

### What is Youth SBIRT?

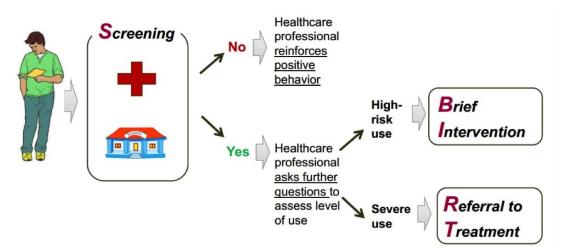
#### The Problem

Drugs and alcohol are big contributors to all leading causes of death among teens. 1,2

Teens who use drugs or alcohol before age 15 are four times more likely to develop an addiction than those who begin using at age 21 or older.<sup>3</sup>

#### The Solution

Youth SBIRT (Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment) is a set of tools to help identify alcohol or drug problems in young people, and to guide intervention if a problem exists.



## **Screening**

Young people are asked about drug or alcohol use through a <u>validated verbal</u>, <u>written or online tool</u>. Screenings occur in medical offices, community health centers, middle and high schools, college campuses, and in community-based organizations frequented by young people.

## **Brief Intervention (BI)**

Structured conversations are conducted with young people, if needed. BI's for young people typically:

- Involve 1-5 counseling sessions lasting approximately 5-15 minutes each<sup>4,5,6</sup>
- Are provided by licensed health professionals, paraprofessionals (e.g., health educators), or peers who are trained in brief intervention techniques
- Include <u>Motivational Interviewing</u> or other approaches that elicit a young person's desire to change using a non-judgmental, empathic approach <sup>7,8</sup>

# Referral to Treatment

Referrals to <u>behavioral health treatment</u> and recovery supports are provided when problematic use is detected.

### References

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Greenblatt J.C. Patterns of alcohol use among adolescents and associations with emotional and behavioral problems. OAS Working Paper. Rockville, MD: Office of Applied Studies. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. March 2000. http://www.samhsa.gov/data/nhsda/teenalc/teenalc.pdf

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Center for Disease Control and Prevention. Division of Vital Statistics. Deaths: Leading Causes for 2010. National Vital Statistics Reports. Volume 62, Number 6. December 20, 2013. <a href="http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr62/nvsr62">http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr62/nvsr62</a> 06.pdf

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Grant, BF & Dawson DA. Age at onset of alcohol use and its association with DSM-IV alcohol abuse and dependence: results from the national longitudinal alcohol epidemiologic survey. *Journal of Substance Abuse*. 1997; 9:103-110.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Adolescent Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment for Alcohol and Other Drug Use. Massachusetts Department of Public Health Bureau of Substance Abuse Services. 2009. http://www.mcpap.com/pdf/CRAFFT%20Screening%20Tool.pdf

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Planning and Implementing Screening and Brief Intervention for Risky Alcohol Use: A Step-by-Step Guide for Primary Care Practices. Atlanta, Georgia: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities. 2014. <a href="http://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/fasd/documents/alcoholsbiimplementationguide.pdf">http://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/fasd/documents/alcoholsbiimplementationguide.pdf</a>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Rubak S, Sandbaek A, Lauritzen T, Christensen B. Motivational interviewing: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *British Journal of General Practice*. 2005; 55(513): 305–12.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Carney T, Myers BJ, Louw J, Okwundu CI. Brief school-based interventions and behavioural outcomes for substance-using adolescents. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews*. 2014. Issue 2. Art. No.: CD008969.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Moyer A, Finney JW, Swearingen CE, Vergun P. Brief interventions for alcohol problems: A meta-analytic review of controlled investigations in treatment-seeking and non-treatment seeking populations. 2002. *Addiction*. 2002 Mar; 97(3): 279–92.