#### Understanding the ASAM Pre-Test

#### 1. The six assessment dimensions of the ASAM criteria:

- a) Help assess the individual's comprehensive needs in treatment
- b) Provide structure for assessing severity of illness and level of function
- c) Requires that there be access to medical and nursing personnel when necessary
- d) Can help focus the treatment plan on the most important priorities
- e) All of the above

#### 2. Assessment of a person's goals and motivations is important to:

- a) Match treatment to the client's readiness to change
- b) Ensure residential care is not wastefully utilized
- c) Avoid confrontation approaches that alienate the client
- d) Individualize the referral and treatment plan
- e) All of the above

#### 3. In an era of healthcare reform:

- a) The ASAM criteria's primary goal is to keep addiction separate and safe from mental health
- b) Accountable care organizations and health care homes will pay attention to addiction even less now
- c) The ASAM criteria can help integrate addiction into general health care
- d) None of the above

#### 4. The true spirit and content of The ASAM Criteria ensure that:

- a) All withdrawal management occurs in a medically monitored level of provide maximum safety
- b) The length of stay is variable and depending on the severity of illness and the patient's progress
- c) The patient stays and graduates from each level of care as determined by the primary counselor
- d) Long-term residential treatment is always necessary if the client lives in a toxic environment

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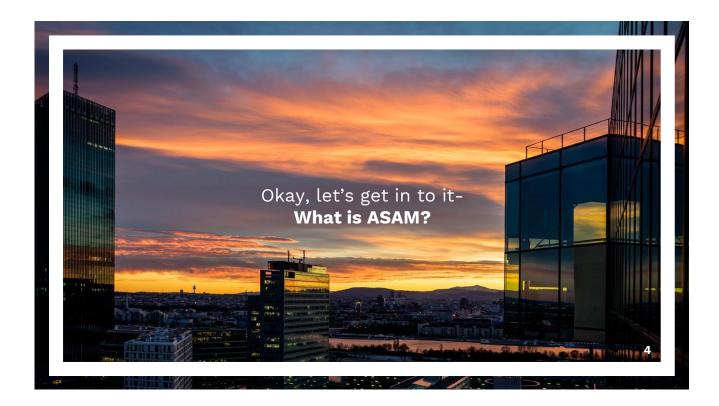
# Understanding the ASAM

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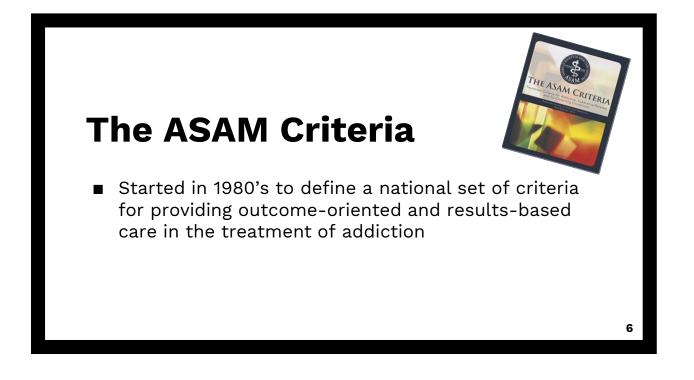








- Founded in 1954
- Professional medical society representing over 5,500 physicians, clinicians and associated professionals
- Dedicated to increasing access and improving the quality of addiction treatment, educating physicians and the public, supporting research and prevention, and promoting the appropriate role of physicians in the care of patients with addiction
- Mission is to Connect, Advocate, Educate, and Treat





#### Elements of a biopsychosocial assessment

- History of the present episode
- Family hx
- Developmental hx
- Alcohol, tobacco, other drug use, addictive behavior hx

\*hx = history

- Personal/social hx
- Legal hx
- Psychiatric hx
- Medical hx
- Spiritual hx
- Review of symptoms

- Mental status exam
- Physical exam
- Formulation and diagnosis
- Survey of assets, vulnerabilities, and supports
- Treatment recommendations

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#### Six Dimensions of a Multi-Dimensional Assessment

Focus on moving practitioners away from a onedimensional diagnosis-driven approach



