

# DIGITIZED CONTINGENCY MANAGEMENT

WILL WRIGHT, MSDS (CANDIDATE), MBA
SAMANTHA THERIAULT
WECONNECT HEALTH







#### **GENERAL DISCLOSURES**

The University of Washington School of Medicine also gratefully acknowledges receipt of educational grant support for this activity from the Washington State Legislature through the Safety-Net Hospital Assessment, working to expand access to psychiatric services throughout Washington State.



#### **GENERAL DISCLOSURES**

UW PACC is also supported by Coordinated Care of Washington



#### **SPEAKER DISCLOSURES**

- Will Wright has done work for WEconnect Health
- Samantha Theriault is an employee of WEconnect Health

#### PLANNER DISCLOSURES

The following series planners have no relevant conflicts of interest to disclose:

Mark Duncan MD Cameron Casey

Barb McCann PhD Betsy Payn

Anna Ratzliff MD PhD Diana Roll

Rick Ries MD Cara Towle MSN RN

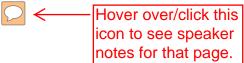
Kari Stephens PhD Niambi Kanye



#### **OBJECTIVES**

- 1. Review contingency management (CM)
- 2. Identify the primary barriers to adoption
- Summarize how digitized CM bypasses these barriers
- 4. Review real-world digitized CM example
- 5. Discuss the future of contingency management





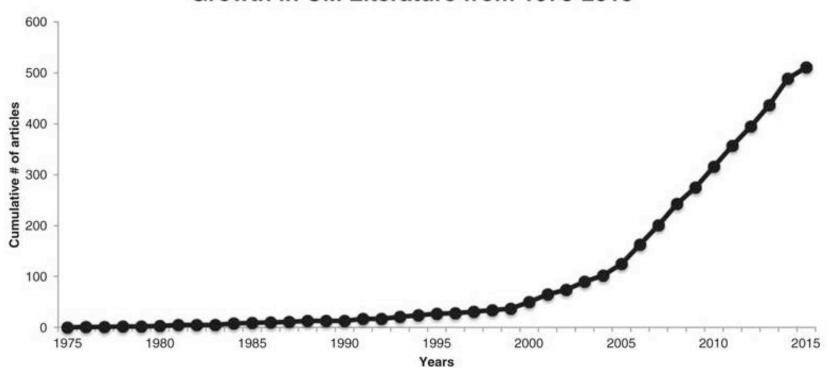
# **BACKGROUND**

- Contingency Management (CM) interventions reward evidence of behavior change
- High efficacy across a wide range of SUDs and demographics
- Success in the early 90s prompted the expansion of CM research





#### Growth in CM Literature from 1975-2015







# **OUTCOMES**

- Meta-Analyses show average in-treatment effect sizes between 0.32 and 0.62
- Average post-treatment effects size is 0.26
- 86% of 176 controlled studies show significant treatment effects
- "Clinical uptake is not commiserate with evidence of efficacy" – Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, 2016





# **MODERATORS**

- Delay in incentive delivery
  - More delay reduces effects
- Incentive monetary value
  - Higher magnitude more efficacious
- Cash versus Vouchers
  - Both efficacious
- Incentive schedule
  - Mixed results
- Reward probability
  - No significant differences





# **BARRIERS TO ADOPTION/SUCCESS**

- Clinician training
- Delay between behavior and reward
- Burden of obtaining behavior-change evidence
- Cost



#### DIGITAL CONTINGENCY MANAGEMENT

- Eliminates clinician-delivered requirement
- Eliminates reward delay
- Automates data collection and outcomes reporting
  - GPS-verified attendance
  - Toxicology results data collection
  - In-app surveys



#### DIGITAL CM EXAMPLE: WECONNECT

- Reinforced behaviors:
  - GPS-verified attendance to meetings/appointments
    - AA Meetings
    - SMART recovery
    - MAT appointments
    - PCP appointments
    - (other support-related meetings)
  - Taking surveys
  - Getting to recovery milestones (1, 2, 3, 6, 12 months)
- Delivery via 'points' convertible to gift cards





#### DIGITAL CM REWARDS SCHEDULE

- Rewards Schedule considerations
  - Program duration (3 months? 1 year? Ongoing?)
  - Total monetary value
  - Monetary balancing (front/back-heavy, uniform?)
  - Frequency of reward
  - Streak bonuses (loss aversion)
  - Probability of reward





