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**DENVER, CO**

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**Equity at every stage: Addressing addiction across the  
lifespan and bridging disparities**

**Continuing Education Program**

**April 11-13, 2024**

**Denver, Colorado, USA**



**#CPA2024 | @APADivision50**

# CONTINUING EDUCATION SESSIONS

**The Society for Addiction Psychology, APA Division 50, is approved by the American Psychological Association to sponsor continuing education for psychologists. APA Division 50 maintains responsibility for this program and its content.**

## **How to Receive Continuing Education Credit**

To be eligible to receive Continuing Education (CE) credit for any/each eligible program—CPA events with the CE designation—you must comply with all of the following:

### **Prior to CPA 2024:**

- Continuing Education will be offered for some programs/sessions at the 2024 Collaborative Perspectives on Addiction Conference (CPA2024).
- Programs or sessions that have been approved for Continuing Education credit are also indicated in the general program next to session title in this program (e.g., 1.25 CE).
- A PDF downloadable file will be placed on the website prior to the conference with the above information. There is an additional fee associated with CE processing and it is reflected in the registration form, the final program, as well as on the conference website.
- Information about CE on the conference website and final program will include a description of the educational objectives for each eligible program and the number of CE credits offered for each program/session. Where applicable, information about commercial support or potential conflict of interests will be indicated clearly.
- Register and pay for CE processing via the CPA registration form.

### **During CPA2024:**

This year we are using the company CE-GO to aid in completion of all CE materials.

Because the CPA conference is held in person, these are steps you should take as a CE Program participant.

1. **To receive CE credit, you must be present for the entire duration of a program/session.**
2. **You must sign in and sign out at the start of each CE-approved program/session for which you would like to receive credits.** A conference student volunteer will be present in the back of each meeting room space to monitor CE participant sign-in.
3. At the end of each program/session for which you would like to receive CE credits, you must fill out the evaluation form from CE-GO.

**After CPA2024:**

After the event, you will receive access to your evaluation and continuing education certificate via a personalized "attendee dashboard" link, hosted on the CE-Go website. This link will be sent to the email account you used to register for the event.

Upon accessing the CE-Go "attendee dashboard", you will be able to:

- Complete evaluation forms for the event
- Download your continuing education certificate in a PDF format

If you have any questions or concerns regarding the CE-Go platform, please contact CE-Go at 888-498-5578 or by email at [support@ce-go.com](mailto:support@ce-go.com) Please Note: Emails for this event will come from [support@ce-go.com](mailto:support@ce-go.com).

Questions regarding CE offerings should be directed to Education and Training Committee Co-Chairs Ellen Vaughan, Ph.D. Jessica Martin, Ph.D. via email at [elvaugha@indiana.edu](mailto:elvaugha@indiana.edu) and [jlmartin@albany.edu](mailto:jlmartin@albany.edu).. If any concerns arise during the conference about any CE activity, please read the grievance procedures that have been established by the CE committee on the last page of this CE program.

**Collaborative Perspective on Addiction 2024  
Symposia Offering CE Credits**

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**Time:** Friday April 12<sup>th</sup> at 9:45am

**Place:** Colorado Ballroom A

**Title:** Bridging Gaps in Addiction and Recovery: Equity-focused Considerations Across the Life Course (1.25 CE)

**Presenters:** Jordan Jurinsky, M.Ed. (Chair), Kyler S. Knapp, Ph.D., Lily Davidson, Ph.D., Nichea Spillane, Ph.D.

Summary: This symposium features four Program Chair's Choice Papers that align with this year's theme—"Equity at Every Stage: Addressing Addiction Across the Lifespan and Bridging Disparities"—and showcases a collection of research papers that explore various facets of addiction and recovery. Presentation 1 uses latent class analysis to identify person-specific patterns of recovery capital across social, physical, human, and cultural capital domains among a heterogeneous sample of individuals closely reflecting 2020 Census demographics (N=482, 49% female, 38% racial/ethnic minority, Mage=42.57) who self-identified as having resolved a problem with alcohol (alone or with other drugs). Presentation 2 analyzes the psychometric properties of the Assessment of Recovery Capital with data from 414 students at 20 recovery high schools using multilevel factor analysis. Presentation 3 explores how the frequency of public posting about alcohol on social network sites (Instagram, Twitter, and TikTok) relates to problem drinking, among non-college young adults from diverse racial/ethnic backgrounds using regression analysis. Presentation 4 shares qualitative results that have led to the adaptation and development of an alcohol prevention program for youth and an intervention program for adults that are currently being tested in one First Nation community. Each paper contributes not only through its findings but also through its discussion of the implications, emphasizing the importance of equity in addiction research and recovery efforts.

Learning Objectives:

1. Describe at least two dimensions of recovery capital.
2. Discuss the intersection of social media use and alcohol consumption among young adults.
3. Describe how addiction and recovery preventions can be tailored for culturally diverse populations.

