

Models Roads2Recovery







Co-Occurring Disabilities and Substance Abuse for **Disability/Counseling Services**



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- Advancing Opportunities has been providing services and supports to people with disabilities and their families for 64 years.
- The agency provides Roads2Recovery to help ensure people with disabilities have access to community services, especially treatment for substance abuse, if they want it.



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What is **Roads2Recovery**?

- Training that helps identify and prevent substance abuse among people with disabilities
- Awareness that increases access to substance abuse services



Roads2Recovery is funded by NJ's Division of Addiction Services



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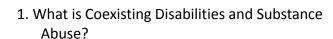
Goals of Roads2Reovery

- 1. Understand the difference between alcohol/drug use abuse and chemical dependency.
- 2. Be better observers of behavior in your client/consumer group.
- 3. Utilize early identification-and-referral strategies.





TOPICS



- 2. What treatment programs and disability service providers can do for all individuals with disabilities?
- 3. How to identify and use appropriate referral services for the treatment of clients with substance abuse disorders?

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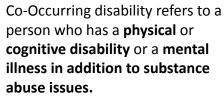












Mental health disorders like: depression, anxiety disorders and personality disorders etc.

Physical disability: multiple sclerosis, TBI, spinal cord injury, diabetes and cerebral palsy etc.



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Obvious vs. Hidden Disability



- 1. Identifying cognitive/hidden disabilities is the key to successful treatment
- 2. Understand the functional limitations as a result of the disability
- 3. Recognize signs and symptoms and patterns of use and abuse



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Federal legislation signed into law in 1990 to protect and uphold the rights of individuals with disabilities.





Americans with Disabilities Act







- 1. Protects persons who have history of alcohol, illegal or prescription drug abuse and who are in treatment or who have successfully completed treatment.
- 2. Will not protect a person who drinks alcoholically from an evenly applied Drug Free Workplace Act policy or practice.
- 3. Does not protect persons who are currently using illegal drugs.



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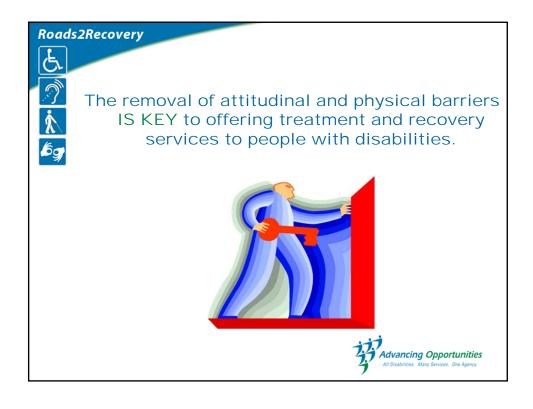


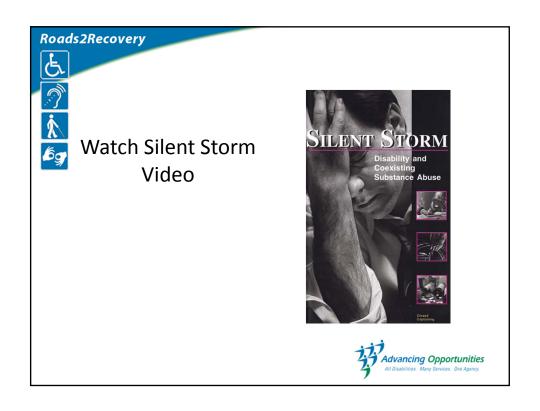


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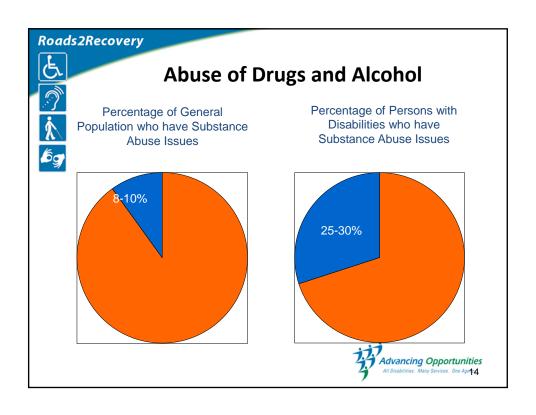


