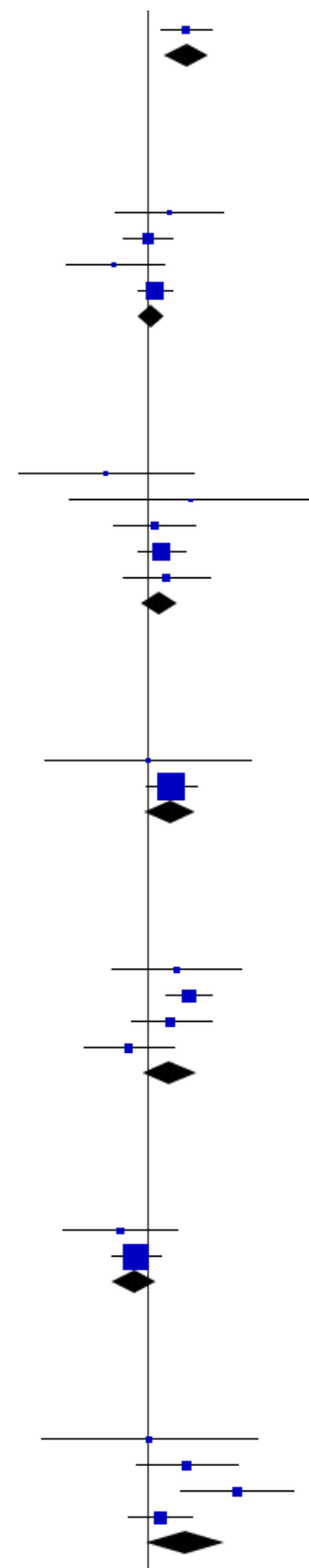
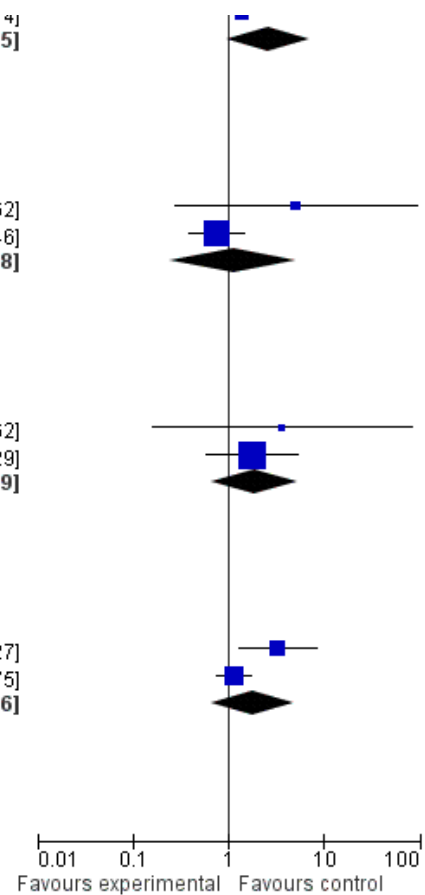


Figure 9. (Continued)

LIMITS search 2013	11	33	0	33	37.3%	1.38 [0.00, 3.14]
Subtotal (95% CI)		352		360	100.0%	2.60 [0.96, 7.05]
Total events	39		14			
Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.51; Chi ² = 6.26, df = 3 (P = 0.10); I ² = 52%						
Test for overall effect: Z = 1.88 (P = 0.06)						
1.7.17 Myalgia						
Brower 2008	2	10	0	10	20.8%	5.00 [0.27, 92.62]
Johnson 2007	14	183	19	188	79.2%	0.76 [0.39, 1.46]
Subtotal (95% CI)		193		198	100.0%	1.12 [0.25, 5.08]
Total events	16		19			
Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.64; Chi ² = 1.55, df = 1 (P = 0.21); I ² = 35%						
Test for overall effect: Z = 0.15 (P = 0.88)						
1.7.18 Stomach difficulties						
Mueller 1997	1	13	0	16	11.2%	3.64 [0.16, 82.62]
Salloum 2005	7	27	4	27	88.8%	1.75 [0.58, 5.29]
Subtotal (95% CI)		40		43	100.0%	1.90 [0.67, 5.39]
Total events	8		4			
Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00; Chi ² = 0.19, df = 1 (P = 0.66); I ² = 0%						
Test for overall effect: Z = 1.21 (P = 0.23)						
1.7.19 Gastrointestinal problems						
Arias 2010	13	20	4	20	41.6%	3.25 [1.28, 8.27]
Johnson 2003	30	75	26	75	58.4%	1.15 [0.76, 1.75]
Subtotal (95% CI)		95		95	100.0%	1.78 [0.65, 4.86]
Total events	43		30			
Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.41; Chi ² = 4.00, df = 1 (P = 0.05); I ² = 75%						
Test for overall effect: Z = 1.12 (P = 0.26)						



It was not possible to investigate other known adverse effects of antiepileptics, such as cognitive dysfunction, because of the lack of data from primary studies.

1.8 Craving

Craving was measured with OCDS or other analogue scales; therefore in this analysis, the standardised mean difference was applied.

Six studies (Baltieri 2008; Brady 2002; Furieri 2007; Johnson 2007; Rubio 2009; Trevisan 2008), 553 participants, SMD -0.35 (95% CI -0.60 to -0.09); the difference was statistically significant in favour of anticonvulsants. When studies with high risk of bias were excluded, three studies remained (Baltieri 2008; Johnson 2007; Trevisan 2008), 418 participants, SMD -0.20 (95% CI -0.59 to 0.19); the result was not statistically significant, and substantial heterogeneity was found (Chi² = 7.82) (see Analysis 1.8).

1.9 Liver enzyme levels

Results for enzyme levels (γ-glutamyltransferase (GGT)), seven studies, 405 participants, MD 0.07 (95% CI -8.51 to 8.65); no statistically significant differences shown (see Analysis 1.9).

1.10 Mood

Regarding mood, the heterogeneity of instruments used and lack of available data did not allow us to pool results together. Singular studies revealed the following.

1. **Johnson 2007**, using the Profile of Mood States (POMS), 256 participants; imputing the baseline value for all dropouts and calculating the mean difference in treatment effect between topiramate and placebo on the basis of least-squares mean estimators, while improvement with time was observed, did not reveal evidence of differences between groups (MD -0.58 (95% CI -3.31 to 2.15)).
2. **Mueller 1997**, 29 participants, using MANOVA on Global Assessment of Functioning score, Beck's Depression Inventory, Spielberger State Anxiety Score and positive and negative subscales of the Revised Profile of Mood States; significant time effects seen, with improvement in scores over follow-up times, but no significant treatment group effect or time by treatment group interaction.
3. **Salloum 2005**, 59 participants, considered mood bipolar disorder among inclusion criteria. In this study, overall, average Bech-Rafaelsen Mania Scale scores for mania decreased by approximately 60% during double-blind therapy, with final scores of 5.6 (SD 7.7) and 6.1 (SD 7.8) for the valproate and placebo groups, respectively. Depressive symptom levels, however, remained at relatively high levels for both groups, and final mean Hamilton Depression Rating Scale-25 scores were 16.3 (SD 10.2) and 14.4 (SD 9.7) for the valproate and placebo groups, respectively.

4. [Trevisan 2008](#), 57 participants, depression Profile of Mood States subscale score with random-effects regression models showed no evidence of differences between gabapentin or divalproex and placebo, although an effect of time on this measure was evident.
5. [Fertig 2012](#), 130 participants, scores of MADRS (3.2 leviteracetam group vs 3.8 placebo group), HARS (2.2 leviteracetam group vs 2.9 placebo group) and POMS (53.6 leviteracetam group vs 59.1 placebo group) and S12-mental aggregate score (51.0 leviteracetam group vs 48.7 placebo group) revealed no statistically significant differences between the two groups.

2. Specific anticonvulsants versus placebo

2.1 Dropouts

2.1.1 Topiramate

Six studies ([Baltieri 2008](#); [Johnson 2003](#); [Johnson 2007](#); [Kampman 2013](#); [Likhitsathian 2013](#); [Rubio 2009](#)), 979 participants, RR 0.91 (95% CI 0.65 to 1.28); the difference was not statistically significant.

2.1.2 Gabapentin

Four studies ([Anton 2009](#); [Brower 2008](#); [Furieri 2007](#); [Trevisan 2008](#)), 169 participants, RR 0.62 (95% CI 0.33 to 1.16); the difference was not statistically significant.

2.1.3 Valproate

Three studies ([Brady 2002](#); [Salloum 2005](#); [Trevisan 2008](#)), 126 participants, RR 0.83 (95% CI 0.59 to 1.17); the difference was not statistically significant.

2.1.4 Levetiracetam

Two studies ([Fertig 2012](#); [Richter 2012](#)), 331 participants, RR 0.94 (95% CI 0.29 to 3.04); the difference was not statistically significant.

For all, see [Analysis 2.1](#)

2.2 Heavy drinking, dichotomous outcomes: valproate

Two studies ([Brady 2002](#); [Salloum 2005](#)), 81 participants, RR 0.64 (95% CI 0.42 to 0.98); the difference was statistically significant in favour of valproate (see [Analysis 2.2](#)).

2.3 Alcohol use, continuous outcomes: drinks/drinking days

2.3.1 Topiramate

Five studies ([Johnson 2003](#); [Johnson 2007](#); [Kampman 2013](#); [Likhitsathian 2013](#); [Rubio 2009](#)), 760 participants, MD -1.55 (95% CI -2.56 to -0.53); the difference was statistically significant in favour of topiramate. When studies with high risk of bias were excluded, four studies remained ([Johnson 2003](#); [Johnson 2007](#); [Kampman 2013](#); [Likhitsathian 2013](#)), 697 participants, MD -1.61 (95% CI -2.77 to -0.44); the difference remained statistically significant.

2.3.2 Gabapentin

Three studies ([Anton 2011](#); [Brower 2008](#); [Furieri 2007](#)), 155 participants, MD -2.14 (95% CI -4.21 to -0.06); the difference was statistically significant in favour of gabapentin. When studies with high risk of bias were excluded, two studies remained ([Anton 2009](#);

[Brower 2008](#)), 112 participants, MD -1.92 (95% CI -4.31 to 0.48); the difference became not statistically significant.

2.3.3 Valproate

Two studies ([Brady 2002](#); [Salloum 2005](#)), 81 participants, MD -2.55 (95% CI -4.96 to -0.14); the difference was statistically significant in favour of valproate.

For all, see [Analysis 2.3](#).

2.4 Alcohol use, continuous outcomes: heavy drinking

2.4.1 Topiramate

Five studies ([Baltieri 2008](#); [Johnson 2003](#); [Johnson 2007](#); [Likhitsathian 2013](#); [Rubio 2009](#)), 696 participants, SMD -0.44 (95% CI -0.69 to -0.20); the difference was statistically significant in favour of topiramate. When studies with high risk of bias were excluded, four studies remained ([Baltieri 2008](#); [Johnson 2003](#); [Johnson 2007](#); [Likhitsathian 2013](#)), 633 participants; the difference remained statistically significant.

2.4.2 Gabapentin

Four studies ([Anton 2011](#); [Brower 2008](#); [Furieri 2007](#); [Trevisan 2008](#)), 183 participants, SMD -0.45 (95% CI -0.75 to -0.15); the difference was statistically significant in favour of gabapentin. When studies with high risk of bias were excluded, three studies remained ([Anton 2009](#); [Brower 2008](#); [Trevisan 2008](#)), 140 participants, SMD -0.40 (95% CI -0.74 to -0.06); the result did not change.

2.4.3 Valproate

Two studies ([Salloum 2005](#); [Trevisan 2008](#)), 80 participants, SMD -0.39 (95% CI -0.84 to 0.06); the difference was not statistically significant.

For all, see [Analysis 2.4](#).

2.5 Continuous abstinence, dichotomous outcomes

2.5.1 Gabapentin

Two studies ([Anton 2009](#); [Brower 2008](#)), 81 participants, RR 1.12 (95% CI 0.30 to 4.24); the difference was not statistically significant.

2.5.2 Levetiracetam

Two studies ([Fertig 2012](#); [Richter 2012](#)), 331 participants, RR 0.97 (95% CI 0.68 to 1.38); the difference was not statistically significant.

For both, see [Analysis 2.6](#).

2.6 Abstinence, continuous outcomes

2.6.1 Time to first relapse (weeks): valproate

Two studies ([Salloum 2005](#); [Trevisan 2008](#)), 80 participants, MD 1.45 (95% CI -2.46 to 5.36); the difference was not statistically significant.

2.6.2 Days abstinent (%): topiramate

Three studies ([Johnson 2003](#); [Johnson 2007](#); [Rubio 2009](#)), 537 participants, MD 15.51 (95% CI 4.55 to 26.47); the difference was statistically significant in favour of topiramate. When studies with high risk of bias were excluded, two studies remained ([Johnson](#)

2003; Johnson 2007), 474 participants, MD 16.45 (95% CI -0.82 to 33.71); the difference was no longer statistically significant.

2.6.3 Days abstinent (%): gabapentin

Three studies (Anton 2009; Brower 2008; Furieri 2007), 107 participants, MD 5.82 (95% CI -6.87 to 18.51); the difference was not statistically significant. When studies with high risk of bias were excluded, two studies remained (Anton 2009; Brower 2008), 64 participants, MD 1.16 (95% CI -9.43 to 11.75); the result did not change.

For all, see Analysis 2.5.

2.7 Adverse events

2.7.1 Withdrawn for medical reasons: topiramate

Five studies (Johnson 2003; Johnson 2007; Kampman 2013; Likhitsathian 2013; Rubio 2009), 873 participants, RR 2.06 (95% CI 0.88 to 4.80); the difference was not statistically significant.

2.7.2 Withdrawn for medical reasons: valproate

Two studies (Salloum 2005; Trevisan 2008), 87 participants, RR 0.75 (95% CI 0.10 to 5.87); the difference was not statistically significant.

2.7.3 Withdrawn for medical reasons: levetiracetam

Two studies (Fertig 2012; Richter 2012), 331 participants, RR 0.22 (95% CI 0.06 to 0.85); the difference was statistically significant in favour of levetiracetam.

For all, see Analysis 2.7.

2.7.4 Other adverse events: topiramate

Five studies (Baltieri 2008; Johnson 2003; Johnson 2007; Kampman 2013; Likhitsathian 2013), 903 participants, considered single different adverse events. Three of 11 comparisons showed evidence of differences in favour of placebo.

1. Dizziness: RR 2.29 (95% CI 1.39 to 3.78).
2. Paraesthesia: RR 3.74 (95% CI 2.82 to 4.97).
3. Anorexia: RR 2.49 (95% CI 1.52 to 4.08).

Other adverse events: gabapentin

Two studies (Brower 2008; Furieri 2007), 80 participants; two different adverse events reported (drowsiness and headache), and the difference was not statistically significant.

2.8 Craving: OPCS total score or analogue scale

2.8.1 Topiramate

Three studies (Baltieri 2008; Johnson 2007; Rubio 2009), 425 participants, SMD -0.39 (95% CI -0.82 to 0.04); the difference was not statistically significant. When studies with high risk of bias were excluded, two studies remained (Baltieri 2008; Johnson 2007), 362 participants, SMD -0.26 (95% CI -0.83 to 0.32); the result did not change.

2.8.2 Gabapentin

Two studies (Furieri 2007; Trevisan 2008), 71 participants, SMD -0.33 (95% CI -0.81 to 0.16); the difference was not statistically significant.

2.8.3 Valproate

Two studies (Brady 2002; Trevisan 2008), 57 participants, SMD -0.21 (95% CI -0.90 to 0.48); the difference was not statistically significant.

For all, see Analysis 2.8.

2.9 Liver enzyme levels

2.9.1 GGT: Gabapentin

Three studies (Brower 2008; Furieri 2007; Trevisan 2008), 84 participants, MD -4.75 (95% CI -25.36 to 15.87); the difference was not statistically significant. When studies with high risk of bias were excluded, two studies remained (Brower 2008; Trevisan 2008), 41 participants, MD 0.71 (95% CI -39.31 to 40.74); the result did not change.

2.9.2 GGT: Valproate

Two studies (Salloum 2005; Trevisan 2008), 80 participants, MD 0.68 (95% CI -48.11 to 49.47); the difference was not statistically significant.

For all, see Analysis 2.9.

3. Anticonvulsants versus placebo according to length of trial

3.1 Dropouts

3.1.1 Up to six weeks

Four studies (Anton 2009; Brower 2008; Furieri 2007; Trevisan 2008), 198 participants, RR 0.67 (95% CI 0.37 to 1.19); the difference was not statistically significant.

3.1.2 Over six weeks

12 studies (Arias 2010; Baltieri 2008; Brady 2002; Fertig 2012; Johnson 2003; Johnson 2007; Mueller 1997; Kampman 2013; Likhitsathian 2013; Richter 2012; Rubio 2009; Salloum 2005), 1477 participants, RR 0.99 (95% CI 0.76 to 1.29); the difference was not statistically significant.

For both, see Analysis 3.1.

3.2 Heavy drinking, dichotomous outcomes: over six weeks

Four studies (Brady 2002; Mueller 1997; Richter 2012; Salloum 2005), 309 participants, RR 0.94 (95% CI 0.67 to 1.32); the difference was not statistically significant.

See Analysis 3.2.

3.3 Alcohol use, continuous outcome: drinks/drinking days

3.3.1 Up to six weeks

Three studies (Anton 2011; Brower 2008; Furieri 2007), 155 participants, MD -2.14 (95% CI -4.21 to -0.06); the difference was statistically significant in favour of anticonvulsants.

3.3.2 Over six weeks

Eight studies (Brady 2002; Fertig 2012; Johnson 2003; Johnson 2007; Kampman 2013; Likhitsathian 2013; Rubio 2009; Salloum 2005), 971 participants, MD -1.44 (95% CI -2.46 to -0.42); the difference was statistically significant in favour of anticonvulsants.

For both, see [Analysis 3.3](#).

3.4 Alcohol use, continuous outcomes: heavy drinking

3.4.1 Up to six weeks

Four studies (Anton 2011; Brower 2008; Furieri 2007; Trevisan 2008), 211 participants, SMD -0.45 (95% CI -0.73 to -0.17); the difference was statistically significant in favour of anticonvulsants.

3.4.2 Over six weeks

Eight studies (Arias 2010; Baltieri 2008; Fertig 2012; Johnson 2003; Johnson 2007; Likhitsathian 2013; Rubio 2009; Salloum 2005), 918 participants, SMD -0.32 (95% CI -0.53 to -0.10); the difference was statistically significant in favour of anticonvulsants. However, substantial heterogeneity was found ($\text{Chi}^2 = 15.73$).

For both, see [Analysis 3.4](#).

3.5 Continuous abstinence, dichotomous outcomes

3.5.1 Up to six weeks

Three studies (Anton 2009; Brower 2008; Furieri 2007), 141 participants, RR 1.23 (95% CI 0.65 to 2.32); the difference was not statistically significant.

3.5.2 Over six weeks

Five studies (Baltieri 2008; Brady 2002; Fertig 2012; Mueller 1997; Richter 2012), 493 participants, RR 1.19 (95% CI 0.92 to 1.54); the difference was not statistically significant.

For both, see [Analysis 3.5](#).

3.6 Abstinence, continuous outcomes

3.6.1 Days abstinent (%): up to six weeks

Three studies (Anton 2009; Brower 2008; Furieri 2007), 107 participants, MD 5.82 (95% CI -6.87 to 18.51); the difference was not statistically significant.

3.6.2 Days abstinent (%): over six weeks

Five studies (Arias 2010; Fertig 2012; Johnson 2003; Johnson 2007; Rubio 2009), 707 participants, MD 9.98 (95% CI 0.95 to 19.01); the difference was statistically significant in favour of anticonvulsants. However, a statistically significant result for substantial heterogeneity was found ($\text{Chi}^2 = 10.23$).

For both, see [Analysis 3.6](#).

3.7 Adverse events

3.7.1 Withdrawal for medical reasons: up to six weeks

One study, two arms (Trevisan 2008), 57 participants, RR 0.22 (95% CI 0.04 to 1.41); the difference was not statistically significant.

3.7.2 Withdrawal for medical reasons: over six weeks

10 studies (Arias 2010; Fertig 2012; Johnson 2003; Johnson 2007; Kampman 2013; Likhitsathian 2013; Mueller 1997; Richter 2012; Rubio 2009; Salloum 2005), 1332 participants, RR 1.52 (95% CI 0.72 to 3.20); the difference was not statistically significant.

For both, see [Analysis 3.7](#).

4. Anticonvulsants versus placebo according to psychosocial interventions

In this analysis, studies were considered according to the presence of associated psychotherapy or other psychosocial intervention (counselling, self help, compliance enhancement interventions).

4.1 Dropouts

4.1.1 Associated psychotherapy

Seven studies (Anton 2009; Baltieri 2008; Brady 2002; Brower 2008; Kampman 2013; Likhitsathian 2013; Rubio 2009), 578 participants, RR 0.78 (95% CI 0.63 to 0.96); the difference was statistically significant in favour of anticonvulsants.

4.1.2 Associated other interventions

Six studies (Arias 2010; Fertig 2012; Furieri 2007; Johnson 2003; Johnson 2007; Salloum 2005), 810 participants, RR 1.05 (95% CI 0.67 to 1.65); the difference was not statistically significant.

For both, see [Analysis 4.1](#).

4.2 Heavy drinking, dichotomous outcomes: associated psychotherapy

Two studies (Brady 2002; Brower 2008), 50 participants, RR 0.49 (95% CI 0.26 to 0.92); the difference was statistically significant in favour of anticonvulsants (see [Analysis 4.2](#)).

4.3 Alcohol use, continuous outcomes: drinks/drinking days

4.3.1 Associated psychotherapy

Six studies (Anton 2011; Brady 2002; Brower 2008; Kampman 2013; Likhitsathian 2013; Rubio 2009), 427 participants, MD -1.68 (95% CI -2.73 to -0.63); the difference was statistically significant in favour of anticonvulsants.

4.3.2 Associated other interventions

Five studies (Fertig 2012; Furieri 2007; Johnson 2003; Johnson 2007; Salloum 2005), 699 participants, MD -1.44 (95% CI -3.06 to 0.18); the difference was not statistically significant.

For both, see [Analysis 4.3](#).

4.4 Alcohol use, continuous outcomes: heavy drinking

4.4.1 Associated psychotherapy

Five studies (Anton 2011; Baltieri 2008; Brower 2008; Likhitsathian 2013; Rubio 2009), 334 participants, SMD -0.46 (95% CI -0.68 to -0.25); the difference was statistically significant in favour of anticonvulsants.

4.4.2 Associated other interventions

Six studies (Arias 2010; Fertig 2012; Furieri 2007; Johnson 2003; Johnson 2007; Salloum 2005), 739 participants, SMD -0.28 (95%

CI -0.55 to 0.01); the difference was statistically significant in favour of anticonvulsants, and statistically significant substantial heterogeneity was found ($\text{Chi}^2 = 12.80$).

For both, see [Analysis 4.4](#).

4.5 Continuous abstinence, dichotomous outcomes

4.5.1 Associated psychotherapy

Four studies ([Anton 2009](#); [Baltieri 2008](#); [Brady 2002](#); [Brower 2008](#)), 216 participants, RR 1.24 (95% CI 0.73 to 2.10); the difference was not statistically significant.

4.5.2 Associated other interventions

Two studies ([Fertig 2012](#); [Furieri 2007](#)), 190 participants, RR 1.16 (95% CI 0.55 to 2.45); the difference was not statistically significant.

For both, see [Analysis 4.5](#).

4.6 Abstinence, continuous outcomes, days abstinent (%)

4.6.1 Associated psychotherapy

Three studies ([Anton 2009](#); [Brower 2008](#); [Rubio 2009](#)), 127 participants, MD 4.94 (95% CI -5.50 to 15.37); the difference was not statistically significant.

4.6.2 Associated other interventions

Four studies ([Fertig 2012](#); [Furieri 2007](#); [Johnson 2003](#); [Johnson 2007](#)), 647 participants, MD 12.57 (95% CI 1.51 to 23.64); the difference was statistically significant in favour of anticonvulsants, and statistically significant substantial heterogeneity was found ($\text{Chi}^2 = 9.95$).

For both, see [Analysis 4.6](#).

4.7 Adverse events

4.7.1 Withdrawal for medical reasons: associated psychotherapy

Four studies ([Brower 2008](#); [Kampman 2013](#); [Likhitsathian 2013](#); [Rubio 2009](#)), 373 participants, RR 1.86 (95% CI 0.68 to 5.09); the difference was not statistically significant.

4.7.2 Withdrawal for medical reasons: associated other interventions

Five studies ([Arias 2010](#); [Fertig 2012](#); [Johnson 2003](#); [Johnson 2007](#); [Salloum 2005](#)), 750 participants, RR 1.74 (95% CI 0.60 to 5.06); the difference was not statistically significant.

For both, see [Analysis 4.7](#).

5. Anticonvulsants versus placebo according to psychiatric co-morbidity

In this analysis, studies were considered according to the presence of the exclusion criteria of major psychiatric conditions and/or use of psychotropic medications.

5.1 Dropouts

5.1.1 Excluding psychiatric co-morbidity

Eight studies ([Anton 2009](#); [Baltieri 2008](#); [Brady 2002](#); [Johnson 2003](#); [Johnson 2007](#); [Kampman 2013](#); [Likhitsathian 2013](#); [Richter 2012](#)), 1203 participants, RR 0.85 (95% CI 0.63 to 1.16); the difference was not statistically significant.

5.1.2 Not excluding psychiatric co-morbidity

Eight studies ([Arias 2010](#); [Brower 2008](#); [Fertig 2012](#); [Furieri 2007](#); [Mueller 1997](#); [Rubio 2009](#); [Salloum 2005](#); [Trevisan 2008](#)), 472 participants, RR 1.08 (95% CI 0.72 to 1.61); the difference was not statistically significant.

For both, see [Analysis 5.1](#).

5.2 Heavy drinking, dichotomous outcomes

5.2.1 Excluding psychiatric co-morbidity

Two studies ([Brady 2002](#); [Richter 2012](#)), 230 participants, RR 0.92 (95% CI 0.51 to 1.68); the difference was not statistically significant.

5.2.2 Not excluding psychiatric co-morbidity

Three studies ([Brower 2008](#); [Mueller 1997](#); [Salloum 2005](#)), 100 participants, RR 0.74 (95% CI 0.37 to 1.45); the difference was not statistically significant.

For both, see [Analysis 5.2](#).

5.3 Alcohol use, continuous outcomes: drinks/drinking days

5.3.1 Excluding psychiatric co-morbidity

Six studies ([Anton 2011](#); [Brady 2002](#); [Johnson 2003](#); [Johnson 2007](#); [Kampman 2013](#); [Likhitsathian 2013](#)), 823 participants, MD -1.55 (95% CI -2.35 to -0.75); the difference was statistically significant in favour of anticonvulsants.

5.3.2 Not excluding psychiatric co-morbidity

Five studies ([Brower 2008](#); [Fertig 2012](#); [Furieri 2007](#); [Rubio 2009](#); [Salloum 2005](#)), 303 participants, MD -1.52 (95% CI -3.51 to 0.48); the difference was not statistically significant.

For both, see [Analysis 5.3](#).

5.4 Alcohol use, continuous outcomes: drinks/drinking days

5.4.1 Excluding psychiatric co-morbidity

Five studies ([Anton 2011](#); [Baltieri 2008](#); [Johnson 2003](#); [Johnson 2007](#); [Likhitsathian 2013](#)), 730 participants, SMD -0.39 (95% CI -0.60 to -0.18); the difference was statistically significant in favour of anticonvulsants.

5.4.2 Heavy drinking: not excluding psychiatric co-morbidity

Seven studies ([Arias 2010](#); [Brower 2008](#); [Fertig 2012](#); [Furieri 2007](#); [Rubio 2009](#); [Salloum 2005](#); [Trevisan 2008](#)), 399 participants, SMD -0.31 (95% CI -0.58 to -0.05); the difference was statistically significant in favour of anticonvulsants.

For both, see [Analysis 5.4](#).

5.5 Continuous abstinence, dichotomous outcomes

5.5.1 Excluding psychiatric co-morbidity

Four studies ([Anton 2009](#); [Baltieri 2008](#); [Brady 2002](#); [Richter 2012](#)), 396 participants, RR 1.12 (95% CI 0.80 to 1.55); the difference was not statistically significant.

5.5.2 Not excluding psychiatric co-morbidity

Four studies ([Brower 2008](#); [Fertig 2012](#); [Furieri 2007](#); [Mueller 1997](#)), 238 participants, RR 1.37 (95% CI 0.98 to 1.92); the difference was not statistically significant.

For both, see [Analysis 5.5](#).

5.6 Abstinence, continuous outcomes

5.6.1 Time to first relapse (weeks): not excluding psychiatric co-morbidity

Two studies ([Salloum 2005](#); [Trevisan 2008](#)), 108 participants, MD 0.26 (95% CI -0.60 to 1.13); the difference was not statistically significant.

5.6.2 Days abstinent (%): excluding psychiatric co-morbidity

Three studies ([Anton 2009](#); [Johnson 2003](#); [Johnson 2007](#)), 523 participants, MD 9.92 (95% CI -5.19 to 25.03); the difference was not statistically significant.

5.6.3 Days abstinent (%): not excluding psychiatric co-morbidity

Five studies ([Arias 2010](#); [Brower 2008](#); [Fertig 2012](#); [Furieri 2007](#); [Rubio 2009](#)), 291 participants, MD 6.95 (95% CI -0.37 to 14.26); the difference was not statistically significant.

For all, see [Analysis 5.6](#).

5.7 Adverse events

5.7.1 Withdrawal for medical reasons: excluding psychiatric co-morbidity

Five studies ([Johnson 2003](#); [Johnson 2007](#); [Kampman 2013](#); [Likhitsathian 2013](#); [Richter 2012](#)), 998 participants, RR 1.17 (95% CI 0.34 to 4.00); the difference was not statistically significant.

5.7.2 Withdrawal for medical reasons: not excluding psychiatric co-morbidity

Six studies ([Arias 2010](#); [Fertig 2012](#); [Mueller 1997](#); [Rubio 2009](#); [Salloum 2005](#); [Trevisan 2008](#)), 391 participants, RR 1.35 (95% CI 0.55 to 3.29); the difference was not statistically significant.

For both, see [Analysis 5.7](#).

Anticonvulsants versus other medication

For comparisons between anticonvulsants and other medications, only naltrexone was involved in more than one study. The following results were obtained.

Dropouts

It was possible to pool data from five studies ([Baltieri 2008](#); [Florez 2008](#); [Florez 2011](#); [Martinotti 2007](#); [Martinotti 2010](#)), 528 participants, RR 0.74 (95% CI 0.52 to 1.06). The results of meta-analysis showed no evidence of differences between anticonvulsants and naltrexone. When studies with high risk of bias were excluded, two studies remained ([Baltieri 2008](#); [Martinotti](#)

[2010](#)), 160 participants, RR 0.82 (95% CI 0.52 to 1.28); the result did not change when specific anticonvulsants (topiramate) were studied: three studies ([Baltieri 2008](#); [Florez 2008](#); [Florez 2011](#)), 385 participants, RR 0.79 (95% CI 0.52 to 1.19).

See [Analysis 6.1](#) and [Analysis 7.1](#).

Use of alcohol

With regard to the use of alcohol during the trial, when heavy drinking rate was examined (severe relapse), four studies were identified ([Florez 2008](#); [Florez 2011](#); [Martinotti 2007](#); [Martinotti 2010](#)), 427 participants, RR 0.69 (95% CI 0.44 to 1.07); the difference was not statistically significant. When specific anticonvulsants were examined (topiramate), two studies ([Florez 2008](#); [Florez 2011](#)), 284 participants, RR 0.54 (95% CI 0.36 to 0.81), the difference was statistically significant in favour of the anticonvulsant; when the number of heavy drinking days was examined, three studies ([Florez 2011](#); [Martinotti 2007](#); [Martinotti 2010](#)), 308 participants, MD -5.21 (95% CI -8.58 to -1.83), the evidence favoured anticonvulsants.

See [Analysis 6.2](#); [Analysis 6.3](#); and [Analysis 7.2](#).

Abstinence from alcohol

For rate of continuous abstinence (number of participants not drinking during the trial), five studies ([Baltieri 2008](#); [Florez 2008](#); [Florez 2011](#); [Martinotti 2007](#); [Martinotti 2010](#)), 528 participants, RR 1.21 (95% CI 0.99 to 1.49), results of meta-analysis showed no evidence of differences between anticonvulsants and naltrexone, although a trend for statistical significance favouring anticonvulsants was seen. When studies with high risk of bias were excluded, two studies remained ([Baltieri 2008](#); [Martinotti 2010](#)), 160 participants, RR 1.43 (95% CI 0.96 to 2.12); no evidence of difference was shown. For specific anticonvulsants (topiramate), three studies ([Baltieri 2008](#); [Florez 2008](#); [Florez 2011](#)), 385 participants, RR 1.18 (95% CI 0.94 to 1.49); the result did not substantially change. For number of days to severe relapse, three studies ([Baltieri 2008](#); [Martinotti 2007](#); [Martinotti 2010](#)), 244 participants, MD 11.88 (95% CI 3.29 to 20.46); the evidence favoured anticonvulsants. When studies with high risk of bias were excluded, two studies remained ([Baltieri 2008](#); [Martinotti 2010](#)), 160 participants, RR 16.32 (95% CI 6.96 to 25.68); the result did not change.

See [Analysis 6.4](#); [Analysis 6.5](#); and [Analysis 7.3](#).

Adverse events

For safety issues, studies investigating the rate of withdrawal from the study for medical reasons: three studies ([Florez 2008](#); [Martinotti 2007](#); [Martinotti 2010](#)), 245 participants, RR 0.13 (95% CI 0.03 to 0.58); evidence of a lower dropout rate favoured anticonvulsants. Four studies ([Baltieri 2008](#); [Florez 2008](#); [Martinotti 2007](#); [Martinotti 2010](#)), 346 participants, considered several single different adverse events. Of six adverse event outcomes including more than one study, four showed no statistically significant difference between anticonvulsants and naltrexone, but in two the result was statistically significant.

1. Hypotension: two studies ([Martinotti 2007](#); [Martinotti 2010](#)), 143 participants, RR 0.09 (95% CI 0.01 to 0.75), favouring anticonvulsants.

2. Paraesthesia: two studies (Baltieri 2008; Florez 2008), 203 participants, RR 6.07 (95% CI 1.11 to 33.17), favouring naltrexone.

See [Analysis 6.6](#).

Craving

For meta-analysis carried out on craving scores (OCDS total score), four studies (Florez 2008; Florez 2011; Martinotti 2007; Martinotti 2010), 385 participants, MD -2.25 (95% CI -3.58 to -0.93); the evidence favoured anticonvulsants. This result was confirmed by the comparison of topiramate versus naltrexone: two studies (Florez 2008; Florez 2011), 257 participants, MD -2.74 (95% CI -4.28 to -1.21).

See [Analysis 6.7](#) and [Analysis 7.4](#).

Liver enzyme levels (GGT)

Three studies (Baltieri 2008; Florez 2008; Florez 2011), 358 participants, MD -1.08 (95% CI -10.82 to 8.66); the difference was not statistically significant.

Anticonvulsants versus no medication

Meta-analysis carried out on two open studies (Paparrigopoulos 2010; Paparrigopoulos 2011) comparing anticonvulsants (tiagabine and topiramate) versus no medication with 205 participants found evidence of differences favouring anticonvulsants for relapse rate (205 participants, RR 0.76 (95% CI 0.58 to 1.00)), mood measures (HDRS, 198 participants, MD -3.80 (95% CI -5.19 to -2.41); HARS, 198 participants, MD -3.26 (95% CI -4.64 to -1.88)) and craving (198 participants, MD -4.97 (95% CI -8.97 to -1.15)), although for this last comparison, significant and considerable heterogeneity was found ($\text{Chi}^2 = 19.97$).

See [Analysis 8.1](#); [Analysis 8.2](#); and [Analysis 8.3](#).

Anticonvulsants versus anticonvulsants

Only one study (Trevisan 2008), 38 participants, included comparisons between anticonvulsants (valproic acid and gabapentin). This study found no evidence of differences in dropout, alcohol use, abstinence, craving or adverse events.

DISCUSSION

Summary of main results

Although all selected studies are RCTs comparing anticonvulsants versus placebo, no medication or other medications, they differ in terms of design, quality, characteristics of participants, medications tested and services and treatments delivered.

1. The length of studies varied, with two studies lasting 52 weeks, one 39 weeks, four 26 weeks, one 24 weeks, two 16 weeks, one 14 weeks, one 13 weeks, eight 12 weeks, three six weeks and two four weeks.
2. All included studies were based on formal diagnostic criteria for alcohol dependence (19 according to DSM-IV; one according to DSM-III-R; three according to ICD-10 and two according to both DSM-IV and ICD-10); no studies were based on specialist evaluation, and none employed explicit diagnostic criteria for alcohol dependence.

3. The anticonvulsant evaluated in the 17 placebo-controlled studies was topiramate in six trials, gabapentin in five trials, valproate in three trials, levetiracetam in two trials and zonisamide and carbamazepine in one trial each.
4. The anticonvulsant evaluated in the seven trials comparing anticonvulsants versus other medications was topiramate in four trials, oxcarbazepine in two trials and pregabalin in one trial; in these trials, anticonvulsants were compared with naltrexone in five trials, acamprosate in one trial and disulfiram in one trial.
5. Two trials compared, respectively, tiagabine and topiramate versus no medication.
6. In one study, participants were concomitantly treated with hydroxyzine HCL (50 mg) for seven days and with multi-vitamins for 30 days; moreover, participants randomly assigned to gabapentin received flumazenil for two days; in one study, participants were concomitantly treated with naltrexone; in another study, participants were concomitantly treated with lithium for bipolar disorder.
7. Five studies did not include requirements on abstinence to enter the study; however, two of these excluded participants reporting withdrawal symptoms, and one excluded those who were unable to be safely withdrawn from alcohol on an outpatient basis and those who had undergone medical detoxification during the screening phase; three studies required abstinence, respectively, for one night and for two and four days; one study excluded those showing withdrawal during one week of placebo-led-in-fase preceding randomisation; 13 included assisted detoxification provided before randomisation, and three studies provided detoxification after randomisation.
8. 12 studies assessed medication compliance through pill count (return of unused medication or use of devices such as electronic pill bottle caps); eight studies through return of unused medications; one study by adding riboflavine to medication and placebo; three studies through supervision by a family member; 10 studies through self report and five studies by monitoring plasma concentrations of medications; one study did not assess adherence to medication, and for four studies, this information was not available. In 11 of the included studies, more than one procedure (such as self report and family member involvement or pill count and plasma concentration of medication) was applied.
9. Four studies did not report on the presence of concomitant associated psychosocial treatment; the remaining were associated with the following.
 - a. Motivational, cognitive-behavioural psychotherapy or relapse prevention therapy (11 trials).
 - b. Supportive psychotherapy (two trials).
 - c. Counselling, self help and/or compliance enhancement interventions (eight trials).
10. 12 studies were conducted in the USA, three in Spain; two in Brasil, Italy, Germany and Greece, one in India and one in Thailand.

For the effects of interventions, it has to be considered that studies differed also in outcome variables and their definitions, resulting in the possibility of pooling together data and carrying out meta-analyses.

Anticonvulsants versus placebo

For comparisons between anticonvulsants and placebo, results of the pooled studies regarding dropout rate and continuous abstinence rate revealed no evidence of differences. For other comparisons, anticonvulsants were shown to be associated with 1.49 fewer drinks/drinking days (1.33 when studies with high risk of bias were excluded) and with 0.35 standard deviations lower (0.30 when studies with high risk of bias were excluded) heavy drinking than placebo. Other results regarding primary outcomes were not statistically significant, conditioned by the presence of heterogeneity and/or not replicated after exclusion of studies with high risk of bias. Regarding safety issues, no evidence of differences was seen between anticonvulsant-treated and placebo-treated participants in rate of dropout for medical reasons, although two of 18 adverse event outcomes favoured placebo. However, the insufficiency of data from primary studies did not allow specific investigation of other adverse effects, such as cognitive functioning (besides psychomotor retardation and memory impairment), which with some antiepileptics, such as topiramate, may have a serious impact on treatment (Cavanna 2010). See [Summary of findings for the main comparison](#) for an overall synthesis of the most relevant outcomes.

The direction of these results was globally confirmed by analyses comparing topiramate versus placebo, and partially by those comparing gabapentin and valproate versus placebo; the corresponding study base of fewer than 200 participants for most comparisons is too sparse to permit any conclusions. When the effects of confounders/moderators were examined, inconsistent differential impact on primary outcome was observed globally, although important limits, such as low numbers of studies and of participants in some subgroups and the presence of heterogeneity, must be noticed.

Anticonvulsants versus other drugs

Anticonvulsants were not shown to differ from naltrexone in dropout rate, in rate of severe relapse or in rate of continuous abstinence, although on average, they were associated with fewer days of heavy drinking, more days to severe relapse and lower rate of withdrawal for medical reasons when compared with naltrexone. These results were confirmed after studies with high risk of bias were excluded, although a specific look at the comparison of topiramate versus naltrexone revealed that the rate of severe relapse also favoured topiramate.

Anticonvulsants versus no medication

Meta-analysis carried out on two open studies comparing anticonvulsants (tiagabine and topiramate) versus no medication, 205 participants, found evidence of differences in relapse rate, craving and mood measures favouring anticonvulsants.

Anticonvulsants versus anticonvulsants

One study, 38 participants, found no evidence of differences in dropout, alcohol use, abstinence, craving or adverse events between gabapentin and valproate. Given the limited number of participants, this evaluation of the head-to-head comparative efficacy of anticonvulsants cannot be conclusive at all.

Overall completeness and applicability of evidence

Completeness of the database

For primary outcomes, in the comparison with placebo, rates of completeness vary widely: from 94% (16 RCTs) for dropouts to 47% (eight RCTs) for continuous abstinence from alcohol, and to 71% (12 RCTs) for withdrawal for medical reasons. In the comparison with other medications (naltrexone), rates of completeness were 100% (five RCTs) for both dropouts and continuous abstinence from alcohol and 60% for withdrawal for medical reasons (three RCTs).

Applicability of the results

Beside the limits in external validity due to the general requirements of RCTs in terms of strict inclusion criteria, highly homogenous study groups, limitations in dose adjustment, etc., the types of participants (adults dependent on alcohol) are quite representative of the general population of alcohol dependents. Moreover, interventions (anticonvulsant dosages), settings (prevailing outpatient treatment) and outcomes investigated (dropouts, alcohol use, adverse events) are important to populations, practitioners and decision makers and are relevant to the context of current practice. Different from other reviews in the field of addiction, for which a large majority of studies were conducted in the USA, half of the studies included in this review were conducted in other countries. This is an important issue in terms of generalisability of the evidence, because different social contexts can influence differently the severity of dependence and availability to enter an experimental design; also, different clinical contexts can influence differently the selection of participants to trials and the results of treatment, acting as an effect modifier in the estimation of efficacy of treatment.

Quality of the evidence

For evaluation of the quality of evidence, supplementary information was collected from the authors of the primary studies, mainly because some features of the study design were omitted from trial reports. The poor reporting of the study design mainly concerns the methods used in generating random sequences, the specification of person groups included in the blinding process and the methods applied for allocation concealment. From a methodological perspective, the overall quality of the included studies was considered moderate. Of 25 studies with 2641 participants, 17 studies compared anticonvulsants versus placebo (1765 participants), seven versus other medications (658 participants) and two versus no medication (210 participants). For comparisons versus placebo, participants and operators were blind to allocation of the interventions in 14 studies, and outcome assessors were judged to be blind to the allocation of interventions in 13 studies for subjective outcomes and in all 17 studies for objective outcomes; 13 studies were judged to have low risk of bias for sequence generation, 13 for outcome data addressed and 11 for allocation concealment. For comparisons versus other medications, although five of seven studies were judged to have low risk of bias for sequence generation and all seven for outcome data addressed, only two were judged to have low risk of bias for allocation concealment. Moreover, for performance bias, only two were blind, and for detection bias, two studies were judged to be at low risk of bias for measurement of subjective outcomes and all seven for objective outcomes (judged as not influenced by lack of blinding). The two studies versus no medication were shown to be at high or unclear risk of bias in all domains

considered, with the exception of objective outcomes in detection bias, for which lack of blinding was judged to not influence the results. Moreover, four studies (three vs placebo and one vs other medication) did not specify how compliance with medication intake was monitored, and one (vs placebo) did not assess adherence to medication. However, when studies at high risk of bias were excluded from the analysis comparing anticonvulsants versus placebo, the numbers of studies and of participants did not change too much without substantially changing the results. Therefore, the overall quality of evidence for the efficacy of anticonvulsants versus placebo evaluated using primary outcomes may be judged as moderate ([Summary of findings for the main comparison](#)). However, moving to subgroup analysis, as in the case of single classes of anticonvulsants, single types of medications and confounder/moderator evaluation, as well as to comparisons versus other medications, the finding of the review is limited by the small number of studies included in the meta-analysis of study

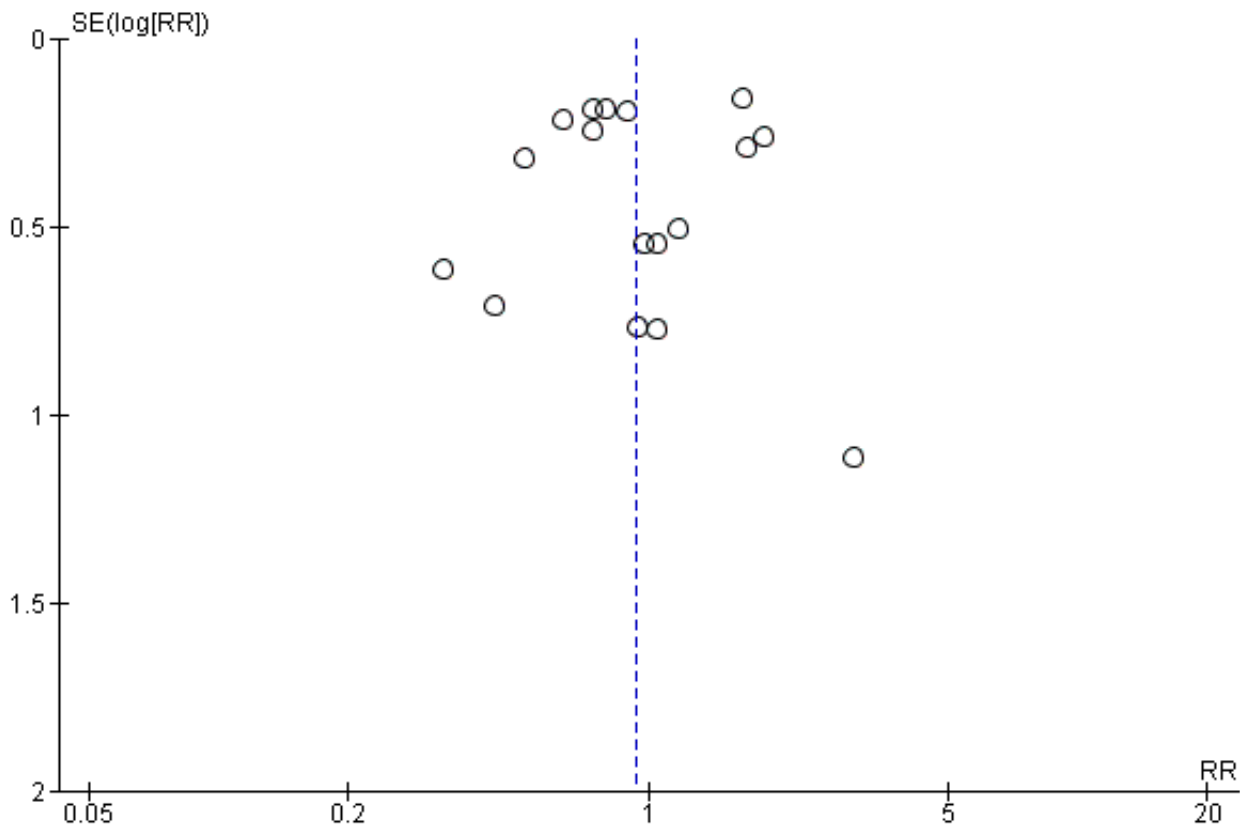
outcomes. Therefore the precision of the calculated effects is low. Finally, the great heterogeneity of the scales used in the primary studies and the way in which results were reported often made it impossible for review authors to undertake a cumulative analysis.

