

State-level Contingency Management Programs: Training, Outcomes, & Provider Panel

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PhD, Katherine Pinnell, RN-MSN, Kesia Flaten**

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Disclosure Information

- ◆ Michael McDonell, PhD
 - ◆ Paid by the states of Montana and Washington to provide training and technical assistance
- ◆ Sara Parent, ND
 - ◆ Paid by the states of Montana and Washington to provide training and technical assistance
- ◆ K. Michelle Peavy, PhD
 - ◆ Paid by the states of Montana and Washington to provide training and technical assistance
- ◆ Katherine Pinnell, RN-MSN
 - ◆ No Disclosures
- ◆ Keshia Flaten
 - ◆ No Disclosures

Learning Journey



1
How to design, implement and support a state-wide CM intervention for StimUD- Dr. Michael McDonell

2
CM in Montana and Washington: Outcomes and Lessons Learned –Dr. Sara Parent

3
CM in Montana and Washington: Provider perspectives –Dr. K. Michelle Peavy with Keshia Flaten and Katherine Pinnell

How to Design, Implement and Support a State-wide Contingency Management Intervention for Stimulant Use Disorders

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Department of Community and Behavioral Health

PRISM Collaborative

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Washington State University



Learning Objectives

- ◆ Describe the ingredients of effective CM, research supporting CM, and federal regulations relevant to CM
- ◆ Our team's CM training and implementation model
- ◆ Creation of culturally tailored training and implementation supports

What is Contingency Management?

- ◆ A behavioral treatment for substance use disorders that uses positive reinforcement to encourage substance abstinence

CM: Key Ingredients

1

Define behavior goal: Stimulant negative urine

2

Measure behavior goal: Point of care urine drug screens

3

Give tangible reinforcement: e.g. Gift cards

4

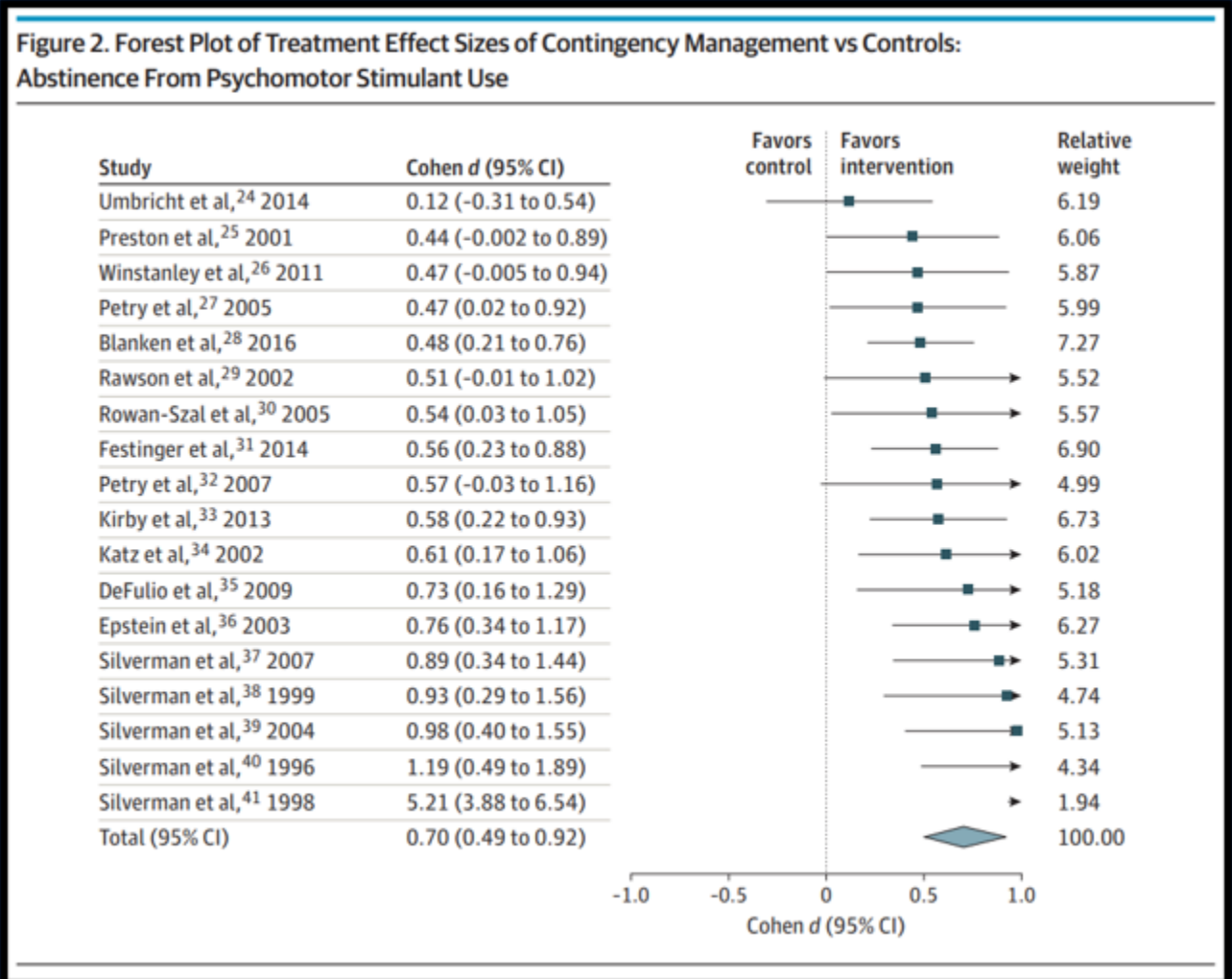
Give contingent reinforcement: Gift card only provided when target behavior is measured

