

Evidensprofil					
Family therapy compared to treatment as usual for adolescent delinquency and substance abuse					
Patient or population: patients with adolescent delinquency and substance abuse ¹ Settings: USA Intervention: family therapy Comparison: treatment as usual					
Outcomes	Illustrative comparative risks* (95% CI)	Relative effect (95% CI)	No of Participants (studies)	Quality of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments
	Assumed risk				
	Corresponding risk				
	Treatment as usual				
	Family therapy				
reduction in delinquency and substance abuse (Baldwin 2012)	The mean reduction in delinquency and substance abuse (Baldwin 2012) in the intervention groups was 0.21 standard deviations higher (0.02 to 0.4 higher)		1169 (11 studies ²)	⊕⊕⊕⊖ moderate ^{3,4}	
<p>*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).</p> <p>CI: Confidence interval;</p> <p>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.</p>					
¹ Barn og unge under 25 år. ² Utvalgene er i alderen 11-19 år. ³ Metaanalysen inneholder ingen kvalitetsvurdering av studiene. ⁴ Analysene av mulig publikasjonsskjevhet viser ikke konsistente resultater, men det foreligger ikke klare bevis på publikasjonsskjevhet.					

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Family therapy compared to alternative therapy for adolescent delinquency and substance abuse						
Patient or population: patients with adolescent delinquency and substance abuse ¹ Settings: USA Intervention: family therapy Comparison: alternative therapy						
Outcomes	Illustrative comparative risks* (95% CI)		Relative effect (95% CI)	No of Participants (studies)	Quality of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments
	Assumed risk	Corresponding risk				
	Alternative therapy	Family therapy				
Reduction in delinquency and substance abuse (Baldwin 2012)		The mean reduction in delinquency and substance abuse (Baldwin 2012) in the intervention groups was 0.26 standard deviations higher (0.05 to 0.48 higher)		977 (11 studies ²)	⊕⊕⊕⊖ ^{3,4}	moderate
<p>*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).</p> <p>CI: Confidence interval;</p> <p>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.</p>						
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Family therapy compared to control for adolescent delinquency and substance abuse						
Patient or population: patients with adolescent delinquency and substance abuse Settings: Intervention: family therapy Comparison: control						
Outcomes	Illustrative comparative risks* (95% CI)		Relative effect (95% CI)	No of Participants (studies)	Quality of evidence (GRADE)	Comments
	Assumed risk	Corresponding risk				
	Control	Family therapy				
Reduction in delinquency and substance abuse (Baldwin 2012)		The mean reduction in delinquency and substance abuse (baldwin 2012) in the intervention groups was 0.70 standard deviations higher (0.15 lower to 1.56 higher)		210 (4 studies ¹)	⊕⊕⊖⊖ low ^{2,3,4,5}	
<p>*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).</p> <p>CI: Confidence interval;</p>						
<p>GRADE Working Group grades of evidence</p> <p>High quality: Further research is very unlikely to change our confidence in the estimate of effect.</p> <p>Moderate quality: Further research is likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and may change the estimate.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Very low quality: We are very uncertain about the estimate.</p>						
<p>¹ Utvalgene er i alderen 11-19 år.</p> <p>² Metaanalysen inneholder ingen kvalitetsvurdering av studiene.</p> <p>³ Usikkert resultat, konfidensintervall som krysser 0-punktet</p> <p>⁴ Høy heterogenitet (I²= 62.68%).</p> <p>⁵ Analysene av mulig publikasjonsskjevhet viser ikke konsistente resultater, men det foreligger ikke klare bevis på publikasjonsskjevhet.</p>						