Potential biases in the review process

Reporting bias can jeopardise the validity of any meta-analysis. We have tried to limit the influence of reporting bias by screening several data sets and by requesting unpublished results from the contact authors. This approach has resulted in a substantial increase in available data.

Given the number of studies included in meta-analyses, the only funnel plot considered was carried out on dropout. However, in light of the low number of included studies and their heterogeneity, it does not seem to provide support for any conclusions on the presence of publication bias (see [Figure 10](#)).

Figure 10. Funnel plot of comparison: 1 Anticonvulsants versus placebo, outcome: 1.1 Dropouts.



Agreements and disagreements with other studies or reviews

Over past years, interest in the use of anticonvulsants for the treatment of alcohol dependence has substantially increased. Both preclinical and clinical studies have investigated the potential involvement of this class of medication in the treatment of substance use disorders, and clinical trials specifically designed for evaluation of the efficacy and safety of anticonvulsants in alcohol dependence have been performed. However, reviews of the literature on the subject ([Olsmed 2008](#); [De Sousa 2010](#); [Shinn](#)

[2010](#); [Arbaizar 2010](#)) are almost exclusively focused on the efficacy of topiramate. Moreover, among these reviews, only one was characterised by a meta-analytical approach ([Arbaizar 2010](#)). It included three randomised studies with a total of 635 participants and found topiramate to be better than placebo in reducing the percentage of days of elevated intake of alcohol and in increasing the numbers of abstinence days, although it was worse than placebo in terms of frequency of adverse effects. Our review, besides applying Cochrane methodology, extends the evaluations to different classes of anticonvulsants and to specific medications; moreover, it considers a wide range of primary and secondary

outcomes, including dropout, which is a very common event in substance dependence treatment (Daley 1993) and represents a relevant methodological problem to be managed in clinical trials (Carroll 1987; Nich 2002). On the whole, results obtained for this outcome show no evidence of differences between anticonvulsants and placebo. Results obtained for other outcomes (alcohol use/abstinence and adverse effects) are substantially consistent with those obtained in previous reviews (Olsmed 2008; De Sousa 2010; Shinn 2010; Arbaizar 2010).

The presence of psychiatric co-morbidity, depression in particular, and the association of psychosocial interventions may have a robust impact on the outcome of alcohol dependence (Lubman 2007; Davis 2008; Swendsen 1998; Weiss 2006; Project MATCH Research Group 1997; Anton 2006). However, because of the limited numbers of studies and participants involved in specific subgroup analyses regarding these conditions, we cannot be confident in attributing any meaning other than chance to the small differential level of evidence associated with these potential confounders/moderators.

AUTHORS' CONCLUSIONS

Implications for practice

This review provides insufficient randomised evidence supporting the effectiveness of anticonvulsants for the treatment of alcohol dependence. According to the results of the review, anticonvulsants were found to be associated with a statistically significant lower number of drinks per drinking days and lower average heavy drinking than placebo (GRADE quality of evidence: moderate), while not showing evidence of differences in comparison with placebo in dropout rate of participants, continuous abstinence rate and withdrawal for medical reasons (GRADE quality of evidence: moderate). For other relevant measures of alcohol use (heavy drinking rate, percentage of days of abstinence), the results were inconclusive. Moreover, safety issues, particularly those regarding cognitive functioning, should be deeply explored.

The specific medication most supported by evidence of efficacy was topiramate, with a study base of more than 970 participants in RCTs versus placebo (six RCTs) and 380 participants in RCTs versus naltrexone (three RCTs), although for gabapentin, valproate and levetiracetam, the corresponding study base of fewer than 200 participants for most comparisons is still too small to permit any conclusions.

Finally, because of the low number and low quality of RCTs exploring the comparative effectiveness of different anticonvulsants versus other medications supported by evidence of efficacy, no conclusions can be drawn on this point.

The overall uncertainty associated with these results leaves to clinicians the need to balance possible benefits/risks of treatment with anticonvulsants versus those expected from other medications supported by evidence of efficacy for the treatment of alcohol dependence.

Implications for research

Much research is required to strengthen evidence on the efficacy of anticonvulsants in the treatment of alcohol dependence. In implementing new trials on the topic, specific attention should be paid to the main methodological challenges associated with addiction research, particularly the rate of dropouts and related handling of missing data, and the validation of self report measures by objective measures, the choice of outcomes and related measures to allow comparison of results between studies and, more generally, the stricter adherence to methodological standards of reporting, as outlined in the CONSORT statement (Moher 2001). Some new trials are ongoing and will be added to the review as soon as results become available. Moreover, in addition to comparison with placebo, future researchers should address questions regarding head-to-head comparisons among anticonvulsants and versus other medications supported by evidence of efficacy for the treatment of alcohol dependence, such as acamprostate, naltrexone and GHB (Leone 2010; Rösner 2010; Rösner 2010 a).

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* Indicates the major publication for the study

CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDIES

Characteristics of included studies [ordered by study ID]

Anton 2009

Methods	Randomised placebo-controlled double-blind trial
Participants	<p>60 participants; mean age 46.3 years; 76.7% male; 88% Caucasian; 14 years of education on average; 52% married; 87.4% heavy drinking days on average</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: age between 18 and 70 years; meeting DSM-IV criteria for alcohol dependence by SCID; drinking at least five drinks per day on 70% of the days in the last month; having a last drink no more than 72 hours before randomisation; having stable housing for at least three months</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: having other major psychiatric conditions or meeting criteria for other substance abuse or dependence except for marijuana or nicotine; taking any psychoactive medications in the last two weeks and/or benzodiazepines in the urine or use of zolpidem or zalepon in the past two weeks; history of alcohol withdrawal seizures or delirium tremens; current suicidal ideation; use of disulfiram, naltrexone, acamprosate or anticonvulsants; having clinically significant medical problems that would impair participation; being a sexually active female of child-bearing potential, pregnant, breast-feeding or not using a reliable form of birth control; having pending current charges for a violent crime; taking gabapentin or flumazenil in the last month or experiencing adverse effects from either at any time in the past; having elevations of ALT and AST greater than three times normal</p>
Interventions	<p>(1) Gabapentin plus flumazenil, 33 participants; (2) placebo, 27 participants</p> <p>Drug dose: gabapentin up to 1200 mg/d; flumazenil 2 mg/d</p> <p>Associated medications: hydroxyzine HCl (50 mg) was given on days one through seven; thiamine (200 mg) and multivitamins were also to be taken for 30 days</p> <p>Participants were involved in weekly manualised behavioural intervention (Miller 2004)</p> <p>Setting: outpatient</p>

Anticonvulsants for alcohol dependence (Review)

Anton 2009 (Continued)

Duration: 39 days (flumazenil was administered for two days). Country of origin: USA

Outcomes

Primary drinking outcomes were percentage of days abstinent during the trial and time to first heavy drinking day after randomisation

Secondary endpoints were number of subjects completely abstinent during the study and change in %CDT levels as a biomarker of heavy alcohol consumption

Notes

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Random allocation stated. No further details provided
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Method of concealment not described
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Methods applied to account for missing data. Intent-to-treat approach not clearly reported
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) all outcomes	Unclear risk	Double-blind stated. Medication and placebo prepared to appear identical. No specific reference made to blindness of participants and personnel
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) subjective	Unclear risk	Double-blind stated. Medication and placebo prepared to appear identical. No specific reference made to blindness of outcome assessors
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) objective	Low risk	Double-blind stated. Medication and placebo prepared to appear identical Outcome measurement not likely to be influenced by lack of blinding

Anton 2011

Methods	Randomised placebo-controlled double-blind trial
Participants	<p>150 participants; mean age 44.5 years; 82% male; 88% Caucasian; 23% heavy drinking days on average</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: meeting DSM-IV criteria for alcohol dependence; consuming on average five or more standard drinks per day for men or four or more drinks per day for women; being able to maintain sobriety for four days before randomisation, living near the study site in a stable living situation</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: meeting DSM-IV criteria for other substance dependence (except nicotine); using illicit drugs in the past 30 days or having a positive urine drug screen; meeting DSM-IV criteria for an Axis I disorder; having current suicidal or homicidal ideation; needing maintenance with psychotropic or anticonvulsant medication; having unstable medical conditions; having liver enzyme (ALT and AST) levels greater than three times normal; using disulfiram, acamprosate or either of the study medications within the past 30 days; taking an opioid medication on a routine basis; having legal charges pending; having undergone more than one previous inpatient medical detoxification treatment</p>
Interventions	(1) Naltrexone plus gabapentin, 50 participants; (2) naltrexone plus placebo, 50 participants; (3) placebo plus placebo, 50 participants

Anticonvulsants for alcohol dependence (Review)

Anton 2011 (Continued)

Drug dose: naltrexone 50 mg/d; gabapentin up to 1200 mg/d

Participants provided sessions of combined behavioural intervention therapy using the behavioural intervention treatment manual of the COMBINE study (Miller 2004), which combined cognitive-behavioural therapy, motivation interviewing and 12-step facilitation techniques in a client needs-based approach

Setting: outpatient

Duration: 16 weeks (gabapentin added for first six weeks). Country of origin: USA

Outcomes	<p>Primary outcome measures: time to relapse to drinking; symptoms such as difficulty falling asleep and/or staying asleep, irritability and nervousness, as measured by a symptom checklist and specific scales</p> <p>Secondary outcome measures: percentage of days drinking; drinks per drinking day; retention in the protocol; craving for alcohol; CDT and GGT measured as change from baseline; psychological and general health functioning as measured by Beck Anxiety and Depression scales; liver function tests (ALT and AST)</p>
Notes	This study has been included for the only six weeks of gabapentin use

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Random allocation stated. No further details provided
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Method of concealment not described
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Methods applied to account for missing data
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) all outcomes	Unclear risk	Double-dummy placebo-controlled medication design applied. Medication dispensed in identically packaged blister cards. No specific reference made to blindness of participants and personnel
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) subjective	Unclear risk	Double-dummy placebo-controlled medication design applied. Medication dispensed in identically packaged blister cards. No specific reference made to blindness of outcome assessors
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) objective	Low risk	<p>Double-dummy placebo-controlled medication design applied. Medication dispensed in identically packaged blister cards. No further details provided</p> <p>Outcome measurement not likely to be influenced by lack of blinding</p>

Arias 2010

Methods	Randomised placebo-controlled double-blind trial
Participants	40 participants; mean age 49.2 years; 57.5% male; 90% Caucasian; 43% college education; 65% married; 80% employed; 53 drinking days (past 60 days) on average; 45 heavy drinking days on average; age of onset of alcohol dependence 37 years on average; AUQ score 18 on average; BDI score 10 on average; drug use disorder 40%; concomitant antidepressant 37%

Arias 2010 (Continued)

Inclusion criteria: meeting DSM-IV Alcohol Dependence criteria (past month) and at least two heavy drinking days (men, 94 standard drinks per day; women, 93 standard drinks per day) per week between screening and baseline; being able to read at an eighth grade or higher level, with no gross cognitive impairment; women of child-bearing potential, non-lactating and practising a reliable method of birth control, with negative serum pregnancy test before treatment

Exclusion criteria: having a current, clinically significant disease or abnormality, having participated in a pharmacotherapy study in the preceding 30 days or being currently dependent on drugs other than nicotine; having a history of hypersensitivity to any sulfonamide, a penicillin allergy, a severe allergic reaction to any drug or a systemic autoimmune; having a history of renal calculi

Interventions

(1) Zonisamide, 20 participants; (2) placebo, 20 participants

Drug dose: zonisamide up to 500 mg/d

All participants received six biweekly sessions of brief (20-minute) cognitive-behavioural counselling and psychoeducation

Setting: outpatient

Duration: 12 weeks. Country of origin: USA

Outcomes

Primary outcomes were abstinent days per week and heavy drinking days per week

Secondary outcomes were drinks per week, alcohol urge score and GGT concentration; adverse effects were also considered. Alcohol consumption was assessed using TLFB (Sobell 1992); desire (urge/craving) to drink was assessed with the AUQ (Bohn 1995 b)

Notes
Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Block randomisation in groups of ten using a specific software
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Block randomisation was implemented by an investigational pharmacy to ensure that investigators and staff were blind to study group assignment
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	All efficacy analyses were by intention-to-treat, with all available data included
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) all outcomes	Low risk	Zonisamide capsules were over-encapsulated to appear identical to a placebo capsule filled with lactose. Investigators and staff were blind to study group assignment
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) subjective	Low risk	Zonisamide capsules were over-encapsulated to appear identical to a placebo capsule filled with lactose. Investigators and staff were blind to study group assignment
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) objective	Low risk	Zonisamide capsules were over-encapsulated to appear identical to a placebo capsule filled with lactose. Investigators and staff were blind to study group assignment

Baltieri 2008

Methods	Randomised placebo-controlled double-blind trial
Participants	<p>155 participants; mean age 44.3 years; 100% male; 71% Caucasian; 36% high school graduate; 51.6% married; 10 years on average since alcohol-related problems occurred; 301 grams of alcohol used per day on average; mean score on SADD was 29; HDRS score was 10 on average</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: being 18 to 60 years of age with an ICD-10 (WHO 1992) diagnosis of alcohol dependence</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: younger than 18 years or older than 65 years of age; current diagnosis of dependence or abuse of other substances except, nicotine; serious clinical co-existing diseases (e.g. inadequately controlled diabetes, cardiac failure, alcoholic cirrhosis); previous treatment with naltrexone or topiramate within six months of randomisation; concomitant psychiatric disorders that might require specific drug treatment; inability to give full informed consent; clinical history of mental retardation</p>
Interventions	<p>(1) Topiramate, 52 participants; (2) naltrexone, 49 participants; (3) placebo, 54 participants</p> <p>Drug dose: topiramate up to 300 mg/d; naltrexone, 50 mg/d</p> <p>All participants received standardised brief cognitive-behavioural interventions. Relapse prevention counselling was also offered</p> <p>Setting: outpatient</p> <p>Duration: 12 weeks. Country of origin: Brazil</p>
Outcomes	Time to first relapse (consumption of > 60 g ethyl alcohol); cumulative abstinence duration; weeks of heavy drinking; alcohol abuse hepatic indices (GGT, AST, ALT) and MCV; side effects
Notes	All participants received one-week detoxification before initiation of double-blind treatment. Participants who manifested withdrawal symptoms were given medications such as lorazepam and B1 vitamin

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	A random number list was used
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Only two pharmacists from the pharmacy sector knew which medication corresponded to the specific code. Packages containing the capsules were distributed to participants by two blinded research assistants. Medication codes were revealed to researchers only after all participants had completed the study
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Criteria followed intention-to-treat principle. Any randomly assigned participant who took at least one dose was included in the evaluation. Participants who missed a visit or withdrew from the study were deemed to be non-abstinent at the time of missed visits
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) all outcomes	Low risk	All capsules in each treatment group had identical appearance and size and were manufactured by the pharmacy. Doctors were blind to medication condition
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) subjective	Low risk	Medication codes were revealed to researchers only after all participants had completed the study

Baltieri 2008 (Continued)

Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) objective	Low risk	Medication codes were revealed to researchers only after all participants had completed the study
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Brady 2002

Methods	Randomised placebo-controlled double-blind study
Participants	<p>39 participants; mean age 40.1 years; 39% male; 46% Caucasian; BDI (Beck 1961), 11 on average; education 14 years on average; ASI (McLellan 1985) composite score 0.77 on average</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: meeting DSM-IV criteria for alcohol dependence according to the SCID (First 1997)</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: any other substance dependence diagnosis (except nicotine and caffeine); court commitment to treatment; current use of any antidepressant, antipsychotic, anticonvulsant, anxiolytic agent or pharmacological treatment for alcoholism (disulfiram or naltrexone); severe medical illness; platelet count < 100 000/mm³ or ALT, AST > three times normal; bipolar disorder, psychotic disorder, major depressive disorder; other psychiatric disorders severe enough to interfere with study participation</p>
Interventions	<p>(1) Divalproex, 19 participants; (2) placebo, 20 participants</p> <p>Drug dose: divalproex, up to 1500 mg/d</p> <p>All participants received one hour per week of manualised, alcohol-directed CBT (Kadden 1995; Monti 1989)</p> <p>Setting: outpatient</p> <p>Duration: 12 weeks. Country of origin: USA</p>
Outcomes	<p>Drinks per drinking day; % of days drinking, % of days heavy drinking (five or more drinks in 24-hour period), measured using TLFB (Sobell 1992) and breath alcohol level; alcohol craving measured with the OCDS (Anton 1996) and the Craving Analogue Scale; impulsivity measured with the Barratt Impulsivity Scale (Patton 1995); irritability and aggression evaluated with the Buss-Durkee Hostility Index (Buss 1957) and the Anger, Irritability, Aggression Scale (Coccaro 1991); depression measured with the BDI (Beck 1961) and anxiety measured with the BAI (Beck 1988); global psychological symptoms measured with the SCL90-R (Derogatis 1977); illicit drug use evaluated with urine drug screen. Adverse effects included platelet count and liver function evaluation</p>
Notes	

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Random allocation stated. No further details provided
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Method of concealment not described
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	Because of participant attrition and missing data, analyses conducted on a final sample of 29 participants. Group means and last-point-carried-forward analysis used for estimate of missing data

Brady 2002 (Continued)

Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) all outcomes	Low risk	Manufacturer provided divalproex and matching placebo tablets. Unblinded investigator monitored laboratory reports
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) subjective	Unclear risk	Information insufficient to permit judgement
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) objective	Low risk	Outcome measurement not likely to be influenced by lack of blinding

Brower 2008

Methods	Randomised placebo-controlled double-blind study
Participants	<p>21 participants: mean age 45 years; 52% male; 9.5% Afro-American; 14 years education on average; 38% married; 65% employed; 24 years of age on average at onset of problem drinking; 93.5% drinking days in past 42 days</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: 18 years and older; meeting DSM-IV criteria for current alcohol dependence according to SCID (First 1997); meeting study criteria for insomnia, evaluated by Insomnia Interview Schedule (Morin 1993); insomnia persisting during placebo lead-in period for at least one week of abstinence in the absence of withdrawal symptoms as determined by the CIWA-Ar (Sullivan 1989); expressing desire or willingness to abstain from alcohol and other drugs (except nicotine) during the study. Women eligible if they were not nursing, tested negative for pregnancy and used reliable contraception if pregnancy was possible</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: insomnia due to medications; requiring treatment with medications known to affect sleep; taking medications known to influence drinking outcomes such as naltrexone, disulfiram or acamprosate; insomnia due to medical illness, chronic pain, a non-alcohol substance use disorder (except nicotine dependence); DSM-IV panic disorder, social phobia, generalised anxiety disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder, major depression, anorexia nervosa or bulimia nervosa in the past month; lifetime history of psychosis, bipolar disorder or obsessive-compulsive disorder; danger to self or others; unstable or distant housing; illiteracy; cognitive impairment (Mini-Mental State Exam < 27; Folstein 1975); personality disorders judged likely to interfere with compliance; known allergy or hypersensitivity to gabapentin; impaired renal function; evidence of a primary sleep disorder including sleep apnoea or periodic leg movement disorder</p>
Interventions	<p>(1) Gabapentin, 10 participants; (2) placebo, 11 participants</p> <p>Drug dose: gabapentin up to 1500 mg/d</p> <p>Participants also received up to six 30-minute sessions of behavioural therapy as outlined in a treatment manual with focus to enhance adherence to study medication (Carroll 1996 a)</p> <p>Setting: outpatient</p> <p>Duration: six weeks. Country of origin: USA</p>
Outcomes	<p>Survival in days to first episode of heavy drinking; frequency and quantity of self-reported drinking using the TLFB (Sobell 1988), using breath tests for alcohol at each study visit and a blood level for GGT; craving measured by the OCDS (Anton 1996; Moak 1998); consequences of drinking measured with the Short Index of Problems (Feinn 2003); subjective sleep using the Sleep Problems Questionnaire (Jenkins 1988) and sleep diaries (Conroy 2006); objective sleep using polysomnography; anxiety and depression, evaluated with the HDRS (Williams 1988) and the HARS (Hamilton 1959)</p>

Brower 2008 (Continued)

Notes Study included one to two weeks of a single-blind placebo lead-in period

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Randomisation balanced for gender (Stout 1994). Randomisation schedule generated by a statistician
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Randomisation implemented by a non-blinded research pharmacist. Study investigators, raters and participants blinded to treatment assignment until all study visits completed and data set cleaned and locked
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Intention-to-treat analysis used; any participants lost to follow-up were categorised as relapsed to heavy drinking at the time of last assessment
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) all outcomes	Low risk	Study investigators and raters blinded to treatment assignment. Gabapentin and placebo capsules identical in appearance
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) subjective	Low risk	Study investigators and raters blinded to treatment assignment
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) objective	Low risk	Study investigators and raters blinded to treatment assignment

Croissant 2006

Methods	Randomised controlled open study
Participants	<p>30 participants; mean age 45.6 years; 75% male; 25% more than 12 years of education; 50% married; 50% employed; 11.5 years average duration of alcohol dependence; 12 drinks/d on average of ethanol consumption; 17.30 drinks per drinking day on average; OCDS score 16 on average</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: alcohol dependence according to both ICD-10 and DSM-IV; age between 18 and 65 years; knowing enough German to fill in the questionnaires provided; being committed to the goal of total abstinence; participants required to have a fixed residence</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: positive screening results for opiates, amphetamine and cocaine; severe somatic, psychiatric or terminal disease; pregnancy, lactation period, suicidal tendencies and legal or illegal drug addiction (except nicotine dependence and infrequent THC consumption); participating in other clinical trials; taking antipsychotic drugs or antidepressants, carbamazepine or benzodiazepines; participants for whom oxcarbazepine or acamprosate was contraindicated; participants unable to give full informed consent</p>
Interventions	<p>(1) Oxcarbazepine, 15 participants; (2) acamprosate, 15 participants</p> <p>Drug dose: oxcarbazepine up to 1200 mg/d; acamprosate 1998 mg/d</p> <p>Setting: outpatient</p> <p>Duration: 12 weeks of treatment plus 12 weeks of follow-up. Country of origin: Germany</p>

Croissant 2006 (Continued)

Outcomes	<p>Primary endpoint: time to first severe relapse, based on TLFB or failure to attend clinical examinations with no reliable information on drinking status available</p> <p>Secondary endpoints: time to first consumption of any ethanol; percentage of days abstinent; abstinence rates; drinks per drinking day; craving measured by total score on OCDS-G and SCL90-R</p> <p>Evaluation of safety and tolerability: safety evaluated by biological markers of heavy drinking (GGT, MCV) and markers of possible toxicity (AST, ALT, number of thrombocytes, sodium); tolerability assessed by recording side effects using questionnaires</p>
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Notes	Participants enrolled after completion of detoxification
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Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Randomisation stated; no further information available from the study
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	High risk	Open study
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Intention-to-treat basis approach followed, including all participants who received at least one dose of medication. Last observation carried forward also applied. Missing data not replaced
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) all outcomes	High risk	Unblinded study
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) subjective	High risk	Unblinded study. Data management and statistics performed by a biometric section, which was blind to drug assignment
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) objective	Low risk	Outcome measurement not likely to be influenced by lack of blinding

De Sousa 2008

Methods	Randomised controlled open study
Participants	<p>100 participants; mean age 43.4 years; 100% male; 98% secondary education; 98% married; 72% employed; 27 on average on Severity of Alcohol Dependence Scale; 0.71 on average on ASI severity score; 54 on average on craving score; 84 days of drinking in the last month on average; 10 drinks per day on average</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: age between 18 and 65 years; alcohol dependence according to DSM-IV criteria; having a stable family environment so that the family could ensure maximisation of treatment compliance and could provide regular follow-up information</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: presence of other substance use disorders (excluding nicotine dependence); presence of any co-morbid psychiatric disorder; any medical condition present that would interfere with treatment compliance or would be a contraindication to drugs in the study; any routine liver function test values greater than three times above normal value; previous treatment with either of the two drugs in the study</p>

De Sousa 2008 (Continued)

Interventions	<p>(1) Topiramate, 50 participants; (2) disulfiram, 50 participants</p> <p>Drug dose: topiramate 150 mg/d; disulfiram 250 mg/d</p> <p>Participants involved in weekly supportive group psychotherapy. Participants also received symptomatic treatment for depression (duloxetine 20 to 40 mg/d) and/or insomnia (zolpidem 5 to 10 mg at night) when needed</p> <p>Setting: outpatient</p> <p>Duration: nine months. Country of origin: India</p>
Outcomes	<p>Accumulated reported days of abstinence; days until first relapse (defined as consumption of more than five alcoholic drinks/40 g alcohol in 24 hours); number of drinks consumed per typical week; number of drinks consumed per typical occasion; craving measures; GGT measured every three months; discontinuation of treatment; drop out from the study</p>
Notes	<p>Participants enrolled after completion of detoxification</p>

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "Randomization was performed by a qualified statistician". A computer programme was used
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	High risk	Unblinded study: treatment allocated by clinic staff according to serial number on the list
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	All outcome analyses conducted on an intention-to-treat principle. Dropouts considered as relapses
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) all outcomes	High risk	Unblinded study
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) subjective	High risk	Unblinded study
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) objective	Low risk	Outcome measurement not likely to be influenced by lack of blinding

Fertig 2012

Methods	<p>Randomised placebo-controlled double-blind study</p>
Participants	<p>130 participants; mean age 45 years; 76% male; 32% African American; 60% high school education; 36.7% married; 64% employed; 14.5 drinks/d on average; 19 years on average age of onset of regular drinking</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: alcohol dependence determined by DSM-IV criteria; age 18 or older; drinking very heavily (10 or more drinks/drinking days for men; eight or more drinks/drinking days for women), with at least 40% of the days during any consecutive 60-day interval during the 90-day period before the</p>

Fertig 2012 (Continued)

clinic screening visit and at least one HDD (five or more drinks/ drinking days for men; four or more drinks/days for women) occurring within 14 days before randomisation

Exclusion criteria: DSM-IV dependence on any psychoactive substances other than alcohol and nicotine; other psychiatric illnesses; inability to be safely withdrawn from alcohol on an outpatient basis or having undergone medical detoxification during screening phase; pharmacotherapy for alcohol dependence within one month before randomisation; current psychotherapy for alcohol problems; abnormal creatinine clearance; non-stable use of a selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI); current use of a dual uptake inhibitor, serotonin–norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor (SNRI), tricyclic antidepressant or monoamine oxidase inhibitor antidepressant; use of anticonvulsants, hypnotics, antipsychotics, psychomotor stimulants or antianxiety agents

Interventions	<p>(1) Levetiracetam extended release, 64 participants; (2) placebo, 66 participants</p> <p>Drug dose: levetiracetam 500 to 2000 mg/d</p> <p>All participants received a manualised Brief Behavioral Compliance Enhancement Treatment (BBCET)</p> <p>Setting: outpatient</p> <p>Duration: 16 weeks. Country of origin: USA</p>
Outcomes	<p>Primary outcome: percentage of participants with no heavy drinking days; weekly percentage of heavy drinking days</p> <p>Secondary outcomes: drinks per day; drinks per drinking day; percentage of days abstinent; percentage of participants abstinent; alcohol-related consequences; mood; quality of life</p>
Notes	

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Permuted stratified block randomisation procedure applied
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Assignment of treatment condition made via web- or telephone-based system according to certain predetermined stratification parameters
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Intention-to-treat approach applied, including all randomly assigned participants Continuous outcomes analysed using a repeated-measures mixed effects model
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) all outcomes	Low risk	Participant, caregiver, investigator, outcomes assessor blinded to treatment assignment. Levetiracetam supplied in over-encapsulated tablets with identical matching placebos
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) subjective	Low risk	Participant, caregiver, investigator, outcomes assessor blinded to treatment assignment. Levetiracetam supplied in over-encapsulated tablets with identical matching placebos
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) objective	Low risk	Participant, caregiver, investigator, outcomes assessor blinded to treatment assignment. Levetiracetam supplied in over-encapsulated tablets with identical matching placebos

Florez 2008

Methods	Randomised controlled open study
Participants	<p>102 participants; mean age 46.7 years; 85% male; 82% only elementary school education; 69% married; 48% employed; 73% reporting more than 700 ethanol grams per week; OCDS score 17 on average</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: meeting ICD-10 criteria for alcohol dependence (WHO 1992); having an ethanol intake of at least 210 grams per week for men and 140 grams per week for women assessed with the EuropASI (Kokkevi 1995)</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: younger than 18 or older than 65 years of age; current diagnosis of dependence or abuse of other substances except nicotine; current psychiatric diagnosis other than personality disorders; any clinically significant medical condition that in the opinion of the researchers would adversely affect safety or study participation; inability to give full informed consent; not speaking Spanish or Galician; clinical history of mental retardation; pregnancy or breast-feeding; not having a significant other to provide accurate daily alcohol-related information to researchers</p>
Interventions	<p>(1) Topiramate, 51 participants; (2) naltrexone, 51 participants</p> <p>Drug dose: topiramate up to 200 to 400 mg/d; naltrexone 50 mg/d</p> <p>All participants received individualised psychological therapy based on Relapse Prevention Model (Carroll 1996 b)</p> <p>Setting: outpatient</p> <p>Duration: six months. Country of origin: Spain</p>
Outcomes	<p>Efficacy was defined according to the following categories:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Abstinence: no alcohol intake reported during previous three months. No problems reported (problems defined as a score of four or more on any of the EuropASI scales) 2. Moderate drinking without problems: reported drinking of less than 40 g of ethanol per day for men and less than 30 g for women, with no more than two days on which heavier drinking was reported. No problems reported 3. Moderate drinking with problems: same as previous, but problems reported 4. Heavy drinking without problems: reported drinking greater than moderate drinking on three or more occasions per quarter. No problems reported 5. Heavy drinking with problems: same as previous but problems reported <p>Participants in groups three, four and five and dropouts were considered as relapsed</p>
Notes	For those who needed detoxification, treatment with clorazepate was used. Treatment with naltrexone or topiramate was started after detoxification was completed

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Randomisation carried out through a computer programme
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	High risk	Open study
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Data on all participants analysed on an intent-to-treat basis. Dropouts assumed to have resumed heavy drinking on the day after their last contact

Florez 2008 (Continued)

Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) all outcomes	High risk	Unblinded study
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) subjective	High risk	Unblinded study
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) objective	Low risk	Outcome measurement not likely to be influenced by lack of blinding

Florez 2011

Methods	Randomised controlled open study
Participants	<p>182 participants; mean age 47.7 years; 85% male; 87% only elementary school education; 62% married; 46% employed; 74% reporting more than 700 ethanol grams per week; OCDS score 18 on average</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: meeting ICD-10 criteria for alcohol dependence; having an ethanol intake, during the past six months before detoxification, of at least 210 g/wk for men and 140 g/wk for women, assessed with the EuropASI and the Alcohol Timeline Followback; expressing a desire to stop drinking alcohol</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: younger than 18 or older than 65 years of age; current diagnosis of dependence or abuse of other substances except nicotine assessed with the EuropASI and a urine drug screen; current psychiatric diagnosis other than personality disorders assessed with the EuropASI; any clinically significant medical condition that in the opinion of the researchers would adversely affect safety or study participation assessed with the EuropASI; inability to give full informed consent; clinical history of mental retardation; pregnancy or breast-feeding; not having a significant other to provide accurate daily alcohol-related information to researchers</p>
Interventions	<p>(1) Topiramate, 91 participants; (2) naltrexone, 91 participants</p> <p>Drug dose: topiramate up to 200 to 400 mg/d; naltrexone 50 mg/d</p> <p>All participants received weekly psychological therapy based on BRENDA model (Volpicelli 2001)</p> <p>Setting: outpatient</p> <p>Duration: six months. Country of origin: Spain</p>
Outcomes	<p>Efficacy was defined according to the following categories:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Abstinence: no alcohol intake reported during previous three months. No problems reported (problems defined as a score of four or more on any of the EuropASI scales) 2. Moderate drinking without problems: reported drinking of less than 40 g of ethanol per day for men and less than 30 g for women, with no more than two days on which heavier drinking was reported. No problems reported 3. Moderate drinking with problems: same as previous but problems reported 4. Heavy drinking without problems: reported drinking greater than moderate drinking on three or more occasions per quarter. No problems reported 5. Heavy drinking with problems: same as previous but problems reported <p>The following variables were also used: number of heavy drinking days; percentage of days abstinent during previous three months; total drinking days during previous three months; days to first drink; drinks per drinking day</p> <p>Participants in groups three, four and five and dropouts were considered relapsed</p>

Florez 2011 (Continued)

Notes All participants were detoxified before starting treatment with naltrexone or topiramate

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Randomisation stated. No further information available from the study
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	High risk	Unblinded study
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Data on all participants analysed on an intent-to-treat basis. Dropouts assumed to have resumed heavy drinking on the day after their last contact
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) all outcomes	High risk	Unblinded study
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) subjective	High risk	Unblinded study
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) objective	Low risk	Outcome measurement not likely to be influenced by lack of blinding

Furieri 2007

Methods	Randomised placebo-controlled double-blind study
Participants	<p>60 participants; mean age 44.2 years; 100% male; 6.6 years on average of education; 37% married; 17% employed; 16 years on average age of alcohol use onset; 27 years of drinking on average; 17 drinks per day on average in the past 90 days; CIWA-Ar score 25 on average</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: 18 to 65 years old; consuming at least 35 drinks per week during the past year and the past 90 days; being abstinent from alcohol from no longer than 14 days before baseline; meeting DSM-IV criteria for alcohol dependence (First 1994); being in stable clinical condition; having normal serum liver transaminases; having a plasma GGT level less than 800 U/L; being diagnosed as non-demented with Mini Mental State Examination (Folstein 1975); having no severe withdrawal signs or symptoms; scoring less than 15 on the CIWA-Ar (Sullivan 1989); having completed seven-day treatment for acute alcohol withdrawal</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: meeting diagnostic criteria for other substance intoxication or withdrawal or unstable medical or mental disorder other than alcohol dependence, except nicotine and/or caffeine; having convulsions or delirium during abstinence from alcohol; having used pharmacological agents known to reduce the convulsive threshold or to alter alcohol withdrawal or craving during the past 30 days; having a previous history of drug hypersensitivity or adverse reactions to gabapentin, diazepam or other benzodiazepines and haloperidol</p>
Interventions	<p>(1) Gabapentin, 30 participants; (2) placebo, 30 participants</p> <p>Drug dose: gabapentin up to 600 mg/d</p>

Furieri 2007 (Continued)

Participants involved in weekly BBCET ([Johnson 2003b](#))

Setting: outpatient

Duration: four weeks. Country of origin: Brazil

Outcomes	Primary outcomes: alcohol use with the TLFB (Sobell 1992) as follows: drinks per day, drinks per drinking day, vital signs, adverse events, percentage of heavy drinking days, percentage of days of abstinence; alcohol craving using the OCDS (Bohn 1996): haematological and biochemical measurements, including transaminases and plasma GGT
Notes	All participants received one-week detoxification before initiation of double-blind treatment

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Randomisation carried out by a computer programme
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "The randomization code was held by a research supervisor, to be broken only in case of emergency". Study medication dispensed in medication containers, each labelled with participant code
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	Only completers analysis performed
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) all outcomes	Low risk	Double-blind stated. Medication and matching placebo prepared by pharmaceutical company. Participants and psychiatrist blind to treatment condition
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) subjective	Low risk	Investigator and supervisor blind to treatment condition
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) objective	Low risk	Investigator and supervisor blind to treatment condition

Johnson 2003

Methods	Randomised placebo-controlled double-blind study
Participants	<p>150 participants; mean age 41.5 years; 71% male; 64% Caucasian; 34 on average age of alcoholism onset; nine drinks per day on average; 0.68 on average ASI Alcohol composite score (McLellan 1985)</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: 21 to 65 years old; meeting DSM-IV criteria for alcohol dependence according to the SCID (First 1994); scoring eight or greater on the alcohol use disorders identification test (Bohn 1995 a); drinking on average at least 21 standard drinks per week for women and at least 35 per week for men during the 90 days before enrolment; having a negative urine toxicological screen for narcotics, amphetamines or sedative-hypnotics</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: having a current Axis I psychiatric diagnosis other than alcohol or nicotine dependence; having important alcohol withdrawal symptoms (CIWA-Ar score > 15) (Sullivan 1989); having clinically significant physical abnormalities; having a history of or current renal impairment, renal stones, seizures or unstable hypertension; being pregnant or lactating; taking medications with a po-</p>

Anticonvulsants for alcohol dependence (Review)

Johnson 2003 (Continued)

tential effect on alcohol consumption or a carbonic anhydrase inhibitor; being compelled to receive treatment for alcohol dependence to avoid imprisonment or loss of employment; receiving treatment for alcohol dependence within 30 days before enrolment

Interventions

(1) Topiramate, 75 participants; (2) placebo, 75 participants

Drug dose: topiramate up to 300 mg/d

Participants involved in BBCET intervention ([Johnson 2003b](#))

Setting: outpatient

Duration: 12 weeks. Country of origin: USA

Outcomes

Primary outcomes: self-reported drinking behaviour using TLFB method ([Sobell 1992](#)) and breath alcohol concentration: drinks per day, drinks per drinking day, percentage of heavy drinking days, percentage of days abstinent; plasma GGT concentration

Secondary outcomes: self-reported craving measured on 14-item OCDS ([Bohn 1996](#)); "safe" drinking days

Other outcomes: adverse event profile (gathered systematically by trained practitioners using a modified version of the systematic assessment for treatment-emergent events questionnaire ([Levine 1986](#))); illicit drug use evaluated with urine drug screens

Notes

Although abstinence at study entry was not an enrolment criterion, participants were instructed to attempt drinking cessation

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Data randomly assigned through an urn randomisation procedure (Stout 1994), balancing on sex, average drinks per day and age of onset
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	All participants, those administering the interventions and those assessing outcomes unaware of group assignment. Medication dispensed in blister packs labelled with identification, study and visit numbers and date
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Data analysed by intention-to-treat. Methods applied to account for missing data
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) all outcomes	Low risk	Blinding stated for participants and personnel. Topiramate and matching placebo tablets provided by the pharmaceutical company
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) subjective	Low risk	Blinding stated for personnel assessing outcomes
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) objective	Low risk	Blinding stated for personnel assessing outcomes

Johnson 2007

Methods	Randomised placebo-controlled double-blind study
Participants	<p>371 participants; mean age 47.3 years; 73% male; 33.4 years on average age of alcoholism onset; 19.4% heavy drinking days in previous 28 days; 4.5 drinks/drinking days; 1.4 CIWA-Ar score on average (Sullivan 1989)</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: between 18 and 65 years old; fulfilling DSM-IV (APA 1994) diagnostic criteria for alcohol dependence using SCID (First 1997); drinking 35 or more (men) and 28 or more (women) standard drinks per week as measured by TLFB (Sobell 1992); scoring eight or higher on Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (Bohn 1995 a); having a body mass index higher than 18; having a negative urine toxicological screening result for opioids, cocaine, amphetamines, antidepressants, propoxyphene, barbiturate, tetrahydrocannabinol and benzodiazepines; expressing a desire to stop or reduce consumption of alcohol, with the possible long-term goal of abstinence</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: having a current Axis I psychiatric diagnosis on DSM-IV other than alcohol, nicotine or caffeine dependence; having a history of substance abuse or dependence excluding dependence on alcohol, nicotine or caffeine; having clinically significant alcohol withdrawal symptoms (CIWA-Ar score > 10; Sullivan 1989); having made more than four unsuccessful formal inpatient treatment attempts to curb alcohol dependence; having received formal psychotherapy for a psychiatric disorder other than alcohol dependence; taking antipsychotics, antiepileptics, mood stabilisers, carbonic anhydrase inhibitors, opioid analgesics or systemic steroids; having clinically significant depression; having suicidal ideation or having attempted suicide; receiving treatment for alcohol dependence other than Alcoholics Anonymous; having clinically significant medical condition (i.e. on physical examination, electrocardiogram recording, haematological assessment, biochemistry including bilirubin concentration and urinalysis); having a history of or current renal impairment (i.e. creatinine clearance 60 mL/min), renal stones, seizures or unstable hypertension; having progressive neurodegenerative disorders or clinically significant neurological disorders including seizures; being pregnant or lactating; taking medications that could affect alcohol consumption or a carbonic anhydrase inhibitor; having been compelled to receive treatment for alcohol dependence to avoid imprisonment, parole, probation or loss of employment; being from the same household as another study participant</p>
Interventions	<p>(1) Topiramate, 183 participants; (2) placebo, 188 participants</p> <p>Drug dose: topiramate up to 300 mg/d</p> <p>Participants involved in weekly BBCET (Johnson 2003b)</p> <p>Setting: outpatient</p> <p>Duration: 14 weeks. Country of origin: USA</p>
Outcomes	<p>Primary outcome: percentage of heavy drinking days (number of days on which men consumed five standard drinks per day and women consumed four standard drinks per day divided by the number of study days)</p> <p>Secondary outcome: percentage of days abstinent; drinks per drinking day; laboratory measure of alcohol consumption (plasma GGT)</p> <p>Safety outcome: vital signs; haematological and biochemical tests (including liver function tests, bicarbonate and pH level); depressed mood (Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale) (Montgomery 1979); withdrawal symptoms (CIWA-Ar) (Sullivan 1989); concomitant medications; adherence with taking medication; dose-serum topiramate level concordance; retention; breath alcohol concentration; adverse events</p>
Notes	To be enrolled, participants had to express a desire to stop or reduce their consumption of alcohol, with the possible long-term goal of abstinence
Risk of bias	
Bias	Authors' judgement Support for judgement

Johnson 2007 (Continued)

Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: randomly assigned "in a 1:1 ratio to topiramate or placebo according to a computer-generated code. Randomization was balanced using permuted blocks"
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Participants and investigators blinded to treatment assignment. To maintain the blind, sealed envelopes containing study medication identification provided to investigators, who were instructed that this envelope could be opened only if specific emergency treatment would be dictated by knowing participants' treatment assignments
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Inferential testing conducted on all randomly assigned participants returning for at least one double-blind visit and receiving at least one medication dose. Methods applied to account for missing data
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) all outcomes	Low risk	Participants and investigators blinded to treatment assignment. Topiramate and matching placebo tablets used
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) subjective	Low risk	Outcome assessors blinded to treatment assignment
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) objective	Low risk	Outcome assessors blinded to treatment assignment

Kampman 2013

Methods	Randomised placebo-controlled double-blind study
Participants	<p>170 participants; mean age 45 years; 79% male; 83% African American; 12.7 years of education on average; 49.4% heavy drinking days at baseline; 12.7 days of cocaine use in past 30 days</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: both genders, 18 years of age or older; meeting DSM-IV criteria for cocaine and alcohol dependence determined by the SCID-IV; using no less than \$200 worth of cocaine within the past 30 days and meeting the following drinking criteria as measured by the TLFB (Sobell 1995):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Drank within 30 days of intake day 2. Reports a minimum of 48 standard alcoholic drinks in a consecutive 30-day period over the 90-day period before starting intake 3. Two or more days of heavy drinking in this same pretreatment period <p>Two consecutive days of abstinence from cocaine and alcohol; negative breathalyzer tests; CIWA-Ar (Sullivan 1989) score below eight; living a commutable distance and agreeing to attend all research visits including follow-up visits; speaking, understanding and printing in English</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: abstinent from cocaine or alcohol for 30 consecutive days; meeting DSM-IV criteria for dependence on any substance other than cocaine and alcohol (except for nicotine and cannabis); needing treatment with any psychoactive medications; current use of phenytoin or any drug of similar class; meeting DSM-IV criteria for schizophrenia, organic mental disorder or any other clinically significant psychiatric disorder that will interfere with study participation; significant haematological, pulmonary, endocrine, cardiovascular, renal or gastrointestinal disease; severe physical or medical illness such as AIDS, active hepatitis, hepatocellular injury as evidenced by elevated bilirubin levels (> 1.3) or elevated levels (> 3.5× normal) of AST and serum ALT, severe renal disease, severe respiratory disease or severe diarrhoea with resulting metabolic acidosis, serum bicarbonate < 20 mEq/L; history of epilepsy or seizure disorder; use of an investigational medication in the 30 days before randomisation; history of</p>

Kampman 2013 (Continued)

nephrolithiasis; history of hypersensitivity to topiramate; female positive on a pregnancy test, contemplating pregnancy in the next six months, nursing or not using an effective contraceptive method; current use of a carbonic anhydrase inhibitor; history of glaucoma

Interventions	(1) Topiramate, 83 participants; (2) placebo, 87 participants Drug dose: topiramate 300 mg/d Participants received weekly individual cognitive-behavioural relapse prevention therapy utilising Cognitive-Behavioural Coping Skills Therapy (CBT) manual (Project MATCH; Kadden 1992) Setting: outpatient Duration: 13 weeks. Country of origin: USA
Outcomes	Primary outcomes: days abstinent from drinking and frequency of heavy drinking days; days of cocaine use Secondary outcomes: days abstinent from drinking and frequency of heavy drinking days during follow-up period after discontinuation of medication; days of cocaine use in the follow-up period after discontinuation of medication; measures of alcohol and cocaine craving during medication treatment phase
Notes	Medication adherence was measured by pill count

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Randomisation stated; randomisation balance across two treatment groups assessed by comparing baseline characteristics
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Method of concealment not described
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Methods applied to account for missing data
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) all outcomes	Low risk	Topiramate supplied in over-encapsulated tablets with identical matching placebos. Participants and care providers blinded to assigned treatment
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) subjective	Low risk	Topiramate supplied in over-encapsulated tablets with identical matching placebos. Outcome assessors blinded to treatment assignment
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) objective	Low risk	Topiramate supplied in over-encapsulated tablets with identical matching placebos. Outcome assessors blinded to treatment assignment

Likhitsathian 2013

Methods	Randomised placebo-controlled double-blind study
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Likhitsathian 2013 (Continued)

Participants	<p>106 participants; mean age 41.5 years; 100% male; 8.5 years of education on average; 29.3 years on average the age of alcoholism onset; 15.4 mean drinks per day; CIWA-Ar score 1.2 on average (Sullivan 1989)</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: between 18 and 60 years old; fulfilling DSM-IV (APA 1994) diagnostic criteria for alcohol dependence using MINI (Sheehan 1998); > one week of ≥ 35 standard drinks in men or ≥ 28 standard drinks in women, during four-week period before admission; Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) score of eight or higher (Bohn 1995 a); mild or no alcohol withdrawal; likely to be discharged within 14 days; body mass index ≥ 18 kg/m²; intention to decrease or stop drinking (Sullivan 1989)</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: previous or current cognitive disorder, schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders, bipolar disorder or antisocial personality disorder; other substance dependence, except nicotine and caffeine dependence; treated with antipsychotics, mood stabilisers, anticonvulsants, opioid analgesics, systemic steroids, carbonic anhydrase inhibitors, hydrochlorothiazide, metformin, pioglitazone or disulfiram; risk of suicide; physical illness, including narrow-angle glaucoma, renal impairment, urinary stone and epilepsy; unstable medical conditions; pregnancy and breast-feeding; receiving medication for 14 days or longer while inpatient</p>
Interventions	<p>(1) Topiramate, 53 participants; (2) placebo, 53 participants</p> <p>Drug dose: topiramate up to 300 mg/d</p> <p>During residential phase, participants were involved in one or two sessions of individual motivational enhancement therapy (MET), individual counseling for alcohol and drug use, group therapy and family counseling. After discharge, participants received two or three sessions of individual MET</p> <p>Setting: inpatient up to 14 days, then outpatient</p> <p>Duration: 12 weeks. Country of origin: Thailand</p>
Outcomes	<p>Primary outcomes: heavy drinking days (numbers of days on which men consumed \geq five standard drinks per day or women consumed \geq four standard drinks per day divided by the number of study days) and time to first day of heavy drinking. Drinking characteristics were assessed using timeline follow-back (Sobell 1992)</p> <p>Secondary outcomes: participants with heavy-drinking relapses; drinking days; drinks per day; drinks per drinking day; alcohol craving, assessed by an 11-point Likert-type questionnaire; plasma gamma glutamyltransferase (GGT); HRQoL measured using the Medical Outcomes Study Short Form 36-item questionnaire (SF-36), Thai version (Kongsakon 2000); side effects measured by a six-point Likert-type questionnaire (Johnson 2007)</p>
Notes	Participants were enrolled at the end of a two- to four-week residential treatment programme

