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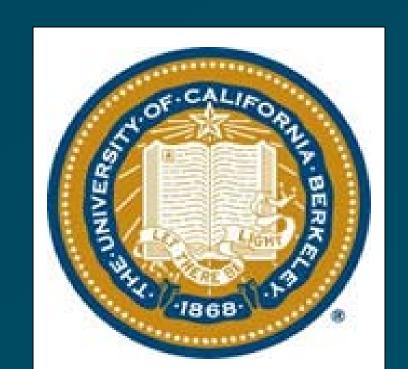
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# Do particular AA activities explain the effect of a 12-step facilitation program (MAAEZ) on alcohol and drug abstinence?



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#### **BACKGROUND**

#### What is MAAEZ (Making Alcoholics Anonymous Easier)?

- Manualized, group-format intervention
- Designed for treatment centers
- Aimed at engaging participants in 12-step fellowship
- Prepares participants for 12-step culture

#### Is MAAEZ effective?

- A recent trial showed that MAAEZ participants had increased odds of abstinence compared to the control group [OR = 1.58, p = 0.063; Kaskutas et al. (2009)]
- MAAEZ also appeared especially effective for participants with high prior AA attendance, as well as those with high psychological severity

# DESCRIPTION of MAAEZ TRIAL PARTICIPANTS: (N=508)

#### Sample overall:

- Anyone already in treatment was eligible for the MAAEZ trial
- 67% male, mean age 36, 20% African American, 52% White
- 312 in MAAEZ, 196 in usual care

#### High prior AA attendance (> 90 lifetime meetings):

- 69% male, mean age 39, 16% African American, 66% White
- 119 in MAAEZ, 84 in usual care

#### High psychological severity (> median ASI psych):

- 65% male, mean age 36, 20% African American, 55% White
- 140 in MAAEZ, 115 in usual care

#### **MEASURES**

- All variables measured at baseline, 7 weeks, 6 months, and
  12 months after baseline
- Questions asked about social network composition, AA attitudes and involvement, psychological problems, psychological severity, and drinking and drug use

#### **PROCEDURES**

- Usual care compared to MAAEZ intervention in health services trial
- Face to face and telephone interviews
- Urinalysis performed for abstinence verification

MAAEZ condition

Mediator (measured at 6 months, 12 months, or both)

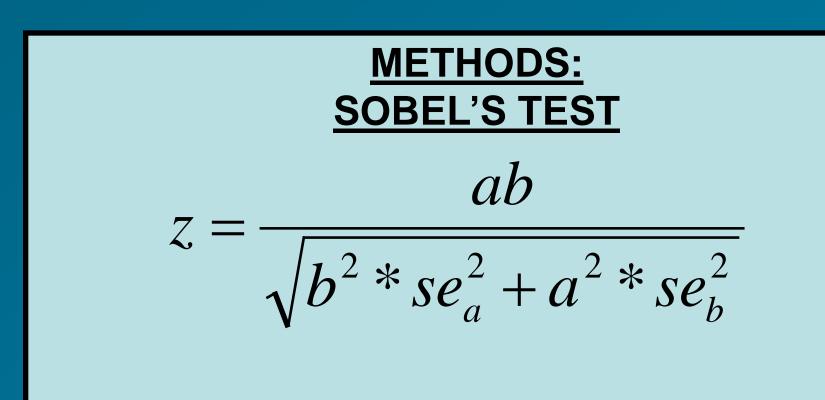
MAAEZ condition

Mediator (measured at 6 months, 12 months, or both)

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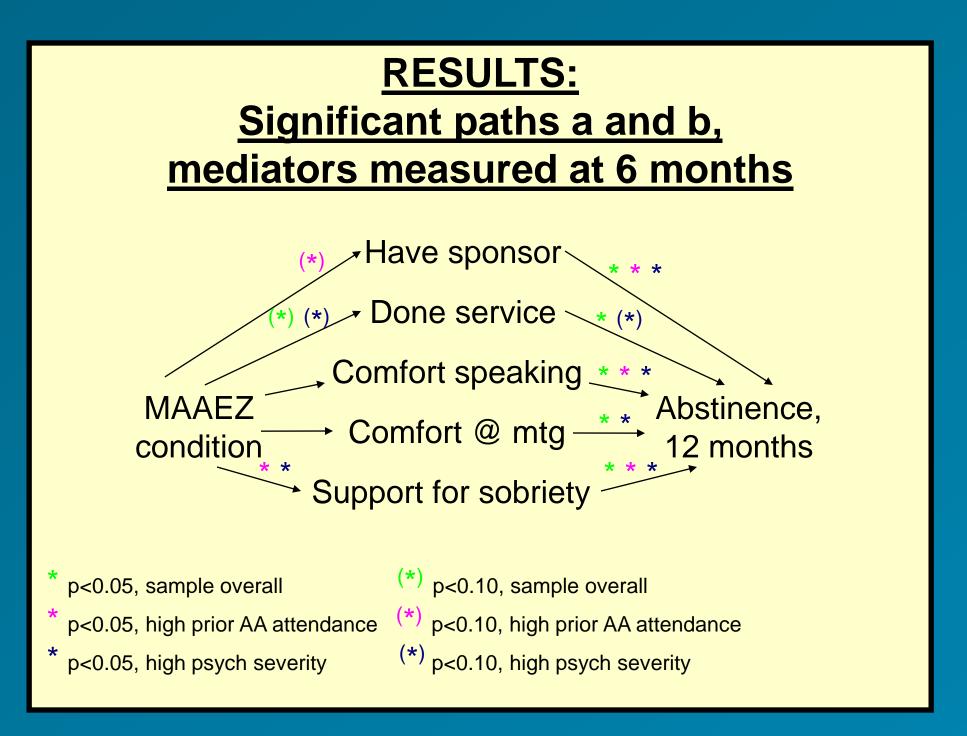
Abstinence, 12 months

