Substance use disorders are a public health problem.
A global problem

- 247 Million people (aged 15-64) used drugs in 2015
- About 5% of world’s population
Access to treatment of drug use disorders

► 1 in 6 at the global level
► 1 in 18 in Africa
► 1 in 11 in Latin America/Eastern Europe
► 1 in 3 in North America
Gender imbalance in drug treatment and care

Even though one out of three drug users is a woman, only one out of five drug users in treatment is a woman.
29 Million suffer from substance use disorders in the world

Only one in six of them worldwide – or some 4.8 million people, receives the treatment they need

This reflects wide variation from region to region. For example, in Africa only one in about 18 problem drug users accesses treatment services
What is drug addiction?

Drug addiction is a complex illness characterised by compulsive, and at times, uncontrollable drug craving, seeking, and use that persist even in the face of extremely negative consequences.
Addiction = brain disease

- Addiction is a brain disease
- It is chronic and relapsing in nature
- It is multifactorial in causation
- It is preventable and treatable
Treatment of substance use disorder

- Treatment of substance use disorder is a long-term process that involves multiple interventions and regular monitoring.

- A variety of evidence-based approaches is available.
What is treatment of substance use disorder?

A range of psychosocial, pharmacological interventions or their combination

The specific type of treatment or combination of treatments will vary depending on the patient’s individual needs

It is delivered by qualified professionals with the relevant skills and competencies
The main goals of drug dependence treatment are to help the individual:

- Stop or reduce the use of drugs
- Reduce the health and social consequences related to drug use
- Achieve productive functioning in the family, at work and in society
- Attain the highest possible level of well-being
Substance use disorders can be effectively treated when:

- Patients have access to a wide-range of services that cover the continuum of needs
- Treatment services match the needs of the individual patient at the specific phase of their disorder
- Services are available, accessible, affordable, attractive, gender sensitive and culturally appropriate in both urban and rural settings
Barriers to treatment and care

- Stigma/discrimination (not recognized as health problem)
- No services available
- Limited professional capacity
- Services isolated from the overall health care system
- Services not sensitive to the needs of special groups
- Punishment/consequences of registration
- Services not for free or high threshold
- Lack of complementary sustainable livelihood services
People affected by drug use disorders usually suffer from mental health disorders, occupational, health or/and social and legal problems that make their addictive disorder difficult to treat.
Drug dependence treatment

What is working in treatment?

► Psychosocial treatment
  – Brief interventions
  – Motivational therapy
  – Cognitive-behavioural therapy
  – Contingency management
  – Family therapy
  – Self-help 12 steps
  – Vocational training

► Pharmacological treatment
  – Opioid agonists
  – Opioid antagonists
Components of comprehensive treatment for drug use disorders

- Components:
  - Family Services
  - Child Care Services
  - Vocational Services
  - Mental Health Services
  - Medical Services
  - Educational Services
  - AIDS/HIV Services
  - Legal Services
  - Financial Services
  - Housing/Transportation Services

- Core Services:
  - Intake Processing/Assessment
  - Behavioral Therapy and Counseling
  - Treatment Plan
  - Clinical and Case Management
  - Pharmacotherapy
  - Substance Use Monitoring
  - Self-Help/Peer Support Groups
  - Continuing Care
Partnership in the community

Health Services

Community
- Drug Users
- Identified/Referred
  - Case Management
  - Identification
  - Community mobilisation & health promotion
  - Outreach & peer education
  - HIV prevention
  - Client/family support & reintegration
  - Counseling & home-based care

Health Centre
- Screening
- Brief Intervention
- Referral

Referral Hospital
- Patient assessment
- Case management
- Treatment planning
- Detoxification
- Medication-assisted treatment
- Psychological interventions

Mental Health

HIV/STI

TB

General Health

Social Affairs/NGO Network
- Rehabilitation
  - Socialising leisure time
  - Family support & reintegration
  - Literacy/educational program
  - Life skill training
  - Vocational training
  - Income generation
  - Micro-credits
  - Housing
An effective system of treating substance use disorder requires

A coordinated and integrated response of many actors to deliver policies and interventions based on scientific evidence in multiple settings and targeting different groups at different stages with regard to the severity of their substance use disorder.
A Continuum of care approach

The continuum of care model
UNODC-WHO Principles of Drug Dependence Treatment and Care

► **Principle 1**: Availability and accessibility of drug dependence treatment
► **Principle 2**: Screening, assessment, diagnosis and treatment planning
► **Principle 3**: Evidence informed drug dependence treatment
► **Principle 4**: Drug dependence treatment, human rights and patient dignity
► **Principle 5**: Targeting special subgroups and conditions
Principle 6: Addiction treatment and the criminal justice system

Principle 7: Community involvement, participation and patient orientation

Principle 8: Clinical governance of drug dependence treatment services

Principle 9: Treatment systems: policy development, strategic planning and coordination of services
Let’s think!

Substance use disorders treatment services and public health

How does the manner in which substance use disorders treatment services are delivered impact the public health?
What do I expect from this training?
Aims and objectives

► To increase the knowledge and understanding of general management concepts in the delivery of drug treatment services

► To develop an understanding of leadership and partnership working in the delivery and management of comprehensive drug treatment services

► To develop an understanding of the quality care governance areas relevant to drug treatment services and framework to implement these in practice

► To have knowledge of basic concepts on evaluation of treatment services
SETTING DIRECTION & PLANNING
- Vision, mission and values
- Policy and strategy
- Business & financial planning

OPERATIONAL MANAGEMENT
- Leadership, teamwork & organisational change
- Workforce
- Services, partnership & recovery

GOVERNANCE & EVALUATION
- Clinical & quality governance
- Programme evaluation for quality improvement
- Advocacy
Questions
Thank you and let’s begin!