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Randomisation balanced using permuted blocks of six. Random allocation sequences generated by computer
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Topiramate and matching placebo capsules provided by Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences. A random number indicating intervention or control treatment kept in an opaque and sealed envelope. Envelope opened after baseline assessment of each participant had been completed
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Data analysed by intention-to-treat. Methods applied to account for missing data

Likhitsathian 2013 (Continued)

Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) all outcomes	Low risk	Topiramate supplied in over-encapsulated tablets with identical matching placebos. Participants and care providers blinded to assigned treatment
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) subjective	Low risk	Topiramate supplied in over-encapsulated tablets with identical matching placebos. Outcome assessors blinded to treatment assignment
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) objective	Low risk	Topiramate supplied in over-encapsulated tablets with identical matching placebos. Outcome assessors blinded to treatment assignment

Martinotti 2007

Methods	Randomised controlled open study	
Participants	<p>84 participants; mean age 40.3; 81% male; 39.3% secondary school of education; 16.4 years on average the duration of alcohol misuse; 21 on average the OCDS score; 8.5 daily drinks on average; 14.8 mean years of addiction</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: detoxified alcohol dependent with history of alcohol use disorders of at least three years, currently meeting clinical criteria for alcohol dependence (DSM-IV) using SCID interview, who declared their commitment to the goal of total abstinence</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: severe physical illness; evidence of mental disorders severely interfering with their cognitive capacity or reality test; individuals regularly taking anticonvulsants, antidepressants or antipsychotics; pregnant or lactating participants; history of severe adverse events or well-known hypersensitivity to oxcarbazepine or naltrexone; previous treatment with oxcarbazepine or naltrexone</p>	
Interventions	<p>(1) Oxcarbazepine low dosage, 28 participants; (2) oxcarbazepine full dosage, 29 participants; (3) naltrexone, 27 participants</p> <p>Drug dose: oxcarbazepine low dosage, 600 to 900 mg/d; oxcarbazepine full dosage, 1500 to 1800 mg/d; naltrexone 50 mg/d</p> <p>All participants were offered a supportive self-help group alternatively run by counsellors and psychologists, with a frequency of two days per week for the duration of the study</p> <p>Setting: outpatient</p> <p>Duration: 12 weeks. Country of origin: Italy</p>	
Outcomes	Primary outcome was divided into four different variables (alcohol free, minor relapse, major relapse, dropout); craving and psychiatric symptoms were considered as secondary endpoints	
Notes	Participants were required to be detoxified before randomisation and declaring their commitment to the goal of total abstinence	

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Computer-generated system used. Random assignment achieved in a non-centre-specific manner with an interactive voice-response central randomisation service. Random assignment stratified according to the presence of a comorbid psychiatric diagnosis

Martinotti 2007 (Continued)

Allocation concealment (selection bias)	High risk	Open study
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "Primary and secondary efficacy analyses were performed on the intent-to-treat population, which included all randomly assigned patients who took at least one dose of study medication." To take care of missing data, the last observation carried forward method was also applied
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) all outcomes	High risk	Unblinded study
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) subjective	High risk	Unblinded study
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) objective	Low risk	Outcome measurement not likely to be influenced by lack of blinding

Martinotti 2010

Methods	Randomised controlled double-blind study
Participants	<p>59 participants; mean age 40.3 years; 80% males; 8.5 daily drinks on average; 14.8 mean years of addiction</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: history of alcohol use disorders of at least three years; daily alcohol intake of at least six units; currently meeting clinical criteria for alcohol dependence (DSM-IV; APA 2000); commitment to the goal of total abstinence</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: having a severe physical illness or evidence of mental disorder severely interfering with cognitive capacity; regularly taking anticonvulsants, antidepressants or antipsychotics; pregnancy or lactation; history of severe adverse reaction, well-known hypersensitivity to or previous treatment with pregabalin or naltrexone</p>
Interventions	<p>(1) Pregabalin, 31 participants; (2) naltrexone, 28 participants</p> <p>Drug dose: pregabalin, 150 to 450 mg/d; naltrexone, 50 mg/d</p> <p>All participants were offered a supportive self-help group alternatively run by counsellors and psychologists two days per week for the duration of the study</p> <p>Setting: outpatient</p> <p>Duration: 12 weeks. Country of origin: Italy</p>
Outcomes	<p>Primary outcomes: maintenance of abstinence and relapse to drinking</p> <p>Secondary outcomes: number of abstinent days; number of heavy drinking days; time to first drink (duration of abstinence); alcohol craving; safety (electrocardiogram, urinalysis, haematological and clinical chemical analyses of blood samples)</p>
Notes	Participants were required to be detoxified before randomisation and declaring their commitment to the goal of total abstinence

Martinotti 2010 (Continued)

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Computer-generated system used. Random assignment stratified according to the presence of a co-morbid psychiatric diagnosis
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "All study personnel in contact with the participants were unaware of the randomisation sequence"
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Efficacy analyses performed on intent-to-treat population. Last observation carried forward (LOCF) method also applied to take into account missing data
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) all outcomes	Low risk	Tablets identical in appearance. Quote: "All study personnel in contact with the participants were unaware of the randomisation sequence"
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) subjective	Low risk	Quote: "All study personnel in contact with the participants were unaware of the randomisation sequence"
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) objective	Low risk	Quote: "All study personnel in contact with the participants were unaware of the randomisation sequence"

Mueller 1997

Methods	Randomised placebo-controlled double-blind study
Participants	<p>29 participants; mean age 38.7 years; 60% male; 90% Caucasian; 50% married; 24 years on average age of alcoholism onset; all alcohol dependents (16 drinks/drinking day on average)</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: adults with alcohol abuse or dependence as defined in the DSM-III-R (APA 1987) admitted for treatment of alcohol withdrawal</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: younger than 18 years old; prior or current history of epilepsy (excluding alcohol withdrawal seizures); existing pregnancy or consideration thereof within the next year; major cognitive limitations that would impair consent; psychosis; allergy to carbamazepine; cirrhosis; liver function tests elevated more than 2.5 times the upper limits of normal; cardiomyopathy or arrhythmia; history of immune compromise; medical conditions requiring active medical pharmacological management; current use of or withdrawal from opiates, benzodiazepines or barbiturates; lack of a significant other who could corroborate the participant's self-report</p>
Interventions	<p>(1) Carbamazepine, 13 participants; (2) placebo, 16 participants</p> <p>Drug dose: carbamazepine 600 mg/d verifying blood concentration to be close to 6 mg/L.</p> <p>Setting: inpatient for around five days, then outpatient</p> <p>Duration: 12 months. Country of origin: USA</p>
Outcomes	Retention in treatment; drinking behaviour (mean time to first drink, mean time to return to heavy drinking, drinks per drinking day and maximum number of heavy drinking days); mood and functioning; side effects

Mueller 1997 (Continued)

Notes Treatment started after alcohol detoxification

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Participants randomly assigned by a biostatistician (urn randomisation)
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Dispensing pharmacist aware of medication group assignment; however did not interact with participants
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Intention-to-treat analysis and last point carried forward analysis applied
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) all outcomes	Low risk	Double-blind stated; measures adopted to protect blindness of participants and personnel. Dispensing pharmacist aware of medication group assignment but did not interact with participants
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) subjective	Low risk	Double-blind stated; measures adopted to protect blindness of outcome assessors
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) objective	Low risk	Double-blind stated; measures adopted to protect blindness of outcome assessors

Paparrigopoulos 2010

Methods	Randomised controlled open study
Participants	<p>120 participants; mean age 46.8 years; 74.2% male; 90% Caucasian; 31% with more than 12 years of education; 57% married; 248 gr/d alcohol consumption on average</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: age 18 to 70 years; alcohol dependence; absence of serious physical illness; absence of another preexisting or co-existing major psychiatric disorder on DSM-IV Axis I; absence of abuse of another drug; participants with affective or anxiety symptoms were not excluded from the study if concurrent with an alcohol-abusing period; however, individuals who fulfilled a DSM-IV diagnosis of depressive or anxiety disorder were excluded from the study if such symptoms had been recorded before onset of alcoholism or during periods of abstinence</p>
Interventions	<p>(1) Tiagabine, 60 participants; (2) no pharmacological treatment, 60 participants</p> <p>Drug dose: tiagabine up to 15 to 20 mg/d</p> <p>Participants were involved in short-term psychotherapy (four to six weeks) of cognitive-behavioural orientation consisting of both individual sessions (twice a week) and family interventions (once every two weeks)</p> <p>Setting: inpatient for four to six weeks, then outpatient</p> <p>Duration: six months. Country of origin: Greece</p>
Outcomes	Retention in treatment; abstinence from alcohol; MCV and liver enzymes; alcohol craving; mood and functioning; side effects

Paparrigopoulos 2010 (Continued)

Notes All participants underwent a detoxification protocol that included vitamin replacement and administration of diazepam. Tiagabine was added to the last part of the detoxification period

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No details provided
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	High risk	Unblinded study
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	No details provided
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) all outcomes	High risk	Unblinded study
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) subjective	High risk	Unblinded study
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) objective	Low risk	Outcome measurement not likely to be influenced by lack of blinding

Paparrigopoulos 2011

Methods	Randomised controlled open study
Participants	<p>90 participants; mean age 45 years; 88.2% male; 90% Caucasian; eight years of education on average; 57% married; 26 years of age at onset of alcohol dependence on average; 280 gr/d of alcohol consumption on average</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: age 18 to 65 years; fulfilling DSM-IV-TR diagnostic criteria for alcohol abuse/dependence; absence of a serious physical illness; absence of another major psychiatric disorder on DSM-IV-TR Axis I assessed through the SCAN (Wing 1990); absence of other drug abuse</p>
Interventions	<p>(1) Topiramate, 30 participants; (2) no pharmacological treatment, 55 participants</p> <p>Drug dose: topiramate up to 75 mg/d</p> <p>Participants were involved in cognitive-behavioural short-term psychotherapy of four- to six-week duration</p> <p>Setting: inpatient for four to six weeks, then outpatient</p> <p>Duration: six months. Country of origin: Greece</p>
Outcomes	<p>Abstinence from alcohol, based on self reports (cross-checked with a family member) and on alcohol breath test and GGT evaluation; symptoms of depression and anxiety assessed by the HDRS and the HARS; craving assessed by OCDS; overall functioning assessed using the Global Assessment Scale (GAS)</p>

Paparrigopoulos 2011 (Continued)

Notes Participants underwent a detoxification protocol that included vitamin replacement and administration of diazepam. Tiagabine was added for the last part of the detoxification period

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	High risk	Assignment to topiramate augmentation group made on a 2:1 ratio; thus, every third intake assigned to the topiramate group
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	High risk	Unblinded study
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	No details provided
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) all outcomes	High risk	Unblinded study
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) subjective	High risk	Unblinded study
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) objective	Low risk	Outcome measurement not likely to be influenced by lack of blinding

Richter 2012

Methods	Randomised placebo-controlled double-blind multi-centre study
Participants	<p>201 participants; mean age 47.7 years; 72% male; 16.8 years on average duration of alcohol consumption</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: patients aged 18 and 65 years who fulfilled the criteria of alcohol dependence according to both DSM-IV and ICD-10, and who were recently (three to 14 days before) inpatients detoxified from alcohol</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: positive drug urine for benzodiazepines or other sedative-hypnotics; positive breath alcohol test; current diagnosis of any other psychiatric illness according to DSM-IV by Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview (Sheehan 1998); pregnancy or lactation period; suicidal tendencies; legal or illegal drug addiction (except nicotine dependence and infrequent, not current, consumption of cannabinoids); history of epilepsy; hallucinatory alcoholic state, Korsakoff's syndrome, Wernicke encephalopathy and decompensated liver cirrhosis, as well as suspected cirrhosis or other severe medical disorders</p>
Interventions	<p>(1) Levetiracetam, 95 participants; (2) placebo, 106 participants</p> <p>Drug dose: levetiracetam up to 2.000 mg/d</p> <p>Setting: outpatient</p> <p>Duration: 16 weeks. Country of origin: Germany</p>

Anticonvulsants for alcohol dependence (Review)

Richter 2012 (Continued)

Outcomes	<p>Primary outcome: time to first severe relapse</p> <p>Secondary outcomes: overall abstinence rates; time to first consumption of any ethanol; drinks per drinking day; adherence to treatment; safety and tolerability; craving</p>
Notes	All participants were detoxified before they were enrolled in the trial

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Randomisation carried out by a random generator (computerised)
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Pharmacy prepared for each centre a separate randomisation list and packed blinded medication boxes; randomisation central and independent of the centre and blinded for physician and participants
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	All data analysed on an intention-to-treat (ITT) basis, including all participants who were randomly assigned and received at least one dose of medication. Last observation carried forward also applied
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) all outcomes	Low risk	Pharmacy prepared for each centre packed blinded medication boxes. Measures adopted to protect blindness of participants and personnel
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) subjective	Low risk	Pharmacy prepared for each centre packed blinded medication boxes. Measures adopted to protect blindness of outcome assessors
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) objective	Low risk	Pharmacy prepared for each centre packed blinded medication boxes. Measures adopted to protect blindness of outcome assessors

Rubio 2009

Methods	Randomised placebo-controlled double-blind study
Participants	<p>76 participants; mean age 42 years; 100% male; 90% Caucasian; 40% with more than 12 years of education; 16% married; 16% employed; 37 years on average age at onset of alcohol dependence; 16.3 on average CIWA score before detoxification</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: alcohol dependence (DSM-IV criteria) using the SCID (First 1995); age range 18 to 50; male</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: current psychiatric or neurological disorders associated with impulsivity (personality disorders, bipolar disorders, schizophrenia or epilepsy)</p>
Interventions	<p>(1) Topiramate, 38 participants; (2) placebo, 38 participants</p> <p>Drug dose: topiramate up to 250 mg/d</p> <p>Both groups of participants were offered supportive group therapy once a week throughout the study period. Basic low structured relapse prevention was tackled</p> <p>Setting: outpatient</p>

Anticonvulsants for alcohol dependence (Review)

Rubio 2009 (Continued)

Duration: 12 weeks. Country of origin: Spain

Outcomes Alcohol use assessed using TLFB (Sobell 1979) with heavy drinking days defined as five standard drinks a day (Flannery 2002); average craving (frequency, duration and intensity of craving) (Miller 1996); adverse effects rated for severity (Johnson 2005) and with open-ended questions; impulsive behavior evaluated through use of the Continuous Performance Test (AX version) (Conners 1995), the Stop-Signal Task (Logan 1994), the Differential Reinforcement of Low-Rate Responding (Gordon 1988), the Barratt Impulsiveness Scale, version 11 (Patton 1995); severity of anxiety and depression symptoms using HDRS (Hamilton 1960) and HARS (Hamilton 1959). Concentration of CDT was used as an indirect measure of alcohol consumption

Notes All participants were detoxified with diazepam for two weeks before randomisation

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Random sequence generated by a table of random numbers
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Capsules individually labelled and sealed in plastic wrappers by a local pharmacy. Each participant identified by a number and a letter. Only one person on the staff of the pharmacy knew the code
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	Only completers analysis performed
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) all outcomes	Low risk	Double-blind stated. Capsules identical in appearance across all doses and conditions. Measures adopted to protect blindness of participants and personnel
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) subjective	Low risk	Double-blind stated. Capsules identical in appearance across all doses and conditions. Measures adopted to protect blindness of outcome assessors
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) objective	Low risk	Double-blind stated. Capsules identical in appearance across all doses and conditions. Measures adopted to protect blindness of outcome assessors

Salloum 2005

Methods Randomised placebo-controlled double-blind study

Participants 59 participants; mean age 38 years; 71% male; 15% married; 58% employed; 58% met criteria for mixed bipolar subtype, 21% were manic and 21% were depressed; half of participants had other substance use disorders (cannabis abuse or dependence and cocaine abuse were the most frequent diagnoses); 16 years on average duration of heavy drinking (up to intoxication); 96 on average the number of drinks per week; 20.8 average score at 25-item HDRS; 14 years on average duration of bipolar disorder

Inclusion criteria: men and non-pregnant, non-nursing women aged 18 to 65 years; meeting four of the seven DSM-IV alcohol dependence criteria; actively drinking alcohol in the past month; having a concurrent acute episode of bipolar I disorder (manic, mixed or depressed) evaluated with the SCID for DSM-IV (First 1994)

Salloum 2005 (Continued)

Exclusion criteria: schizophrenia, schizoaffective disorder, any non-bipolar psychotic disorder, mental retardation or signs of impaired cognitive functioning; current DSM-IV diagnosis of opioid or cocaine dependence or current use of intravenous drugs; epilepsy, history of brain injury or any organic brain syndrome; severe cardiac, liver, kidney, endocrine, haematological or other unstable medical condition; persistent elevation of liver function enzyme levels greater than three-fold above reference range of AST, ALT, GGT and alkaline phosphatase; inability or unwillingness to use contraception; inability to read or understand study forms and to agree to informed consent. Participants were not excluded for other DSM-IV substance use disorders such as cannabis abuse or dependence, nicotine dependence or other substance abuse disorders

Interventions	<p>(1) Valproate plus lithium, 29 participants; (2) placebo plus lithium, 30 participants</p> <p>Drug dose: valproate serum concentration 50 to 100 µg/mL; lithium serum concentration 0.7 to 1.2 mEq/L</p> <p>Psychosocial associated intervention: dual diagnosis recovery counselling, consisting of weekly individual sessions that integrate psychoeducational and cognitive-behavioural principles (Daley 1994)</p> <p>Setting: outpatient</p> <p>Duration: 24 weeks. Country of origin: USA</p>
Outcomes	<p>Primary outcome: proportion of heavy drinking days (defined as four drinks per day for women and five drinks per day for men) and number of drinks per heavy drinking day</p> <p>Secondary outcomes: proportion of any drinking days, number of drinks per any drinking day, time to relapse to sustained heavy drinking (defined as three consecutive heavy drinking days)</p> <p>Alcohol use was measured with the TLFB (Sobell 1992) and breath alcohol concentration; use of other drugs was measured with the urine drug screen</p> <p>Mood outcomes: remission of mania (defined as a score of seven on the Bech-Rafaelsen Mania Scale) (Bech 1979) and remission of depression (defined as a score of seven on the HRSD-25 (Thase 1983)). For psychiatric evaluation, Charting of Bipolar Episodes (Post 1986), BRMS, HRSD-25 and the Global Assessment Scale (Endicott 1976) were used</p> <p>Adverse effects were measured with the Somatic Symptoms Checklist and the Medication Adherence Form</p>
Notes	All participants were recruited for the study after acute withdrawal symptoms cleared

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Balanced coin randomisation method used to stratify groups (Efron 1971)
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgement
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	<p>Statistical analyses completed on a modified intent-to-treat study group, as defined by completion of at least one assessment while participant was receiving double-blind therapy</p> <p>Mixed model with restricted maximum likelihood estimation method and unrestricted covariance matrix allowed to handle missing data</p>
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) all outcomes	Low risk	Valproate and placebo identical-appearing. Procedures adopted to ensure double-blindness of participants and personnel

Salloum 2005 (Continued)

Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) subjective	Low risk	Evaluators blind to group intervention assignment
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) objective	Low risk	Evaluators blind to group intervention assignment

Trevisan 2008

Methods	Randomised placebo-controlled double-blind study
Participants	<p>57 participants; mean age 47.7 years; 100% males; 72% white; 36.8% with high school education level; 35.1% unemployed; 14% married; 17.5% with cocaine use disorder; 19.7 heavy drinking days in the last 30 days on average</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: meeting DSM-IV criteria for alcohol dependence (Spitzer 1992); requiring a detoxification intervention; being abstinent for no longer than one week; having a breathalyzer reading < 0.02 gr/dL</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: current DSM-IV opiate dependence or benzodiazepine abuse or dependence; serious current psychiatric symptoms, such as suicidal or homicidal ideation; taking anticonvulsant medication, including carbamazepine, phenytoin, valproic acid or gabapentin; having medical problems that preclude safe entry into the study, including liver function tests over three times normal level, seizure disorder and pancreatitis; requiring inpatient detoxification, including participants with history of delirium tremens, cardiac disease or unstable psychiatric illness</p>
Interventions	<p>(1) Valproic acid, 19 participants; (2) gabapentin, 19 participants; (3) placebo, 19 participants</p> <p>Drug dose: valproic acid, up to 1500 mg/d; gabapentin, 1200 mg/d</p> <p>Associated medication: lorazepam based on assessment of withdrawal symptoms using CIWA-Ar</p> <p>Setting: inpatient for a few days, then outpatient</p> <p>Duration: four weeks. Country of origin: USA</p>
Outcomes	<p>Primary outcome: time to relapse; number of drinking days; number of heavy drinking days; percentage of heavy drinking days</p> <p>Secondary outcomes: CIWA-Ar withdrawal; alcohol craving; psychiatric stress; serum GGT; side effects</p>
Notes	Participants requiring a detoxification intervention were included. They could also receive lorazepam based on assessment of their withdrawal symptoms

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No details provided
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No details provided
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Low risk	Random effects regression models applied

Anticonvulsants for alcohol dependence (Review)

Trevisan 2008 (Continued)

All outcomes

Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) all outcomes	Unclear risk	Tablets identical in appearance. No other details given on blindness of participants and personnel
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) subjective	Unclear risk	No details provided
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) objective	Low risk	Outcome measurement not likely to be influenced by lack of blinding

ALT: Alanine aminotransferase.

ASI: Addiction Severity Index.

AST: Aspartate aminotransferase.

AUQ: Alcohol Urge Questionnaire.

BAI: Beck Anxiety Inventory.

BBCET: Brief Behavioral Compliance Enhancement Treatment.

BDI: Beck Depression Inventory.

CBT: Cognitive-behavioural therapy.

CDT: Carbohydrate-deficient transferrin.

CIWA-Ar: Clinical Institute Withdrawal Assessment for Alcohol scale, Revised.

COMBINE: Combining Medications and Behavioral Interventions.

DSM-IV: Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (American Psychiatric Association), Fourth Edition.

EuropASI: European Addiction Severity Index.

 GGT: γ -Glutamyltransferase.

HARS: Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale.

HDRS: Hamilton Depression Rating Scale.

ICD: International Classification of Disease.

MCV: Mean cellular volume.

MINI: Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview.

OCDS: Obsessive Compulsive Drinking Scale.

SADD: Short Alcohol Dependence Data.

SCAN: Schedules for Clinical Assessment in Neuropsychiatry.

SCID: Structured Clinical Interview for DSM.

SCL90-R: Symptom Checklist-90 Revised.

TLFB: Timeline follow-back.

Characteristics of excluded studies [ordered by study ID]

Study	Reason for exclusion
Karam-Hage 2003	Study design not in the inclusion criteria: open study, not randomised
Knapp 2010	Study design not in the inclusion criteria: no control group
Le Strat 2012	Study design not in the inclusion criteria: review on the use of levetiracetam in alcohol dependence
Miranda 2008	Study population not in the inclusion criteria: laboratory study looking at the cue-elicited craving of topiramate- versus placebo-treated heavy alcohol drinkers. Presence of alcohol dependence not an inclusion criterion: only 60% of participants had alcohol use disorder
Mitchell 2012	Study population not in the inclusion criteria. Presence of alcohol dependence not an inclusion criterion: participants were non-treatment-seeking "heavy social drinkers"

Study	Reason for exclusion
Myrick 2007	Outcome measures not in the inclusion criteria of the review: gives indication about gabapentin safety by investigating interactions between gabapentin and alcohol
Narayana 2008	Study design not in the inclusion criteria: open study, not randomised
Schacht 2013	Study design not in the inclusion criteria; outcome measures not in the inclusion criteria of the review: analyzes functional magnetic resonance imaging data from alcohol-dependent participants enrolled in another included trial (Anton 2009)

Characteristics of studies awaiting assessment [ordered by study ID]

[Bajovic 2012](#)

Methods	Randomised open-label trial
Participants	182 patients with ICD-10 criteria for alcohol dependence
Interventions	(1) Oxcarbazepine, 51 participants; (2) topiramate, 42 participants; (3) lamotrigine, 49 participants; (4) symptomatic therapy, 40 participants Drug dose: oxcarbazepine 600 to 1200 mg/d; topiramate 100 to 200 mg/d; lamotrigine 75 to 200 mg/d Setting: inpatient and outpatient Duration: six months. Country of origin: Serbia
Outcomes	Alcohol relapse; alcohol craving; side effects
Notes	Conference proceedings

[De Vita 2012](#)

Methods	Randomised, parallel, placebo-controlled trial
Participants	60 detoxified alcohol-dependent (DSM-IV-TR) outpatients
Interventions	(1) Topiramate low dosage (not specified), 30 participants; (2) placebo, 30 participants Setting: outpatient Duration: six months. Country of origin: Italy
Outcomes	Relapse; craving for alcohol; psychiatric symptoms evaluated with the Symptom Check List 90-Revised (SCL-90-R); quality of life
Notes	Conference proceedings

[MacKillop 2012](#)

Methods	Randomised placebo-controlled trial
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Anticonvulsants for alcohol dependence (Review)

MacKillop 2012 *(Continued)*

Participants	99 non-treatment-seeking heavy drinkers
Interventions	(1) Topiramate; (2) placebo Drug dose: topiramate up to 200 mg/d Setting: outpatient Duration: five weeks. Country of origin: USA
Outcomes	Alcohol consumption
Notes	Conference proceedings

Mason 2010

Methods	Randomised placebo-controlled double-blind study
Participants	150 participants; mean age 43.9; 55% male Inclusion criteria: both genders over age 18 with alcohol dependence Exclusion criteria: meeting DSM-IV-TR criteria for dependence on illicit substances; significant medical disorders that will increase potential risk or interfere with study participation; women with child-bearing potential who are pregnant or nursing or who refuse to use a reliable method of birth control; treatment with an investigational drug in the last month
Interventions	(1) Gabapentin low dosage; (2) gabapentin high dosage; (3) placebo Drug dose: gabapentin 900 mg/d; gabapentin 1800 mg/d Standardised behavioural therapy Duration: 12 weeks; Country of origin: USA
Outcomes	Primary outcomes: drinking quantity and frequency Secondary outcomes: mood, sleep, craving
Notes	Information from conference proceedings and ClinicalTrials.gov

Miranda 2011

Methods	Randomised placebo-controlled trial
Participants	91 non-treatment-seeking heavy drinkers; mean age 35.9; 58% male; 19% African American
Interventions	(1) Topiramate; (2) placebo Drug dose: topiramate up to 200 mg/d Setting: outpatient Duration: five weeks. Country of origin: USA
Outcomes	Number of drinking days; percentage of heavy drinking days; average number of drinks per drinking day; craving

Anticonvulsants for alcohol dependence (Review)

Miranda 2011 (Continued)

Notes	Conference proceedings
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Rubio 2002

Methods	Randomised open-label trial
Participants	20 participants
Interventions	(1) Gabapentin, 10 participants; (2) acamprosate, 10 participants Drug dose: gabapentin 800 to 1600 mg/d; acamprosate 1998 mg/d Setting: outpatient Duration: 12 weeks. Country of origin: Spain
Outcomes	Alcohol consumption; craving; depression measured with HDRS
Notes	Conference proceedings. Full data are not yet available

HDRS: Hamilton Depression Rating Scale.

Characteristics of ongoing studies [ordered by study ID]

Ait-Daoud 2010

Trial name or title	New pharmacotherapy for alcohol and co-morbid disorders
Methods	Randomised placebo-controlled double-blind trial
Participants	294 participants Inclusion criteria: over the age of 18; DSM-IV diagnosis of alcohol and nicotine dependence; stable residence; negative pregnancy test at intake and using an acceptable form of contraception; literate in English and able to follow instructions and make use of behavioural treatments; expressing a wish to stop drinking; willing to participate in a treatment programme for nicotine dependence Exclusion criteria: current Axis I DSM-IV psychiatric disorder that warrants treatment or would preclude safe participation in the protocol; other neurological or psychiatric disorders, such as dependence on any substances except nicotine, caffeine and marijuana; seizure disorders or epilepsy; history of suicide attempts and/or current suicidal ideation/plan as assessed by SCID; serious medical illnesses; severe or adverse reactions to medications (including topiramate); currently receiving active treatment with topiramate; receipt of a drug with known potential for toxicity to a major organ system; female participants pregnant, lactating or not adhering to an acceptable form of contraception; concomitant pharmacotherapy with psychotropics; current use of nicotine replacement treatment or participation in any other treatment for nicotine dependence; clinically significant haematological or biochemical test results requiring urgent treatment; electroconvulsive therapy within the three months preceding screening; members of the same household
Interventions	(1) Topiramate high dose, 98 participants; (2) topiramate low dose, 98 participants; placebo, 90 participants Drug dose: topiramate high dose, up to 250 mg/d; topiramate low dose, up to 125 mg/d Alcohol-dependent smokers will receive brief behavioural compliance enhancement treatment (BBCET) plus a smoking self help manual as their psychosocial treatment

Anticonvulsants for alcohol dependence (Review)

Ait-Daoud 2010 *(Continued)*

Duration: 18 weeks. Country of origin: USA

Outcomes	<p>Primary outcomes: percentage of heavy drinking days (TLFB method of measuring alcohol consumption will be used); continuous abstinence rate for smoking (determined by a combination of self report and CO monitoring after the quit date)</p> <p>Secondary outcomes: quality of life (assessed using the Quality of Life Enjoyment and Satisfaction Questionnaire); craving for alcohol and nicotine (using craving scales)</p>
Starting date	September 2010
Contact information	Ann Richards, BS, 434 243 0570, AER7G@virginia.edu ; Eva Jenkins-Mendoza, BS, 434 243 0549, EMJ9C@virginia.edu , University of Virginia Center for Addiction Research & Education, Charlottesville, Virginia, United States 22911
Notes	

Anthenelli 2008

Trial name or title	Topiramate to aid smoking cessation in recovering alcohol-dependent men
Methods	Randomised placebo-controlled double-blind trial
Participants	<p>180 participants</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: 18 to 65 years of age; male outpatients with a diagnosis of DSM-IV-TR nicotine dependence and alcohol dependence in early full remission; current tobacco smokers; motivated to try to quit smoking and maintain abstinence from alcohol and other illicit drugs</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: any clinically significant laboratory evidence of haematological, hepatic, cardiovascular, renal, pulmonary or thyroid disease; current significant neurological, hepatic, renal, gastrointestinal, pulmonary, metabolic, cardiovascular, infectious or endocrine disease; a history of known hypersensitivity to topiramate; current suicidal or homicidal risk; any investigational drug taken within 30 days of baseline; current seizure disorder or history of severe alcohol withdrawal</p>
Interventions	<p>(1) Topiramate, 90 participants; (2) placebo, 90 participants</p> <p>Dose: topiramate 200 mg/d</p> <p>Duration: 12 weeks. Country of origin: USA</p>
Outcomes	<p>Primary outcomes: Four-week continuous abstinence from smoking</p> <p>Secondary outcomes: percentage relapsing to any drinking</p>
Starting date	January 2009
Contact information	Stephanie Nolting, MEd, BA, +151 386 13100 ext 5507, stephanie.nolting@va.gov ; Robert Anthenelli, MD, +151 386 13100, ext 4914, robert.anthenelli@va.gov , VA Medical Center, Cincinnati, Ohio, United States 45220
Notes	

Batki 2010

Trial name or title	Topiramate treatment of alcohol use disorders in veterans with post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD): a pilot controlled trial of augmentation therapy
Methods	Randomised placebo-controlled double-blind trial
Participants	<p>30 participants</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: 18 to 65 years old; both genders; current DSM-IV diagnosis of PTSD; current DSM-IV diagnosis of an alcohol use disorder; meeting criteria for "heavy" or "at-risk" drinking by NIAAA thresholds; receiving treatment for PTSD; expressing desire to reduce alcohol consumption; female must have negative urine pregnancy test and must be postmenopausal or practising an effective method of birth control; having a BAC less than 0.02%</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: psychotic disorders, bipolar disorder, dementia or other unstable psychiatric disorders; clinically significant unstable medical conditions, including renal disease, seizure disorders, glaucoma, history of kidney stones; concurrent participation in another treatment study; female pregnant or lactating; current or within four weeks of topiramate use; current or within four weeks of medications for alcohol dependence; needing acute medical detoxification from alcohol based on a score of 12 or higher on the Clinical Institute Withdrawal Assessment of Alcohol Scale (CIWA-AD); legally mandated to participate in an alcohol treatment programme; suicide attempt or suicidal ideation in the six months before enrolment; adverse event or hypersensitivity reaction to topiramate; currently treated with another anticonvulsant; individuals who in the opinion of the investigator should not be enrolled in the study because of precautions, warnings or contraindications outlined in the topiramate package insert</p>
Interventions	<p>(1) Topiramate; (2) placebo</p> <p>Dose: topiramate 300 mg/d</p> <p>Duration: 12 weeks. Country of origin: USA</p>
Outcomes	<p>Primary outcomes: change in percentage of days abstinent from alcohol</p> <p>Secondary outcomes: percentage of days abstinent from alcohol; changes in PTSD measures</p>
Starting date	April 2010
Contact information	Brooke Lasher, BA, 415-221-4810, ext 4954, brooke.lasher@va.gov ; Steve L Batki, MD, 415-221-4810, ext 3671, steven.batki@ucsf.edu , University of California, San Francisco; Department of Veterans Affairs, VA Medical Center, San Francisco, California, United States 94121
Notes	

Beresford 2011

Trial name or title	A double-blind trial of divalproex sodium for affective lability and alcohol use following traumatic brain injury (TBI)
Methods	Randomised placebo-controlled double-blind trial
Participants	<p>Inclusion criteria: 18 to 65 years old; both genders; history of remote (one year before study enrolment) non-penetrating TBI; currently using alcohol; symptoms of affective lability: mood swings, irritability, frustration</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: history of bipolar disorder or anxiety disorder before any head injury; history of head injury in which the cranium was opened traumatically or surgically; history of stroke; history of seizure disorder other than those caused by ethanol withdrawal; evidence of active liver disease; current diagnosis or past history of major psychosis, alcohol amnesic syndrome, dementia; current</p>

Anticonvulsants for alcohol dependence (Review)

Beresford 2011 (Continued)

	suicidal/homicidal ideations; medical conditions that would constitute contraindications to treatment with divalproex sodium; taking medications known to affect metabolism of divalproex sodium
Interventions	(1) Valproic acid; (2) placebo Duration: 14 weeks. Country of origin: USA
Outcomes	Primary outcomes: affective lability (presence or extent of symptoms yielded by the Neurobehavioral Rating Scale-Revised as well as by the Agitated Behavior Scale Secondary outcomes: alcohol use measured using the TLFB for Drugs and Alcohol method (Sobell 1979)
Starting date	2011
Contact information	Brandon Schmidt, MA, +172 085 44200; Thomas Beresford, MD, +130 331 59130, Denver Research Institute, Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Denver, Colorado, United States 80220
Notes	

Ciraulo 2009

Trial name or title	A double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel-group design trial of: levetiracetam, zonisamide, topiramate and placebo control for the treatment of alcohol-dependent subjects
Methods	Randomised placebo-controlled double-blind trial
Participants	<p>Inclusion criteria: 21 to 65 years of age; both genders; DSM-IV-TR diagnosis of alcohol dependence; at least 28 standard drinks per week for women or 35 drinks per week for men; able to provide informed consent, comprehend and follow study procedures; negative urine toxicological screen for opioids, cocaine, amphetamines, methamphetamine and benzodiazepines; score > eight on the Alcohol Use Disorder Identification Test (AUDIT); suitable for outpatient management of alcoholism; expressing desire to stop drinking or reduce alcohol consumption; women must be post-menopausal or must be using an effective method of birth control</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: dependent on DSM IV-TR drugs or substances other than ethanol, nicotine or caffeine; DSM IV-TR diagnosis of any current Axis I diagnosis other than alcohol, nicotine or caffeine dependence requiring intervention interfering with the course of the study; receiving inpatient treatment for alcohol dependence, other than alcohol detoxification; score of 10 or greater on the CIWA-Ar; being treated with acamprosate, disulfiram, naltrexone, antipsychotic, anticonvulsant, sedative-hypnotics, opioids, psychomotor stimulant-amphetamine derivatives, methylphenidate; legally mandated to participate in an alcohol treatment programme; use of any medication known to inhibit or induce cytochrome P450 3A4 enzymes; has attempted suicide or has had suicidal ideation; renal disease or history of kidney stones; AST or ALT > three times upper limit of normal range; history of significant neurological disorder; pregnant or lactating; clinically significant medical conditions precluding administration of study medications or limiting participation in the clinical trial; history of treatment with levetiracetam, topiramate or zonisamide; score of 25 or less on the Folstein Mini Mental Examination; history of anticonvulsant-induced rash; taking drugs such as sulfonamides, sulfonyleureas, carbonic anhydrase inhibitors, thiazides and loop diuretics; reporting average drinks per day within the guidelines for safe levels of alcohol consumption; having a "sulfa" allergy</p>
Interventions	(1) Levetiracetam; (2) zonisamide, (3) topiramate, (4) placebo Drug dose: leviracetam 2000 mg/d; zonisamide 2000 to 4000 mg/d; topiramate 300 mg/d Duration: 14 weeks. Country of origin: USA

Ciraulo 2009 (Continued)

Outcomes	Primary outcome: mean number of drinks consumed per day Secondary outcomes: mean levels of attention and verbal fluency and composite measure of neurotoxicity
Starting date	May 2009
Contact information	Megan Putnam, 617-414-1990, megan.putnam@bmc.org , Boston University School of Medicine, Massachusetts, United States 02118
Notes	

Del Bello 2007

Trial name or title	Quetiapine plus topiramate or placebo for bipolar mania and alcohol use in adolescents and young adults
Methods	Randomised placebo-controlled double-blind trial
Participants	50 participants Inclusion criteria: 12 to 25 years old; both genders; meeting DSM-IV-TR criteria for bipolar disorder, type I, manic or mixed episode; Young Mania Rating Scale score > 16; meeting DSM-IV-TR criteria for current alcohol abuse or dependence; drinking > eight drinks in 30 days within the previous six months; fluent in English; If female and of child-bearing potential, using one method of birth control Exclusion criteria: manic symptoms resulting from acute medical illness; intoxication or withdrawal from drugs or alcohol; unstable medical illness or laboratory abnormalities > three times upper limits of normal; documented history of mental retardation; use of substance other than alcohol, nicotine or cannabis; positive urine pregnancy test or lactating; history of nephrolithiasis; treatment with concurrent mood stabilisers, antipsychotics or antidepressants; treatment with antipsychotics or other mood stabilisers and antidepressants; treatment with fluoxetine; history of non-response or hypersensitivity to quetiapine or topiramate; serious suicidal ideation or any serious suicide attempt; treatment for substance use; court-ordered to substance use treatment; history of a medication change during the prior 30 days precipitating manic symptoms; history of a partial response to any existing medications
Interventions	(1) Quetiapine plus topiramate; (2) quetiapine plus placebo Dose: quetiapine 400 mg/d; topiramate 300 mg/d Duration: 12 weeks. Country of origin: USA
Outcomes	Primary outcomes: number of drinks per day; number of drinks per drinking day; number of heavy drinking days; percentage of days abstinent Secondary outcomes: YMRS scores
Starting date	April 2008
Contact information	Jennifer Beavers, 513-558-6195, jennifer.beavers@uc.edu , University of Cincinnati Medical Center, Cincinnati, Ohio, United States 45227
Notes	

Fischer 2011

Trial name or title	A 14-week randomised, placebo-controlled study of topiramate for alcohol use disorders in veterans with post-traumatic stress disorder
Methods	Randomised placebo-controlled double-blind trial
Participants	<p>30 participants</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: male; ages 21 to 64 years; diagnosis of PTSD with a score of 50 or higher on the Clinician Administered PTSD scale (CAPS); alcohol abuse or dependence diagnosis in the medical record or by consuming more than 35 standard drinks per week over the previous four weeks as measured by the TLFB interview; a desire to reduce drinking behaviour</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: taking a carbonic anhydrase inhibitor (e.g. zonisamide, acetazolamide, dichlorophenamide); taking or having recently taken acamprosate, naltrexone, disulfiram, topiramate; change in benzodiazepine or other medication dose within the past four weeks; seizure disorder; head trauma with loss of consciousness or a diagnosis of postconcussive syndrome; suicide attempt or suicidal ideation; history of kidney stones; history of glaucoma; ALT or AST liver enzymes elevated more than twice the upper limit of normal; more than four unsuccessful attempts at inpatient alcohol treatment; medically unstable; a history of delirium tremens or alcohol withdrawal seizure; compulsory treatment to avoid legal consequences; currently in a setting without access to alcohol</p>
Interventions	<p>(1) Topiramate; (2) placebo</p> <p>Dose: topiramate up to 400 mg/d</p> <p>Duration: 14 weeks. Country of origin: USA</p>
Outcomes	<p>Primary outcome: number of days of heavy drinking</p> <p>Secondary outcomes: number of days abstinent; number of PTSD symptoms; number of memory/cognitive complaints</p>
Starting date	August 2011
Contact information	Jennifer Duncan, (410) 605-7000, ext 4738, Jennifer.Duncan5@va.gov , Department of Veterans Affairs, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Maryland Health Care System, Baltimore, Maryland, United States 21201
Notes	

Frye 2005

Trial name or title	An evaluation of divalproex versus olanzapine for alcohol abuse relapse prevention in patients with bipolar disorder
Methods	Randomised single-blind trial
Participants	<p>Inclusion criteria: age 18 to 65 years; meeting DSM-IV criteria for manic episode based on the SCID; meeting DSM-IV criteria for alcohol dependence or abuse based on the SCID; negative urine pregnancy test</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: inability to give informed consent; liver function tests greater than three times upper limit of normal; history of adverse reaction to divalproex sodium or olanzapine; history of seizure; history of major head trauma; history of hypertension, neurological illness, active hepatitis, hepatic encephalopathy, pancreatitis; not practising a reliable form of birth control</p>
Interventions	(1) Divalproex sodium; (2) olanzapine

Anticonvulsants for alcohol dependence (Review)

Frye 2005 (Continued)

Dose: divalproex sodium up to 2500 mg/d; olanzapine up to 20 mg/d

Duration: 46 weeks. Country of origin: USA

Outcomes	<p>Primary outcome: alcohol abuse relapse</p> <p>Secondary outcomes: number of drinking days, percentage of drinking days per month, standard drinks per drinking occasion, craving (assessed through the TLFB method); major mood relapse and adjunctive medication (assessed by prospective life charting)</p>
Starting date	September 2005
Contact information	Frye Mark A, UCLA Neuropsychiatric Institute, Los Angeles, California, United States 90095
Notes	Study completed

Johnson 2000

Trial name or title	Combining medication treatments for alcoholism
Methods	Randomised controlled double-blind trial
Participants	<p>320 participants</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: 18 years and older; both genders; diagnosis of alcohol dependence and drinking greater than or equal to 14 alcohol drinks/wk for women and 21 alcohol drinks/wk for men; providing written informed consent; good physical health; literate in English and able to follow instructions and to complete questionnaires accurately; willingness to participate in behavioural treatments for alcoholism; providing evidence of stable residence in the study</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: psychiatric disorder other than alcohol or nicotine dependence; liver enzymes greater than four times upper limit of the normal range or elevated direct bilirubin; serious medical co-morbidity or any condition that can interfere with the receipt of ondansetron; severe or life-threatening adverse reactions to medications; females pregnant, nursing or not using an acceptable form of contraception; having received treatment for alcohol dependence within the past 30 days; members of the same household; treated with medications having a potential effect on alcohol consumption or mood; urine must be free of opiates, cocaine, amphetamines, barbiturates, benzodiazepines and other prescription and non-prescription drugs; severe alcohol withdrawal symptoms that require inpatient treatment; mandatory participation in an alcohol treatment programme; pyrexia of unknown origin; history of seizures; history of kidney stones; history of glaucoma</p>
Interventions	<p>(1) Ondansetron; (2) topiramate; (3) ondansetron plus topiramate; (4) placebo</p> <p>Associated behavioural therapy</p> <p>Duration: 13 weeks. Country of origin: USA</p>
Outcomes	<p>Primary outcome: reduction of alcohol consumption</p> <p>Secondary outcome: abstinence from alcohol consumption</p>
Starting date	March 2005
Contact information	Mindy Borszich, BA, 434 243 0549, uvacare@virginia.edu ; Eva Jenkins-Mendoza, BS, 434 243-0562, uvacare@virginia.edu ; University of Virginia Center for Addiction Research and Education, Charlottesville, Virginia, United States 22911

Johnson 2000 (Continued)

Notes

Johnson 2007 b

Trial name or title	Novel pharmacotherapy for dual dependence
Methods	Randomised placebo-controlled double-blind trial
Participants	<p>180 participants</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: both genders; 18 years and older; meeting at least three of the DSM-IV diagnostic criteria for alcohol and cocaine dependence; expressing a desire for treatment; literacy in English and able to follow study rules, instruction and treatment; reporting cocaine use of at least once per month and alcohol consumption of ≥ 21 drinks/wk and ≥ 14 drinks/wk for men and women, respectively, during the past 30 days; showing at least one positive urine drug screen for cocaine at screen or baseline before randomisation</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: individuals likely to require hospitalisation for severe medical complications or surgery, or those whose severity of illness precludes utilisation of behavioural treatments; women pregnant, breast-feeding or unwilling to use effective birth control; physical or psychiatric conditions; dependence, defined by DSM-IV criteria, on any psychoactive substance other than cocaine, alcohol, nicotine, caffeine or marijuana or physiological dependence on alcohol requiring medical detoxification; mandated by court to obtain treatment for alcohol and/or cocaine dependence; elevation of liver enzymes (AST, ALT), blood urea nitrogen (BUN) or lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) greater than four times upper limit of the normal range or elevated direct bilirubin; not expected to complete the study protocol because of probable incarceration or relocation from the clinic area; severe or life-threatening adverse reactions to topiramate in the past or during this clinical trial; AIDS or HIV with CD4 positive T cell counts < 500 mm³; receiving pharmacotherapy for treatment of AIDS or HIV; active syphilis that has not been treated; currently receiving active treatment with topiramate</p>
Interventions	<p>(1) Topiramate; (2) placebo</p> <p>Dose: topiramate up to 300 mg/d</p> <p>Participants will be offered weekly cognitive-behavioural therapy</p> <p>Duration: 12 weeks. Country of origin: USA</p>
Outcomes	<p>Primary outcomes: weekly mean proportion of cocaine-free days and self reported drinking</p> <p>Secondary outcomes: psychosocial functioning as exemplified by improved general well-being, social functioning and quality of life</p>
Starting date	March 2007
Contact information	Mindy Borszich, BA, 1-888-882-2345, uvacare@virginia.edu ; University of Virginia Center for Addiction Research and Education, Charlottesville, Virginia, United States 22911
Notes	

Jorge 2011

Trial name or title	Treatment strategy for alcohol use disorders in veterans with TBI
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Jorge 2011 (Continued)

Methods	Randomised controlled double-blind trial
Participants	<p>90 participants</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: veterans attending alcohol use disorder rehabilitation treatment; 18 to 60 years old; all male; alcohol dependence according to DSM-IV criteria; history of heavy drinking; absence of withdrawal symptoms</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: other substance abuse different from nicotine or cannabis (DSM-IV criteria); unstable medical conditions such as severe heart disease, liver or renal failure or evidence of neoplasia; liver enzymes (ALT, AST) serum levels > three times upper limit of normal; unstable psychiatric conditions; diagnosis of schizophrenia or schizoaffective disorder; requiring therapy with valproate or naltrexone or history of significant adverse effects from either study drug; requiring therapy with topiramate, lamotrigine or carbamazepine; requiring long-term treatment with opioid analgesics for refractory pain; having failed three previous intensive alcohol rehabilitation programmes in the past two years; females</p>
Interventions	<p>(1) Sodium valproate; (2) naltrexone</p> <p>Drug dose: sodium valproate up to 2000 mg/d; naltrexone 50 mg/d</p> <p>Duration: eight weeks. Country of origin: USA</p>
Outcomes	Primary outcome: time to relapse to heavy drinking
Starting date	June 2011
Contact information	Kyla D Kennedy, BA, (319) 353-4600, kyla-kennedy@uiowa.edu , Iowa City VA Medical Center, Iowa City, IA, Iowa, United States 52246-2208
Notes	

