

Meeting People Where They're At

Methods of studying substance use in one's natural environment
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Outline

- Background
 - Inclusion and exclusion in randomized control trials (RCT)
 - RCTs: Clinical insights from Morkeh
- Naturalistic methods to study substance use
 - Population Based Secondary Analysis
 - Ecological Momentary Assessment

242 799 individuals with ADHD
between 2007 and 2019

Example ADHD Medication

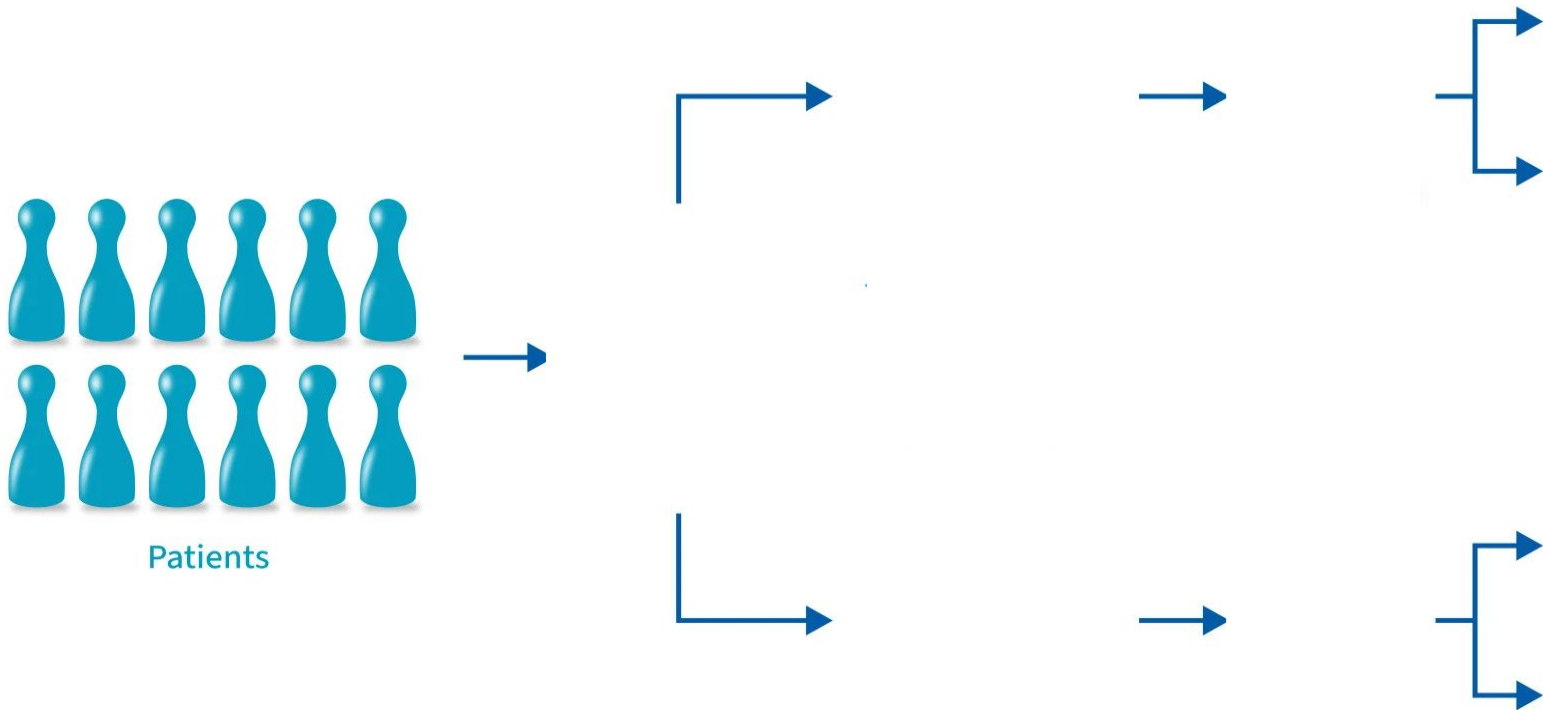
- Secondary analysis of Swedish healthcare data

Randomized Control Trials (RCTs)

Prospective studies that measure the effectiveness of a new intervention or treatment.

