

CTN AI/AN Studies

CTN Protocol #	Lead Investigator(s)	Title	Relevance/Key Findings	Web reference
CTN0020-A-1	Bogenschutz, M	Job Seekers' Training for Clients/Relatives with Drug Dependence NCT00102362	Demonstrated feasibility of conducting randomized controlled trials with AIAN populations, despite no significant differences in employment outcomes. No significant difference at 3- and 6-month follow ups in time to employment, % employed, working hours, or training hours.	https://ctnlibrary.org/protocol/ctn0020a1/
CTN0033-Ot-1	Schackman, B.	Methamphetamine Use Among American Indians	Identified differences in substance use patterns and comorbid conditions between urban and reservation-based AIAN populations, highlighting heterogeneity in clinical needs. Urban AI clients more likely to report employment problems, polysubstance use, and a history of abuse. Reservation-based AI clients had more severe medical problems and greater prevalence of psychiatric problems. Clients who were regular opioid users were more likely to report having chronic medical conditions, suicidality, polysubstance abuse, and IV drug use. Respondents with a history of depression had increased incidence of lifetime hospitalizations and days of medical problems.	https://ctnlibrary.org/protocol/ctn0033ot1/

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CTN0033-Ot-2	Forcehimes, A. Bogenschutz, M.	Methamphetamine Use and Treatment in Native American Communities in the Southwest	Although methamphetamine rates were concerning, alcohol was identified as the substance with the highest prevalence and creating greater problems for AI communities in the Southwest. Women were more adversely affected by substance use in general.	https://ctnlibrary.org/protocol/ctn0033ot2/
CTN0033-Ot-3	Donovan, D. Thomas, L.R.	Methamphetamine: Where Does It Fit in the Bigger Picture of Drug Use of American Indian and Alaska Native Communities and Treatment Seekers?	Prescription drugs, alcohol, and cannabis were primary concerns for communities participating in the study. Community health was seen as being tied to resources, services, and culturally appropriate interventions. Results from treatment data were consistent with trends reported by interview respondents. Emphasized the importance of culturally appropriate interventions and community resources	https://ctnlibrary.org/protocol/ctn0033ot3/
CTN0033-Ot-4	Somoza, E.	An Exploration of Methamphetamine and Other Drug Use and Treatment Options Among Urban and Rural Northern Plains American Indians	Alcohol and marijuana were used earlier, longer, and by more clients, followed by stimulants and prescription opioids. Most regularly smoked tobacco. Differences in substance use patterns were associated with age of onset and victimization. Age of onset was correlated with victimization, gender, cognitive impairment, and suicidal behavior. Respondents reported finding support for recovery in relationships and elements of Native culture.	https://ctnlibrary.org/protocol/ctn0033ot4/

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CTN0033-Ot-5	Spicer, P.	The Choctaw Nation Methamphetamine Data Needs Project	Reinforced patterns of polysubstance use, co-occurring medical and psychiatric conditions, and differences by geographic context; underscored need for tailored interventions. Findings were combined with CTN0033-A-1.	https://ctnlibrary.org/pr/otocol/ctn0033ot5/
CTN-044-A2	Nunes, E.	Acceptability of a Web-Delivered, Evidence-Based, Psychosocial Intervention among Individuals with Substance Use Disorders who Identify as American Indian/Alaska Native NCT01104805	Core content in the Therapeutic Education System (TES), a web-delivered Community Reinforcement Approach intervention, is acceptable among a diverse population of AI/AN clients in outpatient substance use treatment. Qualitative interviews suggested adaptation to content specific to AI/AN culture could improve adoption.	https://ctnlibrary.org/pr/otocol/ctn0044a2/
CTN0078-Ot	Radin, S.	Knowledge of and Attitudes About Medication Assisted Treatment Within American Indian Communities	Study designed to assess perceptions, barriers, and facilitators related to MOUD in AIAN communities; highlights importance of understanding community attitudes (findings pending)	https://ctnlibrary.org/pr/otocol/ctn0078/

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CTN0096	Venner, K. Campbell, A.	Culturally Centered MAT for OUD Implementation Facilitation for Primary Care and Addiction Treatment Programs Serving American Indian/Alaska Natives NCT04958798	Focused on implementing culturally centered MOUD models in AIAN-serving settings; emphasizes integration of cultural practices into treatment delivery (findings pending)	https://ctnlibrary.org/protocol/ctn0096/
CTN0096-A-1	Novins, D.	National Medication- Assisted Treatment Survey of Substance Use Disorder Programs Serving American Indian and Alaska Native People	Examines program-level characteristics, barriers, and facilitators of MOUD implementation in AI/AN-serving treatment programs (findings pending)	https://ctnlibrary.org/protocol/ctn0096a1/

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CTN0118	Hirschak, K.	Examining the COVID-19 Public Health Emergency on Policy, Substance Use Disorder, Treatment and Resilience among American Indian and Alaska Native Communities	Identified key domains including access to care, mental health, social determinants, and community resilience; highlighted disproportionate pandemic impacts. Five main domains were identified related to AI/AN experiences during the COVID-19 pandemic: 1) accessibility, 2) co-occurring mental health disorders, 3) social determinants of health, 4) substance use, coping, and harm reduction strategies, and 5) community strengths. Providers reported AI/AN communities faced reduced income, heightened grief and loss, and elevated rates of substance use and opioid-related poisonings.	https://ctnlibrary.org/pr/otocol/ctn0118/
CTN0123	Patten, C.	Facebook Intervention for Preventing Opioid Relapse Among American Indian Women	Demonstrated high acceptability, engagement, and retention in a culturally tailored social media intervention. Aim 1 (beta testing) showed high acceptability based on mean treatment satisfaction score, Facebook engagement, and positive qualitative feedback. All participants retained post-intervention continued medications for opioid use disorder and had not returned to opioid use.	https://ctnlibrary.org/pr/otocol/ctn0123/
CTN0129	Warne, D. Winhusen, T.J.	The Great Plains Initiative	Large-scale initiative addressing substance use and treatment needs in AIAN communities; reflects ongoing efforts to develop regionally relevant strategies; qualitative findings centered on integrating cultural strengths into treatment and recovery programs and research, and	https://ctnlibrary.org/pr/otocol/ctn0129/

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			telemedicine for MOUD appears to be feasible in Great Plains Tribal communities.	
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