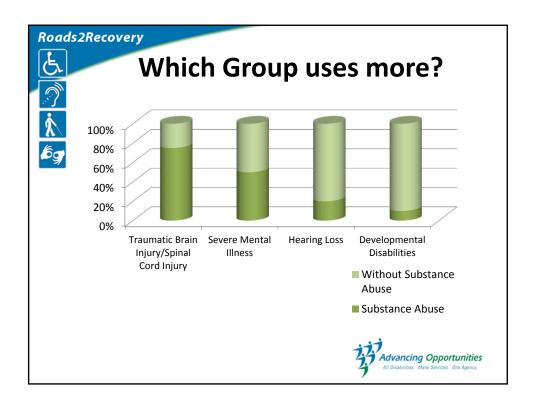


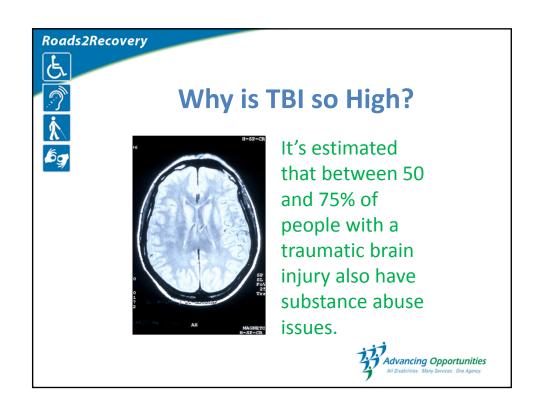
















Over half the incidents that cause Traumatic Brain and Spinal Cord Injuries follow alcohol

or drug use.

Over 60% of people with these types of injuries report a history of alcohol abuse prior to being injured.





