Award Number: W81XWH-08-2-0047

TITLE: Innovative Service Delivery for Secondary Prevention of PTSD in At-Risk OIF-OEF Service Men and Women

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The views, opinions and/or findings contained in this report are those of the author(s) and should not be construed as an official Department of the Army position, policy or decision unless so designated by other documentation.
This report describes key research accomplishments for Innovative Service Delivery for Secondary Prevention of PTSD between 4/1/12 and 7/31/13. This report focuses on the primary objectives for our fifth year including: a) recruitment and enrollment, b) the development and implementation of an efficient, sustainable, study-referral infrastructure, and c) presentation of the project at national conferences and submission and preparation of manuscripts.
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INTRODUCTION:

The current project has two primary objectives: 1) evaluate the effectiveness of an intervention to prevent the functional impairment associated with PTSD symptoms in post-deployed OIF/OEF service men and women, and 2) determine whether or not this program delivered via telepsychology will be as effective as in-person treatment. Behavioral Activation and Therapeutic Exposure (BA-TE) is an eight-session, manualized treatment program. Using a between-groups, repeated measures design, study participants are randomized to one of two treatment conditions: BA-TE delivered via telepsychology (BA-TE-T), or BA-TE delivered in-person (BA-TE-IP). Participants will be assessed across primary and secondary outcome variables at five time points (pre-treatment, mid-treatment, post-treatment, and 3- and 12-month follow up).

BODY:

The major tasks of the S.O.W. include (1) recruit 248 active duty or veteran participants with PTSD or Sub-Threshold PTSD and randomly assign to either in person or televideo based treatment for PTSD; (2) collect measures of PTSD and other psychopathology, attendance, patient satisfaction and cost at pre-treatment, post-treatment, and follow-up. Note that our S.O.W. has been amended and approved to address the more prevalent problem of chronic PTSD by including up to 33% of Vietnam Veterans, in addition to OIE/OEF and Persian Gulf Veterans.

Report: 5 Year Point Data Analysis

Between 04/01/2012 and 07/31/2013, 587 participants were screened and 70 were enrolled, bringing our total enrollment to date since the initiation of study procedures on 10/08/2008 to 257. Note, enrolled participants are not considered to have been actually recruited until they attend the first treatment session. Additionally, 44 participants completed post-treatment assessment (132 total), 43 completed three-month follow-up (113 total), and 45 completed 12-month follow-up (90 total).

Participants were predominantly male (93%), White (49%) followed by Black (48%) and then Hispanic/Other (3%), and had a mean age of 44.4 years ($SD = 14.7$). Theatre was predominantly OIF/OEF (55%), followed by Vietnam (24%) and then Persian Gulf (21%). All participants endorsed symptoms consistent with either PTSD or subthreshold PTSD on the CAPs.
Clinical outcomes: Baseline to one-week post treatment  (recent data update 12/1/13)

To evaluate the overall efficacy of BA-TE, we ran analyses on the PTSD Checklist-Military Version (PCL-M) and Beck Depression Inventory, Second Edition (BDI-II) for the entire sample collected as of 12/1/13. These analyses revealed significant within subject pre- to post-treatment reductions on the primary symptom measures. Consistent with hypotheses, analyses revealed significant reductions in PTSD and MDD symptoms over time, but no significant time by condition interactions. Considering the PCL for PTSD symptoms, within subjects reductions pre-treatment to post-treatment were significant ($F_{1,218} = 118.69, p < .001$); whereas between subjects comparisons at post treatment revealed no significant differences ($F_{1,218} = 0.03, p = .871$). Similarly, considering the BDI for Depression symptoms, within subjects reductions revealed pre-treatment to post treatment improvement ($F_{1,218} = 75.33, p < .001$), compared to no differences at post-treatment between telemedicine and in person treatment conditions ($F_{1,218} = 1.46, p = .228$).

**Figure 1: PCL-M Score Pre-Post  (N = 220)**

![Figure 1: PCL-M Score Pre-Post  (N = 220)](image-url)
Trends At Follow Up (3 month and 12 month)

To date, 113 participants have completed the three-month follow-up assessment and 90 have completed 12 month assessment.

See figures below. In both figures, there is a significant effect for time (pre treatment vs. all other times), but no difference for treatment modality between groups at any time point.
Figure 3 presents PCL scores over time by condition N = 113 (3 mo), 90 (12 mo)

![Graph](image)

Figure 4 presents BDI scores over time by condition N = N = 113 (3 mo), 90 (12mo)

![Graph](image)
KEY RESEARCH ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

- 257 participants have been enrolled to date; 220 participants have completed post-treatment assessment; 113 participants have completed 3-month follow-up; and 90 participants have completed 12-month follow-up.

- Research staff has greatly increased efforts to advertise in the community this past year. Staff has advertised the study at local colleges, healthcare centers, counseling centers, community centers, churches, synagogues, community fairs, and PTSD support groups.

- Team representatives continue to maintain relationships with clinicians at our Goose Creek satellite clinic and primary care clinic annexes located in the Trident Hospital and the Charleston Naval Weapons Station.

- Research staff has continued with a postcard and phone call recruitment initiative; Veterans diagnosed with PTSD and receiving services at community-based outpatient clinics (e.g., Savannah, Myrtle Beach, Beaufort) are contacted via postcards/telephone to inform them of treatment opportunities through this study.

