

2310124 Kaksois-dg - 3-dg-potilaat ja heidän kohtaaminen - hoito

Yl juha kemppinen

2310124 Kaksoisdiagnoosi ja 3-dg-potilaat ja heidän kohtaaminen - hoito

- Agenda:
- 1. Yleistä
- 2. Kaksois- ja kolmoisdiagnoosipotilaiden häiriöiden taustaa
- 3. Kaksois- ja kolmoisdiagnoosipotilaiden hoito

Ida Kemppinen
2001 (8v)

MY FAMILY



Juha KT Kemppinen, ylilääkäri Etelä-Karjalan hyvinvointialue (EKHVA)

- päihdepsykiatri, LL,YTM (pääaine sosiologia), FT (tuotantotalous)
- psykiatrian ja yleislääketieteen erikoislääkäri,
- päihdelääketieteen erityispätevyys
- Erityistason ratkaisukeskeinen psykoterapiakoulutus
- Hallinnon pätevyys (SPYn mt-johtamisen kurssi)
- Lääkärikouluttaja (portfolion täydennys puuttuu)
- LSS Black Belt (lopputyö puuttuu)

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Kotisivut:

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23.10.2024

yl juha kemppinen

1. YLEISTÄ

Nykyinen hoitosysteemi ja eri hallintokunnat



Mielenterveyshoito

Selkeitä ja toisistaan erillisiä hierarkkisia diagnooseja (DSM IV R; Dark Side of Man)



Päihdehoito

Sosiaalihuollon perustuksille rakentuva auttamistyö

PÄIHTEIDEN VÄÄRINKÄYTTÄJÄ ON LÄHES AINA 2-DG- PT

- Päihteitten väärinkäyttäjillä on toistuvia psykiatrisia sairaalahoitoja.

Huumeittenkäyttö lisää esim. itsemurhariskin 8-15 –kertaiseksi.

(Oyefeso et al, 1999).

- Suomalaisessa tutkimuksessa (R.Alaja et al, 1999) todettiin että puhtailla alkoholisteilla oli 70% muu psykiatrinen diagnoosi ja sekapähdekäyttäjillä yli 90% muu psykiatrinen diagnoosi.

Odotusarvo (alle 6kk) (OR odds ratio, yli 1 on tilastollisesti merkitsevä)

2-diagnoosipotilaille on tutkimuksissa todettu säännönmukaisesti yli 1.

- Jos ihmisellä on mielenterveysongelma, OR päihdeongelmalle on 4.5 ja alkoholismille 2.3.

- Jos ihmisellä on skitsofrenia, niin OR päihdeongelmalle on 4.0, alkoholismille 3.8 ja 6.2 huumeongelmalle.

- Mielialahäiriön OR päihdeongelmalle on 2.6.

- Vakavan masennuksen päihdeongelman OR oli 7.2.

- Kaksisuuntainen mielialahäiriön OR päihdeongelmalle on 7.9.

- Ei-affektiivisen psykoosin OR alkoholismille on 2.2 ja huumeongelmalle 2.7.

-Jos oli alkoholisti, depression OR oli 3.7.

-Jos oli huumeongelma, niin alkoholiongelman OR oli erittäin korkea 20.6.

Elinikäinen komorbiditeetti kannabisriippuvaisilla henkilöillä (Agosti et al,2002)

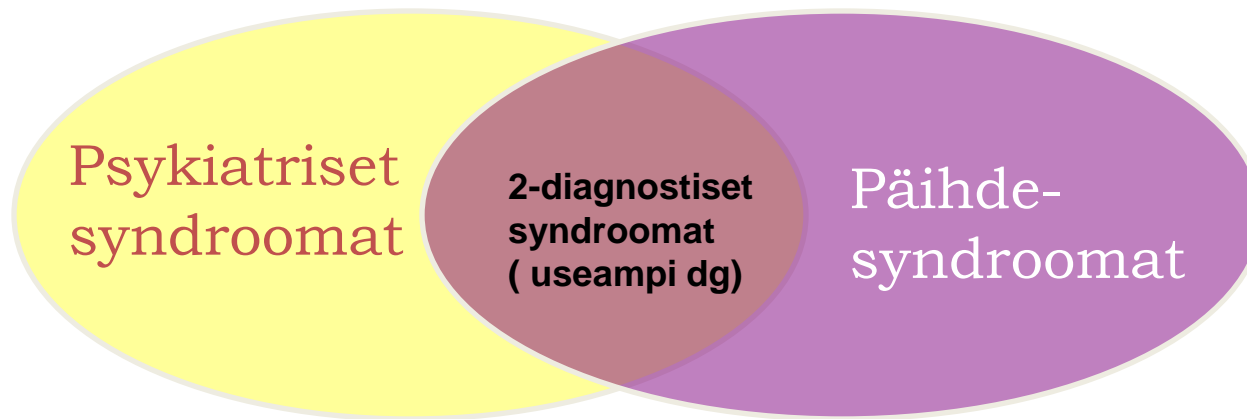
Elinikäinen diagnoosi	%	Odds ratio (95% CI)
Alkoholiriippuvuus	70.0	17.8
Epäsosiaalinen persoonallisuushäiriö	21.4	11.2
Käytöshäiriö (CD)	44.4	6.0
Ei-affektiivinen psykoosi	2.0	3.5
Sosiaalinen fobia	29.0	3.3
PTSD	18.5	3.0
Hypomania	4.4	2.9
Yleistynyt ahdistuneisuushäiriö	12.1	2.7
Vakava masennustila	32.7	2.4
Dystyyminen häiriö	13.3	2.3
Paniikkihäiriö	6.9	2.3
Agorafobia	11.3	1.8
Yksinkertainen fobia	18.1	1.8
Mania	6.9	0.9

12 viimeisen kuukauden aikana hoitoa hakevien mieliala- ja ahdistuspotilaiden päihteiden käyttö prevalenssi (Grant et al, 2004,NESARC)

Hoitoa hakevat mielialapotilaat	% SUD
Mikä tahansa mielialahäiriö	20.8
Vakava masennustila	20.3
Dystymia	18.5
Mania	22.5
Hypomania	31.0
Mikä tahansa ahdistushäiriö	16.5
Paniikkihäiriö+agorafobia	21.9
Paniikkihäiriö (ei agorafobia)	15.4
Sosiaalinen fobia	21.3
Erityinen fobia	16.0
Yleistynyt ahdistuneisuushäiriö	15.9

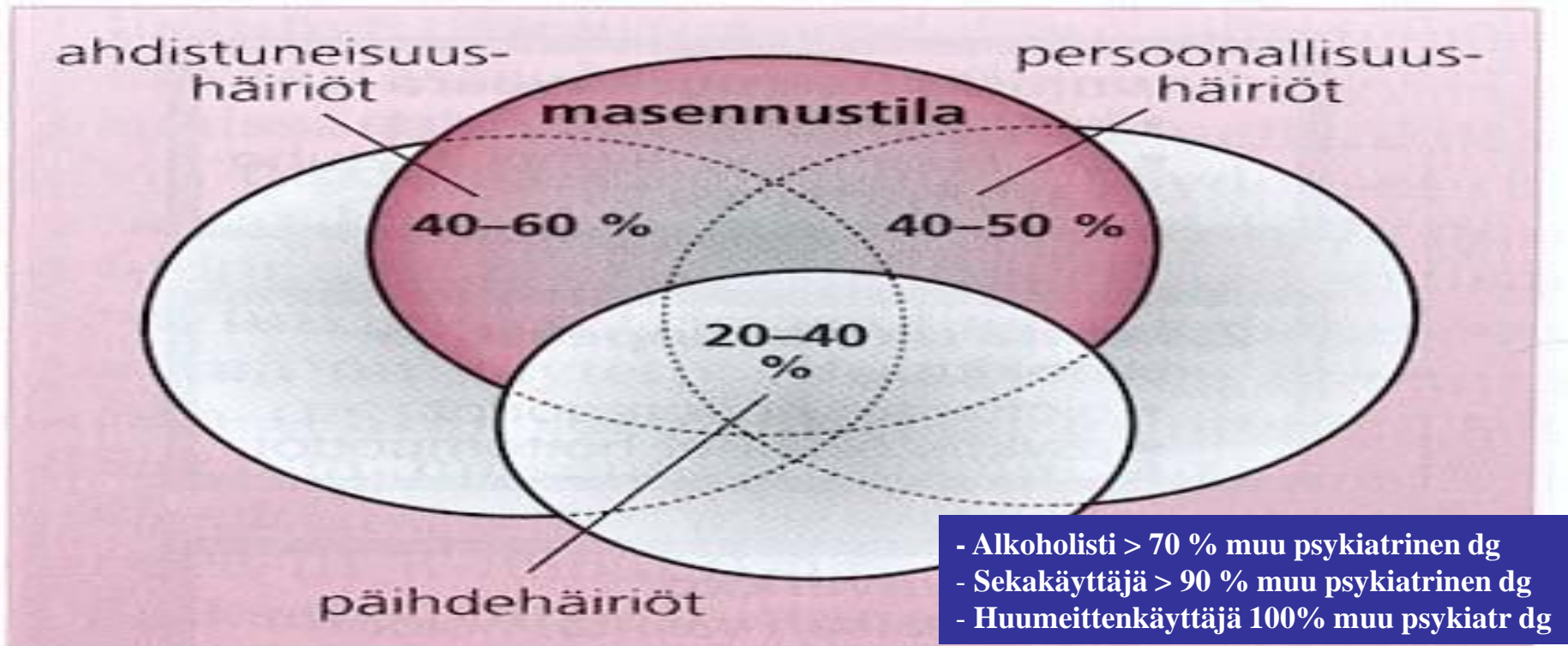
Drake & Wallach,1999 :
Laitosrakenteen purkaminen on lisännyt kaksoisdiagnoosipotilaiden määrää.
Aikaisemmin vakavasti mielisairaat olivat laitoksissa, yhteiskuntaan asuttaminen onnistui huonosti

Mielenterveys- ja päihdeongelmat esiintyvät päällekkäin- komorbidisti



Esim. skitsofreenikoilla on 4.6x enemmän päihdeongelmia kuin muulla väestöllä (Regier et al, 1990)

PÄIHDEONGELMAISELLA ON USEAMPIA PSYKIATRISIA DIAGNOOSEJA



Kuva 5.1 ■ Masennustilan komorbiditeetti psykiatrisen erikoissairaanhoidon potilailla.

Psykiatria, 2000

Mistä alkoholisoituminen johtuu ? Kuka heistä on oikeassa ?



(Miller & Hester (eds): Handbook of Alcoholism Treatment Approaches - Effective Alternatives, 2nd ed., 1995, Simon & Schuster Co.: Massachusetts)

Juha Kempainen, 14.2.2001

Uskomus: ihmiset itselfääkitsevät pahaan oloaan (negatiivisen vahvistamisen teoria)

Ei pidä paikkaansa

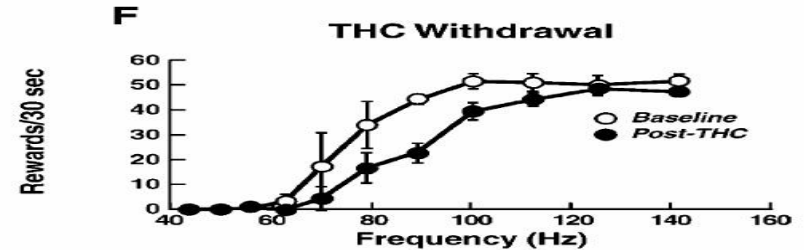
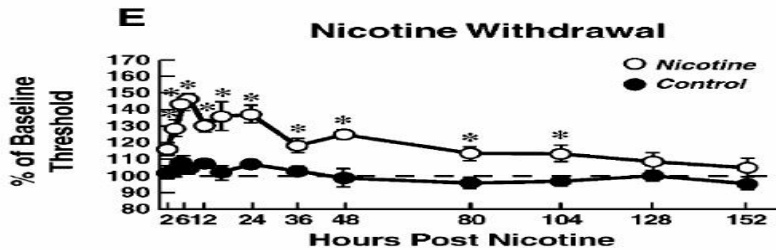
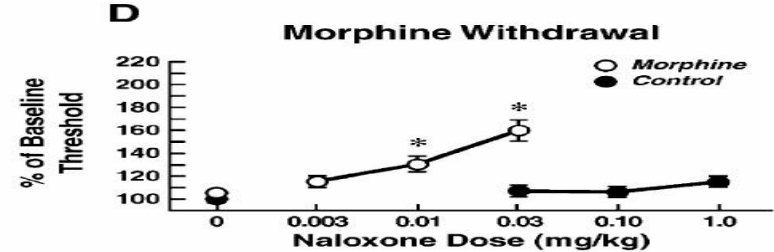
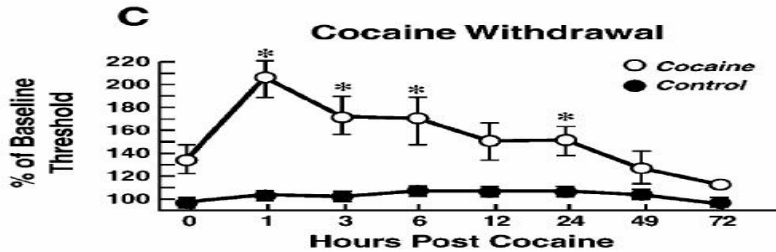
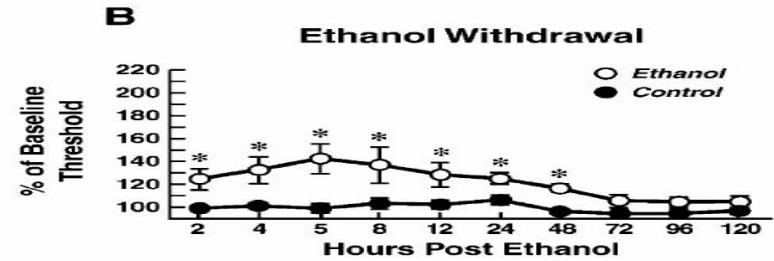
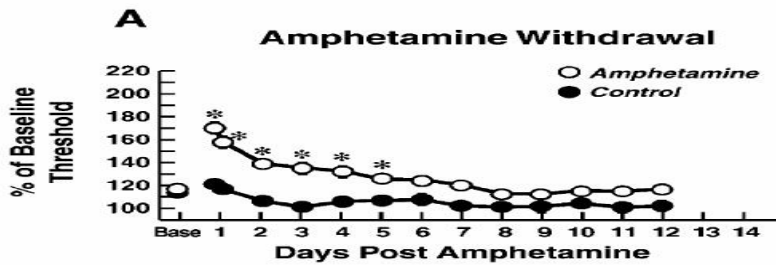
1. ” Physical dependence is neither a necessary nor sufficient condition for addiction”. Vieroitusoireiden helpottaminen on MINIMAALISEN tehokasta huumeriippuvuuden hoidossa. (Wise RA&BozarthMA, 1987).
2. Fyysinen riippuvuus on vain yksi monista tekijöistä, jotka vaikuttavat huumeidenkäytön kehittymiseen.
3. Itselfääkinnän (fyysisten oireiden ja vieroitusoireiden) suurimmat ajanjaksot eivät satu samanaikaisesti pahimpien vieroitusoirejaksojen aikaan. (Jaffe JH et al ,1992).
4. On suuri taipumus retkahtaa, vaikka on pitkä raittius takana, kauan sen jälkeen kun vieroitusoireet ovat poistuneet.
5. Ympäristöärsykkeet voivat laukaista vieroitusoireet (sek. ehdollistuminen).

→ PAHAN OLON LÄÄKITSEMINE EI PIDÄ TIETEELLISESTI PAIKKAANSA.

Negatiivisen vahvistamisen teoria ei pidä paikkaansa.

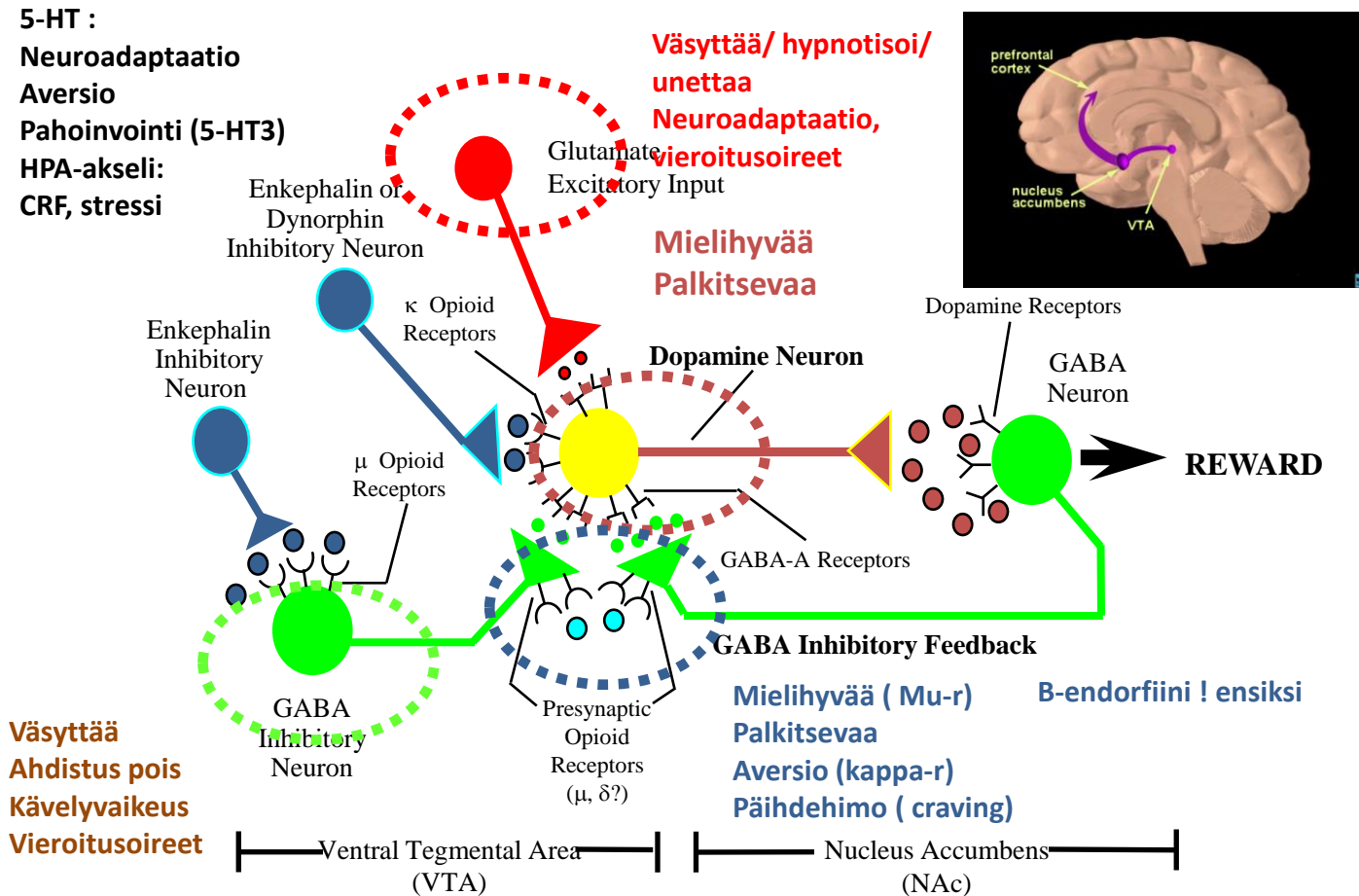
Terry E.Robinson & Kent C Berridge:
The Neural Basis of Drug Craving: an incentive- sensitization theory of addiction. Brain Research Reviews 18 (1993), 247-291.

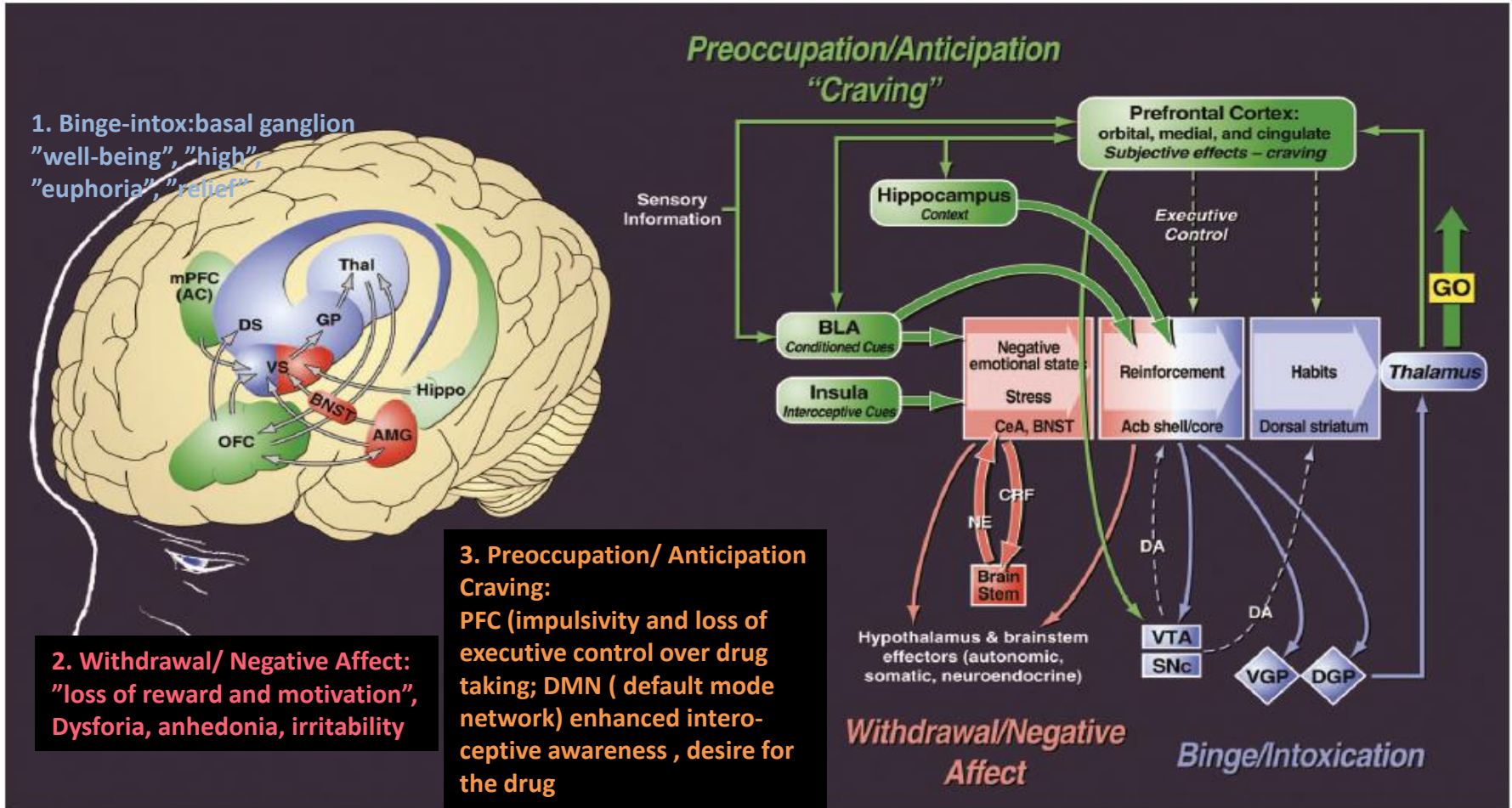
Kaikkien pähteiden vieroitusoireet menevät ohi suhteellisen nopeasti (David Self, 2004)



2. KAKSOIS- JA KOLMOISDIAGNOOSIPOTILAIDEN HÄIRIÖIDEN TAUSTAA

Neurobiologiaa päihteiden mielihyvystä





Vihje (yllyke) → rutiini → tavat (tavat 40% automaattisia)
- Duhigg C, The power of habit (2012)

Tavat säilötään basaalianglioihin, jossa ne ovat ikuisesti.
Vain uusia rutiineja vanhojen päälle tekemällä vanhat rutiinit häviävät.


