

# ATTC EDUCATIONAL PACKAGES FOR OPIOID USE DISORDERS SOCIAL WORKERS



**ATTC**

Addiction Technology Transfer Center Network  
Funded by Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

# DISCLAIMER

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At the time of this publication, Elinore F. McCance-Katz, M.D., Ph.D., served as the Assistant Secretary of Mental Health and Substance Use. Captain Chideha Ohuoha, M.D., M.P.H., served as the CSAT Director, and Humberto Carvalho, MPH, served as the CSAT Project Officer.

The opinions expressed herein are the views of the authors and do not reflect the official position of the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), SAMHSA, or CSAT. No official support or endorsement of DHHS, SAMHSA, or CSAT for the opinions described in this document is intended or should be inferred.

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# INTRODUCTION

The Addiction Technology Transfer Center (ATTC) Network Coordinating Office (NCO), funded by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services (SAMHSA), has designed three competency-based guides to raise awareness of resources available to build the capacity of the workforce to address the opioid crisis. The digital guides are relevant to psychologists, counselors, social workers, peer support workers, and other behavioral health professionals who intersect with people at risk for misuse of, or who are already misusing, opioids. Contemporary use of prescription or illicit opioids has led to the current opioid crisis in the US, where opioid overdose has increased fivefold since 1999 and where every day more than 115 people die of an opioid overdose. It is important to acknowledge the continuum of prevention, treatment, and recovery when addressing people who have, or are at risk of developing, an opioid use disorder. Therefore, we have organized the guides to align with this continuum.

The methods used to develop the guides follow:

- Initial development and planning meeting between senior SAMHSA and ATTC NCO staff identified the need for the document and target audiences. The need was identified through an increase in requests to SAMHSA to educate the behavioral health field on understanding and addressing opioid use.
- Senior staff at the ATTC NCO held several exploratory meetings to review materials that are currently available on the ATTC and SAMHSA websites. In addition, senior staff identified the core competencies for each of the target audiences (psychologists and counselors, social workers, and peer support workers) to use for a crosswalk of competencies and resources.
- ATTC NCO senior staff conducted a crosswalk of competencies and resources through an iterative process of resource review and matching those resources to particular competencies.
- The identified competencies and resources were then sent out for review by subject matter experts (SMEs) from the Center for Social Innovation (C4), Council on Social Work Education (CSWE), International Certification & Reciprocity Consortium (IC&RC), and NAADAC, the Association for Addiction Professionals.
- ATTC NCO senior staff reviewed the SMEs' recommendations and made recommended revisions.
- ATTC NCO senior staff conducted two rounds of review to come to consensus on the final arrangement of the crosswalk of the competencies and matching resources.

It is the hope of the ATTC NCO that this digital guide will give the behavioral healthcare workforce information to be able to enhance their professional knowledge and skills so that all can have an appropriate, active role in preventing, treating, and/or supporting recovery from opioid use disorders.

# QUICK GUIDE

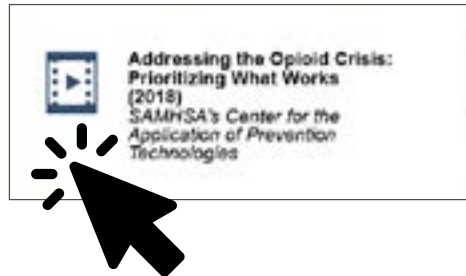
## Step 1. Choose an Area of Focus

There are 15 competencies listed in this interactive guide to assist Social Work providers in enhancing their professional knowledge, attitudes, and skills in preventing, treating, and supporting recovery of patients and communities with opioid use disorders. Refer to the Table of Contents to identify the competency that matches your learning or professional objectives.



## Step 2. Click on a Resource Icon

Resources listed below each competency were selected to address the knowledge, skills, and attitudes required to meet such competency. Each has been vetted and recommended by senior staff at the ATTC Network Coordinating Office. Click on an icon to transfer you to the resource for further exploration.



Resources are presented in a variety of formats to appeal to a larger audience with diverse learning styles. View the resource format key below for further clarification.