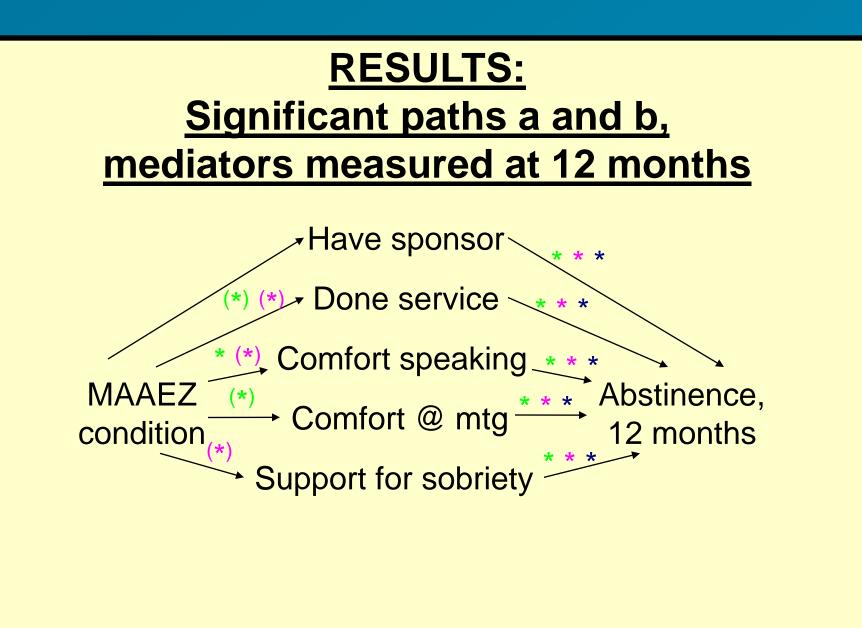
Abstinence, 12 months



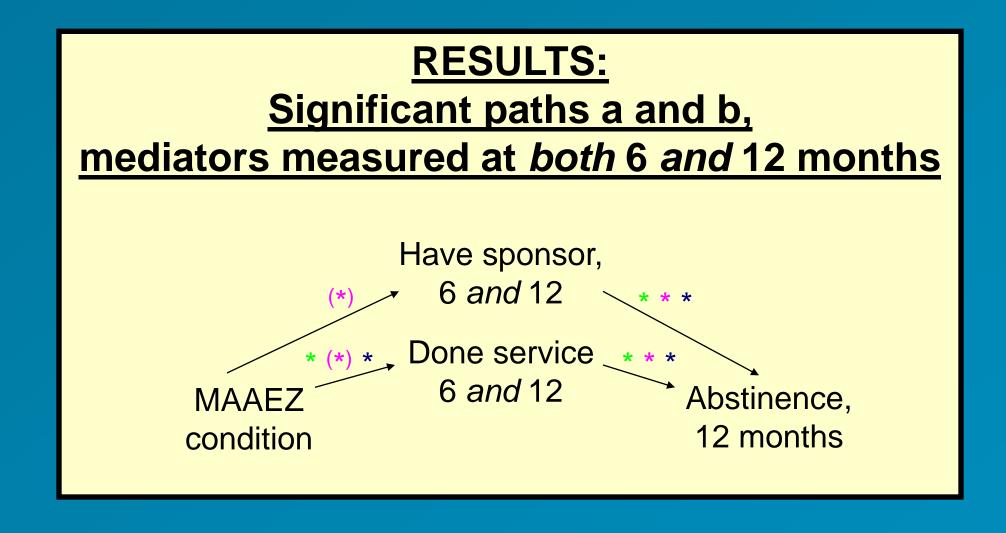
#### **METHODS**

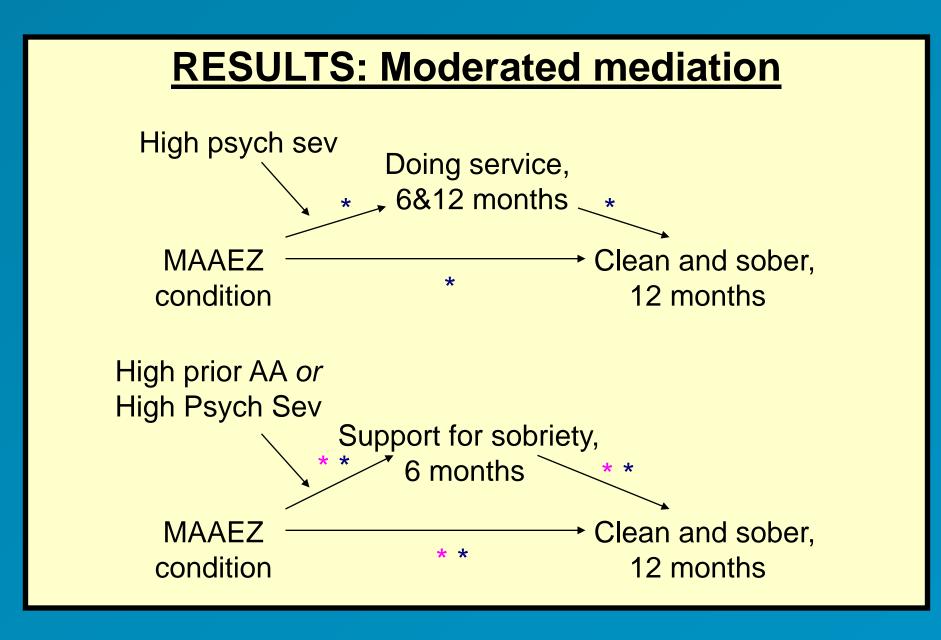
- Analyses were identical in the sample overall and when performed within subgroups
- Because the goal of MAAEZ is to engage participants in 12step culture, the potential pool of mediators included activities such as sponsoring, reading literature, attending meetings, doing service, comfort speaking and comfort being at meetings
- Crosstabs and ANOVAs were used to empirically narrow this pool
- The Baron and Kenny (B&K) method was implemented controlling for marital status, treatment program type (longterm residential, short-term residential, outpatient), and length of stay in treatment in all models
- These covariates were chosen because they related to treatment and outcome as well as several of the mediators
- Sobel's test was used to verify robustness of the Baron and Kenny method findings