5

Give consistent and frequent reinforcement: Twice weekly; 12 weeks

CM: Does it Work?

- ◆ Meta-analysis of 60 studies of CM for MOUD patients
- ◆ CM targeting stimulant use:
 - ◆ Large Effect Size (Cohen $d=0.7$)



Does it Work?

- ◆ 22% more likely to be abstinent for up to 12 months after treatment, relative to people who didn't receive CM
- ◆ Secondary positive effects on
 - ◆ Attendance
 - ◆ Non-targeted substance use (alcohol, cannabis, nicotine use)
 - ◆ Psychiatric symptoms
 - ◆ Inpatient psychiatric hospitalizations

TTA for CM

Phase 1: Planning and Model Development

Pre-implementation Meetings with funders



Phase 2: Didactic Training

Overview

Nuts and Bolts



Phase 3: Implementation Coaching

Biweekly/Monthly Calls with Sites

Monthly Meetings with Funder

Tools for Implementation

- ◆ Treatment manual
- ◆ Policies and Procedures templates
- ◆ Electronic incentive tracker
- ◆ Compliance monitoring

CM and Anti-kickback Regulations

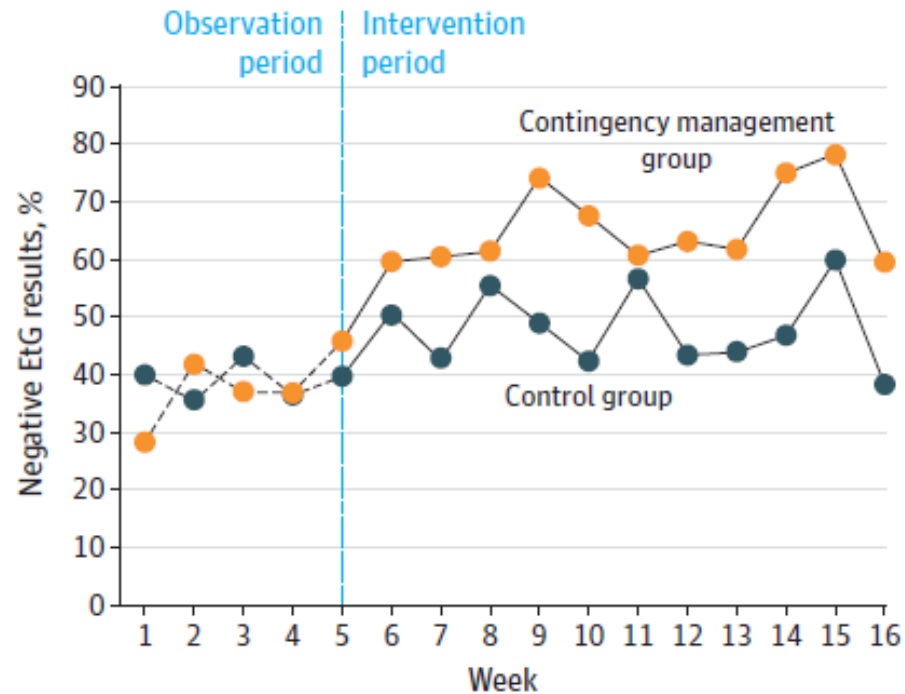
- ◆ Office of Inspector General regulates the use of incentives in Medicaid/Medicare environments
- ◆ Guardrails to protect a CM program:
 - ◆ Do not advertise the use of incentives
 - ◆ Document need for CM in treatment plan
 - ◆ Use an evidence-based CM protocol
 - ◆ Document that incentives were only given when behavior goal is objectively demonstrated
 - ◆ Do not use cash or cash-equivalents as incentives