Program Level: Intermediate

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**Time:** Thursday April 11<sup>th</sup> at 11:00am

**Place:** Colorado Ballroom B

**Title: Prevention, intervention, and continuing care across phases of use and recovery (1.25 CE)**

**Presenters:** Gaylen Fronk, M.S. (Chair), Rachel Tomko, Ph.D., Hayley Treloar Padavano, Ph.D., Noam Newberger, M.A.

Summary: Although treatments for substance use disorders (SUDs) are often effective when delivered, most individuals who need treatment do not receive it. This suggests a need for improved support that spans the trajectories of substance use and SUDs. Continuing care models offer a framework for providing support that can adapt over time, across phases of use and recovery, and across substances. Continuing care could include prevention and early intervention efforts, intensive treatment (e.g., residential treatment), traditional clinician-delivered interventions (e.g., psychotherapy, medication treatment), and ongoing support using non-traditional treatment methods (e.g., digital therapeutics and monitoring). Broadening how we support individuals with SUDs may not only improve effectiveness but also address issues of low and inequitable access to specialty care that contribute to disparities in mental healthcare. We discuss the promise of a variety of continuing care efforts among individuals who use substances. Dr. Rachel Tomko will propose opportunities for prevention and treatment targets among young adults at-risk for cannabis use disorder, focusing on genetic factors that may affect cannabis metabolism and subjective experiences. Dr. Hayley Treloar Padavano will demonstrate the feasibility and acceptability of providing personalized, brief interventions alongside digital monitoring to individuals with or at-risk for alcohol-related liver disease. Noam Newberger will characterize treatment engagement and effectiveness among individuals re-entering the community after completing residential substance use treatment. Gaylen Fronk will show how ecological momentary assessment embedded within digital therapeutics may offer a solution for long-term self-monitoring of risk for return to alcohol use during early recovery.

Learning Objectives:

1. Explain the continuing care model as applied to substance use disorder prevention and intervention.
2. Describe 2 issues related to accessing care for substance use disorders.
3. Identify 2 or more ways in which substance use prevention or intervention could be improved.

Program Level: Intermediate

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**Time:** Thursday April 11<sup>th</sup> at 1:45pm

**Place:** Aspen Ballroom

**Title: Empowering Change: Diverse Digital Solutions for Addressing Substance Use Across the Lifespan (1.25 CE)**

**Presenters:** Anne Fernandez, Ph.D. (Chair), Lara Coughlin, Ph.D., Roselyn Peterson, Ph.D., Autumn Rae Florimbio, Ph.D.

Summary: Digital tools, including mobile health apps, hold great promise as stand-alone or adjunctive treatments for pre-addiction and addiction. Most Americans, even those with limited financial resources, use mobile devices, yet as few as 10% of those with substance use disorders receive formal treatment. Digital tools could reach this large population of under-served individuals. This symposium presents four projects of digital tools to address substance use across the lifespan. Dr. Coughlin will present promising findings from a pilot randomized factorial trial of mobile behavioral economic (BE) interventions for rural-residing adults with at-risk alcohol use. She will describe several novel BE-informed treatments and present acceptability, feasibility, and exploratory efficacy results. Dr. Peterson will present results from an open trial of Alcohol Feedback, Reflection, and Morning Evaluation (A-FRAME) – a mobile-delivered personalized feedback intervention to reduce young adult heavy drinking. She will present innovative features that allow participants to tailor their feedback, and share engagement and satisfaction data. Dr. Florimbio will present iterative development of MiWaves, an app-based just-in-time adaptive intervention for young adults using cannabis. She will present MiWaves' unique features and preliminary findings from beta testing. Dr. Fernandez will present data from On-Track, a digital tool to support self-management of alcohol and other drug use after surgery. She will present data on On-Track engagement, participant goal achievement, and patterns of substance use among young, middle-aged, and older adults. Together, the symposium will present a suite of digital tools, among diverse samples, that address problematic substance use across the lifespan.

Learning Objectives:

1. Describe at least two types of digital tools to treat addiction and pre-addiction
2. Identify at least two ways in which adaptive or tailored interventions can be varied in their implementation
3. Explain at least one advanced trial design that can be applied to test digital tools

Program Level: Intermediate

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**Time:** Thursday April 11<sup>th</sup> at 1:45pm

**Place:** Colorado Ballroom A

**Title: Navigating the Odds: Understanding and Addressing Problem Gambling (1.25 CE)**

**Presenters:** Jessica L. Martin, Ph.D. (Chair), Joshua B. Grubbs, Ph.D., Michelle L. Malkin, J.D., Ph.D., Devin J. Mills, Ph.D., Michele Stacey, Ph.D.

