

Grassroots Efforts to Advance SBI Training in Nursing/Social Work: U.S. Consortium Efforts



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International Network on Brief Interventions for Alcohol and other Drugs

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Interprofessional SBI Involvement - Policy and Practice

Acknowledgements



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At the end of the presentation, the participant will

- Articulate the nursing response to federally-funded initiatives to advance substance use screening, brief intervention, and referral to treatment (SBIRT)
- Describe plan to promote the inclusion of this content in all nursing curricula
- Appreciate the ongoing work of the consortium of nurses who are targeting the global burden of disease consequent to alcohol, tobacco and drug use



Background

- A national effort is underway to increase nurses' knowledge and competencies in substance use screening, brief intervention, and referral to treatment (SBIRT).
- A 2013 Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) award of 14 SBIRT grants to 18 colleges and universities expanded SAMHSA's efforts beyond medical residents to nurses.
- These schools are engaged in curricular approaches to include education on substance use and SBIRT in didactic and clinical courses.



Significance

- Since the 1980's mortality related to drug use has more than doubled.
- One in four deaths is attributable to substance use (alcohol, drug and tobacco), more than any other preventable health condition.
<http://www.drugabuse.gov/related-topics/medical-consequences-drug-abuse/mortality>
- The costs to society are more than \$600 billion annually. (NIDA, 2012, <http://www.drugabuse.gov/related-topics/trends-statistics>)
- Effects of unhealthy and unsafe alcohol and drug use have far-reaching implications for the individual, family, workplace, community, and the health care system.
- Brief interventions can improve outcomes.

Kaner, E. F., Beyer, F., Dickinson, H. O., Pienaar, E., Campbell, F., Schlesinger, C., ... & Burnand, B. (2007). Effectiveness of brief alcohol interventions in primary care populations. *Cochrane Database Systematic Review*, 2.



A Significant Gap

- Cross-sectional survey of 66 schools of nursing to determine the alcohol-related content in BS curricula
- 11.3 hours of alcohol-related content
- Less than 10% of schools (n=66) required competency in screening and brief intervention

Savage, C., Dyehouse, J., & Marcus, M. (2014). Alcohol and health content in nursing baccalaureate degree curricula. *Journal of Addictions Nursing, 25*(1), 28-34.



Methods

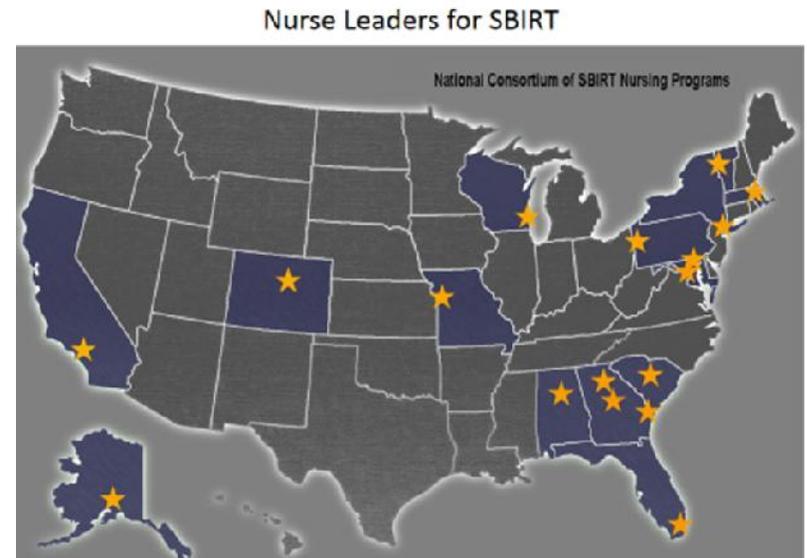
- Nurse educators experienced in substance use education in both graduate and undergraduate programs were invited to form the consortium.
- A directory of nurse leaders was developed from the Principal Investigators of the SAMHSA-funded projects.
- Other schools were identified from professional networks and a literature search of substance-related nursing curricula.
- A teleconference was then convened in February 2014.
- Appointment of five nurse leaders considered experts in addiction/substance use was designed to guide the ongoing work of the consortium.



June 2014

- In June 2014, a 2-day meeting to engage in curricular planning and development brought together 26 members of the consortium for brainstorming and consensus building.

- Focus groups, established and charged with specific assignments continue the work of the consortium to produce models and content guides.



Directions for Consortium



1) Develop a cross walk between the AACN Baccalaureate, Masters, and DNP Essentials and content essential for prevention and intervention with substance use disorders for pre-licensure students and advanced practice nurses.



3) Develop standard tools for evaluating entry-level and advanced practice-level nurse competencies for screening for alcohol and drug use, with a focus on risky use and associated behaviors.





Recommendations



1

The fact that there are nurse experts in this specialty requires a collective effort be undertaken to develop a comprehensive curriculum on the continuum of substance use.



2

All nurses should be educated on the basic competencies for identifying and addressing the needs of individuals at risk for and diagnosed with substance use disorders.



3

Nursing curricula at the master's and post master's level should include knowledge and skills to produce competencies that equip advanced practice nurses to deliver substance-related interventions at the point of care; incorporate screening, intervention and referral into agency interdisciplinary practices; evaluate individual and population performance to improve outcomes; promote engagement in specialty treatment for those deemed to need a higher level of care; and advocate for optimum funding and public policy.



Accomplishments

- Competencies associated with prevention of harm associated with ATOD across the continuum of use have been drafted and mapped to AACN Baccalaureate, Master's and DNP Essentials of Nursing Education
- Members of consortium are providing input on the mapping and on courses that can address the competencies.



June 2014 Nurses Across the Continuum of Substance Use



QUESTIONS?

