



Family and Community Medicine

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Research Team

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- Mackenzie Spellman, MA, RA
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- Memorial Hermann Children's Hospital NICU social workers and nurses
- UTHealth OBGYN clinic residents, faculty, case managers, and office staff

Substance use among women

- Substance use among women of child-bearing years is prevalent and associated with unplanned or poorly timed pregnancies (Lundsberg et al., 2020)
- Almost half of all U.S. pregnancies are unplanned (Guttmacher Institute, 2019); among women who use substances this rate is even higher.

Substance use during pregnancy

- Substance use during pregnancy increases poor birth outcomes (Ko et al., 2018).
- Between 2006-2012, substance-related neonatal hospital stays increased by 71 percent, with a 135% increase in hospital costs (Fingar et al., 2015).
- Many women who use substances are unaware of their pregnancy or delay prenatal care for other reasons, precluding prenatal intervention (Lennox et al., 2021).
- Postpartum, hospital intervention is critical to prevent future substance-exposed pregnancies.

How do we reduce rates of substance-exposed pregnancies?

Quit using substances

AND/OR



Use effective contraception





Moms In ACTion (MIACT): Specific Aims

- Develop and pilot test a hospital-initiated, motivational interviewing and acceptance and commitment therapy intervention for mothers of NICU infants who used illicit/non-prescribed substances during pregnancy.
- Primay Outcomes:
 - Feasibility (enrollment, retention, session attendance)
 - Treatment initiation for substance use
 - Postpartum visit with a physician/Receipt of contraception
- Secondary Outcome:
 - Substance use

Participants

- N=64 mothers with an infant admitted to the NICU
- Inclusion criteria:
 - Mother had a positive urine drug screen at delivery/prenatally
 - OR infant had a positive urine or meconium drug screen
 - OR self-reported drug use
 - Access to a telephone
- Exclusion:
 - Currently attending substance use treatment
 - Inability to read, write, speak English
 - Distance from the Texas Medical Center (50 miles radius)

Procedures

• Research assistants screened EHR for suspicion of substance use.

• Approached in the hospital (maternity floors or in NICU).

• Conducted consent, baseline, intervention and follow-ups in the hospital or obstetrics clinic.

MIACT Intervention for medical settings

- Brief, novel combination of Motivational Interviewing (MI) and Mindfulness and Acceptance strategies
- Goal: To increase mothers' psychological flexibility and motivation to initiate treatment and to see a physician to discuss reliable methods of contraception.

Adaptive MIACT Intervention



MIACT Session Content

Session 1	Session 2	Session 3
Introduction & rapport building	Review & rapport Building	Review & rapport building
Awareness raising & fusion/defusion	Practice turning attention/mindfulness exercise	Practice turning attention/mindfulness exercise
Developing discrepancy/SUD hx	Introduce The Matrix	Review of Matrix
Readiness rulers for	Identify values	Value-directed committed action
Substance use treatment	Identify distressing internal experiences	Bold move exercise
Reproductive care	Identify avoidant-driven behavior	
	Identify value-directed behavior	
	Willingness to have distress	
	Readiness rulers	

Matrix

What can I be seen obing itside 5 services what can I be seen doing? - Chenching your your pending time with - Head down habies - Playing w/ your hands Exercise, - eating veges. Kun away - Dropeventhing - Witing, on painting, - Smoke Cigarettes (ocaine, weed. (past) drawing. ----- Making food, changing diape Cutting having yourself ME Away 11 Satisfaction" Toward Noticina Who ar what is important what shars ap 9 to you? gets in the way? - My health Selfish - "Ireally want that" - Being a good mom why can 4 I have that. - Being an artist "Just do it, who cares about Fuck 1 his Anger Frustrated Losido. Skin

Study Design

Participants randomized to MIACT or Usual Care

Stratified randomization: Cannabis only vs. Other drugs/poly



Usual Care: Brief meeting with a research assistant to provide resources for treatment and reproductive care.

