Prescription opioid addiction is a growing public health problem, yet up to now substantial improvement at the end of Phase 2 stabilization has been achieved by only a small percentage of treatment-seeking patients. The Prescription Opioid Addiction Treatment Study (POATS; CTN-0030) – a large multi-site trial examining duration of treatment approach.

The specific aim was to determine what benefit, if any, does standard medication management (SMM) offer over prescription opioids.

The primary analyses compared the two treatment arms with respect to the Phase 1 and Phase 2 primary endpoints. A two-sided significance level of 0.05 was used for each comparison. Primary analyses were based on the intent-to-treat population. Missing values were predicted by definition. Between-treatment comparisons were carried out using generalized estimating equations models to account for the correlation among outcomes of participants from the same site. Model-based statistics were considered for inference. Covariates included randomization stratification factor. Interactions between treatment and baseline covariates (including site) were considered. Generalized linear mixed models, valid under the statistics were considered for inference. Covariates included randomization stratification factor. Interactions between treatment and baseline covariates (including site) were considered. Generalized linear mixed models, valid under the assumption of random or missing at random assumption, were employed to analyze treatment success at different time points.

References


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