

Screening, Brief Intervention & Referral to Treatment (SBIRT)

Thomas E. Freese, PhD
Co-Director, UCLA Integrated Substance Abuse Program

Monday, June 24th, 2019



Disclosures

There are no relevant financial relationships with ACCME-defined commercial interests for anyone who was in control of the content of this activity.



SBIRT Defined

Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT) is a *comprehensive, integrated, public health approach* to the delivery of *early intervention* and treatment services. It is used for:

- Persons whose use is at higher levels of risk
- Persons who may already have a substance use disorder
- Screening is useful for everyone
- Brief intervention has been shown to be effective for unhealthy alcohol use.



Questions You May Be Asking

Q: Is SBIRT appropriate for a primary care setting?

A: Absolutely! SBIRT is designed specifically **to address risky and harmful use of substances in a primary care setting.**

Patients who have a diagnosis of a substance use disorder can be treated in the primary care setting or referred to a specialist in more complex cases.

Q: How much hassle is involved?

A: There are a few challenges with starting up, but it can be made **easy and routine**, as with taking a blood pressure.



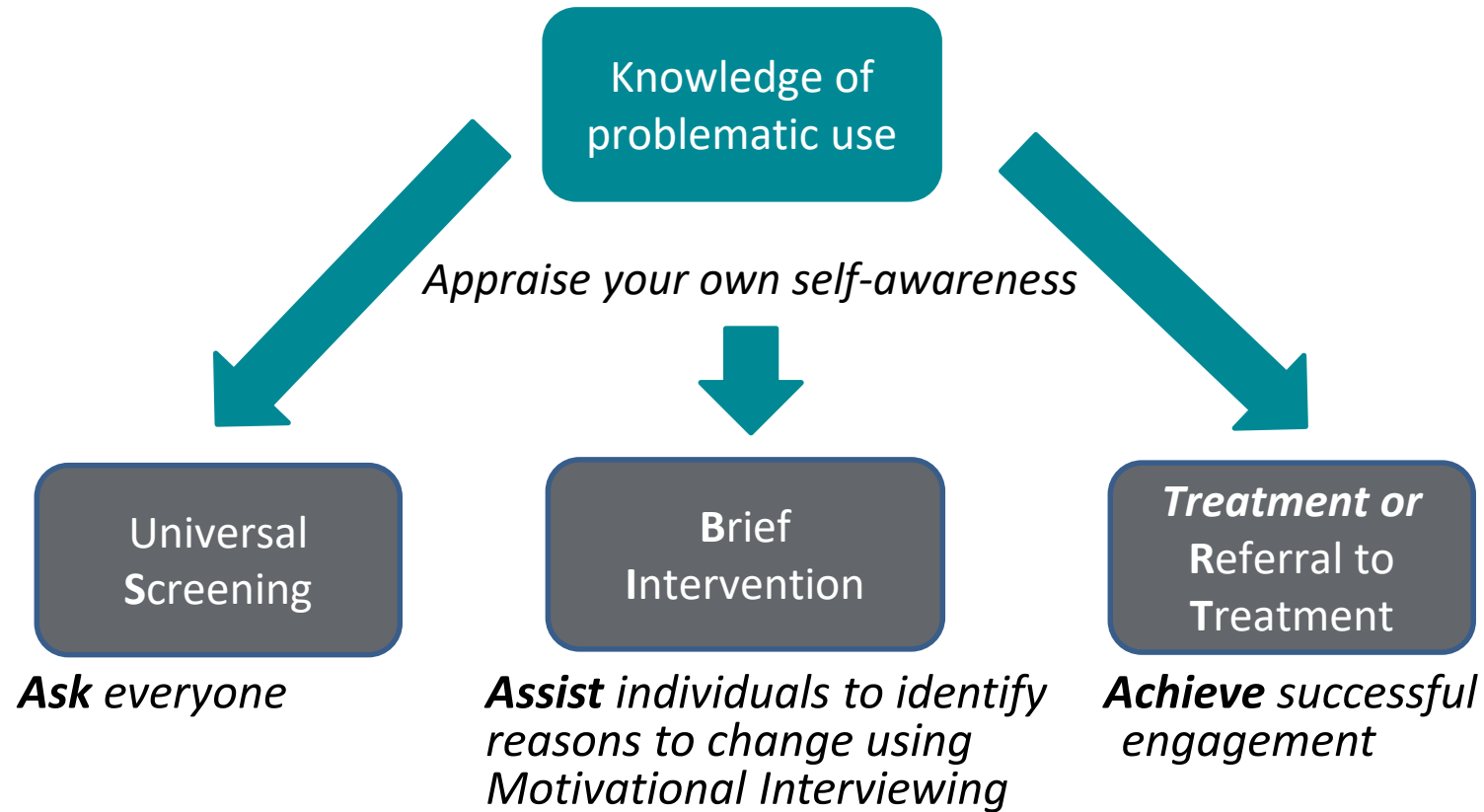
Research Shows

Brief Interventions (BI) in a Primary Care setting

- Are low cost and effective, particularly for alcohol misuse
- *By intervening early, SBIRT saves lives and money, and is consistent with overall support for patient wellness*
 - *“Brief interventions are feasible and ...effective components of an overall public health approach to reducing alcohol misuse.” (Whitlock et al., 2004, for U.S. Preventive Services Task Force)*