Kampman 2011

Trial name or title	A phase II, double-blind, placebo-controlled, pilot trial of vigabatrin for the treatment of cocaine and alcohol dependence
Methods	Randomised placebo-controlled double-blind trial
Participants	<p>60 participants</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: both genders; 18 years of age or older; meeting DSM-IV criteria for current diagnoses of cocaine and alcohol dependence; three consecutive days of abstinence from alcohol directly before the day of randomisation; verifiable address of principal residence and agreeing to attend all research visits including follow-up visits; speaking, understanding and printing in English; able to give informed consent</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: meets DSM-IV criteria for dependence on any substance other than cocaine and alcohol (except nicotine and cannabis); needing treatment with any psychoactive medications; meeting current or lifetime DSM-IV criteria for schizophrenia or organic mental disorder or meeting current DSM-IV diagnosis of any other clinically significant psychiatric disorder that will interfere with study participation; evidence of history of significant haematological, pulmonary, endocrine, cardiovascular, renal or gastrointestinal disease; severe physical or medical illness such as AIDS, active hepatitis, significant hepatocellular injury; use of an investigational medication in the 30 days before randomisation; history of prior treatment with vigabatrin; history of prior treatment with drugs with known retinotoxicity; history of visual field defects or predisposing factors; female</p>

Kampman 2011 (Continued)

	positive on a pregnancy test, contemplating pregnancy in the next six months, nursing or not using an effective contraceptive method
Interventions	(1) Vigabatrin; (2) placebo Drug dose: vigabatrin up to 3000 mg/d Duration: eight weeks. Country of origin: USA
Outcomes	Primary outcomes: reduction in cocaine use (number of benzoylecgonine (BE) negative urine samples); alcohol abstinent days and heavy drinking days Secondary outcomes: measures of cocaine and alcohol craving; addiction severity (ASI); disease severity and improvement; alcohol and cocaine withdrawal severity (CIWA and Cocaine Selective Severity Assessment); depression and anxiety (HDRS and HARS)
Starting date	April 2011
Contact information	Donna Simpson, +121 524 39959, addicted@med.upenn.edu , University of Pennsylvania, Treatment Research Center, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States 19104
Notes	

Kranzler 2008

Trial name or title	Topiramate treatment of problem drinkers
Methods	Randomised placebo-controlled double-blind trial
Participants	160 participants Inclusion criteria: both genders; age 18 to 65 years; average weekly ethanol consumption of ≥ 24 standard drinks for men or ≥ 18 standard drinks for women; able to read English at the eighth grade or higher level with no evidence of significant cognitive impairment; willing to nominate an individual who will know the participant's whereabouts to facilitate follow-up during the study; if a woman of child-bearing potential, must be non-lactating, practicing a reliable method of birth control and having a negative serum pregnancy test; if applicable, individuals treated with a single antidepressant that has been stable in dosage for a minimum of four weeks; willing to provide signed informed consent to participate in the study Exclusion criteria: current, clinically significant physical disease or abnormality, including direct bilirubin elevations $> 110\%$ or transaminase elevations $> 300\%$ normal; history of nephrolithiasis, glaucoma, serious psychiatric illness (i.e. schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, severe or psychotic major depression, panic disorder, borderline or antisocial personality disorder, organic mood or mental disorders, eating disorder or substantial suicide or violence risk); current DSM-IV diagnosis of drug dependence (other than nicotine dependence); current DSM-IV diagnosis of alcohol dependence that is clinically moderate or severe; history of hypersensitivity to topiramate; currently taking any tricyclic antidepressant
Interventions	(1) Topiramate; (2) placebo Dose: topiramate up to 200 mg/d Duration: 12 weeks. Country of origin: USA
Outcomes	Primary outcomes: drinking days and heavy drinking days Secondary outcomes: mean daily alcohol consumption; change in gamma-glutamyl transferase (GGT) or CDT levels; severity of alcohol-related problems

Anticonvulsants for alcohol dependence (Review)

Kranzler 2008 *(Continued)*

Starting date	February 2008
Contact information	Timothy S Pond, BA, 215-222-3200, ext 241, pond_t@mail.trc.upenn.edu , University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States 19104
Notes	

Mariani 2010

Trial name or title	Gabapentin for abstinence initiation in alcohol dependence
Methods	Randomised placebo-controlled double-blind trial
Participants	<p>60 participants</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: between the ages of 18 and 65; meeting DSM-IV criteria for current alcohol dependence; seeking treatment for alcohol dependence; drinking a minimum of five standard drinks for men or four standard drinks for women at least four days per week over the past 28 days; able to provide informed consent and to comply with study procedures</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: history of DSM-IV diagnosis of schizophrenia, schizoaffective disorder or bipolar disorder; diagnosis of current major depressive disorder or any other current Axis I psychiatric disorder as defined by DSM-IV-TR, other than alcohol dependence, that in the investigator's judgement might require intervention over the course of the study; receiving prescribed psychotropic medication; evidence of moderate to severe alcohol withdrawal (CIWA-Ar > 13); history of allergic reaction to candidate medication; history of alcohol withdrawal seizures or alcohol withdrawal delirium; pregnancy, lactation or failure to use adequate contraceptive methods in female participants; unstable medical conditions, such as poorly controlled diabetes or hypertension (> 140/90 mmHg); current DSM-IV-TR diagnosis of other substance dependence, with the exception of nicotine and caffeine dependence; legally mandated to participate in an alcohol use disorder treatment programme; significant risk for suicide;</p> <p>participants likely, based on history, to place themselves in danger (e.g. driving while intoxicated or otherwise unwilling to follow safety precautions); renal insufficiency or abnormal renal function</p>
Interventions	<p>(1) Gabapentin; (2) placebo</p> <p>Drug dose: gabapentin up to 1200 mg/d</p> <p>Duration: eight weeks. Country of origin: USA</p>
Outcomes	Primary outcome: number of days of abstinence
Starting date	August 2010
Contact information	John J. Mariani, MD, 212-543-5987, jm2330@columbia.edu , New York State Psychiatric Institute, New York, New York, United States 10032
Notes	

Mason 2009

Trial name or title	Duloxetine versus pregabalin for alcohol dependence
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Mason 2009 (Continued)

Methods	Randomised placebo-controlled double-blind trial
Participants	<p>150 participants</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: both genders; 18 years of age and older; meeting DSM-IV criteria for alcohol dependence and drinking an average of ≥ 21 drinks weekly for males, ≥ 14 for females, with at least one heavy drinking day (\geq five males, \geq four females) per week; seeking research-based outpatient treatment for alcohol problems; willing to participate in abstinence-oriented individual counselling sessions; normal bilirubin, and ALT, AST and GGT values no greater than three times the ULN, with no evidence of hepatic insufficiency; in good physical health; not using any medications, supplements or herbs that could potentially increase risk of hepatotoxicity</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: active suicidal ideation; medical disorders that will increase potential risk or interfere with study participation; sexually active female individuals who are pregnant or nursing or refuse to use a reliable method of birth control; males who refuse to use a reliable method of birth control; meeting DSM-IV criteria for current anxiety or affective disorders, current or lifetime bipolar disorder, other substance use disorders or any current major Axis I disorder other than alcohol or nicotine dependence; inability to understand and/or comply with the provisions of the protocol and consent form; treatment with an investigational drug during the previous month; prior treatment with pregabalin or duloxetine; treatment with an antidepressant medication; sensitivity to study drugs; ongoing treatment with disulfiram, naltrexone, acamprosate or other medications that may affect study outcomes; ongoing treatment with drugs that may increase potential risk; abstinence longer than one month before randomisation; individuals who require medicated detoxification; individuals for whom treatment of alcoholism is mandated by a legal authority; inability to identify at least one collateral informant to verify drinking status at baseline and monthly during study and to assist in tracking participant for follow-up assessments</p>
Interventions	<p>(1) Duloxetine; (2) pregabalin; (3) placebo</p> <p>Drug dose: duloxetine up to 60 mg/d; pregabalin up to 600 mg/d</p> <p>Behavioural: standardised behavioural therapy</p> <p>Duration: 12 weeks. Country of origin: USA</p>
Outcomes	<p>Primary outcomes: drinking quantity and frequency; affective state</p> <p>Secondary outcomes: craving; mood; sleep; adverse events; physiological reactivity</p>
Starting date	July 2009
Contact information	Susan B Quello, BA, BS, 858-784-7327, squello@scripps.edu ; Barbara J. Mason, PhD, The Scripps Research Institute Pearson Center for Alcoholism and Addiction Research, La Jolla, California, United States 92037
Notes	

Messing 2008

Trial name or title	Placebo-controlled cross-over trial of levetiracetam on ethanol intake
Methods	Randomised placebo-controlled double-blind cross-over trial
Participants	<p>46 participants</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: healthy adults who are social drinkers 21 to 50 years of age; moderate to heavy social drinkers (women seven to 21 drinks/wk, men seven to 25 drinks/wk); body mass index > 18 and < 30; If female, must be non-lactating, not pregnant and using a reliable contraceptive method; able and willing to provide written informed consent to understand and follow the instructions of</p>

Messing 2008 (Continued)

the investigator and to understand all rating scales; negative urine drug screen at all visits, with the exception of cannabinoids.

Exclusion criteria: positive urine drug screen, except cannabinoids; use of cocaine, amphetamines or other stimulants, hallucinogens, ecstasy or other psychoactive drugs; use of PCP or ketamine; history of abusing inhalants; current or past dependence on any psychoactive drug (except nicotine or caffeine), including alcohol; current or prior enrolment in an alcohol or other drug treatment programme, or current legal problems related to alcohol or other drug use; binge drinking more than three times per week; alcohol consumption > 21 drinks/wk for women and > 25 drinks/wk for men; currently trying to quit alcohol and/or recreational drug use; positive for lifetime abnormal opioid use or prescription drug abuse; clinically significant medical or psychiatric illness; bilirubin more than two times normal upper limit; AST (SGOT), ALT (SGPT) or alkaline phosphatase more than two times normal upper limit; body mass index > 30 or < 18; pregnant woman or woman of child-bearing potential not currently using an adequate means of contraception; currently taking any medication other than some over-the-counter products; BAC level greater than 0.02%; estimated creatinine clearance < 50 mL/min; chronic pain condition requiring treatment; neurological dysfunction or psychiatric disorder severe enough to interfere with assessment; allergy to levetiracetam; cardiac pathology or abnormal initial EKG; having received an investigational drug within 30 days before the study; individuals unable to read or speak English or unable to adhere to scheduled appointments, unlikely to comply with the study protocol or unsuitable for any other reason

Interventions	(1) Levetiracetam; (2) placebo Drug dose: levetiracetam 1000 mg/d Duration: six weeks. Country of origin: USA
Outcomes	Primary outcomes: number of drinks/wk consumed while taking study drug and placebo
Starting date	November 2008
Contact information	Robert O. Messing, MD, UCSF, Department of Neurology, Ernest Gallo Clinic and Research Center, Children's Hospital Oakland Research Institute-CRC, Berkeley, California, United States 94705
Notes	

Ostacher 2007

Trial name or title	Adjunctive topiramate for treatment of alcohol dependence in patients with bipolar disorder
Methods	Randomised placebo-controlled double-blind trial
Participants	80 participants Inclusion criteria: age 18 years and older; meeting DSM-IV criteria for alcohol dependence; meeting DSM-IV criteria for bipolar disorder; ≥ eight heavy drinking days (defined as ≥ five standard drinks per day for men, ≥ four standard drinks per day for women) in the prior four weeks; receiving a stable dose of accepted maintenance treatment for bipolar disorder for the past four weeks; If participant is taking more than one agent, at least one agent must be adequately dosed; antidepressant treatment is permitted if the dose has been stable for the past four weeks Exclusion criteria: pregnant women or women of child-bearing potential who are not using a medically accepted means of contraception; women who are lactating; important alcohol withdrawal symptoms; urine toxicological screen positive for amphetamines or cocaine; meeting DSM-IV criteria for current substance dependence other than cannabis or nicotine; meeting current full DSM-IV criteria for manic, hypomanic or mixed episode; serious suicide or homicide risk; unstable medical illness, including cardiovascular, hepatic, renal, respiratory, endocrine, neurological or haema-

Ostacher 2007 (Continued)

tological disease or uncontrolled seizure disorder; history of nephrolithiasis or treatment with any drug associated with nephrolithiasis; current treatment with zonisamide; current treatment with any carbonic anhydrase inhibitors; current treatment with any drug known to decrease drinking; individuals who have begun a new psychosocial treatment within 12 weeks of study enrolment; any psychotic disorder, including schizoaffective disorder (current or past); clinical or laboratory evidence of untreated hypothyroidism; diagnosis or history of glaucoma; past intolerance to topiramate; any use of topiramate in the past 12 months; any investigational psychotropic drug within the last three months

Interventions	(1) Topiramate; (2) placebo Dose: topiramate 300 mg/d Duration: 12 weeks. Country of origin: USA
Outcomes	Primary outcome: amount of alcohol consumed Secondary outcomes: safety and tolerability of topiramate; effect of decreased drinking on mood symptoms
Starting date	August 2007
Contact information	Michael J. Ostacher, MD, MPH, 617-726-5258, mostacher@partners.org ; Andrew Peckham, 617-724-6545, apecckham@partners.org , Massachusetts General Hospital Bipolar Clinic and Research Program, Boston, Massachusetts, United States 02114
Notes	

Petrakis 2007

Trial name or title	The use of anticonvulsants for treatment of patients with alcohol dependence and post-traumatic stress disorder
Methods	Randomised placebo-controlled double-blind trial
Participants	90 participants Inclusion criteria: both genders; between the ages of 18 and 60 years; current alcohol abuse or dependence; current PTSD; receiving a stable dose of antidepressant medication; medically and neurologically healthy; for women, negative pregnancy test and use of acceptable method of contraception Exclusion criteria: females who are pregnant or lactating; individuals with a current unstable medical condition such as neurological, cardiovascular, endocrine, renal, liver or thyroid pathology; individuals who meet current SCID criteria for a major Axis I diagnosis; history of substance dependence (other than alcohol, tobacco or cannabis) by DSM-IV criteria; individuals taking mood stabilisers and antipsychotic medications; individuals with a history of allergy to topiramate or lamotrigine
Interventions	(1) Lamotrigine; (2) topiramate; (3) placebo Dose: lamotrigine 250 mg/d; topiramate 250 mg/d Duration: 16 weeks. Country of origin: USA
Outcomes	Primary outcomes: drinking; craving; PTSD symptoms
Starting date	June 2009

Anticonvulsants for alcohol dependence (Review)

Petrakis 2007 (Continued)

Contact information Elizabeth Ralevski, PhD, 203-932-5711, ext 4282, elizabeth.ralevski@yale.edu, VA Connecticut Healthcare System, West Haven, Connecticut, United States 06516

Notes

Ralevski 2007

Trial name or title Topiramate for treatment of patients with borderline personality disorder and alcohol dependence

Methods Randomised placebo-controlled double-blind trial

Participants 30 participants

Inclusion criteria: 21 to 60 years old; both genders; diagnosis of alcohol dependence; diagnosis of borderline personality disorder

Exclusion criteria: serious or unstable medical condition; opiate dependence; major Axis I disorder; taking mood stabilisers and antipsychotic medications; liver functional test abnormalities that do not exceed three times normal values

Interventions (1) Topiramate plus SSRI; (2) placebo plus SSRI

Drug dose: topiramate 250 mg/d

Duration: eight weeks. Country of origin: USA

Outcomes Primary outcomes: drinking; craving; aggression
Secondary outcomes: affect; adverse effects

Starting date March 2007

Contact information Elizabeth Ralevski, PhD, +120 393 25711, ext 4282, elizabeth.ralevski@yale.edu, Yale University, VA Connecticut Healthcare System, West Haven, Connecticut, United States 06516

Notes

Schaefer 2008

Trial name or title Efficacy and safety of levetiracetam in prevention of alcohol relapse in recently detoxified alcohol-dependent patients

Methods Randomised placebo-controlled double-blind trial

Participants 201 participants

Inclusion criteria: at least 18 years of age and not older than 70 years; good knowledge of German language; alcohol dependence according to DSM-IV and ICD-10; having understood the meaning and consequences of the study; negative drug screening regarding benzodiazepines and opiates; for women, negative pregnancy test and use of acceptable method of contraception

Exclusion criteria: alcohol withdrawal syndrome beginning or existing; simultaneous ambulatory or stationary curing therapy; any further substance dependence except nicotine and/or caffeine dependence; idiopathic epilepsy; anamnesis of heavy cerebral traumas or other heavy neurological illnesses; current medication that can affect significantly withdrawal symptoms or craving or can promote abstinence or further substances that can affect glutamatergic, dopaminergic, cholin-

Schaefer 2008 (Continued)

ergic, serotonergic or opioid system; contraindications or heavy adverse effects in relation to the study medication; hypersensitivity opposite pyrrolidonderivate; pregnancy or quiet time or insufficient contraception; acute severe psychiatric disturbance in need of treatment; acute suicidality; severe internal illness; simultaneous participation at another clinical study

Interventions	(1) Levetiracetam; (2) placebo Drug dose: levetiracetam 1500 to 2000 mg/d Duration: not specified. Country of origin: Germany
Outcomes	Primary outcome: comparison alcohol free "surviving" (heavy alcohol relapse) Secondary outcomes: time up to first drinking; cumulative time of not drinking over the study duration; frequency of lapses; tolerability of the study medication; dropout rate; adverse effects; changes with neuropsychological testing, HDRS, HARS, OCDS, TLFB, SCL-90; quality of life
Starting date	May 2007
Contact information	Martin Schaefer, MD, Department of Psychiatry, Charite Campus Mitte, Berlin, and Department of Psychiatry, Kliniken Essen-Mitte, Essen, Germany
Notes	

South Carolina 2001

Trial name or title	Alcohol Research Center—treatment and implications
Methods	Randomised controlled double-blind trial
Participants	160 participants Inclusion criteria: meeting criteria for alcohol dependence and uncomplicated alcohol withdrawal syndrome; medically stable (not likely to require hospitalisation for medical complications within 10 days); clinical withdrawal assessment before the study; medically acceptable for study treatment; able to read, write and speak English; negative urine drug screen for benzodiazepines or other sedative-hypnotics, opiates and stimulant Exclusion criteria: diagnosis of any substance dependence syndrome other than alcohol dependence (excluding nicotine and caffeine); use of pharmacological agents known to lower the seizure threshold or to augment or decrease alcohol withdrawal syndrome; history of alcohol withdrawal seizures, epilepsy or delirium tremens; diagnosis of schizophrenia, bipolar disorder or dementia; liver function tests higher than normal; history of hepatic encephalopathy, jaundice, ascites, diabetes or renal disease; females who are pregnant or nursing; individuals with known sensitivity of previous adverse reaction to gabapentin, lorazepam or other benzodiazepines; history of severe gastrointestinal disease that might render absorption of the medication difficult or might produce medical instability of the patient during detoxification; unable to provide informed consent
Interventions	(1) Gabapentin; (2) lorazepam Drug dose: not specified Duration: not specified. Country of origin: USA
Outcomes	Not reported
Starting date	Not reported

Anticonvulsants for alcohol dependence (Review)

South Carolina 2001 *(Continued)*

Contact information Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, South Carolina, United States 29425

Notes

Tolliver 2009

Trial name or title	A double-blind, placebo-controlled trial of lamotrigine in individuals with bipolar disorder and comorbid alcohol dependence
Methods	Randomised placebo-controlled double-blind trial
Participants	<p>60 participants</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: age 18 to 65; meeting DSM-IV-TR criteria for alcohol dependence with active alcohol use in the past 30 days; meeting DSM-IV-TR criteria for bipolar I or bipolar II disorder; average alcohol consumption of at least 35 drinks/wk for men, 28 drinks/wk for women in the last four weeks of active drinking before enrolment; able to provide informed consent and to function at an intellectual level sufficient to allow accurate completion of assessment instruments; currently under the care of a psychiatrist; currently taking a therapeutic dosage of one or more mood-stabilising medications; stable psychiatric symptoms; agreeing to identify collateral individuals for contact to facilitate follow-up appointments</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: primary psychiatric diagnosis other than bipolar disorder; any uncontrolled neurological condition; any history of Stevens-Johnson syndrome or other severe rash requiring hospitalisation; any history of head injury with loss of consciousness; any history of learning disability, alcoholic dementia or electroconvulsive therapy in the past three months; any uncontrolled medical condition; plasma levels of liver transaminases (AST, ALT) greater than three times normal range; concomitant use of valproic acid, carbamazepine, oxcarbazepine, phenytoin, primidone, phenobarbital, disulfiram, naltrexone, acamprosate, topiramate, benzodiazepines or any other medications not allowed per the protocol; women of child-bearing potential who are pregnant or lactating or who refuse adequate forms of contraception; current suicidal or homicidal risk; baseline scores greater than 35 on the Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale or greater than 16 on the Young Mania Rating Scale</p>
Interventions	<p>(1) Lamotrigine; (2) placebo</p> <p>Dose: lamotrigine 200 mg/d</p> <p>Duration: 12 weeks. Country of origin: USA</p>
Outcomes	<p>Primary outcome: percentage of days of abstinence from alcohol.</p> <p>Secondary outcomes: drinks per week, drinking days per week, heavy drinking days per week; biomarkers of alcohol use; depression; mania/hypomania symptoms; neurocognitive performance</p>
Starting date	February 2010
Contact information	Bryan K Tolliver, MD, PhD (843) 792-5215 tollive@musc.edu ; Delisa G Brown (843) 792-0572, browndg@musc.edu , Clinical Neuroscience Division, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Medical University of South Carolina Recruiting Charleston, South Carolina, United States 29425
Notes	

ALT: Alanine aminotransferase.

ASI: Addiction Severity Index.

AST: Aspartate aminotransferase.

Anticonvulsants for alcohol dependence (Review)

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CIWA-Ar: Clinical Institute Withdrawal Assessment for Alcohol scale, Revised.

DSM-IV: Diagnostic and Statistic Manual of Mental Disorders (American Psychiatric Association), Fourth Edition.

GGT: γ -Glutamyltransferase.

HARS: Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale.

HDRS: Hamilton Depression Rating Scale.

OCDS: Obsessive-Compulsive Drinking Scale.

PTSD: Post-traumatic stress disorder.

SCID: Structured Clinical Interview for DSM.

SCL90-R: Symptom Checklist-90 Revised.

TLFB: Timeline follow-back.

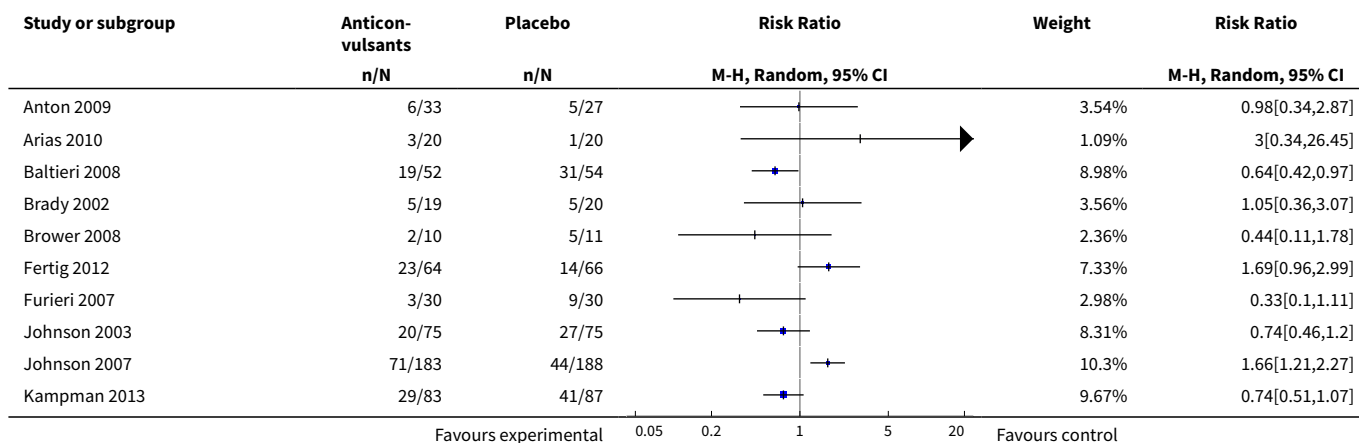
DATA AND ANALYSES

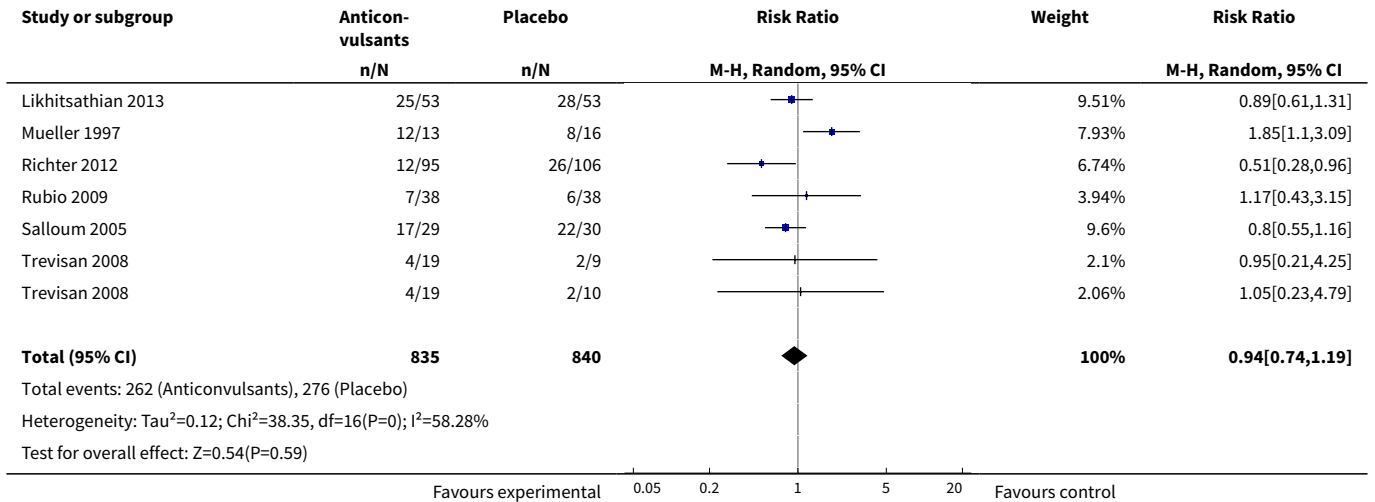
Comparison 1. Anticonvulsants versus placebo

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Dropouts	16	1675	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.94 [0.74, 1.19]
2 Heavy drinking, dichotomous outcome	5	330	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.84 [0.57, 1.22]
3 Alcohol use, continuous outcome: drinks/drinking day	11	1126	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-1.49 [-2.32, -0.65]
4 Alcohol use, continuous outcome: heavy drinking	12	1129	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.35 [-0.51, -0.19]
5 Continuous abstinence, dichotomous outcome	8	634	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.21 [0.97, 1.52]
6 Abstinence, continuous outcome	12		Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
6.1 Time to first relapse (weeks)	4	415	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	0.83 [-0.28, 1.95]
6.2 Days abstinent %	8	814	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	8.47 [1.57, 15.38]
7 Adverse events	15		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
7.1 Withdrawn for medical reasons	12	1410	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.22 [0.58, 2.56]
7.2 Nausea/stomach discomfort/vomiting	4	658	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.95 [0.51, 1.75]
7.3 Dry mouth	3	242	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.66 [0.95, 2.90]
7.4 Drowsiness/somnolence/psychomotor slowing	8	1112	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.35 [0.99, 1.84]
7.5 Fatigue	5	764	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.36 [0.82, 2.23]

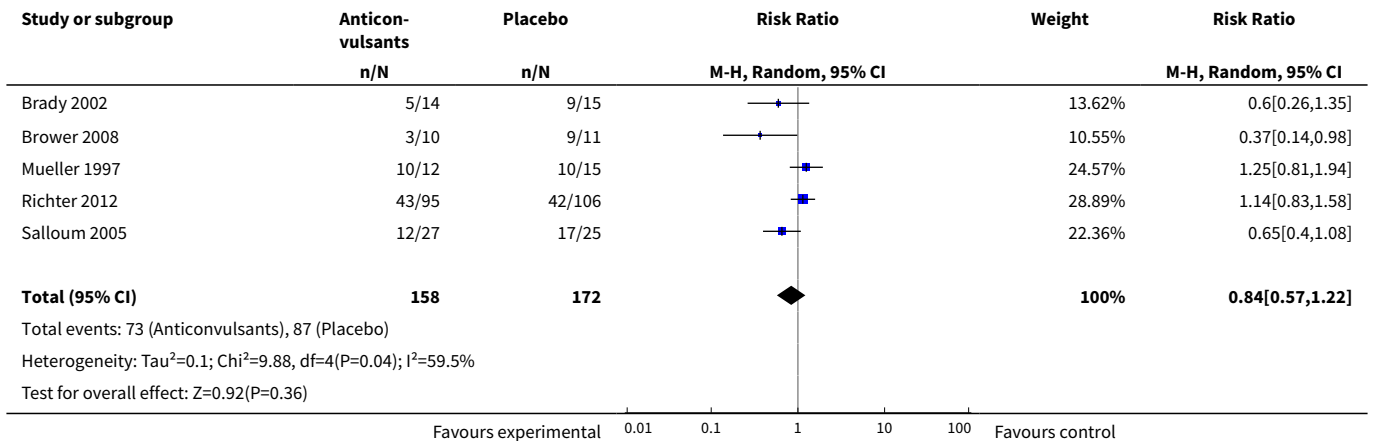
Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
7.6 Dizziness	6	882	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.98 [1.28, 3.06]
7.7 Headache	7	908	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.92 [0.72, 1.18]
7.8 Nervousness/irritability	4	658	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.50 [0.99, 2.26]
7.9 Constipation	3	178	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.11 [0.31, 4.02]
7.10 Paraesthesia	7	1052	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	2.67 [1.53, 4.65]
7.11 Insomnia	4	666	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.08 [0.77, 1.52]
7.12 Diarrhoea	5	678	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.34 [0.85, 2.12]
7.13 Memory problems	2	391	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.76 [0.94, 3.30]
7.14 Anorexia	4	635	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.74 [0.87, 3.45]
7.15 Dyspepsia	2	391	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.70 [0.40, 1.24]
7.16 Pruritus	4	712	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	2.60 [0.96, 7.05]
7.17 Myalgia	2	391	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.12 [0.25, 5.08]
7.18 Stomach difficulties	2	83	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.90 [0.67, 5.39]
7.19 Gastrointestinal problems	2	190	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.78 [0.65, 4.86]
8 Craving (OCDS total score or analogue scale)	6	553	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.35 [-0.60, -0.09]
9 Liver enzyme levels (GGT)	7	405	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	0.07 [-8.51, 8.65]

Analysis 1.1. Comparison 1 Anticonvulsants versus placebo, Outcome 1 Dropouts.

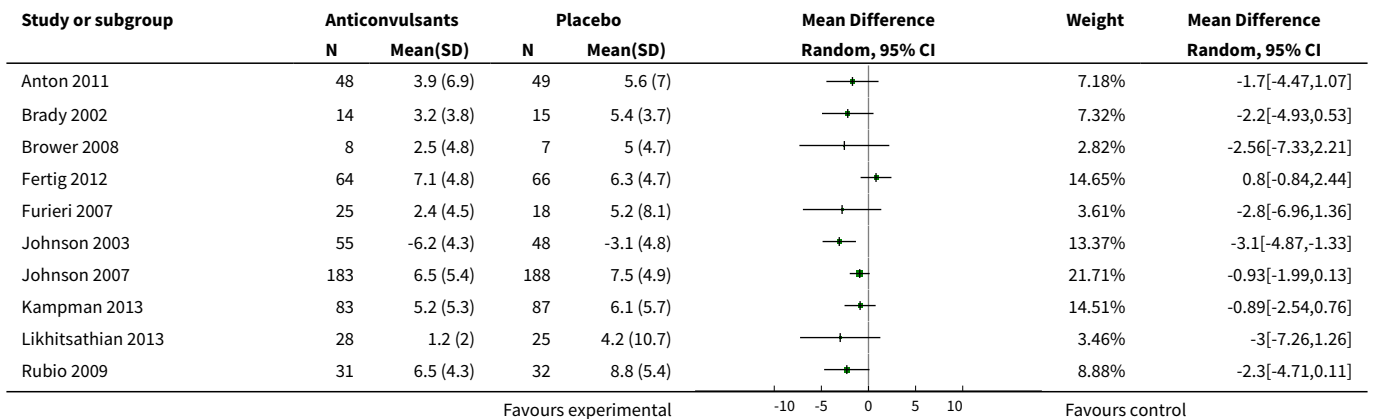


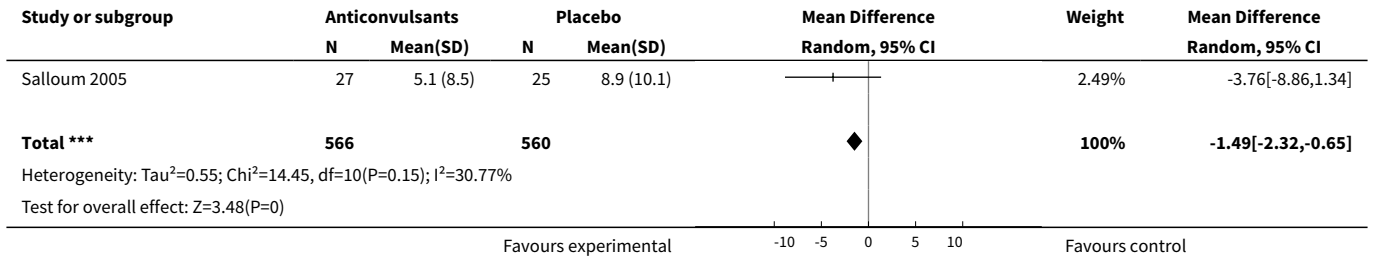


Analysis 1.2. Comparison 1 Anticonvulsants versus placebo, Outcome 2 Heavy drinking, dichotomous outcome.

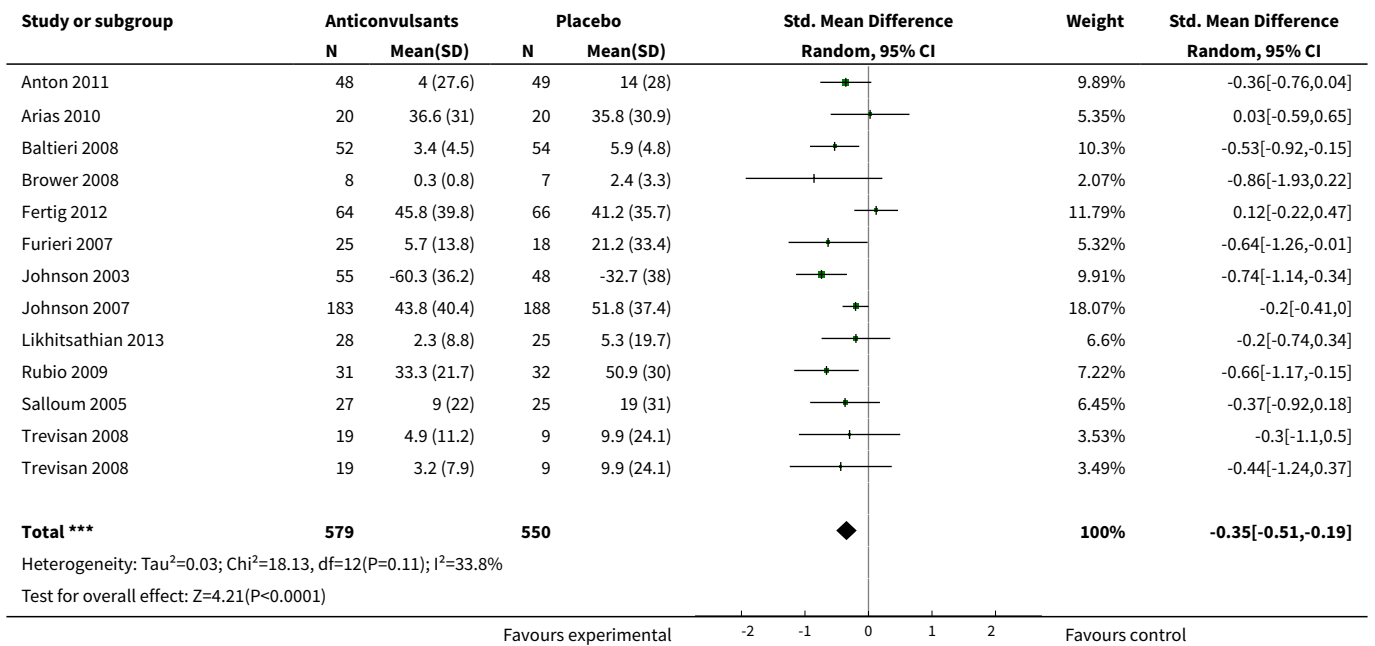


Analysis 1.3. Comparison 1 Anticonvulsants versus placebo, Outcome 3 Alcohol use, continuous outcome: drinks/drinking day.

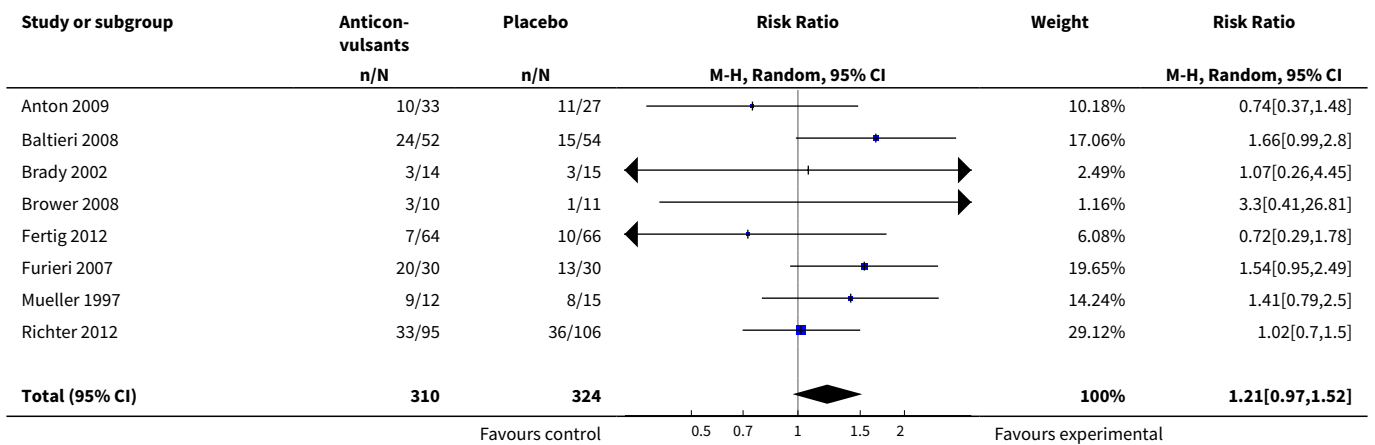


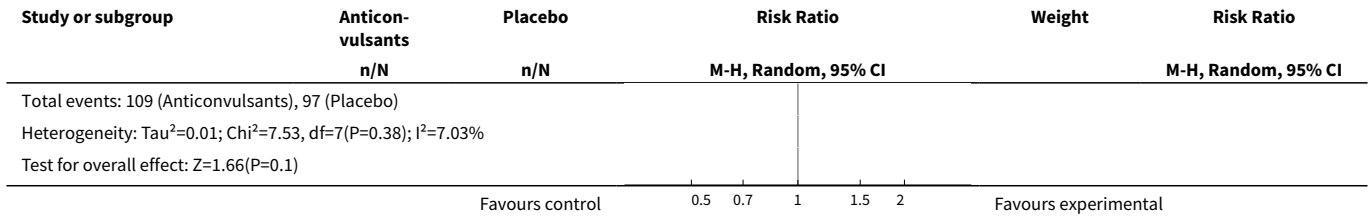


Analysis 1.4. Comparison 1 Anticonvulsants versus placebo, Outcome 4 Alcohol use, continuous outcome: heavy drinking.

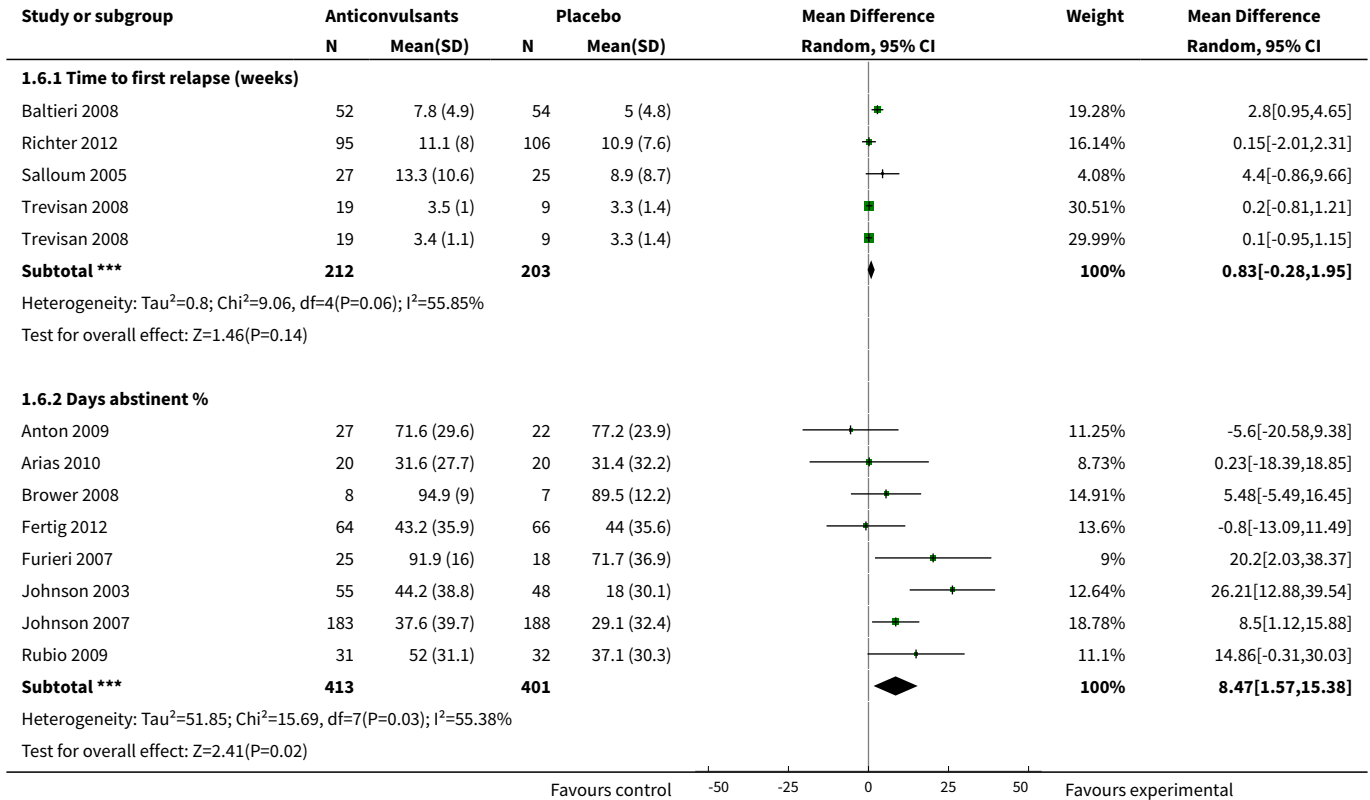


Analysis 1.5. Comparison 1 Anticonvulsants versus placebo, Outcome 5 Continuous abstinence, dichotomous outcome.

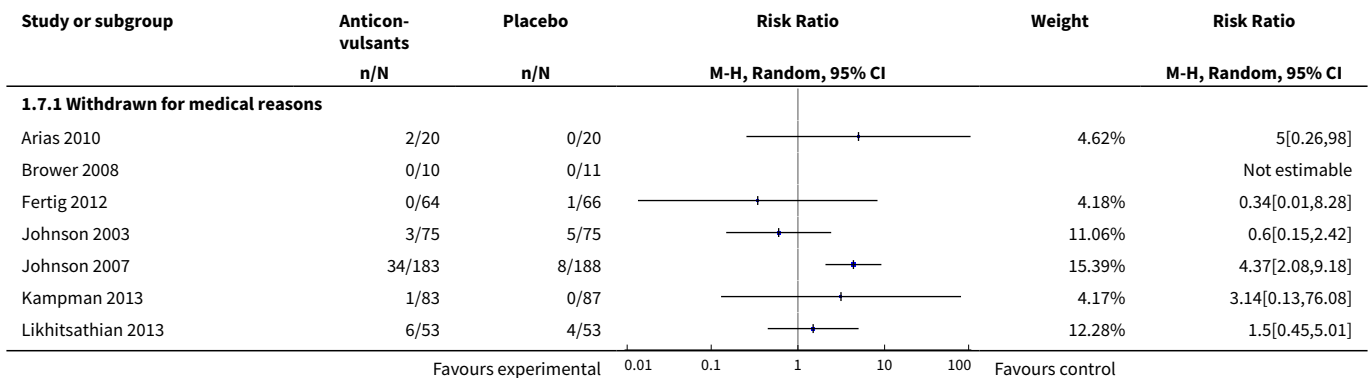


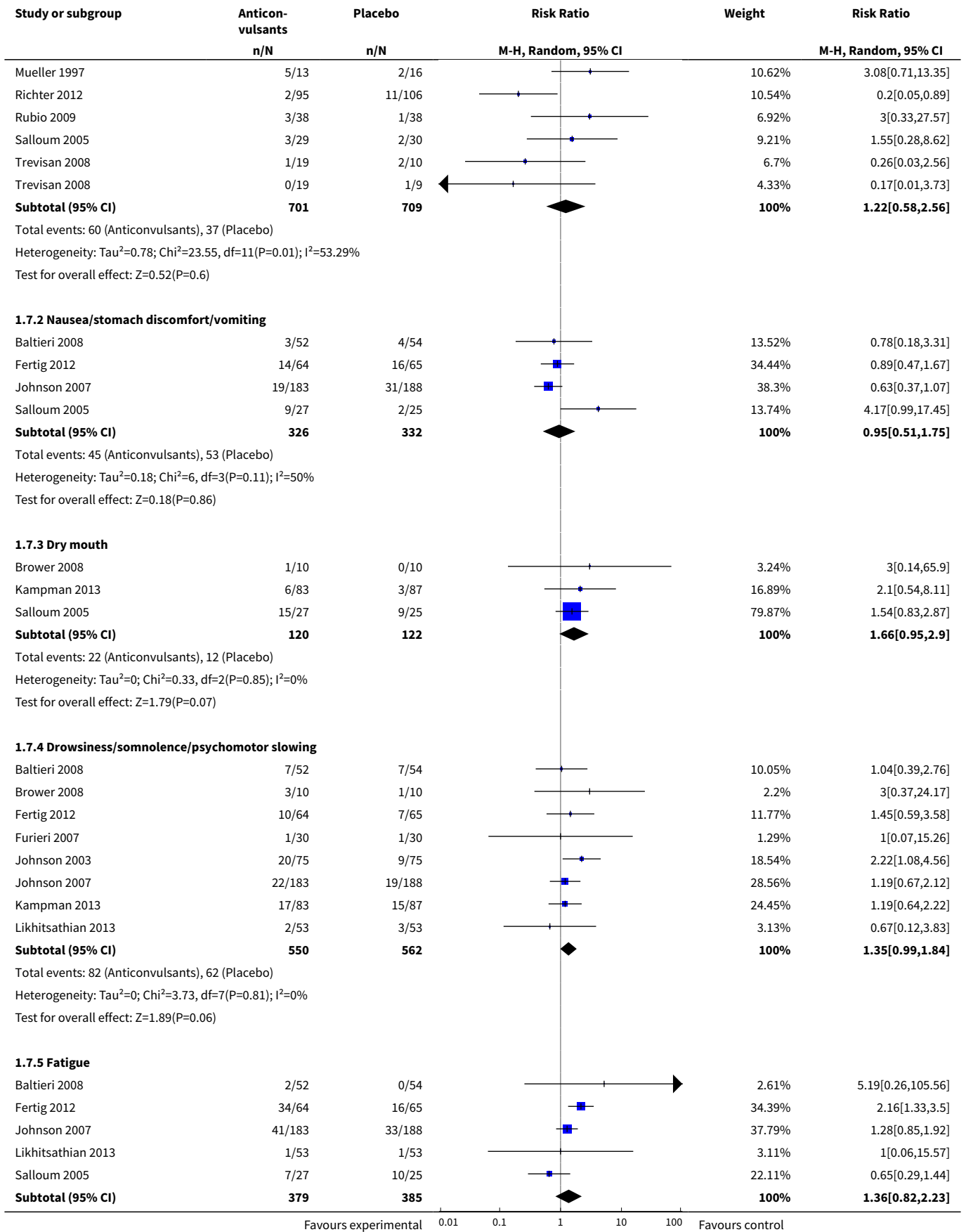


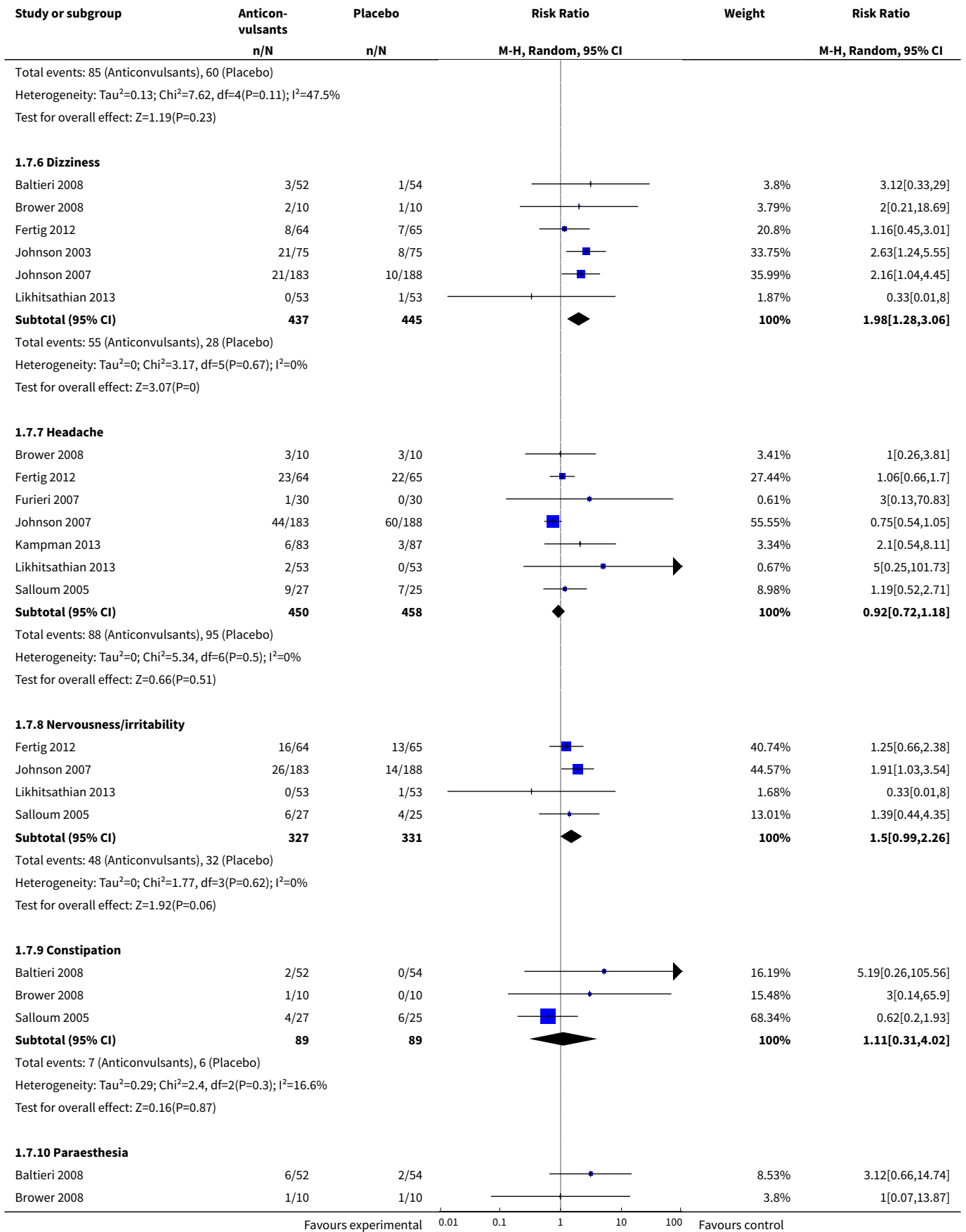
Analysis 1.6. Comparison 1 Anticonvulsants versus placebo, Outcome 6 Abstinence, continuous outcome.

