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## Interpretation Instructions • This webinar includes live Spanish interpretation. To listen in Spanish, and choose Spanish audio. • Este webinario incluye interpretación en vivo al español. Para escuchar en español, vae escuchar en español, vae español. Para escuchar en español. Para escuchar en español. Bara escuchar en español. Bara escuchar en español. Samhtsa

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## National Health Care for the Homeless Council Who We Are • Since 1986, we have brought together thousands of health care professionals, medical respite care providers, people with lived experience of homelessness, and advocates. Our 2004 Organizational Members include Health Care for the Homeless programs, respite programs, and housing and social service organizations across the country. What We Do • We work to improve homeless health care through training and technical assistance, researching and sharing best practices, advocating for real solutions to end homelessness, and uplifting voices of people experiencing homelessness. What You Can Do • Learn more about how you can help support our mission.

**GET INVOLVED** 

### Agenda

- Understanding Contingency Management
- Program Experience: San Francisco Department of Public Health, San Francisco, CA
- Program Experience: IDEA Exchange, Miami, FL
- Elizabeth Abbs, MD Primary Care & Addiction Medicine Provider, San Francisco Department of Public Health
- Maleika Edwards Health Worker, San Francisco Department of Public Health
   Edward Suarez Jr. PsyD, LMHC, MBA Program Director, IDEA Exchange
   Emilie Ashbes Outreach Coordinator, IDEA Exchange



### Harm Reduction-Based **Contingency Management:**

Basics, Program Development, Implementation and Evaluation

Elizabeth Abbs Maleika Edwards



San Francisco Department of Public Health

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No disclosures

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- Contingency management overview 20 minutes
- Development and implementation of contingency management programs across San Francisco: Community Engagement to Stimulant Cessation to Medication Retention – 20 minutes

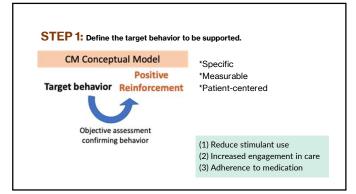
What is	contin	gency r	nana	ageme	nt?
	eatment progran issociations betv				
CM Concept	tual Model			Rewards =	usually moneta
	Positive		OPERANT	T CONDITIONING	
Target behavior	Reinforcement			Add Something	Remove Something
	1	Abstinence = negative UDS	Increase a Behavior	POSITIVE REINFORCEMENT	NEGATIVE REINFORCEMENT
	ssessment				

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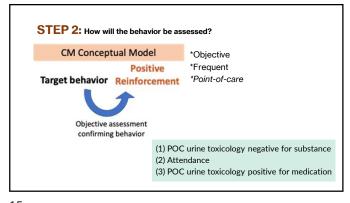
**How are Contingency Management Programs Designed?** 

Checklist: Specific behavior that can be objectively measured, and matches Target Behavior the goals of participants Target Population Reaches participants' needs that are otherwise not being met Incentive should be Incentive Magnitude worthwhile to participants Incentive Proximal Incentive should be given as soon as possible after objective to Behavior evidence of target behavior Immediacy of Incentive should be delivered frequently, and reliably and Incentive Duration of consistently maintained over time Intervention

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CM Conceptual Model	*Tangible
Target behavior Reinforceme	*Immediately following assessment *Patient-centered
Objective assessment confirming behavior	Voucher or Fishbowl draw for Safeway gift cards; 50% reward pulls (\$5-100), 50% affirmations

## Variable Magnitude of Reinforcement "Fishbowl"



### Voucher Method

- Participant draws from a fishbowl
  - o 500 slips of paper
    - 50% with written affirmation
    - 42% confer a \$5 gift card
    - 8% confer a \$10 gift card
- 0.2% confer a \$100 gift card • Increasing #s of draws for continuing the . Voucher amounts are
- desired behavior • Priming Draw (prove it's real)
- Structured payments that start small and escalate the longer desired behaviors are maintained
- · Vouchers might be reimbursed for cash, gift cards, or other prizes
- usually under \$20

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### What are key features of contingency management?