Alkoholin käyttöön liittyviä elämäntapahtumia alkoholistin uralla

1. Humalassa tappeluja
2. Juomista / humalassaoloa vaarallisissa tilanteissa
3. Lyö muita humalapäissään ilman tappelua
4. Väittelee humalapäissään
5. Alkaa juomaan aikoina, jolloin ei ollut tarkoitus
6. Juo enemmän tai kauemmin kuin on tarkoitus
7. Juomisen johdosta ongelmia työssä/koulussa
8. Hakkaa tai heittelee tavaroita humalapäissään
9. Menettää ystäviä juomisen johdosta
10. Juomisesta johtuvia muistikatkoksia
11. Juominen häiritsee työtä tai muita velvollisuuksia
12. Sietokykyä alkoholille
13. Juomisesta johtuvia ongelmia perheen/ystävien kanssa
14. Juo "pohjanmaan kautta"
15. Tuurijuoppottelua (yli 2 päivää humalassa)
16. Käyttää itseluotuja sääntöjä juomisen rajoittamiseksi
17. Pidätyksiä alkoholinkäyttöön liittyen (ei rattijuoppous)
18. Vain lyhyitä aikoja ei- juomiseen liittyvissä toiminnoissa
19. Juomisen rajoittamisia perheen/ystävien/lääkärin taholta
20. Vähentää tärkeitä toimintoja saadakseen juoda
21. Tapaturmia humalassa
22. Aamujuoppottelua

**44 elämäntapahtumaa, jotka tapahtuvat sekä miehillä että naisilla samassa järjestyksessä.
M.A. Schuckit et al, 1995**

M.A. Schuckit et al, 1995, The time course of development of alcohol-related problems in men and women

Alkoholin käyttöön liittyviä elämäntapahtumia alkoholistin uralla (jatkuu)

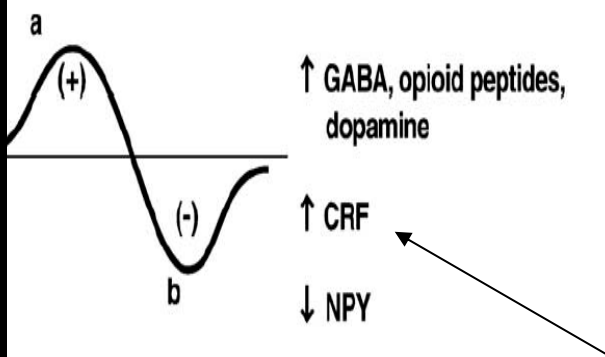
23. Pakottava halu saada alkoholia, kun ei pysty juomaan
24. Juomisesta johtuvia liikenneonnettomuuksia
25. Kyvyttömyys muuttaa juomiskäyttäytymistään
26. Lyö humalassa perheenjäsentä
27. Haluaa lopettaa tai vähentää yli 3 kertaa
28. Tuntee syyllisyyttä juomisesta
29. Juomisesta johtuen psykologisen kunnan heikkeneminen
30. Pitää itseään suurkuluttajana
31. Juomisesta johtuvia ongelmia rakkaussuhteessa
32. Yrittää, muttei pysty lopettamaan/vähentämään
33. Rattijuopumuspidätys 
34. Vieroitusoireita juomisesta pidättäytyessä
35. 1. kuiva kausi yli 3kk:tta
36. Alkoholivieroitusoireyhtymä (yli 2 oiretta)
37. Juomisen jatkamista huolimatta siitä, että tietää sen terveydelle haitalliseksi ja vaaralliseksi
38. Terveystieteiden ammattilaisen aloittama hoitoyritys
39. Juoppohulluuskohtaus/ harhoja juomisen lopettamisesta (3-4.pv)
40. 2. kuiva kausi yli 3 kk
41. Juomisesta johtuen maksaongelmia/haavaumia vatsassa/haimatulehdus
42. 3. kuiva kausi yli 3kk
43. Juomisesta pidättäytymistä seuraa kouristukset
44. 4. kuiva kausi yli 3kk.

keskimäärin 7 vuotta on ollut alkoholiongelma rattijuopumuksen tapahduttua

M.A. Schuckit et al, 1995, The time course of development of alcohol-related problems in men and women

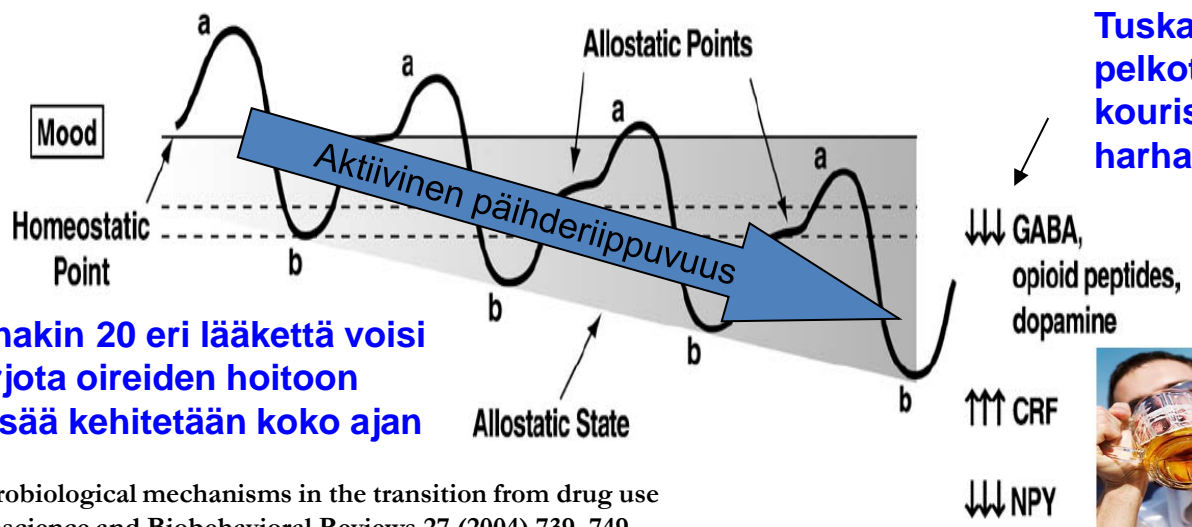
Päihdeongelman elimistössä tapahtuvat muutokset :

Vierotusoireet alkavat :
 päänsärky, hämärätila,
 pahoinvointi, oksentelu,
 lihasteikkous ja -kivut,
 vapina, sydämen tykytys,
 hengityksen kiihtyminen,
 hikoilu, masennus,
 ärtyisyys, vetämättömyys,
 sietämätön olo



Ajattelutoiminta ja oppiminen ovat heikentyneet

Stressi, unettomuus, ärtymys, sietämättömät tunteet, vuorovaikutusongelmat

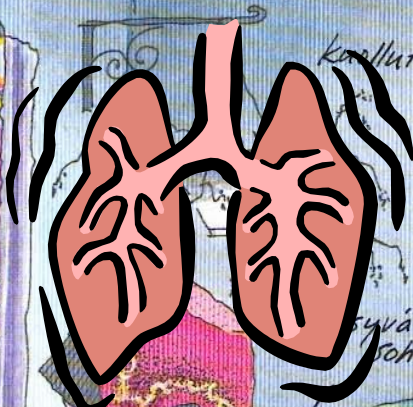


Tuska, ahdistus, pelkotilat, kouristukset, harhaisuus

Ainakin 20 eri lääettä voisi tarjota oireiden hoitoon - lisää kehitetään koko ajan



George F. Koob et al, Neurobiological mechanisms in the transition from drug use to drug dependence Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews 27 (2004) 739-749



kuollut kasvi

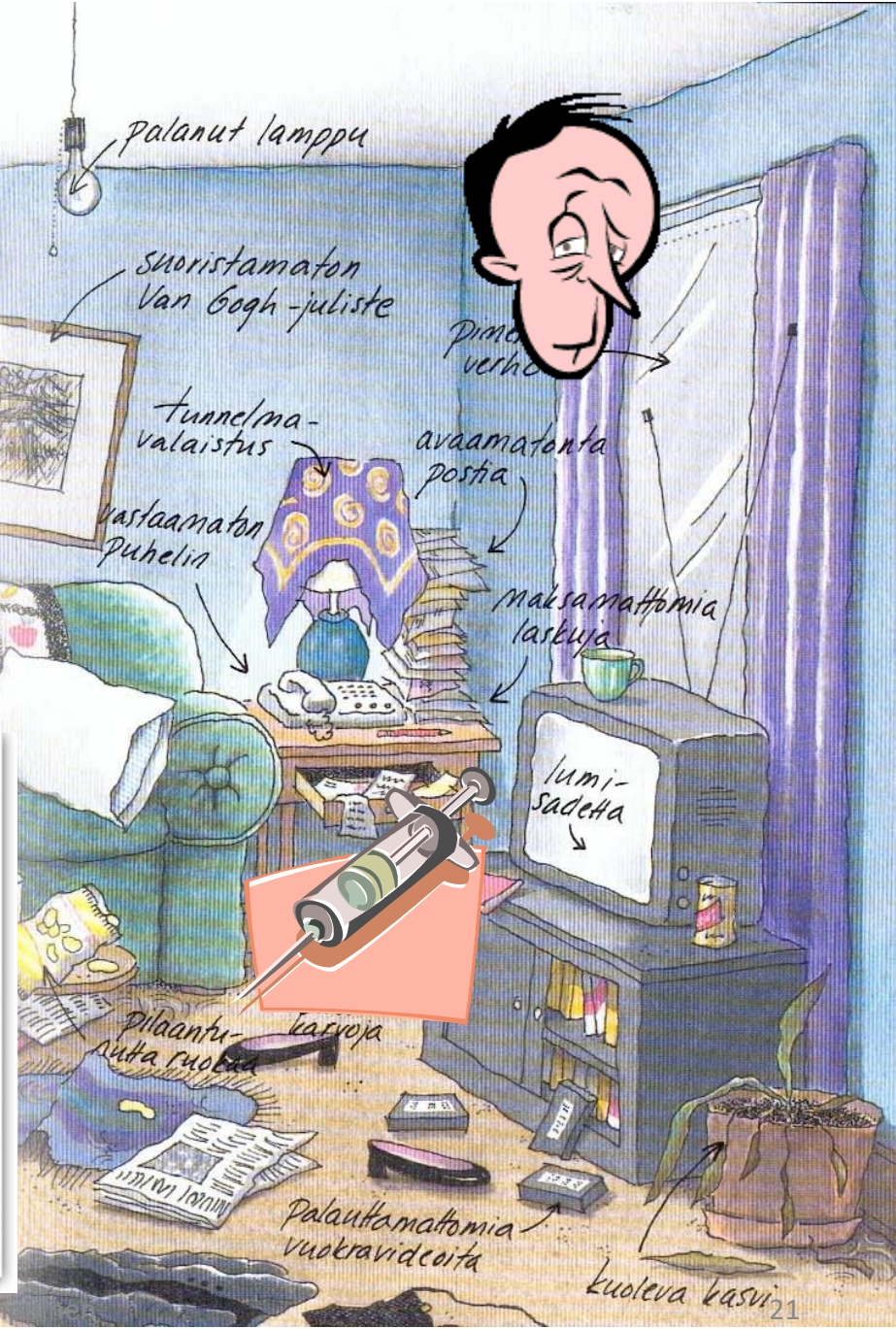
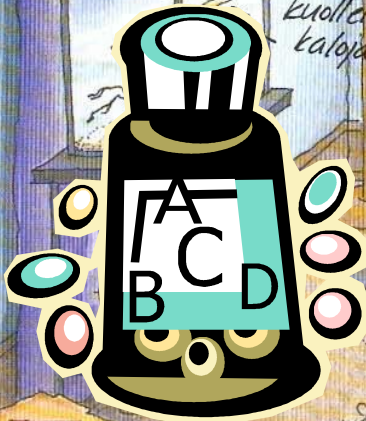
syvä kuoppa sohvissa

kuolleita taloja

apuoppaita

vanhon lehtiä

rästiiäineitä tehtäviä



palanut lamppu

suoristamaton Van Gogh-juliste

pimo verho

tunnelma-valaistus

avaamaton postia

vastaamaton puhelin

maksamattomia laskuja

lumi-sadeha

dilaantunut ruokaa

larvoja

palauttamattomia vuokratvideoteita

kuoleva kasvi

Psykiatrinen tutkimus :

Mitä kysytään elämänvaiheista?

Lapsuus

- suhde vanhempiin
- suhde sisaruksiin
- erot, menetykset
- persoonallisuuspiirteet lapsena
- psyykkiset oireet lapsena.

Nuoruus

- kehittyminen
- vanhemmista irrottautuminen
- puberteettikehitys
- seksuaalinen herääminen
- toverisuhteet, seurustelu.

Aikuisuus

- koulutus, työ, ammatti
- taloudellinen tila
- seurustelu, parisuhteet, perhe
- tyytyväisyys, pettymykset
- tulevaisuudenodotukset, toiveet.

Anamneesin pääkohdat

- Pääoireet.
- Sairauden kulku.
- Sairauden alku ja elämänmuutokset.
- Sairauden vaikutus elämään.
- Sairaus ja ihmissuhteet.
- Oma näkemys sairaudesta.
- Aiempi hoito.

Taulukko 2.3. Kliininen psykiatrinen tutkimus.

Ulkonäkö ja olemus.

Asenteet tutkimusta ja hoitoa kohtaan.

Motoriikka ja eleet.

Mieliala ja tunnereaktiot.

Ajatus toiminta ja puhe.

Aistitoiminnot.

Orientoituminen.

Muisti.

Yleistiedot.

Laskutaito

Luku- ja kirjoituskyky.

Visuospatiaalinen hahmottaminen.

Keskittymiskyky.

Kyky abstraktiseen ajatteluun.

Arvostelukyky, sairaudentunne ja hoitomotivaatio.

Somaattinen perustutkimus.

Neurologinen perustutkimus.

Alustava diagnostinen arvio.

Alustava hoitosuunnitelma ja hoidon aloittaminen.

Päihdeongelmaisten neuropsykologinen tutkimus (alkoi 1999)

1. TOIMINNAN OHJAUS

(EKSEKUTIIVISET TOIMINNAT)

- aloitteellisuus
- tarkkaavaisuus ja keskittyminen
- toimintojen suunnittelu ja kontrolli sekä toimintojen joustava eteneminen

2. KIELELLISET PERUSTOIMINNOT

- puheen ymmärtäminen ja tuottaminen
- lukeminen, kirjoittaminen, peruslaskutoimitukset

5. MUISTITOIMINNOT

- orientaatio
- työmuisti
- vanhan muistiaineksen mieleen palauttaminen
- sekä kielellisen että visuaalisen uuden muistiaineksen mieleen painaminen ja viivästetty mieleen palautus

4. PSYKOMOTORIIKKA

- käsien hermotusnopeus ja sarjalliset liikkeet
- nopeaa ja tarkkaa käden ja silmän yhteistyötä vaativaa toimintaa

6. PÄÄTTELY

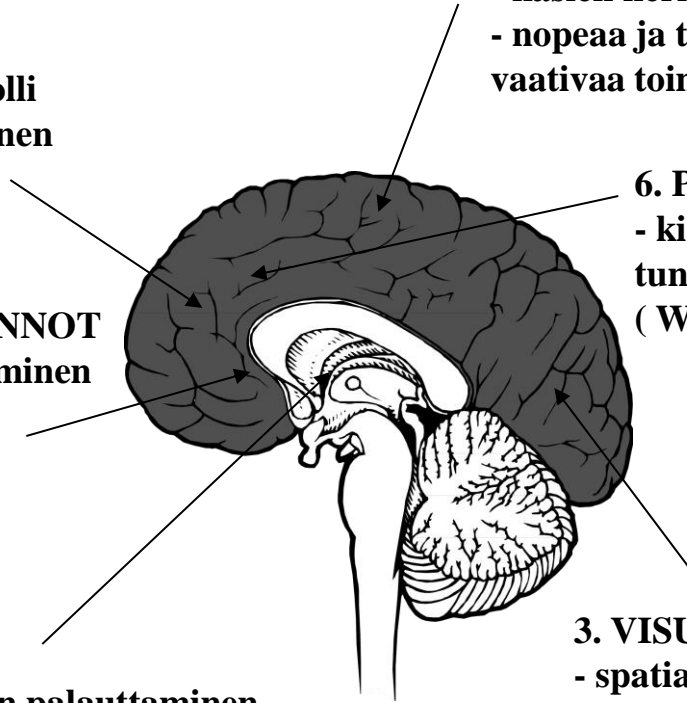
- kielellinen ja visuologinen päättelykyky tunnetuimmalla älykkyystestillä arvioituna (WAIS-R; 7-8 osatehtävää/12)

3. VISUOSPATIAALISET TOIMINNOT

- spatiaalinen orientaatio eli kyky hahmottaa etäisyyksiä, suuntia ja syvyysuhteita
- visuokonstrukttiivinen toiminta eli kyky hahmottaa ja koota osista kokonaisuus

7. PSYKOGEEENISET OIREET

- masennus
- selvästi poikkeavat ajatussisällöt



Miten pää toimii ?

2-dg-potilaan pysyvä kognitiivinen häiriö

WAIS-R profile for patients with first-episode schizophrenia (SCH, n=27), psychotic depression (D+, n=28), nonpsychotic depression (D-, n=29), bipolar I disorder (BI, n=13), relative to controls (HC, n=40) whose performance is set to zero.