The "gold standard" for testing interventions under controlled conditions.

Randomized Controlled Trial



Limitations of RCTs in Psychiatric Research

**Restricted
Inclusion
Criteria**

**Artificial
Context**

**Demographic
Homogeneity**

**Short-Term
Focus**

The reliance on RCTs creates a paradox: those most in need of evidence-based guidance are the least represented in trials.

Naturalistic Study

Observational research designs conducted in real-world settings without researcher intervention.

What Are Naturalistic Studies?

**Conducted in
real-world
environments, such as
clinics, homes, or
communities**

**Approach diverse
participants**

**Observe and measure
outcomes from
multiple sources**

Naturalistic Studies: A Solution to RCT Limitations

Benefits

- Include participants with comorbidities, diverse backgrounds, and varying life circumstances.
- Offer a more representative understanding of treatment outcomes in heterogeneous populations.
- Capture the complexity of real-world environments and social determinants of health.

Why it Matters

- Reflecting Lived Experiences
- Long-Term Effectiveness
- Targeted Interventions

Tools of Naturalistic Studies



Interviews



Qualitative
Methods



Secondary Data



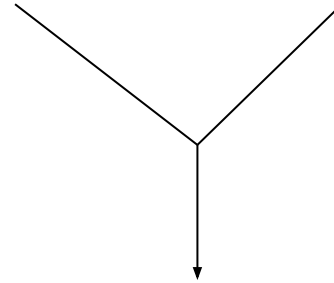
Secondary
Data
Analysis



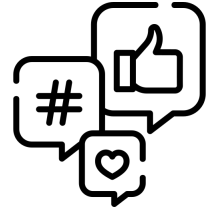
Phone



Wearables



Ecological
Momentary
Assessments
(EMA)