- 1) frequent monitoring
- 2) tangible, immediate positive reinforcement
- 3) positive reinforcement withheld if behavior of interest not demonstrated

### Best evidence: Contingency Management

- Several systematic reviews supporting CM as the most effective treatment for methamphetamine and stimulant use disorders
- Is effective at reinforcing several types of behaviors, including abstinence, treatment attendance, medication adherence
- Has also been studied with other substances, including tobacco, opioids and alcohol

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### **Barriers to Contingency Management** Implementation

- - Patient recruitment
  - Supplies
  - Incentives
  - Clinic space and staffing
- Lack of Familiarity
  - Education required for institutional buy-in and resource allocation
  - Anti-stigma work
- Staffing and Training
- Who does the staffing?
- How are they trained?
- Are other clinical services offered?

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### **Funding Options**

- Traditional grant applications (SAMHSA, NIDA, etc) Internal QI awards
- Foundation support (i.e. SFGH Foundation)
- Philanthropy
  Performance improvement dollars (PIP, MIPS)
  Local health plan dollars
- Local ballot initiatives (i.e. prop C in San Francisco) Opioid settlements?

## What outcomes are most important to your stakeholders? (program staff, patients, health system leadership, and payers) Abstinence? Care retention? Medication adherence? How will you collect data on these outcomes? Data entry from clinic staff Pulling data from the electronic health record (often much harder to do than we think) Interviews with staff and patients Who will be collecting these data? Workflows for data collection should occur in tandem with developing clinical workflows Consider applying an implementation science framework to your evaluation Some examples: CFIR, RE-AIM, PARIHS, Behavior Change Wheel, etc Use this data to make the argument to support long-term funding

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## Legality and Ethics Ethical Questions - Autonomy - Are they making this decision for themselves, - Are they making this decision for themselves, - Their headant they are living in poverty? - Beneficence - Their health will improve with less drug use - Non-maleficence - What if ligh them a gambling disorder? - Justice - Can we offer payments to all interested patients? Who decides? - Who decides? - Supplementation of the supplem

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## **Contingency Management and Harm Reduction**

"Harm reduction is a set of practical strategies and ideas aimed at reducing negative consequences associated with drug use. Harm Reduction is also a movement for social justice built on a belief in, and respect for, the rights of people who use drugs." - National Harm Reduction Coalition

### Discussion Questions:

- How does CM fit within a framework of Harm Reduction?
   How can we design CM programs to be "aimed at reducing negative"
- How can we design CM programs to be "aimed at reducing negative consequences associated with drug use?"
- How can we design CM programs to be "built on a belief in, and respect for, the rights of people who use drugs"?

Contingency Management Landscape within Primary Care Clinic

Tenderloin, San Francisco

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### Incentive selection:

- Close to clinic
- Variety of products that are desirable to participants







\$5 and \$10

### Gift card storage:

- Behind double lock, cannot be
- removed
- Signed in / out every time

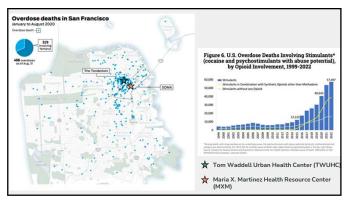
### Gift card documentation:

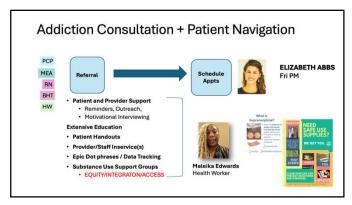
- Need to account for every card
- Both wet signatures and digital record of distribution
- Expect audits