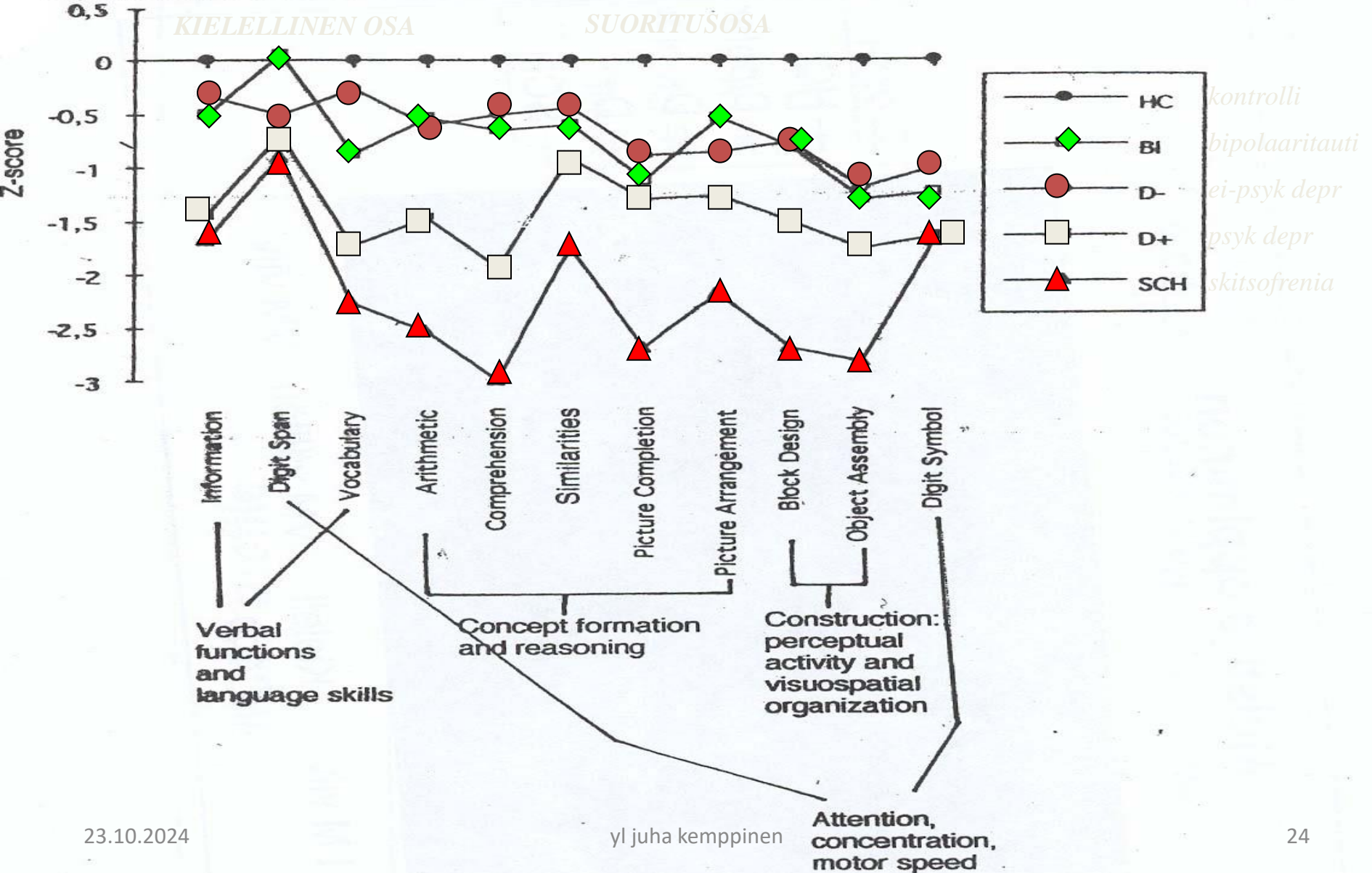
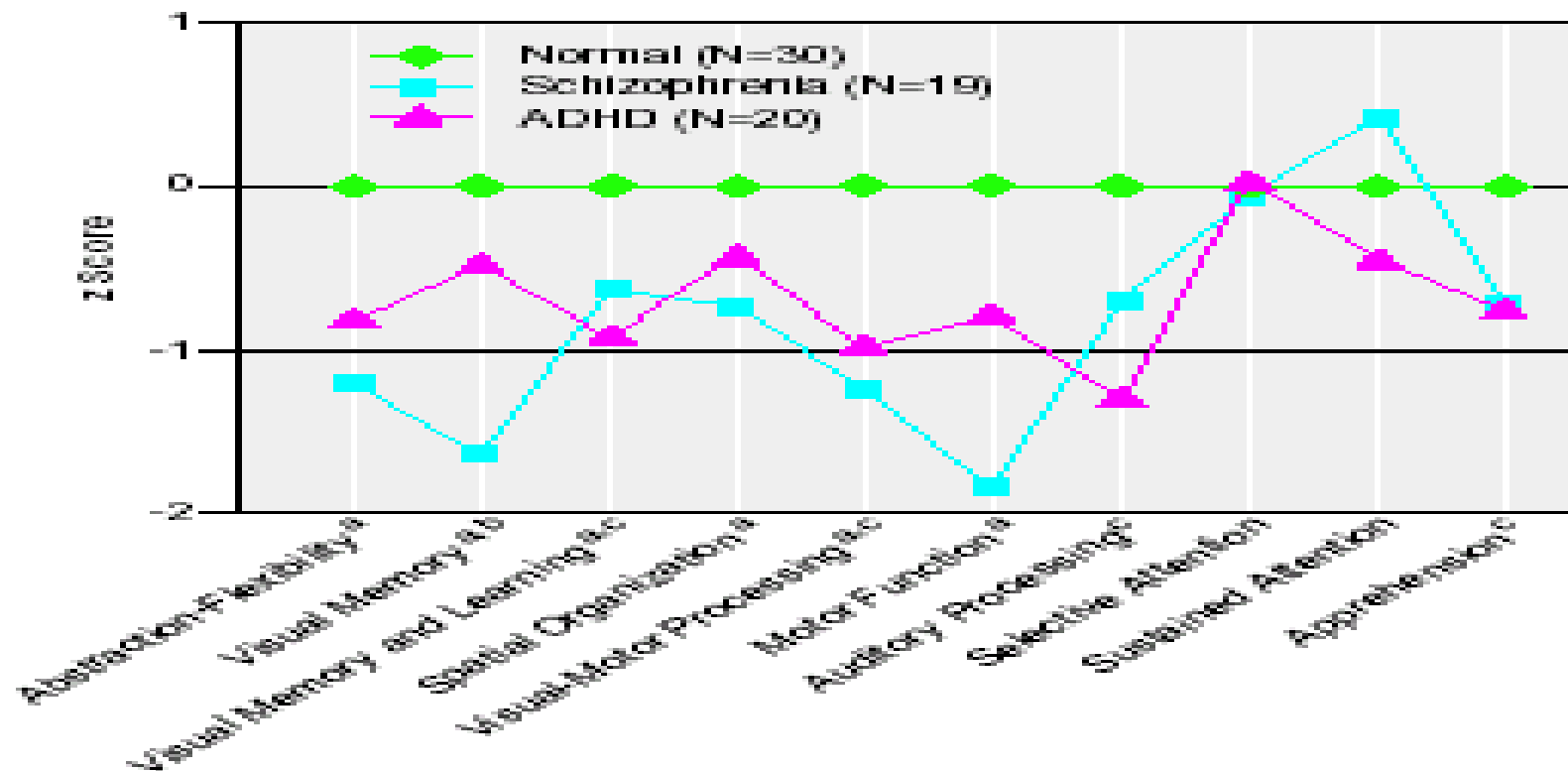


FIGURE 1. Attention, Memory, and Executive Function of Adolescents With Schizophrenia, Adolescents With Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), and Normal Comparison Adolescents



^a The schizophrenic group performed significantly worse than the normal group ($p < 0.05$, post hoc Scheffé test).

^b The schizophrenic group performed significantly worse than the ADHD group ($p < 0.05$, post hoc Scheffé test).

^c The ADHD group performed significantly worse than the normal group ($p < 0.05$, post hoc Scheffé test).

Vankilassa 80% tarkkaavaisuushäiriöisiä ihmisiä

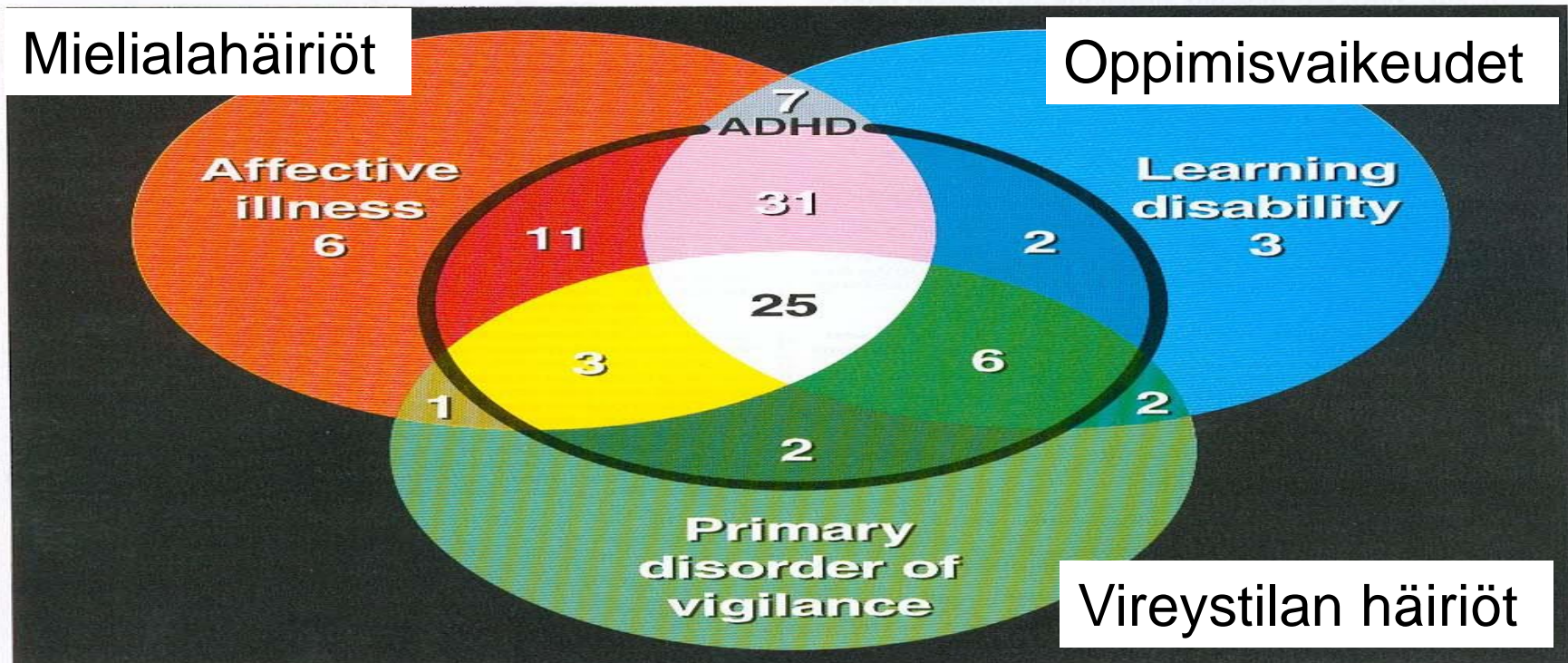
tal lobule improves (enhancement of vigilance) in response to stimulant medication (Malone et al. 1994), thus restoring the positive influence of that brain area on surrounding parietal cortical areas (anterior prestriate cortex, supramarginal gyrus, and superior parietal lobule) (Figure 21-6).

Other Prominent Causes of Disturbed Vigilance

Secondary causes of hypovigilance are numerous (see Table 21-1). Frequently, the individual with PDV does not present to a physician until some

Mielialahäiriöt

Oppimisvaikeudet



Vireystilan häiriöt

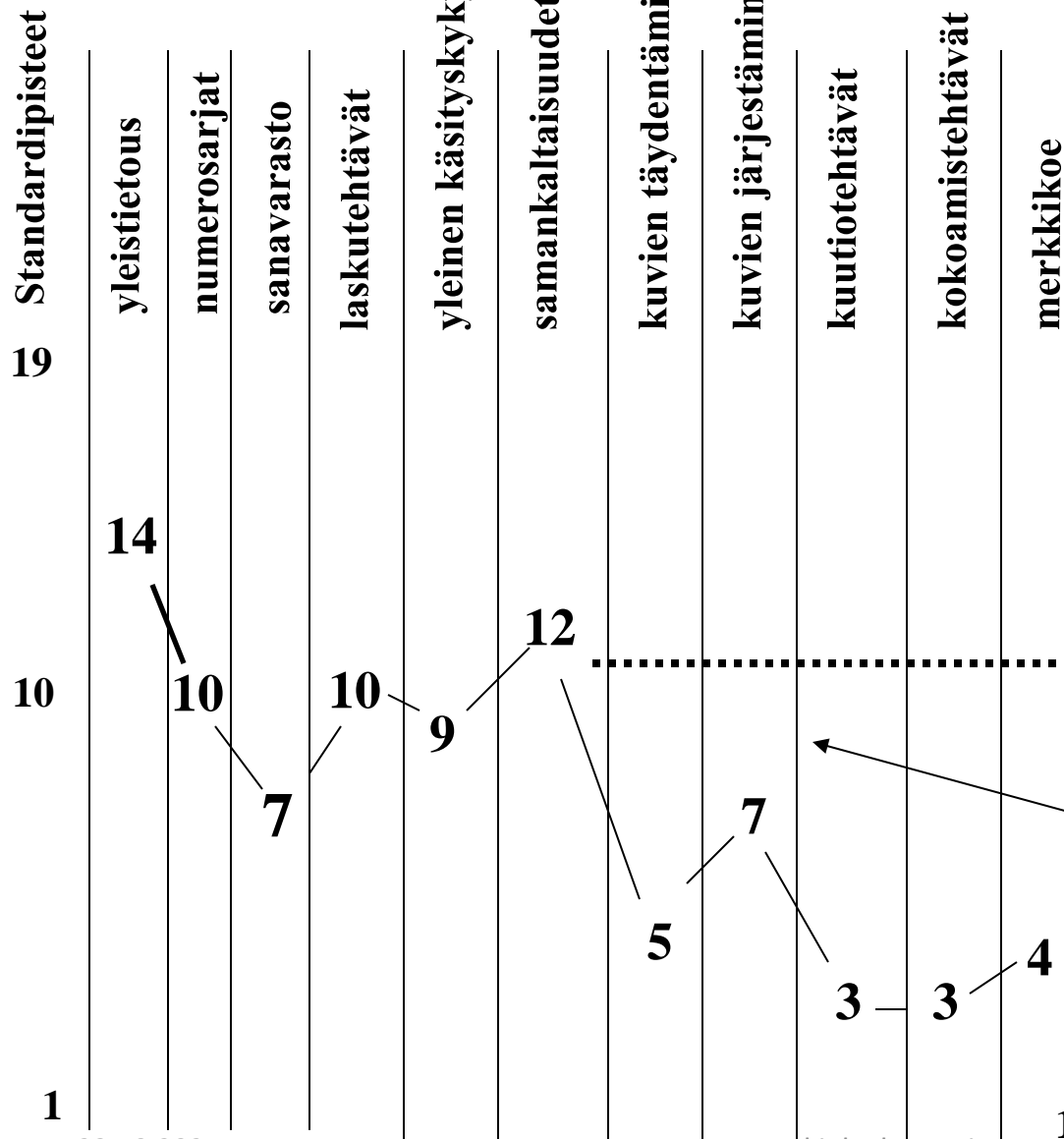
Figure 21-8. Distribution of diagnoses for 100 children (73 boys, 27 girls) consecutively referred to the outpatient Pediatric Behavioral Neurology Program at the Children's Medical Center of Dallas (only 99 children are represented because 1 child with affective illness, primary disorder of vigilance, and learning disability did not fulfill criteria for attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder [ADHD]). The mean age of the group was 10.3 years (range = 5 years, 5 months to 18 years, 9 months). Racial distribution of the population was 93 white, 6 black, and 1 Oriental, and all subjects were of at least middle-class socioeconomic status. A large number of the children had more than one specific diagnosis (comorbidity of disease). All ADHD (inner circle) could be explained by one or more of the specific entities of affective disorder, primary disorder of vigilance, and learning disability.

Source. Reprinted from Weinberg WA, Brumback RA: "The Myth of Attention Deficit-Hyperactivity Disorder: Symptoms Resulting From Multiple Causes." *Journal of Child Neurology* 45, 1992. Used with permission.

WAIS-R PROFILI (kuin lasten dysfasia, MBD)

KIELELLINEN OSA

SUORITUSOSA



WMS

I, II

III psyykk. kontrollikyky

IV numerosarjat

V looginen muisti

VI assos. oppiminen

VII visuaalinen muisti

Benton

-visuaalinen muisti

B&W

tarkkaavaisuus

päihdeongelmalliselle
tyypillinen romahdus,
” menneisyyden loisto”:

1. konstruktii-vis-spatiaal. kyky
2. visuaalinen muisti
3. tarkkaavaisuus
4. oppimisen hidastuminen

23.10.2024

Kari Kajasto 10/2002

yl juha kemppinen

WAIS-R PROFIILI

KIELELLINEN OSA SUORITUSOSA

43v imatralainen sekakäyttäjä

-kaikki päihteet

-vankila

-lasten huostaanotto (4 lasta)

-puolison lasten huostaanotto

(4 lasta)

- Erittäin vaikea persoonallisuus-
ongelma problematiikka

-parisuhteen vaikeat ongelmat

- hoidollisesti omaehtoinen

- omat piintyneet ajatukset
hoidon etenemisestä

- hoidossa säilyttäminen ?

Standardipisteet

19

10

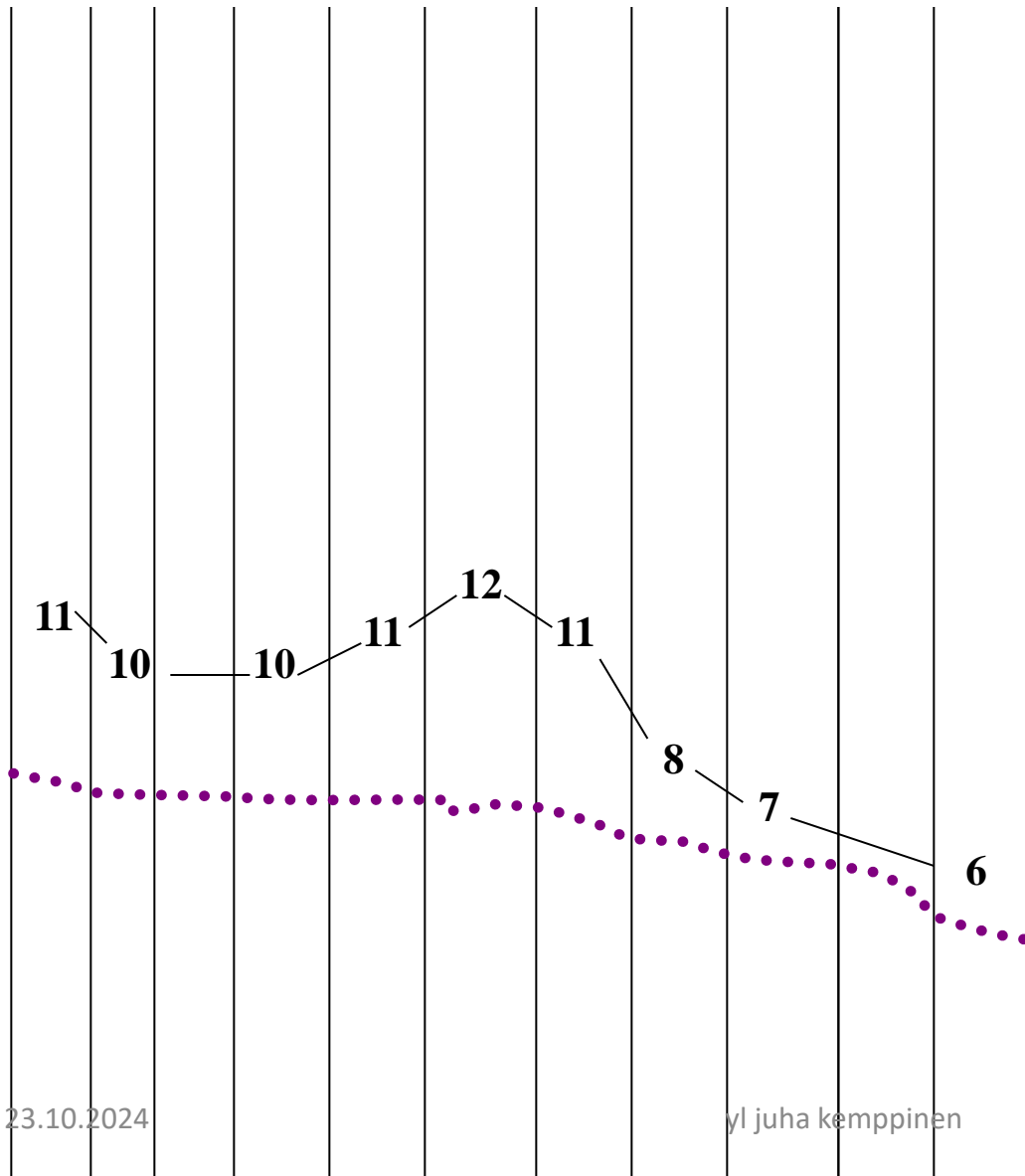
1

Standardipisteet

19

10

1



Summa ÄO

Kielellinen koe 66 108

Suoritusosa 40 95

WAIS-R (9/11) , 2/2000

Diapam 30mg/ vrk käytössä !

PÄIHDEONGELMAISEN PÄÄTÖKSENTEON OHJAUS :

A. JOUSTAVUUS :

- muuttaa toimintatapaa tarvittaessa
- ei juutu virheeseen

B. AIKAPAIINEEN SIETO :

- pitkäjänteisyys
- jatkaa pakkotahtisessa tilanteessa
- suojaa päätehtävää virhereaktioilta



C. YLLYKKEIDEN KONTROLLOINTI :

- tehtävä voittaa mieleen juolahdukset

D. VIRHEIDEN KONTROLLOINTI:

- huomaa omat virheet, pyrkii korjaamaan

Miten päihdepotilaan pää toimii? Työmuisti- ja toiminnanohjausongelmia

Toiminnan ohjauksen häiriöt :

→selvä yhteys sairauden tunnon puutteeseen

→yhteys arkielämän toimintojen vaikeutumiseen

→vaikeuttaa erilaisista hoito- ja kuntoutusohjelmista selviytymistä

Vaikutus arkielämän selviytymiseen :

Työmuistihäiriöt :

→kadottaa tietoisuuden ja huomiokyvyn olennaiseen

→epäonnistuu päämäärähakuisessa toiminnassa

→vaikeus seurata keskustelua

→sosiaalinen vetäytyminen

→sosiaalisten suhteiden ylläpitämisen vaikeus

→työssä pysymisen vaikeutuminen

→ itsenäisen elämän vaikeutuminen

HUOM ! Ei selity heikentyneellä motivaatiolla eikä laiskuudella eikä moraalisella selkärangattomuudella

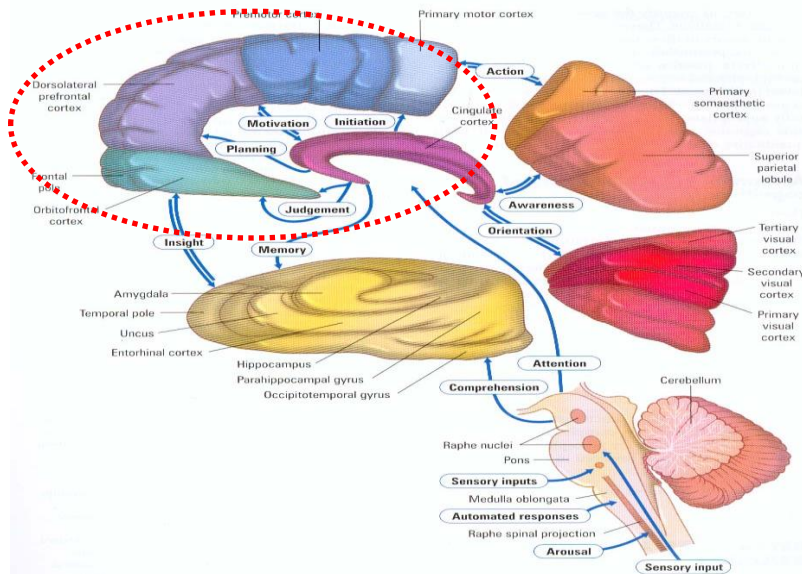


Fig. 4.7 Hierarchy of cognitive functions. Exploded sagittal view of right hemisphere illustrating a hierarchy of cognitive functions. Inputs from lower centres are largely processed unconsciously and priority is given to information of immediate significance (e.g. attention). Although different areas of the brain are responsible for specific aspects of higher function, there is considerable interdependency.