#### Acute Intoxication and/or Withdrawal Potential

- Current signs of w/d
- Vital signs
- Risk of severe w/d symptoms, seizures, or other medical complications

\*w/d = withdrawal

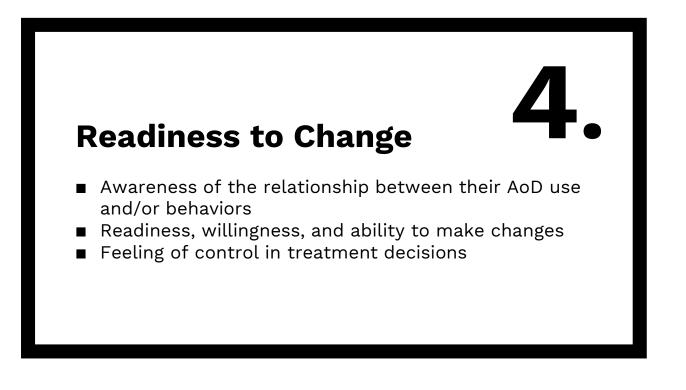
## Biomedical Conditions & Complications

- Current physical illness
- Chronic conditions
- Pregnancy

#### Emotional, Behavioral, or Cognitive Conditions & Complications



- Psychiatric illnesses
- Psychological, behavioral, emotional, or cognitive conditions
- Manage activities of daily living (ADL's)
- MH treatment? Coping skills present?
- RISK DOMAINS: dangerousness, lethality, social functioning, self-care, course of illness



## Relapse, Continued Use, or Continued Problem Potential



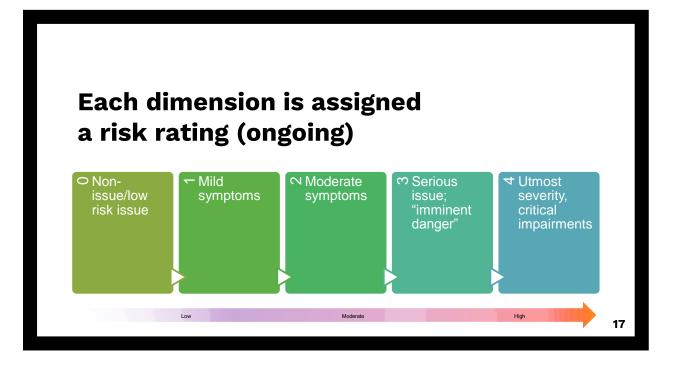
- Recognition of and skills to prevent relapse
- Recovery hx
- Current skill of coping with negative affects (moods), peer pressure, stress, craving, impulses...
- Awareness of relapse triggers



Let's define relapse: *"resumption of active addiction after a period of recovery"* 

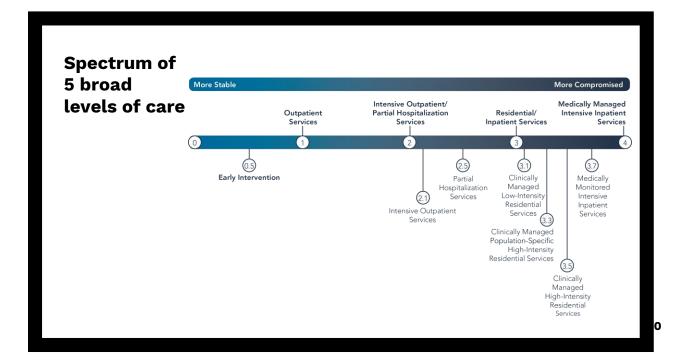
#### Recovery/Living Environment

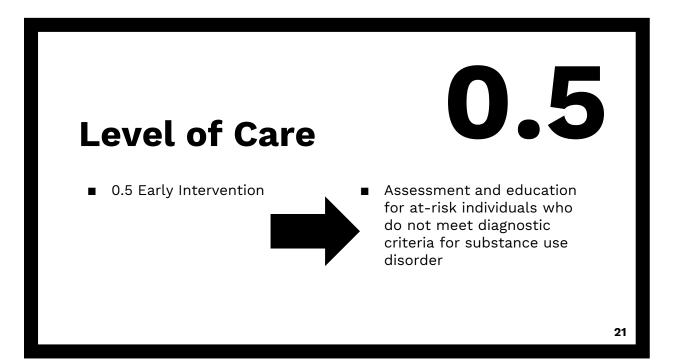
- Family members, SO's, friends (people)
- Work, school, living situations
- Financial resources
- Educational/vocational resources
- Transportation, child care, housing
- Legal involvement (enhance motivation)