## RESOURCE FORMAT KEY



Online Courses  
Training  
Curriculum



Presentation  
Slides,  
PowerPoints



Toolkit



PDF Documents  
Bibliography  
Fact Sheet



Mobile Apps



Report  
Peer-  
Reviewed  
Article



Webinars  
Movie  
YouTube Video



Checklists



Pamphlets



Interactive  
Journals



Handbooks  
Books/Textbooks



Technical  
Assistance  
Publication (TAP)



Research  
Database



Distance  
Educational  
Events  
Requiring Travel



Treatment  
Improvement  
Protocol (TIP)



Chart



Websites



Articles  
Blog Posts



Curriculum

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## PREVENT OPIOID MISUSE

Understand the role of prevention in addressing the opioid crisis .....	6
Understand naloxone distribution and use as an opioid antagonist .....	7
Apply types of prevention strategies across levels of intervention, including the individual, family, school, agency community, or larger context.....	8

## INTERVENE WITH INDIVIDUALS AT RISK FOR OPIOID USE DISORDERS

Recognize the risk factors for, and signs of, opioid overdose .....	10
Understand the epidemiology of opioid use and problems with opioid use, as well as the predictors of opioid use and abuse in populations, across place and development.....	11
Demonstrate an awareness of how to inform individual .....	14

## PROVIDE SAFE, INFORMED, PERSON-CENTERED CARE FOR PEOPLE WITH OPIOID USE DISORDERS

Recognize substance and opioid use disorders as a chronic disease .....	15
Demonstrate an understanding of the substance use disorder treatment and recovery supports system, and how to appropriately refer individuals.....	16
Assess for trauma, co-occurring disorders, suicide risk, and physical health in planning recovery activities and treatment.....	19
Ensure that all clients and their families are provided with services within a context of cultural understanding and competence .....	21
Articulate the foundational skills in person-centered counseling and behavior change .....	23
Be able to recognize and assess their own and societal stigmas and biases and be knowledgeable about various perspectives on social constructions of opioid use, misuse, abuse, and dependence .....	24

## UNDERSTAND YOUR ROLE

Engage in advocacy that seeks to ensure that clients with substance use disorders and their families have equal access to the appropriate services in a timely manner. ....	25
Advocate at multiple levels for health promotion and for reduction of health disparities and stigma for diverse populations affected by opioids and opioid use disorders.....	26
Engage in self-care methods and seek support to develop awareness, insight, and resiliency to more effectively manage the effects of trauma and retraumatization in their lives .....	27

# COMPETENCY: UNDERSTAND THE ROLE OF PREVENTION IN ADDRESSING THE OPIOID CRISIS

Source: *The President's Commission on Combating Drug Addiction and the Opioid Crisis*



**Addressing the Opioid Crisis: Prioritizing What Works (2018)**  
SAMHSA's Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies



**The Role of Prevention in Addressing Opioid Overdose (2016)**  
SAMHSA's Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies



**Opioid Overdose and the Role of Prescriber Education (2018)**  
SAMHSA's Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies



**Preventing Drug Use Among Children and Adolescents (2003)**  
National Institute on Drug Abuse



**Seeing the Whole Elephant: The Critical Role of Collaboration in Addressing the Opioid Crisis (2018)**  
SAMHSA



**Collaboration to Prevent Opioid Misuse and Overdose: Eliminating Silos (2018)**  
SAMHSA



**Facing Addiction in America: The Surgeon General's Report on Alcohol, Drugs, and Health (2016)**  
The Surgeon General's Office



Given the impact of substance misuse on public health and the increased risk for long-term medical consequences, including substance use disorders, it is critical to prevent substance misuse from starting and to identify those who have already begun to misuse substances and intervene early.

*Facing Addiction in America: The Surgeon General's Report on Alcohol, Drugs, and Health.*



# COMPETENCY: UNDERSTAND NALOXONE DISTRIBUTION AND USE AS AN OPIOID ANTAGONIST

Source: *Surgeon General's Advisory on Naloxone and Opioid Overdose*



**Addressing the Opioid Crisis:  
How Naloxone Is Changing  
the Way We Think About  
Prevention (2018)**  
SAMHSA



**SAMHSA Opioid Overdose  
Prevention Toolkit (2018)**  
SAMHSA



**Medication and Counseling  
Treatment – Naloxone (2018)**  
SAMHSA



**Preventing Opioid Overdose:  
Increasing the Availability of  
Naloxone (2018)**  
*SAMHSA's Center for the  
Application of Prevention  
Technologies*



**Harm Reduction and Opioid  
Misuse: Looking Beyond  
Naloxone (2018)**  
*SAMHSA's Center for the  
Application of Prevention  
Technologies*

**BE PREPARED.  
GET NALOXONE. SAVE A LIFE.**

“For patients currently taking high doses of opioids as prescribed for pain, individuals misusing prescription opioids, individuals using illicit opioids such as heroin or fentanyl, healthcare practitioners, family and friends of people who have an opioid use disorder, and community members who come into contact with people at risk for opioid overdose, knowing how to use naloxone and keeping it within reach can save a life.”

