

Contingency Management

HCPF SUD Provider Forum

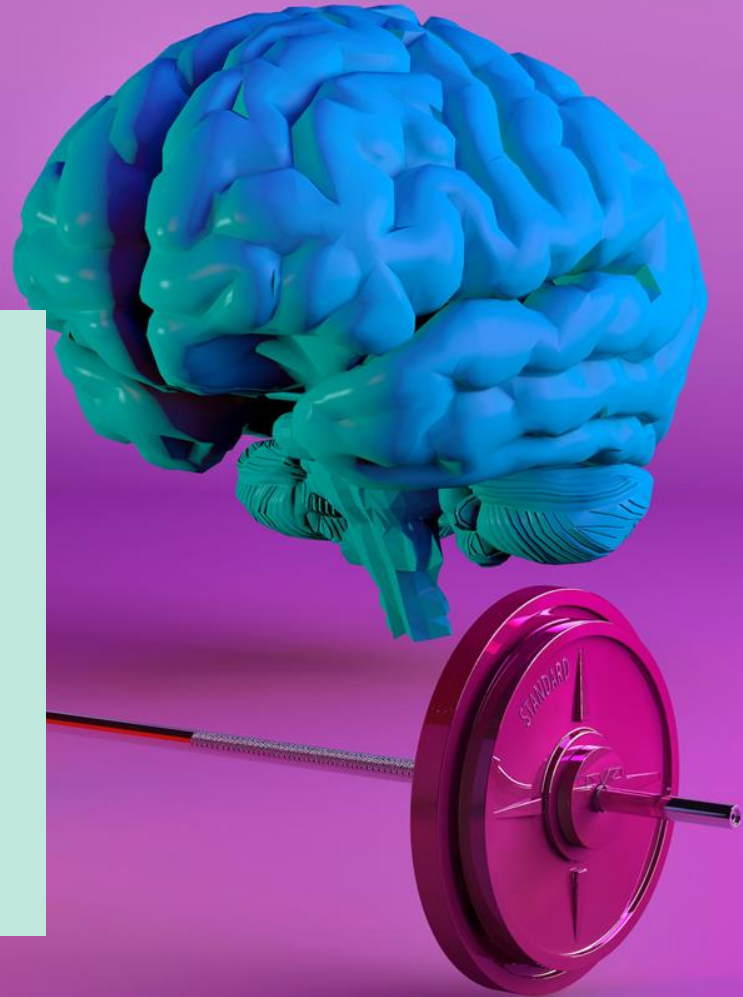
JK Costello, MD, MPH

jkcostello@steadmangroup.com

July 6, 2022

Operant Conditioning

- Addresses delay discounting as part of the intervention
- ‘Rewires’ the brain’s reward circuits to activities in line with sustained healing and recovery
- Effectively intervenes on neurological level for clients with complex health issues **without clear pharmacological solutions to support a change in lifestyle**



Brain Reinforcement: The Origins of Addiction

Questions:

1. What percent of U.S. treatment programs report using CM?
2. In what specific population(s) are contingencies routinely used as a treatment adjunct in addiction treatment?
3. To what extent do these promote recovery?

Thanks To David Gastfriend, MD, for slides 3-7!

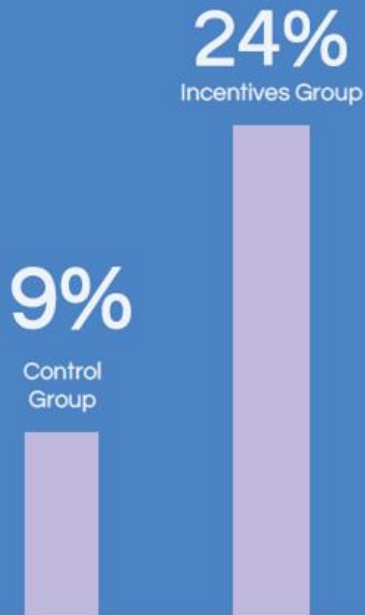
Brain Reinforcement: The Origins of Addiction

Answers:

1. ~13 % of U.S. treatment programs report using CM
2. Contingencies are routinely used in:
 - Physician SUD & mental health disorders
 - Methadone take-homes
 - Drug/DUI courts
3. Response rates are best established in Physician health programs:
5-year abstinence & employment success rates = 70–90%

Contingency Management: The Evidence

Drug Abstinence
increased by 2.7x



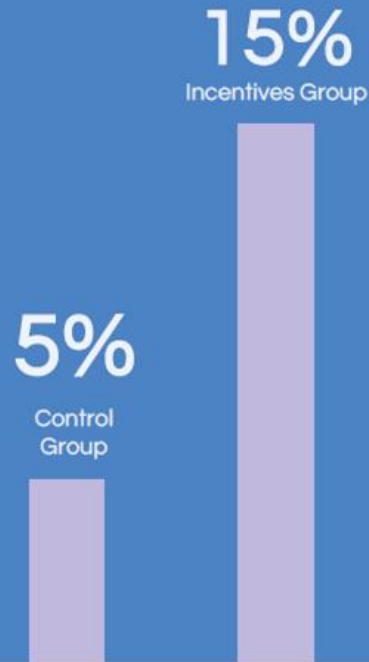
% of patients reaching 4 weeks of continuous abstinence in 12-week study. n=800 cocaine/meth using patients. [Peirce et al 2006](#)

Drinks per Month
Reduced by 62%



Proof-of-concept pilot, n=30 heavy drinkers, 1-3 selfie breathalyzer tests/day over 28 days, earned \$219 on avg. Pilot Study Publication: [Alessi & Petry 2013](#)

Smoking Quit Rates
Increased by 3x



% of patients testing negative for nicotine at 9-months. n=442 GE employees. [Volinn et al 2009](#)

Contingency Management: The Evidence

In various populations, settings & treatment modalities:

- **Dual Diagnosis Patients**

Negative drug tests: 59% (CM) vs. 25% (Control) ([Bellack et al 2006](#))

- **People Experiencing Homelessness**

Abstinence @ 6 months: 41% vs. 15% ([Millby et al 2000](#))

- **Criminal Justice System**

Days of abstinence: 27 vs. 19 ([Carroll et al 2006](#))

- **Pregnancy**

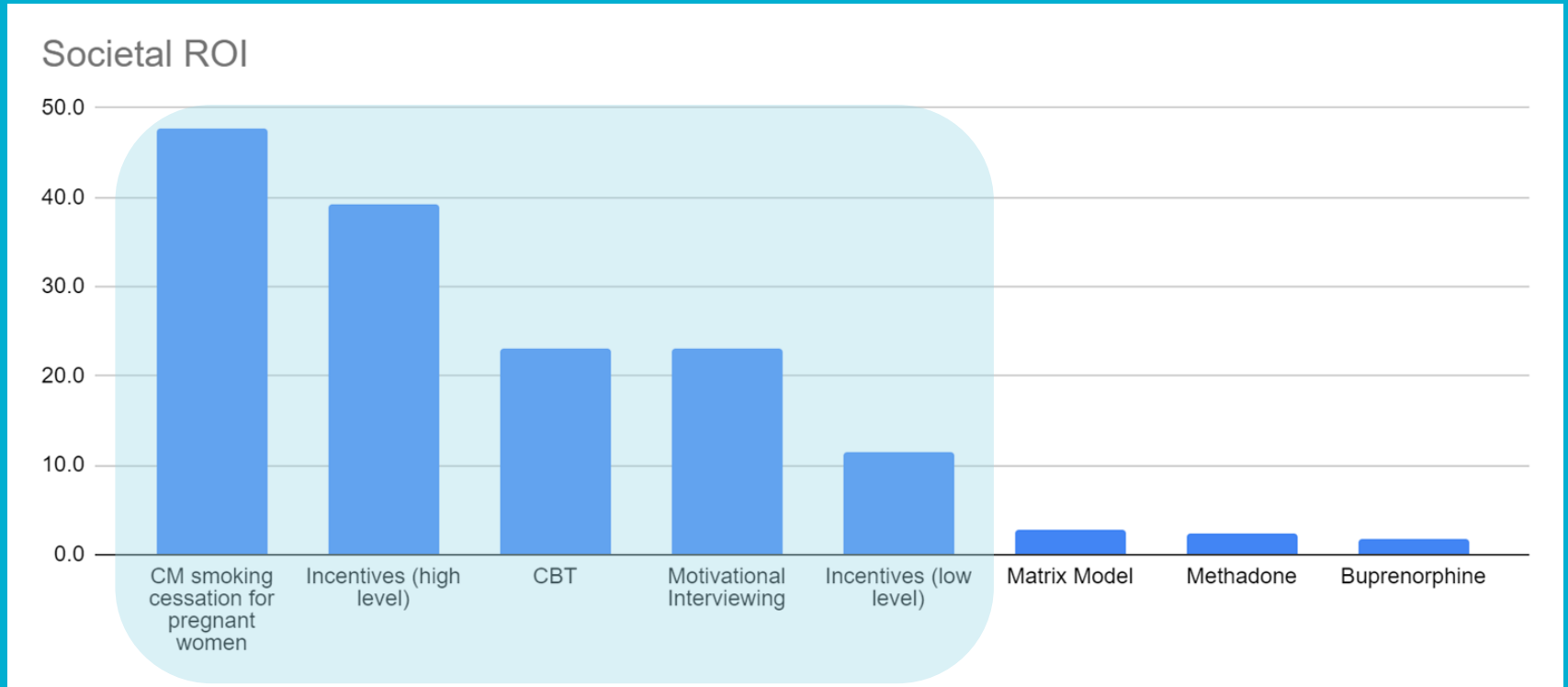
Opioid-negative samples: 90% vs. 82% ([Jones et al 2001](#))