Culturally Tailored CM

- ◆ CM co-created with American Indian/Alaska Native Communities, two studies:
 - ◆ Rewarding Recovery
 - ◆ Helping Our Native Ongoing Recovery (HONOR)



Culturally Tailored CM



No. of participants

Control group	82	79	81	74	68	63	54	54	55	40	37	46	41	32	40	47
Contingency management group	74	69	65	65	61	52	43	44	35	37	28	38	34	28	23	32

- ◆ CM group more likely to be alcohol-abstinent compared with the Non-CM group (OR 1.70; 95% CI, 1.05-2.76; $p=0.03$)
- ◆ Secondary impact on cannabis use.

Contingency Management in Montana and Washington: Outcomes and Lessons Learned

Sara Parent, ND

Department of Community and Behavioral Health

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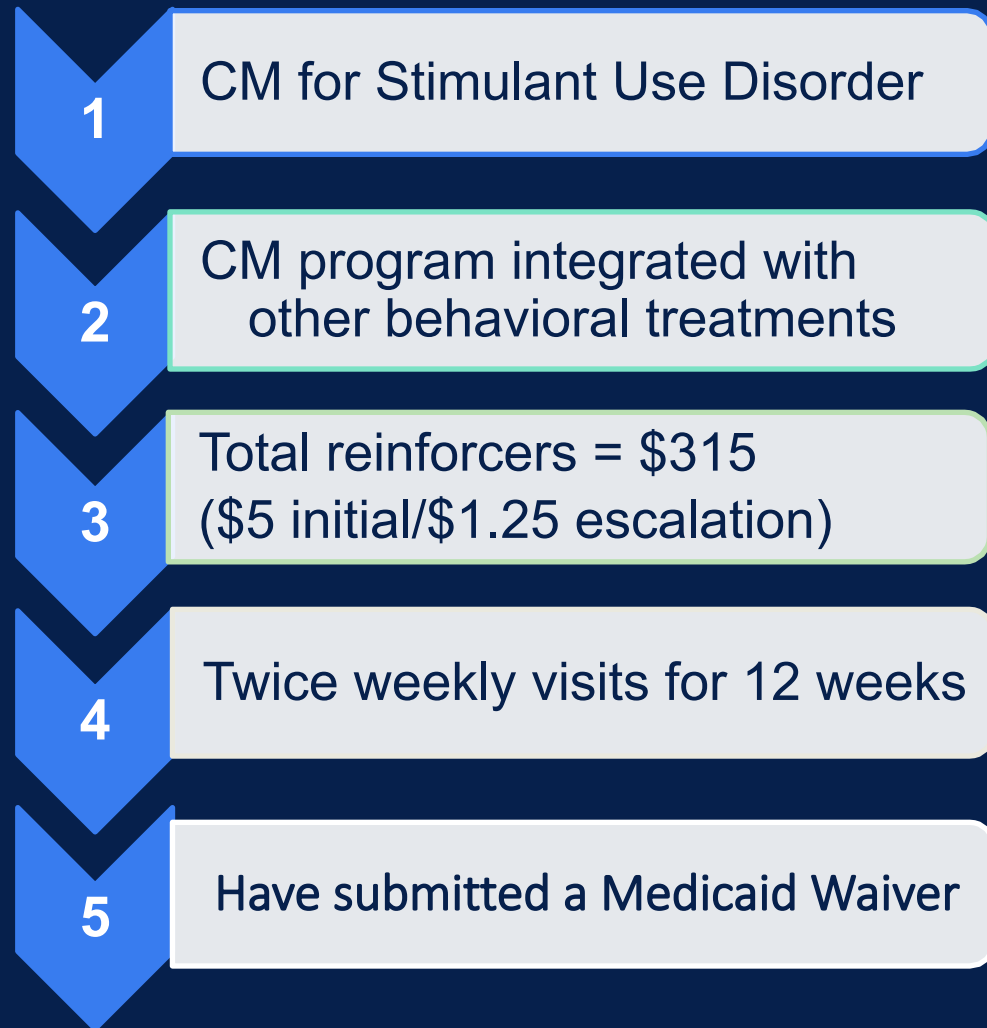
Learning Objectives