Summary: Problem gambling in the United States is a growing concern that reflects the evolving landscape of gambling accessibility. Problematic gambling affects individuals across diverse demographic backgrounds. The proliferation of easily accessible online gambling platforms and legalized sports wagering, coupled with the expansion of brick-and-mortar casinos, has contributed to the rise in gambling and gambling-related harms. Various studies suggest an estimated 2-3% of the U.S. population exhibits signs of problem gambling, with an additional 1% identified as pathological gamblers (Gabellini et al, 2023). These individuals often face severe consequences (e.g., financial distress, strained relationships, mental health challenges) highlighting the need for research on the etiology, correlates, and risk factors of problematic gambling and gambling disorder. The first talk examines recent trajectories in sports wagering behaviors, gambling disorder symptoms, and substance use over time (March 2022- Sept 2023) among a large national sample. The second talk will discuss findings from a study of LGBTQ+ individuals in four U.S. States that investigated gambling prevalence, gambling behavior type, and comorbidity with substance use and other problem behaviors (i.e., overeating, pornography, shopping). The third talk reports findings from a national sample that examined gaming and gambling behaviors of sports themed video game (STVG) players compared to non-STVG players, illuminating an underexplored aspect of gaming psychology. Finally, the fourth presentation describes findings from a study examining the progression of gambling disorder and help-seeking behaviors, providing information about types of gambling-specific help individuals seek based on demographics, level of gambling disorder, and types of gambling-related harms suffered.

#### Learning Objectives:

1. Describe how sports wagering is linked to gambling disorder longitudinally.
2. Explain the role of gambling cognitions in the relationship between sports-themed video game (STVG) play and gambling-related harm.
3. Describe which types of gambling support individuals seeking help utilize.

Program Level: Introductory

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**Time:** Thursday April 11<sup>th</sup> at 1:45pm

**Place:** Colorado Ballroom B

**Title: Where the Rubber Meets the Road: Practical Considerations for Community-Based Research Trials (1.25 CE)**

**Presenters:** Matthew R. Pearson, Ph.D. (Chair), Christina Gillezeau, M.P.H., M.S., Frank J. Schwebel Ph.D., David I. K. Moniz-Lewis M.S., Angel Vasquez Ph.D., Shelley (Zu-In) Su, Ph.D.

Summary: Substance use disorder is a major public health problem that impacts a range of different communities. Community-based participatory research trials to support whole person functioning and well-being among individuals with substance use disorder are critical for developing and testing research questions of greatest importance to affected communities. This symposium features four implementation science projects engaging with communities to develop

new programs to treat both chronic pain and opioid use/opioid use disorder (CP+OUD). These projects are part of the University of New Mexico (UNM) Integrative Management of chronic Pain and Opioid use disorder for Whole Recovery (IMPOWR) Center, which utilizes a holistic approach to assess and treat biopsychosocial factors that contribute to CP+OUD, reduce health inequities, and bridge the research to practice gap. The first presentation will summarize key findings from a pre-implementation provider survey used to identify readiness for organizational change, capacity for change, and attitudes/behaviors related to integrative treatment of CP+OUD (e.g., integrated Acceptance and Commitment Therapy+ Mindfulness-Based Relapse Prevention + pharmacotherapy). The second presentation will describe qualitative findings from a study aiming to culturally center integrated behavioral treatment for CP+OUD among Hispanic/Latino/a/e individuals who are seeking treatment with medications for OUD. The third presentation summarizes findings from qualitative interviews conducted for a study aimed at developing a text-message-delivered intervention for patients with chronic pain who take buprenorphine. The fourth presentation highlights both pre-implementation provider survey results as well as a qualitative review of implementation barriers derived from intervention workgroup meetings in an implementation trial focused on American Indian/Alaska Native communities.

#### Learning Objectives:

1. Identify at least 1 implementation barrier to be overcome to treat comorbid chronic pain and opioid use disorder in real-world settings.
2. Explain 2 strengths of community-based participatory research and implementation science approaches to improving whole person recovery.
3. Describe 2 distinct cultural strengths of Hispanic/Latino/a/e and American Indian/Alaska Native communities that lay a foundation for supporting pain management and substance use recovery.

Program Level: Intermediate

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**Time:** Thursday April 11<sup>th</sup> at 3:15pm

**Place:** Colorado Ballroom A

**Title: Trauma & Addiction: Etiology, Return to Use, and Disparities among Marginalized Populations (1.25 CE)**

**Presenters:** Colin T. Mahoney, Ph.D., Nicole Weiss, Ph.D., Prachi H. Bhuptani, Ph.D., Gabriela López, Ph.D., Anne P. DePrince, Ph.D.

Summary: Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and substance use disorders (SUDs) are complicated mental disorders that commonly co-occur and are associated with numerous negative outcomes including increased risk of experiencing violence, more severe physical health problems, more suicide attempts, and worse treatment outcomes. Given the significant clinical and public health concern of these sequelae, it is imperative to understand the etiology and maintenance of co-occurring PTSD-SUD, including underlying socioemotional factors, and high-risk periods of problematic use for trauma survivors. This symposium showcases empirical findings focused on substance use coping in the context of PTSD and trauma-related shame,



return to use during vulnerable periods, and the impact of social reactions on substance-related issues among sexual and gender minority trauma survivors. First, Dr. Colin Mahoney will explore mixed methods data examining the self-medication hypothesis among women survivors of interpersonal violence. Second, Dr. Nicole Weiss will discuss the role of PTSD on return to use during the transitional period of community re-entry from residential SUD treatment among community adults. Third, Dr. Prachi Bhuptani will present qualitative data exploring the impact of trauma-related shame on opioid use outcomes among sexual trauma survivors using community-based participatory research. Lastly, Dr. Gabriela López will compare social reactions to sexual violence disclosure, heavy episodic drinking, cannabis use, and PTSD symptoms among a large sample of bisexual+ and heterosexual women and nonbinary survivors. Dr. Anne DePrince will discuss the findings, including potential pathways for clinicians, researchers, and community members to intervene effectively and improve prognoses for individuals with co-occurring PTSD-SUDs.

