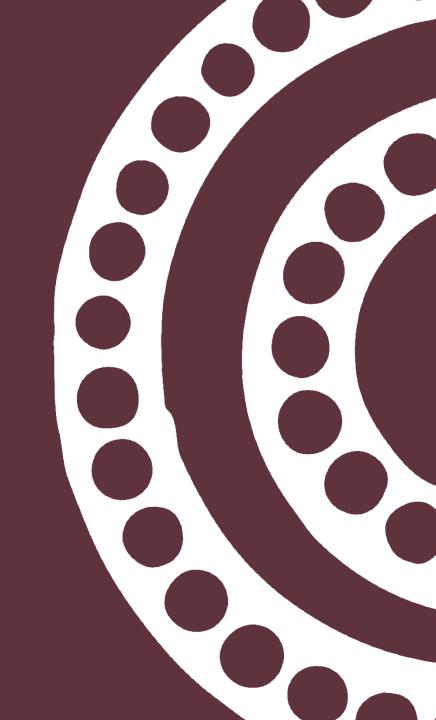


Adapting the Grog App for use in primary care with Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Australians A Delphi Study

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Acknowledgement and declarations



## What did you mostly drink white wine out of?













( BACK

NEXT >

How full of white wine was your soft drink / water bottle when you had a drink that day?



Stage 1: Delphi study

Stage 2: Build a bridge

Stage 3: Implementation

Stage 4: Re-validation

Stage 5: Acceptability

What are the overall steps in this study?

3 survey rounds (using Qualtrics)

• 80% consensus level

After each survey > feedback and new survey

How did we do this study?

• 7 men | 5 women

• 8 First Nations Australians



About the 12 Delphi experts



"FASD is under reported and is a massive concern among the Indigenous population."

(panellist 6, round 1)

"Important for treatment planning. Daily drinking with no dry periods may make medicated withdrawal a more important option."

(panellist 5, round 1)

"A useful 'in'...
less confronting way
to express their
concern than if the
clinician directly asks"

(panellist 7, round 1)

Worries from drinking

All drinkers

"Providing support to clients isn't about cutting corners. A duty of care needs to be followed..."

Some drinkers "No point in asking people who are drinking 2 standard drinks a week."

Dependence

 "Short and sweet snapshot for further referral if needed"

 "This App can't be too many things to too many people"

Function and length of the App



Feedback to clients and clinicians



 Hard to screen people for drinking in a culturally-flexible and informed way

 Grog App shown to be accurate and acceptable in community surveys

Potential to make it easier in primary care

Clinical reflections and wrap up (1)

Especially useful in more isolated areas

 Flags to raise, to help open door to talk with health worker

 Use of app functionality to make it easier for clinician and client

Clinical reflections and wrap up (2)