ABSTRACT

The study sample (N = 148) and those with incomplete follow-up data (N = 226 (24%) 200 (21%) 201 (21%) 178 (19%) 147 (15%)) were similar to the other four outpatient sites in Project Match in terms of gender, treatment assignment, full-time employment, addiction severity variables, ASPD comorbidity, and prior AA meeting attendance (See Table 2). The study sample had a higher following the baseline interview at treatment entry. Fixed effects regressions controlled for AA meeting attendance and step-work participation. Other important findings

METHODS

Subjects: All Project MATCH subjects received from follow-up setting in Albuquerque, NM.

Type of Follow-Up: 10-year prospective follow-up

The course of AA involvement in programmatic components (AAH, step-work, meeting attendance) is variable; the rate of AAH appears relatively consistent (9%) across time, whereas meeting attendance and AAH participation are additional constructs of AAH affiliation. Recent research demonstrates the impact of AAH on improved treatment outcomes independent of step-work and AA attendance (metastudy across Project MATCH sites).

Results showed a relatively constant rate of AAH (9%) at each follow-up assessment with the lowest rate (4%) at the 15-month assessment. A significant time by AAH interaction revealed that the link was the strongest at the 30-month assessment (p < .05). AA participation becomes increasingly important to reduced drinking and self- absorption as posts from treatment increase.

INTRODUCTION

Most substance abuse treatment programs encourage AA attendance. The impact of AAH and step-work on treatment outcomes and addiction severity variables, and additional predictors, on improved addiction treatment outcomes AA theory: self-absorption dominant characteristic of alcoholics. Solution: getting out of self by joining with a sponsor and completing the 12 steps.

RESULTS

Across time, higher AA meeting attendance significantly predicted increased PDA (M, SD = 12.95, 4.75) at 120-month follow-up (p < .001).

DISCUSSION

First study to examine individual-level changes in AAH participation in relation to prospectively assessed drinking outcomes and determined alcohol reductions.

First study to provide empirical evidence that AAH reduces self-absorption by modeling it prospectively.

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