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Background:

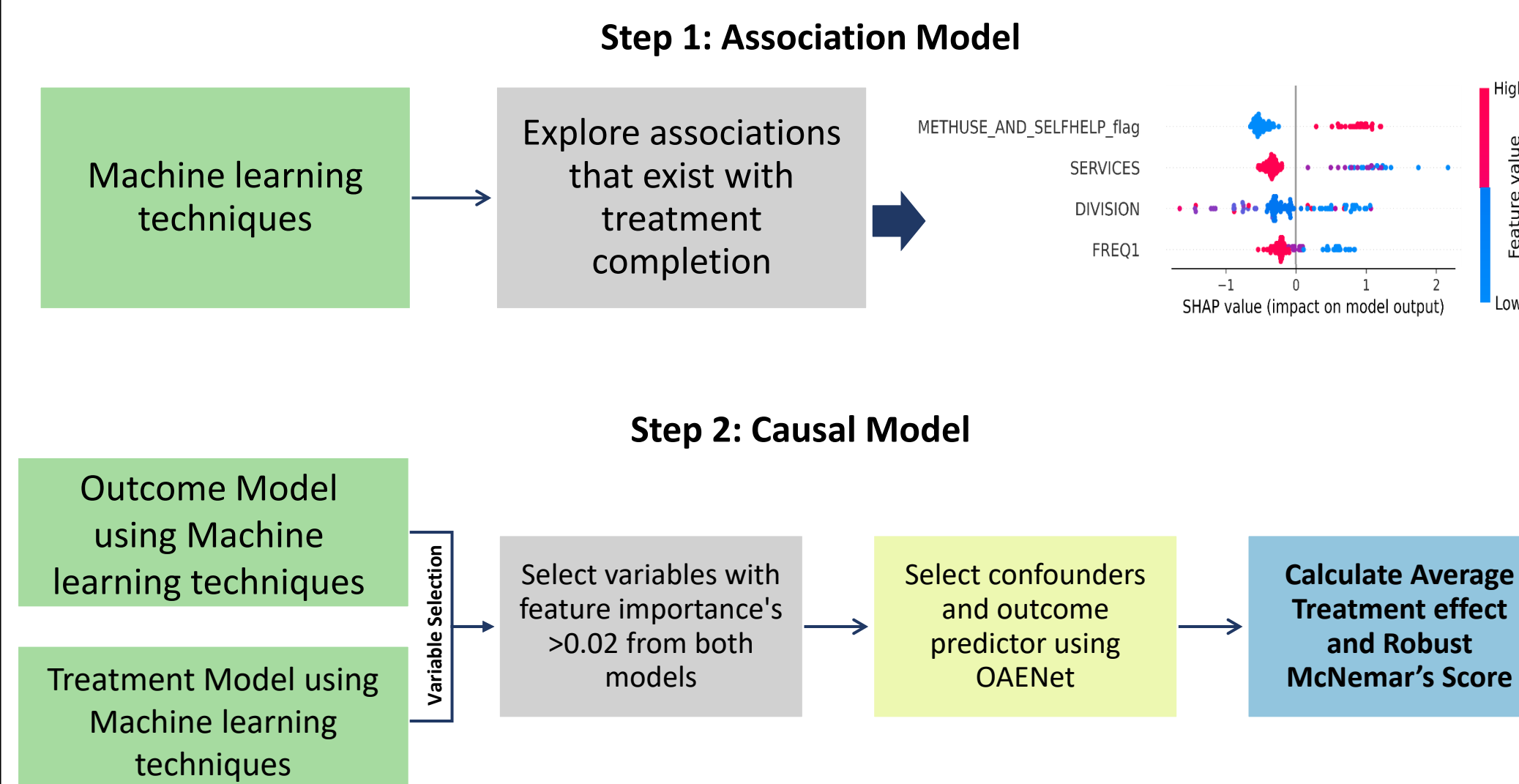
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Objective:

To investigate if self-help group improves **MOUD** treatment retention

Study Design:

- ## ML Assisted Causal Inference Framework:

