



Public Health
England

Protecting and improving the nation's health

Alcohol CLear resource pack

Good practice guidance and resources

About Public Health England

Public Health England exists to protect and improve the nation's health and wellbeing, and reduce health inequalities. It does this through world-class science, knowledge and intelligence, advocacy, partnerships and the delivery of specialist public health services. PHE is an operationally autonomous executive agency of the Department of Health.

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Getting the best from the alcohol CLear

This resource pack brings together information about publications and websites of value to local alcohol partnerships engaging in the alcohol CLear process and those with accountability for the delivery of local work to prevent or reduce alcohol harm who have oversight of the ensuing improvement plan.

The references are arranged by CLear domain and sub-section. They include an indication of subject area, a brief description to determine whether it is likely to be relevant to your needs, details of author, and a hyperlink to the document. Hyperlinks to relevant NICE guidance, pathways and quality standards, both alcohol specific and related, can be found towards the end of this list of resources.

These are suggestions; just a starting point to help you find what is useful. The list is not exhaustive. Let us know of any other publications we might include or if you have any comments.

Good practice resources

Leadership

Vision and governance

The Local Government Association (LGA) describes good governance as being more than just procedural correctness. It is also about developing an approach and style that maximises the contribution from all accountable board members and other relevant parties, and achieving consensus. The concept of shared leadership is about transcending individual organisations and their interests and coming together to make a combined effort on behalf of local people. A good system is one in which local leaders have a shared vision, have developed the narrative to describe this and contribute resources to the health and wellbeing pot through shared arrangements as this demonstrates a commitment to establishing trust and a sense of collective responsibility.¹

Health inequalities	WHO guidance for addressing alcohol and inequity 2014	WHO alcohol and inequities
Making it better together: a call for action on the future of health and wellbeing boards	LGA and NHS clinical commissioners 2015	A call for action
Health and wellbeing	LGA – Getting the best out of your health and well-being board – information resource 2012	LGA information resource

Planning and commissioning

Where there are good planning and commissioning arrangements, local authority public health commissioners will be working with all relevant partners, sharing data and intelligence to assess local need and develop cross-cutting approaches

¹ LGA, Making an impact through good governance: a practical guide for health and wellbeing boards.

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to meeting this through the commissioning of high-quality, evidence-led alcohol and drug interventions that achieve positive outcomes for individuals, families and communities affected by alcohol.

The joint strategic needs assessment (JSNA) support pack for alcohol prevention, treatment and recovery comprises of two discrete documents:	A series of good practice evidence-based prompts to help local areas assess need, plan and commission effective services and interventions	JSNA alcohol support pack JSNA YP prompts
	Key data for each local area to help them commission effective prevention, treatment and recovery services and interventions. These data packs, updated annually, are sent direct via PHE centres to the responsible commissioner. The links are to the template data packs available online and give an indication of the local information available from each partnership specific data pack.	JSNA alcohol data YP JSNA data pack
Alcohol and drugs prevention, treatment and recovery: Why Invest?	PHE 2015	whyinvest2015
Social return on investment	A guide to social return on investment for alcohol and drug commissioners:	a guide on SROI
	Toolkit for guiding local authorities on how to collect data to estimate the Social Return on Investment (SROI) of treating substance-misusing parents from a family perspective:	Families SROI data
	Advice on data collection to estimate the social return on investment of treating substance misusing parents:	SROI the benefits of treating families
Commissioning responsibilities of CCGs: Who pays: determining the responsibility for payment	NHS E 2014:	who pays?
NHS Five Year Forward View:		Five year forward view
NHS shared planning guidance:	sustainability and transformation planning:	delivering the forward view - STP
	sustainability and transformation guidance:	NHS planning guidance

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Information sharing to tackle violence minimum dataset	HSCIC ISB1594 2014	data sharing minimum data set
NHS Call to action – commissioning for prevention	NHSE 2013	commissioning for prevention

Partnership

Effective, integrated policies and the joint commissioning of services can achieve positive outcomes for individuals, families and communities affected by alcohol by:

- co-ordinating local policies to promote less risky drinking and drug use, and to prevent harm
- supporting effective partnership working between local authority-led public health, the NHS (clinical commissioning groups and NHS England local area teams), mental health services, Jobcentre Plus (JCP), Work Programme (WP) providers and adult social care, children's services and criminal justice agencies
- operating transparently according to assessed need
- bringing providers and mutual aid together into effective and efficient delivery systems
- fully involving service users and local communities, including through Healthwatch.