Social Media

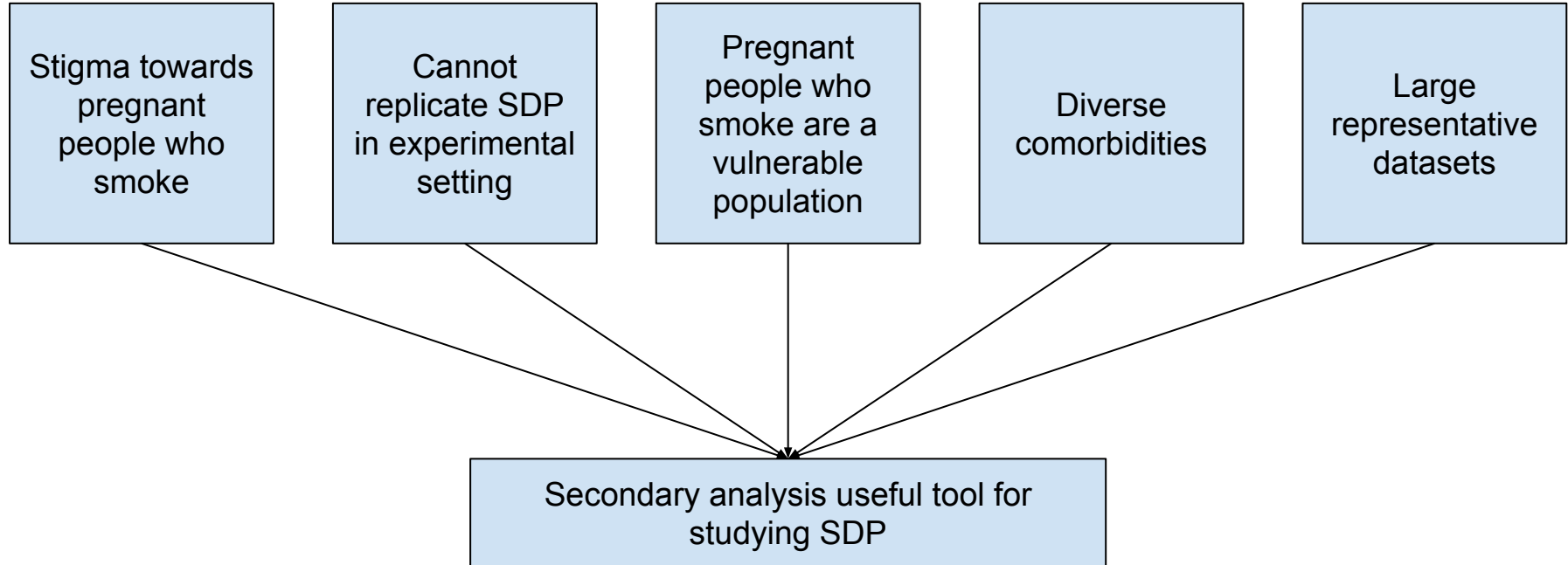


Big Data
Analytics

Naturalistic Studies: Secondary Analysis

**Secondary analysis = study that
uses existing data for a new study**

Smoking During Pregnancy (SDP)

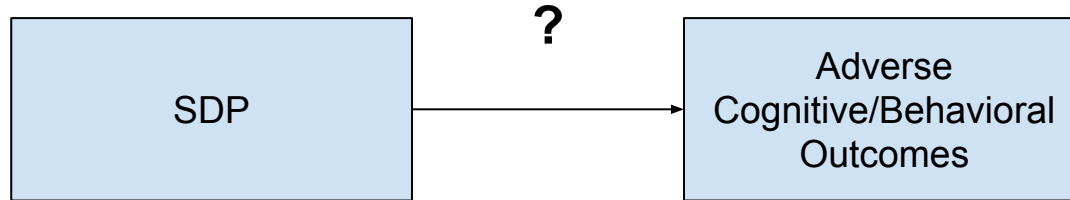
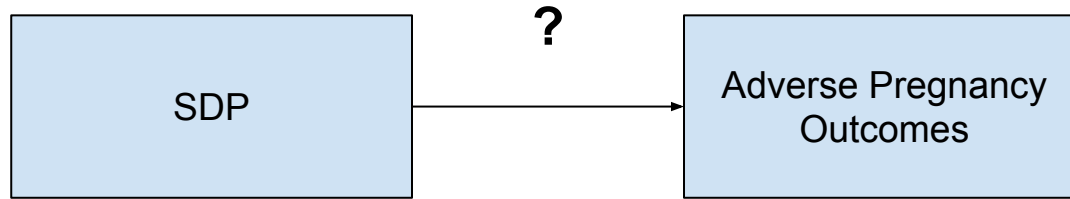


