

Week Eight Exam Review**Substance Abuse and Addiction**

- **Define addiction, substance use disorder, dependence (both physical and psychological)-**

Addiction- A change in behavior caused by biochemical changes in the brain after continued substance use characterized by preoccupation with and repeated use of a substance despite of negative outcomes.

Substance use disorder- Substance use disorders take a significant toll on the lives of individuals and their families, contributing to poor health outcomes and high costs. Substance use disorders are complicated and are impacted by both biological and environmental factors. Neurotransmitters and neurotransmitter receptors are involved with most substances of abuse besides alcohol. Specifically, the opioid, catecholamine, and γ -aminobutyric acid neurotransmitters are related to the brain-reward circuitry and the development of substance use disorders. A correlation between mental health illness and substance use exists; self-medication theory suggests substance use is a coping mechanism.

- Behavioral, physical, and psychological dependence are the hallmark symptoms of substance use disorders (SUDs). The direct effects of a substance on behavioral, physical, and psychological function vary based on the substance used; however, the overall impact of substance use disorders on functioning is similar regardless of the substance used. Behavioral dependence refers to substance-seeking activities and evidence of use patterns. Physical dependence refers to the physiologic effects of substance use. Psychological dependence refers to the continuous or intermittent craving for the substance. A diagnosis of SUD is indicated when a person exhibits two or more symptoms within 12 months.

Dependence- State of adaptation produced with repeated administration of certain drugs so that physical symptoms occur when the drug is discontinued abruptly.

- **Define behavioral dependence, psychological dependence, addiction and physiological dependence**

Behavior dependence- Behavioral dependence refers to substance-seeking activities and evidence of use patterns.

Psychological dependence- Psychological dependence refers to the continuous or intermittent craving for the substance

Physiological dependence- Physical dependence refers to the physiologic effects of substance use

- **Define substance intoxication, substance use disorder, substance-induced mental disorder, substance withdrawal.**

Substance intoxication- Common symptoms of substance intoxication include disturbances in perception, wakefulness, attention, thinking, judgment, psychomotor behavior, and interpersonal behavior. Acute intoxication may have different symptoms than chronic intoxication. Acute intoxication should only be used as the main diagnosis when intoxication occurs without a persistent substance use disorder.

Substance use disorder- Behavioral, physical, and psychological dependence are the hallmark symptoms of substance use disorders (SUDs). The direct effects of a substance on behavioral, physical, and psychological function vary based on the substance used; however, the overall impact of substance use disorders on functioning is similar regardless of the substance used

Substance induced mental disorder- Substance-induced mental disorders are potentially severe central nervous system syndromes that develop because of substance abuse, medications, or toxins. Substance-induced mental disorders are diagnosed when the following criteria are met:

- the symptoms represent a mental disorder presentation
- there is evidence that the substance used is capable of causing the disorder and that the disorder developed within a month of using the substance
- there is evidence that the disorder is not likely explained better by the diagnosis of an independent mental condition
- the disorder does not occur exclusively during delirium
- the disorder causes significant social, occupational, or other impairment in functioning

Substance withdrawal- General features of substance withdrawal include the development of a substance-specific behavioral change, with physical and psychological symptoms, that is due to the cessation or intake reduction of a substance. Withdrawal is usually, but not always, associated with a substance use disorder.

• **Review scoring and use of substance abuse screening tools**

○ **SBIRT-**Screening, brief intervention, and referral to treatment (SBIRT) - comprehensive and integrated public health approach to identify individuals with substance use disorders and those at risk of developing these disorders so early intervention and treatment services can be offered to prevent severe consequences.

SBIRT can be executed in primary care settings, emergency departments, trauma centers, and other community settings. SBIRT is a model effective for all types of substance abuse disorders.

Screening-Quickly assesses the severity of substance use and identifies the appropriate level of treatment.

Brief intervention -Focuses on increasing insight and awareness regarding substance use and motivation toward behavioral change.

Referral -Guidance to treatment provides those identified as needing more extensive treatment with access to specialty care.

○ **CIWA-Ar-** Clinical Institute Withdrawal Assessment-Alcohol is a highly regarded standardized instrument used to assess the severity of withdrawal symptoms (as shown below) and directs pharmacotherapy.

Step 1: Administer CIWA-Ar - Administer every 4-8 hours until the score is lower than 8-10 for 24 hours.

Step 2: Symptom-Triggered Regimen-If the CIWA-Ar score is 8 or higher, administer benzodiazepine: PO lorazepam (Ativan), diazepam (Valium), or chlorthalidopoxide (Librium) for symptom-triggered therapy.