- Staff continues to meet weekly with Dr. Acierno (Principal Investigator) for clinical supervision. Other clinical training/supervisory experiences included attending weekly Grand Rounds seminars, assessment training seminars, and providing ongoing opportunities for clinical staff to shadow senior-level clinicians during therapy.

- We presented preliminary findings at several national and regional conferences (see next section).

REPORTABLE OUTCOMES:

- At this time, 13 manuscripts associated with this project have been submitted, published or are currently in press.

- 27 presentations associated with this project have been delivered at National/International/Regional conferences.

- 5 trainings/workshops have been delivered.
  - See Appendix Below.
CONCLUSION:

Recruitment has been steady, supported by the varied recruitment strategies implemented within the VA and surrounding community.

Preliminary results are consistent with current literature that suggests behavior therapies can be safely and effectively implemented via home-based telehealth technology and that telehealth service delivery yields reductions in symptomatology that are comparable to in-person service delivery. Participants who receive behavior therapy via telehealth report comparable treatment satisfaction, credibility, and service delivery perceptions to patients who receive exposure therapy via conventional in-person service delivery. Furthermore, preliminary results find that participants in both conditions appear to maintain their treatment gains at 3-month and 12-month follow-up.

Thus far, study findings are encouraging. On measures of both PTSD and MDD, within group improvements are evident, but no differences between telemedicine and in person conditions are evident. The latter findings are tempered, however, because power is still low relative to that suggested as necessary in non-inferiority designs. Nonetheless, lack of significant differences between modalities, with significant improvement within both modalities is worthy of note.

REFERENCES:

None
APPENDICES:

Research articles

Acierno, R., Gros, D.F, Strachan, M., Frueh, BF (in press). The Next Step: Moving Combat-Related PTSD Care out of the Clinic and into the Home (or Boat, or Hotel, or Car [Parked]). Clinicians Research Digest.


therapy for PTSD in operation enduring freedom/operation Iraqi freedom veterans. *Clinical Psychology & Psychotherapy.*


**Presentations**


Price, M., Strachan, M., Gros, D., Ruggiero, K., Acierno, R. *Combat Experiences, Pre-deployment Training, and Outcome of Exposure Therapy for PTSD in Operation Enduring Freedom/Operation Iraqi Freedom Veterans.* (2011, November). Poster presented for the Disaster & Trauma Special Interest Group at the 45th annual meeting of for the Association for Behavior and Cognitive Therapy, Toronto, Canada.


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PI: Ronald Acierno, Ph.D.  Org: Charleston Research Institute  Award Amount: $1,445,214

Study/Product Aim(s)

**Objective 1:** To evaluate the effectiveness of an intervention to prevent the functional impairment associated with PTSD symptoms in OIF/OEF, Persian Gulf, and Vietnam Veterans and service members.

**Objective 2:** To determine whether or not this program delivered via telepsychology will be as effective as in-person treatment. Behavioral Activation and Therapeutic Exposure (BA-TE) is an eight-session, manualized treatment program.

Approach

A randomized between groups repeated measures non-inferiority design is being utilized. 250 active duty or Veteran participants with PTSD or Sub-Threshold PTSD are being recruited and randomly assigned to either in person or televideo-based treatment for PTSD. Data collection includes measures of PTSD and other psychopathology, attendance, patient satisfaction and cost at pre-treatment, post-treatment, and twelve month follow-up.

Timeline and Cost

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Year 1 4/08-4/09</th>
<th>Year 2 4/09-4/10</th>
<th>Year 3 4/10-4/11</th>
<th>Year 4 4/11-4/12</th>
<th>Year 5 4/12-4/13</th>
<th>Year 6+ 4/13-7/14</th>
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| Original Estimated Budget (Direct Costs) | $322,201 | $293,776 | $297,983 | $305,732 |

Accomplishments this Year:

- 587 participants were screened and 70 were enrolled, bringing our total enrollment to date since the initiation of study procedures on 10/08/2008 to 257.
- Additionally, 44 participants completed post-treatment assessment (132 total), 43 completed three-month follow-up (113 total), and 45 completed 12-month follow-up (90 total).
- 13 manuscripts associated with this project have been submitted, published or are currently in press.

Goals/Milestones

**Year 1 Goal** – Institutional Human Subject Approvals Submitted. IRB, VA Research, DoD HRPO Approvals Obtained. Recruitment protocols and procedures established.

**Year 2 Goals** – Recruited and consented participants.

**Year 3 Goals** – Recruited and consented participants.

**Year 4 Goals** – Recruited and consented participants.

**Year 5 Goals** – Recruited and consented participants.

**Year 6 Goals** – Complete recruitment, analyze data, submit publications. Submit final report and presentations to DoD.

Comments/Challenges/Issues/Concerns

- 4-month no-cost extension (4/13-8/13)
- 6-month no-cost extension (8/13-2/14)
- 12-months funded extension ($291,940; 8/13-7/14) would allow time and resources to meet recruitment goal, conduct follow-up, and complete data analyses and reports.

**Budget Expenditure to Date**

- Actual Expenditure: $1,260,578 (as of 6/30/2013)