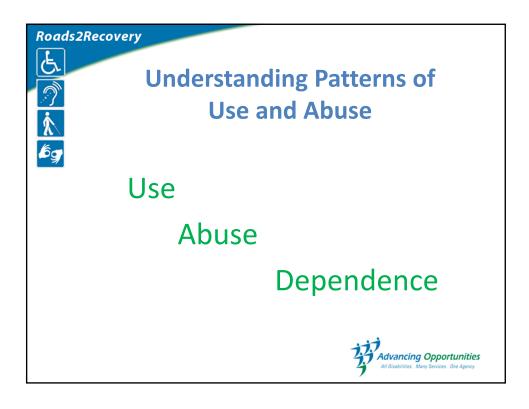


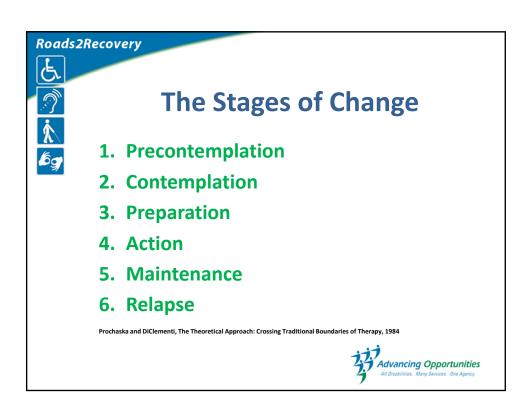


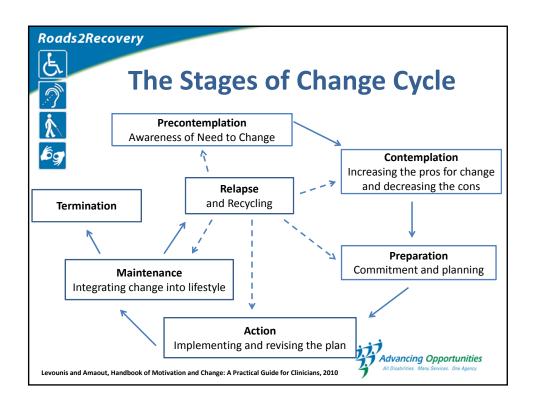


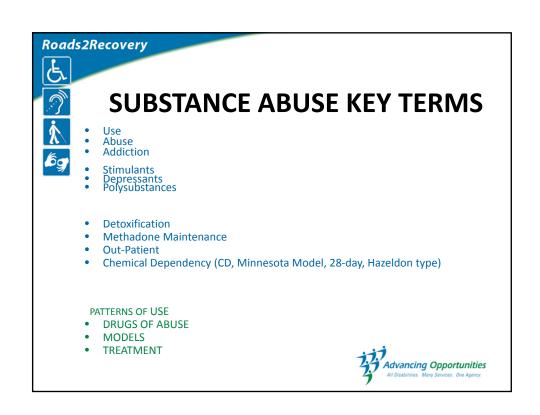
- 1. Difficulty managing stress of disability
- 2. Fewer opportunities for recreation/ social interaction
- 3. They may use alcohol or drugs to try and fit in/peer pressure to conform
- 4. Enabling by friends or family
- 5. Easy access-Prescription medication use
- 6. Chronic Pain
- 7. Excess free time, loss of job/isolation/depression
- 8. Lack of access to prevention resources













Alcohol and other Drug **Dependence**



means that a person reaches a point at which he or she will continue to make painful or injurious decisions to abuse alcohol and other drugs in spite of recurring problems.



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Some of the common symptoms of dependency for persons with disabilities are:

- 1. drinking in combination with medication use
- 2. excessive time spent in using or finding legal and illegal ways to acquire alcohol and other drugs
- 3. heavy and inappropriate use of medications





Laitional common symptoms of dependency for persons with disabilities are:



- frequent intoxication (sometimes without others realizing this)
- continued use of drugs despite adverse consequences.



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Abuse Means:

Consuming alcohol or other drugs to the extent that problems result from that use. These may include:

- Impaired work or school performance
- 2. Deteriorating personal relationships
- 3. Separation from family
- 4. Financial problems.
- 5. The amount one consumes is not as important in defining "abuse" as are the consequences experienced because of that consumption.





Onset of Co-Existing Disability and Relationship to Substance Abuse

• Birth/Congenital Disabilities

Risk exists – may use to deal with isolation or to fit in with others. Self-soothing behavior May lead to Substance Abuse (SA)

Childhood

Disabilities may be diagnosed or overlooked. SA may be used to cope with difference, low academic achievement or low self-esteem.

Peer-Pressure!

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Adolescence and Early Adulthood

Most traumatic brain injuries occur during this period, often as a result of risk-taking behavior (Dopamine). Onset of mental illness frequently occurs at this age. SA may be used to self-medicate or may prevent the individual from seeking Advancing Opportunities help.

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Adulthood

Many progressive illnesses become disabling. A person may not have a support system in place to cope. SA and the misuse of prescription medication may be used to cope with the psychological and/or physical pain of the disability.











Old Age/Military

SA may be used to cope with pain, disability, loss or grief associated with aging. Alcohol & Meds are often chosen. Seniors and Vets may not get help because of double stigmatization.





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Warning Signs of Addiction



- 1. Frequent absences OR regularly coming to work/counseling late
- 2. Reduced productivity OR lack of motivation
- 3. Increased accidents, injuries OR legal troubles
- 4. Complaints from customers about missed meetings OR poor work quality
- 5. Unexplained financial problems
- 6. Increased conflict w. family or co-workers
- 7. Rapid aging/sudden weight, sleep, mood, appetite changes Advancing Opportunities







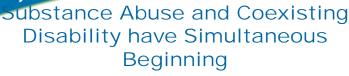


- 1. Disability does not end with the cessation of use
- 2. After-treatment, individuals are "in recovery" not "cured"
- 3. Harm reduction / risk management as treatment components
- 5. Multiple treatment experiences are often necessary



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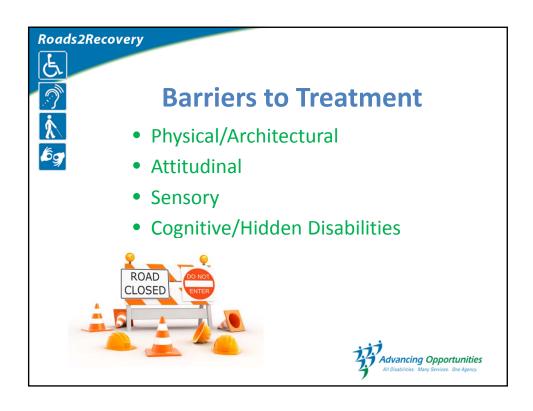




- · Consequences of one disability exacerbate symptoms of the other.
- · Loss of control in one area leads to self-medication, harmful behavior resulting in increased symptoms.
- · Misdiagnosis leaves issues not addressed, treatment unavailable.