Assessment of motor and process skills (AMPS):

= Toimintaterapeuttinen testi, jonka avulla arvioidaan asiakkaan kykyä hyötyä kuntoutuksesta

2-dg- potilaiden (n=16) keskiarvot 4/04

Kroonisen sekakäyttäjän ero 2-dg-pt:sta

Krooninen sekakäyttäjä noin 40v mies

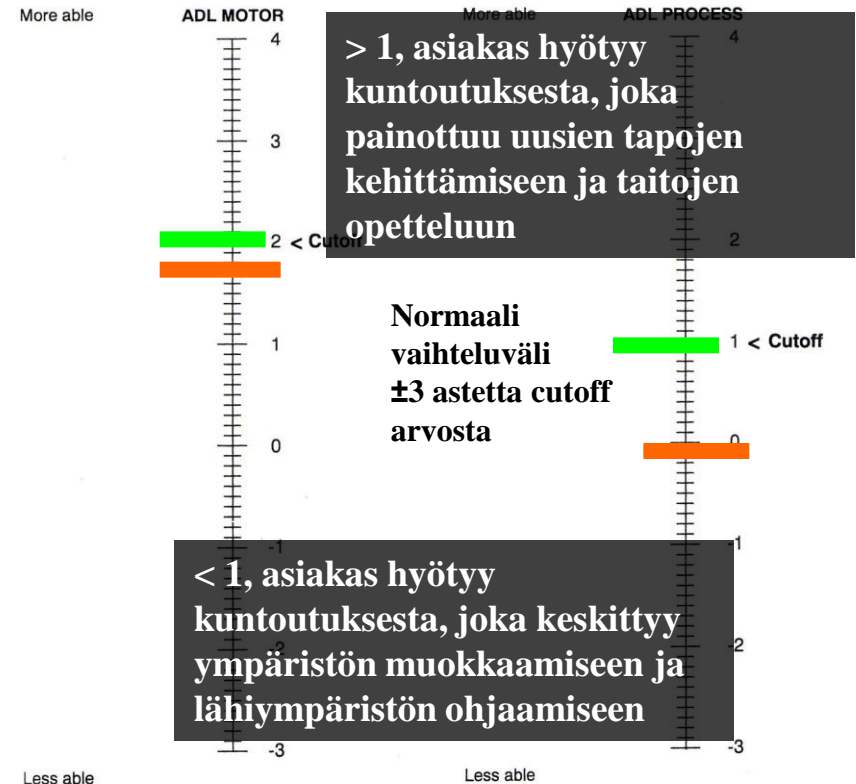
AMPS SCORING FORM

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA	
EXAMINER:	
CLIENT:	
CLIENT ID:	AGE:
GENDER: MALE ___ FEMALE ___	
MAJOR DIAGNOSIS:	
SECONDARY DIAGNOSIS:	
DATE OF EVALUATION:	
TASK OBSERVATION NUMBER: 1 ___ 2 ___ 3 ___ 4 ___	
TASK #:	
TASK:	
RATE THE QUALITY OF THE CLIENT'S PERFORMANCE OF THIS TASK:	
NO PROBLEM INORDINATE	
INCREASED EFFORT	1 2 3 4 5 6
DECREASED EFFICIENCY	1 2 3 4 5 6
DECREASED SAFETY	1 2 3 4 5 6
NEED FOR ASSISTANCE	1 2 3 4 5 6
RATE THE CLIENT'S OVERALL ABILITY TO LIVE IN THE COMMUNITY (CONSIDER EVERYTHING YOU KNOW ABOUT THE CLIENT)	
___ THE CLIENT CAN/COULD LIVE INDEPENDENTLY	
___ THE CLIENT NEEDS/SHOULD HAVE MINIMAL ASSISTANCE/SUPERVISION	
___ THE CLIENT NEEDS/SHOULD HAVE MODERATE TO MAXIMAL ASSISTANCE	

Voimakestävyys	4 3 2 1
Moves	4 3 2 1 X
Transports	4 3 2 1
Lifts	4 3 2 1
Calibrates	4 3 2 1
Grips	4 3 2 1
Energia	4 3 2 1
Endures	4 3 2 1
Paces	4 3 2 1
Tietojenkäsittely	4 3 2 1
Chooses	4 3 2 1
Uses	4 3 2 1
Handles	4 3 2 1
Heads	4 3 2 1
Ajan jäsentäminen	4 3 2 1
Initiates	4 3 2 1
Continues	4 3 2 1
Sequences	4 3 2 1
Terminates	4 3 2 1
Tila ja kohteet	4 3 2 1
Searches/Locates	4 3 2 1
Gathers	4 3 2 1
Organizes	4 3 2 1
Restores	4 3 2 1
Navigates	4 3 2 1
Sopeutuminen	4 3 2 1
Notifies/Responds	4 3 2 1
Accommodates	4 3 2 1
Adjusts	4 3 2 1
Benefits	4 3 2 1

Asento	4 3 2 1
Stabilizes	4 3 2 1
Aligns	4 3 2 1
Positions	4 3 2 1
Liikkuvuus	4 3 2 1
Walks	4 3 2 1
Reaches	4 3 2 1
Bends	4 3 2 1
Koordinaatio	4 3 2 1
Coordinates	4 3 2 1
Manipulates	4 3 2 1

ASSESSMENT OF MOTOR AND PROCESS SKILLS GRAPHIC REPORT



The ADL motor and ADL process measures are plotted in relation to the AMPS scale cutoffs. Measures below these cutoffs indicate that there were problems that impacted the quality or effectiveness of ADL task performance. The ADL motor and ADL process measures are reported in log-odd probability units (logits) of ADL ability.

Client: DATE MOTOR PROCESS
Therapist:

23.10.2024

yl. juha kemppinen

32

Pia Anttila, 2004

ICD- 9 Yleiset Lääketieteelliset tilat:

Infektiot ja loistaudit

Kasvannaiset

Endokriiniset, ravitsemukselliset, metaboliset ja immunitteettihäiriöt

Raskaus -, synnytys - ja lapsivuodekomplikaatiot

Synnynnäiset anomaliat

Epämääräiset olosuhteet, vammat ja myrkytykset

Verisairaudet

Aistin- ja keskushermostosairaudet

Verenkertoelimistön sairaudet

Hengityselinsairaudet

Ruansulatuskanavan sairaudet

Virtsateiden sairaudet

Iho- ja ihonalaiskudoksen sairaudet

Tuki- ja liikuntaelinsairaudet

Päihteiden laukaisemat tilat :

Amnestinen oireyhtymä

Delirium

Dementia

Päihteisiin liittyvät tai laukaisevat lääketieteelliset tilat:

Rytmihäiriöt

Verenkuvamuutokset

Kardiomyopatiat

Ruokatorvikohjut

Gastriitti

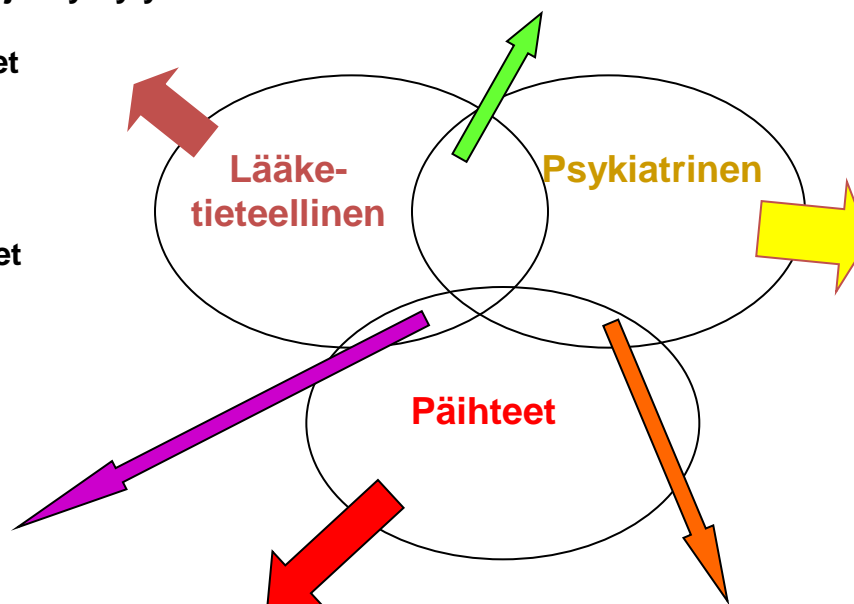
Hepatiitti

Haimatulehdus

Myopatiat, neuropatiat jne

Päihteisiin liittymättömät amnestiset oireyhtymät, Delirium, Dementia, Lääketieteellisiin tiloihin vaikuttavat psykologiset tekijät, Lääketieteellisestä tilasta johtuvat psykiatriset tilat:

Katatonia, Persoonallisuuden muutos, somaattisesta tilasta johtuva psykiatrinen sairaus



Akseli I :

Lapsuus- ja nuorisopsykiatriset häiriöt

Skitsofrenia ja muut psykoosit

Mielialahäiriöt

Ahdistuneisuushäiriöt

Itseaiheutetut häiriöt

Dissosiaatiohäiriöt

Seksuaaliset ja sukupuoli-identiteettihäiriöt

Syömishäiriöt

Unihäiriöt

Impulssikontrollihäiriöt

Sopeutumishäiriöt

Akseli II:

Persoonallisuushäiriöt

Kehitysvammaisuus

V koodi tilat

Päihteiden laukaisemat tilat:

Psykoottiset häiriöt

Mielialahäiriöt

Ahdistushäiriöt

Seksuaalitoiminnan häiriöt

Unihäiriöt

... NAS

Päihdevalistuksen tehosta ei näyttöä

TURKU. Päihdevalistukseen käytettävät yhteiskunnan rahat saattavat tuoreen tutkimuksen mukaan mennä hukkaan.

Valtiotieteiden maisteri, toimittaja **Kari Hippi** sanoo Turun yliopistossa valmistuneessa lisensiaattitutkimuksessaan, että Suomessa toteutetaan lukuisia ns. päihdevalistusprojekteja, mutta niiden vaikuttavuudesta ei ole saatu näyttöä.

Hipin tutkimuksen otoksena oli Raha-automaattiyhdistyksen sekä sosiaali- ja terveysministeriön 1998 rahoittamat projektisuunnitelmat.

Tutkimuksessa oli 35 suunnitelmaa, ja niihin myönnettiin rahaa noin viisi miljoonaa markkaa.

Se on vain pieni osa vuosittaisista kampanjoista, joten niihin käytetään arviolta kymmeniä miljoonia.

Suunnitelmien laatua tutkittiin Euroopan huume seuranta keskuksen huumevalistusprojektien ohjeiston mukaan.

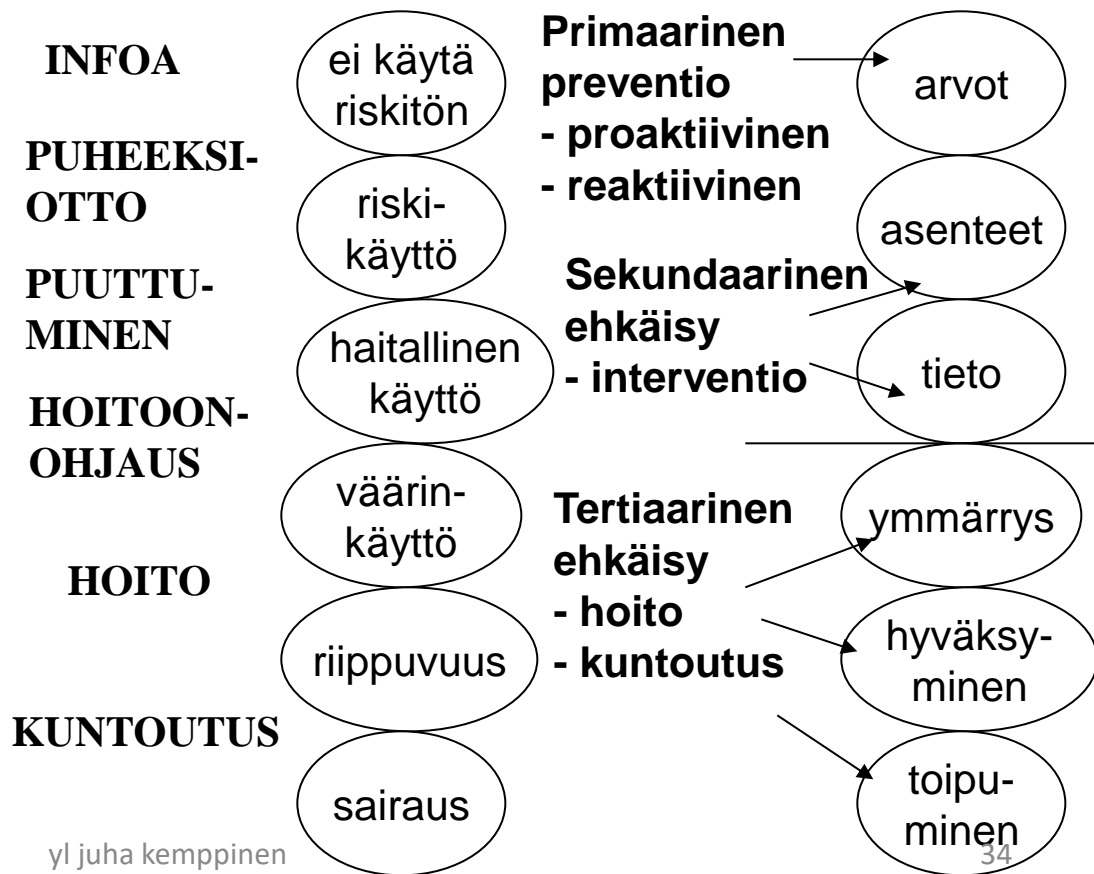
Kun tutkitut 35 suunnitelmaa pisteytettiin ohjeiston mukaan, 10 projektisuunnitelmaa sai arvosanan välttävä tai hyvin välttävä, muut vieläkin huonomman.

23.10.2024

HS 2.3.01 STT

Päihdevalistuksella ei näytä olevan tehoa eikä vaikuttavuutta, mitä pitäisi tehdä ?

Miten vaikutetaan koko kunnan ihmisten arvoihin ja asenteisiin?



Kaksoisdiagnoosipotilas-kirjallisuus

2003

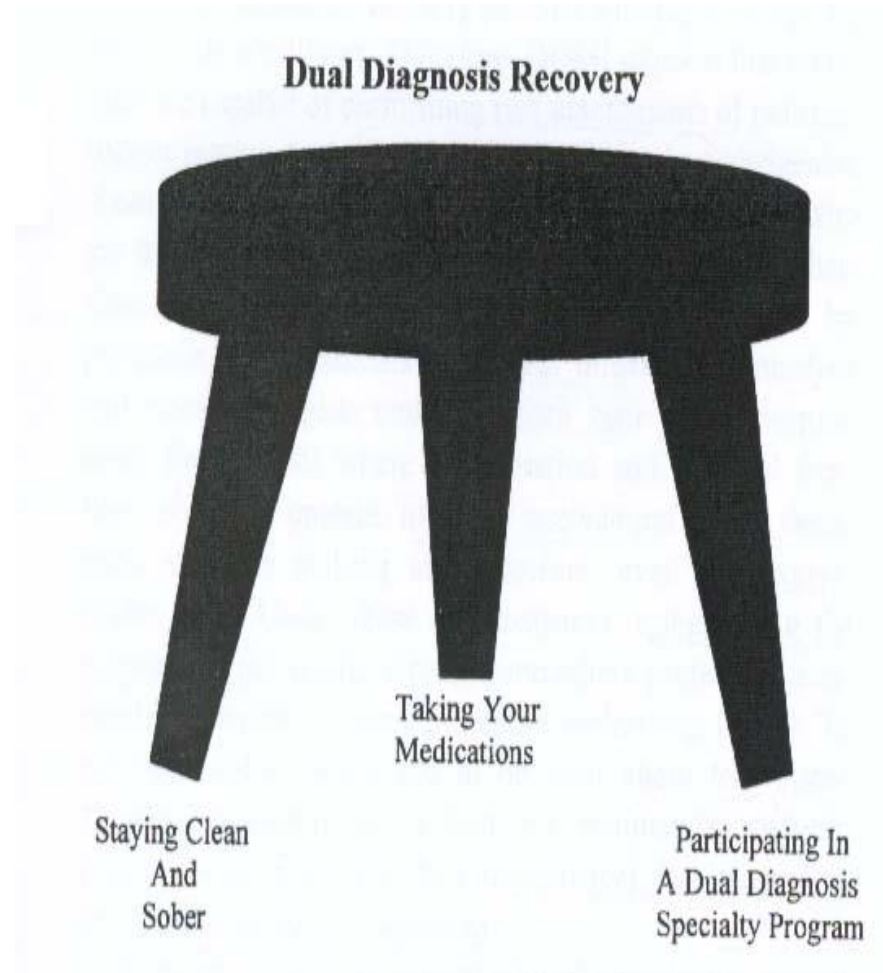
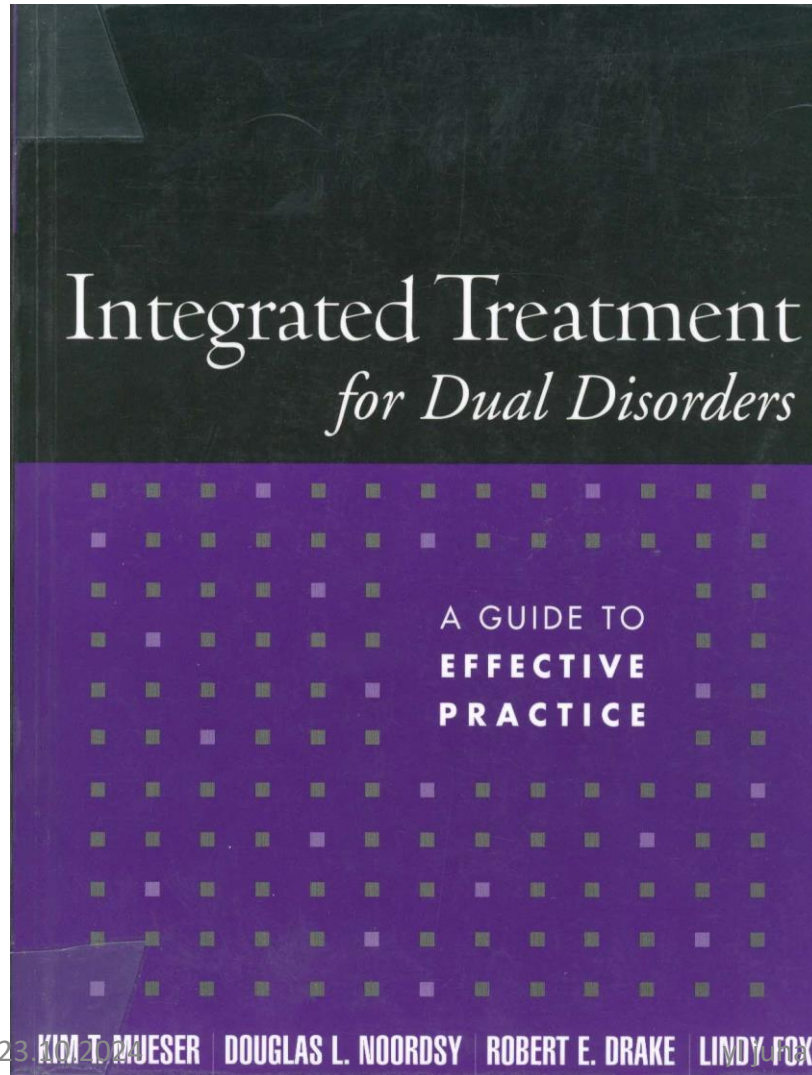


Fig. 1. Three-legged stool model of dual diagnosis recovery.

Kaksoisdiagnoosioireita:

- Käyttää päihteitä vaaroista ja haitoista huolimatta
- Muutoksia käyttäytymisessä ja persoonallisuudessa
- Jatkuvasti osallistuu vaaralliseen käyttäytymiseen
- Syrjäyttää itsensä muista, jopa lähimmäisistä
- Jatkaa päihteiden käyttöä niiden aiheuttamista ongelmista huolimatta
- Sekava ajattelu
- Vaatii, himoaa päihteitä pystyäkseen toimimaan
- Kykenemättömyys kontrolloida päihteiden käyttöä
- Mielialan muutokset
- Psykoottinen oireilu

Päihteiden aiheuttamia häiriöitä

- Päihtymys
- Vieroitusoireet
- Psykoottiset oireet
- Bipolaaritaudin oireet
- Mielialaoireet
- Ahdistusoireet
- Unihäiriöt
- Delirium
- Neurokognitiiviset ongelmat
- Seksuaaliset toimintahäiriöt

Päihdeperheiden jäsenten ilmoittamia emootioita (Daley DC et al, 2002)

- Ahdistuneisuus 58 %
- Turhautuminen 58 %
- Huolestuminen 56 %
- Taakan tunne 55 %
- Depressio 48 %
- Murhe 48 %
- Viha 42 %
- Häpeä 21 %
- Syyllisyys 18 %

2-diagnoosipotilaiden hoidon periaatteet suomeksikin ?

CHAPTER 1

Dual Diagnosis— an Overview: Fact or Fiction?

2-dg-potilaista
ei ole oikein
kirjallisuutta
suomeksi

Table 1.2 Principles of treatment of substance misuse in mentally ill patients.