Domestic violence	A framework for working safely and effectively with men who perpetrate intimate partner violence in substance use treatment settings KCL 2016	working with male perpetrators in substance use treatment services
	Related NICE guidance	PH50, QS116
Mental health	The crisis care concordat is a national agreement between services and agencies involved in the care and support of people in crisis. It sets out how organisations will work together better to make sure that people get the help they need when they are having a mental health crisis:	MH crisis care
	Mental health policy implementation guide – dual	good practice in dual

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	diagnosis good practice DH 2002	diagnosis
	Guidance for commissioners and practitioners for those with co-existing substance misuse and mental health issues PHE consultation draft 2016	CEADMMHI Consultation Draft
	Psychosis and co-existing substance misuse – NICE pathway	MH pathway psychosis and sm
	Related NICE guidance	CG120, CG123, CG192, QS53, QS80, QS14
Suicide prevention	Suicide prevention strategy for England	suicide prevention strategy
	Supporting the government’s suicide prevention strategy at the local level PHE 2014	developing a local suicide prevention action plan
	Related NICE guidance	CG16, CG133, QS34
Parental alcohol misuse: Office of the Children’s Commissioner reports	Sept 2012 – Silent Voices	PAM 2012
	Nov 2014 – I think you need someone to show you what help there is	PAM 2014
PHE (2014), Supporting information for developing local joint protocols between drug and alcohol partnerships and children and family services		safeguarding protocol
Tackling alcohol and drugs in the workplace		workplace initiatives

Challenge your services

Communications

The alcohol learning resources website has a variety of useful materials on communications and campaigns	www.alcohollearningcentre.org.uk
PHE marketing strategy 2014–17	marketing strategy

Primary prevention

The focus is on creating environments that support lower risk drinking. Effective population-level approaches reduce the aggregate level of alcohol consumed and therefore lower the whole population's risk of alcohol-related harm.

Licensing and compliance	Public health and the licensing act 2003 – guidance note on effective participation by public health teams This helps directors of public health (DsPH) and licensing colleagues to develop their understanding of how public health can contribute to the licensing regime and how licensing can contribute to public health	PH and the licensing act 2003
	Revised guidance under section 182 of the licensing act 2003	explanatory memorandum revised guidance s182
	Police reform and social responsibility act – supporting guidance 2012	police and social responsibility act - supporting guidance
	Forum which allows areas to share learning around local attempts to use data better in influencing licensing decisions	using data in alcohol licensing

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	In 2013, the shadow London Health Improvement Board (LHIB) co-ordinated the development of a Licensing Information Pack to support local licensing activity	licensing information toolkit
	Balance NE briefing on public health participation in statements of licensing providing examples from across England	SOLP briefing report 2015
Data sharing	Data sharing protocol: information standard	data sharing
	Effective NHS contributions to violence prevention	Cardiff model
	Reducing violence in your community: emergency department (ED) data sharing	reducing violence
Drug and alcohol prevention	The international evidence on the prevention of drug and alcohol use 2015	unodc prevention guide
	Mentor UK ADEPIS - the Alcohol and Drug Education and Prevention Information Service (ADEPIS) was developed by the prevention charity Mentor UK as a platform for sharing information and resources aimed at schools and practitioners working in drug and alcohol prevention	mentor-adepis
Related NICE guidance		PH24, QS83

Secondary prevention

The focus is on lowering consumption in those drinking at risk. Large-scale delivery of targeted brief advice and early interventions aimed at individuals in at-risk groups can help make people aware of the harm they may be doing and can prevent extensive damage to health and wellbeing.

Alcohol identification and brief advice (IBA):

Identification and brief advice interventions for alcohol are opportunistic one-to-one information sessions that follow identification of increasing-risk or higher-risk drinking via screening using a validated questionnaire.

