Effective Treatment Options – The European Experience

Moscow November 2009

The Czech Republic in the heart of Europe



EU model – evidence based

- Out of 100% of people who tried drugs, only 10% get to chronicle stage
- There are two significant subgroups
 - Primary mental health problems up to 50%
 - Socially deprived and/or excluded group
- Drug problem is a bio-psycho-social (BPS) one medical diagnostics are not enough. Need for an ASSASSMENT approach

Conformance of the successful programme Evidence-based (3 Bs)

Balanced Timetable

- Therapy work (Therapy groups and individual)
- Manual work
- Free time

Balanced Approach

- Multidisciplinary team different professional backgrounds balance medical, psychological, educational and social care. Only 5 – 9% purely medical interventions
- Internal and external staff (some activities useful to have handled by external staff, e.g. certain therapy, psychiatrists and other specialists, team supervision)
- Clear team protocols and procedures
- Managerial standards (recruitment, passing information, team work, team building, individual training plan
- Health care

Conformance of the successful programme Evidence-based (3 Bs)

Balanced approach to physical and mental wellbeing

- Co morbidity problems
- Mental health (eating, sleeping disorders, depression, anxiety, other mental health problems, personality disorders)
- Physical health (transmittable diseases HIV/AIDS, liver diseased Hepatitis, dental problems…)
- Healthy life style (nutrition and physical activities)

The ALPHABET of the EU model today

- Abstinence vs. individual client
- BPS model of work
- Community cooperation (meaning local public services, professionals as well as general public)
- Differences to be taken into consideration different drugs, different cultures, races, social status...
- Early detection!!! dealing with the syndrome of the hidden population (low number of problematic drug users come to high care services alone 70% of our clients stop using without TC help)

THE ALPHABET of the EU model today

- Focus on a process treatment is not necessarily always abstinence based in all stages, more person/individual plan centred, working through Motivational Interviewing
- Gaining professionalism
 - success rate among those entering high care treatment is approx. 60 70% of measurable changes in the TC
 - reaching Minimum Standards! = understanding: balance between HEART and MIND = combining the two: high motivation of staff but clear protocols, procedures and rules!

European model - THE GREAT Qs ???

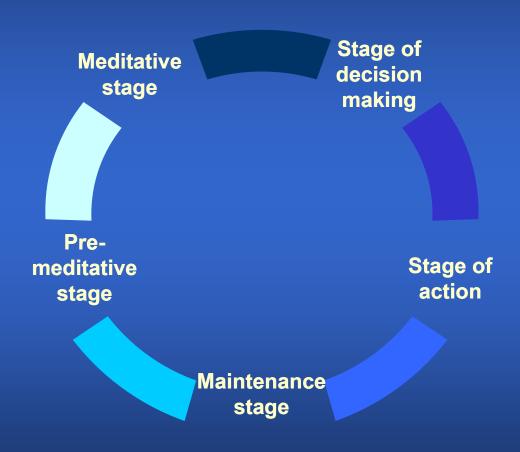
Caring for topics such as:

- Timed entry client prepared, assessed and referred from a community based (out patient) project (drop in like) success doubled!!!;
- Co morbidity (are all our clients fit for the TC "hard line", day top like programmes, can they all abstain);
- Who should be our clients & when;
- Motivation, premature drop out, after care;
- Individual planning client is a co-author;
- Clear standards, protocols & procedures of the TC attached clearly to their school of thinking – therefore measurable outcomes;
- Multidisciplinary approach (medical, psychological, educational, social, self support…"spiritual?");
- Community awareness Information campaign aimed at
 - Drugs awareness = Challenging the public attitude lowering risk behaviour among
 IDUs, working through Motivational Interviewing
 - towards IDUs and HIV positive people

Theoretical background BPS model

- Assessment process of drug problem development:
 - History of a drug use
 - Stages of drug problem
 - Development of awareness of the drug problem
 - Co morbid problems
 - Indication to effective intervention

Implementing motivational interviewing philosophy in the assessment - Stages of the awareness of client's own situation



Theoretical background – BPS model

- What do we work with? Is it only drug addiction/dependency?
 - Withdrawal physical addiction
 - Craving psychological
 - Flashbacks
 - Overdoses
 - Social context issues changes in traditional social structure = family, education, job situation, peer environment/socializing
 - Chaotic life style
 - Criminal behavior
 - Risky behavior in drug use, sex...
 - "Spiritual emptiness..."

Theoretical background – forms of interventions

- Medical
- Psychological
- Educational
- Social
- Self-support
- Spiritual

European model today BPS model in practice

- Integrating both abstinence and Harm Reduction model = services run different programs = indication for services/interventions depend on:
 - Good assessment of individual client situation = case management – work with a care plan in the community
 - Possibility of (clients) choice
- Client has a right to be the co-author
- Drug demand reduction policy/strategy has to reflect the need of:
 - Service Users
 - Service Providers
 - Service Donors

Network of Services Working with a drug user is a process

Prevention and HR

- Prevention Centre
- Low threshold centre Drop-in centre (inc. Club "Sklenik")
- Street work/out reach (inc. Synthetic drugs prevention)

Treatment

- Day care (inc. Methadone programme)
- Psychiatric clinic
- Therapeutic community
- After-care centre
- Skills learning and supporting employment

Other services

- Drug services in prison
- Skills learning center
- Pastoral (spiritual) care
- Self-support groups and advocacy

Our values...

- Regard for human life
- Assistance and support for people
- Primary human ethical principles based on the European culture
- Tolerance, respect and equal opportunities
- Openness
- Trust
- Innovation and creativity
- Professionalism and professional ethics
- Team work
- Transparency
- Perseverance and courage

...and the determination to survive each day as it comes

Jindrich Voboril

"Therapeutic community is institutionalized treatment based on structured programme....though it should be process oriented. In other words, it is not the form which makes the treatment but understanding"