EXAMPLES

- Person with disability abusing substances has concurrent evidence of symptoms.
- His/her substance abuse behavior may be mistaken for a disability and dismissed
- Over medicating results in depression, anxiety. Symptoms become the new primary disability. Advancing Opportunities







Attitudinal Barriers



- 1. 'Serving people with disabilities requires extreme measures'
- 2. 'People with cognitive disabilities aren't capable of learning how to stay sober.'
- 3. 'People with disabilities deserve pity and therefore should be allowed to indulge in substance use'
- -Kindness Factor-

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Remove Attitudinal Barriers

- 1. Consider that people with a SA issue and co-occurring disability may need individual accommodations or modifications-S.A. agency
- 2. Rules and treatment should be tailored specifically to match the individual needs of each person
- 3. Coordinate with an DAS accredited agency providing case management services for people with disabilities









Cognitive Barriers

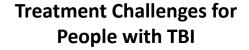
- 1. Limitations in understanding of basic concepts of treatment
- 2. <u>Development disabilities</u> no/little abstract thoughts skills
- 3. Learning disabilities trouble processing and using abstract information; limited vocabulary











- 1. Brain injuries can affect a person's learning style.
- 2. Memory problems may be misinterpreted as resistance to treatment
- 3. Damage to the frontal lobe affects executive thinking skills.





What Can You Do to Remove **Cognitive Barriers?**

Be patient! Be prepared to adapt basic treatment modalities for people with learning disabilities or limited reading and writing skills:

- Flash cards
- Comic books or illustrated materials
- DVD/IPAD/Assisted Learning devices





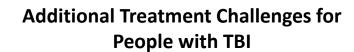












- 1. They may not perceive environmental cues.
- 2. It is easy to interpret their behavior as being intentionally disruptive.
- 3. Alcohol and drug consumption hamper the rehabilitation process.





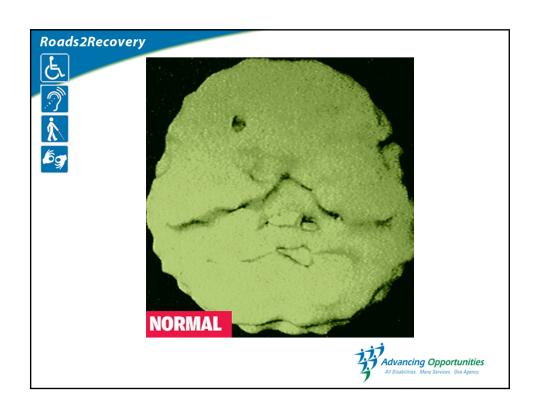




Treatment Implications

- 1. Providers should examine their programs and eliminate barriers
- 2. Screen for disabilities or SA
- 3. Coordinate with an agency providing case management services for people with disabilities and substance abuse disorder





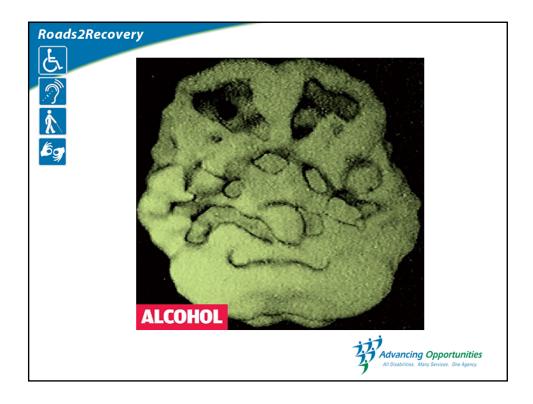




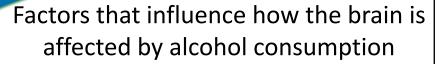


- 1. Cartridges filled with nicotine, flavor & chemicals
- 2. Heats these ingredients into a vapor
- 3. Vapor is highly addictive
- 4. Vapor has no tar but has other toxic ingredients like diethylene glycol (used in antifreeze) & several carcinogens ex. nitrosamines











