

The HONOR Study

A Randomized Controlled Trial of Contingency Management for Alcohol Misuse with Alaska Native and American Indian People

Authors

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Background – Alcohol Use in AI/AN Communities

- AI/AN adults have some of the highest lifetime prevalence of alcohol abstinence^{1,2,3}
- AI/AN adults are more likely than other groups to seek out treatment for AUDs, but are also more likely than non-AI/ANs to drop out of treatment^{4,5,6}
- AI/AN communities are in need of accessible, feasible, culturally appropriate and evidence-based interventions

The HONOR Study

- Partnership with Washington State University and three AI/AN communities, including Southcentral Foundation
- Goal: to determine if a culturally tailored version of contingency management leads to decreased alcohol use in AI/AN communities.



The HONOR Study – Specific Aims

- 1) Maximize the cultural acceptability of the CM intervention;
- 2) Determine if participants randomized to CM use less alcohol than those in the control group;
- 3) Quantify group differences in secondary addiction-related outcomes and alcohol-associated health-impairing behaviors;
- 4) Identify demographic, cultural, and other predictors of treatment outcome in the CM group.

Qualitative Research and Cultural Tailoring

- Focus groups were conducted with providers, consumers, family members, and community members (n=[])
- Analysis was based in grounded theory and an agreed upon hierarchy of themes was created.
- Cultural tailoring of CM included
 - Practical and traditional cultural rewards
 - Public support of intervention from local leaders and/or Elders

Focus Group Quotes

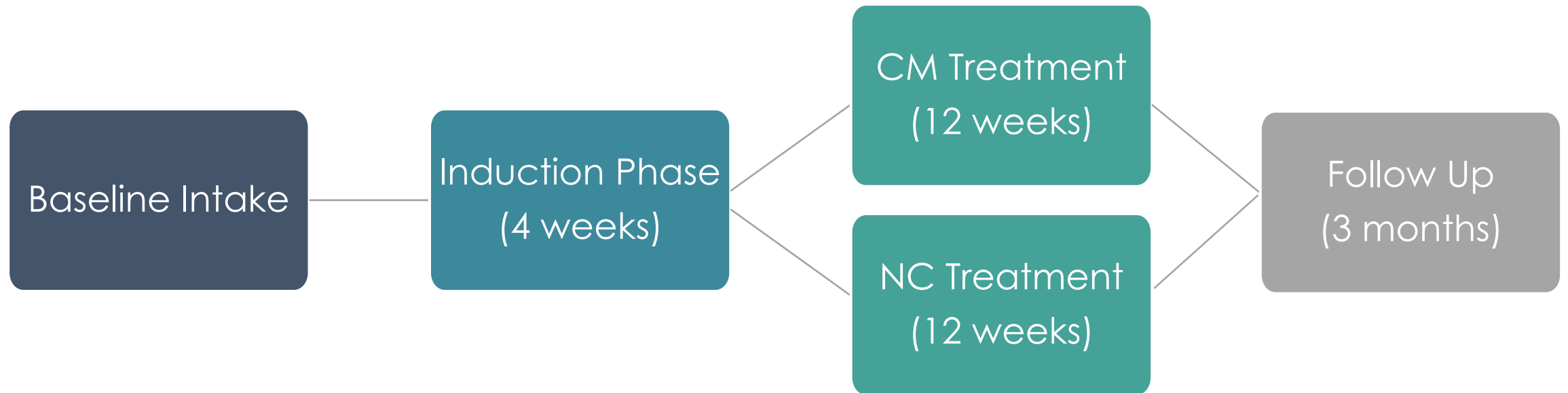
Practical rewards: [we need to pull SCF site specific quotes]

Focus Group Quotes

Cultural rewards:

The HONOR Project – Study Design

7 months



Consort Diagram

Total Screened = 657

Screened Eligible = 343

Consented = 74

Total Randomized = 33

<i>Ineligible for Randomization</i>	41
Attendance (<4 UAs)	32
Insufficient Drinking	5
Other	5

Baseline Characteristics

Demographic Characteristics	n	%	Mean	SD
Age	74		44.4	10.9
Male	39	52.0		
Stably Housed	47	62.7		
<i>Education</i>				
< High School	16	21.3		
High School	30	40.0		
> High School	28	37.3		
<i>Employment</i>				
Unemployed (last 3 years)	28	37.3		
Unemployed (last 30 days)	49	65.3		
<i>Tribal Affiliation</i>				
Enrolled	65	86.7		
<i>Urine Test Positive at baseline</i>				
Alcohol (EtG)	92	48.0		
Cannabis	25	33.3		
Other drugs	0	0.0		

Baseline Predictors of Induction Retention

Predictors	n	All Participants		Comparison (p)
		% retained	% dropout	
Alcohol (EtG) Positive Urine Test (>149 ng/ml)	36	58.3	41.7	$\chi^2 = 5.7 (< 0.05)$
Homeless	15	20.0	80.0	$\chi^2 = 9.2 (=0.01)$

References

- 1. *Alcohol Use and Alcohol Use Disorders in the United States: Main Findings from the 2001-2002 National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions (NESARC)*. (2006). Bethesda, MD.
- 2. Cunningham, J. K., Solomon, T. A., & Muramoto, M. L. (2016). Alcohol use among Native Americans compared to whites: Examining the veracity of the 'Native American elevated alcohol consumption' belief. *Drug Alcohol Depend*, 160, 65-75. doi:10.1016/j.drugalcdep.2015.12.015.
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