ASSERTIVENESS	Outreach in the community Practical assistance with basic needs Working with family members
CLOSE MONITORING	Intensive supervision Voluntary and at times involuntary
INTEGRATION	Integrated treatment programmes in which the same clinician provides Mental Health and Substance Abuse in same setting
COMPREHENSIVENESS	Addresses living skills, relationships, vocational and interpersonal skills in addition to clinical treatments
STABLE LIVING ENVIRONMENT	Access to housing, support and companionship in the community
FLEXIBILITY AND SPECIALISATION	Successful administrators and clinicians modify previous beliefs, learn new skills and try new approaches empirically
STAGES OF TREATMENT	Treatment proceeds in stages: engagement, persuasion, active treatment and relapse prevention
LONGITUDINAL PERSPECTIVE	Recognises substance misuse and mental illness are chronic relapsing conditions and treatment occurs over years rather than episodically or during crisis
OPTIMISM	Encourages hope and counters demoralisation among patients, family and clinicians

Mike Flanagan: The Challenge of Shared Care

- Royal College of Psychiatrist 2000: integroitu hoito kaksoisdiagnoosipotilaiden komorbideille ongelmille.
- USA: yksittäinen, ultraspesialistisoitunut kaksoisdiagnoositeam (Drake et al, 1998)
- integroitujen hoitojen näytönaste ? ei ole yhtä ohjelmaa, joka olisi toista parempi
- UK –psykiatrit haluttomia hoitamaan päihdeongelmia: 1. rooliriittämättömyys (ei taidot riitä), 2. roolilegitimiteetti (ei kuulu mulle) ja 3. roolituki (<50% 5v aikana saanut päihdekoulutusta)
- Kuitenkin viimeisen kuukauden aikana UK-psykiatri on diagnosoinut ainakin 1 uuden alkoholistin(61%) ja huumeriippuvaisen (55%)

Mike Flanagan: The Challenge of Shared Care

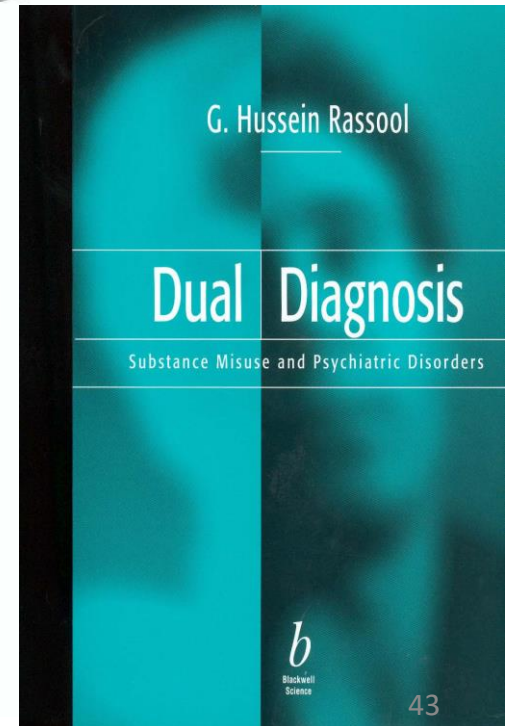
- Drake et al (1993) yhdeksän vakavasti mielenterveysongelmaisten päihdeongelmien hoidon periaatetta:
- 1. Vakuuttava peittävyys (outreach)
- 2. Tarkka seuranta
- 3. Integroitu tai yhteinen jaettu hoito
- 4. Kattavuus
- 5. Stabiilit elämän olosuhteet
- 6. Joustavuus
- 7. Vaihe-viisas hoito
- 8. Pitkittäisperspektiivi
- 9. Optimismi

Mike Flanagan: The Challenge of Shared Care

- Drake et al (1993) yhdeksän vakavasti mielenterveysongelmaisten päihdeongelmien hoidon periaatetta:
- tietoisuus siitä etteivät vakavasti mielenterveysongelmaiset päihdeitä käyttävät potilaat tunnista päihdeongelmia itsessään, eivätkä etsi apua ongelmiinsa.
- he eivät saa hyvää hoitovastetta perinteisistä hoitomalleista, jotka painottavat muutosmotivaatiota ja hoidossa pysymistä.
- ➔ yhteisten hoitoponnistusten menestyksen avain on tehokas yhteistyö, kommunikaatio ja jaettu yhteinen näkemys



Fig. 14.1 Map of service connections in principle. © ALL-2001



Hoitajaroolien vertailua : psykiatrinen – päihde – 2-diagnoosi

Table 8.1 Comparison of nursing roles

	Psychiatric nursing	Addiction nursing	Dual diagnosis nursing
Assessment	<p>Concerned primarily with mental health presentation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presenting factors history of presenting factors • Treatment compliance • Section of mental health act including specialist assessments such as forensic and eating disorders • Risk to self and others • Level of insight into mental health • Current mood • Current behaviour • Use of psychotropic medications • Use of drugs and alcohol • Brief intervention • Motivational interviewing 	<p>Concerned primarily with illicit drug use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drug/s of choice • Amount and frequency • Risks around substance misuse • Risk related to behaviours to support substance misuse • Level of insight into substance use and effects of use • Motivations to change • Relapse prevention 	<p>Concerned with substance misuse in the presenting mental health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drug/s of choice currently used, including psychotropic medications • Amount and frequency of substance misuse • History of substance misuse in relation to occurrence of psychiatric symptoms • Risks related to the use of drugs and alcohol, including the implication for harm to self or others and risk behaviours related to obtaining drugs or alcohol • Level of insight to both mental health and substance misuse • Current mood • Current behaviour • Motivation for change
Medication	<p>Concerned with psychotropic medications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effects • Side-effects • Overdose • Actions and interactions • Supervised consumption • Administration of depot medications • Medication compliance 	<p>Concerned with illicit and licit substances, including prescription medications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effects of drugs and alcohol • Side-effects of drugs and alcohol • Withdrawal effects of drugs and alcohol • Overdose and accidental overdose 	<p>Concerned with psychotropic and prescribed medications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effects of illicit substances and prescribed medications • Actions and interactions of prescribed and non-prescribed medications • Side-effects of both substances of abuse and prescribed medications • Overdose and accidental overdose

Table 8.1 (Continued)

	Psychiatric nursing	Addiction nursing	Dual diagnosis nursing
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervised consumption of methadone • Administration of detoxification medications • Additional substance misuse during substitute prescribing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administration of medication for detoxification • Supervised consumption of methadone • Medication compliance, including additional substance use during substitute prescribing
Health checks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weight • Height • Urine testing for basic analysis • Sleep patterns • Dietary intake • Hygiene patterns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substance misuse either by urine testing or via breathalyser • Injecting sites for damage • Hepatitis and HIV testing can be offered • Requests for full blood counts/liver function tests and confirmation of substance misuse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weight • Height • Urine testing for basic analysis and substance misuse • Breath testing for alcohol use • Hygiene at initial presentation • Injection sites for damage • Dietary intake • Requests for full blood counts/liver function tests and confirmation of substance misuse

psykiatrinen

Nursing care offered

- Risk assessments for harm to self and others
- Ongoing mental health assessments
- Active role in the Community Programme Approach
- Key worker responsibility for out-patients
- Administration of medications including depot medications
- Individual counselling/ individual support/group work
- Work on insight into mental health and development of strategies related to activities of daily living
- Support of relatives/ partners and other family members
- Development of structured programmes and care plans enhancing mental health
- Simple wound dressings

päihde

- Supervision of methadone consumption and where applicable on site injecting clinics
- Harm minimisation of substance use
- Counselling specific to the use and reduction of drugs and alcohol
- Supervision of home detoxification programmes
- Administration of methadone prescriptions
- Community care funding assessments for inpatient treatment
- Simple wound dressings
- Individual/group counselling

2-diagnoosi

- Risk assessments for harm to self and others
- Supervision of medications including methadone and psychotropic prescriptions
- individuals supported counselling
- Outreach work to enhance engagement within local services
- Harm minimisation for substance misuse and harm to self or others
- Counselling specific to mental health and substance misuse
- Supervision of outpatient detoxification for substance misuse
- Administration of methadone prescriptions
- Adjunctive role in Community Programme Approach/ Community Care funding assessments
- Development of care plans to optimise patient care
- Simple wound dressings

These are comparisons of roles and not exhaustive lists.

23.10.2024

yl juha kemppinen


Ammatillinen päihdeongelman mahdollistaminen

	Yes	No
1. Do you sometimes avoid raising sensitive issues related to drinking because it might offend your patient or make him or her angry or feel bad?	(2)	
2. Do you generally treat the heavy-drinking person's problems without focusing most of the treatment on the drinking behavior?	(5)	
3. Do you avoid confronting your heavy-drinking patient when there is good evidence that he or she has misinformed you about his or her drinking?	(2)	
4. Do you generally suggest to your alcoholic patients that they cut down on their drinking?	(3)	
5. Do you believe what your heavy-drinking patient tells you about his or her drinking without using other sources such as a spouse, employer, screening test, blood alcohol test, or other laboratory test?	(5)	
6. Do you generally prescribe a sedative or minor tranquilizer for the nervous conditions or sleep problems of your alcoholic patients?	(5)	
7. Do you refer most of your alcoholic patients to attend Alcoholics Anonymous meetings regularly?		(5)
8. Do you refer many of your alcoholic patients to an alcoholism therapy group?		(3)
9. Do you prescribe disulfiram (Antabuse) to many of your alcoholic patients?		(3)
10. When your alcoholic patient has a minor crisis requiring hospitalization, do you routinely hospitalize him or her in a community hospital general ward?	(5)	
11. Do you refer most of the spouses of family members of your alcoholic patients to attend Al-Anon meetings regularly?		(5)
12. Do you subscribe to the theory that most alcoholics have an underlying psychological disorder that is the major cause of the alcoholism?	(5)	
13. Do you believe that most alcoholics will not respond positively to treatment for their alcoholism?	(5)	

Note: Numbers in parentheses are the scores recommended for the corresponding responses. A score of 0 to 3 points indicates a probable non-enabler, 4 to 6 points may indicate a possible enabler, and 7 points or more indicates a probable enabler.

3. KAKSOIS- TAI KOLMOISDIAGNOOSIPOTILAAN HOITO

Expanding access to hepatitis C treatment by improving linkage to care: Establishing a cascade of care and active linkage program for the South Karelia region in Finland

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Email: sauli.vuoti@gmail.com

1 | INTRODUCTION

Chronic infection with hepatitis C virus (HCV) is associated with significant morbidity and all-cause mortality. Recent advances in treatment have made the disease curable for all patient groups, including

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patients to treatment, the relevant individuals must be first linked and attached to care.

Finland's Hepatitis C Strategy has estimated that there are more than 30 000 persons infected with HCV living in Finland as of 2019 (Finland's Hepatitis C Strategy for 2017-2019, available online). By the end of 2018, 31 647 HCV-antigen-positive cases had been entered into Finland's National Infectious Diseases Register since the establishment of the register in 1998 (Infectious Diseases Register, accessed April 2020). In Finland, around 1150 persons are infected each year, and the disease burden is slowly increasing because the amount of treatment given has fallen behind the number of persons requiring treatment.² In a recent meta-analysis by Fraser et al.,³ it was suggested that the rate of treatment should be increased 200 times in Finland to reduce HCV prevalence to 30% by 2030. In a global review by Razavi et al.,⁴ it was concluded that 80% of high-income countries are not on track to meet HCV elimination targets by 2030, and 67% are off track by at least 20 years. Immediate action to improve HCV screening and treatment globally was suggested to make HCV elimination attainable.

Drug use has previously prevented the provision of treatment, but this barrier was lifted in 2018. A national strategy (Finland's

Hepatitis C Strategy for 2017-2019, 2016) and national recommendation on the cascade of care² determined that all persons should be tested and treated regardless of their drug user status.

Finland has a very low population density of 39 people per square mile (15 people per square kilometer), which ranks 171st in the world

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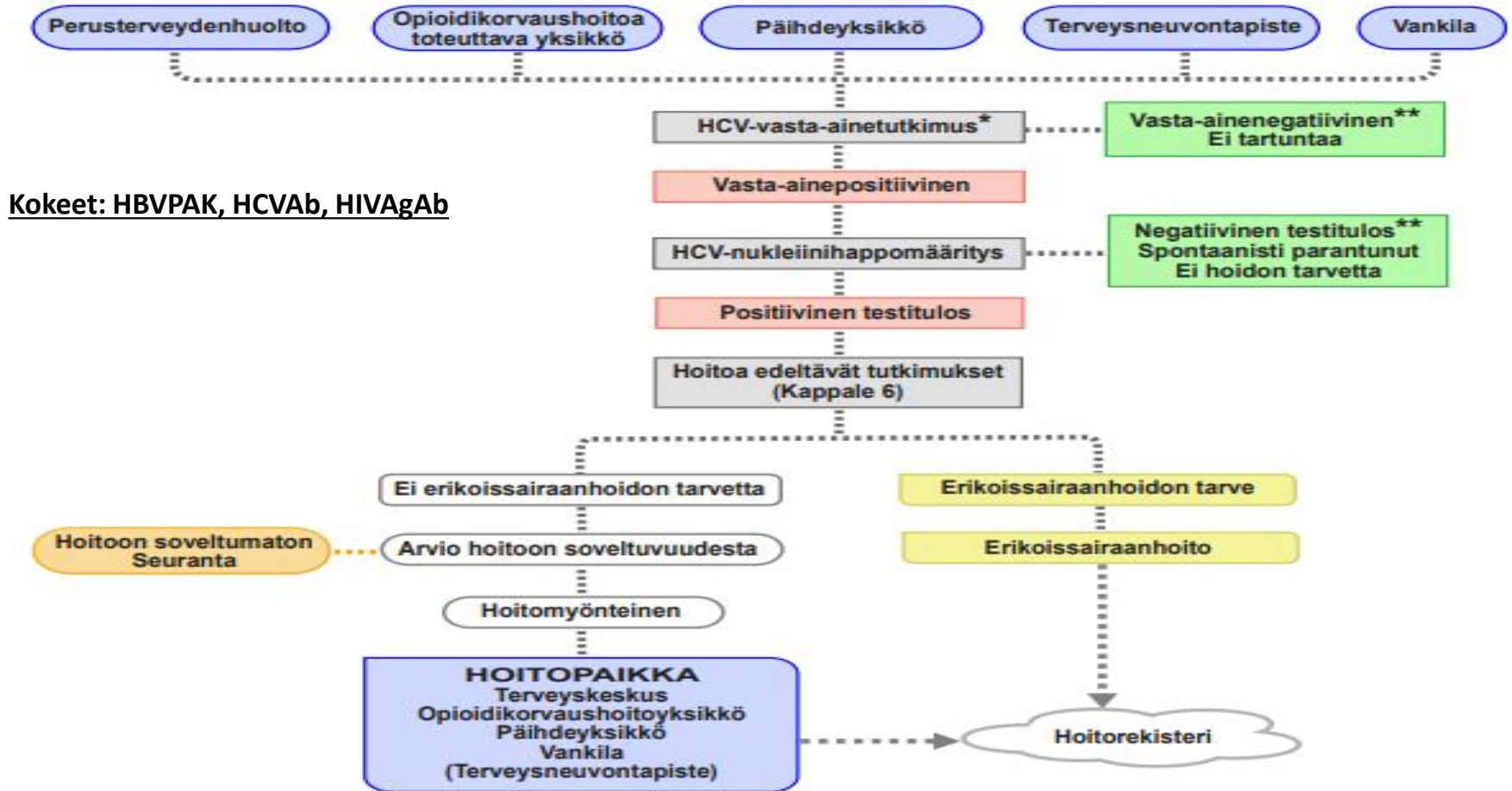
and makes Finland one of the most sparsely populated countries of the world. This paper reviews the real-life outcome of the South Karelia Linkage to Care program, which combined data from the National Infectious Diseases Register and social registries to identify living HCV-antigen-positive persons still residing in the region. These persons were tracked down, contacted, and finally motivated for testing to identify individuals with chronic HCV and provide them with a treatment plan. In addition, the persons' data were entered into an electronic regional Hepatitis C register, and the experience gained in the program was used to create a regional cascade of care, in harmony with the global WHO goals.

2 | SUBJECTS AND METHODS

2.1 | Linking patients to care

This retrospective real-world register analysis was approved by the committee of the Southern Karelia Central Hospital, decision number

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* Henkilöille, joilla on toistuva tartunnan mahdollisuus suositellaan C-hepatiitin testausta kuuden kuukauden välein.

** Jos henkilö on hakeutunut testiin ennen kuin tartunnan mahdollisuudesta on kulunut kuusi kuukautta, suositellaan uusintatestausta kuuden kuukauden kuluttua tartuntariskistä.

Kuva 1. C-hepatiitin hoitopolku.

Taulukko 1. C-hepatiitin hoitopolku – maksasairauden hoidosta infektion hoitoon.

Tavoite	Kohde	Toimenpiteet
Tietoisuuden lisääminen C-hepatiitista	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> väestö nuoret riskiryhmät terveydenhuollon ammattilaiset, terveydenhuollon ja maakuntien päättäjät 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> koulutustilaisuudet tietoiskut sosiaalinen media verkkokoulutus
Ennaltaehkäisy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> pistämällä huumeita käyttävät vangit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> korvaushoidon laajentaminen terveysneuvontapisteiden toiminnan tehostaminen ja laajentaminen sekä testauksen tehostaminen hoidon lisääminen
Seulonnan ja diagnostiikan tehostaminen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> pistämällä huumeita käyttävät tai käyttäneet vangit miehet joilla on seksiä miesten kanssa <p>Riskinarvioon perustuen</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> väestö raskaana olevat verituotteille altistuneet maahanmuuttajat maista, joissa C-hepatiitin esiintyvyys on $\geq 2\%$ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> hepatiitti C viruksen vasta-aineet ja nukleiinihapon määrittäminen kroonisen infektion toteamiseksi kaikilta C-hepatiitivasta-ainepositiivisilta

Hoidon tehostaminen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kaikki aiemmin hoitamattomat C-hepatiittinukleinihappopositiviset, jotka haluavat hoidon ja kykenevät viemään sen läpi ja joilla ei ole hoidon vasta-aiheita 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hoito toteutetaan viiveettä lähellä potilasta ensisijaisesti yksikössä, jossa infektio on todettu Erikoissairaanhoidon ohjataan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • potilaat, joilla on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – edennyt maksasairaus (APRI >1) – merkittävä maksanulkoisen ilmentymä, kuten munuaisen vajaatoiminta – hepatiitti B- tai hiv-infektio • alle 18-vuotiaat kroonista C-hepatiittia sairastavat
Hoidon seuranta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kaikki hoidetut 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C-hepatiittiviruksen nukleinihapon määrittäminen 12 viikkoa hoidon päätyttyä hoitotuloksen selvittämiseksi • C-hepatiittivirusnukleinihappopositiviseksi jääneet ohjataan erikoissairaanhoidon arvioon
Hoidon jälkeinen seuranta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kirroositasolle edennyt maksavaurio 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ruokatorven suonikohjujen ja maksasolusyövän seulonta

Taulukko 2. C-hepatiitin testauksen aiheet.

Riskiryhmät C-hepatiitin kannalta
■ Pistämällä huumeita käyttävät / käyttäneet
■ Vangit
■ Hiv-positiiviset henkilöt
■ HBsAg- tai HBcAb -positiiviset henkilöt
■ C-hepatiittiposiitivisten seksipartnerit
■ C-hepatiittiposiitivisten äitien lapset
■ Maahanmuuttajat* maista joissa C-hepatiitin esiintyvyys on $\geq 2\%$ (13, 14) (wwwnc.cdc.gov)
■ Henkilöt, joille on suoritettu kajoavia lääke- tai hammaslääketieteellisiä toimenpiteitä olosuhteissa, joissa hygieniasta ei ole huolehdittu asianmukaisesti
■ Henkilöt, joille on tehty tatuointeja tai lävistyksiä olosuhteissa, joissa hygieniasta ei ole huolehdittu asianmukaisesti
■ Riskinarvion perustuen verituotteille altistuneet
■ Epäselvästä syystä koholla olevat maksa-arvot

*Oikeus kiireettömään C-hepatiittihoitoon on vain vakituisen kotipaikkaoikeuden omaavilla.

Taulukko 3. Tutkimukset ennen C-hepatiittihoidon aloittamista.

Laboratoriotutkimukset*
■ Viruksen genotyypin määrittäminen, S-HCVN _h Ty, käytettäessä genotyypispesifistä lääkitystä
■ S-HBsAg, S-HIVAgAb
■ B-PVK-T, P-Kreatiniini, Pt-GFR _e EPI
■ P-ASAT, P-ALAT, P-GT, Pt-APRI
■ Raskaustesti fertiili-ikäisille naisille
Kuvantaminen
■ Ylävatsan ultraääni maksan pesäkemuutosten poissulkemiseksi, jos tutkittavalla epäillään kirroositasoista maksavauriota.

*Laboratoriotutkimusten nimet, Kuntaliiton tutkimuslyhenteet ja numerot liitteessä 2.

Liite 2. Laboratoriotutkimusten Kuntaliiton tutkimuslyhenteet.

Tutkimuksen nimi	Lyhenne	Kuntaliiton numero
Hepatiitti C-virus, vasta-aineet	S -HCVAb	3815
Hepatiitti C-virus, nukleiinihappo (kval)	S-HCVNhO	4314
Hepatiitti C-virus, nukleiinihappo (kvant)	S-HCVNh	1721
Hepatiitti C-virus, genotyypin määrittäminen	S-HCVNhTy	1859
HI-virus, antigeeni ja vasta-aineet	S-HIVAgAb	4814
Hepatiitti B-virus, s-antigeeni	S-HBsAg	1605
Perusverenkuva	B-PVKT	2472
Kreatiniini	P-Krea	4600
Glomerulussuodosnopeus	Pt-GFReEPI	21218
Aspartaattiaminotransferaasi	P-ASAT	4591
Alaniiniaminotransferaasi	P-ALAT	1024
Glutamyyliaminiotransferaasi	P-GT	4597
ASAT/trombosyytit -indeksi (APRI)	Pt-APRI	21758

Taulukko 4. Läheteindikaatiot erikoissairaanhoidon tai konsultaatioon.