- 1. How much and how often one drinks
- 2. Start age and how long one has imbibed
- 3. Age, level of Ed., gender, genetics, fam. History of alcoholism
- 4. Whether one is at risk of FASD
- 5. One's general health status







Risks of Alcoholism

- 1. Binge drinking-5 or more in 2 hours for men & 4 or more drinks in 2 hours for women- can lead to blackouts, memory impairments, risky behavior even death
- 2. Brain damage to cerebellum(movement/coordination and frontal lobes (learning/memory)
- 3. Heart/Liver/Brain/Nerve Damage &
- Cancer

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Progression of Alcohol Abuse

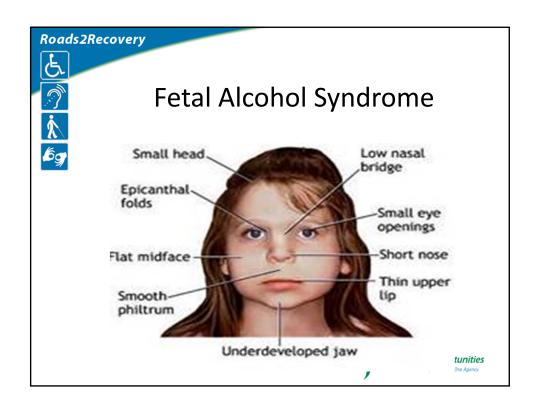


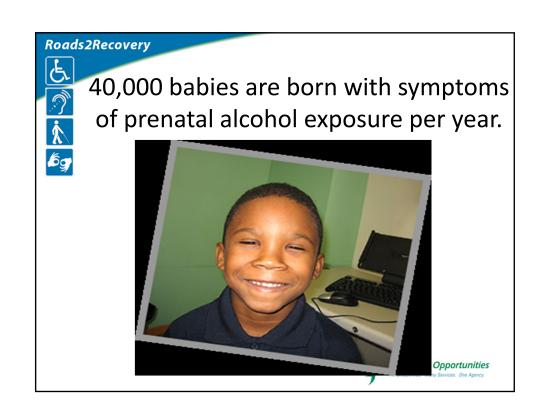


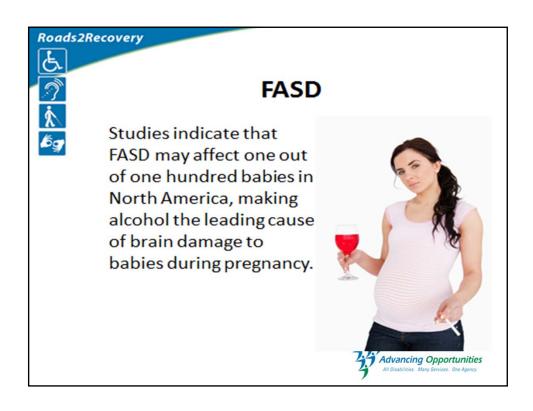
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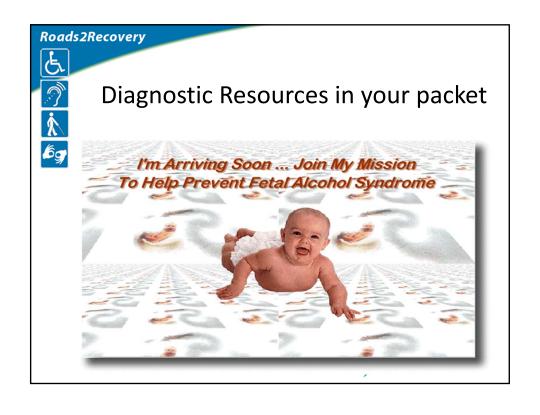


