



Northwest (HHS Region 10)





Northwest ATTC presents: Addressing High-Risk Sexual Behavior Among People in SUD Treatment

Mary Hatch-Maillette, PhD Alcohol & Drug Abuse Institute University of Washington







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Today's Presenter

Mary Hatch-Maillette, PhD

- Co-director, Clinical Trials Network
 Northwest Node
- Researcher, Alcohol & Drug Abuse Institute, University of Washington
 - Substance use treatment
 - HIV risk behavior
 - Counselor workforce issues
- Private psychotherapy practice in Seattle







ADDRESSING HIGH-RISK SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AMONG PEOPLE IN SUD TREATMENT: TIPS FOR COUNSELORS

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MEN'S AND WOMEN'S HIV RISK REDUCTION CLINICAL TRIALS

NIDA Clinical Trials Network Protocol 0018 / 0019

2003 – 2007

SAFER SEX SKILLS BUILDING FOR WOMEN

National Drug Abuse Treatment Clinical Trials Network Protocol 0019

> Principle Investigator: Susan Tross, Ph.D. National Project Director: Aimee Campbell, Ph.D.

REAL MEN ARE SAFE - REMAS

National Drug Abuse Treatment Clinical Trials Network Protocol 0018

> Principle Investigator: Donald Calsyn, Ph.D. National Project Director: Mary Hatch-Maillette, Ph.D.

CULTURAL ADAPTATION OF AN HIV PREVENTION INTERVENTION (REMAS-CA)

Principle Investigator: Donald Calsyn, Ph.D. Co-Investigator: A. Kathy Burlew, Ph.D. Project Director: Mary Hatch-Maillette, Ph.D.

NIDA 1RC1DA028245 (Calsyn)

MAXIMIZING THE PATIENT-COUNSELOR RELATIONSHIP TO REDUCE SEXUAL RISK BEHAVIOR

Principle Investigators: Elizabeth Wells, Ph.D. & Mary Hatch-Maillette, Ph.D.

NICHD 5RO1HD078163 (Wells & Hatch-Maillette)



Part 1: Why talk about sex?

Part 2: How to talk about sex comfortably and competently

WHY TALK ABOUT SEX?



Why would you want to discuss sexual topics with patients? What makes it possible?

AND

What do you need to do it successfully?

WHY NOT?

Why would you NOT want to discuss sexual topics with patients?

What makes it difficult?

Or what keeps you from doing it successfully?

Sex and substances are linked

Sexuality and addiction are intertwined in complex ways

- Sex can present risks to patients
 O STIs
 - O Relapse triggers
 - O Unwanted pregnancies

O HIV

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS



Many patients are sexually active

Among **men** in addiction treatment,

- 91% of 20 to 29 year olds,
- 89% of 30 to 39 year olds,
- 81% of 40 to 49 year olds, and
- 76% of over 50 year olds had at least one sexual partner in the past 6 months.

Calsyn, et al. (2009). Motivational and skills training HIV/sexually transmitted infection sexual risk reduction groups for men. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*, *37*, 138-150

Many patients are sexually active

Among women in addiction treatment,

- 94% of 18 to 29 year olds,
- 92% of 30 to 39 year olds,
- 83% of 40 to 49 year olds, and
- 68% of over 50 year olds

had at least one sexual partner in the past 6 months.

Tross, et al., (2008). Effectiveness of HIV/STD sexual risk reduction groups for women in substance abuse treatment programs: Results of a NIDA Clinical Trials Network trial. Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes, 48, 581-589

Many men and women in treatment...

...had more than one sexual partner

- 37-58% of men (depending on age)
- 16-55% of women

- ...had more than two sexual partners
- Up to 37% of younger men AND women
- Among 40-49 year olds, still 26%

People in addiction treatment

are at high risk of STIs.

