

# Systematic Review of Patient-Reported Outcome Measures for Opioid Use Disorder Recovery

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## Background

- Patient-reported outcome measures (PROMs) are validated measures assessing a patient's recovery.
- **Recovery Domains:** Broad domains that capture different indicators/goals of recovery in substance use disorders, including physical health, relationships, social functioning, etc.
- Aim: Identify and describe validated PROMs which assess recovery among people with opioid use disorder, focusing on PROM characteristics, recovery domains, and pragmatism for use in outpatient settings.

## Methods

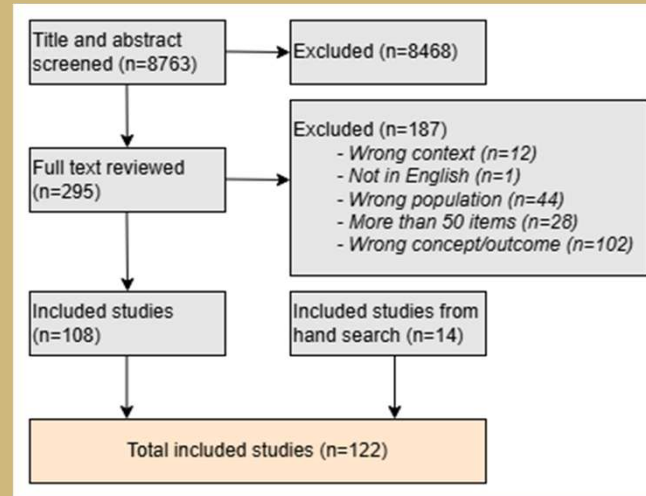
- Pre-registered, systematic review following COnsensus-based Standards for the selection of health Measurement INstruments (COSMIN) guideline
- Inclusion:
  - Adults (18+)
  - Opioid use or "General drug use"
  - Community-based, outpatient, or residential/specialty addiction inpatient settings
  - <50 items
  - Validation of a PROM assessing recovery.
- Two authors independently assessed titles, abstracts, full text, and extracted data.

Scan QR for full database of PROMs

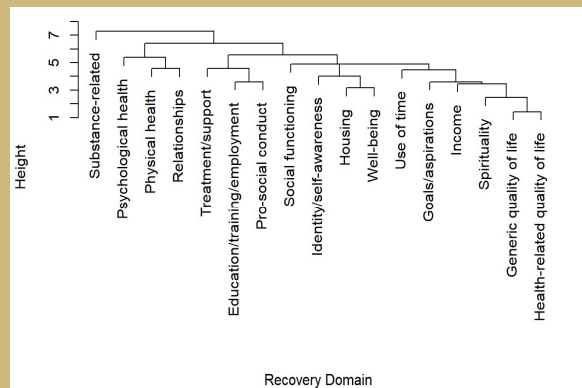


**87**  
 Validated PROMs identified, encompassing  
**17**  
 Recovery domains

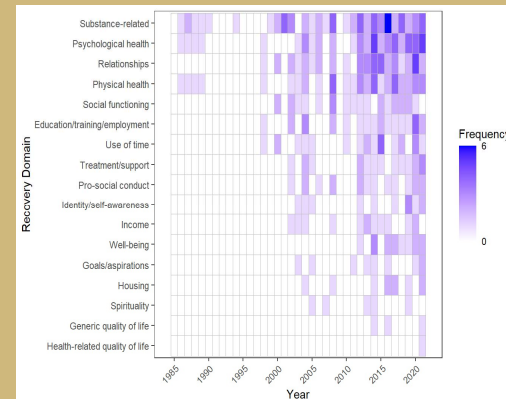
## Selection Process for Included Studies



## Clustering Relationship of Recovery Domains in PROMs



## Heat Map of Recovery Domains by Year



## Results

**N = 87 PROMs**

### PROM Characteristics

Number of items, <i>Mean (SD)</i>	17 (11)
Number of subscales, <i>Mean (SD)</i>	3 (2)
Clinically relevant change described, Yes, <i>Frequency (%)</i>	4 (5%)
Quality of Life (QOL)-specific PROM, Yes, <i>Frequency (%)</i>	14 (16%)

### Top 10 Recovery Domains among 73 non-QOL PROMs, *Frequency (%)*

Substance-Related	46 (63%)
Psychological Health	42 (58%)
Relationships	33 (45%)
Physical Health	32 (44%)
Social Functioning	21 (29%)
Education/Training/Employment	19 (26%)
Use of Time	19 (26%)
Treatment/Support	16 (22%)
Pro-Social Conduct	14 (19%)
Identity/Self-Awareness	13 (18%)

## Conclusions

- Implementing PROMs effectively requires further research to describe clinically relevant score changes, which most PROMs we identified lack.
- The development and validation of more PROMs emphasizing brevity, pragmatism for primary-care settings, and input from those with lived experience could enhance the efficacy of measurement-based OUD care.
- There are validated PROMs encompassing each of the 17 recovery domains, allowing clinicians to identify those that most align with patient goals at various stages of the care continuum.

**Disclosures:** Research was supported by NIH/NIDA grant K23DA060358 (PI Pytell) Marsden J, Tai B, Ali R, Hu L, Rush AJ, Volkow N. Measurement-based care using DSM-5 for opioid use disorder: can we make opioid medication treatment more effective? *Addict Abingdon Engl*. 2019;114(8):1346-1353. doi:10.1111/add.14546  
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