#### Learning Objectives:

1. Describe associations between PTSD symptoms and alcohol, cannabis, opioids, and other illicit substances among various high-risk populations using both qualitative and quantitative research.
2. Explain how affective experiences, trauma-related cognitions, and behavioral patterns confer risk for problematic substance use as well as return to use during community re-entry following residential SUD treatment.
3. Assess the socioecological context that increases the likelihood of heavy episodic drinking, cannabis use, and more severe PTSD symptoms among sexual and gender minority women.

Program Level: Introductory

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**Time:** Thursday April 11<sup>th</sup> at 3:15pm

**Place:** Colorado Ballroom B

**Title: From Laboratory Administration to Treatment: A Discussion of Shared Experiences Across Substance Use (1.25 CE)**

**Presenters:** Scott E. King, M.A. (Chair), Jack Waddell, M.A., Angela Haeny, Ph.D., David "Ikela" Moniz-Lewis, M.S., Katie Witkiewitz, Ph.D. (Discussant)

Summary: Substance use is often social, driven social and physical external influences. For others, collaborative environments in substance use treatments may drive personal progress. Despite this, few efforts have been made to synthesize how the individual substance use experiences are influenced by sharing it with others. Scott King, M.A., will discuss how personal subjective responses and the perception of other's subjective responses interact to predict craving and continued drinking in an ecological momentary assessment study. Mr. King found that high levels stimulating, rewarding subjective responses predict craving and continued drinking, and those effects are stronger when one perceives similar effects in others. Next, Jack Waddell, M. A., will focus on the impact of parental substance use disorders on childhood drinking. Mr. Waddell found that parental substance use disorders increased childhood drinking via negative urgency and dysregulated irritability, providing a mechanism through which familial substance

use confers risk. Next, Angela Haney, Ph.D., will discuss how shared racial identity influences substance use in a laboratory paradigm. Dr. Haeny's findings indicate that personalized race-based stress increases alcohol craving and that such relations differ as a function of racial identity. Finally, Ikela Moniz-Lewis, M. A., will present preliminary findings from a randomized clinical trial testing the effectiveness of a web-based opioid treatment program for military veterans. Mr. Moniz-Lewis' results suggest that group cohesion among virtual participants is quite high and does not differ across a variety of demographics. Together these talks will discuss how shared factors continually influence personal experiences with substance use.

Learning Objectives:

1. Identify how individual experiences of alcohol intoxication are influenced by external social factors, including the intoxication of others.
2. Describe two mechanisms that underly how shared background (i.e., familial, racial) influence the development and maintenance of alcohol use.
3. Critique the efficacy and generalizability of novel substance use interventions for at-risk populations, including military veterans.

Program Level: Intermediate

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**Time:** Friday April 12<sup>th</sup> at 9:45am

**Place:** Colorado Ballroom B

**Title: Applying a Behavioral Economic Framework to Advance Health Equity Among Underrepresented Populations (1.25 CE)**

**Presenters:** Mariel S. Bello, Ph.D., Neo M. Gebru, Ph.D., Samuel F. Acuff, Ph.D., Erin Ferguson, Ph.D., James Murphy, Ph.D. (Discussant)

Summary: This symposium will focus on applying a behavioral economics framework to better measure, understand, and intervene on substance use and other risky behaviors among underrepresented populations in the U.S. Despite recent efforts, health inequities remain persistent among underrepresented populations, including in rates of substance use and other health outcomes. Examining behavioral economic constructs, such as demand, delay discounting, and reinforcement, as mechanisms of behavior change may help to identify factors that contribute to health disparities and inform tailored interventions. The first presentation from Dr. Bello will examine differences in the reinforcing efficacy of cigarettes across objective and subjective indicators of rural/urban residency among adults who smoke cigarettes daily. Extending this work to the study of sexual risk behaviors, the second presentation from Dr. Gebru will assess differences in sexual delay discounting among sexual minority men who take and do not take the HIV prevention preexposure prophylaxis (PrEP) medication. This will be followed by a presentation from Dr. Acuff, who will explore trajectories of "aging out" of heavy drinking in emerging adulthood, as well as invariance in time-invariant behavioral economic predictors of trajectories, across sex assigned at birth, race, and education. Dr. Ferguson will then extend findings to intervention development by using mixed-methods work to investigate alcohol demand and reinforcement among people with HIV (PWH), as well as the impact of COVID-19 on drinking. Collectively, these presentations will illustrate the utility of a behavioral economic framework in identifying factors related to health disparities and inform innovative interventions that advance health equity.

