RESULTS

• Several randomized controlled clinical trials have evaluated the efficacy of baclofen in alcohol-dependent patients on abstinence and craving compared to placebo but not synthesis is available to give a global estimate of its efficacy.

• The main limitation of our meta-analysis stems from the low number of studies included in association with baclofen that is in accordance with its expected pharmacological effect. No language restriction.

• To date, the efficacy of available drugs remains controversial and does not ensure complete abstinence in patients.

• Craving: a significant component of alcohol dependence or psychological dependence.

• Baclofen is a stereo-selective gamma-aminobutyric acid B (the GABA) receptor agonist that may exert an inhibitory action on the dopamine neurons. It is approved in indication to control spasticity. Preclinical experiments have demonstrated its efficacy in suppressing alcohol withdrawal signs and voluntary intake.

• The same trend is found for the cumulative abstinent days and craving measured by OCDS of the treatment period compared to the patients treated by placebo (Figure 1).

• The main psychiatric and addictology congresses with the indexing terms "baclofen" and "baclofene" No language restriction.

• Low dosages of baclofen is associated with a 179% increase of abstinent patients at the end of the treatment period compared to the patients treated by placebo (Figure 1).

• The same trend is found for the cumulative abstinent days and craving measured by OCDS - on the maintenance of abstinence

• For at least four weeks’ treatment duration

• Secondary outcomes: the cumulative abstinence days - on the decrease of craving

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• This meta-analysis shows an increase of abstinence and a partially decrease of craving associated with baclofen that is in accordance with its expected pharmacological effect.

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