- ◆ Compare and contrast Montana and Washington CM programs
- ◆ Describe training outcomes
- ◆ Implementation challenges
- ◆ Implications for other states, healthcare systems, or providers

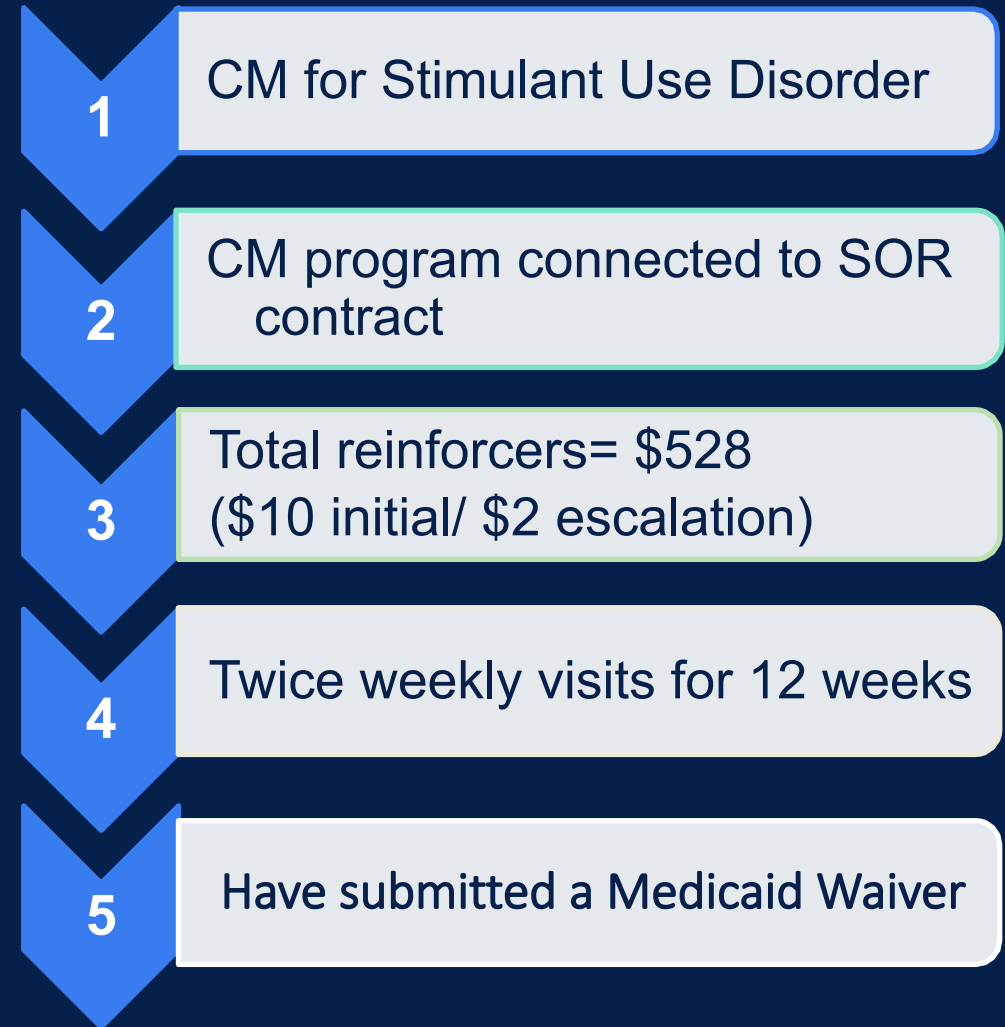
TTA Timeline



CM in MT

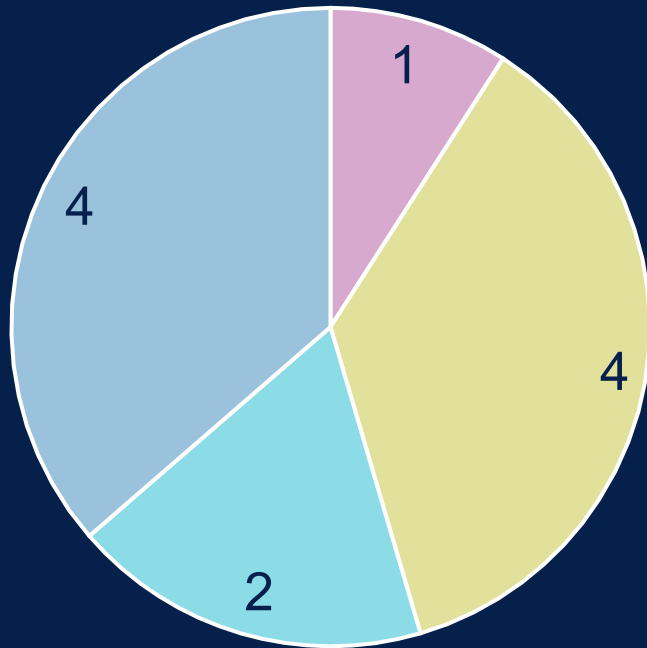


CM in WA

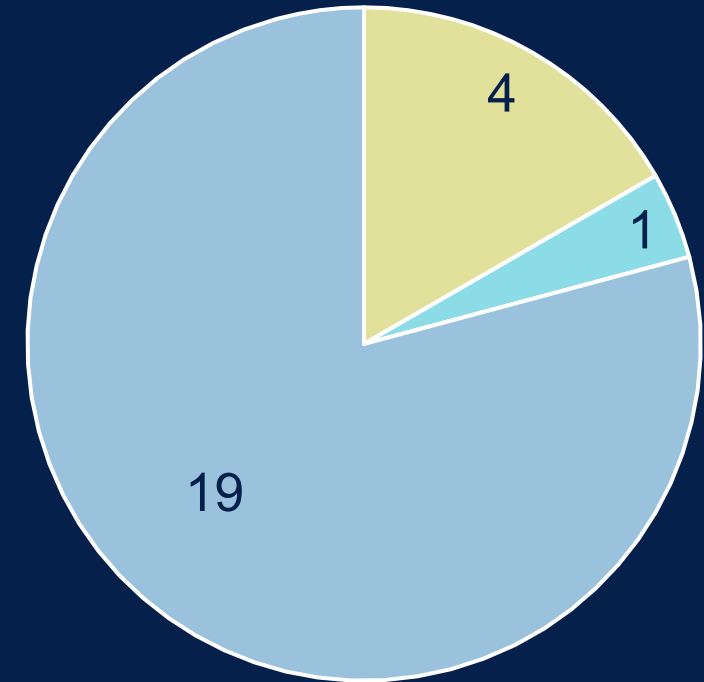


MT and WA: Rurality

Montana

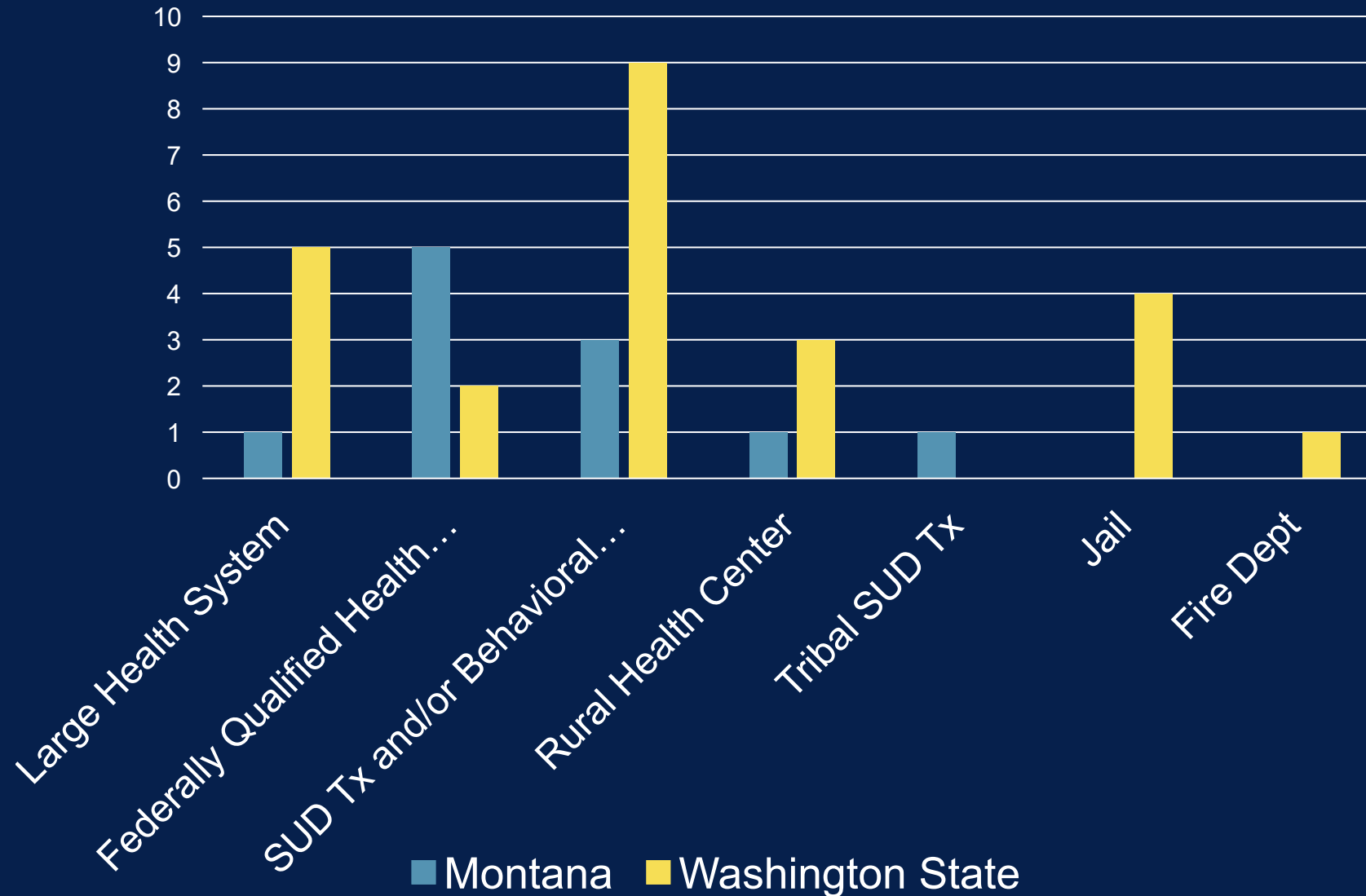


Washington State

