SSTAR
CAMPAIGN FOR
SAVING LIVES
SAVING FAMILIES
SAVING OUR COMMUNITY

Research

SSTAR conducts addiction research in collaboration with the National Institute of Drug Abuse Clinical Trials Network, Brown University, the University of Wisconsin, Brandeis University and many pharmaceutical companies. Introducing scientifically proven treatments in community-based treatment programs affords SSTAR the opportunity to work with the nation's best academic researchers and provide no-cost, cutting-edge treatment to patients.

Examples

Implant Study

Purpose: To determine if the drug Probuphine will replace orally ingested treatment as a surgically implanted, subcutaneous, slow releasing and long lasting treatment.

Results: Effective July 2016 this treatment was approved by the FDA. SSTAR is ready to use with appropriate patients and is also training physicians across the U.S. to use this treatment.

Subcutaneous Injection study-monthly

Purpose: To measure the effectiveness and safety of monthly buprenhorphine injections into different locations.

Results: This formulation outperformed placebo when studied for the reduction of illicit opiate use. It has been approved by the FDA and SSTAR currently has approximately 50 patients receiving this medication.

Bundling Study

Purpose: To look at the effectiveness of using a phone "app" that will have multiple strategies available to help support clients in recovery, thereby extending their length of time in active treatment.

Results: This is ongoing research. SSTAR has enrolled over 400 patients into the study.

Yoga as a treatment for chronic pain in patients receiving buprenorphine

Purpose: This ongoing research explores the effectiveness of yoga for chronic pain.

Subcutaneous Injection study-weekly & monthly

Purpose: To measure the effectiveness and safety of weekly or monthly buprenhorphine injections into the stomach.

Results: This formulation was as successful as the current sublingual treatment. It is pending FAD approval.

Injectable blocker vs. oral replacement comparison

Purpose: To study the treatment effectiveness of a once a month injection of extended release Naltrexone (Vivitrol) as an opioid blocker versus a daily trans mucosal dose of buprenorphine (Suboxone and others) as an opioid replacement. And, to determine if psychological or genetic make ups predispose to better results from a specific medication.

Results: The primary outcome data revealed that both medications were equally effective once the patient was able to be inducted onto the medications. Genetic analysis and other questions have not yet been assessed.

Peer facilitated physical activity for patients on methadone maintenance

Purpose: This is ongoing research explores the effectiveness of peer -led exercise for patients on methadone