

Screening, Brief Intervention & Referral to Treatment (SBIRT) for Substance Use

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SBIRT

An introduction to SBIRT









What is SBIRT?





SBIRT is a comprehensive, **integrated** public health approach to the delivery of **early intervention** and treatment services for persons with or at risk of substance use disorders.



Primary care centers, hospital accident and emergency rooms, doctor's rooms, schools and other community settings provide opportunities for early intervention with at risk substance users before more severe consequences occur.









SBIRT stands for....



Screening

• Quickly assesses the severity of substance use and identifies the appropriate level of treatment.

Brief Intervention

 Focuses on increasing insight and awareness regarding substance use and motivation toward behavioral change.

Referral to Treatment

 Provides those identified as needing more extensive treatment with access to specialty care.







SBIRT Method

Screening



No Risk

Low-Moderate Risk

Moderate to High Risk

Severe Dependency

No further intervention

Brief Advice

Brief Intervention

Referral for specialized Rx









Primary Goal

South Africa

- The primary goal of SBIRT is not to diagnose for a substance use disorder.
- The primary goal of SBIRT is to identify those who are at moderate or high risk for psychosocial or health care problems related to their substance use choices.







Step 1: Screening



How to **IDENTIFY**Substance Use
Problems







Screening in Substance Use





Universal approach to determine a person's level of risk for a specific problem e.g. alcohol use disorder, drug use, depression, anxiety etc.



Initial screening indicates the person's level of risk: none, low, medium, or high.



Screening is simple, brief questions related to the use of alcohol or other drugs.



It is a single event that informs subsequent decisions about brief intervention and referral.



Screening can be self administered or completed by an interviewer.









Validated Screening Tools for Adults



AUDIT: Alcohol Use Disorder Identification Test

• World Health Organization. (1982). The Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test.

DUDIT: Drug Use Disorders Identification Test

Berman et al., 2003

ASSIST: Alcohol, Smoking, and Substance Involvement Screening Test

• World Health Organization. (2002). The Alcohol, Smoking and Substance Involvement Screening Test (ASSIST): development, reliability and feasibility. *Addiction*, *97*(9), 1183-94.









Other Validated Screening Tools for Adults





CAGE: (Alcohol)

• Ewing 1984

DAST: Drug Abuse Screening Test

• The Addiction Research Foundation. (1982). The Drug Abuse Screening Test.

GAIN or **GAIN-SS**: Global Appraisal of Individual Needs

• Dennis, M. L., Feeney, T., Stevens, L. H. (2006). Global Appraisal of Individual Needs–Short Screener (GAIN-SS): Administration and Scoring Manual for the GAINSS Version 2.0.1.







Introduction to Psychoactive Substances







Affect the body's central nervous system Addictive



Change how people behave or perceive what is happening around them



Psychoactive substances alter: Mood

Thoughts

Sensory perceptions

Behavior











Psychoactive Substances









Just because a substance is legal does not mean it is safer than an illegal substance







Psychoactive Substances



Using a psychoactive drug is different than being addicted to a psychoactive drug.

In fact, many potentially addictive psychoactive drugs are used in modern medicine every day without any problems.

Stimulant Example: Ritalin, Adderall

Opioid Example: Morphine, Codeine











Drug Classes/Classification

Examples



Stimulants	Depressants	Depressants (Opioids)	Hallucinogenic	
Methamphetamine (Tik)	Alcohol	Heroin	Cannabis/Marijuana	
Cocaine	Mandrax (Methaqualone)	Morphine	Ecstasy	
Other amphetamines (CAT)	Barbiturates	Percocet, oxycontin	LSD	
Nicotine, Caffeine	Benzodiazepines	Codeine	Magic mushrooms	

















Alcohol, Smoking and Substance Involvement Screening Test (ASSIST)









Before Screening



I would like to ask you some questions that I ask all my patients. These questions will help me to provide you with the best care possible. As with all medical information your responses are confidential. If you feel uncomfortable just let me know.







Alcohol, Smoking, and Substance Involvement Screening Test (ASSIST)





Developed by the WHO for use in primary health care.



It has been studied in 8 countries and is culturally appropriate.