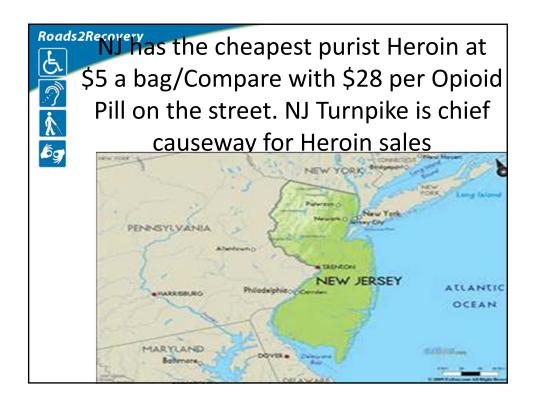




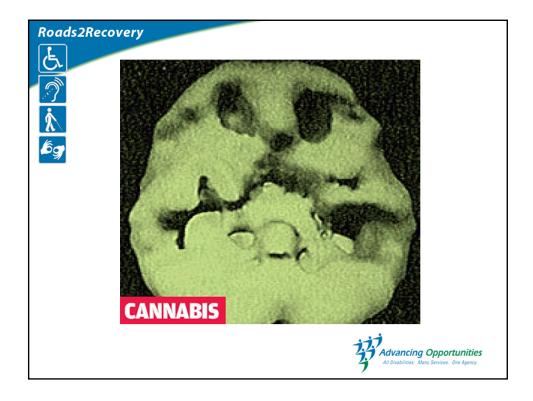






















- 1. The endocannbinoid system is important for maintaining brain health & proper development, & THC interferes with its proper functioning
- 2. Repeated exposure to marijuana during teen years, a time of critical brain development, may have lasting effects on cognitive function-mood/memory and IQ-(6 pts.) Advancing Opportunities







More points....

- 3. Today's THC in Pot is more potent than 30 years ago (4% then vs. 9%-14%now)! Med. Pot has 34% THC!
- 4. Synthetic pot is 10X more potent causing heart attacks/seizures
- 5. Pot use increases risk for car crashes, stunted growth, testicular/lung cancer, respiratory problems
- 6. Risk of mental illness is 2-5X greater in those starting before age 12 & using till early 20's! IQ loss







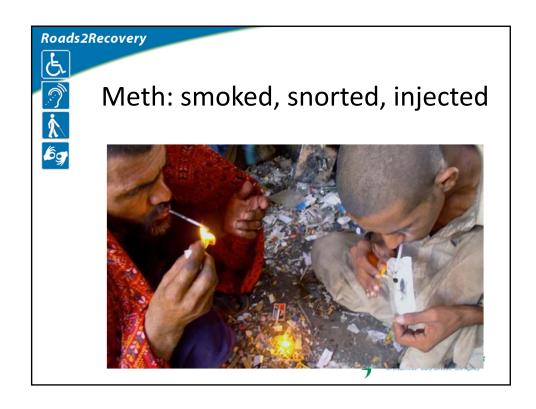


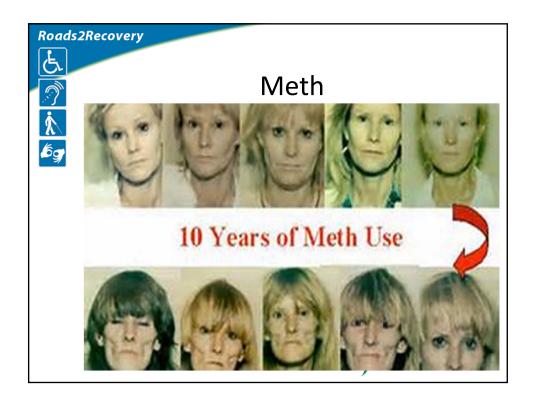














Before & After Meth Abuse





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The Roads2Recovery program

Only you know what is going on in your life. Please share with a trusted person to get help and treatment. Find a support group.







What P. with Disabilities say they can do instead of taking drugs and alcohol



- 1. Play with my children/Family
- 2. Exercise/Sports/Gym/Walk
- 3. Shopping
- 4. Old time Radio shows/x'mas music
- 5. Reading/Singing/TV/Drumming
- 6. Crafts/Church
- 7. Funny movies/Laughter!



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Thank you for your participation in the R to R presentation



Questions?

Evaluations

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