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This webpage summarises NICE guidance and hyperlinks to the evidence and a range of validated screening tools as well as providing access to e-learning modules	identification and brief advice
The Health Innovation Network has produced an alcohol IBA toolkit to promote the commissioning of alcohol brief interventions	IBA commissioning toolkit
The 'Have A Word' campaign supports healthcare and community professionals to deliver alcohol brief interventions	HaveAWord
NHS Health Check – information for commissioners and providers on delivery and programme standards and guidance	healthcheck information for commissioners and providers
Making every contact count (MECC) – practical resources to support the local implementation and evaluation of MECC activity and the development of training resources	making every contact count practical resources
GP contract 15-16 – addressing responsibilities in respect of alcohol-related risk reduction in new registrations. Further detail about readcodes and use of the GP extraction service (GPES) can be found in the 13-14 contract	primary care general medical services GMS contract 1516
	general medical services GMS contract 1314
The UK Chief Medical Officers' published new guidelines to limit the health risks associated with the consumption of alcohol in January 2016	revised CMO guidelines
Related NICE guidance	PH24, QS11

Tertiary prevention

The focus is on reducing dependency and improving recovery. Prompt access to effective alcohol treatment including packages of psychosocial, pharmacotherapeutic and recovery interventions that are accessed by the target populations can deliver sustained recovery from alcohol dependency.

Community-based treatment:	JSNA support prompts	JSNA adult alcohol support pack
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	Recovery resources and overarching commissioning guidance – evidence, guidance and supporting information	alcohol recovery diagnostic toolkit and other resource
	Quality governance guidance for local authority commissioners of alcohol and drugs PHE 2015	quality governance
	NHS quality standards - these standards may be reproduced and used freely by NHS and social care organisations in the West Midlands for the purpose of improving health services for residents of the West Midlands and those who use West Midlands' services. No part of the Quality Standards may be reproduced by other organisations or individuals or for other purposes without the permission of the West Midlands Quality Review Service. Organisations and individuals wishing to reproduce any part of the Quality Standards should email the West Midlands Quality Review Service on: swb-tr.SWBH-GM-WMQRS@nhs.net	WMQRS quality standards
	PHE Health Matters resource	health matters harmful drinking
	Related NICE guidance	CG115, CG100, QS11
Alcohol care teams (secondary and tertiary prevention): Intervening with those experiencing alcohol harm can make a significance difference at the	Alcohol care in England's hospitals – an opportunity not to be wasted PHE 2014	alcohol care teams in hospitals
	Hospital services exemplar minimum dataset PHE 2015	Hospital alcohol services exemplar data set
	Assertive outreach with change-resistant clients: The Blue Light project is Alcohol Concern's	blue light project-working with change resistant

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<p>local level. Specialist alcohol care services for people in hospital can reduce alcohol-related hospital admissions and improve quality of care, thereby saving costs for the NHS. These are typically multidisciplinary teams working across acute hospitals, coordinating alcohol treatment and early intervention services. Some also offer an assertive approach to managing the most frequent attenders.</p>	<p>national initiative to develop alternative approaches and care pathways for treatment resistant drinkers</p>	<p>drinkers</p>
	<p>Hospital pathways for young people – support pack for A&E departments PHE 2014</p>	<p>young people's hospital pathways</p>
	<p>Related NICE guidance</p>	<p>PH24, CG115, CG100</p>
<p>The Alcohol Treatment Matrix maps the domain of treatment of problem drinking among adults and for each sub-domain lists the most important UK-relevant research and guidance:</p>		<p>alcohol treatment matrix</p>
<p>Public Health England (2015) Service user involvement: A guide for drug and alcohol commissioners, providers and service users</p>		<p>service user involvement</p>
<p>Young people's specialist</p>	<p>JSNA support prompt</p>	<p>JSNA YP support pack</p>
	<p>A public health approach to promoting young</p>	<p>resilience resource</p>

treatment	people’s resilience AYPH 2015 – a guide to resources for policy makers, commissioners, and service planners and providers	
	Exploring the evidence NTA 2009 This report brings together evidence for effective treatment of substance misuse among young people aged 18 and under	yp exploring the evidence
	Practice Standards for young people with substance misuse and other co-existing problems These were written to support the response these young people receive from a wide range of practitioners, workers, professionals and services. The standards bring together guidance based on the available evidence and emphasise the need for a sensitive, non-judgemental and collaborative approach to identifying risk, assessing all needs, and offering help and support	practice standards for yp
	Framework for the smooth transition of young adults between youth justice and probation services	national protocol for transitions

Results

PHE Fingertips: Local Alcohol Profiles for England (LAPE):	local alcohol profiles
PHE Fingertips: Liver Disease Profiles:	liver-disease
NDTMS: structured alcohol treatment reports	ndtms.net
JSNA data pack (template): adult alcohol:	JSNA alcohol data pack
JSNA data pack (template): YP substance misuse:	YP JSNA data pack
Public Health Outcomes Framework 2016: government response to the consultation on the refresh of the PHOF:	revised PHOF indicators