8 questions and covers all psychoactive drugs including tobacco, alcohol, cannabis, cocaine, amphetamines, opioids etc. It also has a 'other' category for e.g., Mandrax



Gives information on hazardous, harmful, or dependent use (including injection drug use)









ASSIST



ASSIST distinguishes between individuals who are

- At low risk or are abstainers,
- Risky / problem users, or
- Dependent

The following info is gained:

- Substances used in the patient's lifetime
- Substances used in the previous 3 months
- Problems related to substance use
- Risk of current or future harm
- Dependence
- Injecting drug use

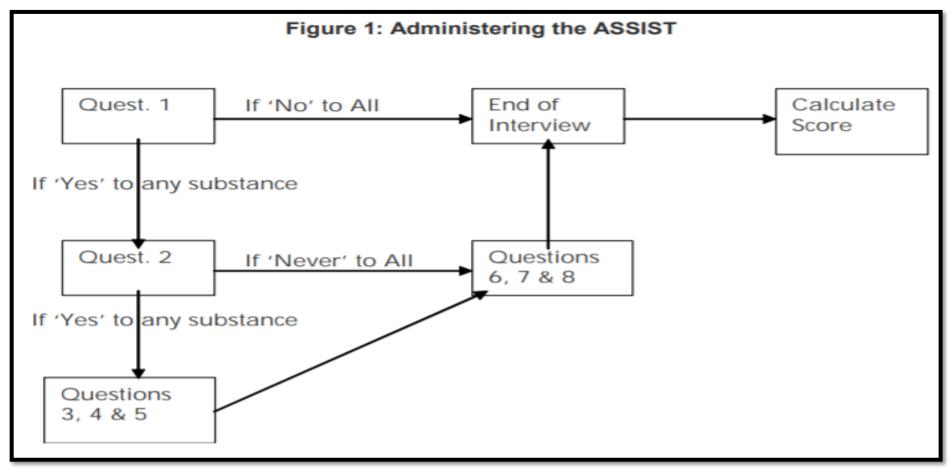






Administering the ASSIST













Scoring the **ASSIST**



THE TYPE OF INTERVENTION IS DETERMINED BY THE PATIENT'S SPECIFIC SUBSTANCE INVOLVEMENT SCORE

	Record specific substance score	no intervention	receive brief intervention	more intensive treatment *
a. tobacco		0 - 3	4 - 26	27+
b. alcohol		0 - 10	11 - 26	27+
c. cannabis		0 - 3	4 - 26	27+
d. cocaine		0 - 3	4 - 26	27+
e. amphetamine		0 - 3	4 - 26	27+
f. inhalants		0 - 3	4 - 26	27+
g. sedatives		0 - 3	4 - 26	27+
h. hallucinogens		0 - 3	4 - 26	27+
i. opioids		0 - 3	4 - 26	27+
j. other drugs		0 - 3	4 - 26	27+

NOTE: *Further assessment and more intensive treatment may be provided by the health professional(s) within your primary care setting, or, by a specialist drug and alcohol treatment service when available.



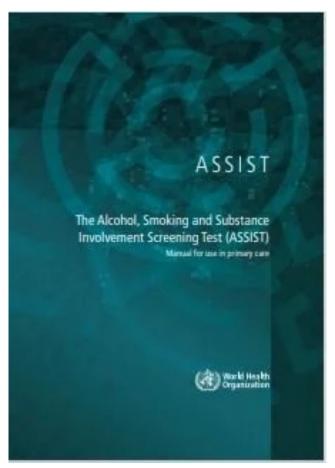




WHO ASSIST (Alcohol, Smoking and Substance

Involvement Screening Test)





A. WHO - ASSIST V3.0

INTRODUCTION (Please read to patient)

Thank you for agreeing to take part in this brief interview about alcohol, tobacco products and other drugs. I am going to ask you some questions about your experience of using these substances across your lifetime and in the past three months. These substances can be smoked, swallowed, snorted, inhaled, injected or taken in the form of pills (show drug card).

Some of the substances listed may be prescribed by a doctor (like amphetamines, seathives, pain medications). For this interview, we will got record medications that are used as prescribed by your doctor. However, if you have taken such medications for reasons offer than prescription, or taken them more frequently or at higher doses than prescribed, please let me know. While we are also interested in knowing about your use of various flicit drugs, please be assured that information on such use will be treated as strictly confidential.

NOTE: BEFORE ASKING QUESTIONS, GIVE ASSIST RESPONSE CARD TO PATIENT

Question 1 If completing follow-up please cross check the patient's answers with the answers given for Q1 a becaling. Any differences on this question should be question.

In your life, which of the following substances have you ever used? (NON-MEDICAL USE ONLY)	No	Yes
a. Tobacco products (cigarettes, chewing tobacco, cigars, etc.)	0	3
b. Alcoholic beverages (beer, wine, spirits, etc.)	0	3
c. Cannabis (marijuana, pot, grass, hash, etc.)	0	3
d. Cocaine (coke, crack, etc.)	0	3
e. Amphetamine type stimulants (speed, diet pills, ecstasy, etc.)	0	3
f. Inhalants (nitrous, glue, petrol, paint thinner, etc.)	0	3
g. Sedatives or Sleeping Pills (Valium, Serepax, Rohypnol, etc.)	0	3
h. Hallucinogens (LSD, acid, mushrooms, PCP, Special K, etc.)	0	3
i. Opioids (heroin, morphine, methadone, codeine, etc.)	0	3
j. Other - specify:	0	3

Probe if all answers are negative:
"Not even when you were in school?"