HIV/AIDS Prevention in the US

- ~39,000 new infections each year, 1.2 million people living with HIV/AIDS
- Number of new infections has been stable 2012-2016
- Young people are at highest risk:
 - **25-34** yr olds, then 13-24 yr olds
 - 51% of 13-24 yr olds don't know their HIV status

CDC, 2012, 2015

HIV/AIDS New Diagnoses in 2017



CDC, 2018

Estimated New HIV Diagnoses: Most Affected Sub-populations

New HIV Diagnoses in the US for the Most-Affected Subpopulations, 2017



Subpopulations representing 2% or less of all people who received an HIV diagnosis in 2017 are not represented in this chart.

Source: CDC. Diagnoses of HIV infection in the United States and dependent areas, 2017. 🔂 HIV Surveillance Report 2018;29.

HIV/AIDS Incidence Among Women

- The primary route of HIV transmission among women is heterosexual sex (84.8%)
- Among all women diagnosed with HIV:
 - 61% African-American, 19% White, 16% Hispanic/Latina

HIV/AIDS and Substance Abuse

- HIV incidence has decreased overall but still in 2017
 - □ 6% of new infections were in drug injectors
- Stimulants and alcohol are important drivers in the sexual transmission of HIV
- Drugs and alcohol impede: HIV testing, entry into HIV care, and adherence to HIV antiretroviral therapy (ART)
 - Some providers fear adherence to PrEP will also be reduced?
- Untreated PLWHA have higher viral loads, and higher risk for HIV forward transmission

CDC, 2018; Colfax & Shoptaw, 2005; Des Jarlais et al., 2007; Mellins et al., 2009; Metsch et al., 2009; Hendershot et al., 2009; Lucas, 2010; Wood et al., 2008; Hull & Montaner, 2011

HOWEVER...

People still have sex!

Discussing sexuality and providing safer sex information

DOES NOT make sexual activity more likely.

NOT discussing sexuality or providing safer sex information

DOES NOT prevent sexual activity.

EXCLUSIVE ABSTINENCE FOCUS

May actually be harmful to patients

 → Lost risk reduction opportunity
 → Incentive to keep secrets



Patients say...

- □ They use substances to have any sex or good sex
- Substances help them feel disinhibited/relaxed/comfortable enough to meet partners
- They exchange sex for drugs, money, a place to stay, protection
- Substances combat low sexual desire when taking methadone, motivating them to go off MAT
- They have sex they didn't want while under the influence
- They self-medicate for sex-linked challenges or trauma



SO...

If clients can learn to cope with sexuality in safe ways...

...they will be at lower risk of relapse. BETTER... ...Housing ...Work ...Relationships (including sexual relationships)

Increased Stability

Recovery



can be healthy.

Diamond, L M. & Huebner, D. M. (2012). Is good sex good for you? Rethinking sexuality and health. *Social and Personality Psychology Compass* 6/1, 54-69. Davey Smith G, Frankel S, Yarnell J. Sex and death: are they related? Findings from the Caerphilly Cohort Study. BMJ 1997; 315: 1641-4.

Sex is important to patients.

Nicolosi et al. (2004). Sexual behavior and sexual dysfunctions after age 40: the global study of sexual attitudes and behaviors. Urology, 64, 991-997.
Being **open** to sexrelated concerns, and **able** to help...

...can **enhance** the therapeutic relationship...

...and make providers more **effective** at preventing relapse.

SO WHAT CAN PROVIDERS DO?

ASK PERMISSION

Patients take cues from counselors.

By bringing up sexual issues, you show that they're a legitimate part of your work together.



Give: "If you have questions or worries about sex or intimacy, I'm open to any topic you want to bring up."

Get: "I have some information about sex and recovery that might be useful. Can I tell you about it?"

Because so many people in recovery have sexual concerns, I bring this up with all my patients.

NORMALIZING STATEMENTS

Statements that let patients know it's OK to discuss sexual issues with you

CHECK YOUR BIAS

What is a default belief I have about sex?

CHECK YOUR BIAS

What is a default belief I have about sex?

Think about either a1. Disconfirming statement, OR2. Way to put that bias to the side

DIVERSITY

How do

- sexual orientation
- gender identity
- partner choices
- other ways people are different from you sexually

...complicate your discussions with patients?

humílíty

APPROACH WITH MI SPIRIT

What is Needed for Change?

