

ATTC EDUCATIONAL PACKAGES FOR OPIOID USE DISORDERS SOCIAL WORKERS



ATTC

Addiction Technology Transfer Center Network
Funded by Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

DISCLAIMER

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At the time of this publication, Elinore F. McCance-Katz, M.D., Ph.D., served as the Assistant Secretary of Mental Health and Substance Use. Captain Chideha Ohuoha, M.D., M.P.H., served as the CSAT Director, and Humberto Carvalho, MPH, served as the CSAT Project Officer.

The opinions expressed herein are the views of the authors and do not reflect the official position of the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), SAMHSA, or CSAT. No official support or endorsement of DHHS, SAMHSA, or CSAT for the opinions described in this document is intended or should be inferred.

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INTRODUCTION

The Addiction Technology Transfer Center (ATTC) Network Coordinating Office (NCO), funded by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services (SAMHSA), has designed three competency-based guides to raise awareness of resources available to build the capacity of the workforce to address the opioid crisis. The digital guides are relevant to psychologists, counselors, social workers, peer support workers, and other behavioral health professionals who intersect with people at risk for misuse of, or who are already misusing, opioids. Contemporary use of prescription or illicit opioids has led to the current opioid crisis in the US, where opioid overdose has increased fivefold since 1999 and where every day more than 115 people die of an opioid overdose. It is important to acknowledge the continuum of prevention, treatment, and recovery when addressing people who have, or are at risk of developing, an opioid use disorder. Therefore, we have organized the guides to align with this continuum.

The methods used to develop the guides follow:

- Initial development and planning meeting between senior SAMHSA and ATTC NCO staff identified the need for the document and target audiences. The need was identified through an increase in requests to SAMHSA to educate the behavioral health field on understanding and addressing opioid use.
- Senior staff at the ATTC NCO held several exploratory meetings to review materials that are currently available on the ATTC and SAMHSA websites. In addition, senior staff identified the core competencies for each of the target audiences (psychologists and counselors, social workers, and peer support workers) to use for a crosswalk of competencies and resources.
- ATTC NCO senior staff conducted a crosswalk of competencies and resources through an iterative process of resource review and matching those resources to particular competencies.
- The identified competencies and resources were then sent out for review by subject matter experts (SMEs) from the Bringing Recovery Supports to Scale Technical Assistance Center Strategy (BRSS TACS), Council on Social Work Education (CSWE), International Certification & Reciprocity Consortium (IC&RC), and NAADAC, the Association for Addiction Professionals.
- ATTC NCO senior staff reviewed the SMEs' recommendations and made recommended revisions.
- ATTC NCO senior staff conducted two rounds of review to come to consensus on the final arrangement of the crosswalk of the competencies and matching resources.

It is the hope of the ATTC NCO that this digital guide will give the behavioral healthcare workforce information to be able to enhance their professional knowledge and skills so that all can have an appropriate, active role in preventing, treating, and/or supporting recovery from opioid use disorders.

QUICK GUIDE

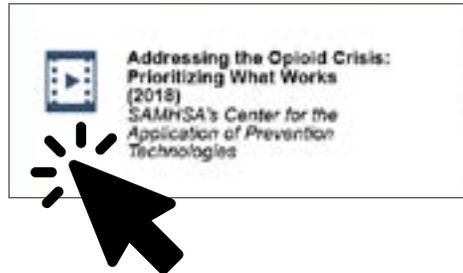
Step 1. Choose an Area of Focus

There are 15 competencies listed in this interactive guide to assist Social Work providers in enhancing their professional knowledge, attitudes, and skills in preventing, treating, and supporting recovery of patients and communities with opioid use disorders. Refer to the Table of Contents to identify the competency that matches your learning or professional objectives.



Step 2. Click on a Resource Icon

Resources listed below each competency were selected to address the knowledge, skills, and attitudes required to meet such competency. Each has been vetted and recommended by senior staff at the ATTC Network Coordinating Office. Click on an icon to transfer you to the resource for further exploration.



Resources are presented in a variety of formats to appeal to a larger audience with diverse learning styles. View the resource format key below for further clarification.