Learning Objectives:

1. Describe the application of behavioral economics to health equity.
2. Explain how effective use of behavioral economics assessments can illuminate health disparities in tobacco use, alcohol use, and other risky behaviors in diverse groups.
3. Name at least one way findings from behavioral economics research can inform the development of innovative, tailored interventions for addressing substance use and other risky behaviors in underrepresented populations.

Program Level: Introductory

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**Time:** Thursday April 12<sup>th</sup> at 11:15am

**Place:** Aspen Ballroom

**Title: Cognitive, Emotional, and Behavioral Correlates of Pregaming and Alcohol-related Consequences (1.25 CE)**

**Presenters:** Banan Ramarushton, M.S., Allison Cross, M.S., Reagan E. Fitzke, B.S., Jennifer Merrill, Ph.D., Byron L. Zamboanga, Ph.D. (Discussant)

Summary: The term “pregaming” describes drinking alcohol before attending a social event or gathering, often at a different location, and this behavior is widespread among young adults. Importantly, researchers have established that pregaming is associated with increased alcohol consumption and greater risk of experiencing negative drinking consequences. While key correlates of pregaming, like motives and individual difference factors (age, gender), have been previously explored with cross-sectional studies, less is known about the effects that different environmental and social contexts can have on pregaming behavior. Utilizing ecological momentary assessments (EMA), researchers are able to consider factors that precede pregaming behavior and/or pregaming consequences in different contexts. The aim of the present symposium is to explore the cognitive, emotional, and behavioral influences on alcohol consumption while pregaming along with subsequent alcohol-related consequences of pregaming using event-level methods. The first paper (Cross et al.) investigates the link between occasion-level drinking cognitions and the likelihood of pregaming as well as alcohol-related behaviors on pregaming days. The second paper (Fitzke et al.) focuses on concurrent and prospective associations between pregaming and positive and negative affect. The third paper (Merrill et al.) examines associations between pregaming and non-pregaming days and risky alcohol use and related consequences. Taken together, these papers highlight the effects of cognition, emotion, and behavior on the decision to pregame across diverse samples (e.g., a large proportion of non-White and non-college attending young adults). The findings presented here have implications for interventions designed to reduce the harm associated with pregaming for young adults.

Learning Objectives:

1. Describe cognitive, emotional, and behavioral influences on alcohol consumption while pregaming.
2. Identify at least one alcohol-related consequence of pregaming from event-level methods.
3. Name at least one benefit of using ecological momentary assessments in pregaming research.

Program Level: Introductory

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**Time:** Friday April 12<sup>th</sup> at 3:15pm

**Place:** Aspen Ballroom

**Title: Harnessing Digital Technologies to Prevent Substance Misuse in Young Adults (1.25 CE)**

**Presenters:** Laura J. Holt, Ph.D. (Chair), Matthew J. Woodward, Ph.D., J. Douglas Coatsworth, Ph.D., Olivia L. Bolts, M.A.

Summary: Digital health tools, such as wearable (e.g. smartwatches) and non-wearable (e.g., apps, chatbots) platforms are increasingly being leveraged to assess, treat, and prevent substance use disorders (Bonfiglio et al., 2022). These tools have several benefits: they may enhance access and availability of care outside of clinic settings; reduce perceptions of stigma associated with seeking care; and pose less financial burden (Bonfiglio et al., 2022). At the same time, these tools are not always rigorously evaluated by independent parties; further, tools that have demonstrated preliminary efficacy are not always widely disseminated or publicly available (Satre et al., 2021). This symposium brings together four talks that will discuss theoretically grounded interventions delivered via text messaging, apps, and virtual humans. These interventions focus on three commonly misused substances in young adults, namely alcohol, cannabis, and prescription stimulants, and provide psychoeducation, enhance coping, and encourage the use of protective behavioral strategies (PBS). Both Woodward et al. and Coatsworth et al.'s talks will focus on the innovative use of peer coaches to deliver interventions via text messaging; these talks also address psychiatric symptoms that co-occur with substance misuse. Woodward et al. and Holt et al. focus on vulnerable populations, namely trauma survivors and students with ADHD, respectively. Finally, Bolts et al. highlight how app data can be used to provide tailored PBS for cannabis. All talks will not only report efficacy data, but also will consider implementation and dissemination issues in line with the conference theme of bridging gaps to treatment.

Learning Objectives:

1. Describe specific examples of digital technologies that are being employed to prevent substance misuse in young adults.
2. Discuss specific behaviors and cognitions targeted in digital interventions designed to reduce alcohol, cannabis, and prescription stimulant misuse.
3. Assess the efficacy of four novel digital interventions to prevent or reduce substance misuse and explain how they have been disseminated.