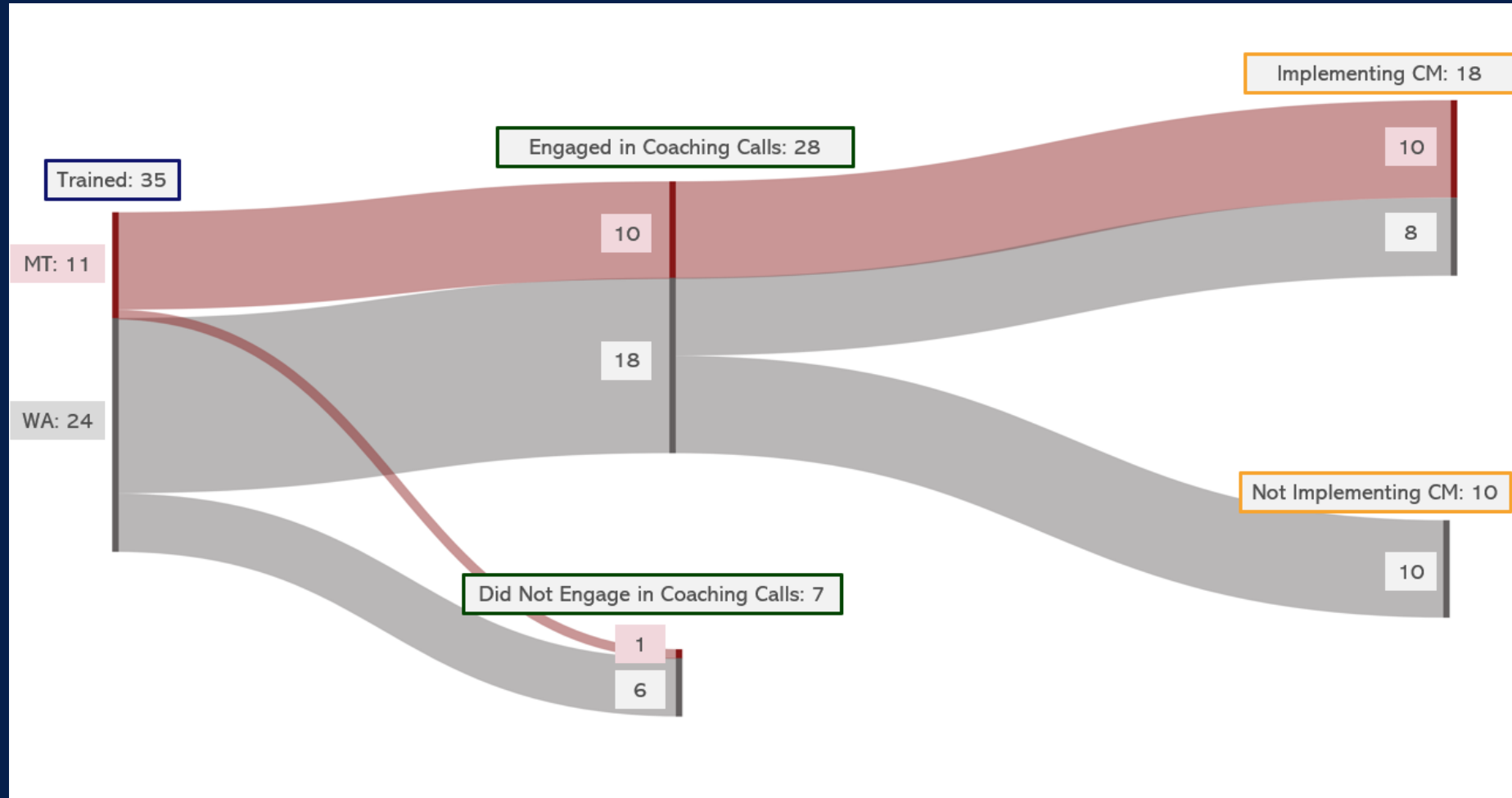


- Rural
- Small Town
- Suburban
- Urban

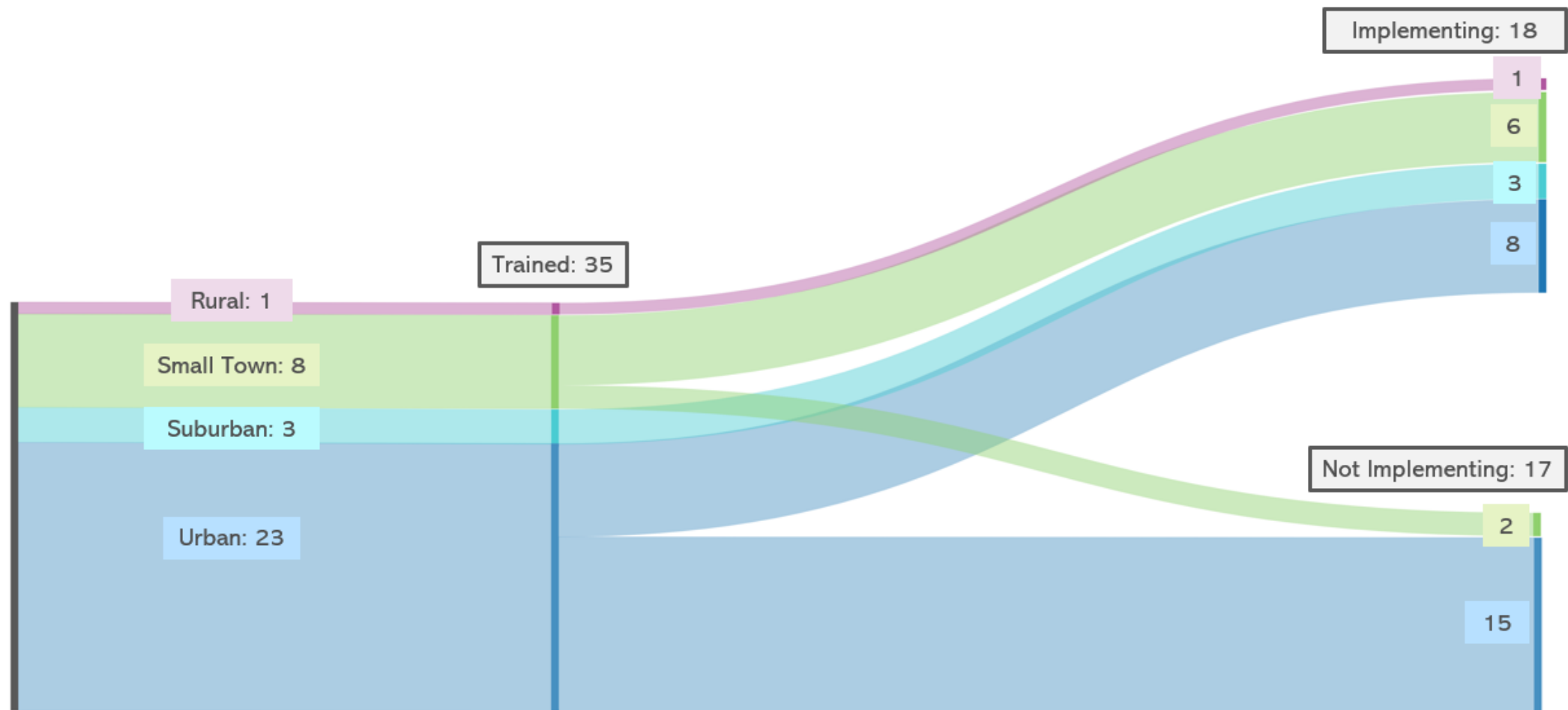
MT and WA: Site Types



Training → Coaching → Implementation



CM Implementation Rate: Rurality



Challenges: provider/patient-level

- ◆ Fit with existing services (logistical, philosophical)
- ◆ Staffing shortages/turnover
- ◆ Agency policies (use of gift cards and point of care drug screen)
- ◆ Patient recruitment/retention

