



AI-Anon Intensive Referral (AIR): A Formative Evaluation for Implementation

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Acknowledgments

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Concerned others

- **Millions of concerned others** (COs; i.e. families and friends) are affected by substance use disorders of a close relative or friend
- **COs suffer in many domains**
 - Quality of life
 - Health
 - Mental health
 - Relationships
 - Physical violence
 - Healthcare costs
- COs need **knowledge and skills to cope** with their problems

Orford et al, 2013; Timko et al, 2013, 2019; Casswell et al, 2011; Karriker-Jaffe et al, 2018; Birkeland et al, 2018; Ray et al, 2007, 2009; Weisner et al, 2010; Dawson et al, 2007; Husaarts et al, 2012

AI-Anon

What is AI-Anon?

- **12-step mutual-help program** for people concerned about another's drinking (i.e., concerned others)
- **Widely available**

Benefits of AI-Anon participation:

- Wellbeing
- Coping
- Improved relationships
- Mental health/wellness

However... AI-Anon is underutilized

O'Farrell & Clements, 2012; Timko et al, 2013; AI-Anon Family Groups, 2012; Gorman & Rooney, 1979; McGregor, 1990; O'Farrell & Fals-Stewart, 2003; Cutter and Cutter, 1987; Dittrich and Trapold, 1984; Keinz et al, 1995; Miller et al, 1999

AI-Anon Intensive Referral (AIR)

- **A short intervention to facilitate AI-Anon engagement**
 - Based on prior "intensive referral" studies
 - 4 sessions over ~2 months (education, motivational interviewing, etc.)
 - Delivered by trained AIR coaches
- **Currently being tested in a randomized controlled trial***
- **Implementation question:** What are the **barriers, facilitators, and recommendations for implementing AIR** and using it in routine practice at substance use disorder (SUD) treatment programs?

*NIAAA R01 AA024136-01A1 (Christine Timko & Michael Cucciare)

Study design and sample

- **Qualitative formative evaluation**
 - Hybrid Type 1 effectiveness-implementation trial (Curran et al, 2012)
- **Purposive sample**
 - 10 SUD treatment programs
 - 8 in the trial + 2 naïve (no prior knowledge of AIR)
 - 6 in Arkansas + 2 in California + 2 in Nebraska
 - 6 community + 4 Veterans Affairs (VA)
 - 8 residential + 2 intensive outpatient (IOP)
 - 31 key informants
 - 10 Clinical directors
 - 21 Staff (counselors, psychologists, case managers, etc.)

Data collection and analysis

- **Semi-structured interviews**
 - Based on CFIR →
 - Phone (~30 min) or on-site (~60min)
- **Thematic analyses**
 - Deductive + inductive
 - Barriers, facilitators, recommendations

Consolidated Framework for Implementation Research (CFIR)*	
1. Intervention characteristics	Evidence, cost, adaptability, trialability, etc.
2. Outer setting	Patient needs, policies, peer pressure, etc.
3. Inner setting	Organizational structures, culture, climate, readiness, etc.
4. Characteristics of individuals	Knowledge and beliefs, self-efficacy, personal attributes, etc.
5. Process	Key people, planning, engaging, executing, monitoring, etc.

*Damschroder et al, 2009

Facilitators

- + **Recognized unmet need for COs**
- + **Positive perception of AIR**
 - Al-Anon generally viewed favorably
 - AIR face validity, adaptability/fit
- + **Organizational culture**
 - 12-step philosophy (from encouraging attendance to hosting meetings)
 - Culture of innovation ("early adopters," EBP-focused)

Facilitators

- + **Staff readiness**
 - Generally would be receptive to delivering AIR
 - Generally trained in MI
- + **Organizational capacity**
 - Family education groups (community sites)
 - Client follow-up calls
 - Physical resources generally not an issue (e.g. rooms)
 - Staff time
 - However...

Barriers

- **Organizational capacity**
 - Staff time; also turnover
 - Limited interactions with COs (e.g. lack of family groups)
- **AIR model**
 - Time horizon (1-mo residential programs)
 - Focus on AUD/Al-Anon
- **VA policy**
 - VA has limited resources for non-veteran populations (COs)
 - Competing priorities (dictated externally)
 - (Possible) legal issues (cannot be seen to "represent" Al-Anon)

Barriers

- **CO-client relationship issues**
 - Some clients have no COs ("burnt bridges", homelessness)
 - Some clients may not want CO involved
 - But client consent may be necessary (release of information)
- **CO readiness**
 - Lack of knowledge about addiction, Al-Anon, self-care, etc.
 - Disengaged, lack of motivation ("not my problem")
- **CO access barriers**
 - Time for AIR sessions or Al-Anon meetings (travel, scheduling/work)
 - Distances/transportation to Al-Anon meetings (rural)

Recommendations

- **Identify and engage key people**
 - Senior leaders (clinic directors)
 - Find staff with best fit (clinical role, CO/client perceptions, etc...)
- **Training and resources**
 - Train staff on Al-Anon, AIR, MI (refresher)
 - Resources – share AIR materials, brochures etc...

Recommendations

- **Integrate AIR into ongoing operations**
 - In/with family group or follow-up calls
 - As part of intake process (if family present)
 - Make part of job description, evaluate in performance reviews
- **Adapt AIR**
 - Expand to more programs (e.g. Nar-Anon, Celebrate Recovery)
 - Pursue COs with highest readiness

Conclusions

- **Strong potential** for AIR implementation and use
- **Different levels of capacity and readiness**
 - Full implementation by leveraging existing capacity
 - Partial implementation (e.g. case-by-case)
- **Adaptation to local context recommended**
 - To improve fit and feasibility
 - But could also undermine its effectiveness (fidelity)
 - Need to rigorously assess any adaptations in future studies



Thank you!
Any questions?

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