Participant Characteristics

Variable	M(SD)/(%)	
Age (years)	27.6 (5.7)	
Education (years)	12.0 (1.8)	
Employed	28.1%	
Household Income < \$30,000	82.3%	
Income < \$10,000	58.1%	
Medicaid Insurance	85.9%	
Relationship Status		
Single	53.1%	
Living Together	32.8%	
Married	6.3%	
Separated/Divorced	7.8%	

Participant Characteristics

Variable	M(SD)/(%)
Race	
Black	65.6%
White	18.7%
More than 1 race	15.6%
Ethnicity	
Hispanic	15.6%
# people in household	4.5 (1.5)
Access to a car	53.1%
>2 previous births	59.3%
>= 1 unplanned pregnancy	70.3%

Substance Use During Pregnancy

Variable	Percent of sample	
Pregnancy Substance Use		
Rx Stimulants/Amphetamine	5.0%	
Methamphetamine	7.1%	
Cocaine	16.9%	
Rx Opiates	13.1%	
Heroin	2.0%	
Hallucinogen	24.0%	
Marijuana	50.0%	
Synthetic Marijuana	10.8%	
Benzos	21.1%	

Results: Feasibility

Intervention Exposure Rates

Visit	MIACT (n = 31)	Usual Care (n = 33)
Session 1/UC	100%	100%
Session 2	77% (+3% adapted out)	
Session 3	52% (+13% adapted out)	

Follow-up Rates

Visit	ΜΙΑCΤ	Usual Care
Check-in 1	81%	88%
Check-in 2	59%	85%
2-month Follow-up	77%	81%
6-month Follow-up	90%	88%

Results: Primary Outcomes

Bayesian Analytical Plan

- FDA
 Bayesian statistics offers improved methodological efficiency.
- Bayesian statistics provides the probability that the treatment confers benefit given the observed data: The probability that the alternative hypothesis is true.
- Developing new treatments requires investigators to bet on an alternative hypothesis.
- Decision-making in an initial treatment trial is assisted by the probability of an effect of some specified magnitude.
 - Posterior probability cut off for a meaningful effect was .75, i.e., a 75% chance that the RR > 1
- Bayesian not affected by sample size like frequentist statistics.

Aim: Link with substance use treatment during treatment period (Check in 1 & 2)



RR = 1.67, 95% CI [.61,5.1], **Posterior Probability = .84**

Aim: Link with treatment at Follow-ups

Note: CPS involvement

Aim: Completion of a postpartum OB/GYN visit (During treatment)

RR = 1.41, 95% CI [.92,2.29], **Posterior Probability = .95**

Received contraception at OB/GYN visit (During treatment)

RR = 5.1, 95% CI [1.82,21.6], **Posterior Probability = 1**

Effective contraception use at follow-up via TimeLine FollowBack (last 30 days)

6 months

RR = 1.3; Posterior Prob = .88

Results: Substance Use

Drug Use: Urine Drug Screen positive (Follow-up)

RR = 2.06; **Posterior Prob = .97**

RR = 1.43; **Posterior Prob = .92**

Potential Mediators: Case Study

Figure 2. Client outcomes through MI+ACT intervention and follow-up visits.

Villarreal et al., 2021

Summary of Results

- Overall, the MIACT intervention was feasible.
- The intervention was associated with earlier treatment initiation but by follow-up groups were equal likely a CPS effect.
- Biggest effect on women's reproductive care (postpartum obstetrics visit and contraception).
- MIACT was associated with higher substance use rates at follow-up.

Conclusions

• Substance-exposed pregnancies are:

- Common
- Costly
- And carry long-term negative effects for infants and families
- Postpartum, hospital-based interventions, such as MIACT, can prevent substance-exposed pregnancies by improving receipt of contraception.
- More intensive interventions are likely necessary to positively impact substance use postpartum.