RESOURCE FORMAT KEY



*Online Courses
Training
Curriculum*



*Presentation
Slides,
PowerPoints*



Toolkit



*PDF Documents
Bibliography
Fact Sheet*



Mobile Apps



*Report
Peer-
Reviewed
Article*



*Webinars
Movie
YouTube Video*



Checklists



Pamphlets



*Interactive
Journals*



*Handbooks
Books/Textbooks*



*Technical
Assistance
Publication (TAP)*



*Research
Database*



*Distance
Educational
Events
Requiring Travel*



*Treatment
Improvement
Protocol (TIP)*



Chart



Websites



*Articles
Blog Posts*



Curriculum

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PREVENT OPIOID MISUSE

Understand the role of prevention in addressing the opioid crisis	6
Understand naloxone distribution and use as an opioid antagonist	7
Apply types of prevention strategies across levels of intervention, including the individual, family, school, agency community, or larger context.....	8

INTERVENE WITH INDIVIDUALS AT RISK FOR OPIOID USE DISORDERS

Recognize the risk factors for, and signs of, opioid overdose	10
Understand the epidemiology of opioid use and problems with opioid use, as well as the predictors of opioid use and abuse in populations, across place and development.....	11
Demonstrate an awareness of how to inform individual	14

PROVIDE SAFE, INFORMED, PERSON-CENTERED CARE FOR PEOPLE WITH OPIOID USE DISORDERS

Recognize substance and opioid use disorders as a chronic disease	15
Demonstrate an understanding of the substance use disorder treatment and recovery supports system, and how to appropriately refer individuals.....	16
Assess for trauma, co-occurring disorders, suicide risk, and physical health in planning recovery activities and treatment.....	19
Ensure that all clients and their families are provided with services within a context of cultural understanding and competence	21
Articulate the foundational skills in person-centered counseling and behavior change	23
Be able to recognize and assess their own and societal stigmas and biases and be knowledgeable about various perspectives on social constructions of opioid use, misuse, abuse, and dependence	24

UNDERSTAND YOUR ROLE

Engage in advocacy that seeks to ensure that clients with substance use disorders and their families have equal access to the appropriate services in a timely manner.	25
Advocate at multiple levels for health promotion and for reduction of health disparities and stigma for diverse populations affected by opioids and opioid use disorders.....	26
Engage in self-care methods and seek support to develop awareness, insight, and resiliency to more effectively manage the effects of trauma and retraumatization in their lives	27

COMPETENCY: UNDERSTAND THE ROLE OF PREVENTION IN ADDRESSING THE OPIOID CRISIS

Source: *The President's Commission on Combating Drug Addiction and the Opioid Crisis*



**Addressing the Opioid Crisis:
Prioritizing What Works
(2018)**

*SAMHSA's Center for the
Application of Prevention
Technologies*



**The Role of Prevention in
Addressing Opioid Overdose
(2016)**

*SAMHSA's Center for the
Application of Prevention
Technologies*



**Opioid Overdose and the
Role of Prescriber Education
(2018)**

*SAMHSA's Center for the
Application of Prevention
Technologies*



**Preventing Drug Use Among
Children and Adolescents
(2003)**

*National Institute on Drug
Abuse*



**Seeing the Whole Elephant:
The Critical Role of
Collaboration in Addressing
the Opioid Crisis (2018)**
SAMHSA



**Collaboration to Prevent
Opioid Misuse and Overdose:
Eliminating Silos (2018)**
SAMHSA



**Facing Addiction in America:
The Surgeon General's
Report on Alcohol, Drugs,
and Health (2016)**
*The Surgeon General's
Office*



Given the impact of substance misuse on public health and the increased risk for long-term medical consequences, including substance use disorders, it is critical to prevent substance misuse from starting and to identify those who have already begun to misuse substances and intervene early.

Facing Addiction in America: The Surgeon General's Report on Alcohol, Drugs, and Health.