NICE guidance

Alcohol specific NICE guidance:	
(2010) This guidance is for government, industry and commerce, the NHS and all those whose actions affect the population's attitude to, and use of, alcohol	www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ph24
(2010) The advice in this guideline covers the care of adults and young people (aged 10-years and older) who have any of the following physical health problems that are completely or partly caused by alcohol use	www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg100
(2011) This clinical guideline offers evidence-based advice on the diagnosis, assessment and management of harmful drinking and alcohol dependence in adults and in young people aged 10 to 17 years	www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg115
NICE pathways:	
(2015) NICE pathway sets out a structured approach to identify alcohol-related harm through the use of risk factors, screening tools and effective interventions (includes the following paths: prevention strategies and policy for alcohol-use disorders; prevention and screening for alcohol-use disorders; brief interventions for alcohol-use disorders; assessment for harmful drinking and alcohol dependence; assisted alcohol withdrawal; special considerations for children and young people with alcohol-use disorders; interventions for conditions co-morbid with alcohol-use disorders; acute alcohol withdrawal; Wernicke's encephalopathy and Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome; Alcohol-related liver disease; alcohol related pancreatitis.)	Alcohol-use disorders
Related pathways:	
(2015) NICE pathway (includes the following paths: delivering interventions and programmes to help individuals change their behaviour; training in behaviour change interventions; behaviour change: evaluation; policy, strategy and commissioning to help change behaviour.)	Behaviour change
(2015) NICE pathway (includes link to Alcohol-related liver disease on the alcohol-use disorders	Liver conditions

pathway).	
(2015) NICE pathway (includes the following paths: principles of care for adults and young people with psychosis and coexisting substance misuse; secondary care mental health services for adults and young people with psychosis and coexisting substance misuse; inpatient mental health services for adults and young people with psychosis and coexisting substance misuse.)	Psychosis with coexisting substance misuse
(2015) NICE pathway (includes the following paths: working with vulnerable and disadvantaged children and young people aged under 25 to reduce substance misuse; preventing misuse of alcohol; preventing the uptake of smoking among children and young people or helping them to quit.)	Reducing substance misuse among vulnerable children and young people
(2013) NICE pathway (includes the following paths: the assessment and physical and psychological management of self-harm in primary and secondary care for children (8 years and older), young people and adults	self-harm
(2014) NICE pathway (includes the following paths: the recognition, assessment and treatment of social anxiety disorder in children and young people [from school age to 17 years] and adults [aged 18 years and older].)	social anxiety
NICE Quality Standards:	
(2011) NICE quality standard 11. Covers the care of children (aged 10-15 years), young people (aged 16-17 years) and adults (aged 18 years and over) drinking in a harmful way and those with alcohol dependence in all NHS-funded settings	Alcohol-use disorders: diagnosis and management
(2015) NICE quality standard 83. Covers a range of approaches at a population level to prevent harmful alcohol use in the community by children, young people and adults. These statements are particularly relevant to trading standards, other local authority teams, the police, and schools and colleges	Alcohol: preventing harmful use in the community
(2014) NICE technology appraisal 325	Nalmefene for reducing alcohol

	consumption in people with alcohol dependence
NICE guidelines related to alcohol:	
(2014) NICE guideline CG192	Antenatal and postnatal mental health: clinical management and service guidance
(2007) NICE guideline PH6	Behaviour change: general approaches
(2014) NICE guideline PH49	Behaviour changes: individual approaches
(2015) NICE guideline NG16	Dementia, disability and frailty in later life – mid-life approaches to delay or prevent onset
(2014) NICE guideline PH50	Domestic violence and abuse: multi-agency working
(2014) NICE guideline PH55	Oral health: local authorities and partners
(2010) NICE guideline CG110	Pregnancy and complex social factors: a model for service provisions for pregnant women with complex social factors
(2015) NICE guideline NG7	Preventing excess weight gain
(2011) NICE guideline CG120	Psychosis with substance misuse in over 14s: assessment and management
(2007) NICE guideline PH3	Sexually transmitted infections and under-18 conceptions: prevention
(2007) NICE guideline PH4	Substance misuse interventions for vulnerable under 25s

NICE related quality standards:	
(2011) Service user experience	NICE QS14
(2013) Self harm	NICE QS34
(2016) Domestic violence and abuse	NICE QS116
(2014) Anxiety disorders	NICE QS53
(2015) Psychosis and schizophrenia in adults	NICE QS80