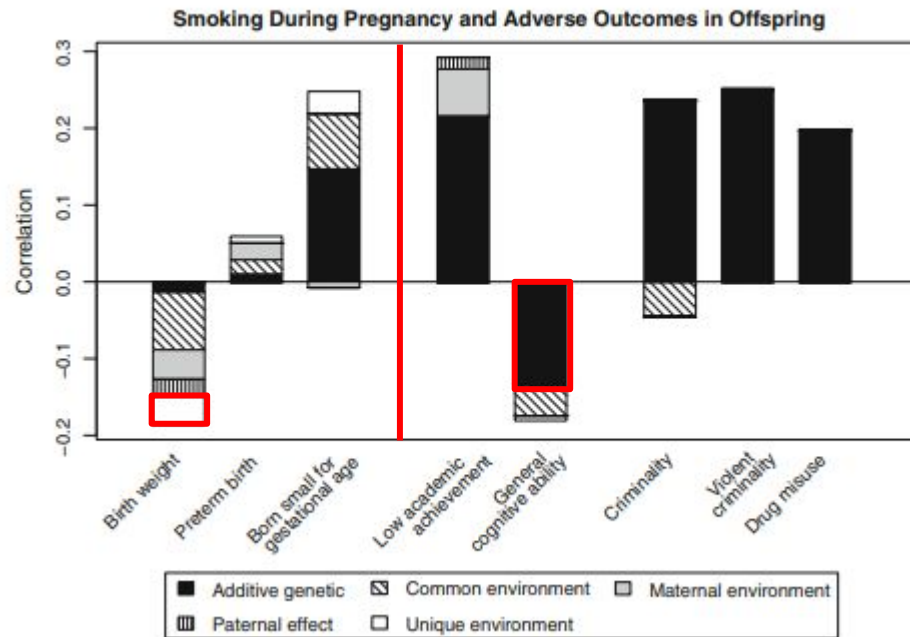
SDP and Adverse Outcomes

What about environmental and genetic confounds?

| | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Drug misuse (%) | 4.2 (4.1–4.3) | 8.6 (8.4–8.7) | 6.4 (6.1–6.7) |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|

Note Values are from the analytic samples (column “After elimination” in Table 1)





Secondary Analysis Summary

- Helpful for understanding confounds/comorbidities that experimental conditions and strict controls may “hide”
- Allows research to reach vulnerable populations that are often excluded from RCT and experimental studies
