

Standardized Assessments

Policy: West Slope Casa providers will utilize standardized assessment tools and protocols for both screening and assessment of substance abuse clients, as per the current ADAD Contract with the MSO

Procedures:

There are five components, which must be addressed in a standardized manner by all programs receiving public alcohol and other drug (AOD) funds. These components under the rubric of service recipient evaluation are: screening; diagnosis (required for all OMT programs); motivational status, differential assessment; and treatment planning and placement.

1. Screening, - An activity employing specific instruments and/or procedures to determine the presence of alcohol and other drug problems and appropriateness for treatment. Required of all service recipients except those who have been referred by the criminal justice system for either an alcohol or other drug involved offense including DUI/DWAI/FUI/BUI, and those who have previously been screened, diagnosed or assessed as having an alcohol or other drug problem. In addition to screening for an AOD problem, the agency must also screen for mental health and cognitive problems.
 - a. Although there is no required instrumentation for screening, providers must address the screening protocol in policy and procedures.
 - b. Detoxification programs must utilize the Clinical Institute Withdrawal Assessment for Alcohol, revised (CIWA-AR: Addiction Research Foundation).
2. Diagnosis: - The process of determining whether an individual meets currently established criteria for Substance Abuse or Dependence according to the current edition of the DSM. A DSM diagnosis for adults is encouraged but not required by ADAD with the exception of Opioid Replacement Treatment Programs.
3. Motivational Status. The process of determining the individual's motivation to change. The Stages of Change Readiness and Treatment Eagerness Scale (SOCRATES), Miller, 1994, is not required but should be used as clinically indicated. The individualized treatment plan will be developed using treatment approaches that will be effective with the client's readiness for change.
4. Differential Assessment - A systematic collection and analysis of client data including: functional and dysfunctional aspects of psychological patterns and family and social structures including histories of physical, emotional, and sexual abuse; biological systems including current physical (including HIV/TB and other infectious diseases) and mental health status and client and family health

histories; client and family alcohol and other drug use/abuse histories; factors affecting client, family, and community safety; leisure time activities; education and vocational history; religious or spiritual life; legal status; life skill acquisition; information from previous treatment experiences; cultural factors including racial and ethnic background, age, gender sexual orientation, and linguistic abilities; physical and mental disabilities; personal strengths and motivation for treatment.

- a. A differential assessment must be completed on all persons receiving substance abuse treatment with the exception of criminal justice system referrals for alcohol and other drug offenses, such as DUI/DWAW, BUI or FUI, and controlled substance violations, if the offender has already been diagnosed, assessed, or evaluated as having alcohol and other drug problems.
- b. Required differential assessment instrument for adults is the ASI, interview or self-report instrument.
- c. Required differential assessment instrument for adolescents is the ASAP-II, self-report instrument.
- d. An intake form must be utilized as part of the process and such form must address all of the areas cited above including a special section for females and completion of the ADAD risk assessment protocol for pregnant women.
- e. A family assessment protocol includes at a minimum, information from the ASI (Adults) or ASAP (Adolescents), documentation in clinical notes to support the need for family therapy; ongoing assessment of the family at appropriate times.
- f. The required protocol/instrumentation for treatment assessment and placement is as follows:

TREATMENT (OTHER THAN DETOX): ASSESSMENT/SCREENING PACKAGE

Screening (adults and minors)	At a minimum, a clinical interview meets current ADAD Alcohol and other Abuse/Dependence Treatment Standards
ASAM PPC-2R (American Society of Addiction Medicine Patient Placement Criteria for the Treatment of Substance-Related Disorders, Second Ed.)	Patient Placement Instrument (Adults) ASAM Justification Sheet Adult
ADAD Adolescent Placement Criteria	Adolescent Client Placement Requirements ASAM Justification Sheet Adolescents
ASAP-II Adolescent Self Assessment Profile	Adolescent differential assessment (Minors - under 18)

PADDI (Practical Adolescent Dual Diagnostic Interview)
 MAYSI-2 (Massachusetts Youth Screening Assessment)
 T-ASI (Teen Addiction Severity Index)
 GAIN-I (Global Appraisal of Individual Needs – Initial)

ASI (Addiction Severity Index)	Base-line" assessment instrument (Adults)
DSM-IV Programs (Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Ed.)	Required for clients admitted to Opioid Replacement Treatment Programs
A Mental Status Assessment	An identifiable protocol or form to assess client's mental status (monitored through site reviews to assure adequacy)
Family Assessment Protocol	No specific instrumentation but at a minimum use required assessments AST (Adults); ASAP (Minors) for Clinical documentation to support family therapy; family assessment is to be on going.
SOCRATES Stages of Change Readiness & Treatment Eagerness Scale)	As clinically indicated (monitored through site reviews to assure adequacy)

5. Programs may use additional instruments as clinically indicated, these listed above are the minimum.