### Hospitality budget:

Snacks for each session; ordered in bulk

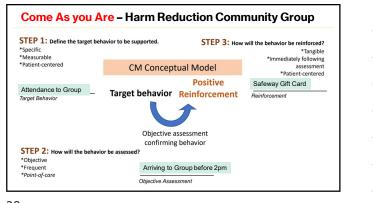
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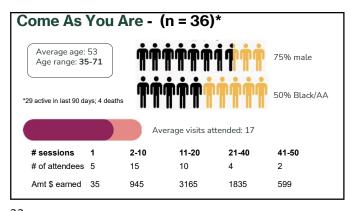
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9	Notes unity Group	Voucher P	rogram Attend	Maleika Edi dee	wards (He	alth Worker
02/21/2				ı Are" Community	Group o	'n
	(\$5 value, last four #	of Attended Sessions (in a row)	Attendance Draws (Number of	Attendance	Visit Earnings	Total Visit To-Date (Not to exceed \$600/year
	Included in fishbowl draw	71	5		15	205

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### **STRUGGLES**

- Connecting with patients/participants (No telephone, telephone in/out of service, not keeping appts, not feeling well, fall off routine)
- Losing patients to DEATH (overdose, accidents, Health Issues)
- Other Health Issues (non-ambulatory/use of walker or electric scooter/chair)
- No Transportation
- Unable to provide patients needs due to limited resources (Housing, Benefits, Food, Furniture, Security, Safety)
- · Patient's past traumas and trust issue

### **SUCCESSES**

- · Getting people house
- Developing friendships and giving people social outlets
- Helping patients connect with different parts of Medical system (HTN, Cervical Cancer, Diabetes, Behavioral Health Screenings, Cosmetic Surgery, Dental Implants, Tattoo removals)
- Encouraging patients to take up workshops/training/education

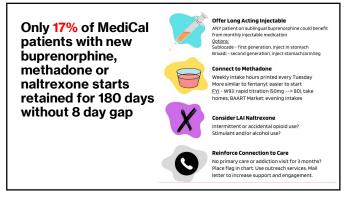
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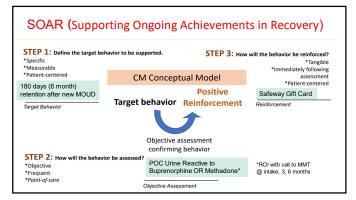
### From our patient:

"This group is a place that gets me away from the boredom of being alone inside my apartment, I was reluctant at first about going to a group but have found this one to be very helpful. Group is full of people who really care and provides good advice."

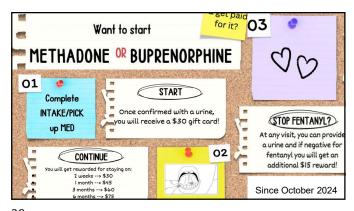
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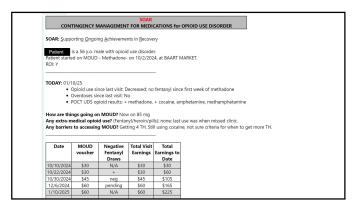
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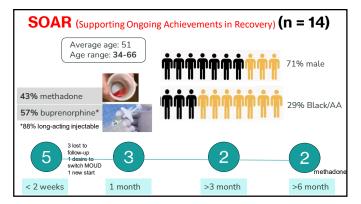
### **SOAR** (Supporting Ongoing Achievements in Recovery)

- Slower integration into addiction plan to assure ethics and address clinic staff fears/stigma
- Funding: grant money
- Staffing: no new hiring
  - Providers (MD/NP)
  - o community health worker
- Space: Integrated into Addiction Clinic hours (afternoons twice weekly at Tom Waddell Urban Health Center)

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### **STRUGGLES**

### **SUCCESSES**

- Workflow drop-in "for money"
- Coercion around starting MOUD?
- Ethics?
- Patient's past traumas and mistrust of healthcare / "the system"
- New! Need to pause to rethink:
- Timing of rewards (0, 1, 3, 6 months)
- Evaluation plan
- Add other goals? Change methadone dose? fentanyl cessation? modify other substance use?
- Limited capacity to meet/improve psychosocial stressors

