Screening and Assessment for Co-occurring Disorders

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Speakers

- Susan A. Stone, JD, MD. SAMHSA’s Gains Center
- Jim Van Norman, MD. Chief Medical Officer, Austin Travis County Integral Care
• Best practices for screening and assessment for co-occurring disorders;

• Validated instruments and guidelines for procedures/administration, and measures;

• Identifying unique needs and challenges to conducting reliable and valid screenings and assessments with Tribal populations for co-occurring disorders;
Risk-need-responsivity model for offender assessment and rehabilitation
Risk Assessment

Three principles:

1) the *risk principle* asserts that criminal behavior can be reliably predicted and that treatment should focus on the higher risk offenders;

2) the *need principle* highlights the importance of criminogenic needs in the design and delivery of treatment; and

3) the *responsivity principle* describes how the treatment should be provided.
Screening

- All patients should be interviewed for a possible substance use disorder (SUD). Substance abuse is easy to recognize in the patient who has just been arrested for a motor vehicle violation or who presents with a request to discontinue using drugs. Many more substance abusers will only be identified if specifically asked about the problem.
Social History

- Problems at school or at work
- Relational problems with spouses and children
- Involvement in violence
- Traumatic accidents
- Legal charges for public intoxication, altercations, possession, or driving under the influence
- High risk sexual behavior
- Financial problems
Audit-C

- How often do you have a drink containing alcohol?
- How many drinks containing alcohol do you have on a typical day when you are drinking?
- How often do you have six or more drinks on one occasion?
CAGE

- Have you ever felt you should **Cut down** on your drinking?
- Have people **Annoyed** you by criticizing your drinking?
- Have you ever felt bad or **Guilty** about your drinking?
- Have you ever taken a drink first thing in the morning (**Eye-opener**) to steady your nerves or get rid of a hangover?
The T-ACE questions can be useful in circumstances where the practice determines it is feasible to use a multi-item questionnaire specifically for pregnant women. The T-ACE questions, below, are adapted from the CAGE yet despite this they are sensitive for detecting risky drinking amounts. An affirmative response to any item is considered a positive test.

- Tolerance — How many drinks does it take to make you feel high? (>2 drinks is an affirmative response)

- Annoyed, Cut down, Eye opener (See 'CAGE questions' above.)