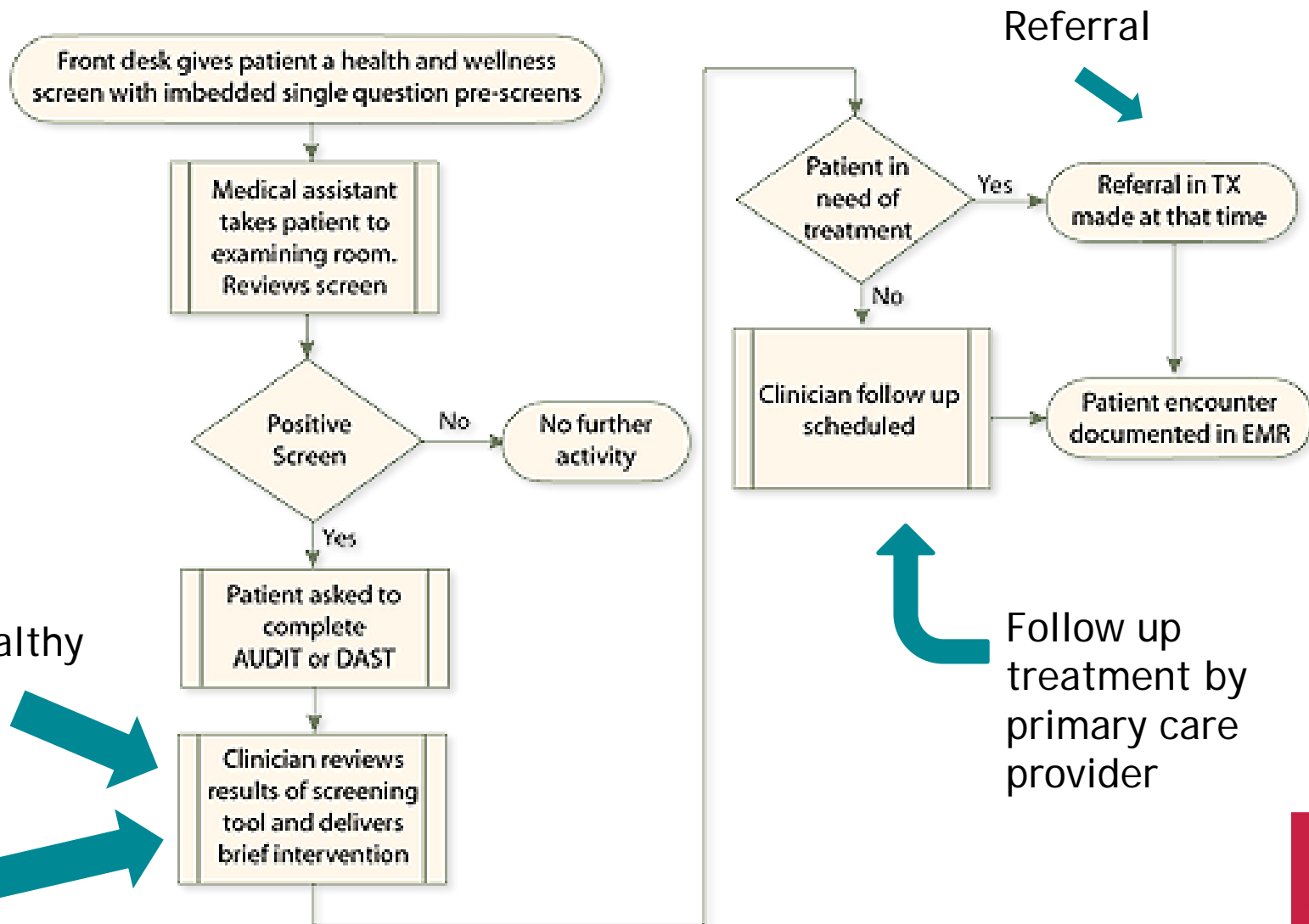


What are the SBIRT Core Competencies?



How to Screen in Primary Care

- *Most primary care practices use a team approach*



Clinician assesses whether or not diagnosis of unhealthy use is present

Brief Intervention, if indicated

Follow up treatment by primary care provider

Prescreening Strategy

You may already be using prescreening questions, such as:

- The NIAAA Single-Question Screen (or the AUDIT C)
- The NIDA Single-Question Drug Screen