- Excited to reward people for meeting goals to stay alive and break cycle of waking up in withdrawal!
- Increased engagement in clinic support – primary care, community groups, behavioral health linkage
- Unconditional "cheerleading"; can restart at any time

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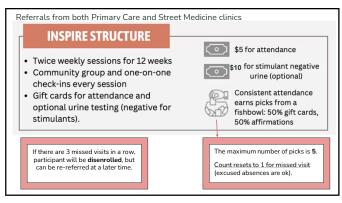
Goals of Harm R	eduction-Based CM
Goal	How?
Including people who are interested in reducing use (not abstinence)	incentivize BOTH attendance and abstinence via guaranteed rewards
Lower the barrier for people experiencing homelessness or housing instability	Drop-in hours instead of appointment-based sessions
Retention in care	Increasing rewards for consistent attendance
Engaging people in care for co-occurring conditions (medical, co-occurring SUD, psychiatric)	1:1 check-ins with a medical and behavioral health provider
Creating a safe and supportive community	Community space led by peers and community health workers

TEP 1: Define the target b Specific Measurable	ehavior to be supported.	STEP 3: How	will the behavior be reinforced? *Tangible *Immediately following
*Patient-centered	CM Concept	tual Model	assessment *Patient-centered
Attendance to Group  2x/week for 12 weeks  —  Stimulant Cessation	Target behavior	Positive Reinforcement	Target Gift Card
	confirming	assessment g behavior	
*Objective *Frequent		to Group	
*Point-of-care	POC Urine Non-Re	eactive to Stimulants	

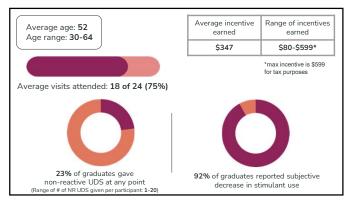
## INSPIRE , Cont.

- 1 year of planning: needs assessment, creating workflow & protocols, securing funding, identifying staffing and space
- Funding: Funded independently through SF Department of Public Health
  - $\circ \quad \text{Funds allocated for overdose prevention} \\$
  - $\circ\quad$  Overseen by Office of Behavioral Health Services
  - o Not externally grant-funded
- Staffing: no new hiring
  - Available team members: Providers (MD/SW), community health worker, AmeriCorps members, peer support specialists
- Space: hosted at Maria X. Martinez Health Resource Center (low barrier walk-in clinic)

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Patient A						Patient B						
Date	Attendance voucher	UDS voucher	Attendance Draws	Total Visit Earnings		Date	Attendance voucher	UDS voucher	Attendance Draws	Total Visit Earnings	Earnings 1	
5/20	-				-	7/11	\$5		priming	\$5	\$5	
5/23	-				- 0	7/15	\$5		2	\$10	\$15	
5/30	\$5		Priming	\$10	\$10	7/18	55		3	\$15	\$30	
6/3	\$5		2	\$5	\$15	7/22		- 20	- 2	14		
6/6	\$5		3	\$5	\$20	7/25	\$5		1	\$5	\$35	
6/10	\$5	\$10	4	\$15	\$35	7/29	- \$5		2	\$10	\$45	
6/13			-			8/1	\$5		3	\$35	\$80	
6/17	\$5	\$10	1	\$25	\$60	8/5	\$5	0	4	\$10	\$90	
6/20	\$5	\$10	2	\$15	\$75	8/8	\$5		5	\$15	\$105	
6/24	\$5	\$10	3	\$30	\$105	8/12	\$5		5	\$25	\$130	
6/27	\$5	\$10	4	\$25	\$130	8/15	-		12			
7/1	\$5	\$10	5	\$15	\$145	8/19	-				- 60	
7/8	\$5	\$10	5	\$40	\$185	8/22	\$5		1	\$10	\$140	
7/11	\$5	\$10	5	\$40	\$225	8/26	\$5		2	\$20	\$160	
7/15	\$5	\$10	5	\$30	\$255	8/29	\$5		3	\$10	\$180	
7/18	\$5	\$10	5	\$35	\$290	9/5	\$5		4	\$30	\$210	
7/22	\$5	\$10	5	\$50	\$340	9/9	\$5		5	\$50	\$260	
7/25	\$5	\$10	5	\$25	\$365	9/12	\$5		5	\$20	\$280	
7/29	\$5	\$10	5	\$35	\$400	9/16	\$5		5	\$20	\$300	
8/1	\$5	\$10	5	\$40	\$440	9/19	\$5		5	\$35	\$335	
8/5	\$5	\$10	5	\$30	\$470	9/23	excused	- 41	100	1.4	- 4	
8/8	\$5	\$10	5	\$25	\$495	9/26	excused		-			
8/12	\$5	\$10	5	\$30	\$525	9/30	\$5	- 1	5	\$10	\$345	
8/15	55	\$10	5	\$25	\$550	10/10	\$5		5	\$10	\$355	