- National healthcare data provides a sample that is more representative of the population as a whole

Naturalistic Studies: EMA

Detecting momentary reward and affect with real-time passive digital sensor data (Akre et al., 2024)

This study explores the use of passive digital sensor data from smartphones and smartwatches to predict momentary changes in affect, motivation, and pleasure in individuals with depression

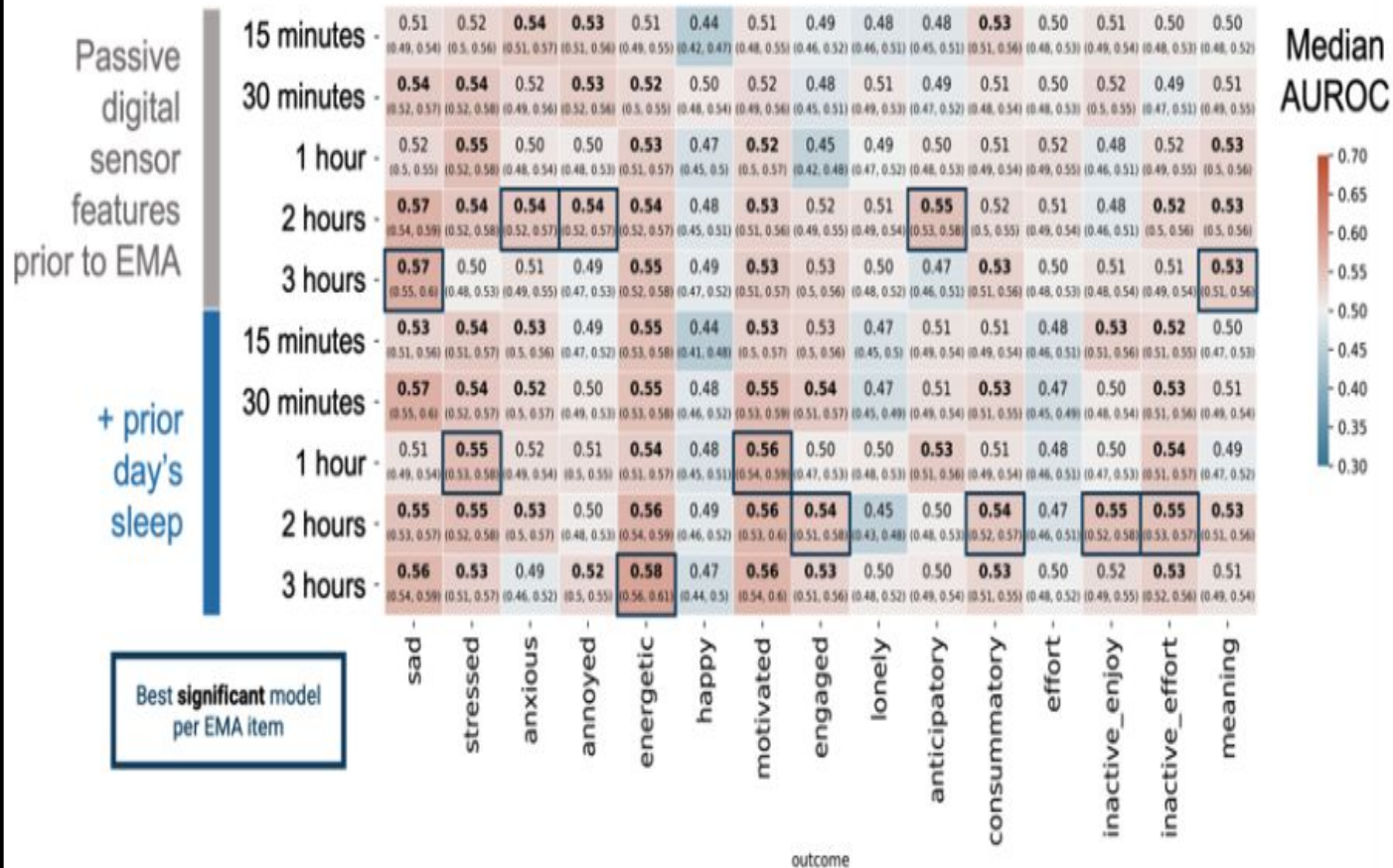
245 participants generating 23,812 ecological momentary assessments (EMA), machine learning models were trained to detect subjective states using physiological and behavioral signals