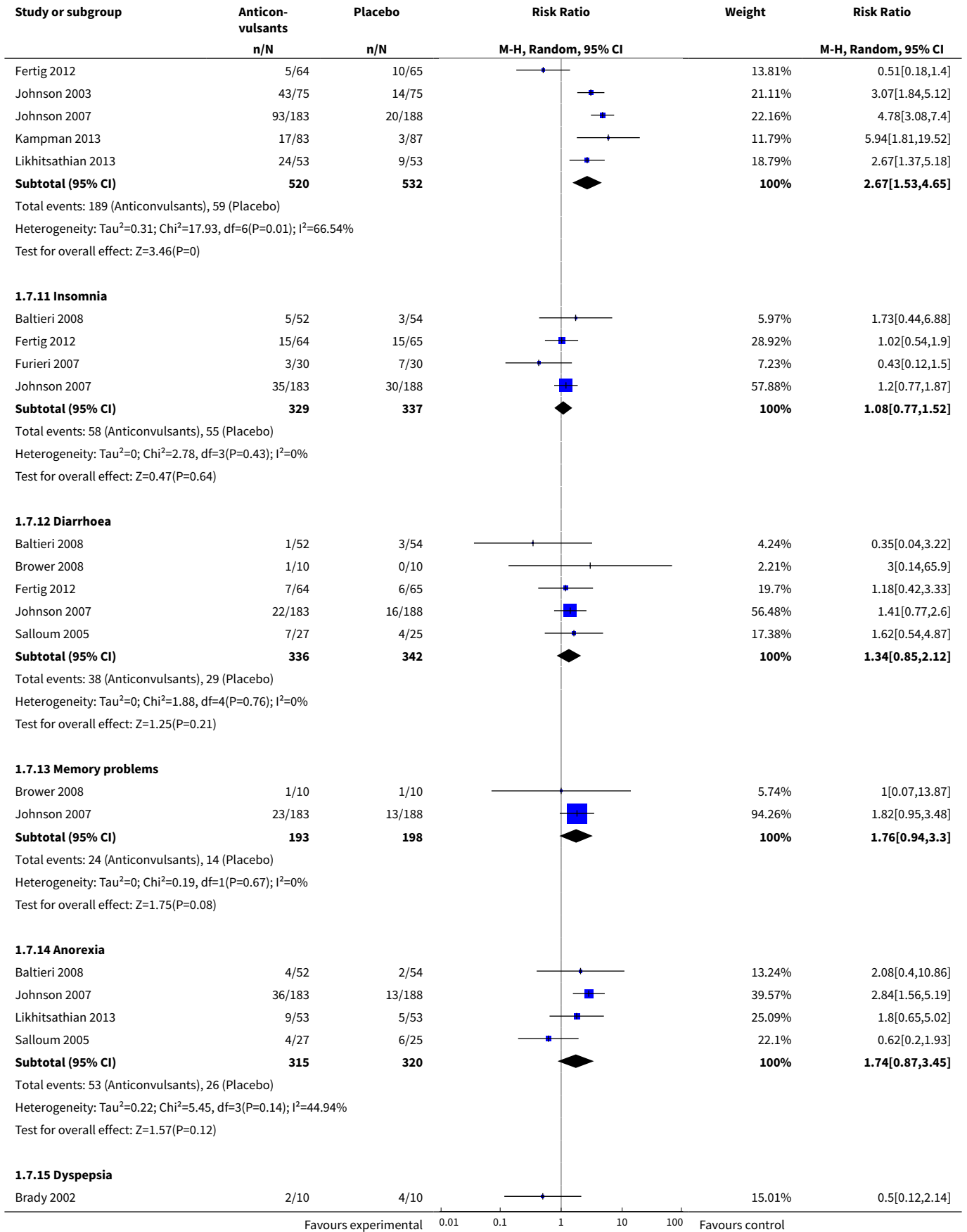


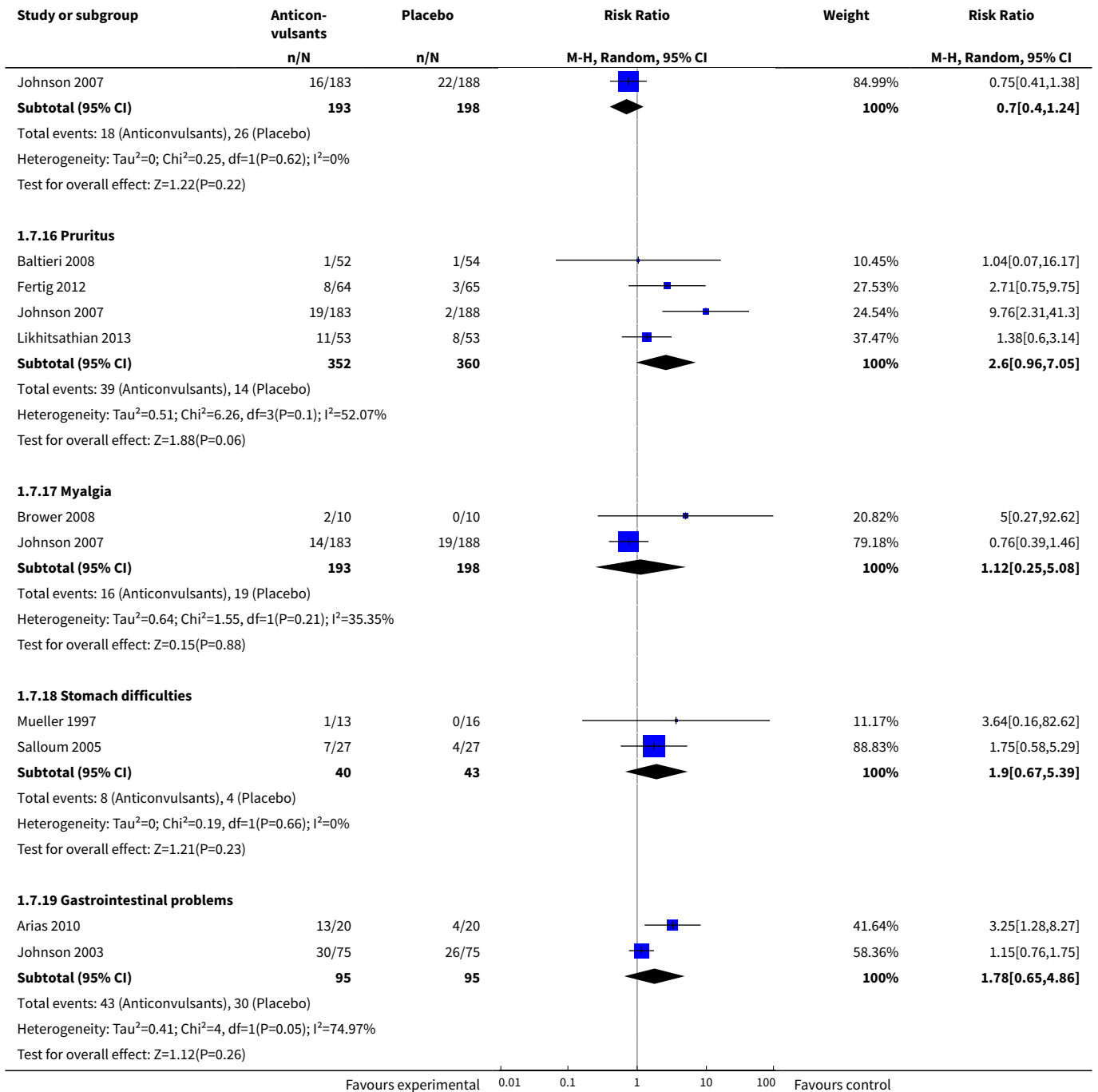
Analysis 1.7. Comparison 1 Anticonvulsants versus placebo, Outcome 7 Adverse events.



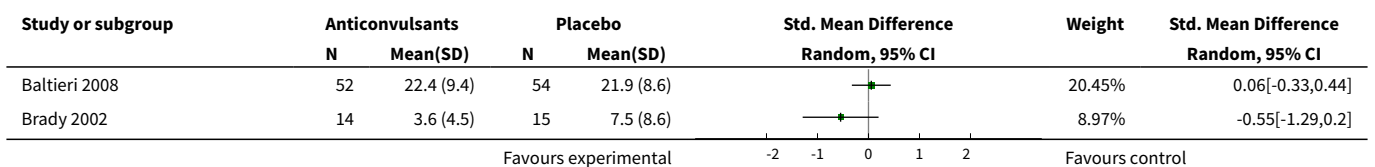


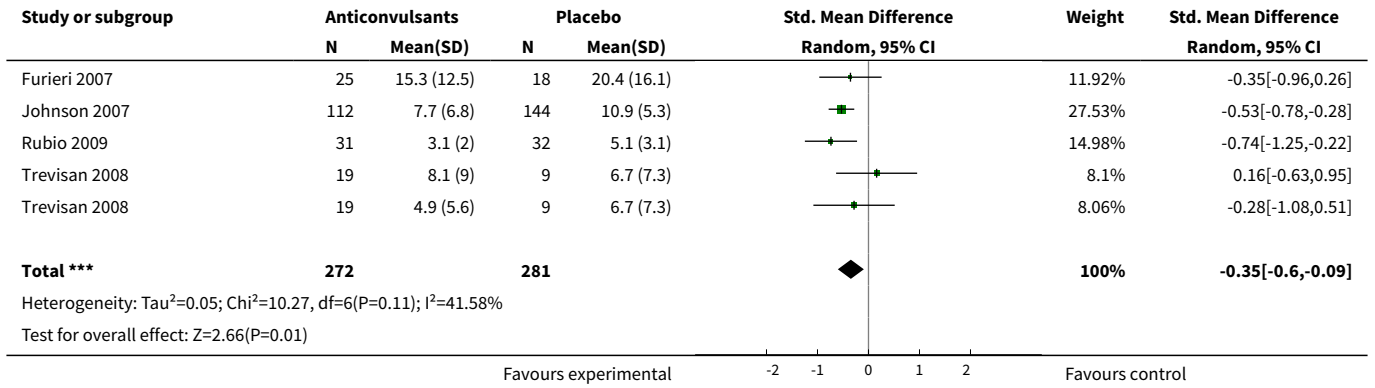




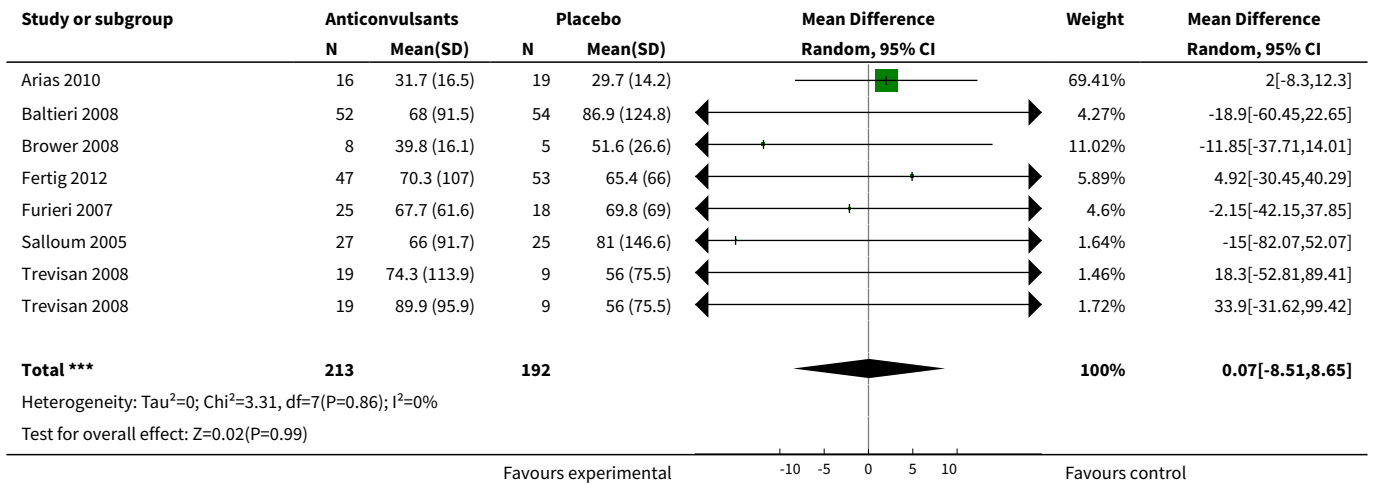


Analysis 1.8. Comparison 1 Anticonvulsants versus placebo, Outcome 8 Craving (OCDS total score or analogue scale).





Analysis 1.9. Comparison 1 Anticonvulsants versus placebo, Outcome 9 Liver enzyme levels (GGT).



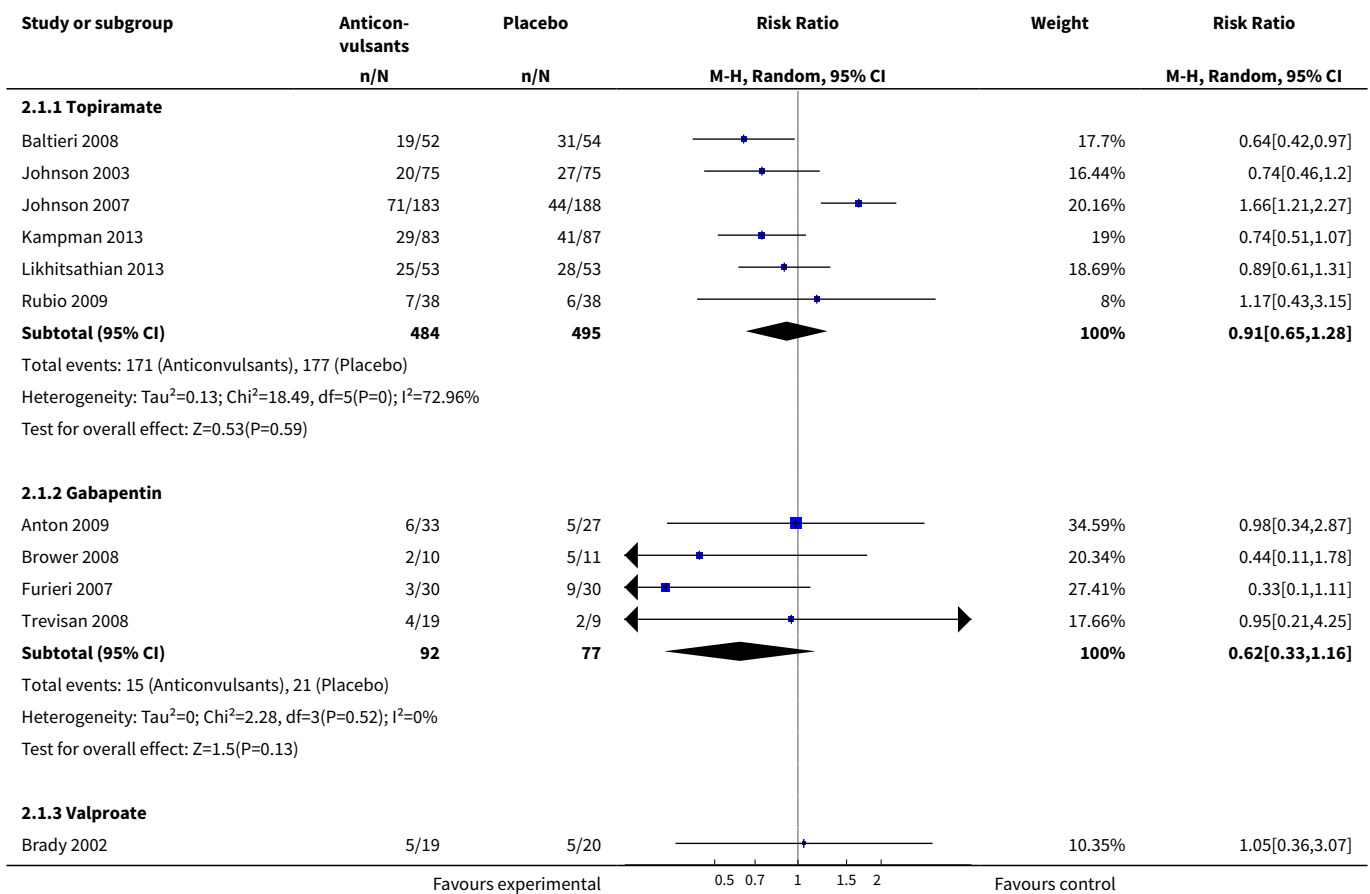
Comparison 2. Specific anticonvulsants versus placebo

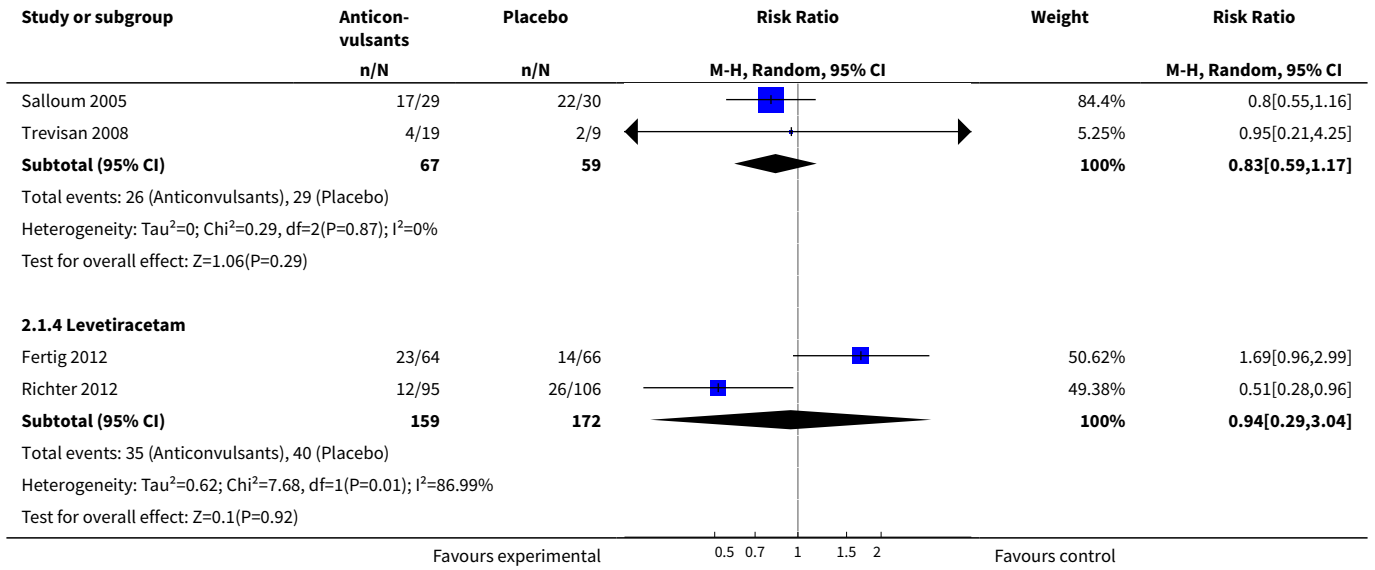
Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Dropouts	14		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
1.1 Topiramate	6	979	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.91 [0.65, 1.28]
1.2 Gabapentin	4	169	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.62 [0.33, 1.16]
1.3 Valproate	3	126	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.83 [0.59, 1.17]
1.4 Levetiracetam	2	331	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.94 [0.29, 3.04]
2 Heavy drinking, dichotomous outcome: valproate	2	81	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.64 [0.42, 0.98]

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
3 Alcohol use, continuous outcome: drinks/drinking day	10		Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
3.1 Topiramate	5	760	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-1.55 [-2.56, -0.53]
3.2 Gabapentin	3	155	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-2.14 [-4.21, -0.06]
3.3 Valproate	2	81	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-2.55 [-4.96, -0.14]
4 Alcohol use, continuous outcome: heavy drinking	10		Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
4.1 Topiramate	5	696	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.44 [-0.69, -0.20]
4.2 Gabapentin	4	183	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.45 [-0.75, -0.15]
4.3 Valproate	2	80	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.39 [-0.84, 0.06]
5 Abstinence, continuous outcome	8		Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
5.1 Time to first relapse (weeks): valproate	2	80	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	1.45 [-2.46, 5.36]
5.2 Days abstinent (%): topiramate	3	537	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	15.51 [4.55, 26.47]
5.3 Days abstinent (%): gabapentin	3	107	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	5.82 [-6.87, 18.51]
6 Continuous abstinence, dichotomous outcome	4		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
6.1 Gabapentin	2	81	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.12 [0.30, 4.24]
6.2 Levetiracetam	2	331	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.97 [0.68, 1.38]
7 Adverse events	9		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
7.1 Withdrawn for medical reasons: topiramate	5	873	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	2.06 [0.88, 4.80]
7.2 Withdrawn for medical reasons: valproate	2	87	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.75 [0.10, 5.87]
7.3 Withdrawn for medical reasons: levetiracetam	2	331	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.22 [0.06, 0.85]

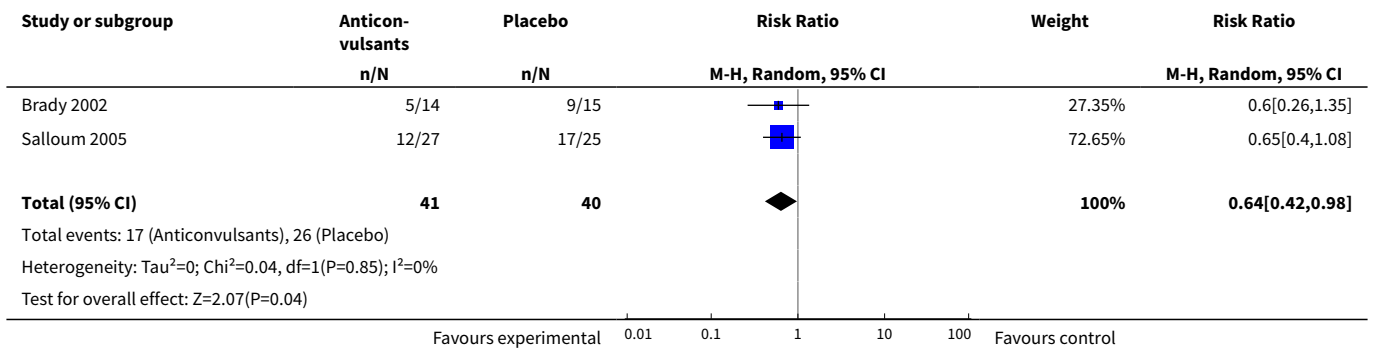
Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
8 Craving (OCDS total score or analogue scale)	6		Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
8.1 Topiramate	3	425	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.39 [-0.82, 0.04]
8.2 Gabapentin	2	71	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.33 [-0.81, 0.16]
8.3 Valproate	2	57	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.21 [-0.90, 0.48]
9 Liver enzyme levels	4		Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
9.1 GGT: Gabapentin	3	84	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-4.75 [-25.36, 15.87]
9.2 GGT: Valproate	2	80	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	0.68 [-48.11, 49.47]

Analysis 2.1. Comparison 2 Specific anticonvulsants versus placebo, Outcome 1 Dropouts.

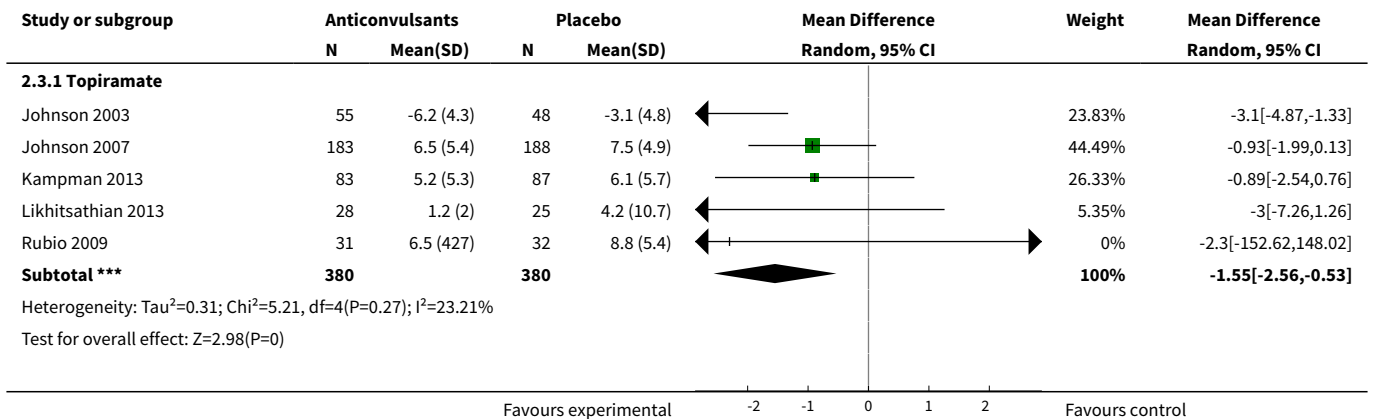


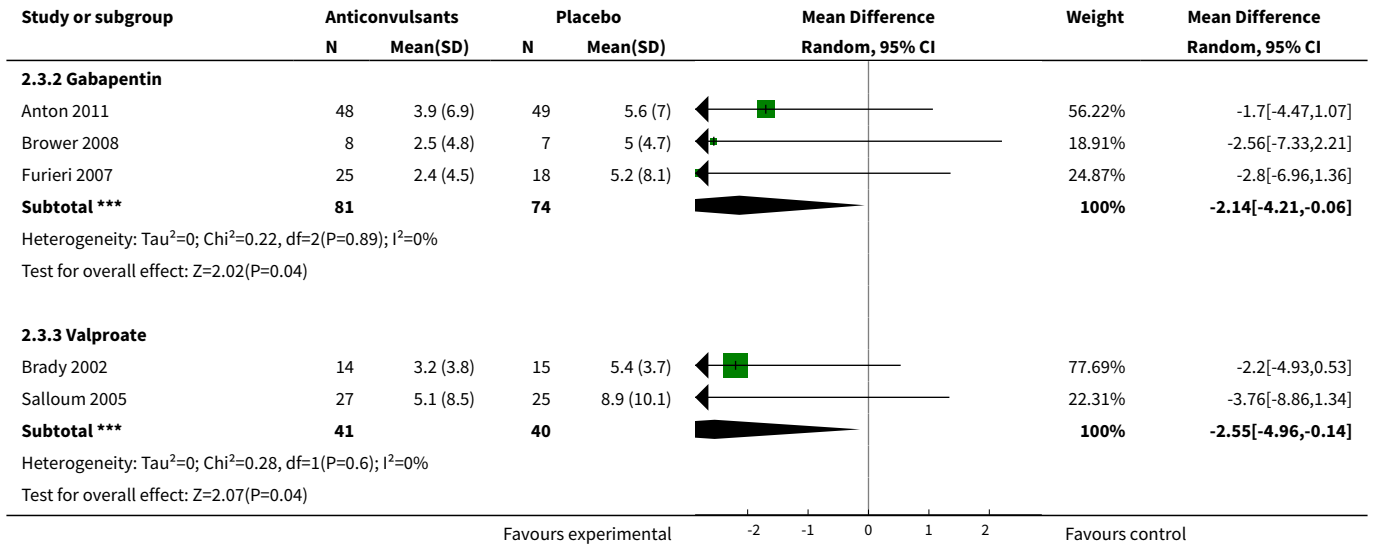


Analysis 2.2. Comparison 2 Specific anticonvulsants versus placebo, Outcome 2 Heavy drinking, dichotomous outcome: valproate.

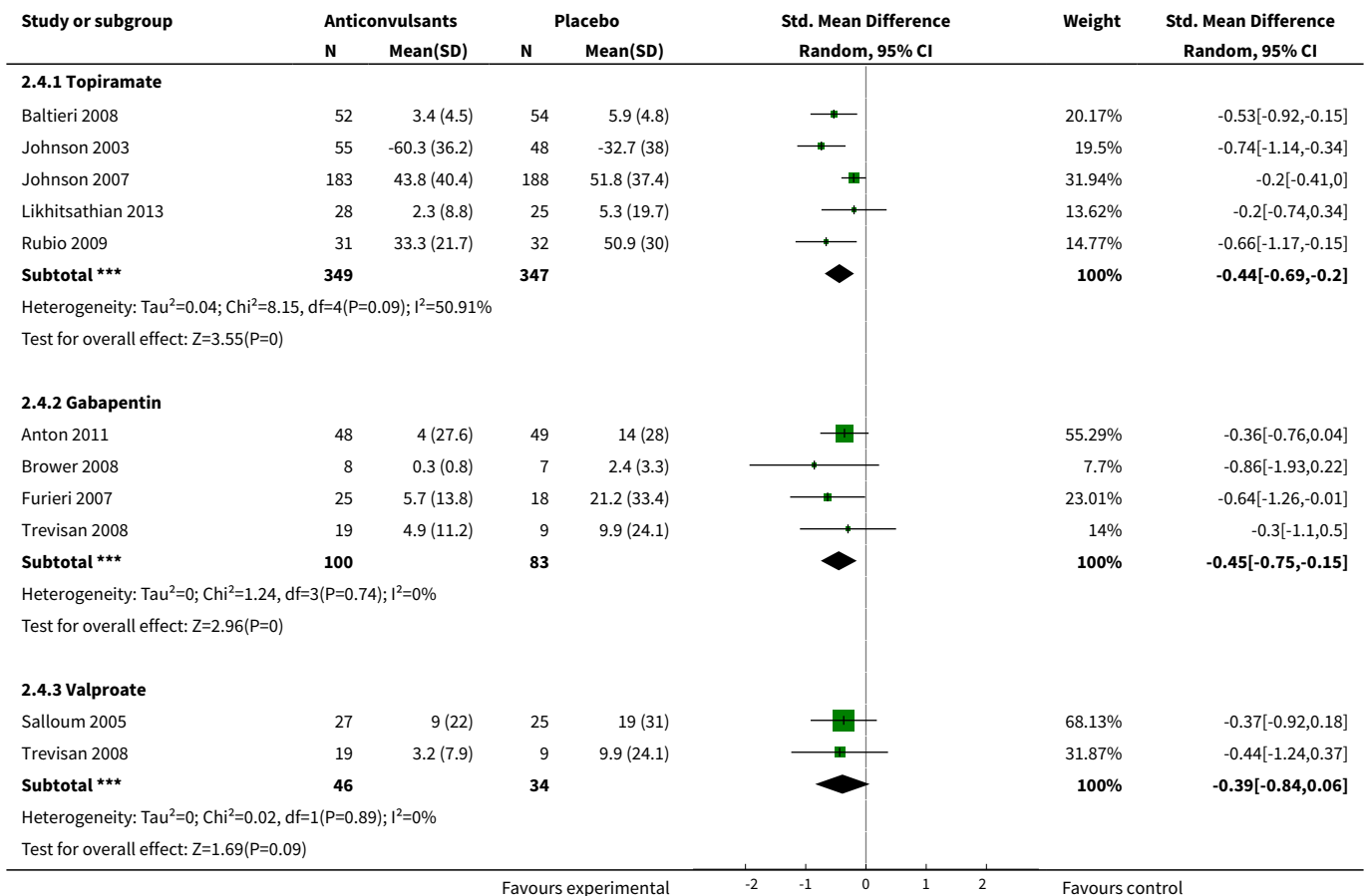


Analysis 2.3. Comparison 2 Specific anticonvulsants versus placebo, Outcome 3 Alcohol use, continuous outcome: drinks/drinking day.

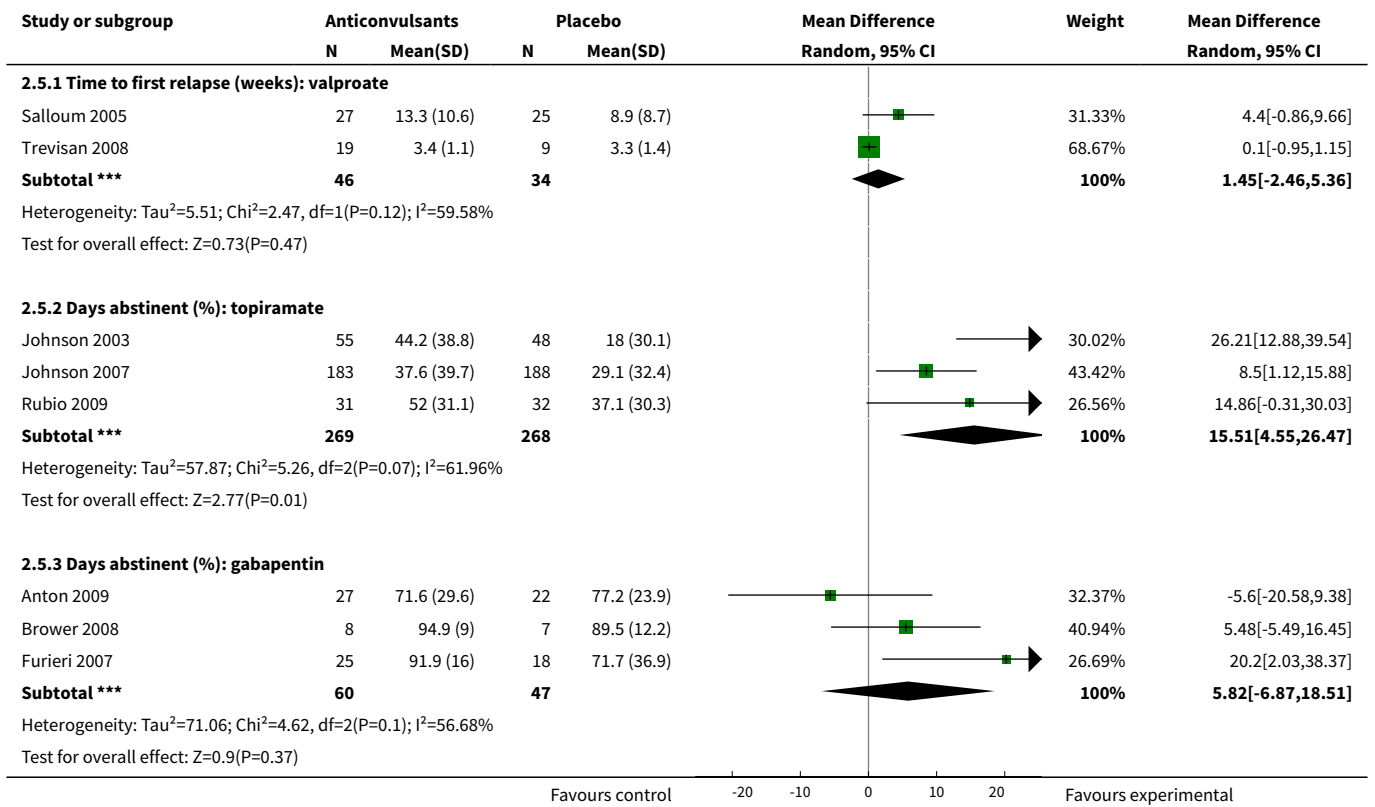




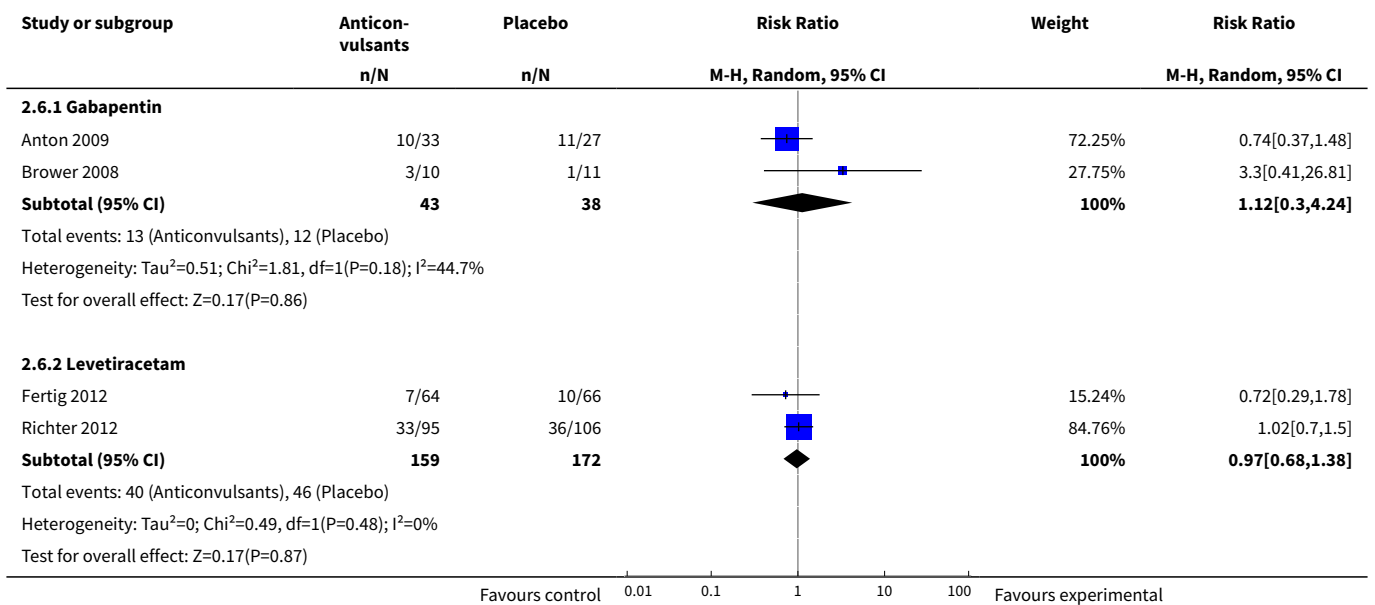
Analysis 2.4. Comparison 2 Specific anticonvulsants versus placebo, Outcome 4 Alcohol use, continuous outcome: heavy drinking.



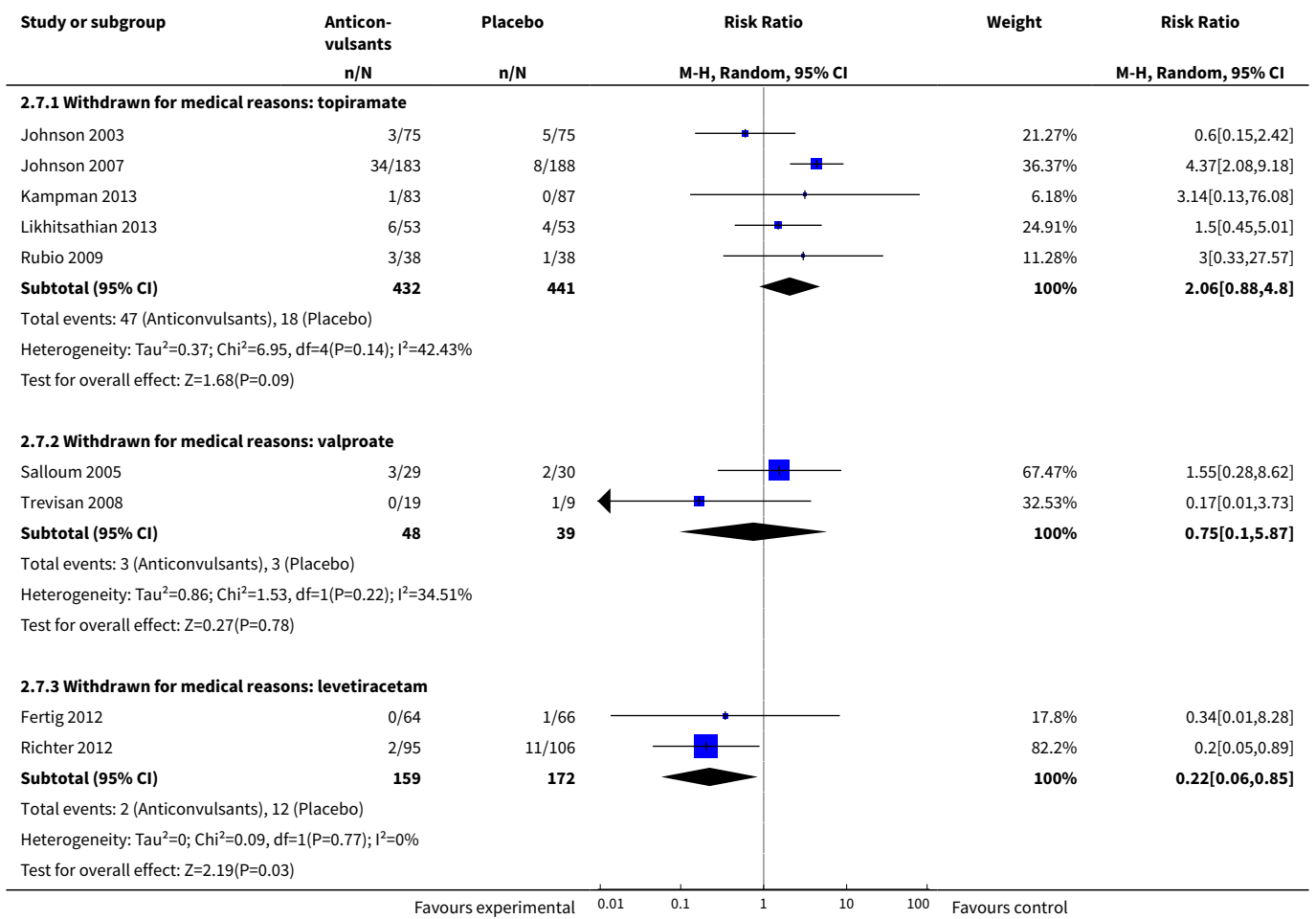
Analysis 2.5. Comparison 2 Specific anticonvulsants versus placebo, Outcome 5 Abstinence, continuous outcome.



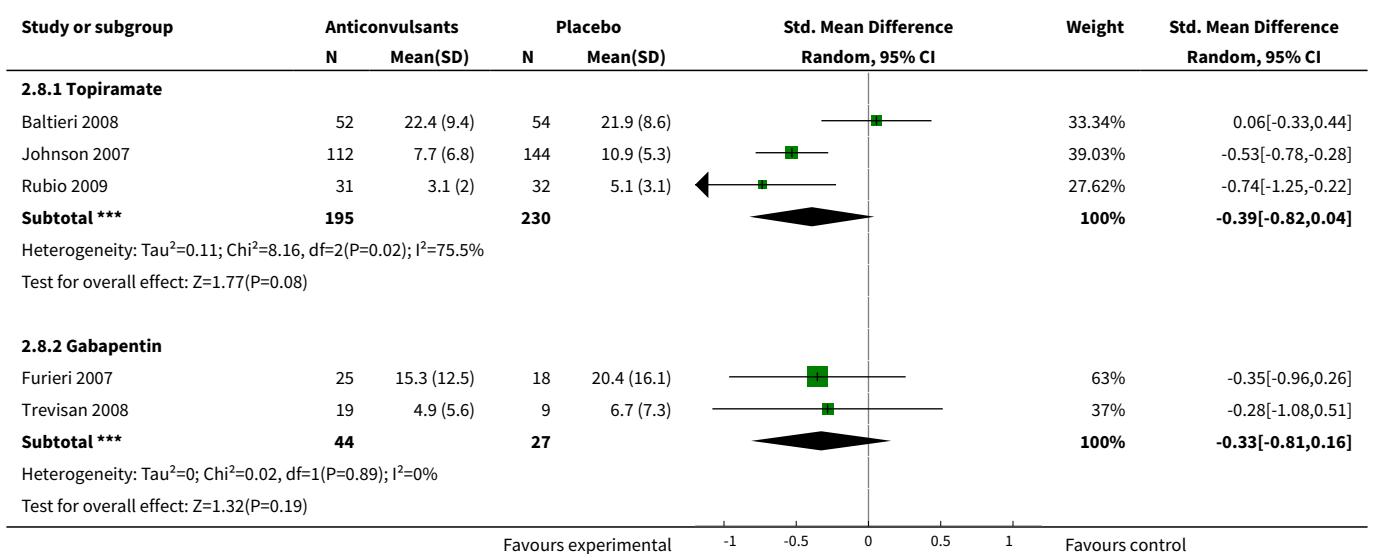
Analysis 2.6. Comparison 2 Specific anticonvulsants versus placebo, Outcome 6 Continuous abstinence, dichotomous outcome.