*Surgeon General's Advisory on Naloxone  
and Opioid Overdose Surgeon General of the  
United States Public Health Service, VADM  
Jerome Adams*



**Preparing for Naloxone  
Distribution: Resources for  
First Responders and Others  
(2018)**  
*SAMHSA Center for the  
Application of Prevention  
Technologies*



**Get Naloxone Now (2017)**  
*Get Naloxone Now*

**COMPETENCY:**

**APPLY TYPES OF PREVENTION STRATEGIES ACROSS LEVELS OF INTERVENTION, INCLUDING THE INDIVIDUAL, FAMILY, SCHOOL, AGENCY COMMUNITY, OR LARGER CONTEXT**

*Source: Advanced Social Work Practice in Prevention of Substance Use Disorders*



**The Role of Prevention Following a Non-Fatal Overdose (2018)**  
SAMHSA



**Easier Together: Partnering With Families to Make Recovery Possible (2017)**  
Mid-America ATTC



**The Opioid Crisis: Community Is Key to Addressing the Epidemic (2018)**  
ATTC/NIATx Service Improvement



**Responding to the Opioid Epidemic (2017)**  
ATTC/NIATx



**Recovery Community Organizations (2018)**  
*Faces and Voices of Recovery Database*



**SAMHSA's Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies (CAPT) is a national substance abuse prevention system committed to strengthening prevention efforts at the national, regional, state, and local levels, and to building the nation's substance abuse prevention workforce.**





**June 2017: Community Health Centers and First Responders: Strengthening Communities Through Education**  
*SAMHSA Road to Recovery*



**Preventing Prescription Drug Misuse: Understanding Who Is at Risk (2016)**  
*SAMHSA's Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies*



**Preventing Prescription Drug Misuse: Selected Strategies and Associated Risks (2017)**  
*SAMHSA's Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies*



**Preventing Prescription Drug Misuse: Overview of Factors and Strategies (2016)**  
*SAMHSA's Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies*

## COMPETENCY: RECOGNIZE THE RISK FACTORS FOR, AND SIGNS OF, OPIOID OVERDOSE

Source: *Massachusetts Social Work Education Core Principles for the Prevention and Management of Substance Misuse*



**Understanding and  
Overcoming Opioid Abuse  
(2018)**  
*American Psychological  
Association*



**Opioid Overdose Prevention  
Toolkit (2016)**  
*SAMHSA*



### SIGNS OF AN OPIOID OVERDOSE

Recognizing an opioid overdose can be difficult. Here are a few signs and symptoms to look out for:

- **Unconsciousness or unresponsiveness**
- **Shallow breathing or no breathing**
- **Pinpoint pupils**

If you suspect someone is overdosing or in distress, it is important that you don't leave the person alone and that you call 911 and seek immediate medical care for the individual.

*CDC Prevent Prescription Opioid Overdose*

**COMPETENCY:**

**UNDERSTAND THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF OPIOID USE AND PROBLEMS WITH OPIOID USE, AS WELL AS THE PREDICTORS OF OPIOID USE AND ABUSE IN POPULATIONS, ACROSS PLACE AND DEVELOPMENT**

*Source: Advanced Social Work Practice in Prevention of Substance Use Disorders and Massachusetts Social Work Education Core Principles for the Prevention and Management of Substance Misuse*



**An Update on the Opioid Crisis (2018)**  
SAMHSA/HHS



**AHRQ Data Show Impact of Opioid Crisis at County Level: New Insights into Community Hospitalization Rates for Substance Use (2018)**  
*Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality*



**HHS U.S. Opioid Epidemic (2018)**  
*US Department of Health and Human Services*



**CDC Vital Statistics Rapid Release: Provisional Drug Overdose Death Counts (2018)**  
*Centers for Disease Control and Prevention*



