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Background: The CIRCLE Trial is investigating the clinical and cost-effectiveness of a contingency management programme for the reduction of cannabis use and relapse in those with first episode psychosis. Contingency management is an innovative new behaviour change approach that is being tested in this population, providing systematic rewards-based reinforcement for abstinence from cannabis use. **Methods:** An in train randomised controlled pilot (target n=68) held at NHS Early Intervention Services was designed to inform feasibility and implementation of a full RCT. **Findings:** Evaluation of the pilot design and implementation phases resulted in key learning points for the full RCT. These included implications for recruitment and engagement with a first episode psychosis population, delivery of psycho-education packages, monitoring of cannabis use, rewards scheme delivery and integration with health services. **Discussion:** The challenges and helpful aspects to this treatment approach illustrated will inform the upcoming RCT, integration of research with real world health services, and future developments for using incentives to encourage behaviour change across key health areas.

Sport and improving quality of life for people with disabilities

Ivana Crnković¹, Melita Rukavina, Mirna Kostović Srzentić

¹University of Applied Health Studies, Croatia

Background: Kinetic activities have positive effect on variety of capabilities in persons with disabilities. The aim was to investigate whether there is a difference in the quality of life of people with disabilities who are involved in sport vs. those who are not. **Methods:** 175 persons with disabilities were classified into four categories (persons with physical disabilities, hearing disabilities, visual disabilities and mental disabilities). Subjects were divided into two groups: one involved in sport for people with disabilities and other not. The WHOQOL-BREF (WHO) was used, which measures the four domains of quality of life. **Findings:** The results show the significant differences in all domains of quality of life of people with disabilities depending on their engagement in sports. **Discussion:** Sport has significant impact on quality of life of persons with disabilities and the findings indicate the importance of their inclusion in sport as a part of rehabilitation.

Differential attrition in randomized controlled trials: A meta-analysis

Rik Crutzen¹, Wolfgang Viechtbauer, Daniel Kotz, Mark Spigt

¹Maastricht University, Netherlands

Background: As differential attrition is regarded as a major threat to internal validity, this study identifies to what degree differential attrition occurs in RCTs, and factors that are related to this. **Methods:** Meta-regression analyses using mixed-effects models for a random sample of 100 RCTs. Eligibility criteria for selecting studies were primary publications of two-arm parallel RCTs, containing human participants and one or multiple patient-dependent follow-up measurements. **Findings:** A significant amount of differential attrition was observed in 8% of the trials. However, the average differential attrition rate was 0.99 (95%CI: 0.97-1.01) and no indication of heterogeneity was found, suggesting that the occurrence of differential attrition is unrelated to particular design factors. **Discussion:** Differential attrition did not generally occur in RCTs covering a broad spectrum of clinical areas and future research needs to look at differences regard-