COMPETENCY: UNDERSTAND NALOXONE DISTRIBUTION AND USE AS AN OPIOID ANTAGONIST

Source: *Surgeon General's Advisory on Naloxone and Opioid Overdose*



**Addressing the Opioid Crisis:
How Naloxone Is Changing
the Way We Think About
Prevention (2018)**
SAMHSA



**SAMHSA Opioid Overdose
Prevention Toolkit (2018)**
SAMHSA



**Medication and Counseling
Treatment – Naloxone (2018)**
SAMHSA



**Preventing Opioid Overdose:
Increasing the Availability of
Naloxone (2018)**
*SAMHSA's Center for the
Application of Prevention
Technologies*



**Harm Reduction and Opioid
Misuse: Looking Beyond
Naloxone (2018)**
*SAMHSA's Center for the
Application of Prevention
Technologies*

**BE PREPARED.
GET NALOXONE. SAVE A LIFE.**

“For patients currently taking high doses of opioids as prescribed for pain, individuals misusing prescription opioids, individuals using illicit opioids such as heroin or fentanyl, healthcare practitioners, family and friends of people who have an opioid use disorder, and community members who come into contact with people at risk for opioid overdose, knowing how to use naloxone and keeping it within reach can save a life.”

*Surgeon General's Advisory on Naloxone
and Opioid Overdose Surgeon General of the
United States Public Health Service, VADM
Jerome Adams*



**Preparing for Naloxone
Distribution: Resources for
First Responders and Others
(2018)**
*SAMHSA Center for the
Application of Prevention
Technologies*



Get Naloxone Now (2017)
Get Naloxone Now

COMPETENCY:
APPLY TYPES OF PREVENTION STRATEGIES ACROSS LEVELS OF INTERVENTION, INCLUDING THE INDIVIDUAL, FAMILY, SCHOOL, AGENCY COMMUNITY, OR LARGER CONTEXT

Source: Advanced Social Work Practice in Prevention of Substance Use Disorders



The Role of Prevention Following a Non-Fatal Overdose (2018)
 SAMHSA



Easier Together: Partnering With Families to Make Recovery Possible (2017)
 Mid-America ATTC



The Opioid Crisis: Community Is Key to Addressing the Epidemic (2018)
 ATTC/NIATx *Service Improvement*



Responding to the Opioid Epidemic (2017)
 ATTC/NIATx



Recovery Community Organizations (2018)
Faces and Voices of Recovery Database



SAMHSA’s Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies (CAPT) is a national substance abuse prevention system committed to strengthening prevention efforts at the national, regional, state, and local levels, and to building the nation’s substance abuse prevention workforce.



June 2017: Community Health Centers and First Responders: Strengthening Communities Through Education
SAMHSA Road to Recovery



Preventing Prescription Drug Misuse: Understanding Who Is at Risk (2016)
SAMHSA's Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies



Preventing Prescription Drug Misuse: Selected Strategies and Associated Risks (2017)
SAMHSA's Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies



Preventing Prescription Drug Misuse: Overview of Factors and Strategies (2016)
SAMHSA's Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies

COMPETENCY: RECOGNIZE THE RISK FACTORS FOR, AND SIGNS OF, OPIOID OVERDOSE

Source: *Massachusetts Social Work Education Core Principles for the Prevention and Management of Substance Misuse*



Understanding and Overcoming Opioid Abuse (2018)

*American Psychological
Association*



Opioid Overdose Prevention Toolkit (2016)

SAMHSA



SIGNS OF AN OPIOID OVERDOSE

Recognizing an opioid overdose can be difficult. Here are a few signs and symptoms to look out for:

- **Unconsciousness or unresponsiveness**
- **Shallow breathing or no breathing**
- **Pinpoint pupils**

If you suspect someone is overdosing or in distress, it is important that you don't leave the person alone and that you call 911 and seek immediate medical care for the individual.

CDC Prevent Prescription Opioid Overdose

**COMPETENCY:
UNDERSTAND THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF OPIOID
USE AND PROBLEMS WITH OPIOID USE, AS
WELL AS THE PREDICTORS OF OPIOID USE
AND ABUSE IN POPULATIONS, ACROSS
PLACE AND DEVELOPMENT**

Source: Advanced Social Work Practice in Prevention of Substance Use Disorders and Massachusetts Social Work Education Core Principles for the Prevention and Management of Substance Misuse



An Update on the Opioid Crisis (2018)
SAMHSA/HHS



AHRQ Data Show Impact of Opioid Crisis at County Level: New Insights into Community Hospitalization Rates for Substance Use (2018)
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality



HHS U.S. Opioid Epidemic (2018)
US Department of Health and Human Services



CDC Vital Statistics Rapid Release: Provisional Drug Overdose Death Counts (2018)
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention



Big Data and the Opioid Epidemic (2018)
amfAR



SAMHSA/HHS: An Update on the Opioid Crisis (2018)
SAMHSA/HHS

COMPETENCY:

UNDERSTAND THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF OPIOID USE AND PROBLEMS WITH OPIOID USE, AS WELL AS THE PREDICTORS OF OPIOID USE AND ABUSE IN POPULATIONS, ACROSS PLACE AND DEVELOPMENT

Source: *Advanced Social Work Practice in Prevention of Substance Use Disorders and Massachusetts Social Work Education Core Principles for the Prevention and Management of Substance Misuse*



Using Prescription Drug Monitoring Program Data to Support Prevention Planning (2017)

SAMHSA's Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies



Facing Addiction in America: The Surgeon General's Report on Alcohol, Drugs, and Health (2016)

U.S. Department of Health & Human Services; SAMHSA



Preventing Opioid Misuse and Overdose: Data Sources and Tools to Inform Assessment and Planning Efforts (2017)

SAMHSA's Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies



2016 NSDUH Report America's Behavioral Health Changes & Challenges

SAMHSA National Survey on Drug Use and Health



Preventing Opioid Misuse and Overdose: Using Data to Correct Misperceptions (2017)

SAMHSA's Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies



THE OPIOID EPIDEMIC BY THE NUMBERS

IN 2016...



116

People died every day from opioid-related drug overdoses



11.5 m

People misused prescription opioids¹



42,249

People died from overdosing on opioids²



2.1 million

People misused prescription opioids for the first time¹



2.1 million

People had an opioid use disorder¹



17,087

Deaths attributed to overdosing on commonly prescribed opioids²



948,000

People used heroin¹



19,413

Deaths attributed to overdosing on synthetic opioids other than methadone²



170,000

People used heroin for the first time¹



15,469

Deaths attributed to overdosing on heroin²



504 billion

In economic costs³

Sources: ¹ 2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, ² Mortality in the United States, 2016 NCHS Data Brief No. 293, December 2017, ³ CEA Report: The underestimated cost of the opioid crisis, 2017

Updated January 2018. For more information, visit: <http://www.hhs.gov/opioids/>

COMPETENCY:

DEMONSTRATE AN AWARENESS OF HOW TO INFORM INDIVIDUAL

Source: Massachusetts Social Work Education Core Principles for the Prevention and Management of Substance Misuse



Talking About Overdose With People Who Use Opioids (2018)

SAMHSA'S Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies



HealthKnowledge (2016)

- SBIRT for Health and Behavioral Health Professionals
 - Foundations of SBIRT
- ATTC Network



Treatment Referral in an Opioid Crisis: Opportunities to Engage (2016)

Institute for Research, Education & Training in Addictions



Intervention



25% or more of patients



about their alcohol or drug use with a professional trained in Screening Brief Intervention and Referral to Treatment for Substance Use.

The UMKC SBIRT Project

COMPETENCY: RECOGNIZE SUBSTANCE AND OPIOID USE DISORDERS AS A CHRONIC DISEASE

Source: *Massachusetts Social Work Education Core Principles for the Prevention and Management of Substance Misuse*



**Addiction as a Disease —
Not a Moral Failure (2018)**
SAMHSA



**Addressing Addiction as a
Chronic Disease: What does
Science Tell Us? (2016)**
ATTC Network



**Addiction Is a Chronic
Disease (2018)**
NIDA



**Treating Opioid Addiction as
a Chronic Disease (2014)**
ASAM



OPIOID ADDICTION IS A CHRONIC BRAIN DISEASE

Addiction is a primary, chronic disease of brain reward, motivation, memory, and related circuitry. Dysfunction in these circuits leads to characteristic biological, psychological, social, and spiritual manifestations.