Challenges: State/funder-level

- ◆ Understanding Anti-kickback regulations¹
- ◆ Funding for sufficient magnitude of reinforcer (incentive)
 - ◆ SAMHSA Cap of \$75
- ◆ Selection of appropriate sites



Lessons Learned: Big Picture

- ◆ One state-wide model/incentive funding source
- ◆ On-going planning meetings with funders
- ◆ Monthly coaching calls with providers
- ◆ Provide Access to ongoing/on-demand training
- ◆ Balance fidelity to the model with site-specific adaptations

Lessons Learned: Specific Examples

- ◆ Using Point of Care Urine Tests
- ◆ Choosing reinforcers (gift cards; prize-shelf)
- ◆ The challenge of twice weekly visits



Contingency Management in Montana and Washington: Provider Perspectives

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PRISM Collaborative, Washington State University

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Thank you!!

- ◆ We'd like to acknowledge the Montana Primary Care Association and the Washington Health Care Authority for their partnership.



References

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More on CM

- ◆ Contingency Management: Critical Issues for Successful Adoption
 - ◆ Tomorrow 10:15-11:30 (Maryland D, Ballroom Level)
 - ◆ Presenters:
 - ◆ H. Westley Clark, MD, MD, MPH, DFASAM
 - ◆ Thomas D. Freese, PhD
 - ◆ Richard Rawson, PhD