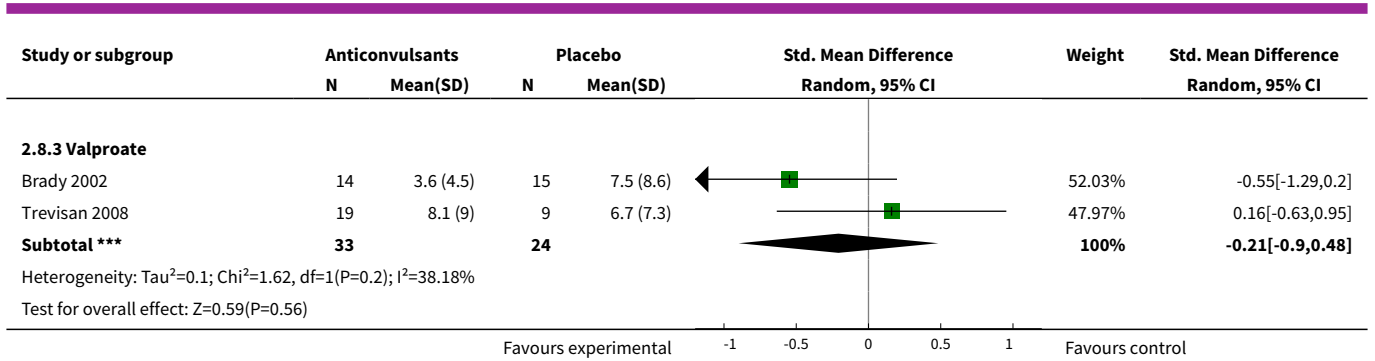


Analysis 2.7. Comparison 2 Specific anticonvulsants versus placebo, Outcome 7 Adverse events.

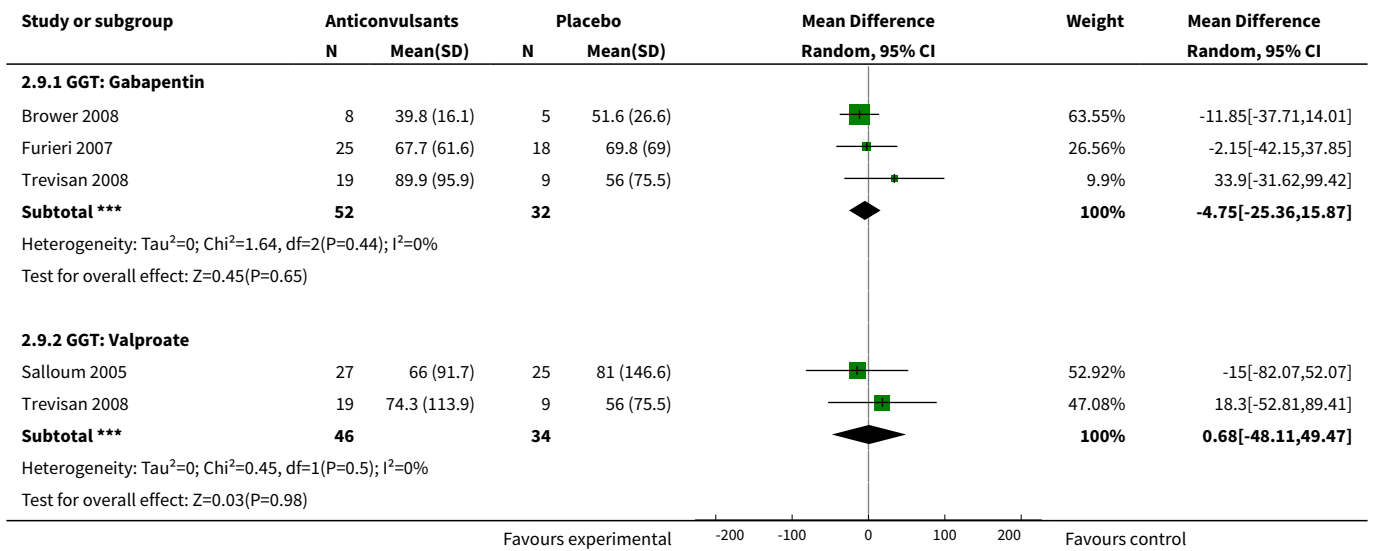


Analysis 2.8. Comparison 2 Specific anticonvulsants versus placebo, Outcome 8 Craving (OCDS total score or analogue scale).





Analysis 2.9. Comparison 2 Specific anticonvulsants versus placebo, Outcome 9 Liver enzyme levels.

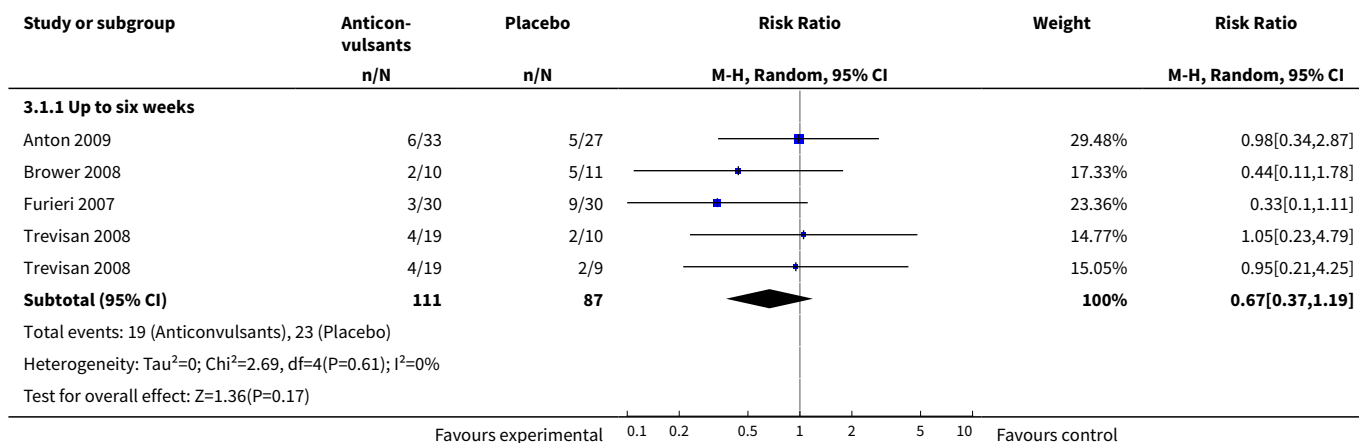


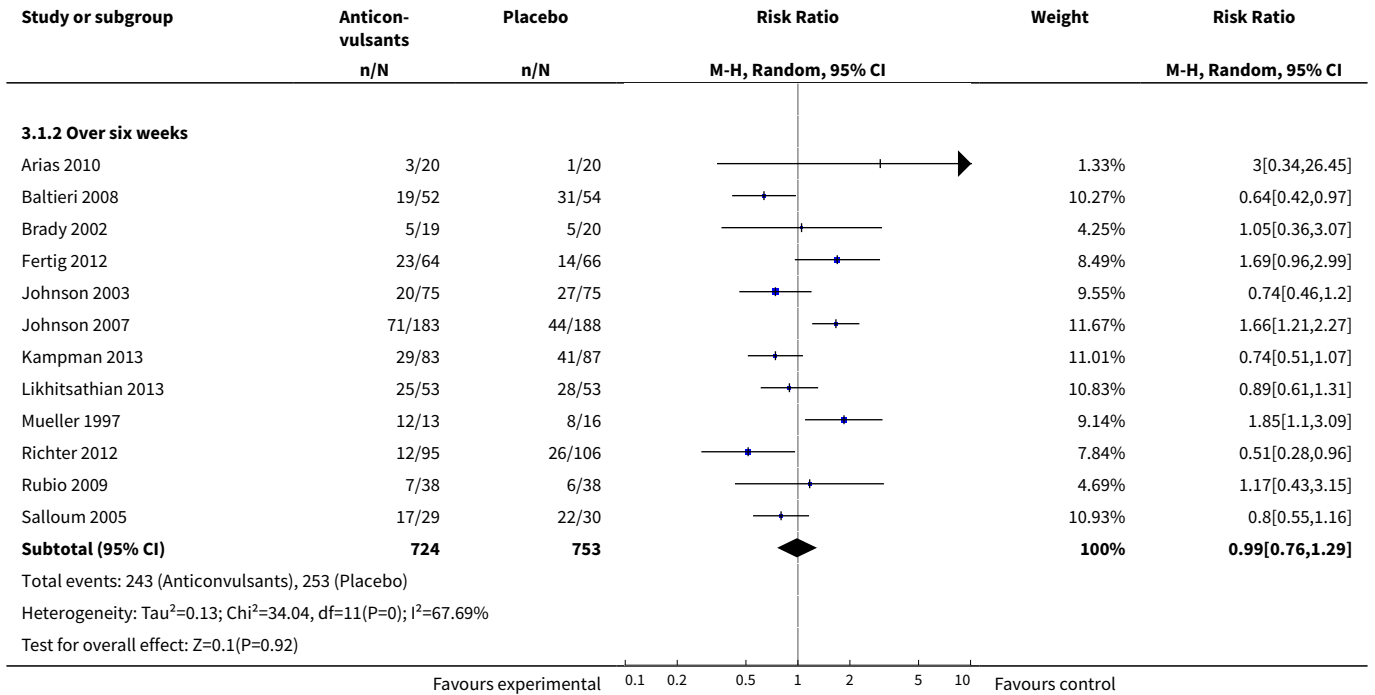
Comparison 3. Anticonvulsants versus placebo according to length of trial

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Dropouts	16		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
1.1 Up to six weeks	4	198	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.67 [0.37, 1.19]
1.2 Over six weeks	12	1477	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.99 [0.76, 1.29]
2 Heavy drinking, dichotomous outcome: over six weeks	4	309	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.94 [0.67, 1.32]
3 Alcohol use, continuous outcome: drinks/drinking day	11		Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
3.1 Up to six weeks	3	155	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-2.14 [-4.21, -0.06]

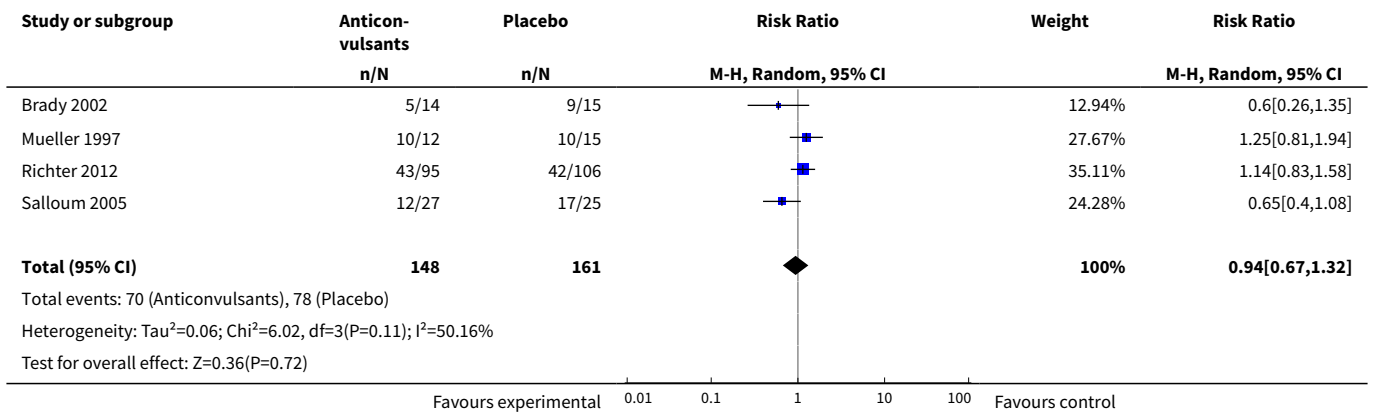
Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
3.2 Over six weeks	8	971	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-1.44 [-2.46, -0.42]
4 Alcohol use, continuous outcome: heavy drinking	12		Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
4.1 Up to six weeks	4	211	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.45 [-0.73, -0.17]
4.2 Over six weeks	8	918	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.32 [-0.53, -0.10]
5 Continuous abstinence, dichotomous outcome	8		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
5.1 Up to six weeks	3	141	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.23 [0.65, 2.32]
5.2 Over six weeks	5	493	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.19 [0.92, 1.54]
6 Abstinence, continuous outcome	8		Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
6.1 Days abstinent (%): up to six weeks	3	107	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	5.82 [-6.87, 18.51]
6.2 Days abstinent (%): over six weeks	5	707	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	9.98 [0.95, 19.01]
7 Adverse events	11		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
7.1 Withdrawn for medical reasons: up to six weeks	1	57	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.22 [0.04, 1.41]
7.2 Withdrawn for medical reasons: over six weeks	10	1332	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.52 [0.72, 3.20]

Analysis 3.1. Comparison 3 Anticonvulsants versus placebo according to length of trial, Outcome 1 Dropouts.

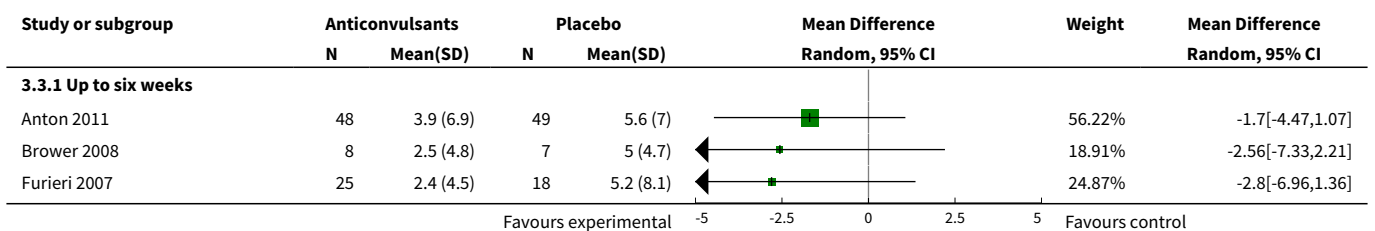


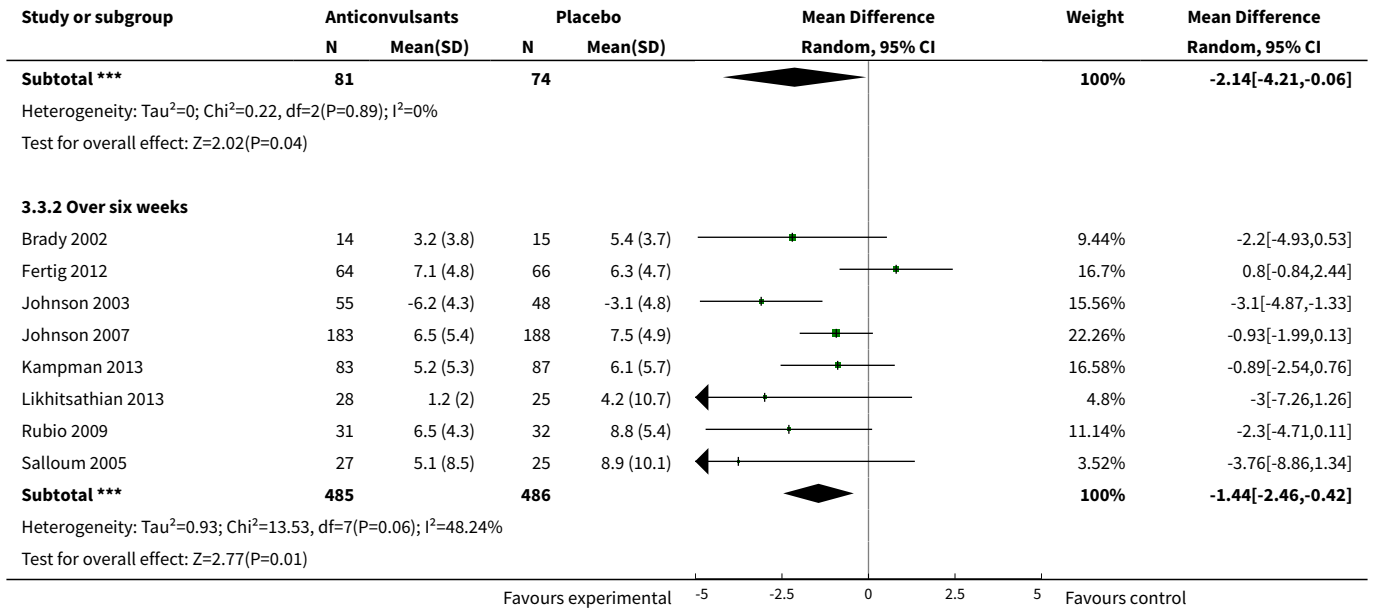


Analysis 3.2. Comparison 3 Anticonvulsants versus placebo according to length of trial, Outcome 2 Heavy drinking, dichotomous outcome: over six weeks.

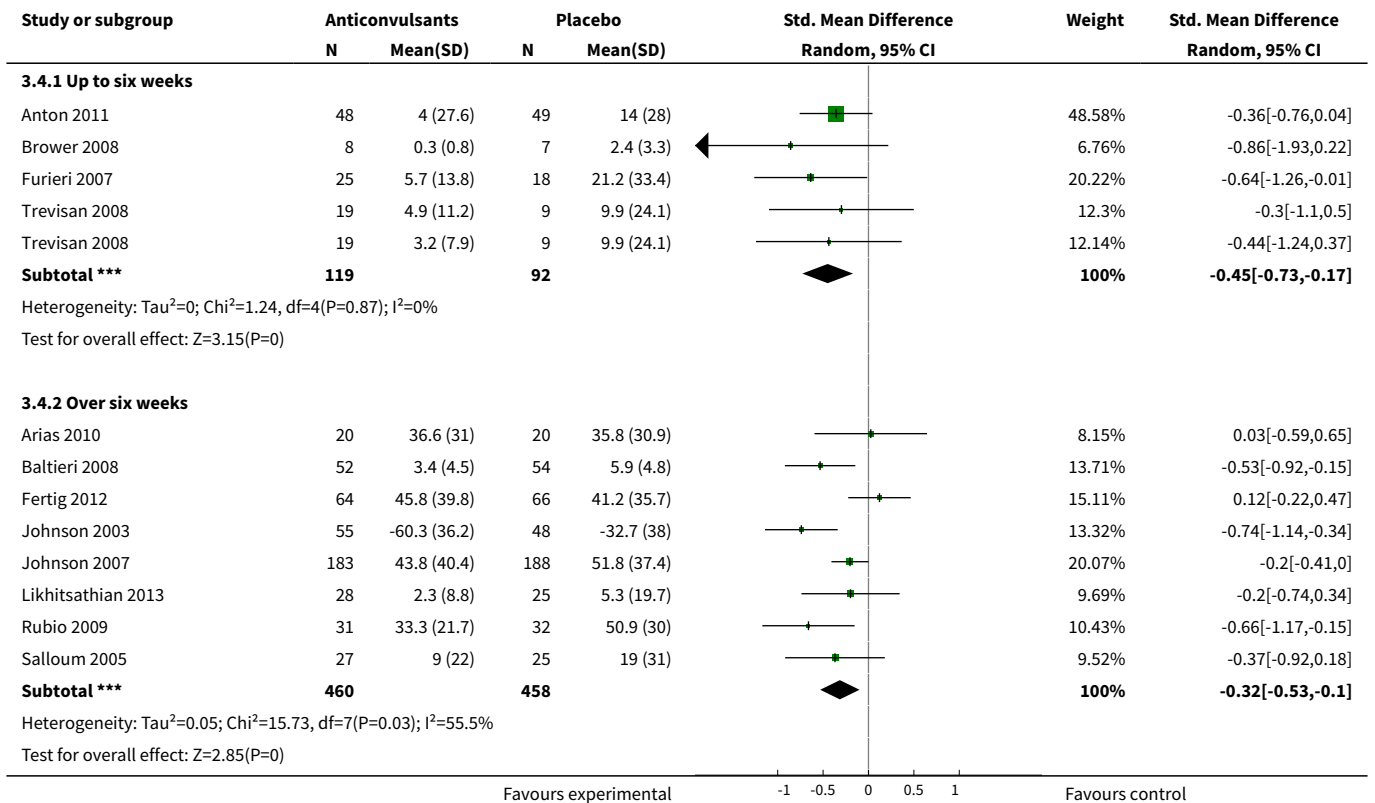


Analysis 3.3. Comparison 3 Anticonvulsants versus placebo according to length of trial, Outcome 3 Alcohol use, continuous outcome: drinks/drinking day.

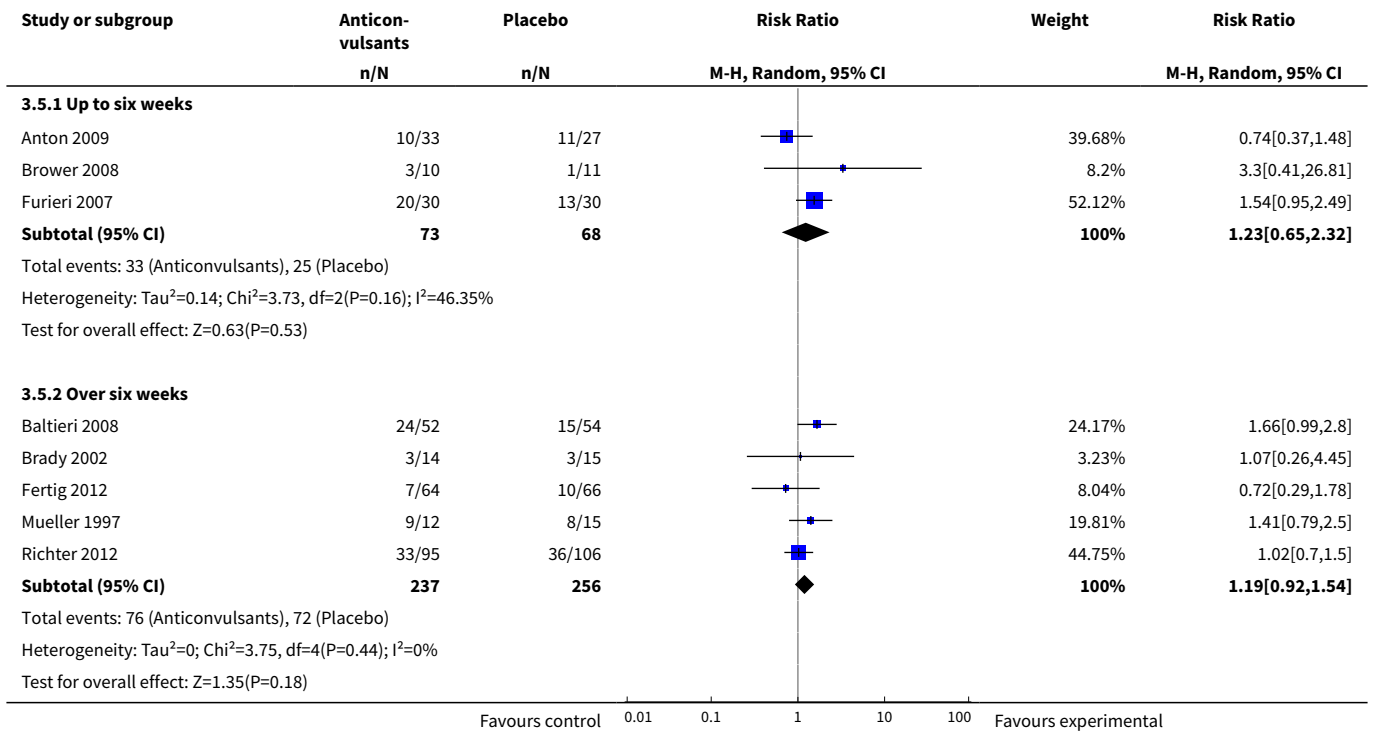




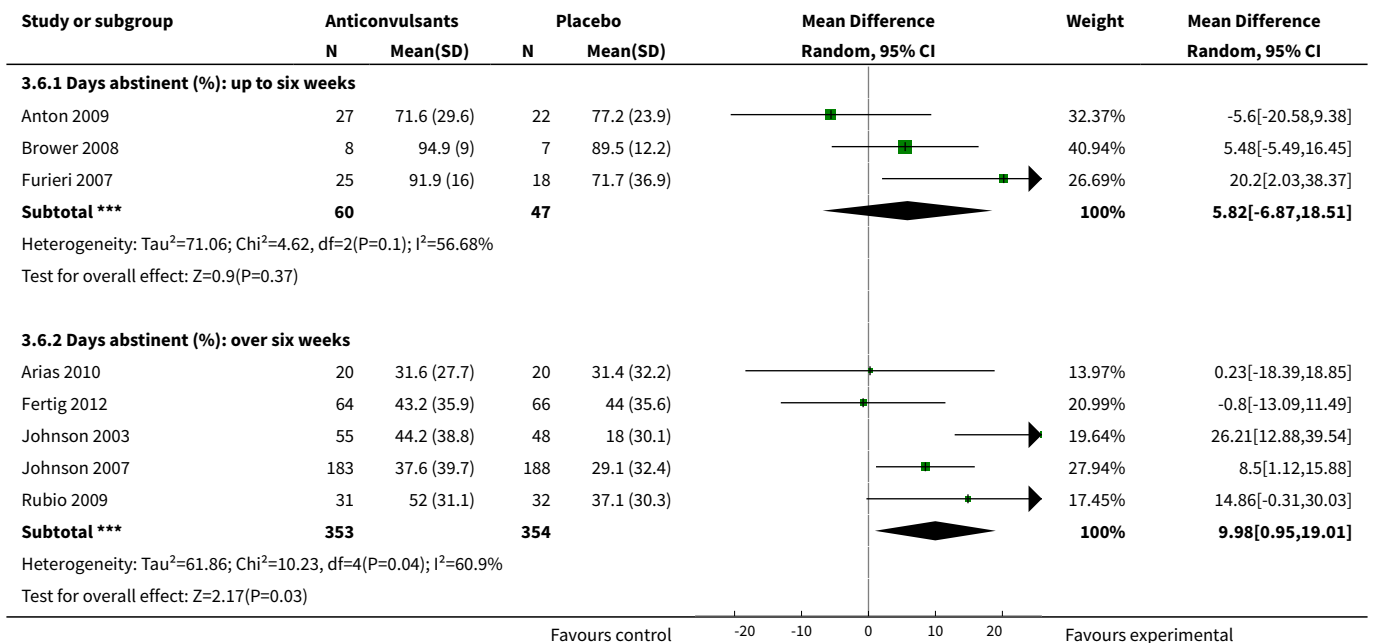
Analysis 3.4. Comparison 3 Anticonvulsants versus placebo according to length of trial, Outcome 4 Alcohol use, continuous outcome: heavy drinking.



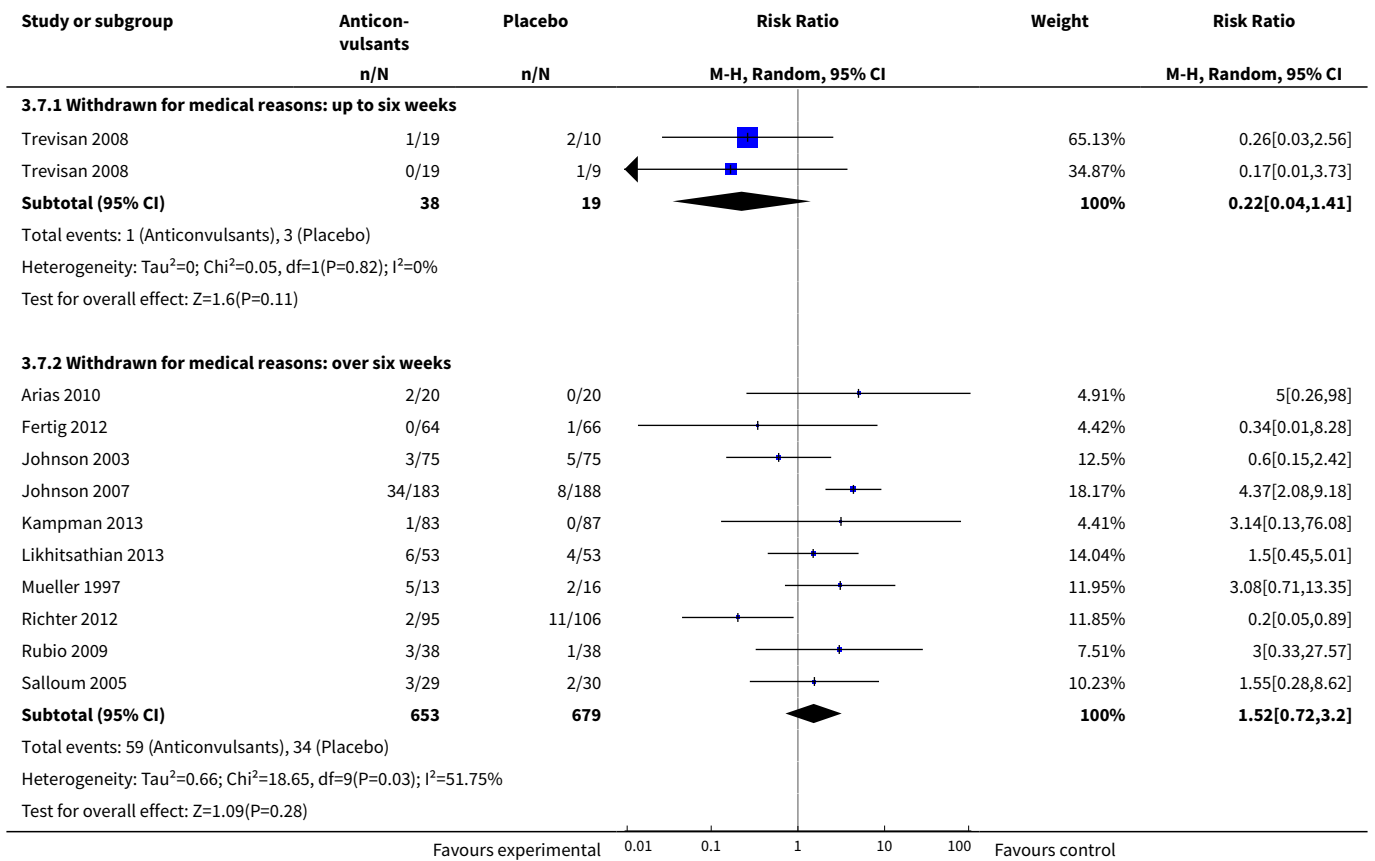
Analysis 3.5. Comparison 3 Anticonvulsants versus placebo according to length of trial, Outcome 5 Continuous abstinence, dichotomous outcome.



Analysis 3.6. Comparison 3 Anticonvulsants versus placebo according to length of trial, Outcome 6 Abstinence, continuous outcome.



Analysis 3.7. Comparison 3 Anticonvulsants versus placebo according to length of trial, Outcome 7 Adverse events.

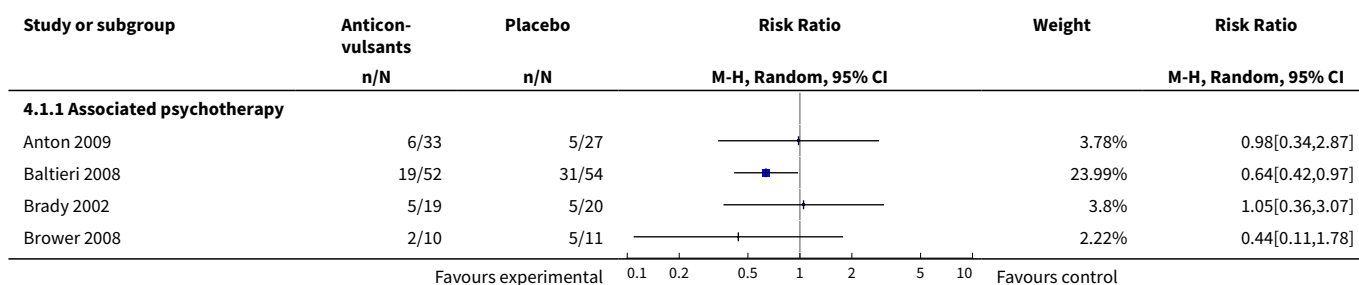


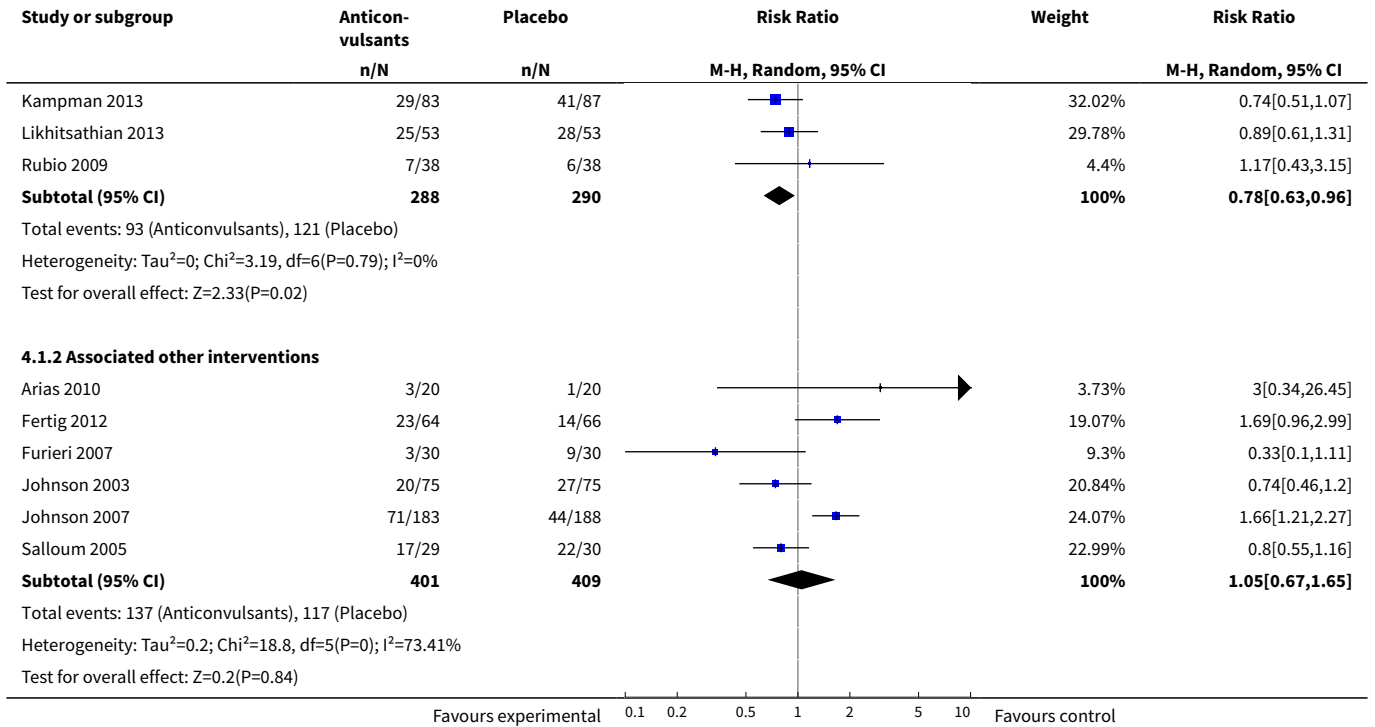
Comparison 4. Anticonvulsants versus placebo according to psychosocial interventions

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Dropouts	13		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
1.1 Associated psychotherapy	7	578	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.78 [0.63, 0.96]
1.2 Associated other interventions	6	810	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.05 [0.67, 1.65]
2 Heavy drinking, dichotomous outcome: associated psychotherapy	2	50	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.49 [0.26, 0.92]
3 Alcohol use, continuous outcome: drinks/drinking day	11		Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
3.1 Associated psychotherapy	6	427	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-1.68 [-2.73, -0.63]

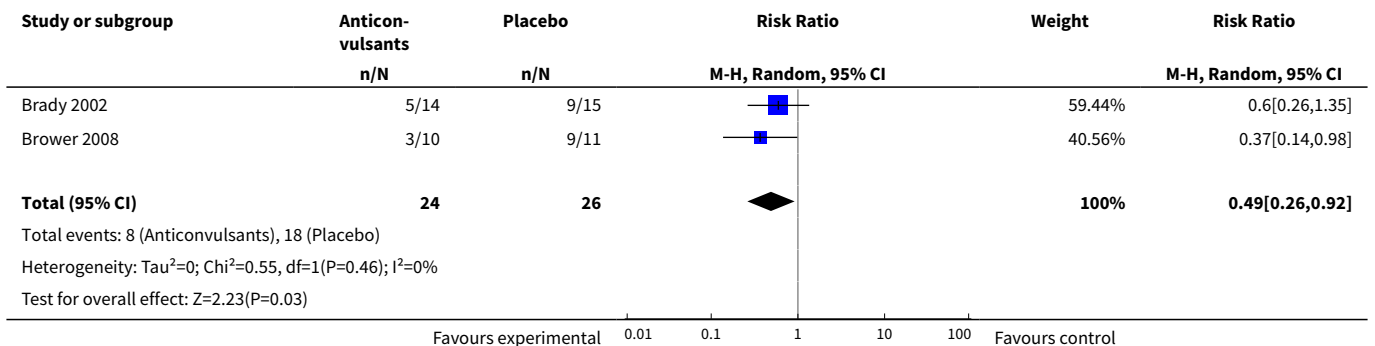
Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
3.2 Associated other interventions	5	699	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-1.44 [-3.06, 0.18]
4 Alcohol use, continuous outcome: heavy drinking	11		Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
4.1 Associated psychotherapy	5	334	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.46 [-0.68, -0.25]
4.2 Associated other interventions	6	739	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.28 [-0.55, -0.01]
5 Continuous abstinence, dichotomous outcome	6		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
5.1 Associated psychotherapy	4	216	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.24 [0.73, 2.10]
5.2 Associated other interventions	2	190	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.16 [0.55, 2.45]
6 Abstinence, continuous outcome, days abstinent (%): associated psychotherapy	7		Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
6.1 Associated psychotherapy	3	127	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	4.94 [-5.50, 15.37]
6.2 Associated other interventions	4	647	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	12.57 [1.51, 23.64]
7 Adverse events	9		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
7.1 Withdrawn for medical reasons: associated psychotherapy	4	373	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.86 [0.68, 5.09]
7.2 Withdrawn for medical reasons: associated other interventions	5	750	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.74 [0.60, 5.06]

Analysis 4.1. Comparison 4 Anticonvulsants versus placebo according to psychosocial interventions, Outcome 1 Dropouts.

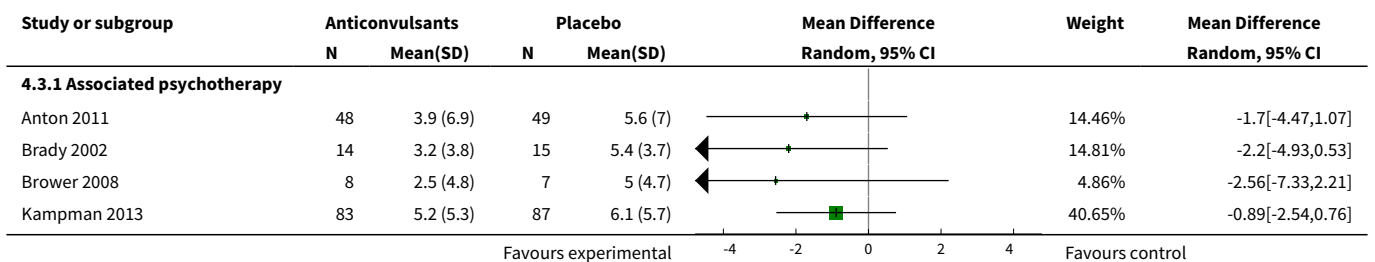


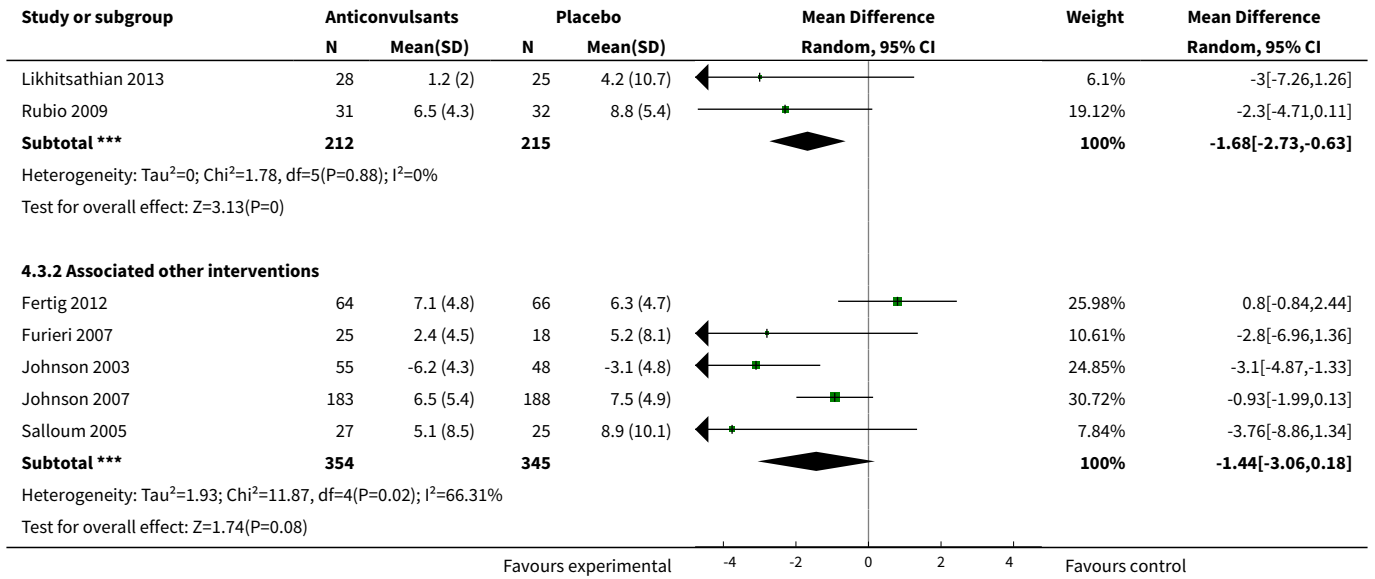


Analysis 4.2. Comparison 4 Anticonvulsants versus placebo according to psychosocial interventions, Outcome 2 Heavy drinking, dichotomous outcome: associated psychotherapy.

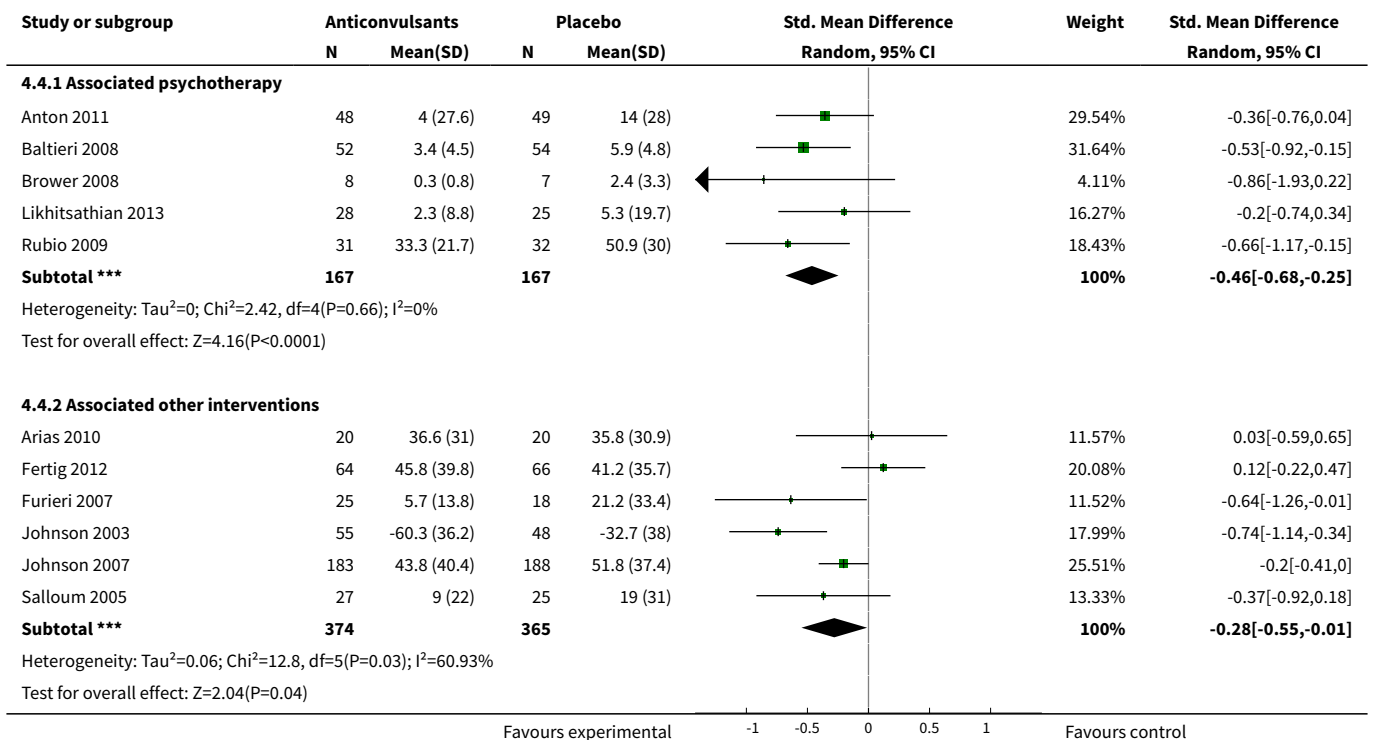


Analysis 4.3. Comparison 4 Anticonvulsants versus placebo according to psychosocial interventions, Outcome 3 Alcohol use, continuous outcome: drinks/drinking day.