*American Society of Addiction Medicine Fact Sheet:
Treating Opioid Addiction as a Chronic Disease*

COMPETENCY:

DEMONSTRATE AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER TREATMENT AND RECOVERY SUPPORTS SYSTEM, AND HOW TO APPROPRIATELY REFER INDIVIDUALS

Source(s): *Advanced Social Work Practice in Prevention of Substance Use Disorders and NASW Standards for Social Work Practice for Clients with Substance Use Disorders and Massachusetts Social Work Education Core Principles for the Prevention and Management of Substance Misuse*



SBIRT: Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment (2018)
 SAMHSA-HRSA Center for Integrated Health Solutions



The Basics of Addiction Counseling Desk Reference, 11th Edition (2018)

- Module 1: Pharmacology of Psychoactive Substance Use Disorders
- Module II: Addiction Counseling Theories, Practices, and Skills
- Module III: Ethical and Professional Issues in Addiction Counseling

NAADAC



ASAM Criteria Resources and Training (2018)
 American Society of Addiction Medicine



SAMHSA TIP 63: Medications for Opioid Use Disorder (2018)
 SAMHSA (TIP)



PCSS MAT Training (2018)

- Myths and Misconceptions of Medication-Assisted Treatment
- Considerations in Medication-Assisted Treatment of Opiate Dependence
- Improving Opioid Prescribing: The CDC Guideline for Prescribing Opioids for Chronic Pain
- Opioid Dependence 101 and MAT
- 2002 to 2017: The Evolution of Buprenorphine Treatment
- Follow Up Q&A Webinar: The ASAM National Practice Guideline for the Use of Medications in the Treatment of Addiction Involving Opioid Use

Providers Clinical Support System



Cultivating Change Talk, Part 2 (2018)
 Institute for Research, Education & Training in Addictions

COMPETENCY:
ASSESS FOR TRAUMA, CO-OCCURRING DISORDERS, SUICIDE RISK, AND PHYSICAL HEALTH IN PLANNING RECOVERY ACTIVITIES AND TREATMENT

Source: Advanced Social Work Practice in Mental Health Recovery



The Intersection of Opioid Abuse, Overdose, and Suicide: Understanding the Connections (2018)

SAMHSA's Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies



Decisions in Recovery: Planning for Success (2016)

SAMHSA BRSS TACS



Decisions in Recovery: Treatment for Opioid Use Disorders (2016)

SAMHSA



Heroin, Prescription Opioids, and HIV: What Clinicians Need to Know (2018)

Pacific Southwest ATTC

**COMPETENCY:
ASSESS FOR TRAUMA, CO-OCCURRING
DISORDERS, SUICIDE RISK, AND PHYSICAL
HEALTH IN PLANNING RECOVERY ACTIVITIES
AND TREATMENT**

Source: Advanced Social Work Practice in Mental Health Recovery



**Co-Occurring Disorders
(2016)**
SAMHSA



**TIP 57: Trauma Informed Care
in Behavioral Health Services
(2014)**
SAMHSA



**TIP 42: Substance Abuse
Treatment for Persons With
Co-Occurring Disorders
(2013)**
SAMHSA



**Integrating Treatment for
Co-Occurring Disorders: An
Introduction to What Every
Addiction Counselor Needs to
Know (2011)**
NADAAC

**Trauma-specific intervention
programs generally recognize the
following:**

- The survivor’s need to be respected, informed, connected, and hopeful regarding their own recovery
- The interrelation between trauma and symptoms of trauma such as substance abuse, eating disorders, depression, and anxiety
- The need to work in a collaborative way with survivors, family and friends of the survivor, and other human-services agencies in a manner that will empower survivors and consumers

*SAMHSA, Trauma-Informed Approach
and Trauma-Specific Interventions*

COMPETENCY:

ENSURE THAT ALL CLIENTS AND THEIR FAMILIES ARE PROVIDED WITH SERVICES WITHIN A CONTEXT OF CULTURAL UNDERSTANDING AND COMPETENCE

Source(s): *NASW Standards for Social Work Practice for Clients with Substance Use Disorders*



Talking About Overdose With People Who Use Opioids (2018)
SAMHSA'S Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies



Health Disparities Within Latino and African American Communities (2018)
SAMHSA



HealthKnowledge (2018):
 • **Understanding the Basis of Race, Ethnicity, and Culture**
ATTC Network
New England ATTC



ATTC Center of Excellence: YMSM + LGBT Resources (2018)
ATTC Network



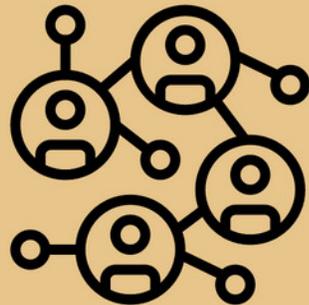
Cultural Competency and Spirituality (2017)
Mid-America ATTC; Family-Centered Behavioral Health Support for Pregnant and Postpartum Women