**Big Data and the Opioid Epidemic (2018)**  
*amfAR*



**SAMHSA/HHS: An Update on the Opioid Crisis (2018)**  
SAMHSA/HHS

**COMPETENCY:**

**UNDERSTAND THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF OPIOID USE AND PROBLEMS WITH OPIOID USE, AS WELL AS THE PREDICTORS OF OPIOID USE AND ABUSE IN POPULATIONS, ACROSS PLACE AND DEVELOPMENT**

*Source: Advanced Social Work Practice in Prevention of Substance Use Disorders and Massachusetts Social Work Education Core Principles for the Prevention and Management of Substance Misuse*



**Using Prescription Drug Monitoring Program Data to Support Prevention Planning (2017)**

*SAMHSA's Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies*



**Facing Addiction in America: The Surgeon General's Report on Alcohol, Drugs, and Health (2016)**

*U.S. Department of Health & Human Services; SAMHSA*



**Preventing Opioid Misuse and Overdose: Data Sources and Tools to Inform Assessment and Planning Efforts (2017)**

*SAMHSA's Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies*



**2016 NSDUH Report America's Behavioral Health Changes & Challenges**

*SAMHSA National Survey on Drug Use and Health*



**Preventing Opioid Misuse and Overdose: Using Data to Correct Misperceptions (2017)**

*SAMHSA's Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies*



# THE OPIOID EPIDEMIC BY THE NUMBERS

IN 2016...



**116**

People died every day from opioid-related drug overdoses



**11.5 m**

People misused prescription opioids<sup>1</sup>



**42,249**

People died from overdosing on opioids<sup>2</sup>



**2.1 million**

People misused prescription opioids for the first time<sup>1</sup>



**2.1 million**

People had an opioid use disorder<sup>1</sup>



**17,087**

Deaths attributed to overdosing on commonly prescribed opioids<sup>2</sup>



**948,000**

People used heroin<sup>1</sup>



**19,413**

Deaths attributed to overdosing on synthetic opioids other than methadone<sup>2</sup>



**170,000**

People used heroin for the first time<sup>1</sup>



**15,469**

Deaths attributed to overdosing on heroin<sup>2</sup>



**504 billion**

In economic costs<sup>3</sup>

Sources: <sup>1</sup> 2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, <sup>2</sup> Mortality in the United States, 2016 NCHS Data Brief No. 293, December 2017, <sup>3</sup> CEA Report: The underestimated cost of the opioid crisis, 2017

Updated January 2018. For more information, visit: <http://www.hhs.gov/opioids/>

## COMPETENCY: DEMONSTRATE AN AWARENESS OF HOW TO INFORM INDIVIDUAL

Source: *Massachusetts Social Work Education Core Principles for the Prevention and Management of Substance Misuse*



### Talking About Overdose With People Who Use Opioids (2018)

*SAMHSA'S Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies*



### HealtheKnowledge (2016)

- SBIRT for Health and Behavioral Health Professionals
  - Foundations of SBIRT
- ATTC Network*



### Treatment Referral in an Opioid Crisis: Opportunities to Engage (2016)

*Institute for Research, Education & Training in Addictions*

## Intervention



25% or more of patients

about their alcohol or drug use with a professional trained in Screening Brief Intervention and Referral to Treatment for Substance Use.

*The UMKC SBIRT Project*

## COMPETENCY: RECOGNIZE SUBSTANCE AND OPIOID USE DISORDERS AS A CHRONIC DISEASE

Source: *Massachusetts Social Work Education Core Principles for the Prevention and Management of Substance Misuse*



**Addiction as a Disease —  
Not a Moral Failure (2018)**  
SAMHSA



**Addressing Addiction as a  
Chronic Disease: What does  
Science Tell Us? (2016)**  
ATTC Network



**Addiction Is a Chronic  
Disease (2018)**  
NIDA



**Treating Opioid Addiction as  
a Chronic Disease (2014)**  
ASAM



### OPIOID ADDICTION IS A CHRONIC BRAIN DISEASE

Addiction is a primary, chronic disease of brain reward, motivation, memory, and related circuitry. Dysfunction in these circuits leads to characteristic biological, psychological, social, and spiritual manifestations.

