Assessment

Clinical Steps
To ensuring the needs
Of your clients are
Identified
Session Objectives

- Learn what the best strategies are to determine which potential drug court clients are most suitable for your program.

- Learn the best strategies for how to identify the needs of your drug court participants.

- Understand how to develop and assessment protocols for your drug court.
Assessment

- Is an objective, strengths-based bio-psycho-social clinical evaluation that clarifies the nature and extent of an alcohol/drug use/abuse/addiction disorder.

- The outcome of an effective assessment is a diagnoses and referral to the most appropriate level of care of treatment services.
Goals of Assessment

- Examine the scope and nature of the subject’s substance abuse problem.
- Understand the impact substance abuse has had on the individual.
- Define major areas of strengths and deficits.
- Identify problems in all other life domains to be addressed in treatment.
- Identify the full range of service needs, pursuant to treatment planning.
- Match participants to appropriate LEVELS and TYPES of substance abuse services.
Assessment

What tools are you required to use for assessment?

* State Licensing Requirements
* National Accreditation

Note: Do they assist in developing a DSM-IV diagnosis? Are they tied to a criteria for the appropriate level of care placement (ASAM)?
Valid and Reliable Clinical Assessment Tools

- Global Assessment of Individual Needs (GAIN)
- Addiction Severity Index (ASI)
- Standard Bio-Psycho-Social (often internally developed by agency)
Addiction Severity Index (ASI)

- Perhaps the best known, most used AOD assessment tool
- Six subscales – medical, AOD, employment, legal, family, psychiatric
- Rating of severity in each subscale
- Standardized, training manuals and training available
Evidence-Based Assessment Tools

Include Several Domains Which Can Be Correlated With ASAM Criteria for Making Placement Decisions
ASAM PPC-2R Dimensions

Dimension 1- Acute Intoxication and/or Withdrawal Potential

Dimension 2- Biomedical Conditions and Complications

Dimension 3- Emotional, Behavioral, and Emotional Conditions & Complications

Dimension 4- Readiness to Change

Dimension 5- Relapse, Continued Use, or Continued Problem Potential

Dimension 6- Recovery/ Living Environment
**Alcohol/Drug Use**

- Needs and Strengths are Measured

Correlates to:
- ASAM Dimension 1 - Acute Intoxication and/or Withdrawal Potential
- ASAM Dimension 5 - Relapse, Continued Use or Continued Problem Potential
Criminal Involvement

- Needs and Strengths are Measured

Correlates to:

- ASAM Dimension 3 - Emotional, Behavioral, & Cognitive Conditions & Complications
- ASAM Dimension 6 - Recovery Environment
Medical Status

- Needs and Strengths are Measured

Correlates to:

- ASAM Dimension 2: Biomedical Conditions and Complications
Psychiatric Status

- Needs and Strengths are Measured

Correlates to:

- ASAM Dimension 3- Emotional, Behavioral, & Cognitive Conditions & Complications
Employment and Financial Status

- Needs and Strengths are Measured

Correlates to:

- ASAM Dimension 6 - Recovery Environment
Family and Social Status

- Needs and Strengths are Measured

Correlates to:

- ASAM Dimension 6 - Recovery Environment
Alcohol/Drug Triggers and Cognitions

- Needs and Strengths are Measured

Correlates to:

- ASAM Dimension 5 - Relapse, Continued Use or Continued Problem Potential
Self-Efficacy and Motivation for Change

- Needs and Strengths are Measured

Correlates to:

- ASAM Dimension 4- Readiness to Change
Assessment Leads to Placement

- Assessments of addiction severity
- Assessment of problems and strengths
- Comparison to ASAM Placement Criteria

SHOULD CULMINATE IN A PLACEMENT THAT IS LEAST INTENSIVE/RESTRICTIVE FIRST AND THEN INTENSIFIED AS CLINICALLY INDICATED
Resources


Inciardi JA (Ed.) (1994). Screening and assessment for alcohol and other drug abuse among adults in the criminal justice system [TIP No. 7]. Rockville, MD: CSAT.