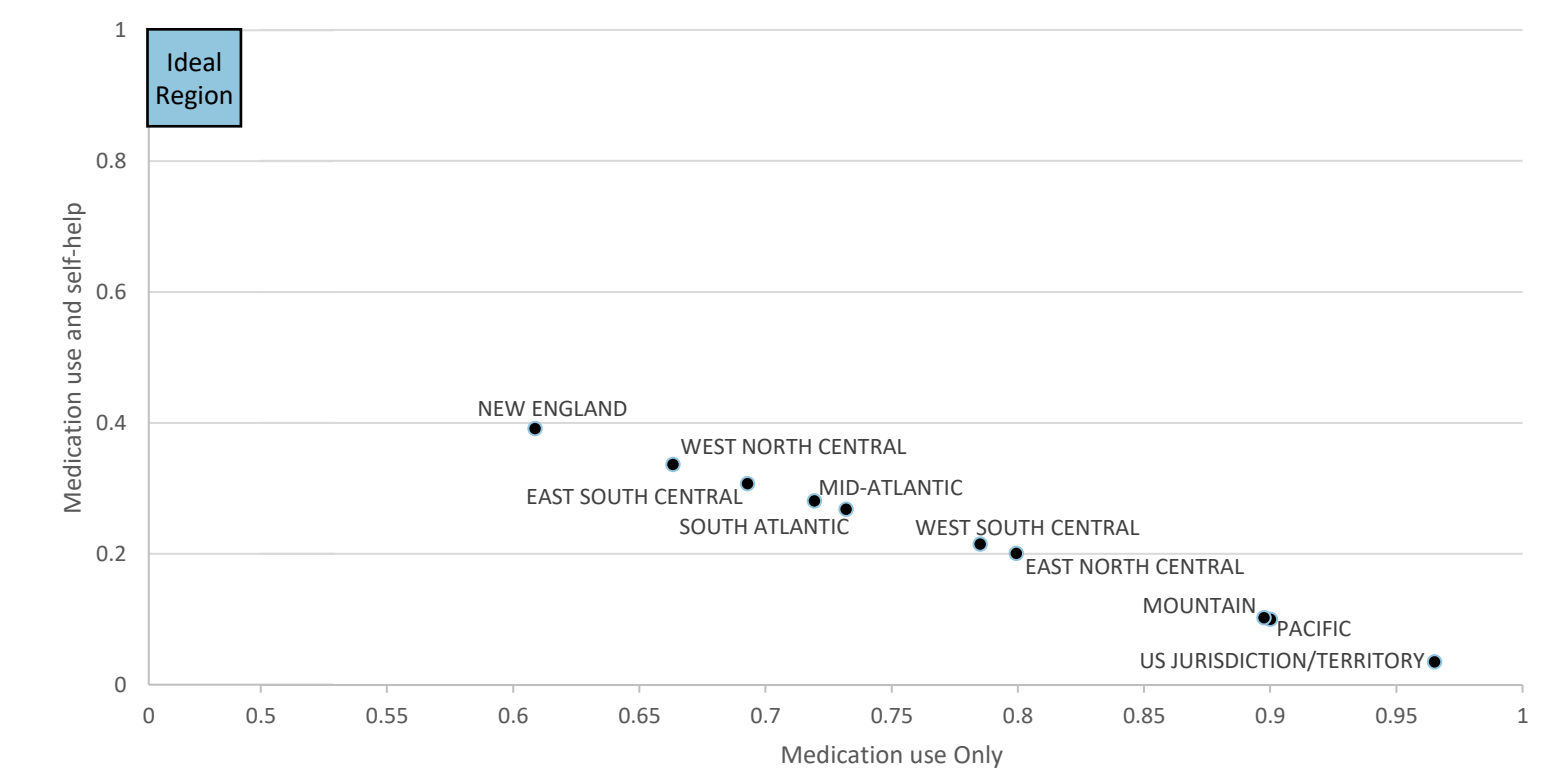


Result:

- ML models for predicting treatment retention show that the self-help group is a strong predictor, and it is positively associated with improving treatment retention
- We selected confounders using Outcome Adaptive Elastic Net and used propensity score based Nearest Neighbor matching technique, which provided $ATT = 0.202$
- Robust McNemars test p -value = 0.0105, which suggested self-help groups causes improvement of MOUD treatment retention

Conclusion:

- Percent of people who used MOUD or MOUD + self-help groups as treatment by census division, 2015-17



Limitation:

- Data lacked detailed information about specific types of self-help groups being used as a part of recovery programs
- Data also lacked information about the severity of the patient's condition and about the specific MOUD received by them

References:

- *Data Overview / Opioids* | CDC. Retrieved April 17, 2023, <https://www.cdc.gov/opioids/data/index.html>
- Islam, M. S., Morshed, M. S., Young, G. J., & Noor-E-Alam, M. (2019). Robust policy evaluation from large-scale observational studies. *PLoS ONE*, 14(10). <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0223360>
- Islam, M. S., & Noor-E-Alam, Md. (2021). *Feature Selection for Causal Inference from High Dimensional Observational Data with Outcome Adaptive Elastic Net*. <http://arxiv.org/abs/2111.13800>
- *TEDS-D-2017-DS0001 (TEDS-D-2017-DS0001)* | SAMHDA. (n.d.). Retrieved April 17, 2023, from <https://www.datafiles.samhsa.gov/dataset/teds-d-2017-ds0001-teds-d-2017-ds0001>

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