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**Multidimensional Recovery Among an Opioid Use Disorder Outpatient Treatment Population**

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Patients taking medication for OUD in outpatient treatment can initiate and sustain the recovery process.

INTRO:
- A paradigm shift to a holistic definition of recovery is underway
- SAMSHA’s four recovery dimensions include: Health, Home, Community, & Purpose
- Recovery capital (RC) captures individual factors that support recovery and may differ by gender
- RC has not been investigated among a contemporary clinical OUD population; such information could inform needed recovery-oriented care systems in the opioid crisis

Objectives:
1) Describe and compare RC among an OUD outpatient treatment population by gender
2) Identify the relationship between RC and length of treatment episode.

METHODS:
Participants: N=126 on buprenorphine for OUD
Design: Cross-sectional, electronic survey (July-Sept 2019)
Study Domains: sociodemographics, mental health, chronic pain, social support, SUD severity, & RC. Length of treatment episode was abstracted from Virginia’s PMP
BARC-10: Brief Assessment of Recovery Capital; score ranges 1-6 (items) & 10-60 (total); higher score=higher RC
Analyses: Descriptive statistics, Chi-square & Mann Whitney U, Multivariate linear regression (p≤0.05)

RESULTS:
- N=126; 57 (45.2%) men and 69 (54.8%) women (Table 1)
- Overall high mean scores on BARC-10 (45.08 ± 9.73) with minimal gender differences (Table 2)
- Length of current treatment did not predict RC (p=.599)
- Higher social support associated with higher RC (p<.001).

CONCLUSIONS:
- Recovery capital was high
- Gender differences were minimal.
- More work is needed to understand and improve the utility of recovery capital in clinical practice and to identify effective interventions across recovery dimensions.

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