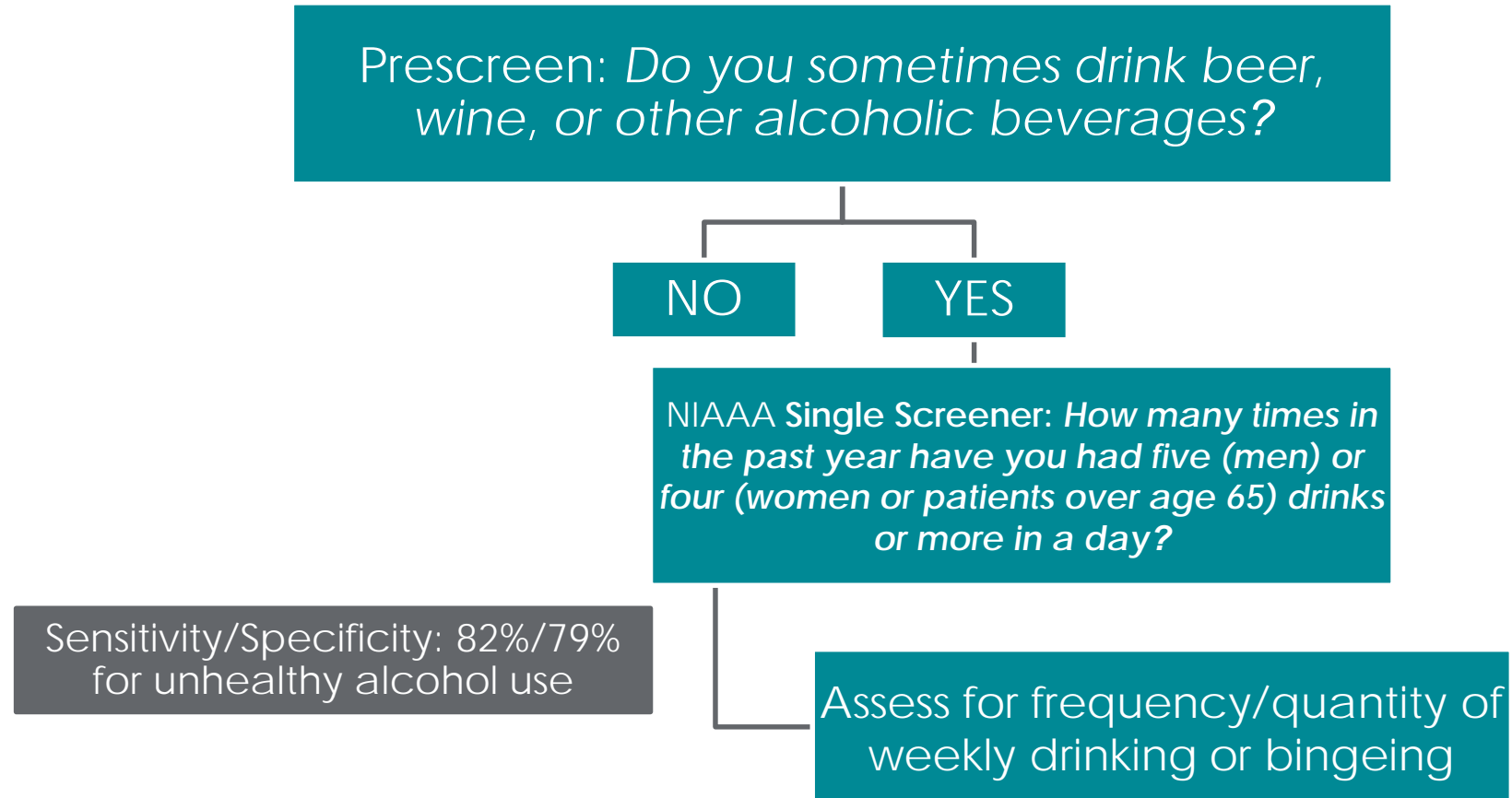
Negative

- Based on previous experiences with SBIRT, screening will yield 75% **negative** responses.

Positive

- If you get a positive screen, you should ask further assessment questions.

Alcohol Prescreening



Source: Smith, P. C., Schmidt, S. M., Allensworth-Davies, D., & Saitz, R. (2009). Primary care validation of a single-question alcohol screening test. *J Gen Intern Med* 24(7), 783-788

Assessing after a positive alcohol screen

Does patient regularly binge drink
(≥ 5 for men or ≥ 4 for women/anyone 65+)
Or exceed recommended limits?
(Men: 2/day or 14/week;
Women/anyone 65+: 1/day or 7/week)

NO

Patient is at low risk.

YES

Patient is at risk. Assess pattern of use, presence of withdrawal symptoms, and consequences of use in order to evaluate for alcohol use disorder and assess need for withdrawal management

Alcohol Use Disorder Identification Test (AUDIT)

- 10-question alcohol use screening instrument scored 0-4
- Originally designed for primary care, but also used in mental health settings and university counseling centers

Score	Level	Action
0-7	Low	Encouragement
8-15	Low/Moderate	BI
16-19	Moderate	BI/B(rief)Tx
20+	High	BI/Referral to Tx

Prescreening for Drugs

"How many times in the past year have you used an illegal drug or used a prescription medication for nonmedical reasons?"