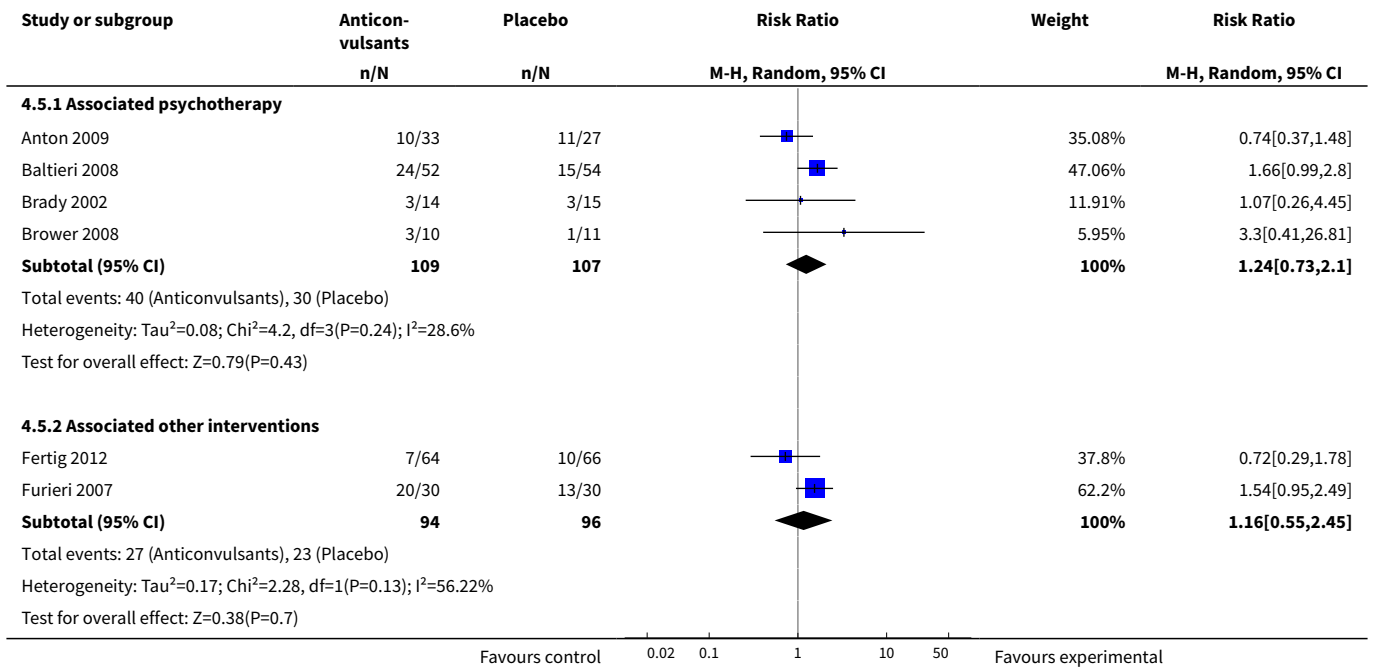




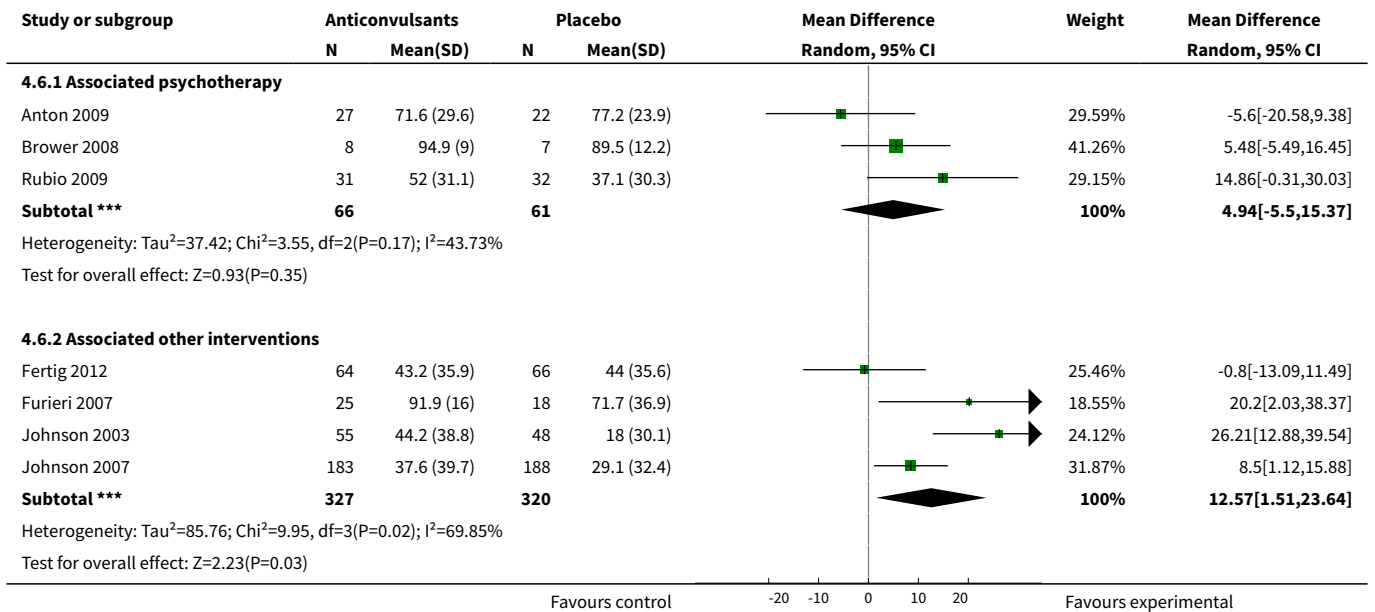
Analysis 4.4. Comparison 4 Anticonvulsants versus placebo according to psychosocial interventions, Outcome 4 Alcohol use, continuous outcome: heavy drinking.



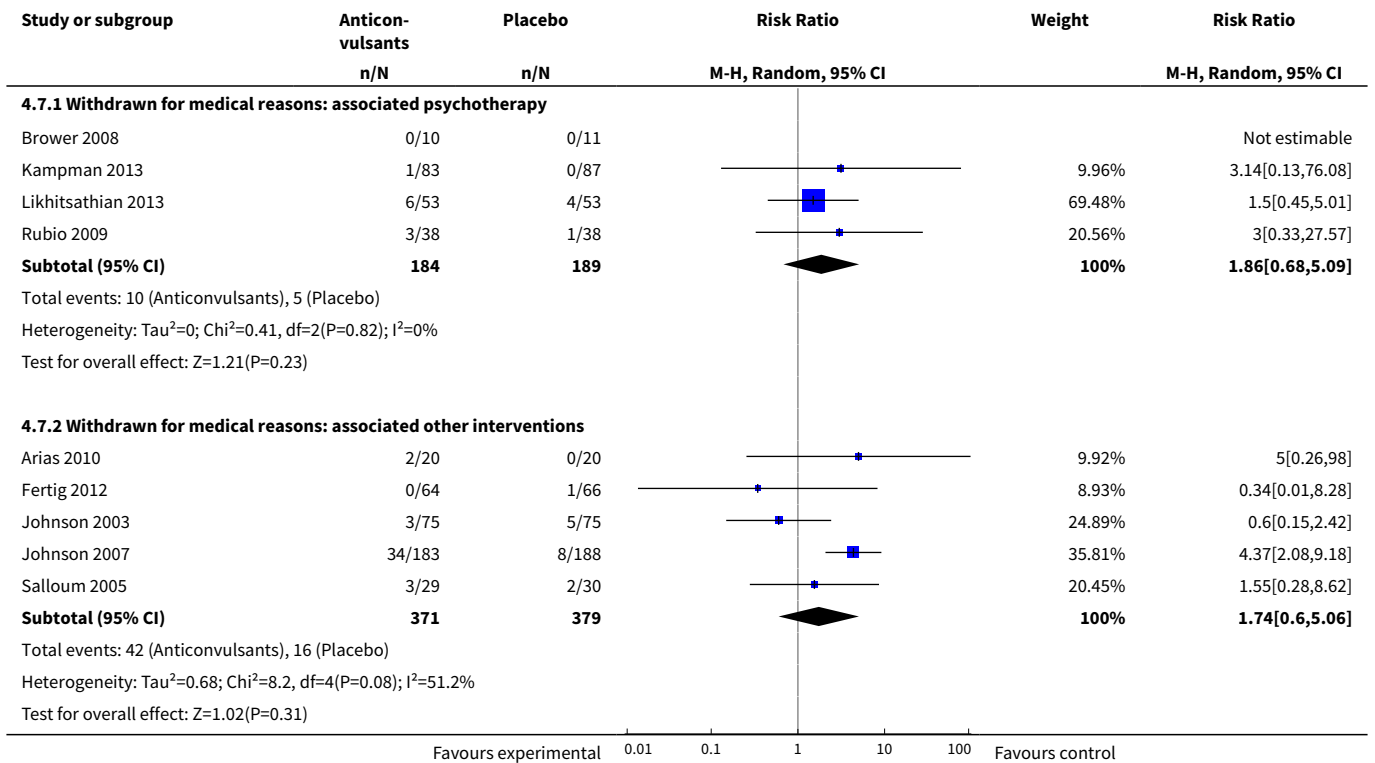
Analysis 4.5. Comparison 4 Anticonvulsants versus placebo according to psychosocial interventions, Outcome 5 Continuous abstinence, dichotomous outcome.



Analysis 4.6. Comparison 4 Anticonvulsants versus placebo according to psychosocial interventions, Outcome 6 Abstinence, continuous outcome, days abstinent (%): associated psychotherapy.



Analysis 4.7. Comparison 4 Anticonvulsants versus placebo according to psychosocial interventions, Outcome 7 Adverse events.

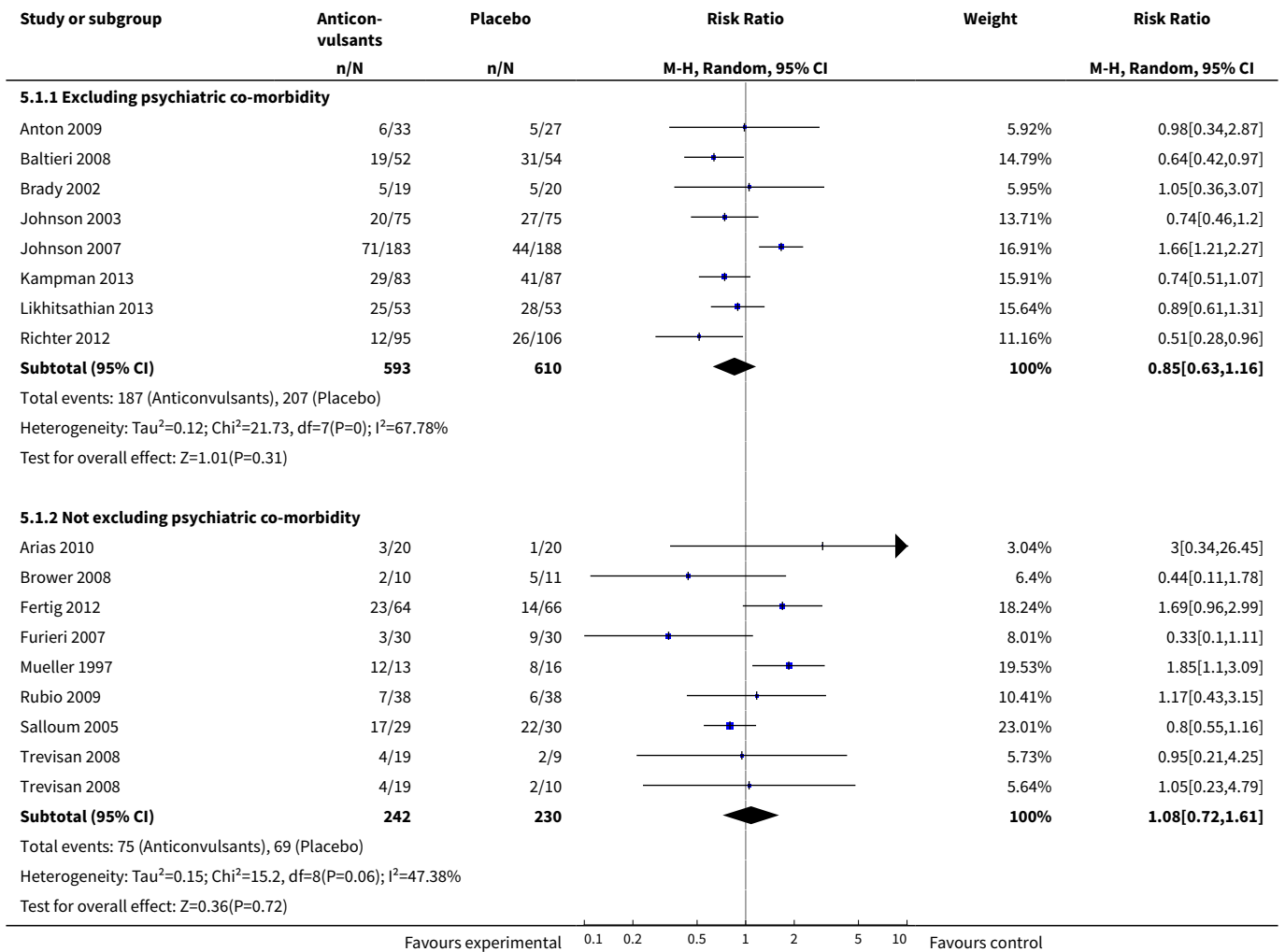


Comparison 5. Anticonvulsants versus placebo according to psychiatric co-morbidity

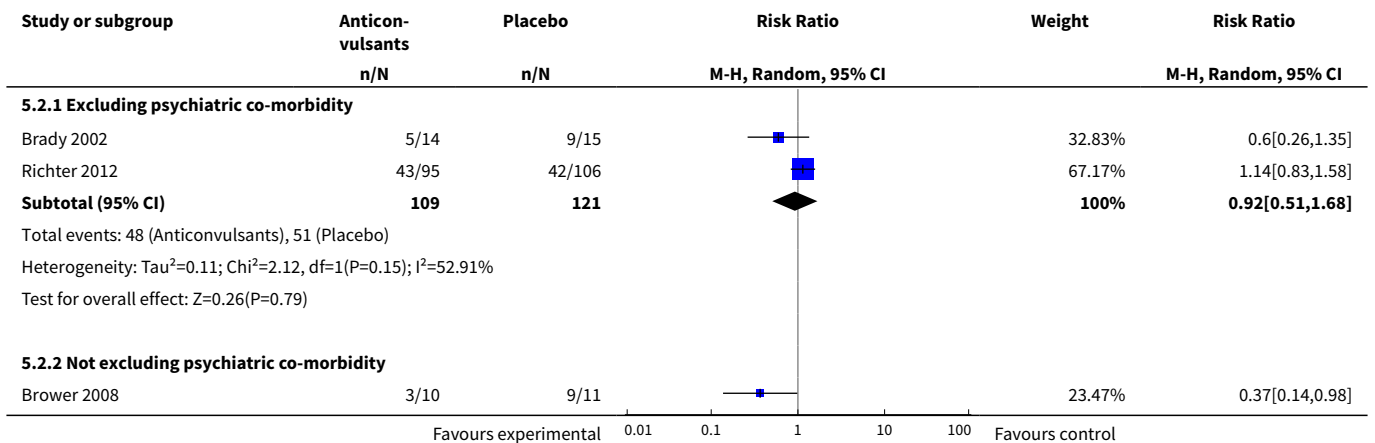
Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Dropouts	16		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
1.1 Excluding psychiatric co-morbidity	8	1203	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.85 [0.63, 1.16]
1.2 Not excluding psychiatric co-morbidity	8	472	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.08 [0.72, 1.61]
2 Heavy drinking, dichotomous outcome	5		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
2.1 Excluding psychiatric co-morbidity	2	230	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.92 [0.51, 1.68]
2.2 Not excluding psychiatric co-morbidity	3	100	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.74 [0.37, 1.45]
3 Alcohol use, continuous outcome: drinks/drinking day	11		Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	Subtotals only

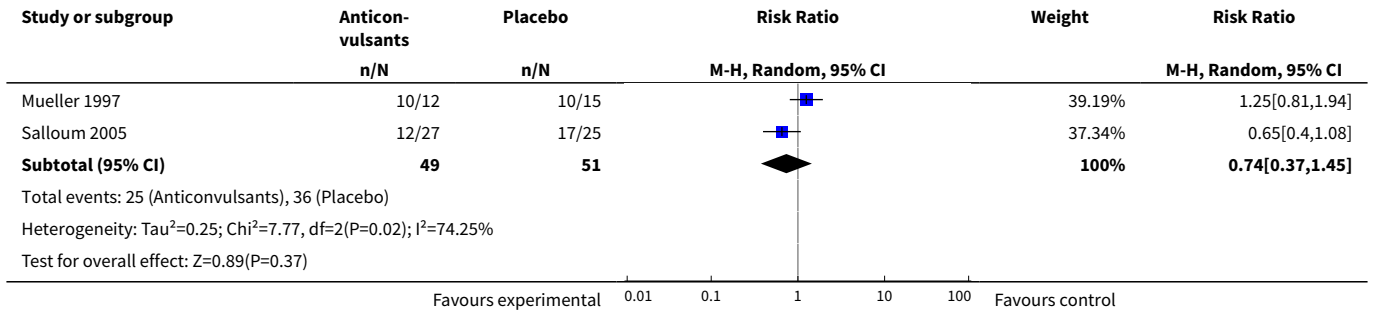
Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
3.1 Excluding psychiatric co-morbidity	6	823	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-1.55 [-2.35, -0.75]
3.2 Not excluding psychiatric co-morbidity	5	303	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-1.52 [-3.51, 0.48]
4 Alcohol use, continuous outcome: heavy drinking	12		Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
4.1 Excluding psychiatric co-morbidity	5	730	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.39 [-0.60, -0.18]
4.2 Not excluding psychiatric co-morbidity	7	399	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.31 [-0.58, -0.05]
5 Continuous abstinence, dichotomous outcome	8		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
5.1 Excluding psychiatric co-morbidity	4	396	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.12 [0.80, 1.55]
5.2 Not excluding psychiatric co-morbidity	4	238	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.37 [0.98, 1.92]
6 Abstinence, continuous outcome	10		Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
6.1 Time to first relapse (weeks): not excluding psychiatric co-morbidity	2	108	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	0.26 [-0.60, 1.13]
6.2 Days abstinent (%): excluding psychiatric co-morbidity	3	523	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	9.92 [-5.19, 25.03]
6.3 Days abstinent (%): not excluding psychiatric co-morbidity	5	291	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	6.95 [-0.37, 14.26]
7 Adverse events	11		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
7.1 Withdrawn for medical reasons: excluding psychiatric co-morbidity	5	998	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.17 [0.34, 4.00]
7.2 Withdrawn for medical reasons: not excluding psychiatric co-morbidity	6	391	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.35 [0.55, 3.29]

Analysis 5.1. Comparison 5 Anticonvulsants versus placebo according to psychiatric co-morbidity, Outcome 1 Dropouts.

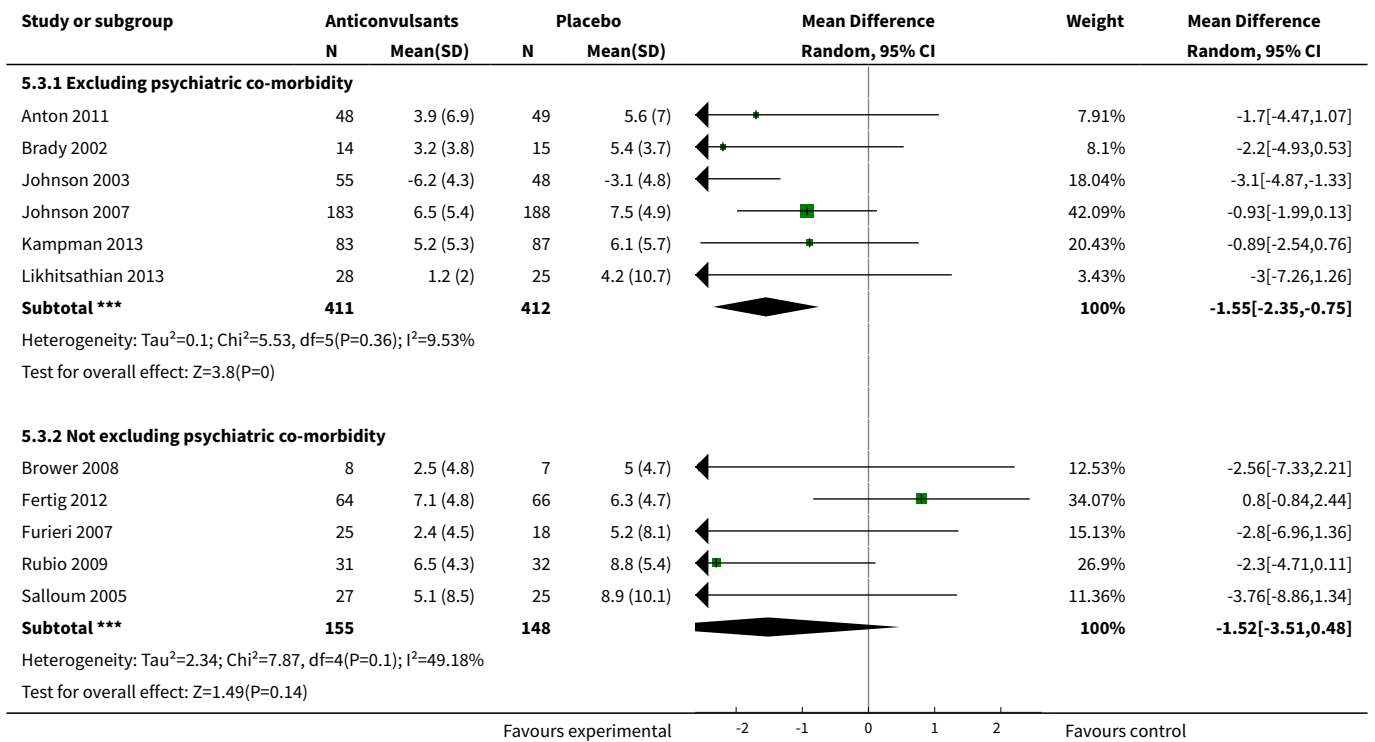


Analysis 5.2. Comparison 5 Anticonvulsants versus placebo according to psychiatric co-morbidity, Outcome 2 Heavy drinking, dichotomous outcome.

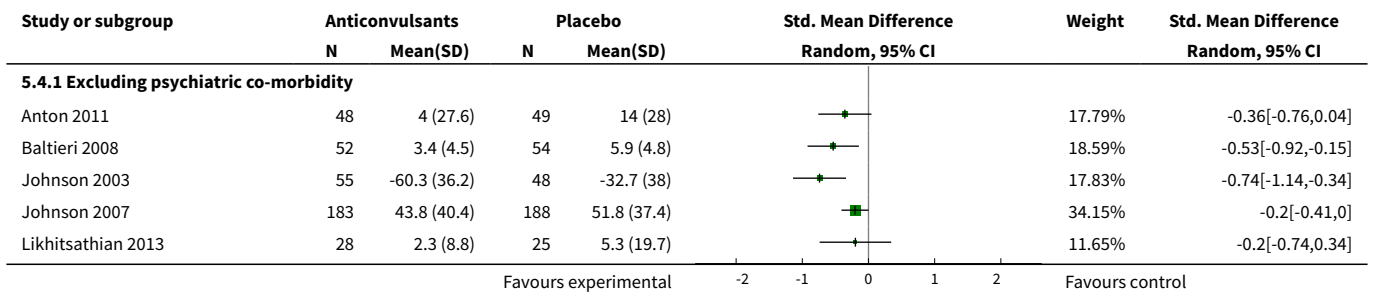


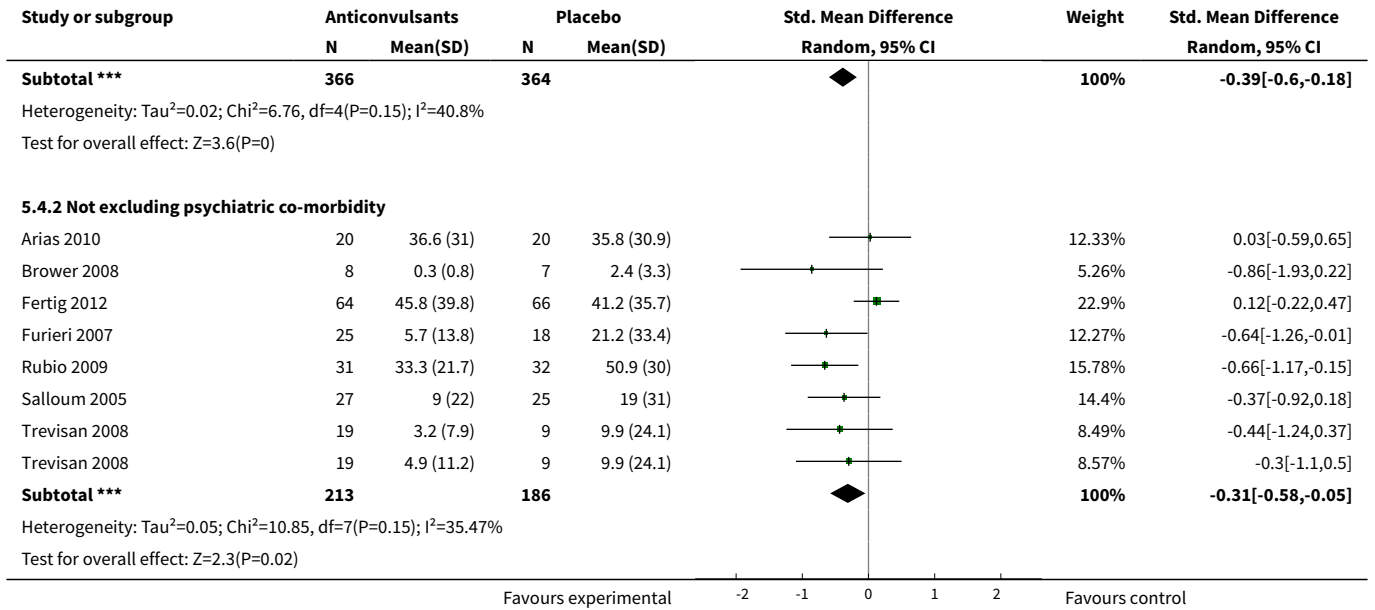


Analysis 5.3. Comparison 5 Anticonvulsants versus placebo according to psychiatric co-morbidity, Outcome 3 Alcohol use, continuous outcome: drinks/drinking day.

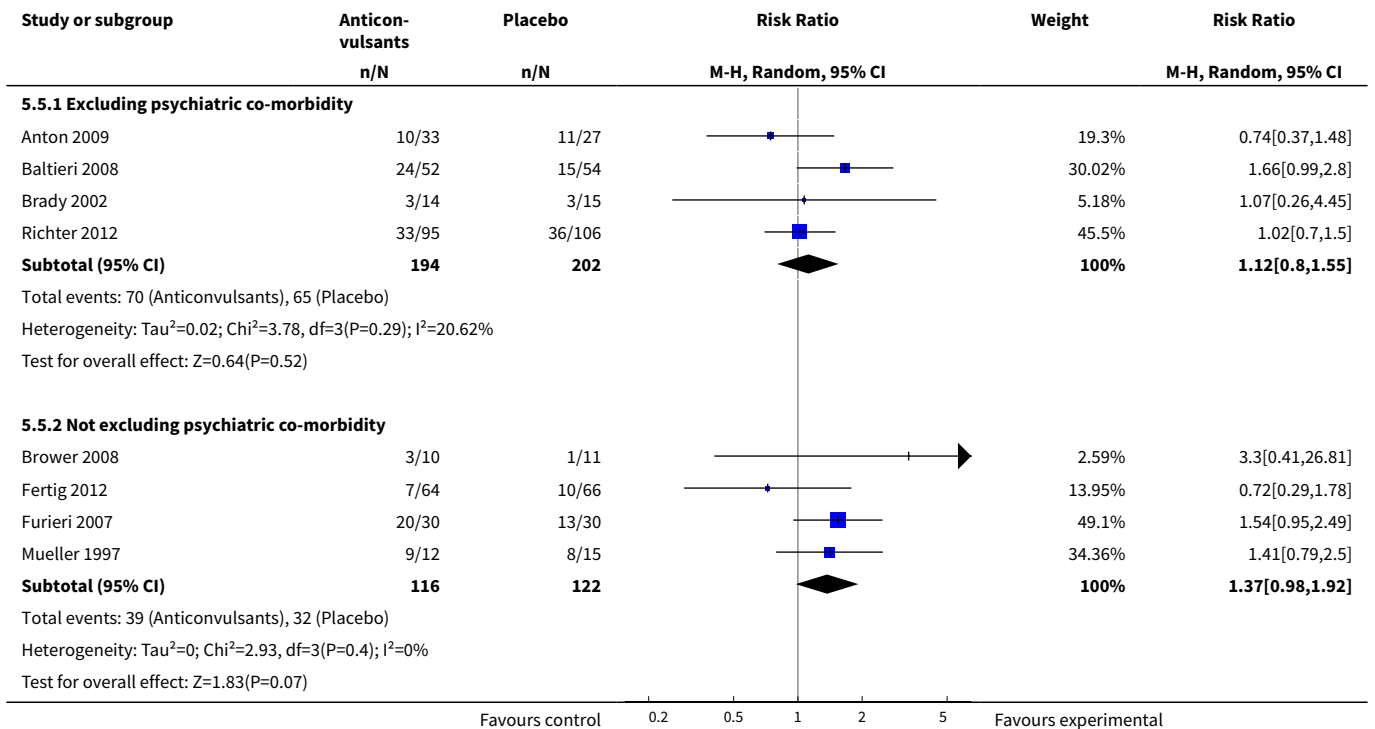


Analysis 5.4. Comparison 5 Anticonvulsants versus placebo according to psychiatric co-morbidity, Outcome 4 Alcohol use, continuous outcome: heavy drinking.

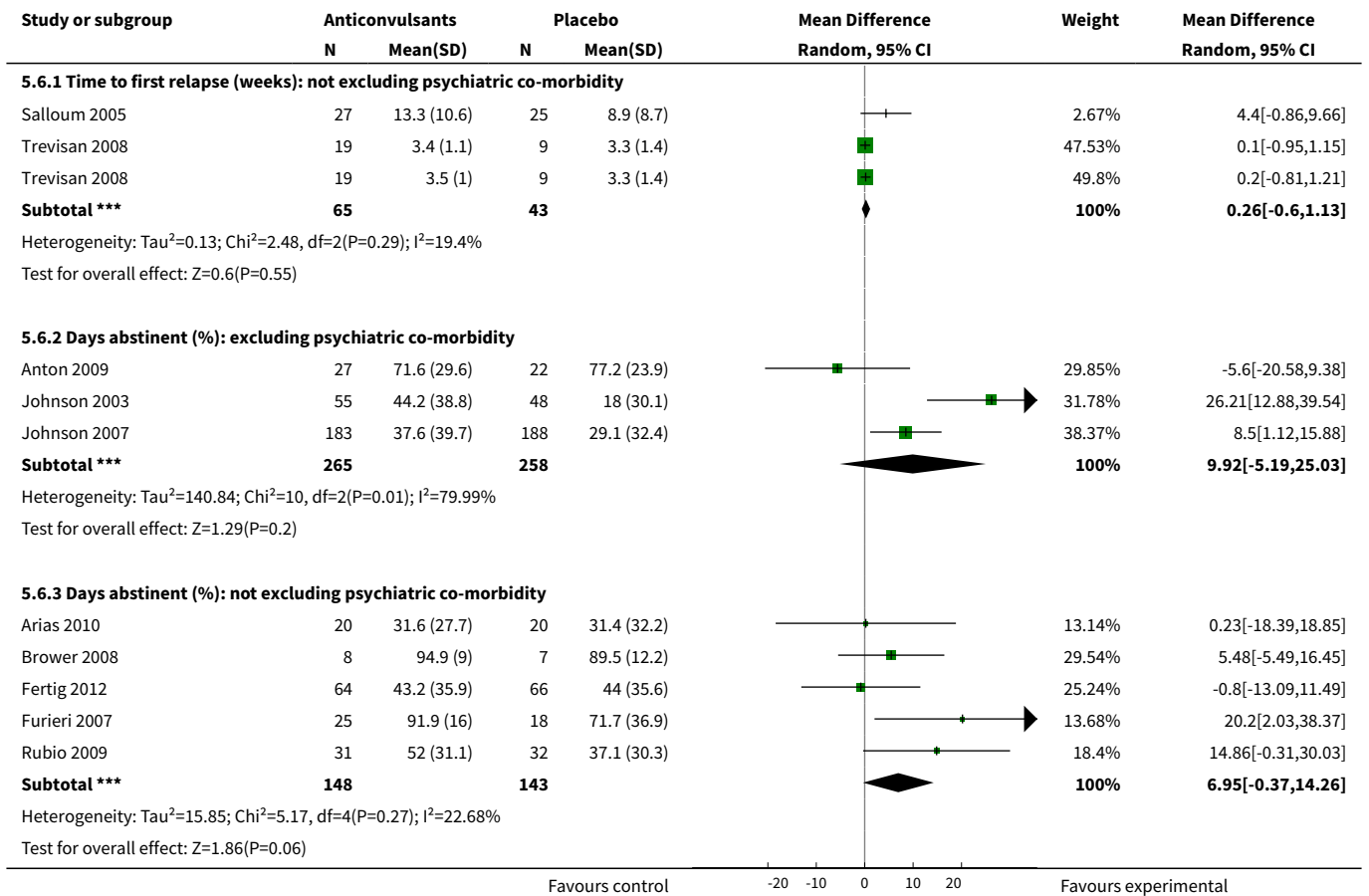




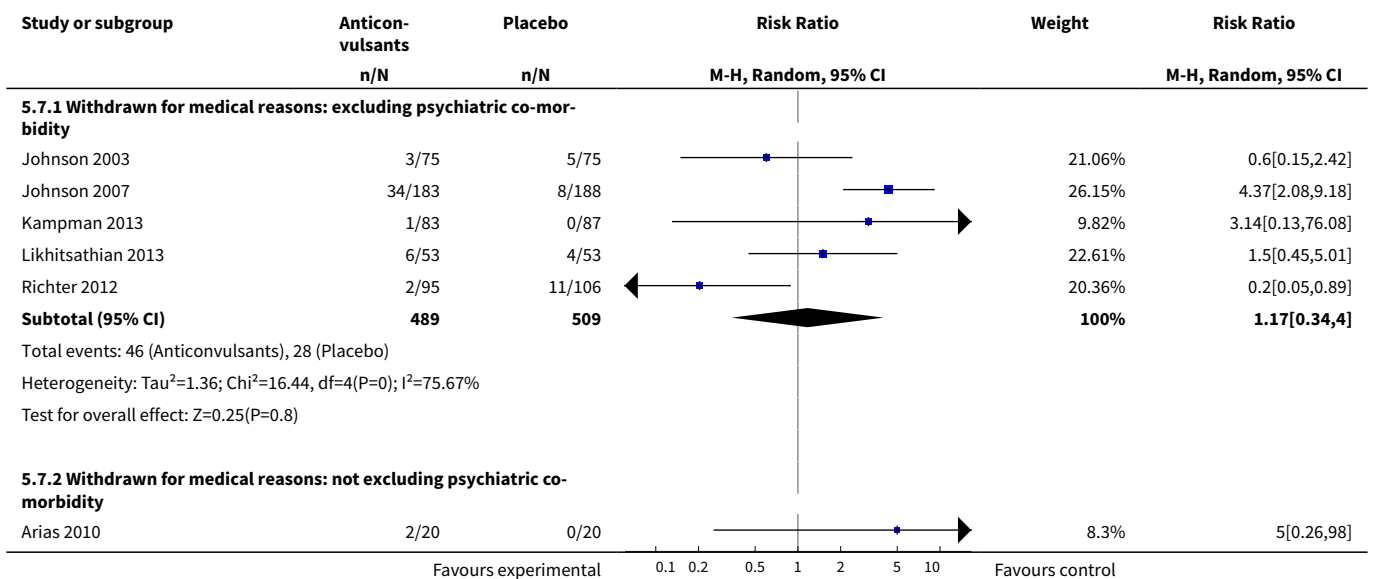
Analysis 5.5. Comparison 5 Anticonvulsants versus placebo according to psychiatric co-morbidity, Outcome 5 Continuous abstinence, dichotomous outcome.

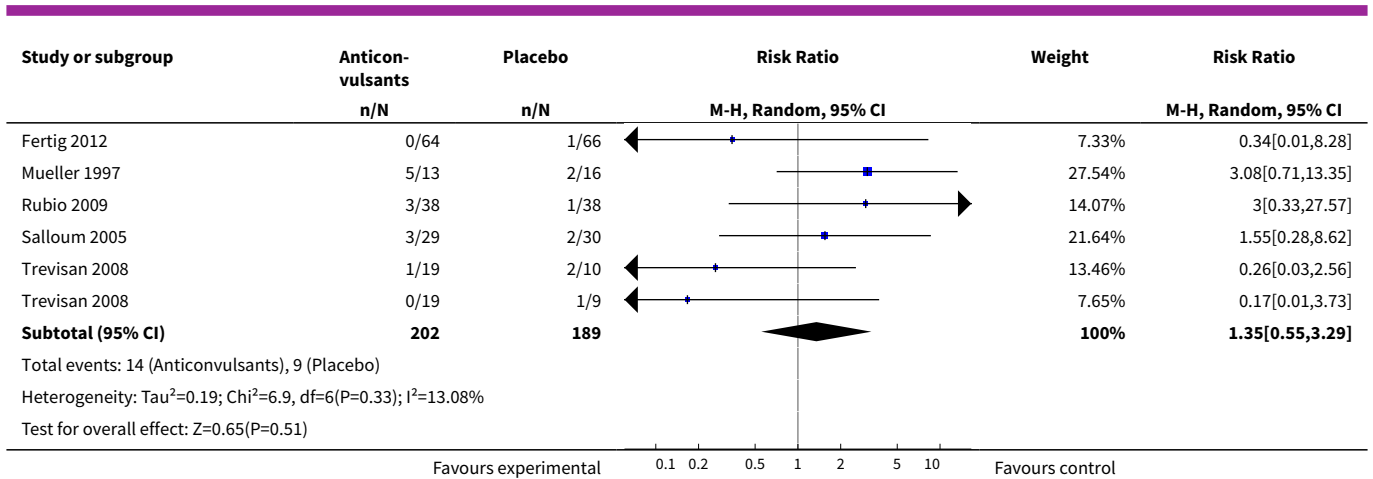


Analysis 5.6. Comparison 5 Anticonvulsants versus placebo according to psychiatric co-morbidity, Outcome 6 Abstinence, continuous outcome.



Analysis 5.7. Comparison 5 Anticonvulsants versus placebo according to psychiatric co-morbidity, Outcome 7 Adverse events.



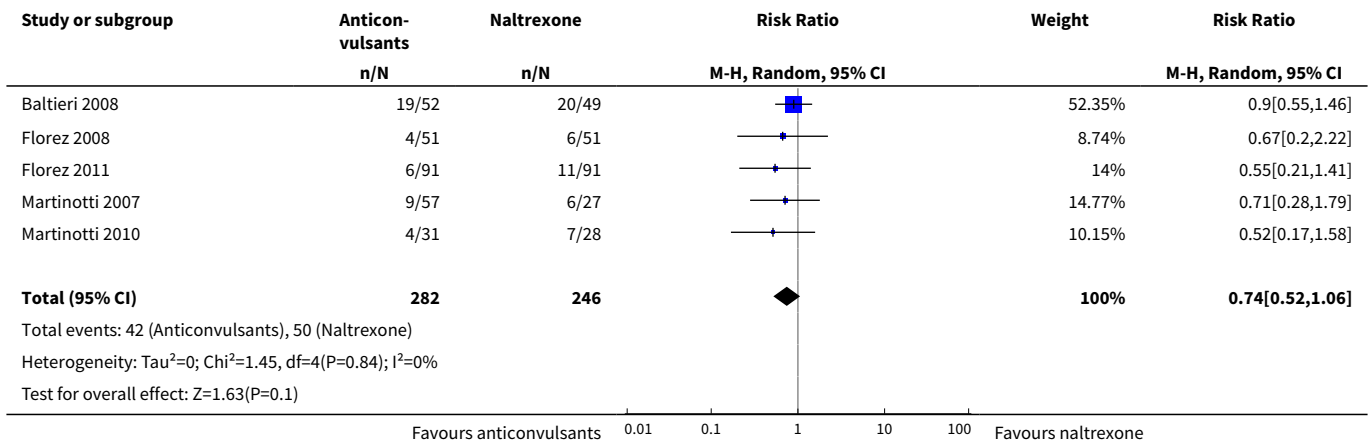


Comparison 6. Anticonvulsants versus other medications (naltrexone)

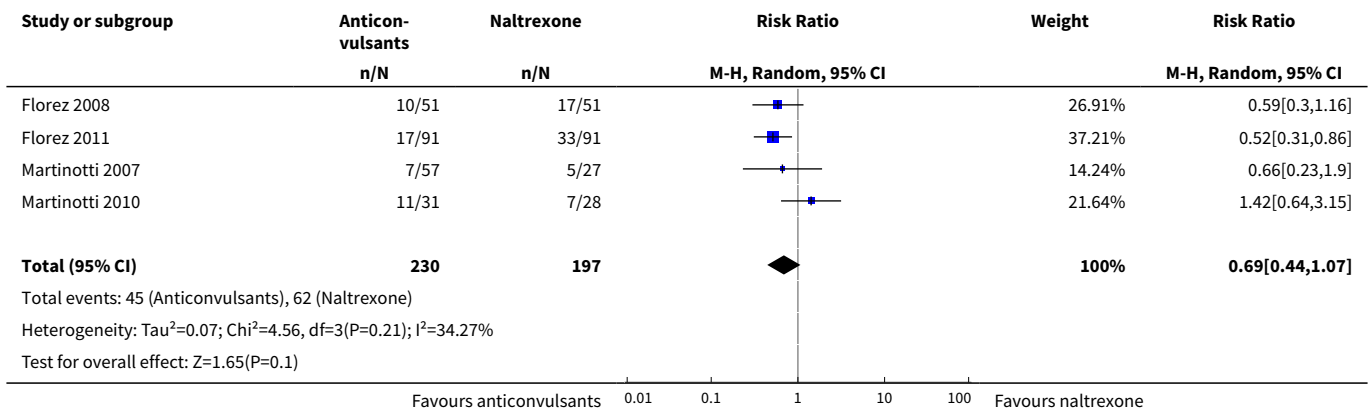
Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Dropouts	5	528	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.74 [0.52, 1.06]
2 Severe relapse, dichotomous outcome	4	427	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.69 [0.44, 1.07]
3 Number of heavy drinking days	3	308	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-5.21 [-8.58, -1.83]
4 Continuous abstinence, dichotomous outcome	5	528	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.21 [0.99, 1.49]
5 Abstinence continuous outcome: days to severe relapse	3	244	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	11.88 [3.29, 20.46]
6 Adverse events	4		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
6.1 Withdrawn for medical reasons	3	245	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.13 [0.03, 0.58]
6.2 Nausea	3	244	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.01 [0.07, 14.32]
6.3 Dizziness	3	244	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.12 [0.29, 4.37]
6.4 Hypotension	2	143	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.09 [0.01, 0.75]
6.5 Paraesthesia	2	203	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	6.07 [1.11, 33.17]
6.6 Diarrhoea	2	203	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	2.91 [0.31, 27.55]
6.7 Sedation	2	203	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.60 [0.26, 1.40]
7 Craving (OCDS total score)	4	385	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-2.25 [-3.58, -0.93]

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
8 Liver enzyme levels (GGT)	3	358	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-1.08 [-10.82, 8.66]

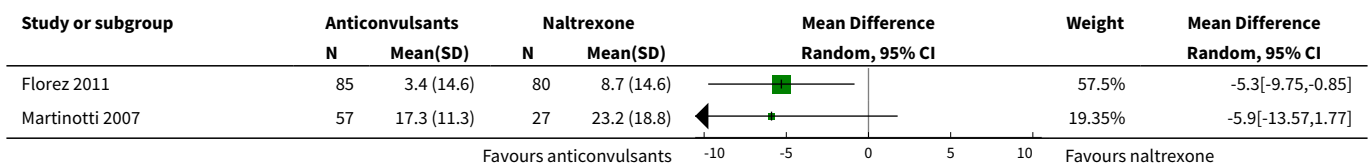
Analysis 6.1. Comparison 6 Anticonvulsants versus other medications (naltrexone), Outcome 1 Dropouts.

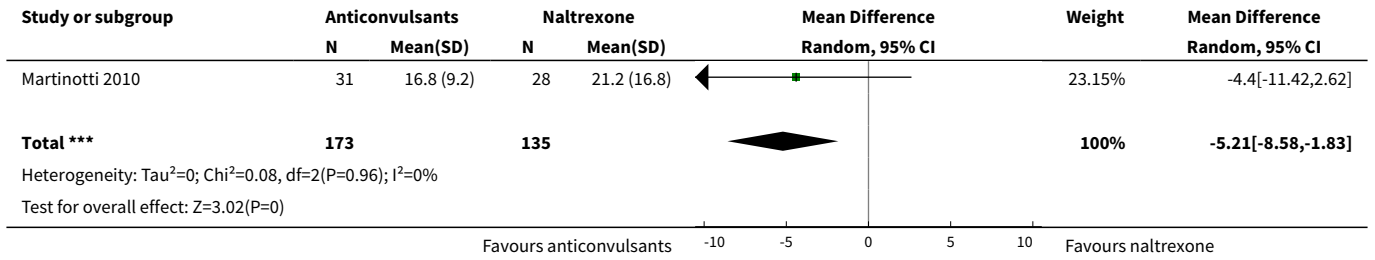


Analysis 6.2. Comparison 6 Anticonvulsants versus other medications (naltrexone), Outcome 2 Severe relapse, dichotomous outcome.

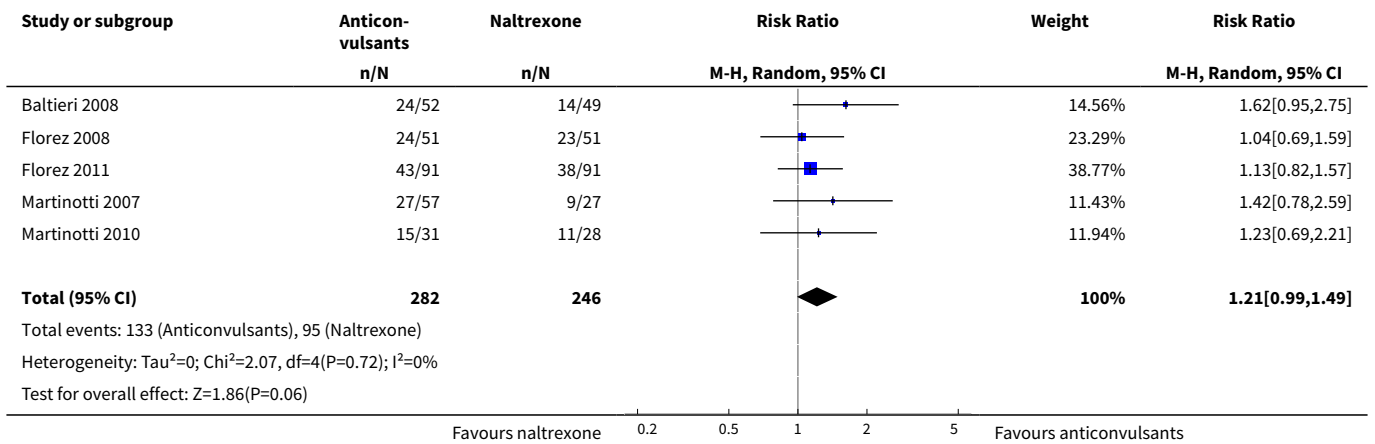


Analysis 6.3. Comparison 6 Anticonvulsants versus other medications (naltrexone), Outcome 3 Number of heavy drinking days.

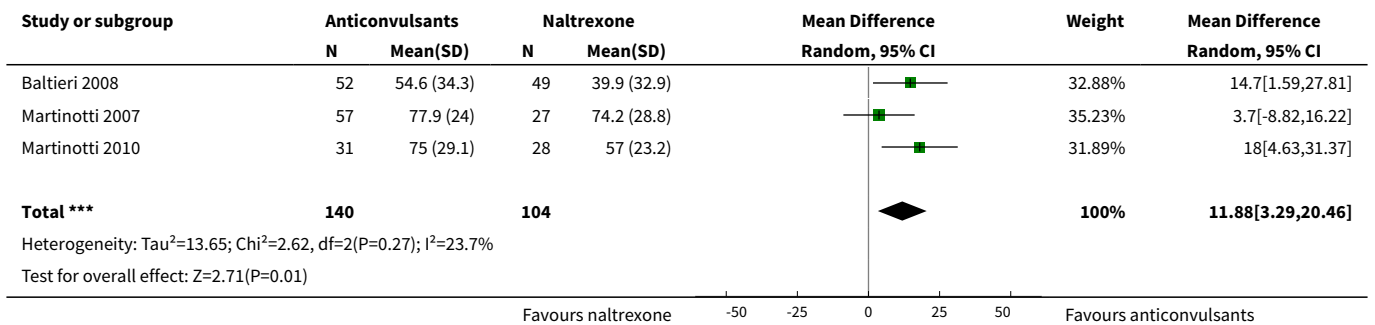




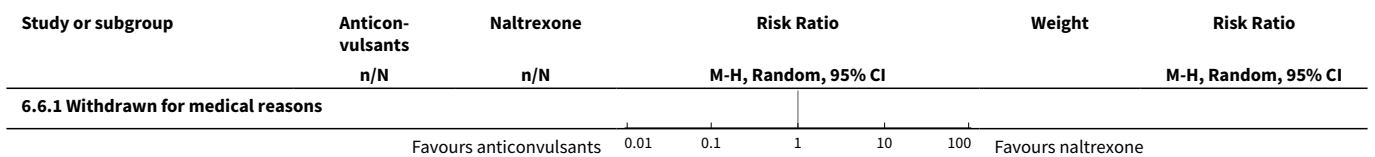
Analysis 6.4. Comparison 6 Anticonvulsants versus other medications (naltrexone), Outcome 4 Continuous abstinence, dichotomous outcome.