## **CREATING A TARGETED SOLUTION**

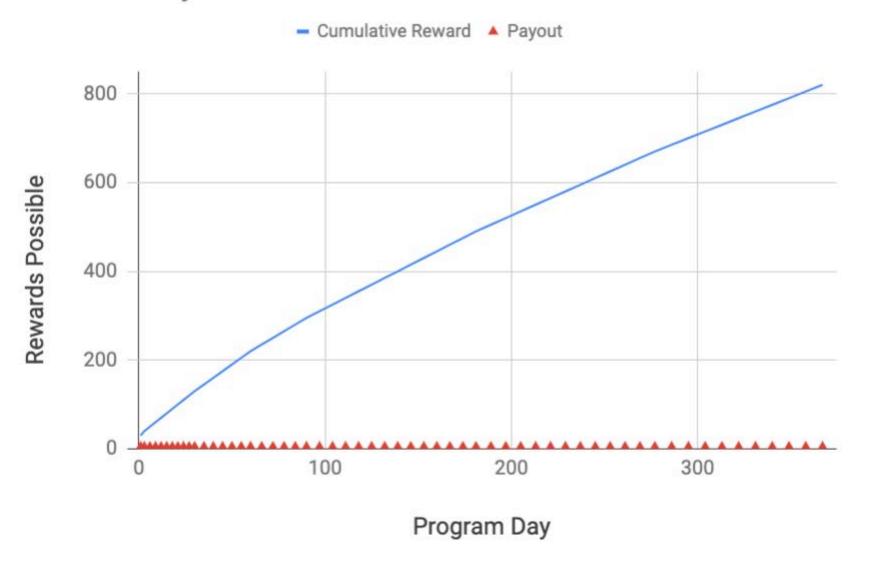
Finish a story that begins with these words:

"After awakening, Bill began to think about his future. In general, he expected to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

- Study asked heroin addicts and a control
- Results:
  - Heroin addicts told stories that averaged 9 days
  - Control group told stories that averaged 4.7 years
- Meta-analysis shows 2/3 of effect size due to immediacy of reward

