Addressing Pain in South Carolina

Quick Reference #6

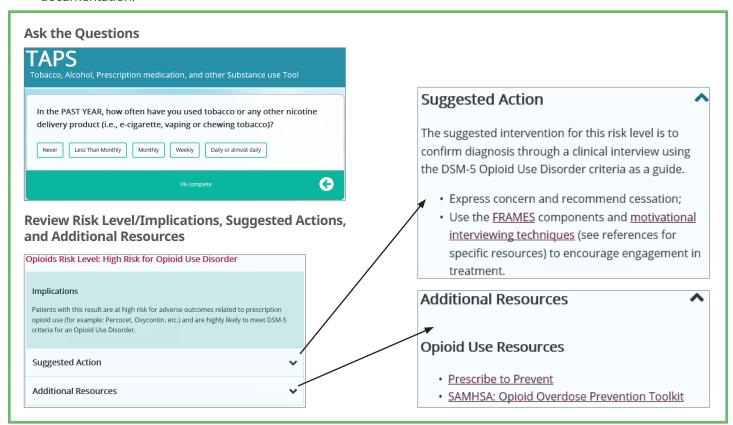
Substance Use Disorder Screening

Was your single-question screener for drug or alcohol use positive? Use this quick reference to find tools to further screen and assess patients, and document your findings to improve follow-up care.

FOR ADULTS

Consider using the Tobacco, Alcohol, Prescription Medication, and Other Substance Use (TAPS) Tool. This tool:

- Can be administered in <5 minutes.</p>
- Is validated for use with adults to generate a risk level for each substance class and offers risk-level guidance derived from expert consensus.
- Can be self-administered or clinician-administered.
- Combines screening and brief assessment of past 90-day problematic use in one tool.
- Provides risk level/implications with suggested actions to help you form the basis of your medical record documentation.



OPIOID RISK PREVENTION PARTNERSHIP







BlueCross BlueShield of South Carolina is an independent licensee of the Blue Cross and Blue Shield Association.

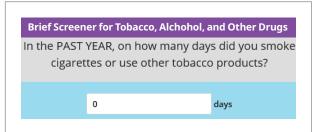
FOR ADOLESCENTS

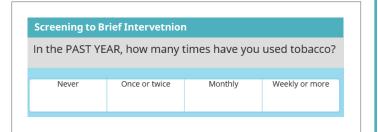
Two options for a teen screening tool include the <u>Brief Screener for Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs (BSTAD) and Screening to Brief Intervention (S2BI)</u>. These tools:

- Can be administered in <2 minutes.</p>
- Are validated for use with adolescents ages 12–17.
- Can be self-administered or clinician-administered.
- Help assess substance use disorder risks among adolescents and offer risk-level guidance.

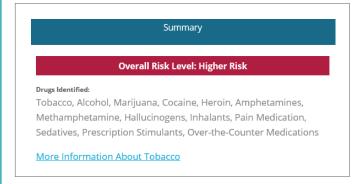
The difference between the two tools centers on how questions about past-year substance use are asked and answered. The BSTAD asks *how many days* a patient uses a substance, whereas the S2BI asks *how many times* a substance was used. Providers are encouraged to choose the tool that best fits their practice.

Choose a Tool & Ask the Questions





Review Overall Risk Level, Score Implications, Suggested Clinical Actions, and Additional SuggestionsDocument the results, and record them to assist with follow-up care.



Adolescents reporting substance use in the past twelve months with these frequencies are at higher risk of meeting diagnostic criteria for a substance use disorder (SUD), although not all who report at this level meet criteria. This result, with co-occurring declines in academic, social, or family functioning, may indicate a higher problem severity. In a small validation study, patients reporting weekly use or greater were categorized at a higher risk for SUD and should receive

Implications of the Score and Overall Risk Level

reporting weekly use or greater were categorized at a higher risk for SUD and should receive additional assessment and intervention. These patients would benefit from an assessment for a diagnosis of Major Depressive Disorder, ADHD, or other psychiatric disorders, since these disorders frequently co-occur with a SUD.

Suggested Clinician Action

The suggested intervention for this group is further assessment to determine how to best manage care.

Additional Suggestions

Assess further through a clinical interview using questions from the <u>CRAFFI</u> as a guide.
Consider making a diagnosis using the <u>Diagnostic and Statistical Manual</u> (DSM)-5 SUD criteria.

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse. *Screening Tools and Prevention*. Retrieved from https://www.drugabuse.gov/nidamed-medical-health-professionals/screening-tools-prevention