

Symposium:

Addressing problematic substance use among patients seeking help for psychiatric problems

> Anne H Berman (SWE), Leanne Hides (AU), Fred Blow (US), Steven Ondersma (US) Derek Satre (US), Dag Rekve (WHO)



Prevalence of SUDs among persons with psychiatric disorders (ECA)

Overall prevalence

- 29% lifetime prev for alcohol (22%)/drug (15%) disorders
- OR 2.7 in relation to no psychiatric history (Cf 13% (11+4%)

SUD prev with specific psychiatric disorders

- 23.7% with anxiety disorders
- 32.0% with affective (mood) disorders
- 47.0% with schizophrenia
- 60.7% with bipolar disorders
- 83.6% with antisocial personality disorder



Why do SUDs co-occur with psychiatric disorders?*

- \blacksquare Due to similar pre-disposing factors (e.g., genetic, environmental)
- Psychiatric condition (e.g., mania) leads to substance use
- Substance use induces psychiatric condition, e.g., heavy use of alcohol, cannabis or hallucinogens, temporarily (withdrawal) or more permanently
- Self-medication

Young research field*



What we know:

Associations

- Harmful substance use more risky with bipolar disorder.
- Self-medication for anxiety increases risk of developing anxiety disorders, particularly social anxiety disorder.
- Antisocial personality disorders linked with chronic SUDs

Treatment

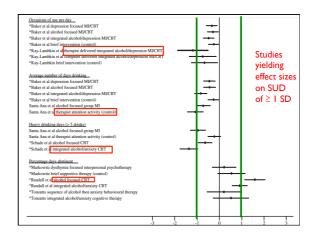
- Gender differences in dual disorder Tx effects
- Integrated dual diagnosis Tx for youth shows promise.
 Online Tx viable for adult patients with dual diagnosis.

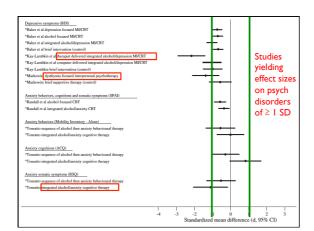
My conclusion:

Important findings but...

Research map poorly illuminated in most areas

What treatments are effective?* Systematic review 2012 of 8 RCTs chosen for quality & stringency Focus: Treatment for co-occurring SUD & psychiatric disorders Inpatients **Outpatients** 3 studies Mood 2 studies Anxiety *Baker, A. L., Thornton, L. K., Hiles, S., Hides, L., & Lubman, D. I. (2012). Psychological interventions for alcohomisuse among people with co-occurring depression or anxiety disorders: a systematic review. J Affect Disord, 139(6), 171–28. doi: 10.1016/j.doi.10.108.004







Further research suggested by Baker et al 2012

For alcohol & depression

- Implementation of MI/CBT
- Comparing integrated MI/CBT with online treatment
- Stepped care

For alcohol & anxiety

- More on integrated focused interventions: anxiety & alcohol
- Comparing effects for social phobia to effects for other anxiety disorders
- Online interventions
- Stepped care

General SUD in psychiatry

- Therapist characteristics for MI in psychiatric settings
- Oualitative & quantitative studies on treatment retention and completion
- Stepped care

Symposium presentations Rarolinska Institutet



Presentation I: 15 min

Quantitative study on treatment effects, retention and completion Leanne Hides, PhD, School of Psychology & Counselling, Queensland University of Technology, Australia

Brief intervention for problematic substance use among adolescents seeking mental health assistance: Predictors of response and sesssion module completion

Presentation 2: 15 min

Exploratory study on digital intervention in new psychiatric setting Frederic Blow, PhD, Department of Psychiatry, University of Michigan Medical School, USA

How digital interventions on screening and BI might be applied to psychiatric ED settings.

Symposium presentations



Presentation 3: 15 min

Exploratory qualitaive study on implementation of digital stepped care Anne H Berman, PhD, Center for Psychiatry Research, Karolinska Institutet, Sweden

Implementing digital interventions in psychiatric outpatient units: A qualitative analysis of staff attitudes

Presentation 4: 15 min

Case study on implementation of digital intervention

Steven Ondersma, PhD, Department of Psychiatry & Behavioral Neurosciences, Wayne State University, USA

Adapting SBIRT to the psychiatric context: A case study in early implementation using technology