Opioid Misuse in Rural America (2018)
USDA

ADVANCING HEALTH EQUITY AT EVERY POINT OF CONTACT

The National Standards for Culturally and Linguistically Appropriate Services in Health and Health Care (The National CLAS Standards) aim to improve health care quality and advance health equity by establishing a framework for organizations to serve the nation's increasingly diverse communities.



www.ThinkCulturalHealth.hhs.gov

COMPETENCY:
ENSURE THAT ALL CLIENTS AND THEIR FAMILIES ARE PROVIDED WITH SERVICES WITHIN A CONTEXT OF CULTURAL UNDERSTANDING AND COMPETENCE

Source(s): *NASW Standards for Social Work Practice for Clients with Substance Use Disorders*



Cultural Competence and Organizational Change (2016)
ATTC NIATx



Risk and Protective Factors for Substance Abuse and/or Mental Health Problems Among Alaska Native and Native American Populations (2013)
SAMHSA Center for Application of Prevention Technologies



Engaging Diverse Populations in Recovery Support Services (2016)
SAMHSA



Cultural Elements in Treating Hispanic and Latino Populations (2013)
ATTC Network



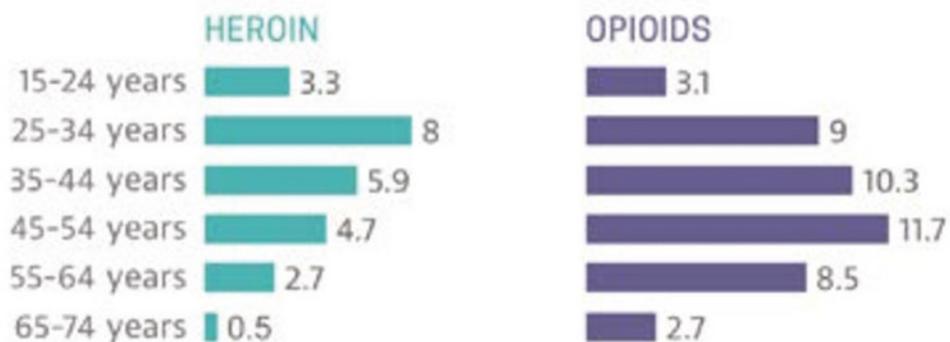
TIP 59: Improving Cultural Competence (2015)
SAMHSA



Through the Diamond Threshold: Promoting Cultural Competency in Understanding American Indian Substance Misuse (2011)
ATTC Network

Nearly Every Age Group Has Been Touched by the Opioid Epidemic:

Overdose Deaths by Age in 2014 per 100,000 people



COMPETENCY:

ARTICULATE THE FOUNDATIONAL SKILLS IN PERSON-CENTERED COUNSELING AND BEHAVIOR CHANGE

Sources: *Massachusetts Social Work Education Core Principles for the Prevention and Management of Substance Misuse*



The Basics of Addiction Counseling Desk Reference, 11th Edition (2018)

- **Module 1: Pharmacology of Psychoactive Substance Use Disorders**
- **Module II: Addiction Counseling Theories, Practices, and Skills**
- **Module III: Ethical and Professional Issues in Addiction Counseling**

NAADAC



Patient-Centered Opioid Addiction Treatment (P-COAT) (2018)

ASAM



Creating Recovery-Oriented, Person-Centered Plans With Community Resources (2016)

SAMHSA



Patient-Centered Care in Opioid Treatment Programs (2018)

ATTC Northwest



What Is Person-Centered Care?

Person-centered care—also known as patient-centered care—means consumers have control over their services, including the amount, duration, and scope of services, as well as choice of providers.