Program Level: Intermediate

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**Time:** Friday April 12<sup>th</sup> at 3:15pm

**Place:** Colorado Ballroom A

**Title: Behavioral "Addictions" And Substance Use: Considerations for Addiction Psychology (1.25 CE)**

**Presenters:** Joshua B. Grubbs, Ph.D. (Chair), Nicholas Borgogna, Ph.D., Regina Tahk, M.A., Alexander Connolly, M.A., Todd Jennings M.A., Shane W. Kraus, Ph.D. (Discussant)

Summary: The 11th edition of the International Classification of Diseases recognizes two behavioral addictions (gaming and gambling disorders) and one related impulse control disorder (compulsive sexual behavior disorder). Despite controversies about the classification of these disorders, research suggests that they do overlap and interact with substance use disorders and these interactions likely influence treatment. Using a variety of methods, this symposium explores those associations, particularly in vulnerable populations. Nicholas Borgogna explores what twin studies (of both Monozygotic and Dizygotic pairings) reveal about the genetic and environmental overlap of compulsive sexual behaviors and how these behaviors, in turn, are related to substance use patterns. Todd Jennings uses data from a “hookup” app for men who have sex with men to assess how substance use during sexual encounters relates to compulsive sexual behaviors and safe sex behaviors. Regina Tahk uses data from an inpatient sample of U.S. armed forces veterans receiving treatment for gambling disorder to demonstrate how substance use disorders in such populations are linked to distinct clinical profiles. Finally, Alex Connolly uses data from a census-matched, longitudinal, U.S. sample of sports gambling adults to demonstrate links between sports gambling and alcohol use behaviors, with a particular focus on how these associations present in minoritized racial groups. Collectively, these talks demonstrate how behavioral “addictions” are relevant to addiction science and substance use research, and how minoritized populations (such as men-who-have-sex-with-men, Veterans, and racial minorities) are uniquely vulnerable to the compounded harms of comorbid behavioral addictions and substance use disorders.

Learning Objectives:

1. Describe how substance use interfaces with compulsive sexual behavior in men-who-have-sex-with-men and how these things are related to safe sexual behaviors.
2. Explain at least two links between compulsive sexual behavior and substance use disorders in monozygotic and dizygotic twins.
3. Discuss how sports gambling behaviors are linked to overall alcohol consumption, binge drinking behaviors, and symptoms of alcohol use disorders.

Program Level: Intermediate

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**Time:** Thursday April 12<sup>th</sup> at 3:15pm

**Place:** Colorado Ballroom B

**Title: Using National Survey Data to Study Social and Contextual Processes in Early Adult Substance Use (1.25 CE)**

**Presenters:** Patrick D. Quinn, Ph.D. (Chair), Anna Brice Taylor, B.S., Ellen L. Vaughan, Ph.D., Brooke J. Arterberry, Ph.D., Ty Schepis, Ph.D. (Discussant)

Summary: The increasing availability of national survey data has created novel possibilities for understanding substance use among early adults. The size and scope of ongoing epidemiologic surveys can help maximize generalizability and statistical precision while also offering the possibility of examining etiologic processes among subgroups of young people who have been neglected by prior research. This symposium will describe research leveraging four national survey datasets to provide timely insights into social and contextual contributions to substance use among early adults. First, Anna Brice Taylor, BS, will contrast differences in risk of methamphetamine use and prescription stimulant misuse across early adult social roles in terms of employment and education in data from the 2021 National Survey on Drug Use and Health. Second, Patrick Quinn, PhD, will share data from the National College Health Assessment from fall 2019 to fall 2022 on the association between campus-level rates of pharmacotherapy for attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder and risk of prescription stimulant misuse among undergraduates. Third, Ellen Vaughan, PhD, will present findings on intersections between sex at birth and sexual minority identity in marijuana use among Latino/a/x undergraduate and graduate students in 2020-2021 data from the Healthy Minds Study. Fourth, Brooke Arterberry, PhD, will describe longitudinal Monitoring the Future data on empirically derived profiles of loneliness and social support in early adulthood and the subsequent emergence of alcohol use disorder. Finally, Ty Schepis, PhD, will lead a discussion of translational implications and opportunities for future research with national survey data.

Learning Objectives:

1. Describe social-role and contextual correlates of methamphetamine and prescription stimulant use among early adults.
2. Identify within group differences in marijuana use among Latino/a/x college students.
3. Discuss longitudinal patterns of young adult loneliness and social support in relation to etiology of alcohol use disorder symptomology in early adulthood.

Program Level: Intermediate

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**Time:** Saturday April 13<sup>th</sup> at 9:30am

