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Individually Titrated High-dose Baclofen for the Treatment of Alcohol Dependence (baclad Study) - a Randomized Controlled Trial

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Introduction: Preclinical and first clinical studies suggested that the selective γ -aminobutyric acid (GABA)-B receptor agonist baclofen might be effective in the treatment of alcohol dependence. However, previous randomized controlled trials have reported inconsistent results, possibly related to the low to medium dosages of baclofen used in these studies.

Objectives: To assess the efficacy and safety of individually titrated high-dose baclofen (30-270 mg/d) for the treatment of alcohol dependence.

Methods: Fifty-six alcohol-dependent patients were randomized to a double-blind treatment with individually titrated baclofen or placebo. Multiple primary outcome measures were total abstinence and cumulative abstinence duration during a 12-week high-dose phase.

Preliminary results of this clinical trial will be presented.