

The Non-Abstinent Participant in Deflection

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Acceptability of Deflection offer?

Handling of return-to-use?

Improved health outcomes impact community



- For participants: how are the goals of deflection described?
 - At officer encounter?
 - At deflection team intake?
- For the community: what's the understanding of engagement = success?
- For deflection team / providers: how to measure health improvement?





Engagement and Retention of Nonabstinent Patients in Substance Use Treatment

Clinical Consideration for Addiction Treatment Providers

https://downloads.asam.org/sitefinity-production-blobs/docs/default-source/guidelines/asam_engagement-and-retention-of-nonabstinent-patients_final_082624.pdf?sfvrsn=b01862ba_1





Despite the low rates of treatment participation, patients are regularly dissuaded from initiating treatment until they are willing and able to commit to sustained abstinence from all substances. All too often, patients are administratively discharged from SUD treatment programs if they resume substance use.⁵⁻⁷ In essence, patients are denied admission to and/or discharged from care for exhibiting symptoms of the disease for which they need treatment. These practices are inconsistent with our understanding of addiction as a chronic disease.^{7,8}

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An Expansion in Addiction-Care Research

Classic metrics of:

- Engagement in Treatment
- Abstinence by Urine Drug Testing

Narrow focus; fails to assess the many domains of life affected by addiction



Brief Addiction Monitor

- 17 item questionnaire
- Multi-dimensional
- Can be incorporated into group SUD-treatment sessions

Cacciola, J. S., et al. (2013). "Development and initial evaluation of the Brief Addiction Monitor (BAM)." <u>Journal of Substance Abuse</u> <u>Treatment</u> **44**(3): 256-263.





BAM Content: Domains & Items

Substance Use	Risk Factors	Protective Factors
Any alcohol use	Craving	Self-efficacy
Heavy alcohol use	Sleep problems	Self-help
Drug use	Mood	Religion/spirituality
	Risky situations	Work, school
	Family/social problems	Income
	Physical health	Social supports for recovery

Slide Courtesy of the Philadelphia CESATE James R. McKay, Ph.D., Director

Treatment Effectiveness Assessment (TEA)

- Brief
- Simple
- Easy to administer

Ling, W., et al. (2012). "The Treatment Effectiveness Assessment (TEA): an efficient, patient-centered instrument for evaluating progress in recovery from addiction." <u>Substance Abuse and Rehabilitation</u>: 129.



Treatment Effectiveness Assessment (TEA)

The TEA asks you to express the extent of changes for the better from your involvement in the program to this point (or how things are if it's your first TEA or baseline) in four areas: substance use, health, lifestyle, and community. For each area, think about how things have become better and circle the results on the scale below: the more you have improved, the higher the number – from 1 (not better at all) to 10 (very much better). In each area write down the one or two changes most important to you in the Remarks section. Feel free to use the back of this page to add details, explain remarks, and make comments.

Substance use: How much better are you with drug and alcohol use? Consider the frequency and amount of use, money spent on drugs, amount of drug craving, time spent being loaded, being sick, in trouble and in other drug-using activities, etc.

	None or not much				Better			Much better			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Remarks:											
Health: Has sleeping pro				-				-		th: Are you eat lf, etc?	ing and
	None or not much				Better			Much better			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Remarks:											
employment	nt, relationships: Are you paying your b None or not much			ing your bi	Better			rsonal or professional commitments? Much better			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Remarks:											
r tornarito.									-		
							•	beying laws		g your respons	ibilities to
Community	your acti		positive c		impacts on		•	beying laws	and meeting	g your respons	ibilities to
Community	your acti	ons have	positive c		impacts on	other peop	•	beying laws	and meeting		ibilities to
Community	your acti No or	ons have not much	positive c า	r negative	impacts on	other peop Better	le?		and meeting Much	better	ibilities to

Figure SI Sample Treatment Effectiveness Assessment (TEA).

ECHO Agreements

- Everyone has a valuable perspective; "all teach, all learn"
- Introduce self, role
- Limit comments to 1-2 minutes generally
- If you're quiet, please speak up. If you're loud, consider listening more



ECHO Discussion

- For participants: how are the goals of deflection described?
 - What is influencing the acceptability of deflection?
- For the community: what's the understanding of engagement = success?
- For deflection team / providers:
 - How are you responding to return-to-use situations?
 - How do you measure health improvement over time?