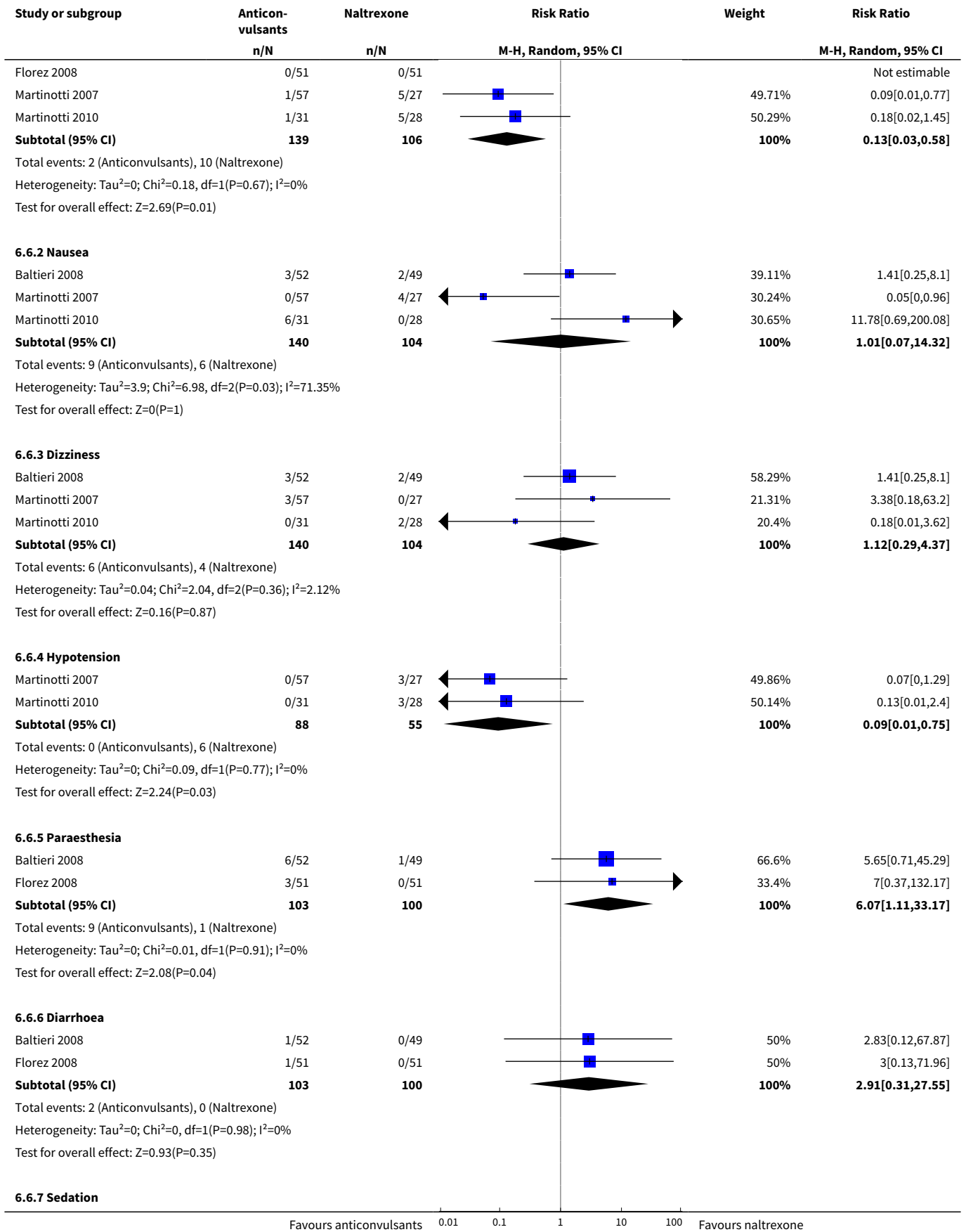


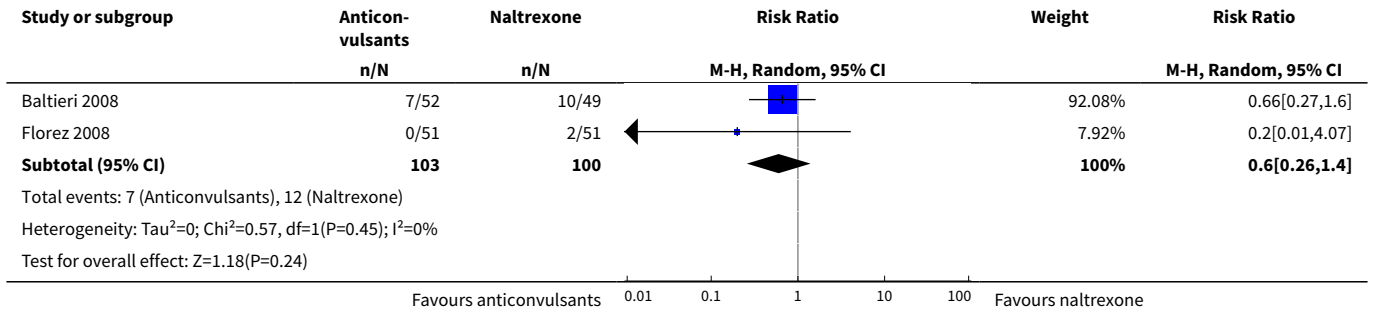
Analysis 6.5. Comparison 6 Anticonvulsants versus other medications (naltrexone), Outcome 5 Abstinence continuous outcome: days to severe relapse.



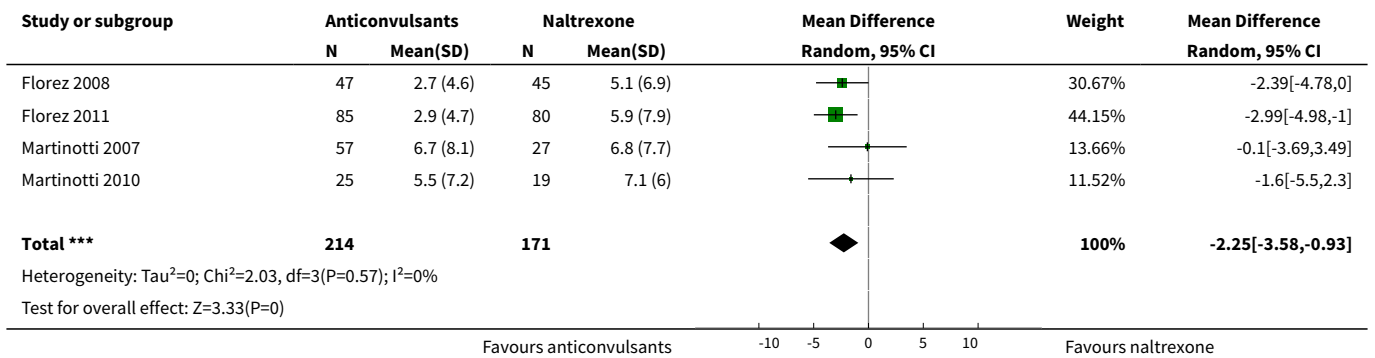
Analysis 6.6. Comparison 6 Anticonvulsants versus other medications (naltrexone), Outcome 6 Adverse events.



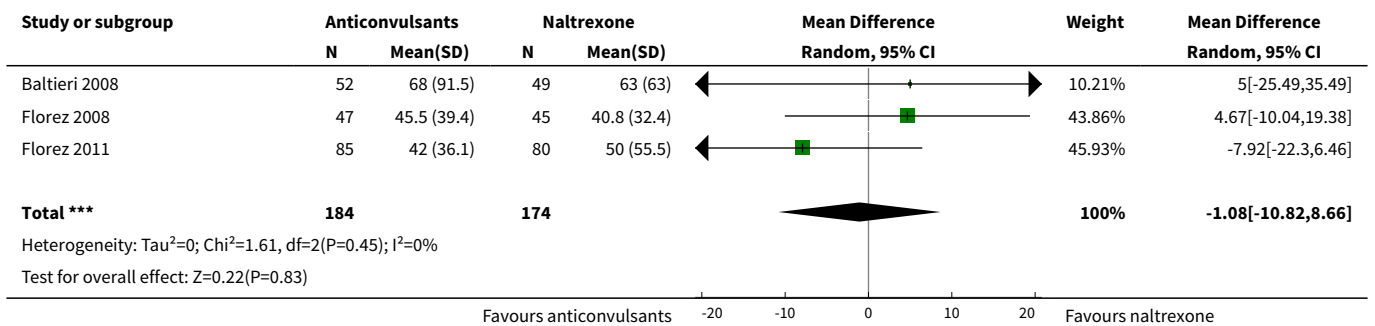




Analysis 6.7. Comparison 6 Anticonvulsants versus other medications (naltrexone), Outcome 7 Craving (OCDS total score).



Analysis 6.8. Comparison 6 Anticonvulsants versus other medications (naltrexone), Outcome 8 Liver enzyme levels (GGT).

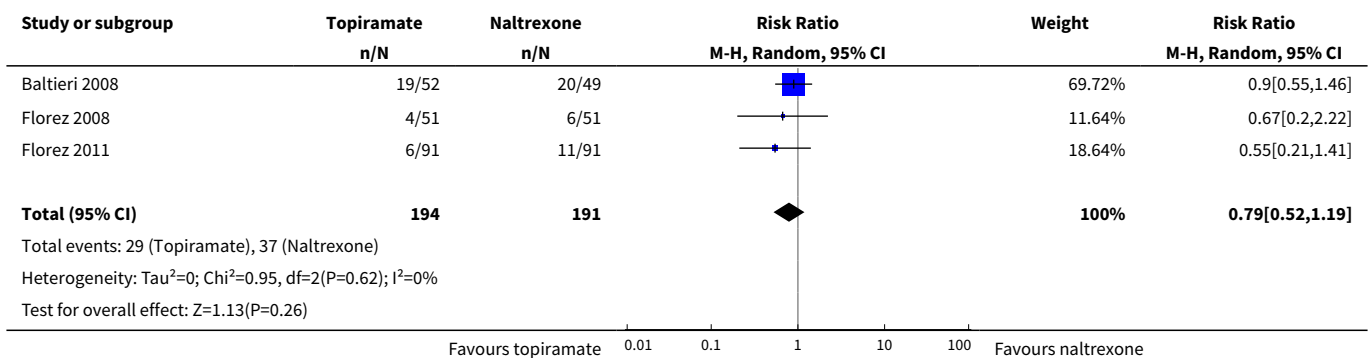


Comparison 7. Specific anticonvulsants (topiramate) versus specific other medications (naltrexone)

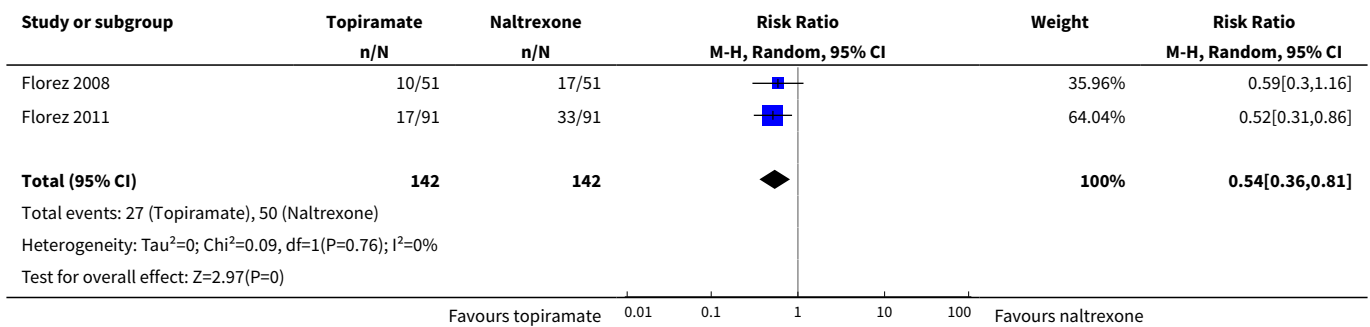
Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Dropouts	3	385	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.79 [0.52, 1.19]

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
2 Severe relapse, dichotomous outcome	2	284	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.54 [0.36, 0.81]
3 Continuous abstinence, dichotomous outcome	3	385	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.18 [0.94, 1.49]
4 Craving (OCDS total score)	2	257	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-2.74 [-4.28, -1.21]

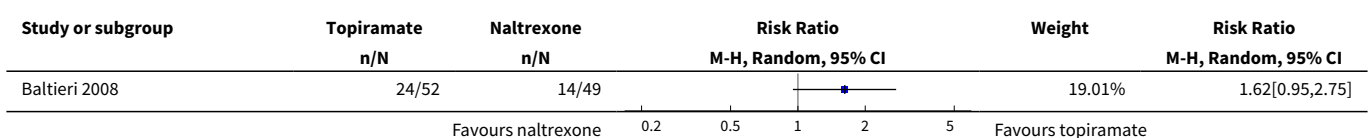
Analysis 7.1. Comparison 7 Specific anticonvulsants (topiramate) versus specific other medications (naltrexone), Outcome 1 Dropouts.

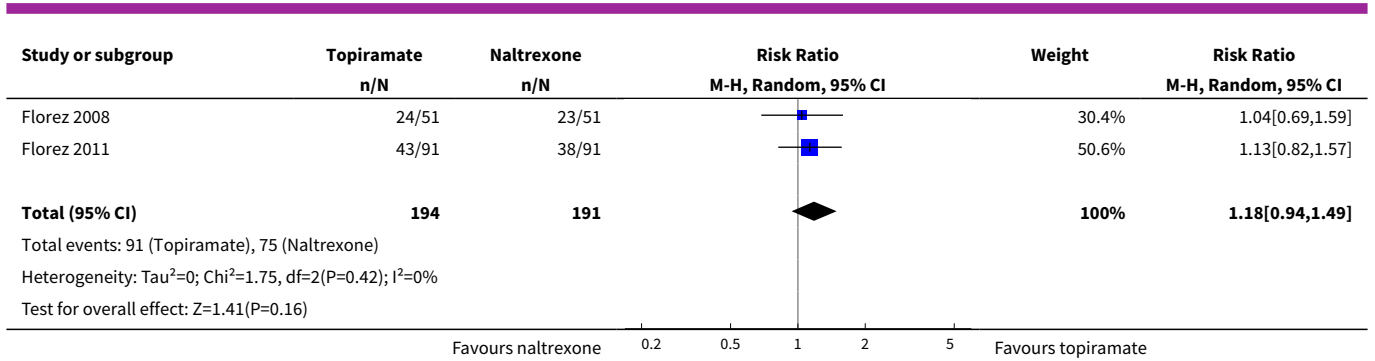


Analysis 7.2. Comparison 7 Specific anticonvulsants (topiramate) versus specific other medications (naltrexone), Outcome 2 Severe relapse, dichotomous outcome.

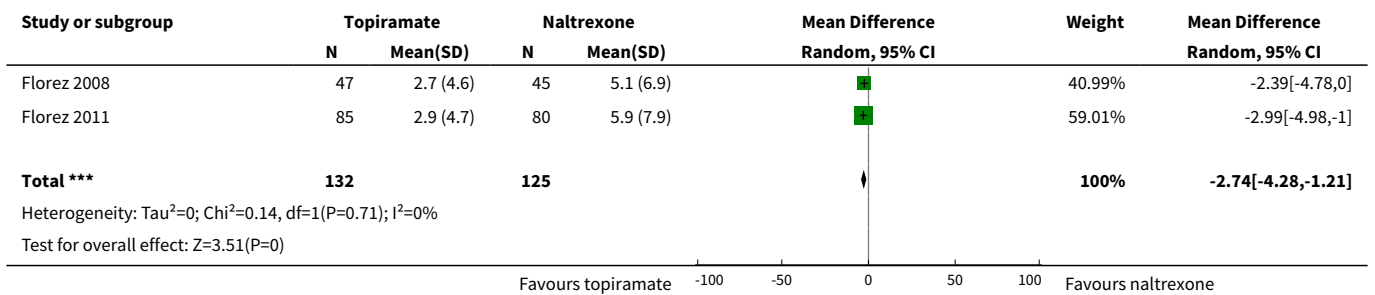


Analysis 7.3. Comparison 7 Specific anticonvulsants (topiramate) versus specific other medications (naltrexone), Outcome 3 Continuous abstinence, dichotomous outcome.





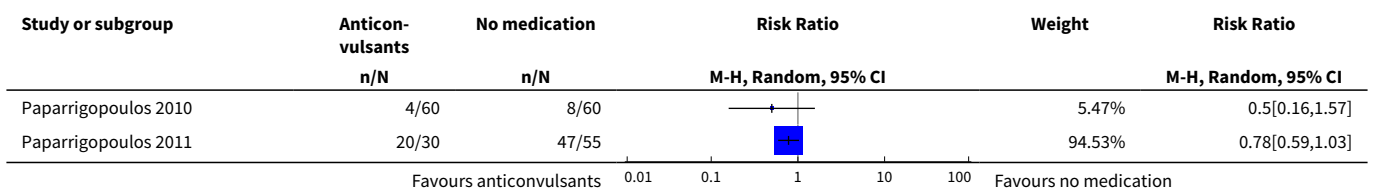
Analysis 7.4. Comparison 7 Specific anticonvulsants (topiramate) versus specific other medications (naltrexone), Outcome 4 Craving (OCDS total score).

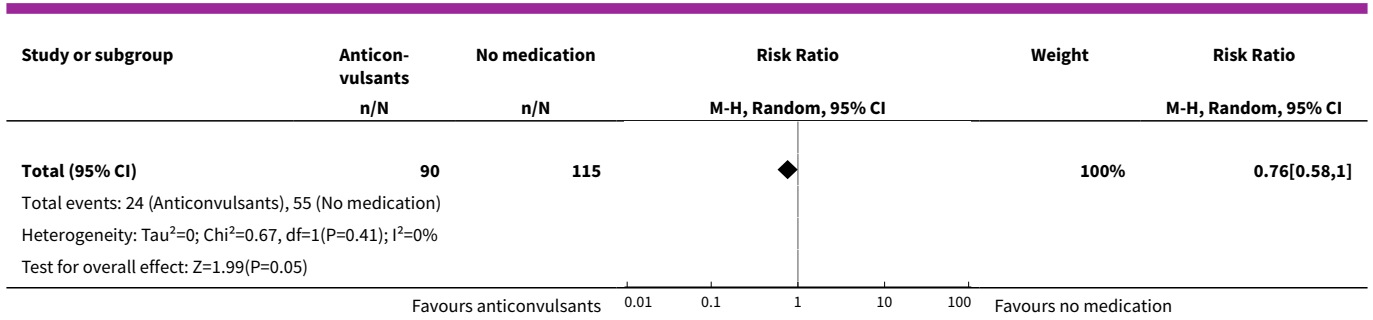


Comparison 8. Anticonvulsants versus no medication

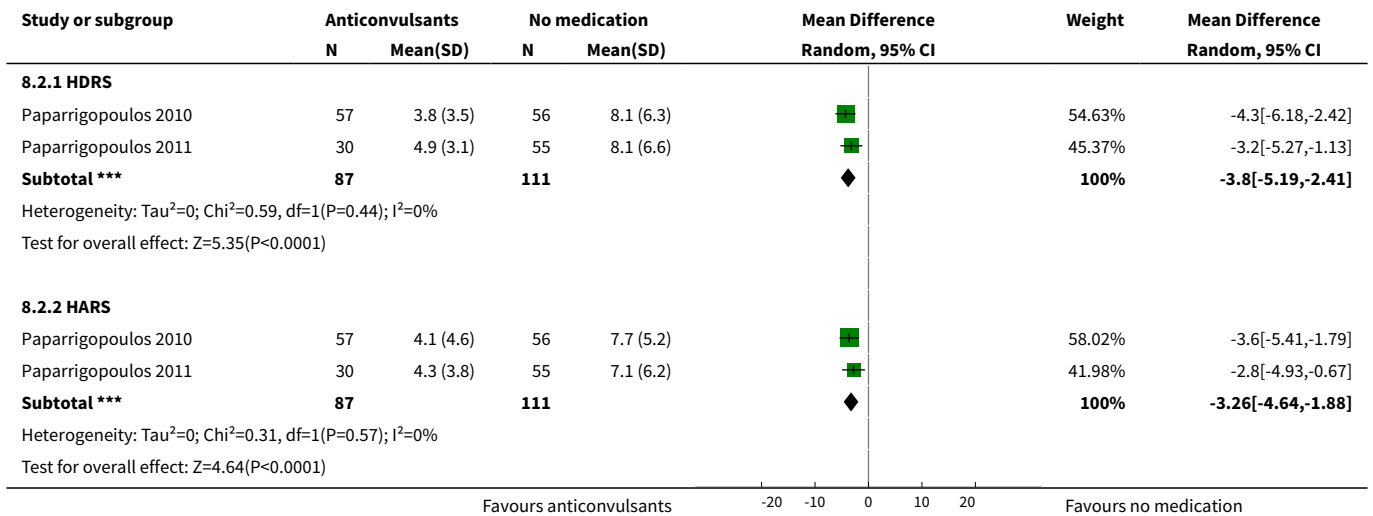
Outcome or sub-group title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Alcohol use dichotomous: relapse	2	205	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.76 [0.58, 1.00]
2 Mood	2		Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
2.1 HDRS	2	198	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-3.80 [-5.19, -2.41]
2.2 HARS	2	198	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-3.26 [-4.64, -1.88]
3 Craving (OCDS score)	2	198	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-4.97 [-8.79, -1.15]

Analysis 8.1. Comparison 8 Anticonvulsants versus no medication, Outcome 1 Alcohol use dichotomous: relapse.

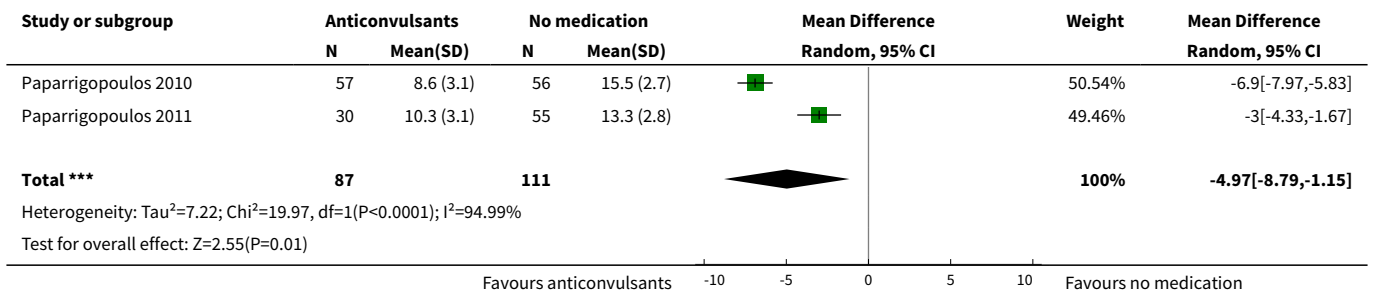




Analysis 8.2. Comparison 8 Anticonvulsants versus no medication, Outcome 2 Mood.



Analysis 8.3. Comparison 8 Anticonvulsants versus no medication, Outcome 3 Craving (OCDS score).



APPENDICES

Appendix 1. CENTRAL search strategy

1. MeSH descriptor: [Alcohol-Related Disorders] explode all trees
2. ((alcohol*) near (abuse* or addict* or dependen* or disorder* or drink* or consumption)):ti,ab,kw (Word variations have been searched)
3. MeSH descriptor: [Drinking Behavior] explode all trees

4. #1 or #2 or #3
5. MeSH descriptor: [Anticonvulsants] explode all trees
6. anticonvulsant* or Acetazolamide or bromide* or Carbamazepine or Chlormethiazole or Clorazepate or depakote or depakene or depakine or divalproex or Ethosuximide or felbamate or fosphenytoin or gabapentin or lamotrigine or Levetiracetam or Metaclozepam or lidocaine or "magnesium sulphate" or mephobarbital or lignocaine or memantine or methsuximide or mysoline or mizodin or oxcarbazepine or paraldehyde or Phenobarbital or pentobarbital or phenytoin or primidone or sertain or promazine or tetrabamate or tiagabine or topamax or topiramate or valproic or valproate or vigabatrin or zonisamide or zonegran (Word variations have been searched)
7. #5 or #6
8. #4 and #7

Appendix 2. PubMed search strategy

1. alcohol-related disorders[MeSH]
2. ((alcohol[tiab]) AND (abuse*[tiab] OR addict*[tiab] OR dependen*[tiab] OR disorder*[tiab] OR drink*[tiab] OR consumption[tiab]))
3. Drinking behaviour[MeSH]
4. #1 OR #2 OR #3
5. Anticonvulsants[MeSH]
6. anticonvulsant* OR acetazolamide OR bromide* OR carbamazepine OR chlormethiazole OR clorazepate OR depakote OR depakene OR depakine OR divalproex OR ethosuximide OR felbamate OR fosphenytoin OR gabapentin OR lamotrigine OR levetiracetam OR metaclozepam OR lidocaine OR "magnesium sulphate" OR mephobarbital OR lignocaine OR memantine OR methsuximide OR mysoline OR mizodin OR oxcarbazepine OR paraldehyde OR phenobarbital OR pentobarbital OR phenytoin OR primidone OR promazine OR sertain OR tetrabamate OR tiagabine OR topamax OR topiramate OR valproic OR valproate OR vigabatrin OR zonisamide OR zonegran
7. #5 OR #6
8. randomized controlled trial [pt]
9. controlled clinical trial [pt]
10. placebo [tiab]
11. drug therapy [sh]
12. trial [tiab]
13. randomized [tiab]
14. randomly [tiab]
15. groups [tiab]
16. #8 OR #9 OR #10 OR #11 OR #12 OR #13 OR #14 OR #15
17. animals [mh] NOT humans [mh]
18. 16 NOT 17
19. 4 AND 7 AND 18

Appendix 3. EMBASE search strategy

1. 'alcoholism'/exp
2. (alcohol*:ab,ti AND (abuse*:ab,ti OR addict*:ab,ti OR dependen*:ab,ti OR disorder*:ab,ti OR drink*:ab,ti OR consum*:ab,ti))
3. 'drinking behavior'/exp
4. #1 or #2 or #3
5. 'anticonvulsive agent'/exp
6. anticonvulsant*:de,ab,ti OR acetazolamide:de,ab,ti OR bromide*:de,ab,ti OR carbamazepine:de,ab,ti OR chlormethiazole:de,ab,ti OR clorazepate:de,ab,ti OR depakote:de,ab,ti OR depakene:de,ab,ti OR depakine:de,ab,ti OR divalproex:de,ab,ti OR ethosuximide:de,ab,ti OR felbamate:de,ab,ti OR fosphenytoin:de,ab,ti OR gabapentin:de,ab,ti OR lamotrigine:de,ab,ti OR levetiracetam:de,ab,ti OR metaclozepam:de,ab,ti OR lidocaine:de,ab,ti OR 'magnesium sulphate':de,ab,ti OR mephobarbital:de,ab,ti OR lignocaine:de,ab,ti OR memantine:de,ab,ti OR methsuximide:de,ab,ti OR mysoline:de,ab,ti OR mizodin:de,ab,ti OR oxcarbazepine:de,ab,ti OR paraldehyde:de,ab,ti OR phenobarbital:de,ab,ti OR pentobarbital:de,ab,ti OR phenytoin:de,ab,ti OR primidone:de,ab,ti OR promazine:de,ab,ti OR sertain:de,ab,ti OR tetrabamate:de,ab,ti OR tiagabine:de,ab,ti OR topamax:de,ab,ti OR topiramate:de,ab,ti OR valproic:de,ab,ti OR valproate:de,ab,ti OR vigabatrin:de,ab,ti OR zonisamide:de,ab,ti OR zonegran:de,ab,ti
7. #5 OR #6
8. 'crossover procedure'/exp
9. 'double blind procedure'/exp
10. 'single blind procedure'/exp
11. 'controlled clinical trial'/exp

12. 'clinical trial'/exp
 13. placebo:ab,ti OR 'double blind':ab,ti OR 'single blind':ab,ti OR assign*:ab,ti OR allocat*:ab,ti OR volunteer*:ab,ti OR random*:ab,ti OR factorial*:ab,ti OR crossover:ab,ti OR (cross:ab,ti AND over:ab,ti)
 14. 'randomized controlled trial'/exp
 15. #8 OR #9 OR 10 #11 OR #12 OR #13 OR #14
 16. #4 AND #7 AND #15 AND [humans]/lim AND [embase]/lim

Appendix 4. CINAHL search strategy

1. (MH "Alcohol-Related Disorders+")
2. TX (alcohol* and (disorder* or withdr* or abstin* or abstain* or detox* or neuropathy))
3. S1 or S2
4. (MH "Anticonvulsants+")
5. (MH "Valproic Acid")
6. TX (Acetazolamide or carbamazepine or Chlormethiazole or Clorazepate or divalproex or Ethosuximide or felbamate or fosphenytoin or gabapentin or lamotrigine or levetiracetam or metaclozepam or lidocaine or mephobarbital or lignocaine or methsuximide or oxcarbazepine or paraldehyde or penthobarbital or phenytoin or primidone or tiagabine or topiramate or valproate or vigabatrin or zonisamide)
7. S4 or S5 or S6
8. (MH "Random Assignment")
9. (MH "Clinical Trials+")
10. TX random*
11. TX placebo*
12. TX group*
13. TX ((singl* or doubl* or tripl* or trebl*) and (mask* or blind*))
14. MH "Crossover Design"
15. TX crossover*
16. TX allocate*
17. TX assign*
18. S8 or S9 or S10 or S11 or S12 or S13 or S14 or S15 or S16 or S17
19. S3 and S7 and S18

Appendix 5. Criteria for risk of bias in RCTs and CCTs

	Item	Judgement	Description
1	Was the method of randomisation adequate?	Low risk	Investigators describe a random component in the sequence generation process, such as random number table; a computer random number generator; coin tossing; shuffling of cards or envelopes; throwing of dice; drawing of lots; minimisation
		High risk	Investigators describe a non-random component in the sequence generation process, such as odd or even date of birth; date (or day) of admission; hospital or clinic record number; alternation; judgement of the clinician; results of a laboratory test or a series of tests; availability of the intervention
		Unclear risk	Insufficient information about the sequence generation process to permit judgement
2	Was the treatment allocation concealed?	Low risk	Investigators enrolling participants could not foresee assignment because one of the following, or an equivalent method, was used to conceal allocation: central allocation (including telephone, web-based and pharmacy-controlled randomisa-

(Continued)

			tion); sequentially numbered drug containers of identical appearance; sequentially numbered, opaque, sealed envelopes
		High risk	Investigators enrolling participants could possibly foresee assignments because one of the following methods was used: open random allocation schedule (e.g. a list of random numbers); assignment envelopes without appropriate safeguards (e.g. envelopes were unsealed or nonopaque or were not sequentially numbered); alternation or rotation; date of birth; case record number; any other explicitly unconcealed procedure Observational prospective study
		Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgement. This is usually the case if the method of concealment is not described or is not described in sufficient detail to allow a definitive judgement
3	Was knowledge of the allocated interventions adequately prevented during the study? (blinding of participants and provider)	Low risk	Blinding of participants and providers and unlikely that the blinding could have been broken No blinding, but outcome measurements not likely to be influenced by lack of blinding
		High risk	No blinding or incomplete blinding; outcome or outcome measurement likely to be influenced by lack of blinding Blinding of key study participants and personnel attempted but likely that blinding could have been broken
		Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgement
4	Was knowledge of the allocated interventions adequately prevented during the study? (blinding of outcome assessor) Objective outcomes Subjective outcomes	Low risk	Blinding of outcome assessor; unlikely that the blinding could have been broken No blinding but objective outcome measurement not likely to be influenced by lack of blinding
		High risk	No blinding or incomplete blinding; outcome or outcome measurement likely to be influenced by lack of blinding
		Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgement
5	Were incomplete outcome data adequately addressed? For all outcomes except retention in treatment or dropout	Yes	No missing outcome data Reasons for missing outcome data unlikely to be related to true outcome (for survival data, censoring unlikely to be introducing bias) Missing outcome data balanced in numbers across intervention groups, with similar reasons for missing data across groups

(Continued)

	<p>For dichotomous outcome data, proportion of missing outcomes compared with observed event risk not enough to have a clinically relevant impact on the intervention effect estimate</p> <p>For continuous outcome data, plausible effect size (difference in means or standardised difference in means) among missing outcomes not enough to have a clinically relevant impact on observed effect size</p> <p>Missing data imputed by appropriate methods</p> <p>All randomly assigned participants reported/analysed in the group to which they were allocated by randomization, irrespective of non-compliance and co-interventions (intention-to-treat)</p>
High risk	<p>Reason for missing outcome data likely to be related to true outcome, with imbalance in numbers or reasons for missing data across intervention groups</p> <p>For dichotomous outcome data, proportions of missing outcomes compared with observed event risk enough to induce clinically relevant bias in intervention effect estimate</p> <p>For continuous outcome data, plausible effect size (difference in means or standardised difference in means) among missing outcomes enough to induce clinically relevant bias in observed effect size</p> <p>As-treated analysis done with substantial departure of the intervention received from that assigned at randomisation</p>
Unclear risk	<p>Insufficient reporting of attrition/exclusions to permit judgement (e.g. number randomly assigned not stated, no reasons for missing data provided; number of dropouts not reported for each group)</p>

Appendix 6. Treatment regimens in included studies

Topiramate: used in 10 trials (Baltieri 2008; De Sousa 2008; Florez 2008; Florez 2011; Johnson 2003; Johnson 2007; Kampman 2013; Likhitsathian 2013; Paparrigopoulos 2011; Rubio 2009). Dose ranged from 150 to 400 mg/d.

Gabapentin: used in five trials (Anton 2009; Anton 2011; Brower 2008; Furiere 2007; Trevisan 2008). Doses ranged from 600 to 1500 mg/d.

Valproate: used in three trials (Brady 2002; Salloum 2005; Trevisan 2008) (up to 1500 mg/d).

Levetiracetam: used in two trials (Fertig 2012; Richter 2012) (500 to 2000 mg/d).

Oxcarbazepine: used in two trials (Croissant 2006; Martinotti 2007). Dose ranged from 600 to 1800 mg/d. Two distinct ranges of doses (600 to 900 and 1500 to 1800 mg/d) corresponding to different arms were adopted in Martinotti 2007.

One trial each:

- **Zonisamide** (up to 500 mg/d) (Arias 2010).
- **Carbamazepine** (600 mg/d) (Mueller 1997).
- **Pregabalin** (150 to 450 mg/d) (Martinotti 2010).
- **Tiagabine** (15 to 20 mg/d) (Paparrigopoulos 2010).

Appendix 7. Rating instruments utilised in included studies

1. Addiction Severity Index (McLellan 1980; McLellan 1985; Kokkevi 1995; McLellan 1992), utilised in Brady 2002; De Sousa 2008; Florez 2008; Florez 2011; Johnson 2003; Kampman 2013; Mueller 1997; Salloum 2005.
2. Timeline follow-back method (TLFB) (Sobell 1979; Sobell 1988; Sobell 1992), utilised in Anton 2009; Arias 2010; Brady 2002; Brower 2008; Croissant 2006; Fertig 2012; Florez 2011; Furieri 2007; Johnson 2003; Johnson 2007; Kampman 2013; Likhitsathian 2013; Mueller 1997; Paparrigopoulos 2010; Richter 2012; Rubio 2009; Salloum 2005; Trevisan 2008.
3. Form 90 for documenting alcohol consumption (Miller 1996), utilised in Anton 2011; Rubio 2009.
4. Pattern of alcohol use (Hughes 1980), utilised in Paparrigopoulos 2010.
5. Alcohol Withdrawal Rating Scale, utilised in Martinotti 2007.
6. Alcohol Dependence Scale (ADS) (Skinner 1982; Stockwell 1983; Skinner 1984), utilised in Anton 2009; Croissant 2006; De Sousa 2008.
7. Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) (Bohn 1995 a), utilised in Likhitsathian 2013.
8. Short Alcohol Dependence Data Questionnaire (SADD) (Davidson 1989), utilised in Mueller 1997.
9. Comprehensive Drinking Profile (Miller 1984), utilised in Johnson 2003.
10. Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (Bohn 1995 a), utilised in Johnson 2003; Johnson 2007.
11. Short Alcohol Dependence Data (SADD) (Raistrick 1983), utilised in Baltieri 2008.
12. Questionnaire on sociodemographic characteristics and alcohol and drug consumption, utilised in Baltieri 2008.
13. Alcohol Use Inventory (Horn 1983), utilised in Salloum 2005.
14. Drinker Inventory of Consequences (DrInC) (Miller 1995), utilised in Fertig 2012.
15. Modified Quantitative Alcohol Inventory/Craving Scales (Weiss 2003), utilised in Salloum 2005.
16. Alcohol Urge Questionnaire (AUQ) (Bohn 1995 b), utilised in Arias 2010.
17. Composite International Diagnostic Interview (CIDI) (Robins 1988), utilised in Paparrigopoulos 2011.
18. Clinical Institute Withdrawal Assessment for Alcohol-revised (CIWA-Ar) (Sullivan 1989), utilised in Anton 2009; Anton 2011; Brower 2008; Fertig 2012; Furieri 2007; Johnson 2003; Johnson 2007; Kampman 2013; Likhitsathian 2013; Martinotti 2010; Mueller 1997; Paparrigopoulos 2010; Paparrigopoulos 2011; Trevisan 2008.
19. Obsessive-Compulsive Drinking Scale (OCDS) (Anton 1995; Moak 1998; Roberts 1999), utilised in Anton 2009; Anton 2011; Baltieri 2008; Brady 2002; Brower 2008; Croissant 2006; Florez 2008; Florez 2011; Johnson 2003; Martinotti 2007; Martinotti 2010; Paparrigopoulos 2010; Paparrigopoulos 2011; Richter 2012; Trevisan 2008.
20. Penn Alcohol Craving Scale (PACS) (Flannery 1999), utilised in Kampman 2013.
21. Craving Analogue Scale (Mottola 1993), utilised in Brady 2002; Martinotti 2007; Martinotti 2010.
22. Frequency, duration and intensity of craving (Anton 1995), utilised in De Sousa 2008.
23. Fagerstrom Test for nicotine dependence (Fangeström 1978), utilised in Fertig 2012; Florez 2008; Florez 2011.
24. Minnesota Cocaine Craving Scale (MCCS) (Halikas 1991), utilised in Kampman 2013.
25. Cocaine Selective Severity Assessment (CSSA) (Kampman 1998), utilised in Kampman 2013.
26. Epworth Sleepiness Scale (Johns 1991), utilised in Anton 2009; Anton 2011.
27. Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Inventory (PSQI) (Buysse 1989), utilised in Anton 2009; Trevisan 2008.
28. Insomnia Severity Index (Bastien 2001), utilised in Anton 2009; Anton 2011.
29. Sleep Problems Questionnaire (SPQ) (Jenkins 1988), utilised in Brower 2008.
30. Sleep Diaries (Conroy 2006), utilised in Brower 2008.
31. Polysomnography (PSG), utilised in Brower 2008.
32. Insomnia Interview Schedule (Morin 1993), utilised in Brower 2008.
33. Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV (SCID) (First 1994; First 1995; First 1997; Spitzer 1990; Spitzer 1992), utilised in Anton 2009; Anton 2011; Arias 2010; Brady 2002; Brower 2008; Furieri 2007; Johnson 2003; Johnson 2007; Kampman 2013; Martinotti 2007; Martinotti 2010; Mueller 1997; Rubio 2009; Salloum 2005.
34. Composite International Diagnostic Interview (CIDI) (WHO), utilised in Paparrigopoulos 2010.
35. Schedules for Clinical Assessment in Neuropsychiatry (SCAN) (Wing 1990), utilised in Paparrigopoulos 2011.
36. Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview (MINI) (Sheehan 1998), utilised in Kampman 2013; Likhitsathian 2013.
37. Symptom Checklist-90 Revised (SCL90-R; Derogatis 1977), utilised in Brady 2002; Martinotti 2007; Martinotti 2010.
38. WHO Psychiatric Disability Assessment Schedule (WHODAS) (Janca 1996), utilised in Florez 2008; Florez 2011.
39. Short Index of Problems (Feinn 2003), utilised in Brower 2008.
40. Global Assessment Scale (GAS) (Endicott 1976), utilised in Paparrigopoulos 2010; Paparrigopoulos 2011; Salloum 2005.
41. California Personality Inventory–Socialization Subscale (CPI-SO) (Cooney 1990), utilised in Mueller 1997.
42. International Personality Disorder Examination (IPDE) (Loranger 1994), utilised in Florez 2008; Florez 2011.
43. Mini-Mental State Exam (Folstein 1975), utilised in Brower 2008; Furieri 2007.

44. Clinical Global Impression (CGI) (Guy 1976), utilised in Kampman 2013; Martinotti 2007; Martinotti 2010.
45. Global Assessment of Function (GAF) (APA 1987), utilised in Mueller 1997.
46. Profile of Mood States (POMS) (McNair 1971; Guadagnoli 1989), utilised in Anton 2009; Anton 2011; Fertig 2012; Mueller 1997; Trevisan 2008.
47. Life-Time Charting of Bipolar Episodes (Post 1986), utilised in Salloum 2005.
48. Bech-Rafaelsen Mania Scale (BRMS) (Bech 1979), utilised in Salloum 2005.
49. Montgomery–Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) (Montgomery 1979), utilised in Fertig 2012; Johnson 2007.
50. Hamilton Depression Rating Scale (HAM-D) (Hamilton 1960; Williams 1988; Thase 1983), utilised in Baltieri 2008; Brower 2008; Paparrigopoulos 2010; Paparrigopoulos 2011; Rubio 2009; Salloum 2005.
51. Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale (HARS) (Hamilton 1959), utilised in Brower 2008; Fertig 2012; Paparrigopoulos 2010; Paparrigopoulos 2011.
52. Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) (Beck 1961), utilised in Arias 2010; Anton 2011; Brady 2002; Croissant 2006; Mueller 1997.
53. Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI) (Beck 1988), utilised in Brady 2002.
54. State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI) (Spielberger 1970; Spielberger 1983), utilised in Croissant 2006; Mueller 1997.
55. Continuous Performance Test (Conners 1995), utilised in Rubio 2009.
56. Stop-Signal Task (Logan 1994), utilised in Rubio 2009.
57. Differential Reinforcement of Low-Rate Responding (DRLR) (Gordon 1988), utilised in Rubio 2009.
58. Barratt Impulsivity Scale (Patton 1995), utilised in Brady 2002; Rubio 2009.
59. Buss-Durkee Hostility Index (Buss 1957), utilised in Brady 2002.
60. Anger, Irritability, Aggression Scale (Coccaro 1991), utilised in Brady 2002.
61. Readiness to Change Questionnaire (RCQ) (Rollnik 1992), utilised in Florez 2008; Florez 2011.
62. European Quality of Life Questionnaire (EQ-5D) (EuroQuoL 1990), utilised in Florez 2008; Florez 2011.
63. Quality of Life (QOL) Index (Spitzer 1981), utilised in Martinotti 2010.
64. Quality-of-Life Short Form 12 (SF-12) (Szabo 1996), utilised in Fertig 2012.
65. Medical Outcomes Study Short Form 36-item questionnaire (SF-36) (Kongsakon 2000), utilised in Likhitsathian 2013.
66. Weekly Self-Help Activity Questionnaire, utilised in Salloum 2005.
67. Udvalg for Kliniske Undersøgelser (UKU) Side Effect Rating Scale (Lingjaerde 1987), utilised in Baltieri 2008; Florez 2008; Florez 2011; Furieri 2007.
68. Morisky-Green test for medication compliance (Morisky 1986), utilised in Florez 2008; Florez 2011.
69. Systematic assessment for treatment-emergent events questionnaire (Levine 1986), utilised in Johnson 2003.
70. Somatic Symptoms Checklist and Medication Adherence Form, utilised in Salloum 2005.
71. COMBINE SAFTEE (Johnson 2005), utilised in Paparrigopoulos 2011; Rubio 2009.
72. Reasons for Early Termination Form (Crits-Christoph 1999), utilised in Salloum 2005.
73. Self report symptom inventory, utilised in Trevisan 2008.

Appendix 8. Outcomes

1. Dropout (dropout rate): Anton 2009; Arias 2010; Baltieri 2008; Brady 2002; Brower 2008; De Sousa 2008; Fertig 2012; Florez 2008; Florez 2011; Furieri 2007; Johnson 2003; Johnson 2007; Kampman 2013; Likhitsathian 2013; Martinotti 2007; Martinotti 2010; Mueller 1997; Paparrigopoulos 2011; Richter 2012; Rubio 2009; Salloum 2005; Trevisan 2008.
2. Heavy drinking, dichotomous outcome (participants with heavy drinking during the trial): Brady 2002; Brower 2008; Florez 2008; Florez 2011; Likhitsathian 2013; Mueller 1997; Richter 2012; Salloum 2005.
3. Drinks/drinking day: Anton 2011; Brady 2002; Brower 2008; Croissant 2006; Fertig 2012; Florez 2011; Furieri 2007; Johnson 2003; Johnson 2007; Kampman 2013; Likhitsathian 2013; Rubio 2009; Salloum 2005.
4. Heavy drinking, continuous outcome: Anton 2011; Arias 2010; Baltieri 2008; Brower 2008; De Sousa 2008; Fertig 2012; ; Florez 2011; Furieri 2007; Johnson 2003; Johnson 2007; Martinotti 2007; Martinotti 2010; Rubio 2009; Salloum 2005; Trevisan 2008.
5. Continuous abstinence, dichotomous outcome (participants abstinent during the trial): Anton 2009; Baltieri 2008; Brady 2002; Brower 2008; Croissant 2006; De Sousa 2008; Fertig 2012; Florez 2008; Florez 2011; Furieri 2007; Martinotti 2007; Martinotti 2010; Mueller 1997; Richter 2012.
6. Time to first relapse: Anton 2009; Baltieri 2008; Brower 2008; Croissant 2006; De Sousa 2008; Martinotti 2007; Martinotti 2010; Mueller 1997; Richter 2012; Salloum 2005; Trevisan 2008.
7. Percentage of days of abstinence: Anton 2009; Arias 2010; Brower 2008; Croissant 2006; De Sousa 2008; Fertig 2012; Florez 2011; Furieri 2007; Johnson 2003; Johnson 2007; Rubio 2009.
8. Adverse events (withdrawal for medical reasons): Arias 2010; Brower 2008; Fertig 2012; Florez 2008; Johnson 2003; Johnson 2007; Kampman 2013; Likhitsathian 2013; Martinotti 2007; Martinotti 2010; Mueller 1997; Paparrigopoulos 2010; Paparrigopoulos 2011; Richter 2012; Rubio 2009; Salloum 2005; Trevisan 2008.

9. Craving: Baltieri 2008; Brady 2002; De Sousa 2008; Florez 2008; Florez 2011; Furieri 2007; Johnson 2007; Martinotti 2007; Martinotti 2010; Paparrigopoulos 2010; Paparrigopoulos 2011; Rubio 2009; Trevisan 2008.
10. Liver enzyme levels (GGT): Arias 2010; Baltieri 2008; Brower 2008; Fertig 2012; Florez 2008; Florez 2011; Furieri 2007; Paparrigopoulos 2010; Salloum 2005; Trevisan 2008.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF AUTHORS

Two review authors (PPP, ET) inspected the search hits by reading titles and abstracts. Each potentially relevant study located by the search was obtained in full text and was assessed for inclusion independently by two review authors (PPP, ET). Doubts were resolved by discussion between the review authors. Two review authors (PPP, ET) assessed study quality. Data were extracted independently by two review authors (PPP, ET). Disagreements were discussed among all review authors.

DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

None

SOURCES OF SUPPORT

Internal sources

- New source of support, Not specified.

External sources

- No sources of support supplied

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PROTOCOL AND REVIEW

The risk of bias assessment was updated according to the update from the *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions* (Higgins 2011). Moreover, although in the protocol we chose to apply a meta-analysis fixed-effect model (unless significant heterogeneity was noted), the heterogeneity of populations and types of interventions resulting from the studies included in the review convinced us to apply the more appropriate random-effects model.

INDEX TERMS

Medical Subject Headings (MeSH)

Alcohol Abstinence [statistics & numerical data]; Alcoholism [*drug therapy]; Anticonvulsants [adverse effects] [*therapeutic use]; Naltrexone [therapeutic use]; Patient Dropouts [statistics & numerical data]; Randomized Controlled Trials as Topic; Risk Assessment

MeSH check words

Adult; Female; Humans; Male