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### **PARTICIPANT VOICES** I love that not one person I would recommend I have been using crystal meth judged me. I felt INSPIRE to many. SAFE on and off for 30 years, and that everyone place to be and when now I have been able to sustain here truly cared the meeting is over, the my sobriety since beginning about me as a feeling of "I can do person and that INSPIRE. It has done incredible this," the strength I things for me. is the greatest leave with is amazing. feeling.





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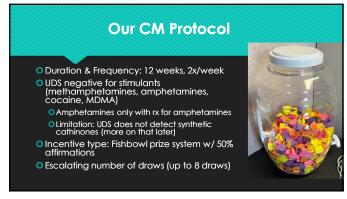






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# How To Qualify Outlify At least one stimulant + UDS in the last 365 days Wants to lower or completely stop use of stimulants Ability to make it to site/give UDS twice per week Be an existing participant of IDEA Exchange

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## Possible Factors Contributing to Noncompletion

- People in CM not exchanging needles and therefore not coming to site (this can be negative or positive)
- O Relapse into heavier drug use
- Site hours co-occurring with most work hours stops more functional users from enrolling
- Feeling the incentives aren't worth the effort
- O Difficulty in keeping the schedule causing anger at unexcused absences

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### **Example of Incentives**

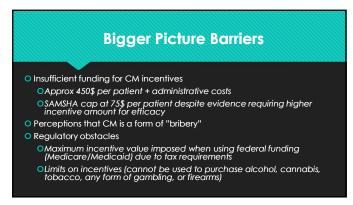
Small= candy bar, can of soda, pair of fuzzy socks, mini flashlight

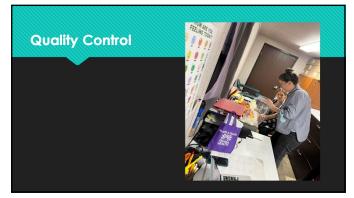
Large = power bank, thermos, \$20 gift card for fast food

Jumbo = \$100 gift card to store of choice

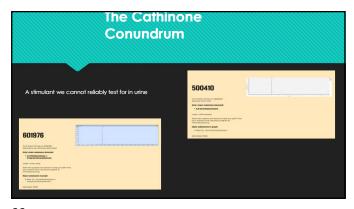
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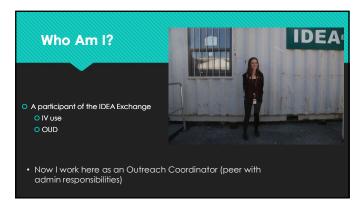
	Fi	nances			
Number of Slips	Type of Slip	Maximum Value of Prize	Probability of Drawing	Cost per Draw	
250	Positive affirmations	0	0.500	\$0	
209	Small	\$2	0.418	\$0.83	
40	Large	\$20	0.080	\$1.6	
1	Jumbo	\$100	0.002	\$0.2	
Total 500 slips				Total: \$2.63	
Table 1 <u>ximum</u> 164 draw <b>31.32</b> per patient	s possible,				alue of





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