*American Society of Addiction Medicine Fact Sheet:  
Treating Opioid Addiction as a Chronic Disease*

**COMPETENCY:**

**DEMONSTRATE AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER TREATMENT AND RECOVERY SUPPORTS SYSTEM, AND HOW TO APPROPRIATELY REFER INDIVIDUALS**

*Source(s): Advanced Social Work Practice in Prevention of Substance Use Disorders and NASW Standards for Social Work Practice for Clients with Substance Use Disorders and Massachusetts Social Work Education Core Principles for the Prevention and Management of Substance Misuse*



**SBIRT: Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment (2018)**  
*SAMHSA-HRSA Center for Integrated Health Solutions*



**The Basics of Addiction Counseling Desk Reference, 11th Edition (2018)**

- **Module 1: Pharmacology of Psychoactive Substance Use Disorders**
- **Module II: Addiction Counseling Theories, Practices, and Skills**
- **Module III: Ethical and Professional Issues in Addiction Counseling**

*NAADAC*



**ASAM Criteria Resources and Training (2018)**  
*American Society of Addiction Medicine*



**SAMHSA TIP 63: Medications for Opioid Use Disorder (2018)**  
*SAMHSA (TIP)*



**PCSS MAT Training (2018)**

- **Myths and Misconceptions of Medication-Assisted Treatment**
- **Considerations in Medication-Assisted Treatment of Opiate Dependence**
- **Improving Opioid Prescribing: The CDC Guideline for Prescribing Opioids for Chronic Pain**
- **Opioid Dependence 101 and MAT**
- **2002 to 2017: The Evolution of Buprenorphine Treatment**
- **Follow Up Q&A Webinar: The ASAM National Practice Guideline for the Use of Medications in the Treatment of Addiction Involving Opioid Use**

*Providers Clinical Support System*



**Cultivating Change Talk, Part 2 (2018)**  
*Institute for Research, Education & Training in Addictions*





**MI Skill Building: How to Recognize, Respond to, and Elicit Change Talk, Part 1 (2017)**

*Institute for Research, Education & Training in Addictions*



**Recovery LIVE! Opioid Use Disorder, Medication, and Recovery (2017)**

*SAMHSA*



**August 2017: Responding to the Opioid Epidemic**

*ATTC/NIATx*



**HealthKnowledge (2016):**

- **SBIRT for Health and Behavioral Health Professionals**
- **Foundations of SBIRT**

*ATTC Network*



**and Treatment of OUD: Current best practices**

**management of opioid use disorder (2017)**

*Harvard Medical School Global Academy*



**Treatment Referral in an Opioid Crisis: Opportunities to Engage (2016)**

*Institute for Research, Education & Training in Addictions*



“The primary goals and general management methods of treatment for substance use disorders are the same as those for the treatment of other chronic illnesses. The goals of treatment are to reduce key symptoms to non-problematic levels and improve health and functional status; this is equally true for those with co-occurring substance use disorders and other psychiatric disorders. Key components of care are medications, behavioral therapies, and recovery support services (RSS).”

*Facing Addiction in America: The Surgeon General’s Report on Alcohol, Drugs, and Health*

**COMPETENCY:**

**DEMONSTRATE AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER TREATMENT AND RECOVERY SUPPORTS SYSTEM, AND HOW TO APPROPRIATELY REFER INDIVIDUALS**

*Source(s): Advanced Social Work Practice in Prevention of Substance Use Disorders and NASW Standards for Social Work Practice for Clients with Substance Use Disorders and Massachusetts Social Work Education Core Principles for the Prevention and Management of Substance Misuse*



**Plan Your Recovery Personal Stories (2016)**  
*Plan Your Recovery*



**Screening and Brief Intervention Guidance (2014)**

- Identifying Patients with Substance Use Disorders
- Screening for Substance Use Disorders
- Tips for Conducting Brief Intervention and Assessing Readiness to Change
- The Clinical Assessment of Substance Use Disorders Case Study
- Substance Use Disorders in Adolescents: Screening and Engagement in Primary Care Settings

*National Institute on Drug Abuse*



**In My Own Words: A Compilation of Essays by Individuals Supported by Medication-Assisted Treatment in Long-Term Recovery (2011)**  
*ATTC Network*

**TRACKING PATIENTS' RESPONSE TO TREATMENT**

“A further indicator of quality treatment is having reliable, valid measurement systems in place to track patients’ response to treatment. Similar to regular assessment of blood pressure at each check-up in treating hypertension, addiction treatment programs should collect “addiction and mental health vital signs” in order to monitor the effectiveness or ineffectiveness of the individualized treatment plan and adjust it accordingly when needed. Without any kind of standardized metrics, it is patients’ progress.”