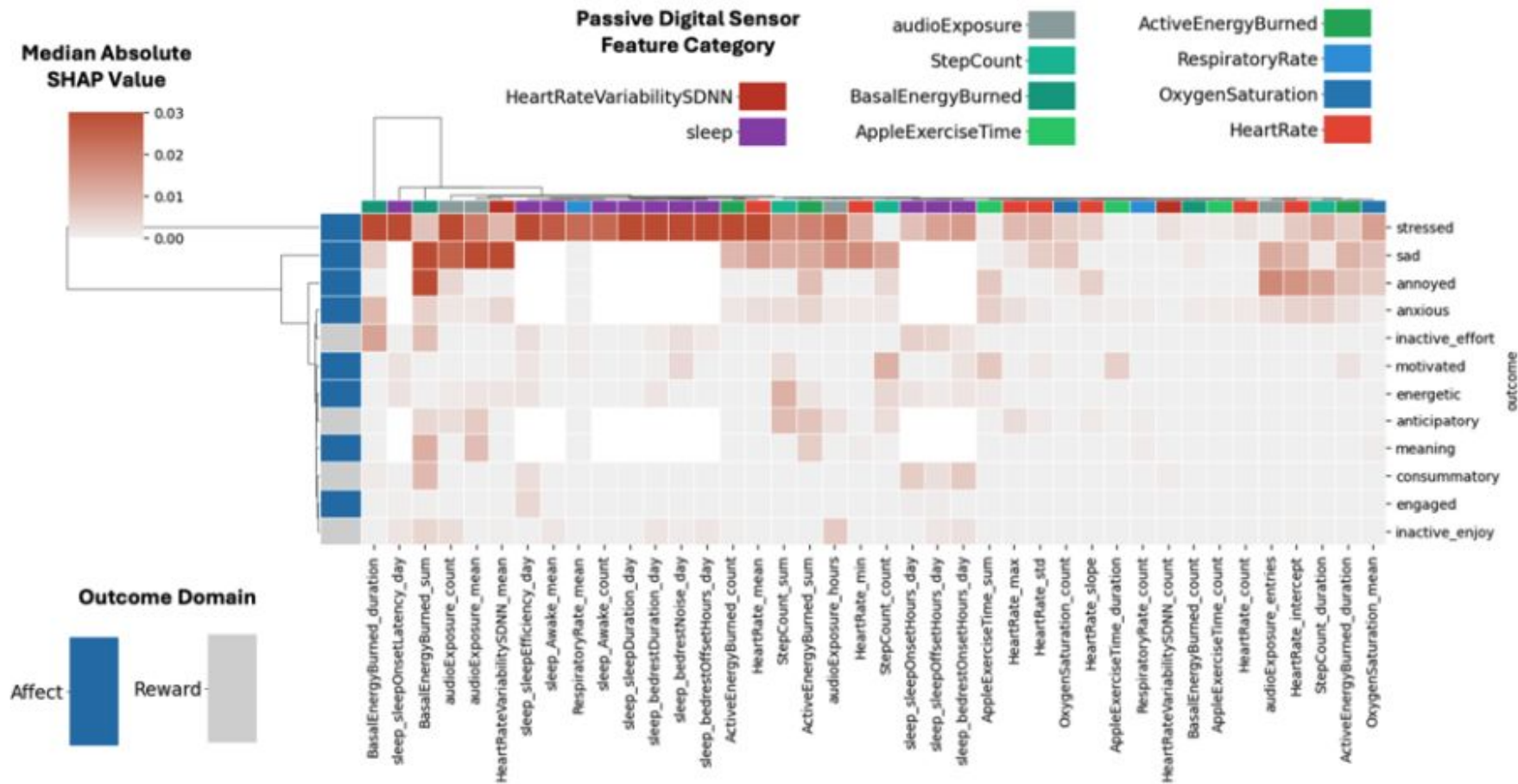
Key Finding

Passive digital sensing can predict momentary emotional states (e.g., sadness, stress, motivation) with accuracy above random chance

Affect
 Sad
 Stressed
 Anxious
 Annoyed
 Energetic
 Happy
 Motivated
 Engaged
 Lonely

Reward
 Anticipatory
 Consummatory
 Inactive Enjoy
 Inactive Effort
 Meaning





UCDN Projected Study: Ecological Momentary
Assessment of state-dependent
decision-making and metacognition across a
psychopathology continuum