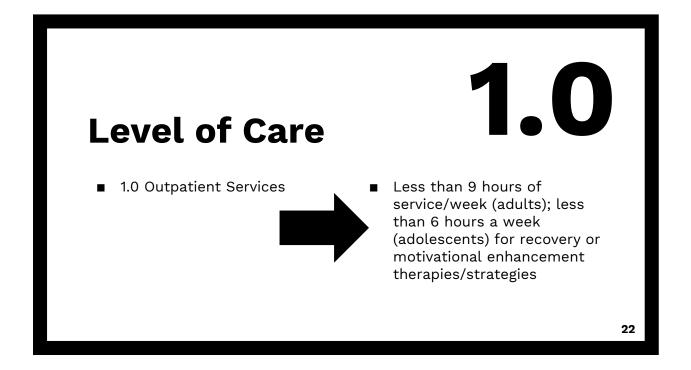


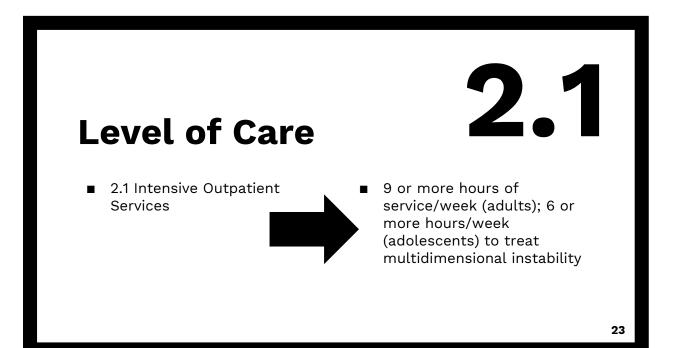


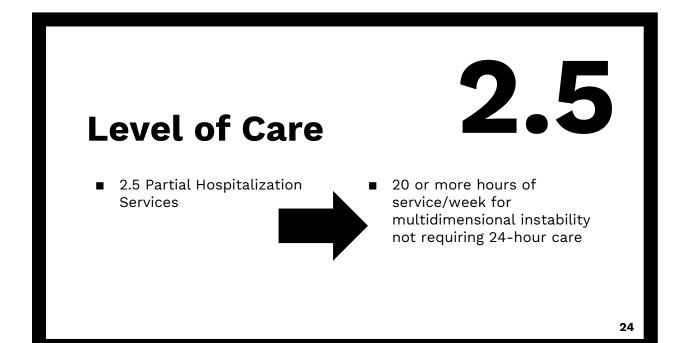


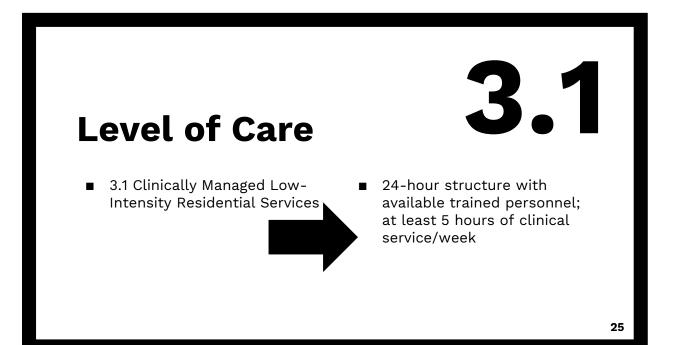






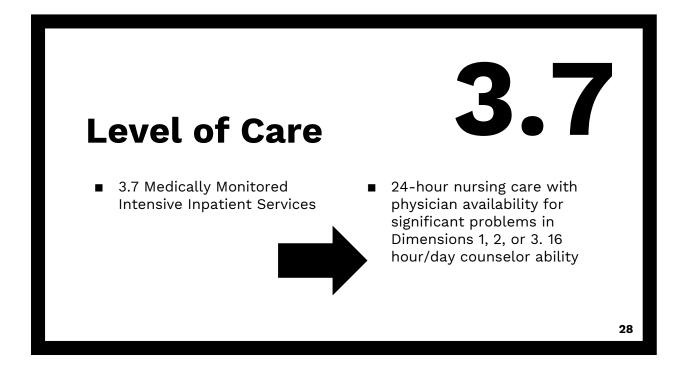


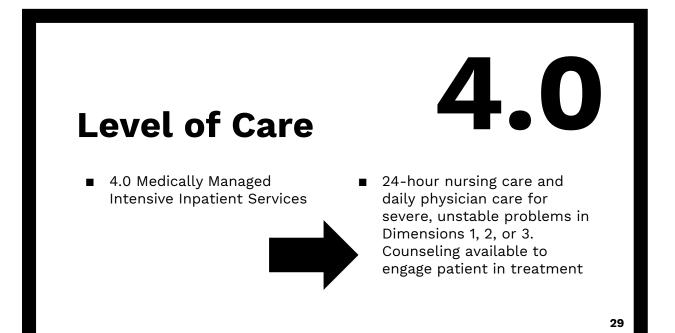






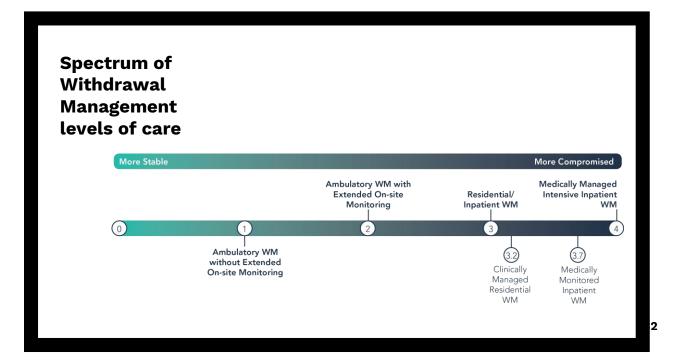






	1 Outpatient	2 Intensive Outpatient	3 Med Monitored Inpatient	4 Med Managed Inpatient
Intox/ Withdrawal	No risk	Minimal	Some medical risk	Severe risk/24-hr acute
BMC/C	No risk	Manageable	Monitoring required	Medical care needed
EBCC/C	No risk	Mild severity	Moderate	24-hr psych & addiction tx required
Readiness to Change	Cooperative	Cooperative but requires structure	Highly resistant, needs 24-hr monitoring	
Relapse Potential	Maintains abstinence	More symptoms, needs close monitoring	Unable to control use in outpatient care	
Recovery Environment	Supportive	Less support, w/structure can cope	Danger to recovery	





# Withdrawal Management Level of Care

1 WM

 Ambulatory Withdrawal Management without Extended On-Site Monitoring  Mild withdrawal with daily or less than daily outpatient supervision; likely to complete withdrawal management and to continue treatment or recovery

## Withdrawal Management Level of Care

- 2 WM
- Ambulatory Withdrawal Management with Extended On-Site Monitoring



Moderate withdrawal with all day withdrawal management support and supervisions; at night, has supportive family or living situation; likely to complete withdrawal management

# Withdrawal **3.2WM** Management Level of Care

- 3.2 WM
- Clinically Managed Residential Withdrawal Management
- Moderate withdrawal, but needs 24-hour support to complete withdrawal management and increase likelihood of continuing treatment or recovery

## Withdrawal **3.7WM** Management Level of Care

- 3.7 WM
- Medically Monitored Inpatient Withdrawal Management



 Severe withdrawal and needs 24-hour nursing care and physician visits as necessary; unlikely to complete withdrawal management without medical, nursing monitoring

## Withdrawal Management Level of Care

■ 4 WM

 Medically Managed Intensive Inpatient Withdrawal Management



Severe, unstable withdrawal and needs 24-hour nursing care and daily physician visits to modify withdrawal management regimen and manage medical instability