*Recovery Research Institute  
Guide to Effective Addiction  
Treatment: 11 Indicators of Quality*

**COMPETENCY:**  
**ASSESS FOR TRAUMA, CO-OCCURRING DISORDERS, SUICIDE RISK, AND PHYSICAL HEALTH IN PLANNING RECOVERY ACTIVITIES AND TREATMENT**

*Source: Advanced Social Work Practice in Mental Health Recovery*



**The Intersection of Opioid Abuse, Overdose, and Suicide: Understanding the Connections (2018)**  
*SAMHSA's Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies*



**Decisions in Recovery: Planning for Success (2016)**  
*SAMHSA BRSS TACS*



**Decisions in Recovery: Treatment for Opioid Use Disorders (2016)**  
*SAMHSA*



**Heroin, Prescription Opioids, and HIV: What Clinicians Need to Know (2018)**  
*Pacific Southwest ATTC*

**COMPETENCY:  
ASSESS FOR TRAUMA, CO-OCCURRING  
DISORDERS, SUICIDE RISK, AND PHYSICAL  
HEALTH IN PLANNING RECOVERY ACTIVITIES  
AND TREATMENT**

*Source: Advanced Social Work Practice in Mental Health Recovery*



**Co-Occurring Disorders  
(2016)**  
SAMHSA



**TIP 57: Trauma Informed Care  
in Behavioral Health Services  
(2014)**  
SAMHSA



**TIP 42: Substance Abuse  
Treatment for Persons With  
Co-Occurring Disorders  
(2013)**  
SAMHSA



**Integrating Treatment for  
Co-Occurring Disorders: An  
Introduction to What Every  
Addiction Counselor Needs to  
Know (2011)**  
NADAAC

**Trauma-specific intervention  
programs generally recognize the  
following:**

- The survivor’s need to be respected, informed, connected, and hopeful regarding their own recovery
- The interrelation between trauma and symptoms of trauma such as substance abuse, eating disorders, depression, and anxiety
- The need to work in a collaborative way with survivors, family and friends of the survivor, and other human-services agencies in a manner that will empower survivors and consumers

*SAMHSA, Trauma-Informed Approach  
and Trauma-Specific Interventions*

**COMPETENCY:**  
**ENSURE THAT ALL CLIENTS AND THEIR FAMILIES ARE PROVIDED WITH SERVICES WITHIN A CONTEXT OF CULTURAL UNDERSTANDING AND COMPETENCE**

Source(s): *NASW Standards for Social Work Practice for Clients with Substance Use Disorders*



**Talking About Overdose With People Who Use Opioids (2018)**

*SAMHSA'S Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies*



**Health Disparities Within Latino and African American Communities (2018)**

*SAMHSA*



**HealthKnowledge (2018):**  
 • **Understanding the Basis of Race, Ethnicity, and Culture**

*ATTC Network  
 New England ATTC*



**ATTC Center of Excellence: YMSM + LGBT Resources (2018)**

*ATTC Network*



**Cultural Competency and Spirituality (2017)**

*Mid-America ATTC; Family-Centered Behavioral Health Support for Pregnant and Postpartum Women*

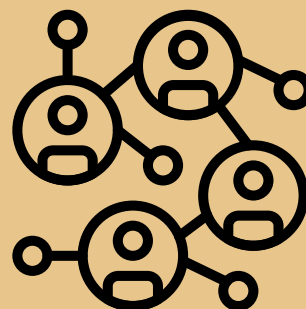


**Opioid Misuse in Rural America (2018)**

*USDA*

**ADVANCING HEALTH EQUITY AT EVERY POINT OF CONTACT**

The National Standards for Culturally and Linguistically Appropriate Services in Health and Health Care (The National CLAS Standards) aim to improve health care quality and advance health equity by establishing a framework for organizations to serve the nation's increasingly diverse communities.