"Tes' to any of these items, ask Question 2 for each substance ever used.

- Asks about recent substance use over the past 3 months and assesses for lifetime use risks.
- Comprehensive list of substances is long and includes tobacco and alcohol.
- Provides a level of risk for each substance.
 - Second part of the tool provides information for Brief Intervention (BI) component.
 - Information and feedback about the risks and harms associated for each substance.
 - Covers physical, medical, and psychological risks of regular substance use.
- High risk screening scores will lead to further assessment and a referral to specialized treatment.
 Usually a small proportion (5%) of the using population will be at high risk. The rest of the individuals can be treated via a BI.







WebApp ASSIST https://assistscreening.uct.ac.za





- Anonymized
 - No personal identifying data included in general structure. This can be modified for specific purposes
- Random code generated with each screening process
- Any device
- Data-light
- Automated
- Reduces training burden
- Screening report and intervention recommendation can be screenshot or emailed, following which the email entered for receipt is not stored on the system

Development funded by US Department of State INL through Colombo Plan DAP

Developed, hosted and maintained by UCT

Supported by WHO





Date of Birth at the start of screening





Date of birth allows access to the appropriate version of the ASSIST

- Adult
- Child and adolescent
- Single version but in separate age groups. 10-14 years old and the 15-17 years old
- Questions differ slightly to ensure age appropriateness

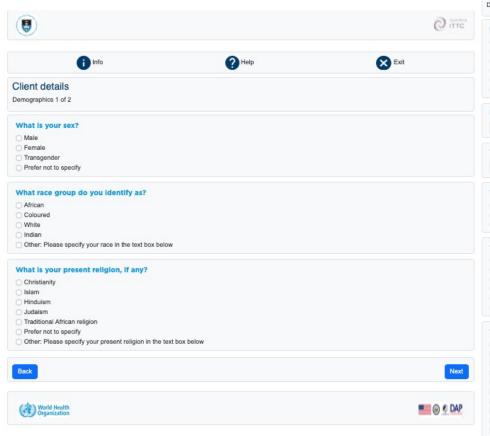






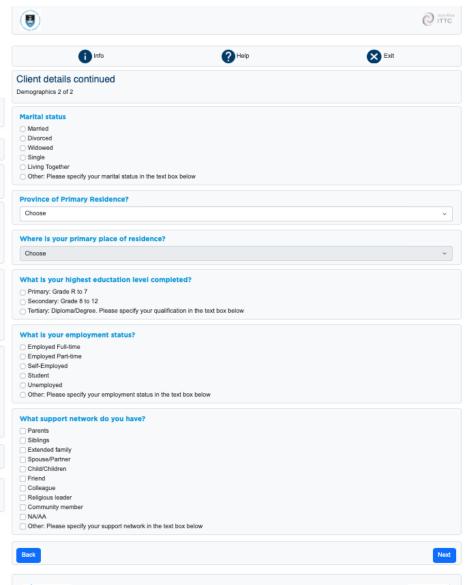


Demographics

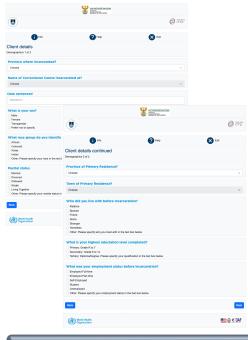


Practitioner and self-assessment pathways identical





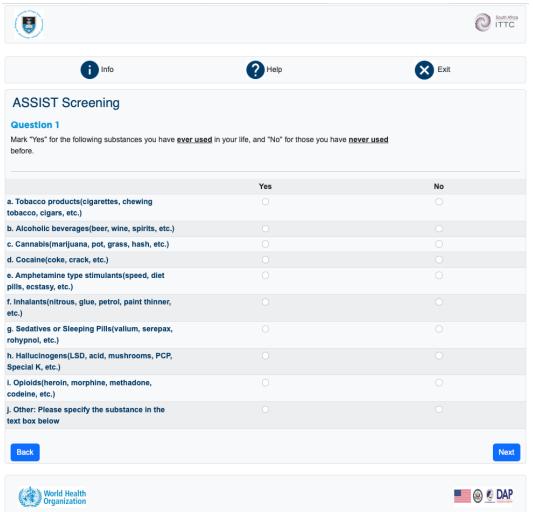




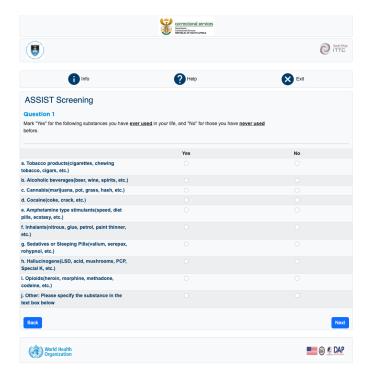
Special projects have unique demographics