**Place:** Colorado Ballroom A

**Title: Kratom Use in the United States: Emerging Frontiers and Diverse Methodologies (1.25 CE)**

**Presenters:** Hollis Karoly, Ph.D. (Chair), Cianna Piercey, M.S., Kirsten Smith, Ph.D., Cristina Sempio, Ph.D.

Summary: Kratom (*Mitragyna speciosa*) is a psychoactive botanical indigenous to Southeast Asia that has been used for centuries across medicinal, cultural, and recreational contexts. Despite rising rates of use among Americans in recent years, there remains a paucity of research characterizing consumption patterns in the United States. This symposium will provide a comprehensive introduction to kratom research in the U.S., describing recent advancements in kratom science across multiple methodologies. Dr. Hollis Karoly will provide a broad-level overview of kratom consumption trends in the U.S., kratom's known pharmacology and safety profile, and its potential harm reduction and clinical applications (including as a pharmacotherapy for substance use disorder). She will also discuss research gaps, diversity considerations, and future directions, with an emphasis on elevating the lived experiences of community members who use kratom. Cianna Piercey will present mixed-methods field data collected from kratom bars in Colorado, focusing on perceived benefits of use, adverse reactions, and subjective effects associated with kratom consumption in a bar setting. Dr. Kirsten Smith will share findings from a national ecological momentary assessment (EMA) study of within-day kratom consumption, identifying use clusters from variables such as frequency of use, motives, and endorsement of kratom use disorder (KUD) symptoms. Finally, Dr. Cristina Sempio will present on the development and validation of a novel liquid chromatography- tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS) method for the simultaneous quantification of nine kratom alkaloids in human plasma, including mitragynine, 7-OH-mitragynine, speciociliatine, speciogynine, paynantheine, corynantheidine, mitraphylline, corynoxine and isocorynoxine.

Learning Objectives:

1. Identify recent advancements in kratom science and current gaps in research.
2. Discuss potential harm reduction and clinical applications of kratom.
3. Describe potential risks and benefits associated with kratom use.

Program Level: Introductory

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**Time:** Saturday April 13<sup>th</sup> at 11:00am

**Place:** Colorado Ballroom A

**Title: Delay Discounting and Associated Risk for Substance Use Across the Lifespan (1.25 CE)**

**Presenters:** Julia Felton, Ph.D. (Chair), Joshua Gowin, Ph.D., Brion Maher, Ph.D., Justin C. Strickland, Ph.D., Michael Amlung, Ph.D. (Discussant)

Summary: Accumulating evidence suggests that an individuals' tendency to devalue rewards as a function of the delay in their receipt, known as delay discounting, is a predictor of important substance use outcomes across the lifespan, including age of onset of use, severity of substance use disorder, and treatment retention. This symposium brings together four talks that highlight novel facets of the relation between delay discounting and risk for substance use during adolescence, emerging adulthood, and parenthood. Cumulatively, these papers point to specific pathways linking delay discounting and risk for substance use disorders (SUD), as well as mechanisms of intergenerational transmission of vulnerability to SUD. The first paper examines early family history as a predictor of delay discounting in the Adolescent Brain Cognitive Development (ABCD) dataset, a nationally-representative sample of ~12,000 early adolescents. The second study uses the same sample to evaluate whether genetic propensity for delay discounting and correlates (e.g., externalizing symptoms, educational attainment, inhibition) was associated with phenotypic delay discounting. The third study examines delay discounting as a predictor of opioid use liability among adults with limited prior experience with opioids. The final study presents findings demonstrating links between parental delay discounting and a specific risk factor for early substance use: harsh parenting. A discussion of these findings and their implications for the early identification of risk for substance misuse and potential treatment targets will be led by Dr. Michael Amlung.

**Learning Objectives:**

1. Describe at least 2 associations between delay discounting and risky behaviors across the lifespan.
2. Identify at least one specific mechanism linking delay discounting to subsequent risk for substance misuse.
3. Discuss one way in which development impacts the relation between delay discounting and risk for substance misuse.

Program Level: Intermediate

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**Time:** Saturday April 13<sup>th</sup> at 11:00am

**Place:** Colorado Ballroom B

**Title: Perspectives from Canada: Addressing Addiction Treatment and Recovery Inequities (1.25 CE)**

**Presenters:** Dennis C. Wendt, Ph.D. (Chair), Payton Bennett, M.A., Camille Zolopa, M.Sc., Sophia Dobischok, B.A., B.Sc.



Summary: Learning about the contexts, challenges, and successes in other nations can spark insights and generate creative innovations in one's own—particularly in terms of bridging treatment gaps for equity-deserving populations. This symposium centers on four studies situated in Canada, a nation with significant differences from the United States (U.S.) in terms of substance use trends, policies, and services. These methodologically diverse studies address treatment/recovery inequities for vulnerable and marginalized populations, including LGBTQ+ individuals, drug injection users, Indigenous communities, and people experiencing homelessness—as well as intersections among these and other demographics. First, Payton Bernett will present a participatory qualitative study concerning LGBTQ+ Montrealers' definitions, needs, and strengths regarding social and community supports surrounding their recovery from problematic substance use. Second, Camille Zolopa will present analyses from administrative data from Montreal's four supervised injection sites—facilities that are prevalent in Canada but rare in the U.S.—based on a case-control design examining factors that predict onsite overdose. Third, Sophia Dobischok will present a scoping review concerning medications for opioid use disorder with Indigenous peoples; more than half of included studies are based in Canada, including promising data from injectable diacetylmorphine/hydromorphone programs that are illegal in the U.S. Finally, Dennis Wendt will present a collaborative qualitative study with an organization serving First Nations, Métis, and Inuit individuals experiencing homelessness in Montreal; this study spotlights the community's challenges and mobilization—including substance use patterns and service gaps—in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Learning Objectives:

1. Describe key initiatives in addiction treatment/recovery within Canadian context, including supervised injection sites and diacetylmorphine/hydromorphone programs.
2. Name at least 2 social or community supports for LGBTQ+ individuals in recovery from problematic substance use.
3. Identify at least one challenge and one strength among Indigenous individuals experiencing homelessness, in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Program Level: Introductory