[www.ThinkCulturalHealth.hhs.gov](http://www.ThinkCulturalHealth.hhs.gov)

**COMPETENCY:**

**ENSURE THAT ALL CLIENTS AND THEIR FAMILIES ARE PROVIDED WITH SERVICES WITHIN A CONTEXT OF CULTURAL UNDERSTANDING AND COMPETENCE**

Source(s): *NASW Standards for Social Work Practice for Clients with Substance Use Disorders*



**Cultural Competence and Organizational Change (2016)**  
ATTC NIATx



**Risk and Protective Factors for Substance Abuse and/or Mental Health Problems Among Alaska Native and Native American Populations (2013)**  
SAMHSA Center for Application of Prevention Technologies



**Engaging Diverse Populations in Recovery Support Services (2016)**  
SAMHSA



**Cultural Elements in Treating Hispanic and Latino Populations (2013)**  
ATTC Network

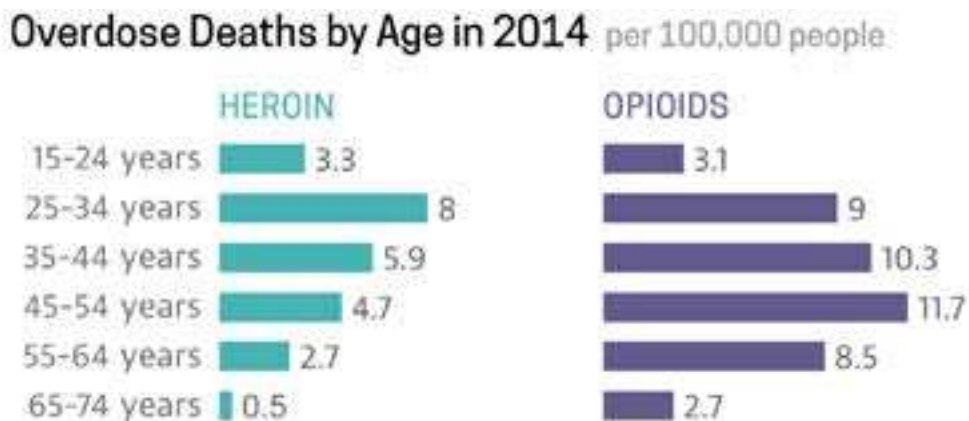


**TIP 59: Improving Cultural Competence (2015)**  
SAMHSA



**Through the Diamond Threshold: Promoting Cultural Competency in Understanding American Indian Substance Misuse (2011)**  
ATTC Network

**Nearly Every Age Group Has Been Touched by the Opioid Epidemic:**



**COMPETENCY:**

**ARTICULATE THE FOUNDATIONAL SKILLS IN PERSON-CENTERED COUNSELING AND BEHAVIOR CHANGE**

*Sources: Massachusetts Social Work Education Core Principles for the Prevention and Management of Substance Misuse*



**The Basics of Addiction Counseling Desk Reference, 11th Edition (2018)**

- **Module 1: Pharmacology of Psychoactive Substance Use Disorders**
- **Module II: Addiction Counseling Theories, Practices, and Skills**
- **Module III: Ethical and Professional Issues in Addiction Counseling**

NAADAC



**Patient-Centered Opioid Addiction Treatment (P-COAT) (2018)**

ASAM



**Creating Recovery-Oriented, Person-Centered Plans With Community Resources (2016)**

SAMHSA



**Patient-Centered Care in Opioid Treatment Programs (2018)**

ATTC Northwest

**What Is Person-Centered Care?**

Person-centered care—also known as patient-centered care—means consumers have control over their services, including the amount, duration, and scope of services, as well as choice of providers.

*SAMHSA, Person- and Family-Centered Care and Peer Support*

**COMPETENCY:**

**BE ABLE TO RECOGNIZE AND ASSESS THEIR OWN AND SOCIETAL STIGMAS AND BIASES AND BE KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT VARIOUS PERSPECTIVES ON SOCIAL CONSTRUCTIONS OF OPIOID USE, MISUSE, ABUSE, AND DEPENDENCE**

Source: 1) *Massachusetts Social Work Education Core Principles for the Prevention and Management of Substance Misuse* 2) *Advanced Social Work Practice in Prevention of Substance Use Disorders*