- **Adolescence**

Smoking abstinence @ 1 month: 53% vs. 0% ([Krishnan-Sarin et al 2006](#))

Thanks To David
Gastfriend, MD, for
slides 3-7!

Cost-Benefit - from the Payers' Perspective



Source: [Wash. State Inst. for Public Policy, 4/2021](#)

Barriers

01

Stigma:

“You shouldn’t pay
people for doing
what they should
do anyway”

02

Stigma:

Cash might lead
to misbehavior!

03

Logistical:

Transferring the
incentive securely
to the client

04


Regulatory:

Limits on
incentives

What is Not Permissible (OIG)

- Incentives that result in medically unnecessary or inappropriate items or services reimbursed in whole or in part by a Federal health care program.
- Advertising patient incentives to recruit patients or steer patients away from other providers.
- Using incentives for the purpose of increasing fees.
- Inadequate protection against fraud



A stack of gold coins is the central focus, resting on a black and white checkered chessboard. To the right of the coins, a black chess piece, possibly a king or queen, is partially visible. The background is a blurred chessboard. The text is overlaid on the middle of the image.

“...we recognize that research shows that contingency management interventions are the most effective currently available treatment for stimulant use disorders.”

What is Permissible (OIG)

- Incentives that have a direct connection to the coordination and management of care of the target population.
- The use of digital health technology such as remote patient monitoring and telehealth
- CM incentives for which the payer only pays when the desired health outcome occurs –attendance, objective, validated measures consistent with treatment (e.g., attendance, abstinent drug tests, and other confirmed behavioral measures).
- Advancing goals, as determined by the patient’s licensed health provider, of:
 - Adherence to a treatment regimen
 - adherence to a drug regimen
 - adherence to a follow up care plan
 - management of a disease or condition
 - improvement in measurable evidence-based health outcomes for the patient or the target patient population ensuring patient safety.”



\$75 → **\$599**

**SAMHSA UPDATE COMING
DOWN THE PIKE
(SOONER THAN LATER)**

Grants open to CM

Spring 2022:
1287, 222 grants

Signal 202 funding
(current)

Upcoming CM
Pilot?

RAEs?

Available resources through the Colorado Rx Consortium

- Webinars on basics, clinical, and regulatory aspects of CM
- Template document with policy and protocol for clinics
- Template budget

- Email me! jkcostello@steadmangroup.com