(...for instance because of the feeling it caused or experiences you have...)

If response is, "None," screening is complete.

If response is positive, inquire further.

Sensitivity/Specificity: 100%/74% for a drug use disorder

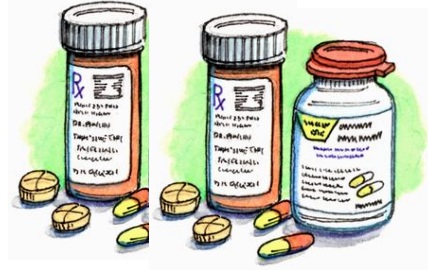
Source: Smith, P. C., Schmidt, S. M., Allensworth-Davies, D., & Saitz, R. (2010). A single-question screening test for drug use in primary care. *Arch Intern Med*, 170(13), 1155-1160.



DAST (10)

Drug Abuse Screening Test

- Although many people take medications that are not prescribed to them, we are *primarily* concerned about prescription misuse of
 - *Opioids*
 - *Benzodiazepines*
 - *Stimulants*
- If screening test such as DAST is positive, it is still important to assess formally for a substance use disorder



Summary of Key Points for Screening

- Screen **everyone** for **both** alcohol and drug use
- Use a **validated tool**
- Incorporate as part of another health screening to **reduce stigma**
- Explore **each** substance- many patients use more than one
- **Follow-up** positive screens with formal assessment for substance use disorder
- Use **motivational interviewing skills** and show nonjudgmental and empathic verbal and nonverbal behaviors during interview



What do I do When I get a Positive Finding?

