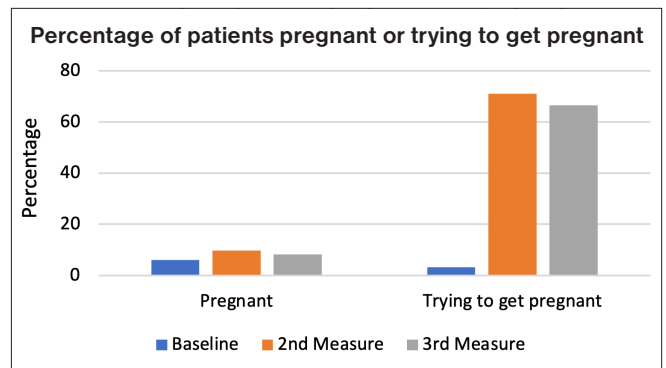
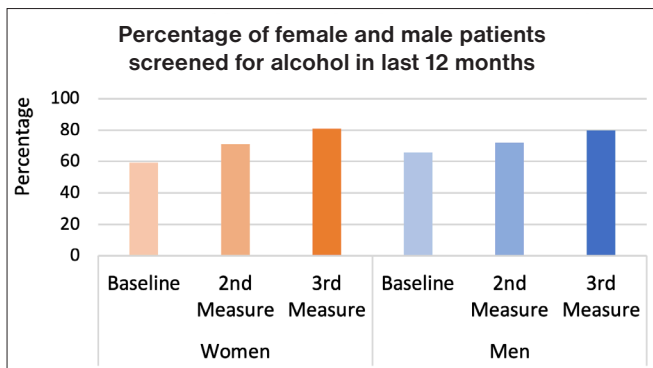
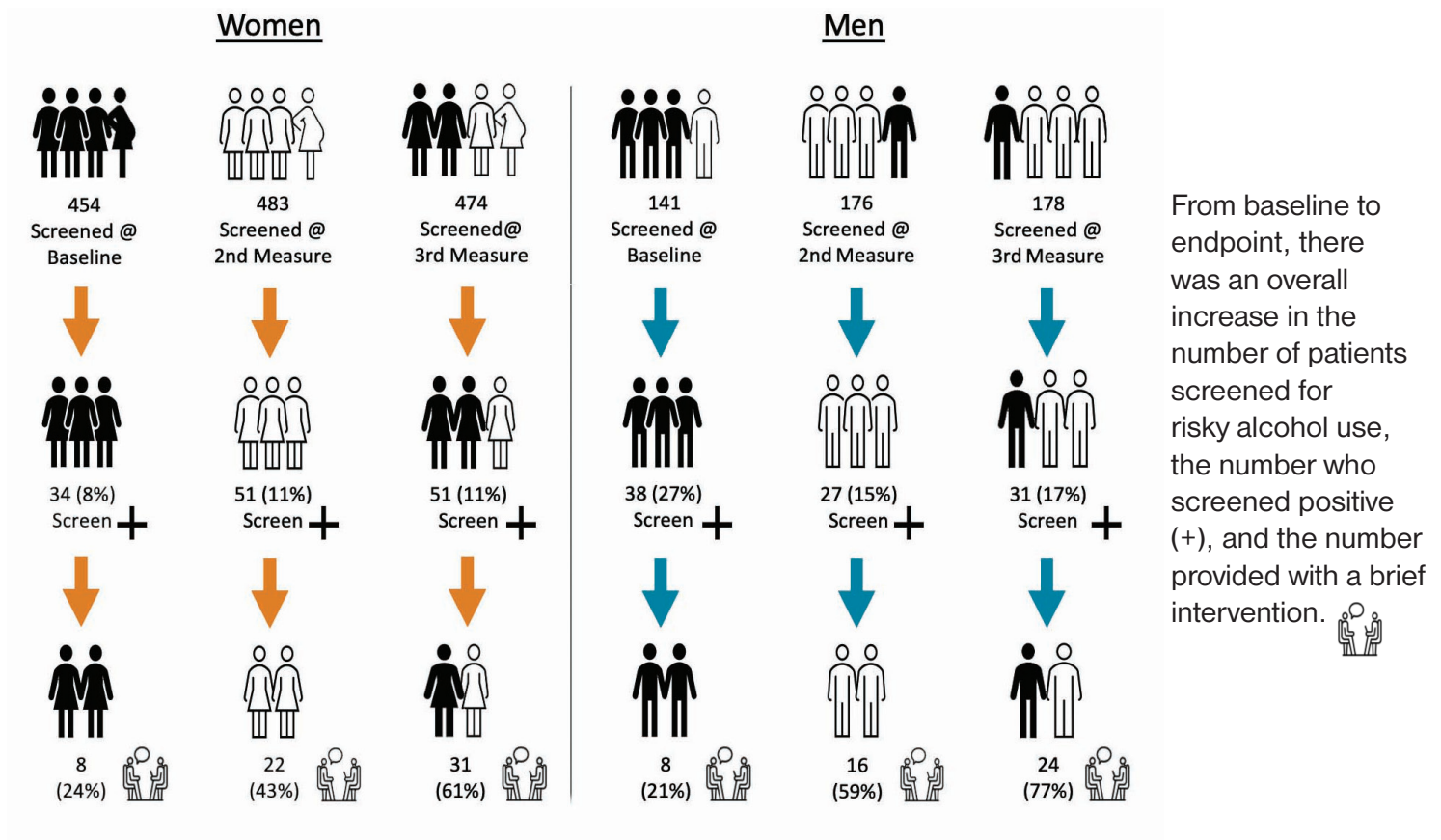