Erikoissairaanhoidon ohjataan	
	Ei koske EKHVA
■	Kun epäillään edennyttä maksavauriota tai kirroosia: Pt-APRI >1
■	Kun on todettu munuaisten vajaatoiminta: GFR < 60 ml/min
■	Ko-infektoituneet henkilöt: Hiv-HCV, HBV-HCV (HBsAg positiiviset)
■	Kun on todettu muu maksasairaus
■	Kun on todettu maksan pesäkemuutos
■	Kun aikaisempi hoito on epäonnistunut: C-hepatiittinukleinihappopositiivinen hoidon jälkeen Konsultaatio ennen lähetettä
■	Kun on lääkeinteraktioita käytettävän yhdistelmän kanssa
■	Alle 18 vuotiaat

Taulukko 5. Sairaala-apteekille toimitettavia C-hepatiitin hoitoon liittyviä tietoja:

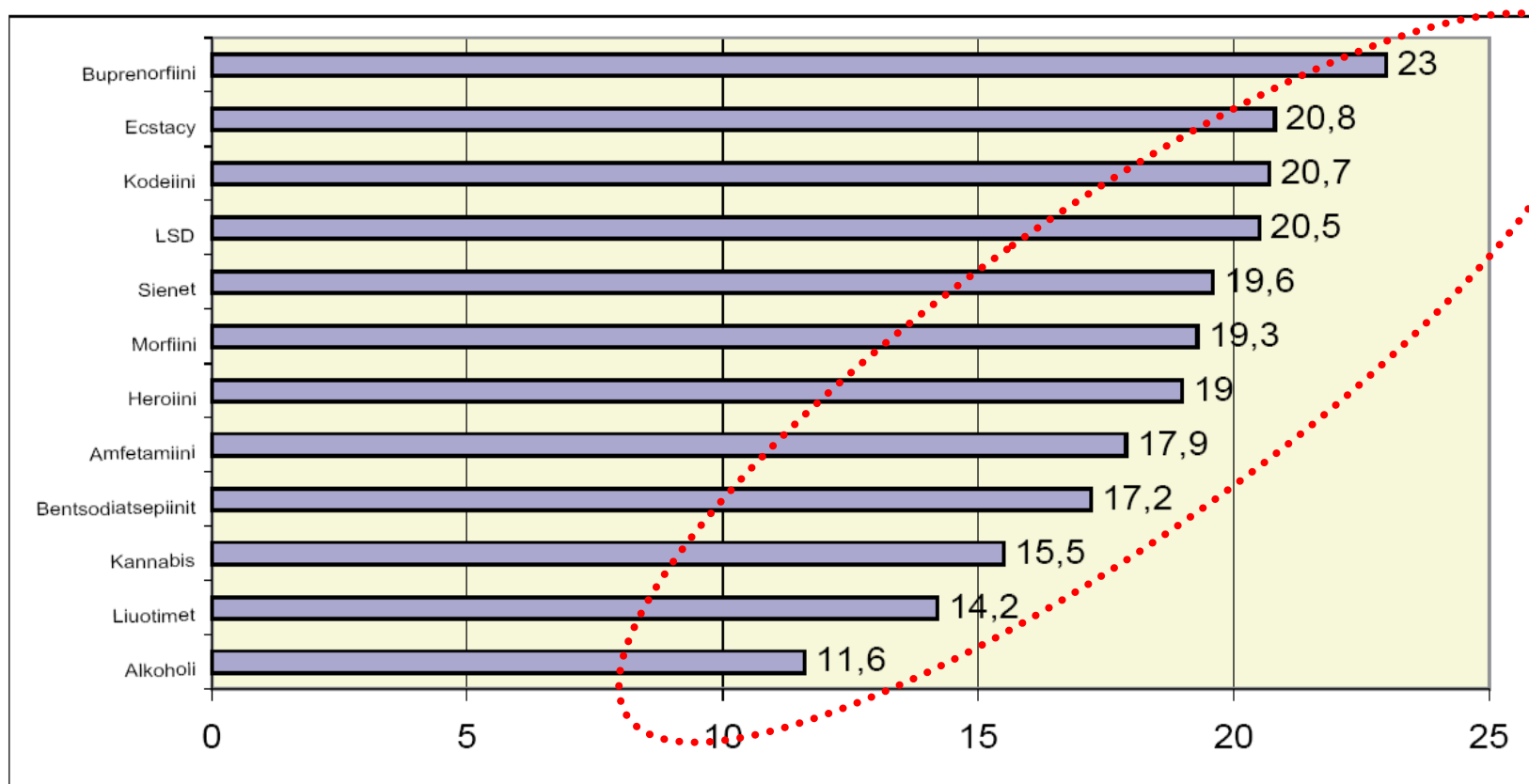
Potilaan ja C-hepatiittihoidon toteuttavan yksikön tiedot	
■ Kotikunta (ei tarvita HUS-piirissä):	
■ Potilas:	
■ Henkilötunnus:	
■ Päivämäärä, jolloin yksikkö tarvitsee HCV lääkkeit:	
■ Yksikkö:	
■ Yksikön osoite:	
■ Terveystoimittaja/sairaanhoidaja:	
■ Puhelinnumero:	
■ Kerros/huone tai muu tarkempi info:	
■ Monesko lääkkeiden toimituskerta:	1 / 2 / 3

2-ds project

LOPPURAPORTTI



2-dg-potilaiden päihteidenkäytön aloittamisikä :



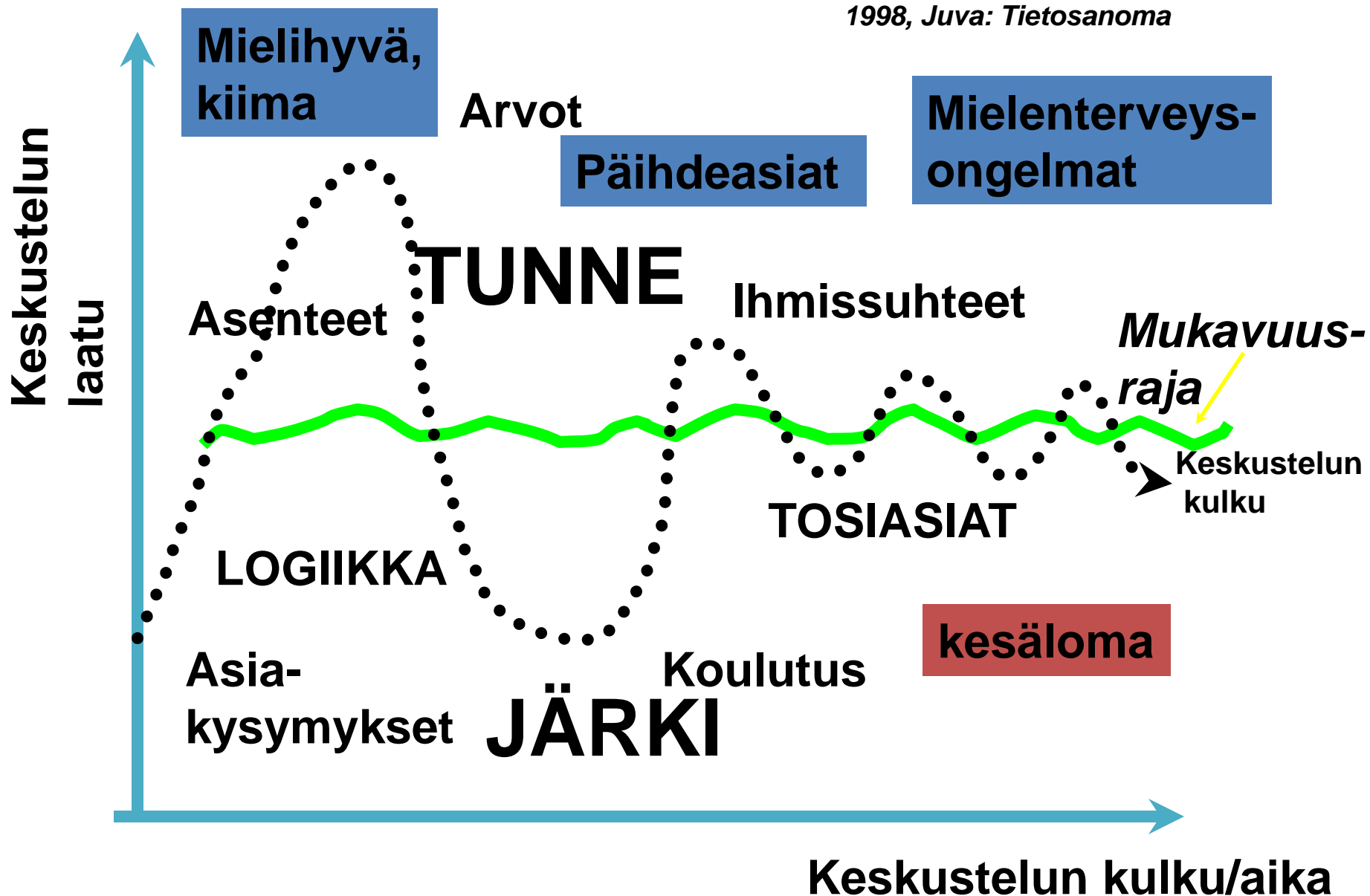
Kuva 1. Päihteiden käytön keskimääräinen aloitusikä keskiarvoina. N=26.

Kirsi Hyrkäs, 2005

**Tukee porttikontrolli-
teoriaa !**

Keskustelun erilaiset tasot :

M. Ronthy-Österberg & S. Rosendahl
(suom. M.Kyrö): Keskustelu kehittää,
1998, Juva: Tietosanoma





**Heikosti yksilöityneet ihmiset ovat
” totaalisen suhdeorientoituneita”:**

- miellyttää toisia
- ylläpitää suhdetoimintaa harmonisesti
- konflikteja vältetään
- kyvyttömiä muodostamaan henkilökohtaisia uskomuksia → Luulen, että... Uskon että...

Naisenergiaa !!



0 25 40 50

0-25:
Affektit, rakkauden
ja hyväksynnän etsintä
hallitsevat.
Oma-arvo tulee ulko-
puolelta.
Ei mielipiteitä, ei osaa
tehdä päätöksiä.
Elää päivä kerrallaan.

23.10.2024

40: saavuttaa
herkkyyttä toisten
suhteen.
Affektit yhä
hallitsevat.

50: älylliset periaatteet
päätöksenteossa.
Ei pysty sitoutumaan,
seuraa auktoriteetteja.

yl juha kemppinen



60 75 100

60: saavuttaa mielipiteitä
ja älyllistä toimintaa, mutta
haluttomuus jakaa niitä
muiden hyökkäysten pelossa.

75-100: vastaa rationaalisin
periaattein, ei tarvetta puolustaa
mielipiteitä, päämääräsuuntautunut
kykenee intiimeihin suhteisiin,
hyvin yksilöitynyt primaari-
perheestään.

62

(Lyhennetty CAST) CAST-6

- Jones ja Pilat on kehittäneet lyhennetyn testin CAST:sta, ns. CAST-6 testin.
1. Oletko koskaan ajatellut että toisella vanhemmallasi on alkoholiongelma ?
 2. Oletko koskaan rohkaissut vanhempaasi lopettamaan juomisen ?
 3. Oletko koskaan väitellyt tai tapellut vanhempasi kanssa, kun hän on juonut ?
 4. Oletko koskaan kuullut vanhempiesi tappellevan kun toinen vanhemmista on humalassa ?
 5. Oletko koskaan halunnut piilottaa tai tyhjentää vanhempiesi alkoholijuomia ?
 6. Oletko koskaan toivonut että vanhempasi lopettaisi juomisen ?

Pisteytys:

Yli 3 Kyllä-vastausta – todennäköisesti alkoholistin lapsi

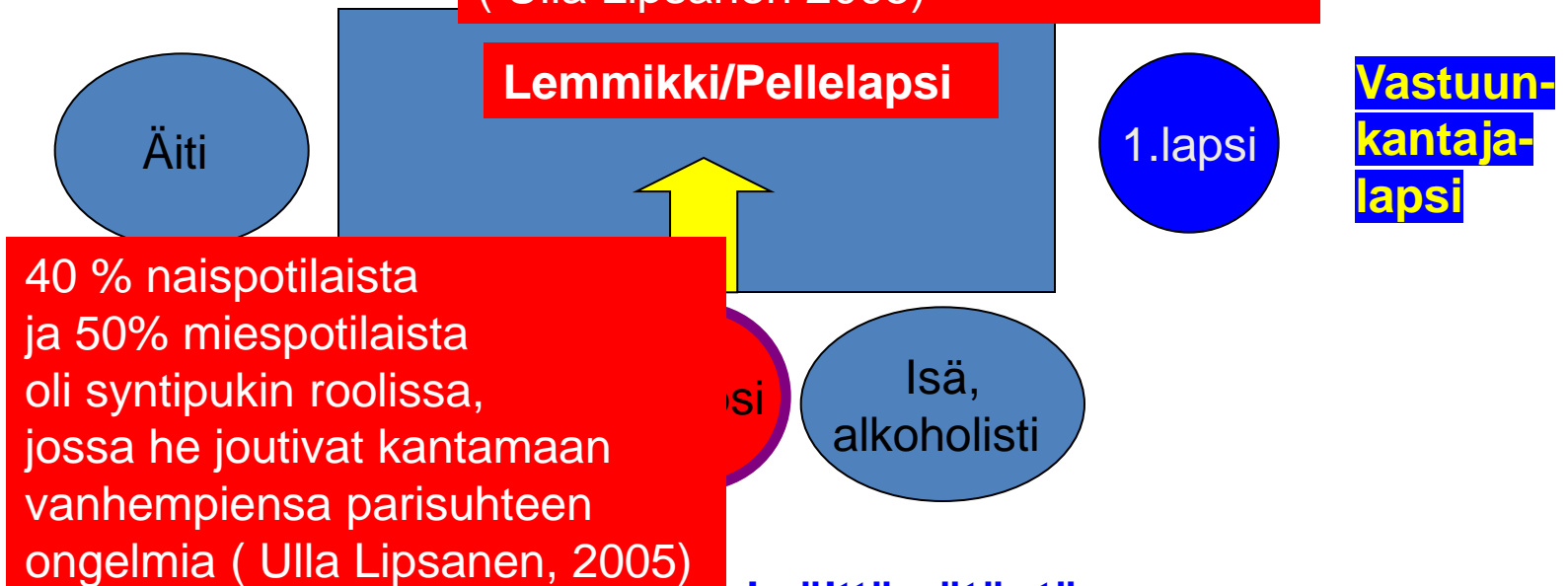
Muunneltu CAGE

- CAGE on alkoholismin pikaseulontatesti. Jotkut ammattilaiset ovat muunnelleet CAGE-testin sopivaksi alkoholistin lapsille.
- (C) Oletko koskaan ehdottanut vanhemmallesi, että hän vähentäisi juomistaan ?
- (A) Oletko koskaan tuntenut itseäsi vihaiseksi vanhempiesi juomisen vuoksi ?
- (G) Oletko koskaan tuntenut syyllisyyttä vanhempiesi juomisen vuoksi ?
- (E) Ottaako kukaan perheenjäsenistäsi alkoholia heti herättyään ensimmäiseksi aamulla ?

Päihdeperheessä kasvaminen :

-... lapsille "löytyy" perhes
joka sopii lapsen temperam...

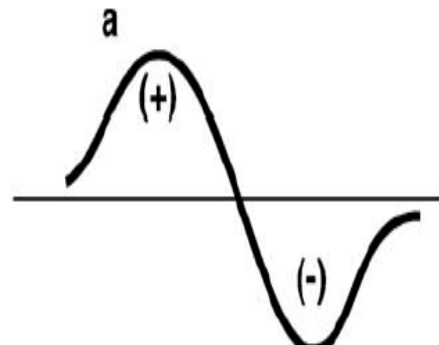
20% naispotilaista ja
33.3 % miespotilaista
oli unohdetun lapsen roolissa,
jossa lapset pyrkivät olemaan
näkymättömiä ja kuulumattomia,
etteivät aiheuta vanhemmilleen harmia.
(Ulla Lipsanen 2005)



... perheeroon purkamisen onsi välttämätöntä,
mutta useimmissa hoitokuvioissa päihdeperhe ei
ole kokonaisuudessaan hoidossa ...

Ei rauhoittavia lääkkeitä, eikä mitään ongelmia -ei vieroitus- eikä väkivaltaongelmia

Mood



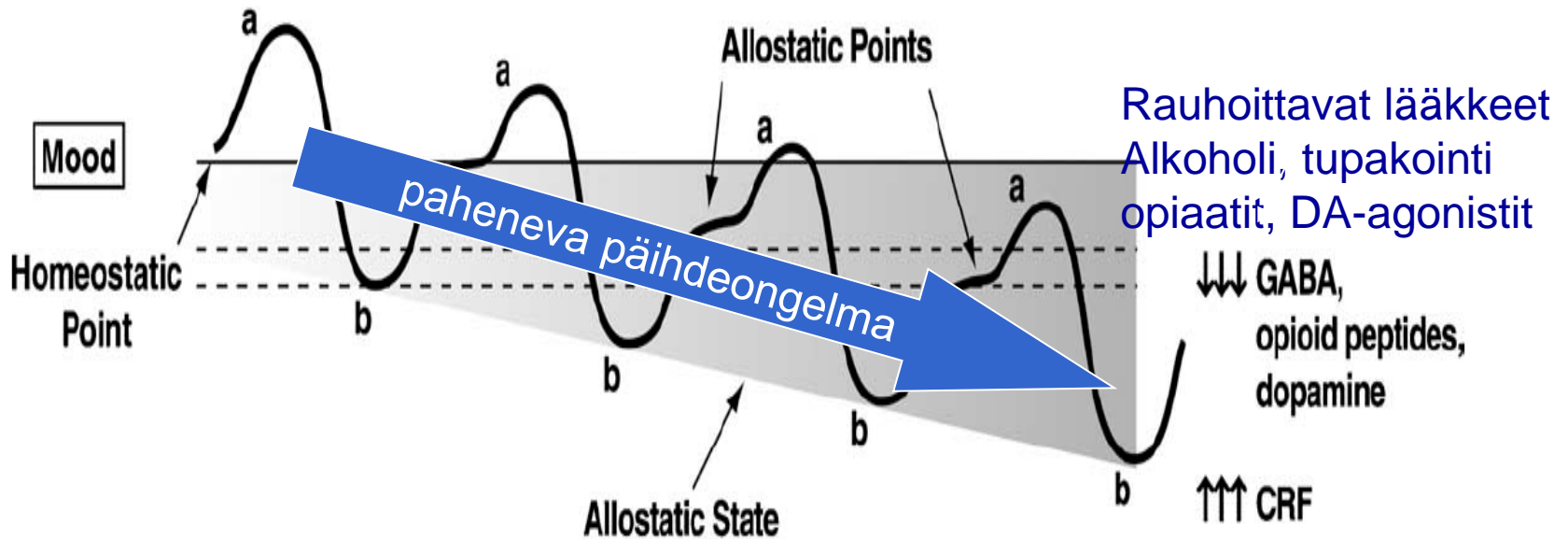
↑ GABA, opioid peptides, dopamine

↑ CRF

NPY

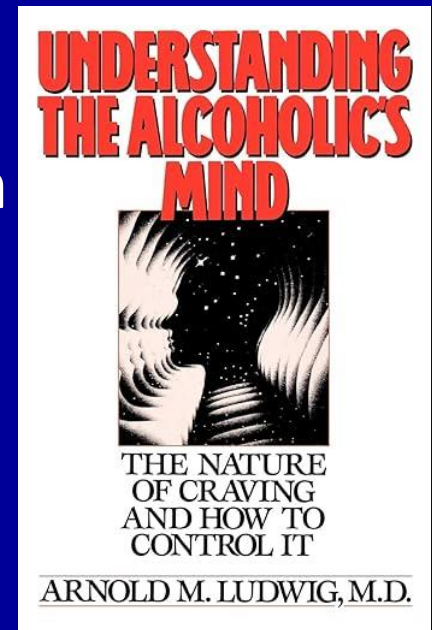
Lääkkeisiin meni koko vuonna 2004 200 euroa , kun budjetoitu oli 19 000 euroa

Crf-antagonists



George F. Koob et al, Neurobiological mechanisms in the transition from drug use to drug dependence *Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews* 27 (2004) 739–749

- Arnold Ludwig (1988) kirjoittaa, että alkoholismi on ehkä ainut sairaus, josta toipunut alkoholisti tietää enemmän kuin lääkäriinsä.
- Kun nyt lakisääteisesti vaaditaan välitöntä pääsyä hoitoon ja laitoshoitoon alkoholisteille ja muille päihdeongelmallisille, niin Ludwig toteaa, että
 - kuukauden intensiivisestä hoidosta palattuaan 70 (80 %) retkahtaa uudelleen 1–3 kuukauden kuluessa.
- Tulokset eivät ole tuosta sanottavasti parantuneet 50 vuodessa.



3. Dry drunk, kuivanappailu, kuivilla muttei raittiina

- Ryypäämisen petaaminen:
 - 1) Itsensä surkuttelu
 - 2) Toisten syytely pieleen menneistä asioista
 - 3) Vääryyksien hoivailu mielessä
 - 4) Juuttuu pikkujuttuihin
 - 5) Märehtii menneitä
 - 6) Kuvittelee pahinta
 - 7) Tuntee vieraantuneena muista ihmisistä
 - 8) Pinnaa vastuustaan
 - 9) Ylireagoi turhautumisiin
 - 10) Toimii impulsiivisesti
 - 11) Pakkomielle välittömään mielihyvään
- ***Stinking thinking leads drinking thinking and then drinking without thinking***

Ludwig A Understanding the Alcoholic's Mind, 1988

12 typerää asiaa, joilla voi tyriä toipumisen

- 1) Uskoo, että on vain yhden aineen päihdeongelma
- 2) Uskoo että raittius korjaa kaiken
- 3) Luulee, että toipuminen vaatii vähemmän energiaa kuin addiktio
- 4) On valikoivan rehellinen
- 5) Tuntee olevansa erityinen ja ainutlaatuinen
- 6) Ei hyvitä väärintekemisiään
- 7) Käyttää 12 askeleen ohjelmaa tullakseen täydelliseksi
- 8) Sekoittaa itsestä huolehtimisen itsekkyyteen
- 9) Pelaa hyödyttömiä itsensä parannuspelejä
- 10) Ei hae apua ihmissuhdeongelmiin
- 11) Olettaa että elämä on helppoa
- 12) Käyttää 12 askeleen ohjelmaa kaiken käsittelyyn

AA:12 askeleen terapeutiset vaikutukset

The Therapeutic Value of the Twelve Steps

Step Number	Text of the Step	Therapeutic Value of the Step
1	We admitted we were powerless over alcohol—that our lives had become unmanageable.	This Step helps us shatter our reliance on a false self.
2	Came to believe that a Power greater than ourselves could restore us to sanity.	Hope is an important ingredient in all forms of healing. In this Step, we are given hope and humbled further because we won't be able to solve our problem on our own.
3	Made a decision to turn our will and our lives over to the care of God <i>as we understood Him</i> .	This Step is about commitment. We need to make a commitment to finding a new and more effective way of living.
4	Made a searching and fearless moral inventory of ourselves.	The essence of this Step involves increasing our self-awareness, self-honesty, and insight into our behavior.

