



NIATx™

NIATx 200: Organizational Characteristics

Reduce Waiting Times & No-shows • Increase Admissions & Continuation

The Effect of Organizational Characteristics on a Clinic's Participation in a Randomized Trial of Quality Improvement in Addiction Treatment

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Presenter Disclosures

Kyle L. Grazier

The following personal financial relationships with commercial interests relevant to this presentation existed during the past 12 months:

No relationships to disclose

Objective

To understand the characteristics of addiction treatment clinics that predict

1. enrollment in a randomized controlled trial and
2. participation in quality improvement (QI)

Data sources/study setting

Primary and secondary data were collected from clinics in five states from October 2007 through December 2009 during the NIATx 200 randomized controlled trial.

Sample

- 648 clinics were considered eligible. All eligible providers were invited to a state-hosted recruitment meeting to learn more about the project
- After a six-month recruitment period, 201 clinics enrolled in the study and were randomly assigned to the arms

Analysis

Stage 1 Model: Enrollment

- Organizational and other factors that may have played a role in a clinic's decision to enroll in the NIATx200 study.
- Standard logistic regression model to identify characteristics of the enrolled sites vs. eligible clinics that did not enroll.

Analysis

Stage 2 Model: Participation in the QI Intervention

- estimate marginal effects of observed agency characteristics on level of participation during 18-month intervention period, within each 6-month period, & by group.
- function of Stage 1 characteristics + competition, management score, and readiness for change (available only for enrolled organizations)
- 2-part logistic regression model

Findings: Stage 1 Model Enrollment

- Compared to all eligible clinics, those enrolled in NIATx 200 were
 - larger (approximately 100 additional annual admissions)
 - served a smaller proportion of African Americans
 - were more often not-for-profit.

Findings: Stage 2 Model: Participation in the QI Intervention

- In the first six months of the intervention only the absence of a hospital affiliation was a significant predictor of greater participation.
- In the second six months, private ownership and OCM: “clinic saw the project as helping meet organizational goals”
- In the last six months, private ownership and OCM: “clinic saw the project as helping meet organizational goals”

Congruence with the Literature

- Association for 6 characteristics on enrollment and participation.
 - Size (larger) and the relationship between the QI and organizational goals are commonly reported in the literature
 - Not-for-profit status has mixed results in other studies
 - Private ownership to be significant, which is reinforced by one other study
 - Being a freestanding as opposed to hospital-based clinic also was significant; one study- hospital-based is a significant predictor of QI participation

Congruence with the Literature

- Clinics serving a smaller proportion of African Americans were more likely to enroll in the study
- Consistent with literature on absence of diversity in randomized controlled trials in addiction treatment and behavioral health

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Discussion

As organizations adopt quality improvement innovations, it is important to identify characteristics that may indicate willingness to enroll, and willingness to participate fully in the intervention.