Screening start page





















Summary

The following intervention is recommended for each substance:

	no intervention	receive brief intervention	more intensive treatment *
b. Alcoholic beverages(beer, wine, spirits, etc.)			36
c. Cannabis(marijuana, pot, grass, hash, etc.)		13	
e. Amphetamine type stimulants(speed, diet pills, ecstasy, etc.)		26	

View Report







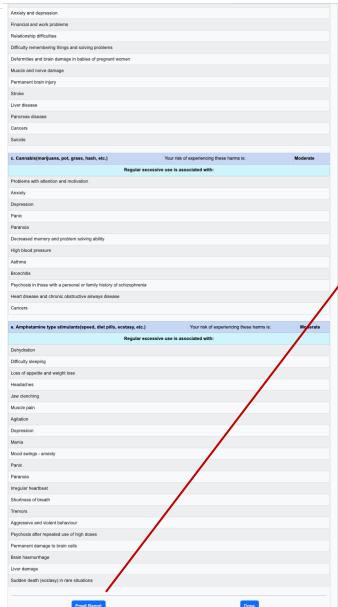






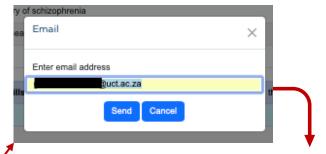




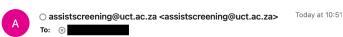




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ASSIST Score Report



Good day, Please find attached your ASSIST scoring feedback report. If you have any further enquiries, please feel free to email the team at assist.screening@uct.ac.za.

ALCOHOL, SMOKING AND SUBSTANCE INVOLMENT SCREENING TEST (WHO ASSIST V3.0) FEEDBACK REPORT CARD FOR PATIENTS

Date: 06-02-2023

Reference Number: 99

Specific Substance Involvement Score

Substance		Score Risk Level	
b. Alcoholic beverages(beer, wine, spirits, etc.)	36	High	
c. Cannabis(marijuana, pot, grass, hash, etc.)	13	Moderate	
e. Amphetamine type stimulants(speed, diet pills, ecstasy, etc.)	26	Moderate	

What does your score mean?

Low:

You are at low risk of health and other problems from your current pattern of use





Let's Practice!



Have a look at the role play training video and score along with it









ASSIST Video: Samantha





The Alcohol, Smoking and Substance Involvement Screening Test (ASSIST)

Training Video















ASSIST: Samantha's scoring 1-7



Question 1	Yes, for A (heroin)	llcohol, Cannabis, Ecs	tasy (amphetamine), magic mus	shrooms (hallucinogen), Opioids
Question 2	Alcohol	Monthly 3	Cannabis <i>Monthly</i> 3	Opioids Daily 6
Question 3	Alcohol	Once or twice 3	Cannabis Once or twice 3	Opioids Daily 6
Question 4	Alcohol	Monthly 5	Cannabis Never	Opioids Daily 7
Question 5	Alcohol	Once 5	Cannabis Never	Opioids Weekly 7
Question 6	Alcohol	Not in past 3 months	Cannabis No 0	Opioids Yes, in the past 3 months
Question 7	Alcohol	No	Cannabis Never 0	Opioids Yes, not in the past 3 months





ASSIST: Scoring and recommended intervention



	Record specific substance score	no intervention	receive brief intervention	more intensive treatment
a tobacco	0	0 - 3		
b alcohol	19		11 - 26	
c cannabis	6		4 - 26	
d cocaine	0	0 - 3		
e amphetamine	0	0 - 3		
f inhalants	0	0 - 3		
g sedatives	0	0 - 3		
h hallucinogens	0	0 - 3		
i opioids	35	0		27 +
j other drugs	0	0 - 3		





Just to Recap on Screening...



Use a non-confrontation, non-judgmental approach with your patient.

Describe the purpose of why you are using a screening tool.

Emphasize confidentiality and avoid stigmatizing language.











Recap... (continued)



Emphasize the timeframe regarding questions.

• E.g. In the last 12 months, or in the last 3 months.....

Discuss the score with your patient and explain what it means for them.

Ensure scoring is done and interpreted correctly in order to provide the correct steps for further assessment or treatment (SBIRT).











End of session....



Questions













Contact us with Questions and for follow up support:

ittc@uct.ac.za