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**Time:** Saturday April 13<sup>th</sup> at 12:30pm

**Place:** Colorado Ballroom A

**Title:** **Acculturation, Discrimination, and Alcohol Use Among Hispanic/Latinx College Students (1.25 CE)**

**Presenters:** Kathyryne Van Hedger, Ph.D. (Chair), Melissa M. Ertl, Ph.D., Ellen L. Vaughan, Ph.D., Jessica Perrotte, Ph.D., Byron Zamboanga, Ph.D. (Discussant)

Summary: Acculturation (i.e., social, psychological, behavioral, and cultural changes/adaptations that occur from intercultural contact; Schwartz et al., 2010) within the United States (U.S.) is positively associated with alcohol use and negative drinking outcomes among immigrant youth (Sirin et al. 2021) and adolescents/adults from Hispanic backgrounds (Alvarez et al., 2020; Lui & Zamboanga, 2018). Compared to other U.S. ethnic groups, Hispanic adults who consume

alcohol are at increased risk for heavy episodic drinking. Research with Hispanic young adults shows that ethnic discrimination is positively correlated with alcohol-related problems, social anxiety, and coping motives (Buckner et al., 2022), though these associations can be moderated by gender (e.g., Cano, 2020). Furthermore, among U.S. Hispanics, the link between acculturation and increased risk for alcohol use tends to be stronger for women compared to men (Lui & Zamboanga, 2018). Building on prior research, the papers in this symposium discuss risk and protective factors for heavy alcohol use among Hispanic college students, with an emphasis on the experiences of women. The first paper (Ertl & DeJesus-Rodriguez) examines risk and protective factors for alcohol and drug misuse. The second paper (Vaughan & Alaniz) investigates contextual factors (e.g., perceptions of campus climate) as predictors of heavy episodic drinking and explores the moderating role of gender. The third paper (Perrotte) explores how linguistic acculturation on social media platforms relates to hazardous drinking across two time-points. Taken together these papers have implications for interventions that are culturally informed and could be specifically targeted at Hispanic college women.

Learning Objectives:

1. Describe acculturation as a construct and how it influences alcohol use behavior.
2. Identify campus contextual variables associated with binge drinking among Latino/a/x college students.
3. Name at least two acculturation related factors relevant to culturally tailored intervention programs aimed at reducing hazardous drinking among Latino/a/x college students

Program Level: Intermediate

# CONTINUING EDUCATION GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE

The Society of Addiction Psychology (APA Division 50) and the Collaborative Perspectives on Addiction Conference are fully committed to conducting all activities in strict conformance with the American Psychological Association's Ethical Principles of Psychologists.

The Society of Addiction Psychology (APA Division 50) and the Collaborative Perspectives on Addiction Conference will comply with all legal and ethical responsibilities to be non-discriminatory in promotional activities, program content and in the treatment of program participants.

The Education and Training Committee Co-Chairs (Ellen Vaughan, Ph.D. & Jessica Martin, Ph.D.) in consultation with the 2024 Collaborative Perspectives on Addiction Program Co-Chairs, Erin Deneke, Ph.D. & Jordan Davis, Ph.D. will be responsible for monitoring and assessing compliance with APA standards.

While the Society of Addiction Psychology (APA Division 50) and the Collaborative Perspectives on Addiction Conference go to great lengths to assure fair treatment for all participants and attempt to anticipate problems, there will be occasional issues which come to the attention of the convention staff which require intervention and/or action on the part of the convention staff or continuing education committee.

Guidelines for handling grievances are described below:

Participants should file grievances in written form for record keeping purposes. You do not need to sign the grievance. Depending on the grievance, the following actions will be taken:

1. If your grievance concerns a speaker, the content presented by a speaker, or the style of presentation, please put your comments in written format. The Education and Training Committee Chair (Jessica Martin, Ph.D.) will keep your identity confidential and convey your comments to the speaker.
2. If your grievance concerns a specific CPA2024 CE program, its content, level of presentation or the facilities in which the CE offering was conducted, please submit your grievance for review by the Education and Training Committee Co-Chairs Ellen Vaughan, Ph.D. and Jessica Martin, Ph.D. via email at [elvaugh@indiana.edu](mailto:elvaugh@indiana.edu) and [jlmartin@albany.edu](mailto:jlmartin@albany.edu) and CPA2024 Program Co-Chairs Erin Deneke, Ph.D. and Jordan Davis, Ph.D. via email at [EDeneke@caron.org](mailto:EDeneke@caron.org) and [jordand@rand.org](mailto:jordand@rand.org).
3. If you request action, CPA2024 Program Co-Chairs Erin Deneke, Ph.D. and Jordan Davis, Ph.D. in consultation with the Education and Training Committee Co-Chairs Ellen Vaughan, Ph.D. and Jessica Martin, Ph.D. will (a) attempt to remedy the situation, or (b) provide a partial or full refund of the CE fee.

If your grievance concerns the CE staff, the Education and Training Committee Chair will attempt to arbitrate.