Integrating brief intervention for substance use within AIDS Service Organizations: Preliminary findings from the Substance Abuse Treatment to HIV Care (SAT2HIV) Project

Research Collaborators
- RTI International
- Yale University
- University of Wisconsin
- Addiction Technology Transfer Center (ATTC) network
  1. Mid-America ATTC
  2. Northwest ATTC
  3. Northeast ATTC
- AIDS Service Organizations (ASOs)

Presented by Bryan Garner (Principal Investigator)
Co-authors (listed alphabetically): Liz Ball, Michael Bradshaw, Michael Chaple, Jay Ford, Heather Gotham, David Kaiser, Steve Martino, Traci Rieckmann, Debbie Rockford, Kate Speck, Stephen Tueller, Denna Vandersloot, Alyssa Wolfe, and Mark Zehner
Overview of the SAT2HIV Project: A Type 2 Hybrid Trial

Hybrid Designs (Curran et al 2012)

Hybrid Type 1:
Primary aim: Determine effectiveness of a clinical intervention
Secondary aim: Better understand the context for implementation

Hybrid Type 2:
Coprimary aim: Determine effectiveness of a clinical intervention
Coprimary aim: Determine effectiveness of an implementation strategy

Hybrid Type 3:
Primary aim: Determine effectiveness of an implementation strategy
Secondary aim: Assess impact of implementation strategy on client outcomes.
Aim 1 of the SAT2HIV Project: Experimentally test the effectiveness of a motivational interviewing based brief intervention for substance use

36 AIDS Service Organizations, each randomizing individuals with comorbid HIV/AIDS and substance use disorders to one of two study conditions.

- Half of participating clients receive Usual Care
- Half of participating clients receive Usual Care + Brief Intervention

Research Staff complete a 4-week follow-up Interview with clients in both groups
Overview of the SAT2HIV Project: A Type 2 Hybrid Trial

Hybrid Designs (Curran et al 2012)

Hybrid Type 1:
Primary aim: Determine effectiveness of a clinical intervention
Secondary aim: Better understand the context for implementation

Hybrid Type 2:
Coprimary aim: Determine effectiveness of a clinical intervention
Coprimary aim: Determine effectiveness of an implementation strategy

Hybrid Type 3:
Primary aim: Determine effectiveness of an implementation strategy
Secondary aim: Assess impact of implementation strategy on client outcomes.

Effectiveness Research

Implementation Research
Aim 2 of the SAT2HIV Project: Experimentally test the effectiveness of a motivational interviewing based brief intervention for substance use.

Each of the 36 AIDS Service Organizations are randomized to one of 2 implementation conditions.
Overview of the SAT2HIV Project: A Type 2 Hybrid Trial

Hybrid Designs (Curran et al 2012)

Hybrid Type 1:
Primary aim: Determine effectiveness of a clinical intervention
Secondary aim: Better understand the context for implementation

Hybrid Type 2:
Coprimary aim: Determine effectiveness of a clinical intervention
Coprimary aim: Determine effectiveness of an implementation strategy

Hybrid Type 3:
Primary aim: Determine effectiveness of an implementation strategy
Secondary aim: Assess impact of implementation strategy on client outcomes.
Motivational Interviewing-based brief intervention (BI) protocol for HIV-Infected Clients with Risky Substance Use

Funded by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (ROI DA038145)

Martino et al. (under review). Electronic- and clinician-delivered screening, brief intervention, and referral to treatment for women in reproductive healthcare centers: A randomized clinical trial.
The 4-step motivational interviewing-based BI Protocol

Step 1: Engage with OARS & Focus on primary substance use

Step 2a: Evoke with reasons to quit or cut back

Commitment to Change?

Step 2b: Evoke with feedback on:
1. % Users
2. Costs
3. Use & HIV

Commitment to Change?

Step 2c: Evoke try the Importance or Confidence Strategy

Commitment to Change?

Step 3: PLAN
1. Goal
2. Steps (When)
3. Services
4. Support
5. Obstacles

Step 4: Summarize Keep the Door Open OR Change Plan Contract

YES

NO

YES

NO

YES

NO

YES

NO
Aim 1 of the SAT2HIV Project: Experimentally test the effectiveness of a motivational interviewing based brief intervention for substance use.

12 AIDS Service Organizations, each randomizing individuals with comorbid HIV/AIDS and substance use disorders to one of two study conditions.

Participating Clients

Half of participating clients receive Usual Care (n = 94)
Half of participating clients receive Usual Care + Brief Intervention (n = 97)

Research Staff complete a 4-week follow-up Interview with clients in (n = 153, 80%)
**Aim 1 of the SAT2HIV Project:** Experimentally test the effectiveness of a motivational interviewing based brief intervention for substance use.

- **Urgency to Reduce/Stop**: \( \beta = 4.00, \quad p = .003 \)
- **Commitment to Reduce/Stop**: \( \beta = -0.24, \quad p < .000 \)
- **Intentions to Reduce/Stop**: \( \beta = 4.01, \quad p = .002 \)
- **Primary Substance Use**: \( \beta = 0.78, \quad p < .000 \)
Integrating brief intervention for substance use within AIDS Service Organizations: Preliminary findings from the Substance Abuse Treatment to HIV Care (SAT2HIV) Project

**Overarching Goal:** Implement a motivational interviewing-based brief intervention (BI) for substance use within 36 AIDS Service Organizations.

**Research Collaborators**
- RTI International
- Yale University
- University of Wisconsin
- Addiction Technology Transfer Center (ATTC) network
  1. Mid-America ATTC
  2. Northwest ATTC
  3. Northeast ATTC
- AIDS Service Organizations (ASOs)

**Funding Source:**
National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)
(R01-DA038146, PI Garner)