**Examining Our Biases About People Who Misuse Opioids (2018)**

*SAMHSA's Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies*



**Language Matters: Using**

**Inspire Hope and Advance Recovery (2017)**

*Mid-America ATTC*



**Reframing the Opioid Prevention Narrative: Addressing Misperceptions (2018)**

*SAMHSA*

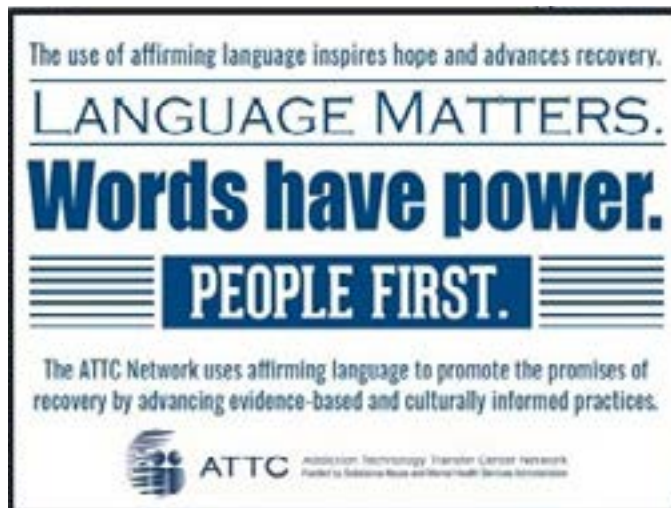


**Cultural Activation Prompts (2016):**

- Gaining Awareness, Part I
- Materials
- Gaining Awareness, Part II



*SAMHSA*





**COMPETENCY:**

**ENGAGE IN ADVOCACY THAT SEEKS TO ENSURE THAT CLIENTS WITH SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS AND THEIR FAMILIES HAVE EQUAL ACCESS TO THE APPROPRIATE SERVICES IN A TIMELY MANNER.**

*Source: NASW Standards for Social Work Practice for Clients with Substance Use Disorders*



**Coalition to Stop Opioid Overdose (2018)**  
ASAM



**SAMHSA Opioid Overdose Prevention Toolkit (2018)**  
SAMHSA



**Opioids Advocacy Toolkit (2018)**  
ASAM



**Operation Naloxone: Bringing Opioid Awareness and Prevention to College Campuses (2017)**  
NAADAC



**ADVOCACY IN ACTION**

“Opioid misuse and overdose are a public health crisis in the United States. ASAM and others have come together as the Coalition to Stop Opioid Overdose to advance meaningful legislative and regulatory policies this year in response to the opioid epidemic.”

*Coalition to Stop Opioid Overdose*

**COMPETENCY:**

**ADVOCATE AT MULTIPLE LEVELS FOR HEALTH PROMOTION AND FOR REDUCTION OF HEALTH DISPARITIES AND STIGMA FOR DIVERSE POPULATIONS AFFECTED BY OPIOIDS AND OPIOID USE DISORDERS**

*Source: Advanced Social Work Practice in Prevention of Substance Use Disorders*



**Prevention of Substance Abuse and Mental Illness (2018)**  
SAMHSA



**Responding to the Opioid Epidemic (2017)**  
ATTC/NIATx Service



**It Only Takes a Little to Lose a Lot — Rx Awareness Campaign (2017)**  
*Centers for Disease Control and Prevention*



**Facing Addiction in America: The Surgeon General's Report on Alcohol, Drugs, and Health (2016)**  
*U.S. Department of Health & Human Services; SAMHSA Report*



**Preventing the Consequences of Opioid Overdose: Understanding 911 Good Samaritan Laws (2017)**  
*SAMHSA's Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies*



**Stigma: The Addictions Professional as Activist (2009)**  
*William White Papers*



health services can enable those with a mental and/or substance use disorder to live a healthy and rewarding life.

Recovery Month spreads the positive message that behavioral health is essential to overall health, that prevention works, treatment is effective, and people can and do recover.

**COMPETENCY:**

**ENGAGE IN SELF-CARE METHODS AND SEEK SUPPORT TO DEVELOP AWARENESS, INSIGHT, AND RESILIENCY TO MORE EFFECTIVELY MANAGE THE EFFECTS OF TRAUMA AND RETRAUMATIZATION IN THEIR LIVES**

*Source: Advanced Social Work Practice Competencies in Mental Health Recovery*



**Modeling the Way: Managing Personal Wellness While Supporting Others (2018)**  
SAMHSA



**Preventing Opioid Misuse and Overdose: Strange Bedfellows Working Together (2018)**  
SAMHSA's Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies



**Enhancing Personal Capacity for Wellness and Practices (2017)**  
SAMHSA

**STEPS TO SELF-CARE**



Self-care refers to selected actions that restore balance in our personal and professional lives. Not just an add-on activity, self-care is also a state of mind through development of self-awareness, self-regulation, and self-

*From the How to Flourish in Social Work Infographic. University of Buffalo School of Social Work*



ATTC

