



Other Models of Addictions Treatment

Psychology 470

Introduction to Chemical Addictions

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Overview

- Many types of models
 - Harm Reduction
 - Enforcement models
 - Economic Models
 - Sociological Models

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Harm Reduction Models

- Comes from public health
- Focus is not on stopping the use of drugs
- Focus is to reduce the potential harm to yourself and others.
 - Don't share needles
 - Make sure you are drinking fluids
 - Have others who are not using make sure you stay safe

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Points

- Model does not try to make the person stop using
- Tries to create situations where the user does not harm themselves or others
- When done well, reductions of harm to the user and others are reduced
- Does not stop the use

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Examples

- Needle Exchange Programs
- Heroin Clinics
- Teaching how to clean your works
- Promotion of safe sexual behavior
- Testing ecstasy in Rave bars
- Designated Driving programs
- Bartender training

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Advantages

- Can create an environment of trust between the user and staff
 - Once established, can use techniques to help the client seek treatment

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Disadvantages

- Does not stop the using behavior
 - Client can continue to get worse
- Is counterproductive to prevention messages which encourages people to not use in the first place
- Is opposite of other techniques
 - Supply reduction

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Enforcement Models

- Two major groups
 - Supply reduction
 - Drug Court

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Supply Reduction

- War on Drugs
 - Designed to limit supply
 - Results in fewer people using the compounds
 - Results in fewer people trying compounds

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Advantages

- Reduced supply means users have a harder time finding compounds
- Result
 - Users travel to other areas where drugs are more available
 - Seek treatment
 - Makes it harder to find substances for new users
- Has reduced the supply somewhat

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Disadvantages

- Lots of compounds still enter the U.S.
- Is big business
 - Lots of criminal activity
 - Lots of criminal violence
- Many users are in prison
- When demand becomes tight, users switch drugs
 - Cocaine to Methamphetamine

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Overall – Mixed Results

- Lots of drug busts
- Lots of people in prison
- Reductions of compounds that would be available if no strategies were in place.
- Lots of compounds still available

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Drug Court

- Is designed to target users, get them into treatment, and keep USERS out of overcrowded prisons
- Works with probation and parole officers, judges, attorneys, substance abuse treatment providers, and other agencies
- May not include other drug related activity
 - Burglary
 - Dealing drugs

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Uses a Case Management Approach

- Good assessments are necessary
 - Identifies issues to be resolved
- Has a stick
 - Follow the program, get treatment, stay out of jail or prison
 - Includes random urinalysis testing

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Advantages

- Encourages a stronger relationship between the offender and probation and parole
- Focuses on treatment instead of incarceration
- Allows for interventions from other agencies
 - Job services
 - Mental health / Public health

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Other Issues

- Is not for everyone
- Some users continue to use
 - Result – incarceration
- Controversial to traditional treatment providers

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Result

- It works
- Has reduced offender population in prisons
 - Still have lots of people incarcerated
- Provides a stick to get a lot of users into treatment

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Economic Models

- A perfect negative correlation
- As prices of a compound increase, use rates decrease
- As prices decrease, use increases
- New York
 - Raised taxes on cigarettes, use rates decreased.
 - Occurred in other states as well

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Other compounds

- Heroin
 - As price increases or decreases, use rates go up or down
- Alcohol
 - As taxes increase, use rates initially decrease, then increase and plateau

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Point

- Costs of a compound will influence use rates
- Example Cocaine
 - Powdered, costs lots of money
 - Minimal use by the general population
 - Crack
 - Anyone can afford – even youth
 - Use rates significantly increased

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Problems with cost

- If cost becomes too high
 - Users change drugs
 - Cocaine and methamphetamine
 - Users find alternative sources
 - Cigarettes/alcohol – Indian Reservations

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Conclusions

- Drugs are like any other product
- If cheap everyone will use
- As prices increase, try alternatives
- If too high, may use other cheaper compounds
- Or may quit using

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Sociological Models

- Focus is more community based
- Try to influence the culture related to compounds
 - Community development
 - Housing projects
- Focus is more on prevention rather than treatment

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Deterrence

- General
 - Prevent people from initial use
 - Fear tactics, law enforcement
 - Consequences must outweigh the positive aspects
- Specific
 - Prevent people from using after initial use
 - Probation and parole
 - Consequences prevent people from using again

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Immediate vs. Delayed Consequences

- Small immediate consequences have more power over large delayed consequences
- Smoke a cigarette
 - Small immediate consequence
 - Feel good
 - Large delayed consequence
 - Heart Disease / Lung diseases / Death

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Conclusions

- Lots of models related to treatment
- Some are macro in nature, some micro in nature.
- Can use all techniques to reduce or prevent use.

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