Berger A, 12 Stupid Things that mess up recovery, 2008

AA:12 askeleen terapeutitset vaikutukset (jatkuu)

Step Number	Text of the Step	Therapeutic Value of the Step
5	Admitted to God, to ourselves, and to another human being the exact nature of our wrongs.	In this Step, we learn the value of self-disclosure, authenticity, and healthy relationships. This Step also continues to dismantle the false self and false pride and helps develop more humility and authenticity.
6	Were entirely ready to have God remove all these defects of character.	In this Step, we experience the pain of what we have done to hurt ourselves and others, and we begin to understand and develop insight into our behavioral patterns and the psychological functions of our character defects.
7	Humbly asked Him to remove our shortcomings.	In this Step, we are learning the importance of being vulnerable and asking for help. This is important in attaining more humility.
8	Made a list of all persons we had harmed, and became willing to make amends to them all.	The lessons taught in Step 8 have to do with the fundamentals of healthy communication: delivering our message to the proper person and being as specific as possible.

Berger A, 12 Stupid Things that mess up recovery, 2008

AA: 12 askeleen terapeutiset vaikutukset (jatkuu)

Step Number	Text of the Step	Therapeutic Value of the Step
9	Made direct amends to such people wherever possible, except when to do so would injure them or others.	In this Step, we learn to be responsible for our behavior; we learn how to respect others; and we learn that we are as important as others, no more and no less.
10	Continued to take personal inventory and when we were wrong promptly admitted it.	This Step concerns maintaining our humility, being honest with ourselves, and guarding against false pride.
11	Sought through prayer and meditation to improve our conscious contact with <i>God as we understood Him</i> , praying only for knowledge of His will for us and the power to carry that out.	Maintenance is not enough. We need to continue to grow or we will regress. This Step is about expanding our consciousness and continuing to seek more knowledge about our new way of life.
12	Having had a spiritual awakening as the result of these steps, we tried to carry this message to alcoholics, and to practice these principles in all our affairs.	In this Step, we develop a new purpose to our life that is not about us. We discover the importance of being of value to others, and we learn that we need to maintain our integrity in all our affairs.

Berger A, 12 Stupid Things that mess up recovery, 2008

” Ihmisen käyttäytymisessä ei tapahdu muutosta, ellei hänen arvomaailmansa muutu.

Hän ei valitse toisin, ellei hän riittävän syvällisesti halua toisia asioita elämäänsä.

Sen tähden hänen käyttäytymisensä ei muutu hyvistä aikeista ja lupauksista huolimatta.”

Tommy Hellsten, 2001, Saat sen mistä luovut,s.155

MOTIVOITUMINEN

- Motivoituminen (Furman & Ahola) =
asian koettu tärkeys X
onnistumisen todennäköisyys X
tekemisen ilo.

Vernon Johnson : ”sincere delusion”, aito harhaluulo
= uskoo todella lupauksia, joita tekee (” voin lopettaa, jos todella halua
(Berger, 2008,16)

Muutosvalmiuskyselyn pisteytys

Esipohdintavaiheen kysymyksiä ovat 1, 5, 10 ja 12; pohdintavaiheen kysymyksiä ovat 3, 4, 8 ja 9; toimintavaiheen kysymyksiä ovat 2, 6, 7 ja 11. kaikki kysymykset pisteytetään seuraavasti:

täysin eri mieltä	-- = -2
eri mieltä	- = -1
en osaa sanoa	0 = 0
samaa mieltä	+ = +1
täysin samaa mieltä	++ = +2

Saadaksesi selville kunkin vaiheen pisteet, laske yhteen ko. skaalan kysymyksistä tulevat pisteet. Kunkin skaalan vaihteluväli on -8:sta + 8:aan. Negatiivinen arvo ilmaisee kielteistä suhtautumista kyseistä vaihetta koskevan skaalan kysymykseen, kun taas positiivinen arvo ilmaisee yksimielisyyttä. Korkein skaala-arvo ilmaisee vaiheen, jossa asiakas on.

Huom! Jos kaksi skaalaa saa saman pistemäärän, vaiheeksi merkitään muutosprosessin vaiheista edempänä oleva. Huomaa, että positiivinen pistemäärä esipohdintavaiheen kysymyksistä ilmentää muutosvalmiuden puutetta. Saadaksesi selville tutkittavan muutosvalmiutta kuvaavan arvon, käännä esipohdintavaiheen etumerkki vastakkaiseksi. Jos tutkittava ei ole vastannut yhteen 4:stä tietyn skaalan kysymyksistä, kerro kyseisen skaalan arvot 1,33:lla. Jos > 2 vastauksia puuttuu, skaala-arvoa ei voida laskea. Arvio tutkittavan vaiheesta ei ole silloin pätevä.

Skaala-arvot:	Muutosvalmius:	Tutkittavan muutosvaihe:
Esipohdintavaiheen pistemäärä ()	Esipohdinta () (käänt.)	(E,P tai T) ()
Pohdintavaiheen pistemäärä ()	Pohdinta () (sama)	
Toimintavaiheen pistemäärä ()	Toiminta () (sama)	

Cycle of change



Cycle of change

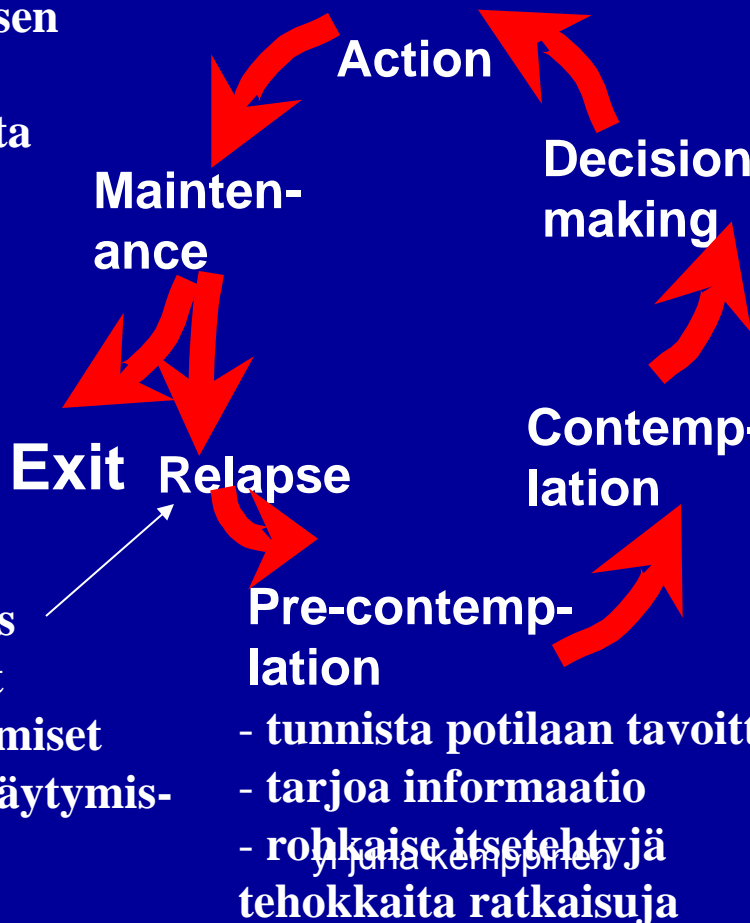
1. Precontemplative: ei tietoinen eikä tiedosta ong.
2. Contemplative: alkaa tunnistaa että joku pielessä, muttei ole sitoutunut tekemään mitään
3. Decision: ong olemassaolon hyväksyntä ja päätös

-Tunnista ja selvitä uusia esteitä
-Tunnista retkahdukset tai uhkaavat retkahdukset

-Varmista muutoksen pysyvyys
-Auta persoonallista kehitystä

-Varmista muutoksen pysyvyys

-Tunnista retkahdus
- Palauta tehokkaat ratkaisut ja sitoutumiset
-Kehitä uusia käyttäytymisstrategioita



-Tue sitoutumista muutokseen
- Suunnittele muutosstrategiat

-Kehitä ristiriitaa tavoitteiden ja käyttäytymisen välille
- yllytä itseä motivoivia väitteitä

- tunnista potilaan tavoitteet
- tarjoa informaatio
- rohkaise itse tehtyjä tehokkaita ratkaisuja

TABLE 10.1 Treatment Grid

<i>Topic</i>	<i>Schizophrenia</i>	<i>Bipolar Disorder</i>	<i>Major Depression</i>	<i>Personality Disorder</i>	<i>Primary Substance Abuse</i>	<i>Anxiety</i>
Unique problems	Cognitive, sensory distortions	Drugs mimic affective symptoms	Drugs mimic affective disorders	Relationship deficits; insight deficits	Substance abuse blocks recognition of other disorder	Substance withdrawal mimics anxiety
Assessment considerations	Confusing psychoses due to drugs with mental illness	Highs from manic state or drugs/ alcohol	Determine whether mood is from withdrawal or depression	Masking of disorders via acting out behavior	Accurate assessment often impossible until drug free	Differentiation between withdrawal anxiety and anxiety as a disorder

PRECONTEMPLATIVE STAGE

Goals	Establish relationship; give concrete help	Establish relationship; set concrete goals; define illness	Establish relationship; set concrete goals; define illness	Use situational discomfort to motivate	Identify client's area of pain as point of focus	Focus on pain as motivation to stay with treatment
Helping relationship	Establish trust through empathy and concrete help	Establish trust through empathy and concrete help	Establish trust through empathy and concrete help	Collaborative, pragmatic, nonemotional	Empathic authority	Establish trust; avoid probing
Pharmacological considerations	Antipsychotic medicines; short-term benzodiazepine for anxiety	Medication; monitor side effects	Antidepressants; monitor side effects	Not usually appropriate	Use only if needed for physical condition	Medication recommended with precautions on dependence and side effects
Cognitive behavior dimensions	Avoid "cold" cognitions	Define symptoms as illness	Define symptoms as illness	Rational consciousness raising begins	Begin questioning maladaptive behavior and thoughts	Define behavior as illness; identify triggers

TABLE 10.1 Treatment Grid (*continued*)

<i>Topic</i>	<i>Schizophrenia</i>	<i>Bipolar Disorder</i>	<i>Major Depression</i>	<i>Personality Disorder</i>	<i>Primary Substance Abuse</i>	<i>Anxiety</i>
Coping	Focus on everyday life; teach skills in concrete terms	Stimulus control; identify triggers; keep mood chart	Stimulus control; identify triggers; keep mood chart	Acceptance of consequences	Begin structuring life that is coming apart	Stimulus control; environmental reevaluation
Psychoeducation	Short informational presentation in clear and concrete terms	Consciousness raising about illness	Consciousness raising about illness	Nonthreatening means of consciousness raising	Nonthreatening means of consciousness raising	Consciousness raising about illness
Interpersonal relationships	Use of peer networks	Evaluate networks that support health	Evaluate networks that support health	Likely to be a major means of assessment of the personality disorder	Gather information; gentle questioning	Identify safe relationships
Family relationships	Begin family psychoeducation; focus on information	Solicit input from family regarding client's family role functioning	Solicit input from family regarding client's family role functioning	Solicit input from family regarding client's family role functioning	Solicit input from family regarding client's family role functioning	Solicit input from family regarding client's family role functioning
Environmental intervention	Concrete help with living arrangements, other physical needs	Assess environment	Assess environment	Input from justice, health, and work systems	Input from environmental systems (if needed)	Input from environmental systems (if needed)
Affective dimensions	Avoid ventilation of feelings; provide labels for feelings	Focus on moods as illness; keep mood chart	Focus on moods as illness; keep mood chart	Allow ventilation but avoid affective crowding	Allow ventilation as part of therapeutic bonding	Reframe emotions as illness

TABLE 10.1 Treatment Grid

<i>Topic</i>	<i>Schizophrenia</i>	<i>Bipolar Disorder</i>	<i>Major Depression</i>	<i>Personality Disorder</i>	<i>Primary Substance Abuse</i>	<i>Anxiety</i>
Support groups	Encourage, although client is likely to resist initially	Encourage, although client is likely to resist initially	Encourage, although client is likely to resist initially	Encourage, although client is likely to resist initially	Encourage, although client is likely to resist initially	Encourage, although client is likely to resist initially
CONTEMPLATIVE STAGE						
Goals	Psychoeducation regarding illness	Psychoeducation regarding illness	Psychoeducation regarding illness	Consciousness raising; using situational discomfort to motivate	Consciousness raising; using situational discomfort to motivate	Psychoeducation regarding illness
Helping relationship	Continued helping in concrete ways	Collaborative	Collaborative	Collaborative, pragmatic, nonemotional	Alternating support and pragmatic confrontation	Collaborative
Pharmacological considerations	Antipsychotics; monitor for side effects, compliance	Mood stabilizer; monitor for side effects, compliance	Antidepressants; monitor for side effects, compliance	Not usually used	May use Antabuse as part of sobriety sampling	Monitor for antianxiety medication dependence/side effects, compliance
Cognitive-behavioral dimensions	Do not confront cognitions; work on new behaviors; role-play; skill rehearsals	Confront cognitive distortions	Confront cognitive distortions	Confront maladaptive cognitions and behavior	Weigh pros and cons of change	Confront cognitive distortions
Coping	Continue social skill development	Maintain mood chart; identify triggers	Maintain mood chart; identify triggers	Assist in acceptance of differences from others	Continue providing structure for possible change	Identify triggers; counter-conditioning
Psychoeducation	Focus on skills; separate illness from "mind"	Educate about illness; teach social skills	Educate about illness; teach social skills	Nonthreatening means of consciousness raising	Very helpful in consciousness raising and self-liberation	Educate about illness; teach social skills

TABLE 10.1 Treatment Grid (*continued*)

<i>Topic</i>	<i>Schizophrenia</i>	<i>Bipolar Disorder</i>	<i>Major Depression</i>	<i>Personality Disorder</i>	<i>Primary Substance Abuse</i>	<i>Anxiety</i>
Interpersonal relationships	Practice communication skills	Practice communication skills	Practice communication skills	Make connections between relationships and client behavior	Make connections between relationships and substance abuse	Practice communication skills
Family relationships	Focus psychoeducation on communication	Focus psychoeducation on communication	Focus psychoeducation on communication	Point out family consequences of behavior	Point out family consequences of substance abuse	Focus psychoeducation on communication
Environmental intervention	Continue concrete assistance; work on employment issues	Environmental reevaluation; contingency management	Environmental reevaluation; contingency management	Begin liaison with justice and other systems regarding client	Help collaterals to refrain from reinforcing addictive behavior	Environmental reevaluation; contingency management
Affective dimensions	Reframe client's self-assessment	Use CBT for self-talk distortions	Use CBT for self-talk distortions	Avoid countertransference reactions	Empathize with ambivalent feelings	Use CBT for self-talk distortions
Support groups	Help in identification and consciousness raising	Help in identification and consciousness raising	Help in identification and consciousness raising	Help in identification and consciousness raising	Help in identification and consciousness raising	Help in identification and consciousness raising
ACTION						
Goals	Social skills development	Halt substance abuse. Begin medication for mood control.	Halt substance abuse. Begin medication for mood control.	Interrupt substance abuse; identify triggers	Halt substance use via behavioral methods	Communication skill development
Helping relationship	Supportive relationships form partnership	Supportive relationships form partnership	Supportive relationships form partnership	Collaborative, pragmatic, nonemotional	Supportive but reality focused	Supportive relationships form partnership

TABLE 10.1 Treatment Grid

<i>Topic</i>	<i>Schizophrenia</i>	<i>Bipolar Disorder</i>	<i>Major Depression</i>	<i>Personality Disorder</i>	<i>Primary Substance Abuse</i>	<i>Anxiety</i>
Pharmacological considerations	Support taking medication; assist management of side effects	Support compliance; monitor side effects	Support compliance; monitor side effects	Assist with detox, reduce craving; possible methadone	If on Antabuse, support compliance	Support compliance; monitor dependence and side effects
Cognitive-behavioral dimensions	Stimulus control taught in psychoeducation; contingency management	Use CBT to deal with illness/behavior; stimulus control; contingency management	Use CBT to deal with illness/behavior; stimulus control; contingency management	This is strongest mode for intervention; stimulus control, counterconditioning, contingency management	Heavy emphasis on stimulus control, counterconditioning, and contingency management	Self-liberation strategies; CBT for restructuring thoughts
Coping	Empowerment, stimulus control	Come to terms with chronicity of illness	Come to terms with chronicity of illness	Come to terms with future without drugs	Prevent becoming overwhelmed by emerging feelings	Stimulus control techniques
Psychoeducation	Focus on relapse prevention	Focus on relapse prevention	Focus on relapse prevention	Provide for family for supportive purposes	Normalize slips and relapses to prevent giving up	Focus on relapse prevention
Interpersonal relationships	Peer/team support; practice communication skills	Practice communication skills	Practice communication skills	Demand nonexploitative relationships	Make relationships secondary to personal recovery	Practice communication skills
Family relationships	Family psychoeducation; communication skills	Psychoeducation	Psychoeducation	Receive straight feedback and adapt to it	Recognize that these are in flux and will have to be renegotiated	Psychoeducation
Environmental intervention	Social skills training; job assistance	Increase emotional support from environment	Increase emotional support from environment	Continue liaison with environmental systems	Rally support for efforts to change	Environmental triggers need to be identified

TABLE 10.1 Treatment Grid (*continued*)

<i>Topic</i>	<i>Schizophrenia</i>	<i>Bipolar Disorder</i>	<i>Major Depression</i>	<i>Personality Disorder</i>	<i>Primary Substance Abuse</i>	<i>Anxiety</i>
Affective dimensions	Provide labels for emotions	Provide labels for emotions; attribute to illness	Provide labels for emotions; attribute to illness	Permit tentative emotional bonding	Prevent overwhelming by surge of unmasked feelings	Deal with emotions through CBT; name feelings; do not probe
Support groups	Continue STEMSS, double trouble	STEMSS, double trouble	STEMSS, double trouble	Helpful adjunct to professional services	Provide supportive stability during change and setbacks	STEMSS, double trouble
MAINTENANCE						
Goals	Relapse prevention	Relapse prevention	Relapse prevention	Focus on predisposing factors to substance use	Relapse prevention	Relapse prevention
Helping relationship	Collaborative, pragmatic	Collaborative, pragmatic	Collaborative, pragmatic	Collaborative, pragmatic, nonemotional	Deemphasize as client establishes natural supportive networks	Collaborative, pragmatic
Pharmacological considerations	Continue medication; manage side effects	Continue medication; manage side effects	Continue medication; manage side effects	Methadone (if appropriate)	Not usually applicable	Same as bipolar disorder and major depressive disorder
Cognitive-behavioral dimensions	Continue affirmative cognitions of self	Continue affirmative cognitions of self; maintain awareness of behavior/illness	Continue affirmative cognitions of self; maintain awareness of behavior/illness	Heavy emphasis on change of behavior and maladaptive cognition	Identify threats to success and cognitive-behavioral strategies for controlling them	Self-affirmation, maintenance awareness of behavior/illness
Coping	Stimulus control to avoid substance and triggers	Keep mood charts	Keep mood charts	Realignment of life with limitations	Acceptance of loss of crutch	Stimulus control

TABLE 10.1 Treatment Grid

<i>Topic</i>	<i>Schizophrenia</i>	<i>Bipolar Disorder</i>	<i>Major Depression</i>	<i>Personality Disorder</i>	<i>Primary Substance Abuse</i>	<i>Anxiety</i>
Psychoeducation	Continue with focus on relapse prevention	Continue with focus on relapse prevention	Continue with focus on relapse prevention	Continue as needed	Focus on needs for new skills in living	Continue as needed
Interpersonal relationships	Strengthen relationship skills through education and role-playing	Strengthen relationship skills through education and role-playing	Strengthen relationship skills through education and role-playing	Continue expectation of non-exploitative relationships	Develop more honest and nonhostile interactions	Continue expectation of non-exploitative relationships
Family relationships	Continue family support; focus on relapse prevention	Continue family support; focus on relapse prevention	Continue family support; focus on relapse prevention	Maintain open family interaction; educational and job enhancement	Renegotiate family roles around healthy lifestyle	Maintain open family interaction; educational and job enhancement
Environmental intervention	Identify triggers in environment; social liberation; counter-conditioning	Counter-conditioning	Counter-conditioning	Promote nonexploitative interactions with natural consequences	Facilitate honest and responsible interactions	Counter-conditioning
Affective dimensions	Continue positive affirmations of self; role-playing	Self-reevaluation	Self-reevaluation	Use care and sensitivity during termination phase	Support learning to accept honest emotions in self and others	Self-reevaluation
Support groups	Continue STEMSS, double trouble	In most cases, support groups are very helpful	In most cases, support groups are very helpful	In most cases, support groups are very helpful	Maintain on long-term basis for support and growth	In most cases, support groups are very helpful

NOTE: CBT = cognitive-behavioral therapy; STEMSS = Support Together for Emotional and Mental Serenity and Sobriety.