People are generally better persuaded by the reasons which they have themselves discovered than by those which have come in to the mind of others.

- Pascal, <u>Pensées</u>, #10, written in 1660.

Why MI?

- Helpful with sensitive topics like sexuality
- Avoids defensiveness in therapeutic relationships
- Arguments (between counselor and client) are the <u>best</u> predictors of <u>bad outcomes</u>!
- MI helps to elicit clients' own ideas about changing health risk behaviors

Motivational Interviewing Technical Definition

MI is a collaborative, goal-oriented style of communication with particular attention to the language of change. It is designed to strengthen personal motivation for and commitment to a specific goal by eliciting and exploring the person's own reasons for change within an atmosphere of acceptance and compassion."



MI Spirit: Compassion

The work is in the best interest of the Client (the intention is a compassionate one).



MI Spirit: Collaboration

Honors the Client's expertise and perspectives by providing an atmosphere that is conducive to change rather than coercive to change



MI Spirit: Collaboration

Collaboration

Counseling involves a partnership that honors the client's expertise and perspectives. The counselor provides an atmosphere that is conducive rather than coercive to change

Confrontation

Counseling involves overriding the client's impaired perspectives by imposing awareness and acceptance of "reality" that the client cannot see or will not admit.

MI Spirit: Evocation

Evocation

The resources and motivation for change are presumed to reside within the client. Intrinsic motivation for change is enhanced by drawing on the client's own perceptions, goals, and values.

Education

The client is presumed to lack key knowledge, insight, and/or skills that are necessary for change to occur. The counselor seeks to address these deficits by providing the requisite enlightenment.

MI Spirit: Acceptance



Accurate Empathy

Autonomy Support

Overt recognition of the patient's right & capacity for self-direction



MI Spirit: Autonomy Support

Autonomy

The counselor affirms

the client's right and

capacity for self-

direction and

facilitates informed

choice.

Authority

The counselor tells the

client what he or she

must do.

Principles of MI in Health Care "RULE"

- <u>Resist the "Righting Reflex"</u>
 <u>Understand the Client's perceptions</u> and motivations
- <u>Listen to the Client</u>
- □<u>E</u>mpower the Client

Rollnick, Miller, & Butler, 2009



Stop Options Decide Action Self-Praise



Use to help patients plan or "re-do" problem situations

Elicit their ideas for Options, Decide, Action

An invaluable problem-solving approach that supports recovery

What You Can Do: Summary

- □ Ask Permission
- Normalizing Statements
- Check Your Bias & Consider Diversity
- Approach with MI Spirit
 - Compassion
 - Collaboration
 - Evocation
 - Acceptance & Autonomy Support
 - RULE
- SODAS problem solving model

BEST Study Counselor Training Findings

- Compared 2 trainings:
 - 10-hr "Enhanced" training vs 2-hr "Basic" training
- Gold SUD treatment counselors, 4 agencies
- Enhanced training counselors significantly improved in
 self-efficacy
 - use of MI reflections
 - Use of SODAS and other communication strategies
- Results held at 3-month follow-up
- Conclusion: Counselors can learn these skills

Resources for Sexuality/Sex Education

www.plannedparenthood.org

Plain language info about STIs, birth control, relationships, sexual orientation and gender identity, and other topics.

www.scarleteen.com

- "Sex ed for the real world." Accurate information in a casual style.
 Live chat and discussion board functions for questions.
- www.ohjoysextoy.com/category/comic/educationcomic/
 - Sex ed comics. Accurate information on condoms, STIs, sexual behavior, and more, delivered with a sense of humor. Explicit but non-pornographic visuals.



Upcoming Events

Join us for our next webinar!

Brief Interventions for Cannabis Use Disorders: The Check-Up Model

Denise Walker, PhD January 23rd, 2018, 12-1pm











gracias cảm ơn bạn ধন্যবাদ 고맙습니다 salamat благодарю вас 谢谢 شكرا جزيلا Dziękuję Ci Thank ευχαριστώ quyana tack צ-यवाद danke YOU. asante grazie hík'พu? merci ี תודה obrigado ขอบคุณ ありがとうございました спасибі mahalo