- *By using Motivational Interviewing (MI), Brief Intervention in a Primary Care setting can be useful in the identification, examination, and resolution of ambivalence about changing behavior*
 - MI is an evidence-based practice best defined as “. . . a collaborative, person-centered form of guiding to elicit and strengthen motivation for change”
(Miller & Rollnick, 2009)
 - MI includes such areas as: Evoking motivation & promoting change talk, negotiating a treatment plan if there is some readiness, and incorporating strengths/strategies the patient identifies that might be used to achieve this change in use; for example:
 - *How ready is the patient to change behavior on a scale of 1-10 (readiness ruler)? Is he/she interested in setting a goal for reduction or elimination of use? What things has he/she considered trying?*

What to do When Desire for Change Seems Low?

One strategy is to use querying extremes...

- “What concerns you most about your drinking in the long run?”
- “Suppose you continue on as you have been, without changing. What do you imagine are the worst things that could happen?”
- “How much do you know about some of the things that can happen if you drink during pregnancy, even if you don’t imagine this happening to you?”



See the Difference

Avoid sustain talk - Promote change talk

Pt: “I was worried there at first, but I don’t think I really have a drinking problem. My liver tests came back OK.”

- “You don’t want to develop liver problems; *that worries you*”
 - is an example of promoting Change Talk
- Reflecting “You feel fine” and “You don’t think you really have drinking problem”
 - are examples of promoting Sustain Talk



Learn to Roll with Resistance

Pt: I can't imagine myself not drinking. It's part of who I am, part of what I like to do for fun. "

The most important thing is to *resist the urge to provide information* about the harmful effects of alcohol. Responses might include

- "You might not be you without it! It's so important that you may have to keep on drinking no matter what the cost."
- "It's certainly your choice. No one can make you stop drinking."



When Some Readiness is Detected

Follow up on change talk with *curiosity*

- “What do you think could be the best results if you did make this change?”
- “If you were completely successful in making the changes you want, how would things be different?”
- “Imagine for a minute that you did succeed in stopping using drugs. What might be some good things that could come out of that?”



Negotiating a Treatment Plan

Build upon a patient's readiness and strengths and follow up on statements about willingness to take action

- *“I will go to an AA meeting tomorrow” (Commitment)*
- *“I am prepared to go to counseling twice week” (Activation)*
- *I've started taking a medication to help me avoid relapse to heroin.” (Taking steps)*



Referral Resources for the 5% of Persons Screened in Need of Specialty Treatment

- SAMHSA's National Treatment Facility Locator
<http://findtreatment.samhsa.gov>



References

- Miller, WR & Rollnick, S (2009). Ten things that Motivational Interviewing is not. *Behavioural and Cognitive Psychotherapy*, 37, 129-140.
- Miller, PM, Thomas, SE, Mallin, R (2006). Patient attitudes towards self-report and biomarker alcohol screening by primary care physicians. *Alcohol, May-June 41(3)* , 306-10
- Smith, PC, Schmidt, SM, Allensworth-Davies, D, & Saitz, R (2010). A single-question screening test for drug use in primary care. *Arch Intern Med* ,170(13), 1155–1160
- United States Department of Health and Human Services. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies (2007). *National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2007 (ICPSR 23782)*
- Whitlock, EP, Orleans, CT, Pender, N, Allan, J (2004). *Behavioral Counseling Interventions: An Evidence-based Approach*. US Preventive Services Task Force

The material included in this presentation is based in part on the works of previously funded SAMHSA grantees. “Screening, Brief Intervention and Referral to Treatment” developed by Kathleen Plum, PhD, RN, NPP, and the Western NY Collaborative; edited by Miriam Komaromy, MD.

Screening tools information available at: <http://www.integration.samhsa.gov/clinical-practice/screening-tools#drugs>, and <http://www.communitycarenc.org/media/tool-resource-files/sbirt-dast-10-forms.pdf>) retrieved January 3, 2017

Brief Intervention examples available in: Rosengren, DB (2009) *Building Motivational Interviewing Skills: A Practitioner Workbook*: Guilford Publications, Inc., or Miller, W. & Rollnick, S. (2012) *Motivational Interviewing Third Edition, Helping People Change*



Case Presentation