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Appendix A: Summary of the Initial Interview

Information

Process

Openings and Introductions

Introduce yourself

- Explain your role in patient's care
- Outline time, goals of interview

Your initial goals

- Teach respondent role to patient
- Help patient feel comfortable

Chief Complaint

Ask why patient came for treatment

- Request for chief complaint is directive but open-ended

Free Speech

Allow several minutes for patient to amplify on reasons for coming

Listen for areas of clinical interest

- Difficulty thinking (cognitive disorders)

Substance use

Psychosis

Mood disorders (depression and mania)

Anxiety, avoidance behavior, and arousal

Physical complaints

Social and personality problems

Summarize presenting problems before moving on

Early part of interview is non-directive

Establish rapport

- Adjust your demeanor to patient's needs

- Monitor your feelings

- Show your positive affect clearly

- Use language patient can comprehend

- Don't criticize patient or others

Maintain appropriate distance

- Don't talk about yourself

- Call patient by title and last name

Encourage flow with silent encouragements

- Maintain eye contact

- Nod or smile when appropriate

Information

Process

Verbal encouragements
"Yes" or "Mm-hmm"
Repeat patient's own word or words
Ask for more information
Re-request information if patient doesn't respond at first
Briefly summarize
Reassure patient when indicated
Must be factual, believable
Use body language
Correct any misconceptions about physical, mental symptoms

History of the Present Illness

Describe symptoms

Type
Onset and sequence
Severity
Frequency
Duration
Context
Stressors

Vegetative symptoms

Sleep
Appetite and weight
Diurnal variation

Previous episodes

When
What symptoms?
Recovery complete?

Previous treatment

Type
Compliance
Wanted effects
Side effects
Hospitalizations

Consequences of illness

Marital and sexual
Social
Legal
Job (disability payments?)
Interests
Discomfort

Establish the need for truth

It's for patient's benefit and for yours
Reassure about confidentiality
"If you can't discuss something, don't lie; just ask to talk about something else"

General principles

Restate what patient says to be sure you understand
Don't phrase questions in the negative
Avoid asking double questions
Encourage precision
Keep questions brief
Watch for new leads
Use terms patient can understand
Probe for details
Use direct questions
Avoid "why" questions, as a rule
Limit to one to two confrontations, late in session:
"Help me to understand"
Mix open- and closed-ended requests
Open-ended increase validity
Closed-ended increase information
Elicit feelings best with
Facilitate uninterrupted speech

Information

Feelings about symptoms, behavior
Negative and positive
How does patient cope with feelings?
Defense mechanisms
Acting out
Denial
Displacement
Dissociation
Fantasy
Intellectualization
Projection
Repression
Splitting
Reaction formation
Somatization
Devaluation
Explore areas of clinical interest

Process

Open-ended questions—"Could you tell me more about that?"
Direct requests for feelings—"Tell me about your depression"
Also obtain feelings with:
Express concern or sympathy—"I'd feel angry, too"
Reflection of feelings—"You must have felt frantic"
Watch for emotional cues in voice, body language—"You looked sad just now"
Interpretations—"Sounds like the way you felt as a child"
Analogy—"Did you feel this way when your mother died?"
Reduce excessive emotionality with
Speak softly yourself
Closed-ended questions
Redirect comments that change topic
Re-explain what information you need
Ask whether patient understands what you want to know
Break off interview only as last resort

Personal and Social History

CHILDHOOD AND GROWING UP

Where was the patient born?
Number of siblings and sibship position
Reared by both parents?
How did parents get along?
Did patient feel wanted as a child?
If adopted
What circumstances?
Extrafamilial?
Health as a child?
Education
Last grade completed
Scholastic problems?
Activity level?

Take charge of interview
Encourage shorter answers with nods and smiles
Directly state when you need to know about something different, but . . .
Make an empathic comment first
Raise a finger to interrupt
Stop taking notes
If above steps don't work
Be direct: "We'll have to move on"
Use more closed-ended questions
Use multiple-choice questions
Transition to new topics
Use patient's own words

Information

School refusal?
Behavior problems in school?
Suspension or expulsions?
Sociable as child?
Age dating began?
Sexual development
Hobbies? Interests?

LIFE AS AN ADULT

Living situation
Currently with whom?
Where?
Finances
Ever homeless?
Support network
Family ties
Agencies help out?
Marital
Number of marriages
Age at each
Problems with spouse?
Number of children, age, and sex
Stepchildren?
Work history
Current occupation
Number of jobs lifetime
Reasons for job changes
Ever fired? Why?
Military
Branch, years of service
Highest rank attained
Disciplinary problems?
Combat experience?
Legal problems ever?
Civil
History of violent behavior
Arrests
Underlying feelings
Religion: Which? Different from
childhood?
How religious now?

Process

Acknowledge an abrupt transition:
"Let me change the subject,
now"
Watch for distortion
Record significant negatives

DEALING WITH RESISTANCE

Do not allow yourself to become
angry
Switch from discussing facts to
feelings
Reject the behavior, accept the
person
Use verbal and nonverbal
encouragements
Focus on patient's interests
Express sympathy
Reassure patient: Feelings are
normal
Emphasize need for complete
data base
Name the emotion you suspect
patient is having
If patient is silent, obtain nonverbal
response first
Focus on less affect-laden model of
patient's behavior
If confrontation is used: nonjudg-
mental, nonthreatening
Last resort: Delay the question

RISKIER TECHNIQUES

Offer an excuse for unfavorable
information: "All that stress
probably made you want to
drink"
Exaggerate negative consequences
that didn't happen: "Nobody
died, did they?"
Induce patient to brag
"Any activities for which you could
have been arrested, but
weren't?"

Information

Process

Leisure activities

- Clubs, organizations
- Hobbies, interests

Sexual preference and adjustment

- Learning about sex: details
- First sexual experiences
 - Nature
 - Age
 - Patient's reaction
- Current sexual preference
- Current practices: details
 - Pleasures
 - Problems
 - Birth control methods
 - Extramarital partners

Paraphilias?

Sexually transmitted diseases?

Abuse?

- Childhood molestation
- Rape
- Spouse abuse

Substance abuse

- Type of substance
- Years of use
- Quantity
- Consequences
 - Medical problems
 - Loss of control
 - Personal and interpersonal
 - Job
 - Legal
 - Financial
- Abuse of prescription medications?

Suicide attempts

- Methods
- Consequences
- Drug or alcohol associated?
- Psychological seriousness
- Physical seriousness

“Please tell me about your sexual functioning”

Lead into questions of abuse carefully:

“Were you ever approached for sex?”

Avoid terms *abuse* and *molestation*

Assume that all adults will drink some

Ask about past as well as current use

You can work up to this gradually:

“Have you ever had any desperate thoughts? Any ideas of harming yourself?”

Information

Process

Personality traits
Evidence of lifelong behavior patterns

Assess personality by
Patient's self-report
Informants
History of interaction with others
Your direct observation

Family History

Mental disorder in close relatives
Describe parents, siblings, and patient's relationship with them
Other adults, children in childhood home

"Has any blood relative—parent, brother, sister, grandparent, child, aunt or uncle, cousin, niece or nephew—ever had any mental illness, including depression, mania, psychosis, mental hospitalization, severe nervousness, substance abuse, suicide or suicide attempts, criminality?"

Past Medical History

Major illnesses
Operations
Medications for nonmental problems
Dose
Frequency
Side effects
Allergies
To environment
To medications
Nonmental hospitalizations
Childhood physical, sexual abuse?
Risk factors for AIDS?
Physical impairments

Important for *all* mental health workers to obtain

Review of Systems

Disorders of appetite
Head injury
Convulsions
Unconsciousness
Premenstrual syndrome
Specialized review for somatization disorder

Positive responses in these areas have especial relevance to mental health diagnoses.

See Chapter 13 and Appendix B

Mental Status Exam

- Appearance
 - Apparent age
 - Ethnicity
 - Body build, posture
 - Nutrition
 - Clothing: Neat? Clean? Style?
 - Hygiene
 - Hairstyle
- Alertness: Full? Drowsy? Stupor? Coma?
- General behavior
 - Activity level
 - Tremors?
 - Mannerisms and stereotypies
 - Facial expression
 - Eye contact
 - Voice
- Attitude toward examiner
- Mood
 - Type
 - Lability
 - Appropriateness
 - Intensity
- Flow of thought
 - Word associations
 - Rate and rhythm of speech
- Content of thought
 - Delusions
 - Hallucinations
 - Anxiety
 - Phobias
 - Obsessions and compulsions
 - Suicide and violence
- Orientation: Person? Place? Time?
- Language: Comprehension, Fluency, Naming, Repetition, Reading, Writing
- Memory: Immediate? Short-term? Long-term?
- Attention and concentration
 - Serial sevens
 - Count backwards

Observed during history-taking

"Now I'd like to ask some routine questions. . . ."

"How has your memory been? Do you mind if I test it?"

Information

Cultural information

Current events

Five presidents

Abstract thinking

Proverbs

Similarities and differences

Insight

Judgment

Process

Closure

Summarize findings

Set next appointment

“Do you have any questions for me?”

Polysubstance-related disorder



DSM-IV classification

304.80 Polysubstance dependence

Psychiatric nursing diagnostic class

Substance abuse

INTRODUCTION

Polysubstance dependence diagnosis is reserved for clients who use at least three different psychoactive substances (not including caffeine and nicotine) concurrently for more than 12 months. The substances used include any or all of the following: depressants (alcohol, sedatives, barbiturates, and benzodiazepines), stimulants (amphetamines, amphetamine-like substances, and cocaine), opioids (morphine, codeine, and heroin), and hallucinogens (marijuana or tetrahydrocannabinoids [THCs]; lysergic acid diethylamide [LSD]; 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine [MDMA]; and phencyclidine [PCP]). Many clients with alcohol-related disorders also use marijuana or cocaine. Individuals on methadone maintenance have been found to use cocaine intravenously.

Individuals with polysubstance dependence expose themselves not only to the serious physical consequences of chronic involving several substances but also to diseases resulting from poor diet and poor personal hygiene. Furthermore, cocaine use can cause sudden death from cardiac arrhythmia, cerebrovascular accident, myocardial infarction, or respiratory arrest. Using and sharing contaminated needles for I.V. administration of amphetamines, cocaine, or heroin exposes users to various infections, including human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and its related disorders. Additionally, it is not uncommon for individuals who are under the influence of several substances to have unprotected sex or not be able to recall if they practiced safe sex, which places them at risk for sexually transmitted diseases (including HIV).

Like other psychoactive substance use disorders, polysubstance dependence is characterized by intoxication; interference with work, family life, and social relationships; withdrawal symptoms; and physical diseases caused by the toxic effects of the drugs. Addicted individuals typically rely on the drugs to produce desired states and believe that they need the drugs to cope with life. Additionally they need the drugs to avoid withdrawal symptoms. As a result, they develop strong defense mechanisms to protect their substance-abuse dependence and to avoid anxiety.

Etiology and precipitating factors

Research suggests that many polysubstance-dependent individuals use alcohol and psychoactive substances to relieve anxiety, stress, or depression. Depressants may be combined with stimulants to alter moods and assist with sleep or relaxation. Narcotics may be used to produce a euphoria that alleviates irritability, anger, aggression, and rage. Alcohol may be used to decrease or intensify the effects of other drugs, to modify withdrawal symptoms, or to substitute for an unavailable drug. Individuals vulnerable to this kind of polysubstance abuse typically have low self-esteem, poor coping skills, and an inability to control or master their environment.

Biological research suggests that a genetic vulnerability to addiction may play a part in polysubstance dependence. Neurologic changes, which follow prolonged drug exposure and which cause alterations in mood and drive, may further reinforce the addiction tendency.

Psychological research suggests that polysubstance use is associated with an increased incidence of behavior and conduct problems, psychiatric disorders (including depression), attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, and anxiety disorder.

Potential complications

Polysubstance dependence can lead to various complications, including acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), alcoholic hepatitis, anxiety, aspiration pneumonia, cardiac arrest, cardiomyopathy, cerebellar degeneration, cerebral hemorrhage, child abuse or neglect, cirrhosis, death from asphyxiation, dementia, fetal alcohol syndrome, hyperpyrexia, immunosuppression, legal problems, marital discord and family problems, nasal septum perforation, nose and throat cancer, acute or chronic pancreatitis, psychosis, pulmonary emboli, reduced testosterone and sperm count, respiratory depression and arrest, learning difficulties, sexual dysfunction, and Korsakoff's syndrome.

ASSESSMENT GUIDELINES

Nursing history (functional health pattern findings)

Health perception–health management pattern

- Denial of treatment need
- Minimizing of addiction problems
- Concern about alcohol or certain drug while denying substance use
- Underestimation of daily alcohol consumption

- Overestimation of or bragging about functional abilities while under alcohol or drug influence
- Exaggeration of drug use
- Resistance to treatment
- Hostility and defensiveness when questioned about drug use
- Belief that drinking or drug use can be stopped at any time

Nutritional-metabolic pattern

- Weight gain or loss
- Lack of interest in nutritious foods and beverages
- Tendency to buy drugs and alcohol rather than food
- Overconsumption of junk food

Elimination pattern

- Concern over GI disturbances (pain, diarrhea, nausea, constipation, vomiting, bleeding)
- Frequent urination or urine retention

Activity-exercise pattern

- Mobility problems related to automobile accidents, falls, or traumatic injuries
- Hyperactivity or lethargy
- Unexplained syncope and dizziness
- Unsteady gait

Sleep-rest pattern

- Insomnia or excessive sleep

Cognitive-perceptual pattern

- Difficulty concentrating
- Difficulty with decoding sensory input
- Worry over inability to think clearly
- Distorted perceptions
- Grandiose thinking

Self-perception-self-concept pattern

- Lack of eye contact
- Isolation
- Difficulty accepting positive reinforcement
- Feelings of hopelessness and worthlessness
- Excessive criticism of self and others
- Anxiety about entering hospital for treatment
- Little or no family support
- Suicidal ideation or suicidal gestures
- Blame of drug use on external sources
- Description of self as dependent and controlled by psychoactive substances or as superior and in control of lifestyle

Role-relationship pattern

- Concern about relationships with family and loved ones
- Alienation from others
- Job performance difficulties or frequent job changes

Sexual-reproductive pattern

- Difficulties with intimacy
- Reliance on chemicals to perform sexually
- Sexual dysfunction
- Concern about participation in high-risk sexual activity in conjunction with I.V. drug use

Coping-stress tolerance pattern

- Denial of present anxiety
- Feelings of being out of control
- Fear of entering the hospital and of having to give up alcohol or other drugs
- Reliance on chemicals to feel good
- Inability to meet basic daily needs
- Maladaptive defenses (such as denial, rationalization, and projection)
- Hostility when questioned
- Low frustration tolerance

Value-belief pattern

- Feeling powerless to achieve life goals
- Lack of interest in anything
- Guilt and shame
- Diminished sense of spirituality

Physical findings

Cardiovascular

- Elevated or low blood pressure
- Flushed face
- Spider nevi or angioma
- Orthostatic hypotension
- Arrhythmias
- Cold, clammy skin
- Edema
- Increased or decreased heart rate
- Heart failure
- Dehydration and electrolyte imbalance

Respiratory

- Respiratory depression or failure

Gastrointestinal

- Emaciation
- Hepatomegaly
- Nausea and vomiting
- Splenomegaly

Genitourinary

- Gynecomastia
- Small testes

Integumentary

- Cigarette stains or burns on fingers
- Many scars or tattoos
- Poor personal hygiene
- Unexplained bruises, abrasion, or cuts

Musculoskeletal

- Muscle weakness

Neurologic

- Agitated behavior
- Dizziness
- Lack of coordination
- Nystagmus
- Parotid gland enlargement

- Seizures
- Slurred speech
- Staggered gait
- Tremulousness

Psychological

- Anxiety
- Irritability
- Sleep disturbances

NURSING DIAGNOSIS

Sensory and perceptual alterations related to multiple psychoactive substance withdrawal

Nursing priority

Help the client achieve detoxification with minimum psychological and physiologic effects.

Patient outcome criteria

As treatment progresses, the client, family, or both should be able to:

- report the absence of psychoactive substance withdrawal symptoms
- exhibit no evidence of physical injury obtained during detoxification.

Interventions

1. Compile a history of the client's alcohol and drug use.
2. Determine the client's intoxication or withdrawal stage, assessing for orientation, hallucinations, speech pattern, and need for safety measures.
3. Monitor the client's response to medications given for withdrawal symptoms. (The use of objective quantification assessment tools is recommended. See "Benzodiazepine withdrawal assessment," page 298.)
4. Provide the client with a safe, calm environment with minimal stimuli.
5. Monitor the client's vital signs at least four times daily for the first 72 hours after admission.

Rationales

1. By thoroughly assessing and documenting the client's drug and alcohol use, the nurse can better distinguish the withdrawal symptoms from other symptoms and behavior.
2. The nurse should complete a comprehensive assessment upon admission and continuously assess the client during the course of treatment. This allows the nurse to determine if the client is experiencing complications caused by intoxication (signs of impending shock) or by the withdrawal of the drug.
3. The nurse's observations help determine how much medication the client needs to relieve withdrawal symptoms and prevent severe physical or psychological complications.
4. Providing a safe environment helps the nurse prevent the client from harming himself or anyone else during withdrawal. A calm environment prevents unnecessary agitation.
5. Vital signs provide the most reliable information about the client's condition during acute detoxification.

NURSING DIAGNOSIS

Ineffective individual coping related to maladaptive reliance on alcohol and other drugs

Nursing priority

Help the client develop positive coping skills.

Patient outcome criteria

As treatment progresses, the client, family, or both should be able to:

- identify ineffective coping behaviors and their negative consequences
 - demonstrate an ability to cope with stress constructively.
-

Interventions

1. Establish a trusting relationship with client by being honest, keeping appointments, and being available.
2. Encourage the client to verbalize feelings, fears, and anxieties.
3. Provide the client with opportunities to rehearse problem-solving strategies within the treatment milieu.
4. Teach the client positive long-term coping strategies that focus on assertiveness, sharing thoughts and feelings with others, and relaxing.
5. Set limits on the client's manipulative and irresponsible behavior.
6. Examine specific problems to help the client identify how substance abuse is causing problems in his life.
7. Positively reinforce the client's efforts to solve problems constructively.
8. Encourage the client to become involved in support groups.

Rationales

1. Establishing trust is the first step in convincing the client to develop more appropriate, positive behaviors.
2. Verbalizing feelings in a nonthreatening environment can help the client recognize and begin to resolve many uncomfortable feelings that may have led to polysubstance dependence.
3. Such rehearsals can improve the client's ability to use effective, healthy means to solve problems.
4. These strategies can help the client learn to cope with feelings and stress in a more constructive way.
5. Limiting and enforcing the consequences of irresponsible behaviors can help the client learn more appropriate behaviors.
6. Acknowledging the relationship between substance abuse and problems can assist in decreasing the client's defenses and develop positive coping methods.
7. Reinforcement enhances self-esteem and encourages the client to adopt acceptable behaviors.
8. The client will probably need long-term support for effective coping; suggest groups such as Alcoholics Anonymous or Narcotics Anonymous.

NURSING DIAGNOSIS

Self-esteem disturbance related to perceived failures and lack of positive feedback

Nursing priority

Help the client develop and maintain feelings of increased self-worth.

Patient outcome criteria

As treatment progresses, the client, family, or both should be able to:

- verbalize awareness of anxiety and low self-esteem
 - acknowledge that polysubstance abuse is a problem
 - demonstrate improved problem-solving skills
 - verbalize positive personal traits.
-

Interventions

1. Communicate acceptance of the client and his condition.
2. Spend scheduled time with the client.
3. Work with the client to identify and focus on personal strengths and accomplishments.
4. Encourage the client to participate in group and family therapy sessions.
5. Encourage the client to participate in treatment-related decisions and to accept responsibility for his condition.
6. Reinforce the client's belief in the ability to change.
7. Help the client to explore both positive and negative traits and behaviors.

Rationales

1. By conveying an accepting attitude, the nurse can enhance the client's feelings of self-worth.
2. Time scheduled with the client provides the nurse with opportunities to convey acceptance and to enhance the client's feelings of self-worth.
3. Doing so can help the client develop a more positive outlook.
4. Positive feedback and support from others can enhance the client's feelings of self-worth. Group and family therapies allow the client to develop open and honest communication.
5. Such participation promotes an attitude of self-care and encourages the client to adopt positive behaviors.
6. Reinforcing the client's belief in self-change can instill an attitude of hope and self-control over drug dependence.
7. The client may be using drugs to deny the existence of such traits and behaviors. Encouraging discussions and exploration of feelings will help to validate the client's feelings and enhance the client's self-worth.

NURSING DIAGNOSIS

Powerlessness related to lack of control over psychoactive substance use

Nursing priority

Help the client develop values and skills that will enable him to regain a sense of control and meaning in life.

Patient outcome criterion

As treatment progresses, the client, family, or both should be able to:

- demonstrate acceptance of responsibility for self-care.

Interventions

1. Help the client to identify feelings of powerlessness.
2. Encourage the client to make choices and establish goals.
3. Help the client to differentiate situations that can be changed from those that cannot.

Rationales

1. The client probably has been coping with feelings, including intense cravings and resentment about the substance dependency, through denial and drug use and must now begin to recognize and resolve feelings in more positive ways.
2. By actively participating in decision-making activities and establishing short-term and long-term goals, the client can regain a sense of control over his condition and work toward a more productive life.
3. By identifying what the client does and does not have control over, the client can learn to direct his energies productively.

4. Encourage the client to accept the spiritual dimension of 12-step treatments.

4. Twelve-step groups such as Alcoholics Anonymous stress reliance on a higher power, which is said to provide relief from anxiety caused by feelings of powerlessness.

DISCHARGE CRITERIA

Nursing documentation indicates that the client:

- has verbalized an understanding of how polysubstance abuse affects health
- has demonstrated an improved self-concept and an increased feeling of control
- uses positive coping skills to control cravings and anxiety
- has verbalized an understanding of situations that trigger polysubstance use
- has verbalized an awareness of the relationship between high-risk behaviors (I.V. drug use, unprotected sex, and AIDS)
- has demonstrated an awareness of safe sex practices that decrease the risk of spreading HIV
- has verbalized an intent to participate in ongoing outpatient therapy and peer support through a 12-step group in the community
- is aware of available community support services
- has expressed a willingness to participate in an ongoing treatment program.

Nursing documentation also indicates that the family:

- has been referred to the appropriate community and family support resources.

SELECTED REFERENCES

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