*SAMHSA, Person- and Family-Centered
Care and Peer Support*

COMPETENCY:

BE ABLE TO RECOGNIZE AND ASSESS THEIR OWN AND SOCIETAL STIGMAS AND BIASES AND BE KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT VARIOUS PERSPECTIVES ON SOCIAL CONSTRUCTIONS OF OPIOID USE, MISUSE, ABUSE, AND DEPENDENCE

Source: 1) *Massachusetts Social Work Education Core Principles for the Prevention and Management of Substance Misuse* 2) *Advanced Social Work Practice in Prevention of Substance Use Disorders*



Examining Our Biases About People Who Misuse Opioids (2018)

SAMHSA's Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies



Language Matters: Using Inspire Hope and Advance Recovery (2017)

Mid-America ATTC



Reframing the Opioid Prevention Narrative: Addressing Misperceptions (2018)

SAMHSA



Cultural Activation Prompts (2016):

- Gaining Awareness, Part I
- Materials
- Gaining Awareness, Part II



SAMHSA

The use of affirming language inspires hope and advances recovery.

LANGUAGE MATTERS.

Words have power.

PEOPLE FIRST.

The ATTC Network uses affirming language to promote the promises of recovery by advancing evidence-based and culturally informed practices.



ATTC Addiction Technology Transfer Center Network
Part of Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

COMPETENCY:

ENGAGE IN ADVOCACY THAT SEEKS TO ENSURE THAT CLIENTS WITH SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS AND THEIR FAMILIES HAVE EQUAL ACCESS TO THE APPROPRIATE SERVICES IN A TIMELY MANNER.

Source: NASW Standards for Social Work Practice for Clients with Substance Use Disorders



Coalition to Stop Opioid Overdose (2018)
ASAM



SAMHSA Opioid Overdose Prevention Toolkit (2018)
SAMHSA



Opioids Advocacy Toolkit (2018)
ASAM



Operation Naloxone: Bringing Opioid Awareness and Prevention to College Campuses (2017)
NAADAC



ADVOCACY IN ACTION

“Opioid misuse and overdose are a public health crisis in the United States. ASAM and others have come together as the Coalition to Stop Opioid Overdose to advance meaningful legislative and regulatory policies this year in response to the opioid epidemic.”

Coalition to Stop Opioid Overdose

COMPETENCY:

ADVOCATE AT MULTIPLE LEVELS FOR HEALTH PROMOTION AND FOR REDUCTION OF HEALTH DISPARITIES AND STIGMA FOR DIVERSE POPULATIONS AFFECTED BY OPIOIDS AND OPIOID USE DISORDERS

Source: Advanced Social Work Practice in Prevention of Substance Use Disorders



Prevention of Substance Abuse and Mental Illness (2018)
SAMHSA



Responding to the Opioid Epidemic (2017)
ATTC/NIATx Service



It Only Takes a Little to Lose a Lot — Rx Awareness Campaign (2017)
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention



Facing Addiction in America: The Surgeon General's Report on Alcohol, Drugs, and Health (2016)
U.S. Department of Health & Human Services; SAMHSA Report



Preventing the Consequences of Opioid Overdose: Understanding 911 Good Samaritan Laws (2017)
SAMHSA's Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies



Stigma: The Addictions Professional as Activist (2009)
William White Papers

National
Recovery Month
Prevention Works • Treatment is Effective • People Recover
september 2018

health services can enable those with a mental and/or substance use disorder to live a healthy and rewarding life.

Recovery Month spreads the positive message that behavioral health is essential to overall health, that prevention works, treatment is effective, and people can and do recover.

COMPETENCY:

ENGAGE IN SELF-CARE METHODS AND SEEK SUPPORT TO DEVELOP AWARENESS, INSIGHT, AND RESILIENCY TO MORE EFFECTIVELY MANAGE THE EFFECTS OF TRAUMA AND RETRAUMATIZATION IN THEIR LIVES

Source: Advanced Social Work Practice Competencies in Mental Health Recovery



Modeling the Way: Managing Personal Wellness While Supporting Others (2018)
SAMHSA



Preventing Opioid Misuse and Overdose: Strange Bedfellows Working Together (2018)
SAMHSA's Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies



Enhancing Personal Capacity for Wellness and Practices (2017)
SAMHSA

STEPS TO SELF-CARE



Self-care refers to selected actions that restore balance in our personal and professional lives. Not just an add-on activity, self-care is also a state of mind through development of self-awareness, self-regulation, and self-
□ □ □ □.

From the How to Flourish in Social Work Infographic. University of Buffalo School of Social Work



ATTC

