

Ambulatory Assessment of Substance Use Antecedents: The Need for a Person-Centered Approach

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Disclosures

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Overview

- Clinic → Dialectical Behavior Therapy/functional analysis
- Lab → Ambulatory assessment of antecedents of substance use
- Back to the Clinic? → automated functional analysis?

Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT)

- Third wave Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy developed by Marsha Linehan, Ph.D.
- Chronic suicidality
- Adapted for:
 - Comorbid Substance Use Disorders (McMain, Sayrs, Dimeff, & Linehan, 2007)
 - Adolescent suicidality/self-injury (Miller, Rathus, & Linehan, 2007)
 - Eating Disorders (Wisniewski, Safer, & Chen, 2007)

DBT Diary Card

| | Dialectical Behavior Therapy Diary Card | | | | | | | | Filled out in meeting? Y (N) | | | | How often did you fill out this side?DailyZ-3xOnce | | | | Date started: | | | | |
|-----|---|----------|---------|------|-------|------------|-----|-----------|------------------------------|--------------|------|---------|--|---|-----------------------------|--------|---------------|---|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | Emotions | | | | | | Urges for | | | | Actions | | | | Skills | | | | | |
| | Day | Anger | Sadness | Fear | Guilt | Enthusiasm | Joy | Suicide | Substance Use | Quit Therapy | | | Substance Use | | | | | 1 | Heds (Yes/no) | Willingness | Application |
| | | 0-5 | 0-5 | 0-5 | 0-5 | 0-5 | 0-5 | 0-5 | 0-5 | 0-5 | 0-5 | 0-5 | y/n | # | Specify | # Spe | cify | # | Specify- | 0-5 | 0-5 |
| 15 | Mon | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | | | N | | | | | | Y | 2 | 4 |
| 16 | Tues | 0 | 1 | - 1 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | | | 2 | | | | | П | Y | 3 | 3 |
| 17 | Wed | 0 | 0 | -1 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | _ Ex | um | N | | | | | | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| نام | Thur | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0. | 0 (| 5. | 0 | fo | ~om. | 2 | | | | | | Y | 3 | 3 |
| 19 | Fri | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 14 | 4 | 0 | I | 0 | PAS | SEV: | Ν | | | | | | Y | 5 | 5 |
| 10 | Sat | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 (| 5) | 3 | act | 10m/ | Y | 3 | mixed drinks weed - 2 | ont | 3 | | Y | 1 | 0 |
| h | Sun | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | | Mon | 2 | | | 4 | | П | N | 2 | 3 |

Actions: Use the blank spaces to track behaviors. These can be behaviors you would like to reduce (e.g., alcohol or drug use, lying, binge eating, spending, stealing) as well as behaviors you might wish to increase (e.g., taking prescribed medications, exercising).

Skills: Rate your willingness to use skills from 0 (not willing) to 5 (so willing you felt as though you did not even have to try). Then rate the degree to which you apply these skills, regardless of outcome, from 0 (did not use skills at all) to 5 (applied many skills).

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| | | | | | | Filled out in meeting? Y N | | | | How often did you fill out this side?Daily > 2-3x Once | | | | | Date started: | | |
|------|----------|---------|------|-------|------------|----------------------------|---------|------------------|--------------|--|-------|------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Emotions | | | | | Urges for | | | | Actions | | | | Skills | | | |
| Day | Anger | Sadness | Fear | Guilt | Enthusiasm | Joy | Suicide | Substance Use | Quit Therapy | | | Substance Use | | | Took Heds (Yes/no) | Willingness | Application |
| | 0-5 | 0-5 | 0-5 | 0-5 | 0-5 | 0-5 | 0-5 | 0-5 | 0-5 | 0-5 | 0-5 | y/n | # Specify | # Specify | # Specify | 0-5 | 0-5 |
| Mon | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | | | N | | | l Y | 2 | 4 |
| Tues | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | | | N | | | Y | 3 | 3 |
| Wed | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | L | 0 | _EX | un. | N | | | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Thur | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0. | 0(| 5 | D | fo | ~ouo~ | N | | | Y | 3 | 3 |
| Fri | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | PAS | SED! | N | | | Y | 5 | 5 |
| Sat | 4 | } | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 (| 5) | 3 | act | Lul, | Y | 3 mixed dronks weed - 2 | omts | Y | 1 | 0 |
| Sun | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1.0 | W.On | 7 | | | N | 2 | 3 |

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| Functional | Be | havior | Ana | lysis |
|-------------------|----|--------|-----|-------|
| | | | | |

| Antecedents | Behavior | Consequences | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| Difficulty concentrating | Smoke a cigarette | Notice short-term improvement in concentration | | | |
| Fight with parent | Use alcohol/marijuana | Feel "in control" | | | |
| Significant physical pain | Take a prescription pain medication (opiate) | Pain is reduced | | | |
| Friend offers marijuana, want to enhance friendship | Use marijuana | Had fun, friendship enhanced | | | |
| Anxious in social situation | Drink alcohol | Anxiety reduced, socialization more enjoyable | | | |
| | | | | | |

Person-Centered Approach

- Functional significance of use for each individual may be key to identifying and prescribing optimal treatment
- •Antecedents and consequences provide insight into functional significance
- •Adolescent substance use more environmentally-driven (Kendler et al., 2013)
- •Limited time for assessment in clinical settings

Research Questions

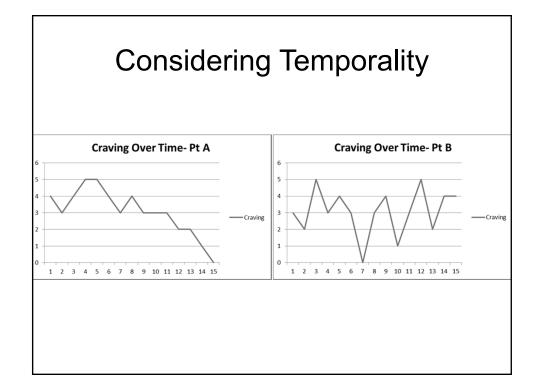
- 1. How can we best measure substance use and antecedents "in the moment"?
- 2. Are there meaningful individual differences in substance use antecedents?
- 3. Can a pre-treatment assessment period outside of the clinic be used to inform treatment decisions?

A Momentary Perspective

- Ambulatory Assessment, Experience Sampling Method, Ecological Momentary Assessment (EMA), Mobile Health (mHealth)
- <u>Definition:</u> Repeated and frequent assessment that occurs in the natural environment of individuals close in time to the behavior of interest

Advantages of Momentary Perspective

- Reduced retrospective recall
- Reduced reliance on insight
- Better way to measure dynamic processes



Methodological Research

- · Passive measurement of cigarette use
- Real-time measurement of medication adherence
- Measurement of antecedents/maintaining factors of substance use (e.g., negative affect, cue reactivity) in adolescent cannabis use disorder

Proposed Clinical Applications

 Can pre-treatment monitoring of antecedents predict response to N-Acetylcysteine?

Summary

- "Functional analysis" important clinically
 - May begin to conduct "outside the clinic" with help of ambulatory assessment
- Person-centered research necessary to improve clinical assessment and decision making

Acknowledgments

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