Focus

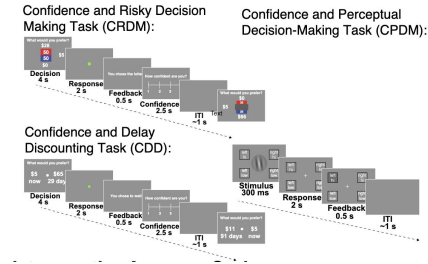
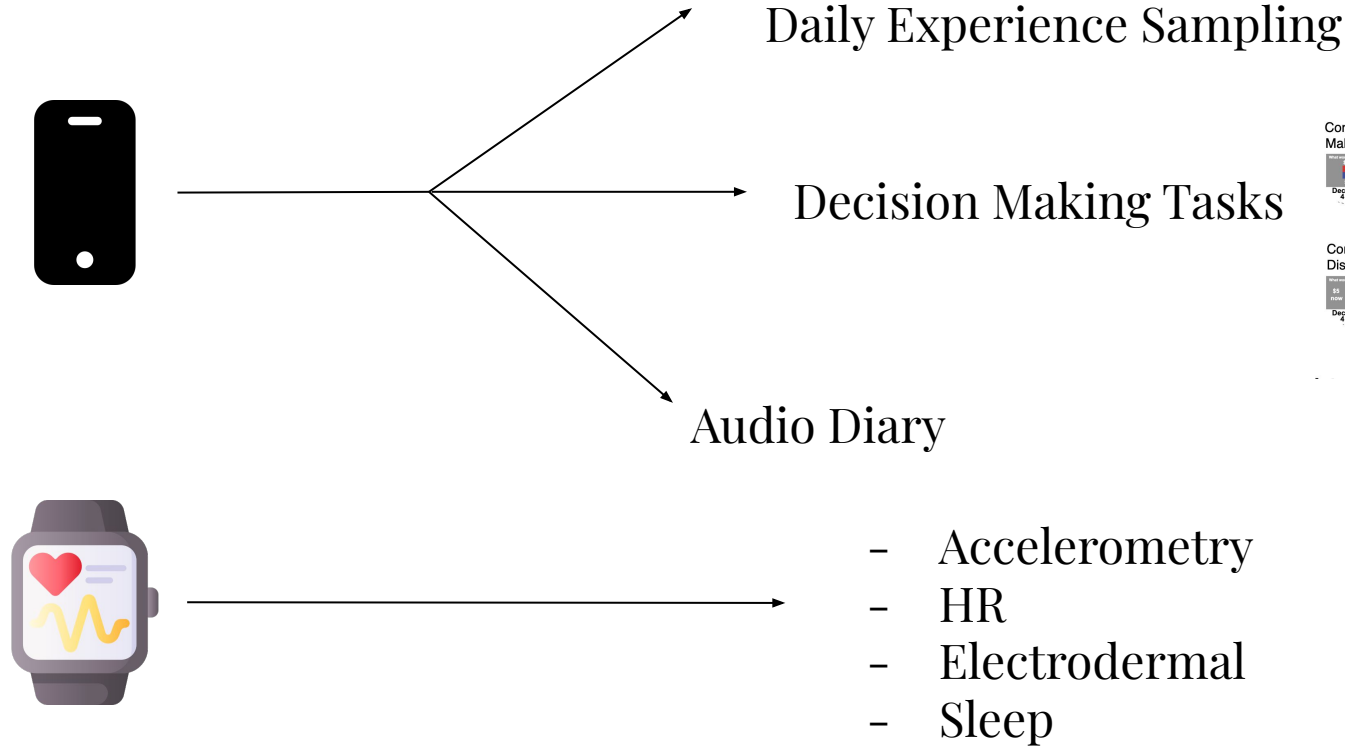
Measure the association
between naturally-occurring
fluctuations in internal states
and changes in value-based
decision-making

**UCDN Projected Study: Ecological Momentary
Assessment of state-dependent
decision-making and metacognition across a
psychopathology continuum**

Population

- Healthy Volunteers
- Subclinical
- Clinical

UCDN Projected study: Ecological Momentary Assessment of state-dependent decision-making and metacognition across a psychopathology continuum



Disadvantages with Naturalistic Studies

**Inability to
manipulate or
control
variables**

**Cannot explain
why behaviors
happen**

**Risk of
observer bias**

**Resource
Intensive**

References

Garcia-Argibay, M., Chang, Z., Brikell, I., Kuja-Halkola, R., D'Onofrio, B. M., Lichtenstein, P., ... & Cortese, S. (2025). Evaluating ADHD medication trial representativeness: a Swedish population-based study comparing hypothetically trial-eligible and trial-ineligible individuals. *The Lancet Psychiatry*.

Kuja-Halkola, R., D'Onofrio, B. M., Larsson, H., & Lichtenstein, P. (2014). Maternal smoking during pregnancy and adverse outcomes in offspring: genetic and environmental sources of covariance. *Behavior Genetics*, 44, 456-467.

Research guides: Study design 101: Randomized controlled trial. Randomized Controlled Trial - Study Design 101 - Research Guides at George Washington University. (n.d.). <https://guides.himmelfarb.gwu.edu/studydesign101/randomized-controlled-trial>

Akre, S., Cohen, Z. D., Welborn, A., Zbozinek, T. D., Craske, M. G., & Bui, A. A. (2024). Detecting momentary reward and affect with real-time passive digital sensor data.