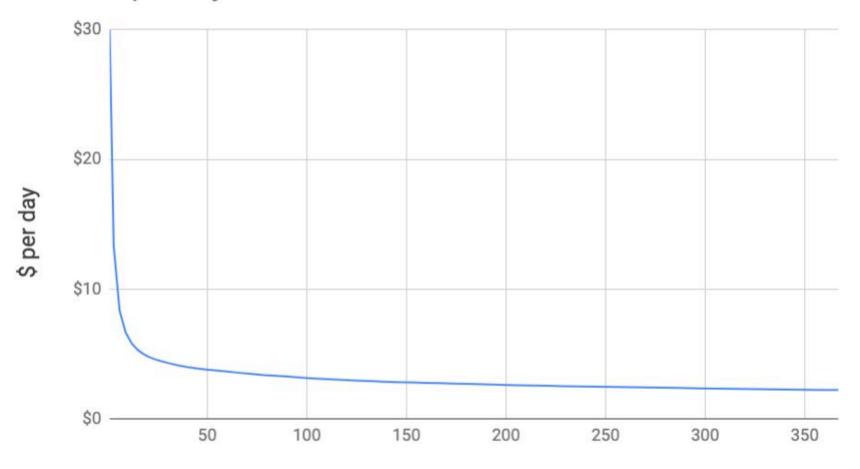


#### Rewards Payout Schedule





#### Rewards per Day



**Cumulative Day** 



# **DEMO**

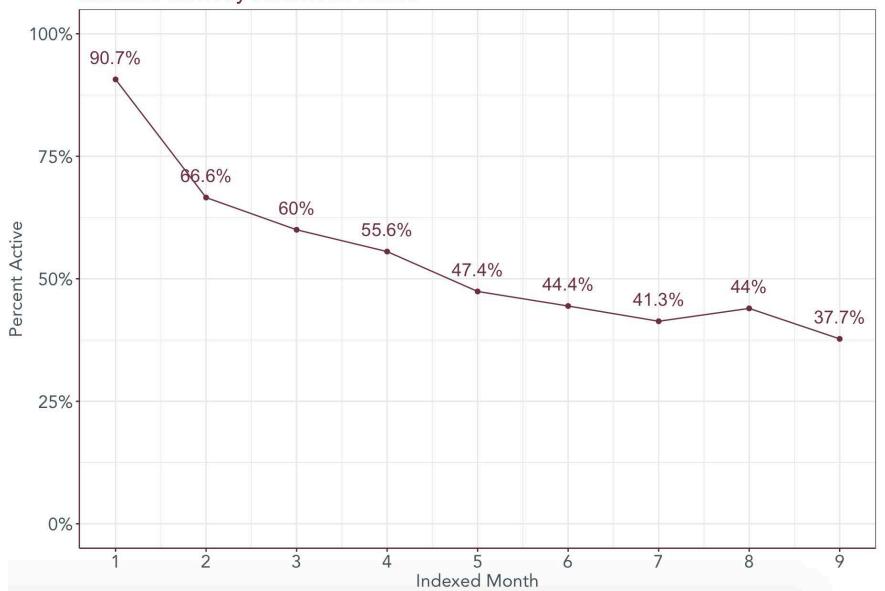


#### **OUTCOMES**

- 87% self-reported abstinence at 90 days
  - 30% response rate makes this difficult to compare to research studies
- 91% agree or strongly agree that the platform helps their recovery
- NPS of 68
- Mean of 4 support check-ins per week
- Mean of 8 self-care check-ins per week

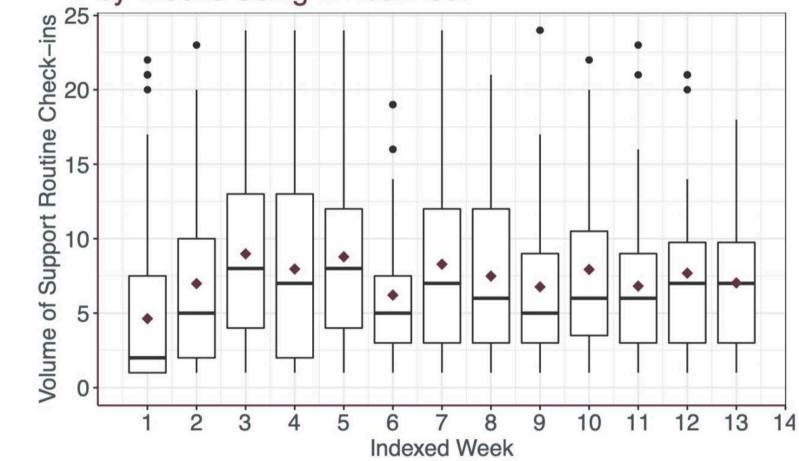


#### **Indexed Monthly Retention Rates**





# Support Routine Check-ins for Active Patients by Weeks Using WEconnect





#### **DIGITAL CM CHALLENGES**

- Cheating
  - No way of verifying patient left the parking lot
  - No reliable way of verifying drug screening results
- Lying
  - No way of verifying accurate self-reported abstinence
  - Non-clinical drug screening can be faked
- Retention
  - App shouldn't feel like a chore—should be fun!
- Finding target markets aligned on goals
  - Treatment centers not incentivized to reduce substance use
  - Health plans interested, but slow to adopt
- Costs





## WHAT ABOUT COST?

- Current rewards range from ~\$5-\$20/day
- While still a positive ROI, inhibitive for pricesensitive providers
  - \$450-\$800 per patient for 3 months
  - \$1825-\$7300 per patient for 12 months
- Potential non-monetary gamified motivators





# BENEFITS OF GAMIFICATION

- Study of 261 Health/Fitness apps:
  - 53% were gamified
  - 24% had digital rewards
  - Significant association between gamification and app popularity
- Analysis of 17 gamification studies:
  - 88% showed significant increase in positive effects
    - Higher engagement
    - Higher time in app
    - Other reinforced behaviors
  - "Positive Experiences from gamification were reported in all studies"



#### THE FUTURE OF DIGITAL CM SOLUTIONS

- Non-monetary/gamified/intrinsic rewards
  - Variable-probability rewards
  - Narrative
  - Other gamification elements
- Supporting traditional treatment and a standalone treatment
- Clinician-guided and self-serve options
- Al-guided recovery plans and risk assessments
- Digital peer recovery support specialists
- Inclusion of other recovery resources
- Hybridization with other behavior therapies
  - Community Reinforcement Approach
  - Cognitive Behavioral Therapy