Alcohol SBI Office Champions Project Findings

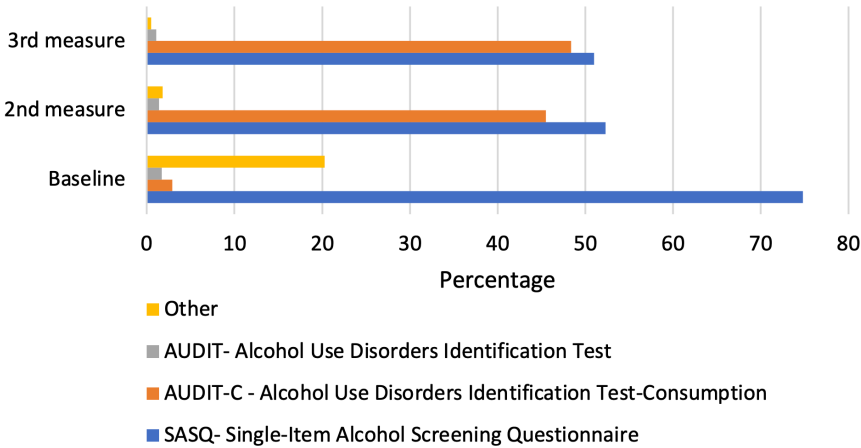
An aggregate of 2,723 charts in 14 practices was reviewed at three measurements: baseline, midpoint, and end point. Participating practices collected information on patient demographics; pregnancy; screening for risky alcohol use; screening tools used; team members conducting the screening; positive screening rate; interventions rate; type of intervention provided; referral rate; and reasons for non-referral.



Alcohol screening rates increased by an average of 20%.

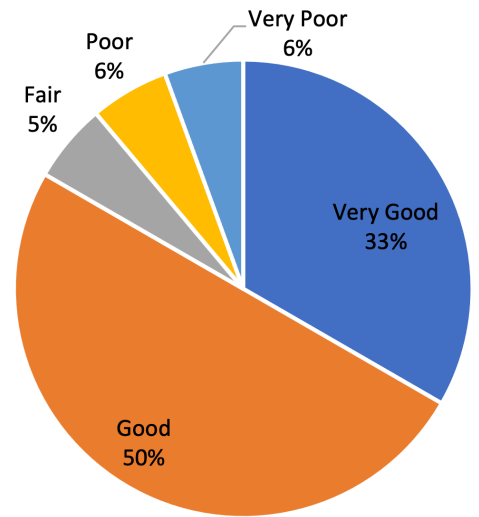
Detection of patients who were trying to get pregnant increased significantly.

Screening tools used



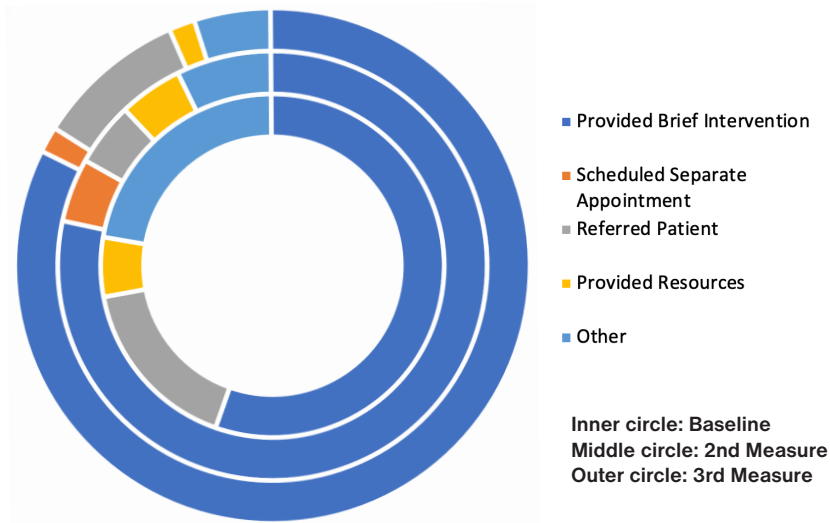
Use of the AUDIT-C to screen patients increased.

There are clear clinical alcohol screening workflow processes and responsibilities, and the work is shared across the team and does not rely on individuals.

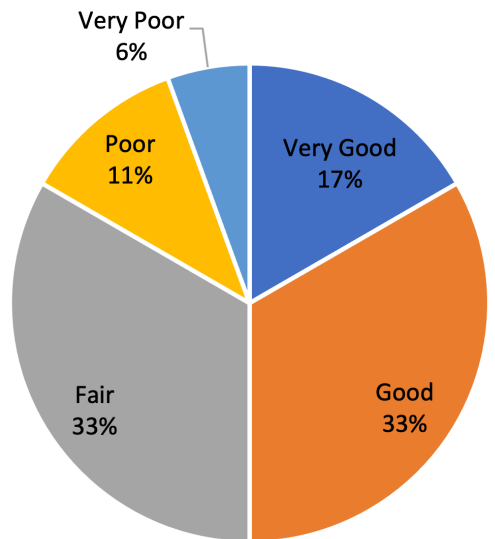


Most practices felt they were on their way to establishing a solid alcohol screening and brief interventions (SBI) program.

Type of Intervention Provided



During the second and third measures, more patients were provided with an intervention, esp. brief intervention.



There is a monitoring system to collect, manage, and regularly review data.