- We also implemented a macro that allows for control of multiple continuous mediators: proportion of social network who supports sobriety, comfort being at meetings, and comfort speaking at meetings

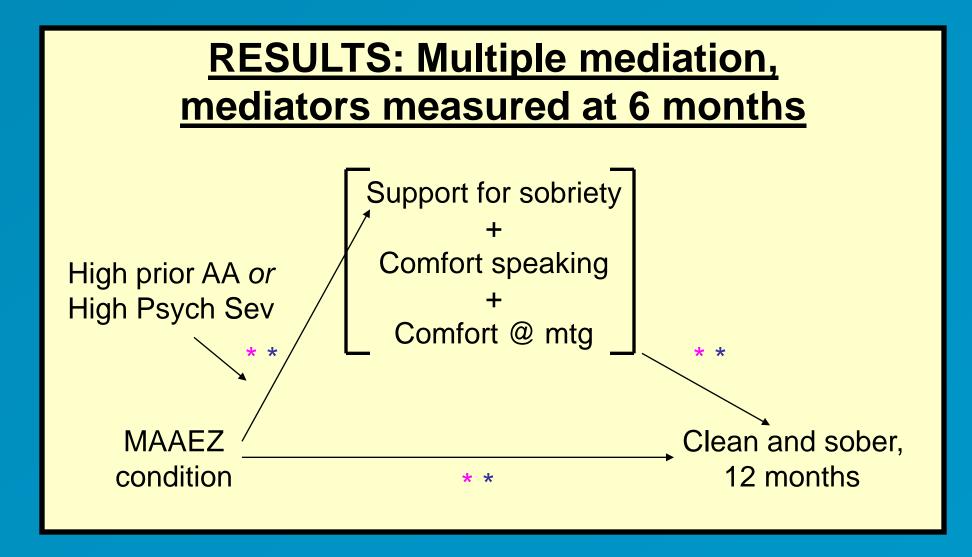




<u>Mediator</u>			High Prior AA		High Psych Sev	
	<u>6 mo</u>	<u>12 mo</u>	<u>6 mo</u>	<u>12 mo</u>	<u>6 mo</u>	<u>12 mo</u>
Sponsor			B (S)			
Service	(S)	B (S)		B (S)	B (S)	
Support			BS	В	B (S)	
Comf speak		B (S)		В		
Comf @ mtg		B (S)				(S)
Sponsor, 6&1	2			B (S)		
Service, 6&12	2	(S)		B (S)		BS
• B = meets E	Baron a	and Kenn	y criteria			







### **CONCLUSIONS**

- ➤ AA activities, especially doing service, mediate the effects of MAAEZ in both the sample overall and within subgroups
- ➤ Having support for sobriety is especially important for those with high prior AA and those with high psychological severity
- ➤ Neither increased meeting attendance nor composite AA activity measures appeared to mediate MAAEZ effects
- Results suggest that MAAEZ works by connecting people with other AA members

