

Recovery support

Scientific research as the initial step to address provision and needs



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Background

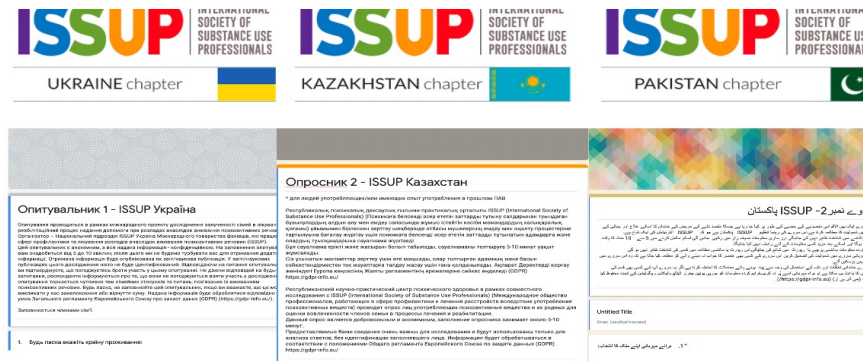


- Recovery support interventions are not available at the majority state health care facilities, as most of them are focused on the treatment of subjects with substance use disorder (SUD)
- Many countries still use methods of long-term isolation, involuntary treatment, and even imprisonment to treat substance use disorders

Lunze, K., Lermet, O., Andreeva, V., Hariga, F. (2018). Compulsory treatment of drug use in Southeast Asian countries. *International Journal of Drug Policy*, 59, 10-15.

Global Prison Trends 2015. Special Focus Pull-out section: Drugs and imprisonment. Penal Reform International. Available at: <https://cdn.penalreform.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/PRI-Prisons-global-trends-report-LR.pdf>

Research as the initial step to address provision and needs



	ISSUP Ukraine	ISSUP Kazakhstan	ISSUP Pakistan
Survey 1	264	543	292
Survey 2	257	534	284

Cross-country study in Pakistan, Kazakhstan and Ukraine:

“Substance Use and the Role of Families”

Objective:

to identify involvement of families in the treatment/recovery process of the subject using substances

to provide country-specific data

to identify examples of good practices and disseminate this information

Aim:

to measure the influence of substance use on the family and/or family members and

to evaluate if and/or what any interventions are conducted with the families and/or family members in their country

Data collection tools



- **Two online surveys**

- Fully anonymous with all information provided kept confidential
- Created on Universal Treatment Curriculum 14 (UTC 14)

- **Survey 1**

- Completed by family members of the subject who uses substances

- **Survey 2**

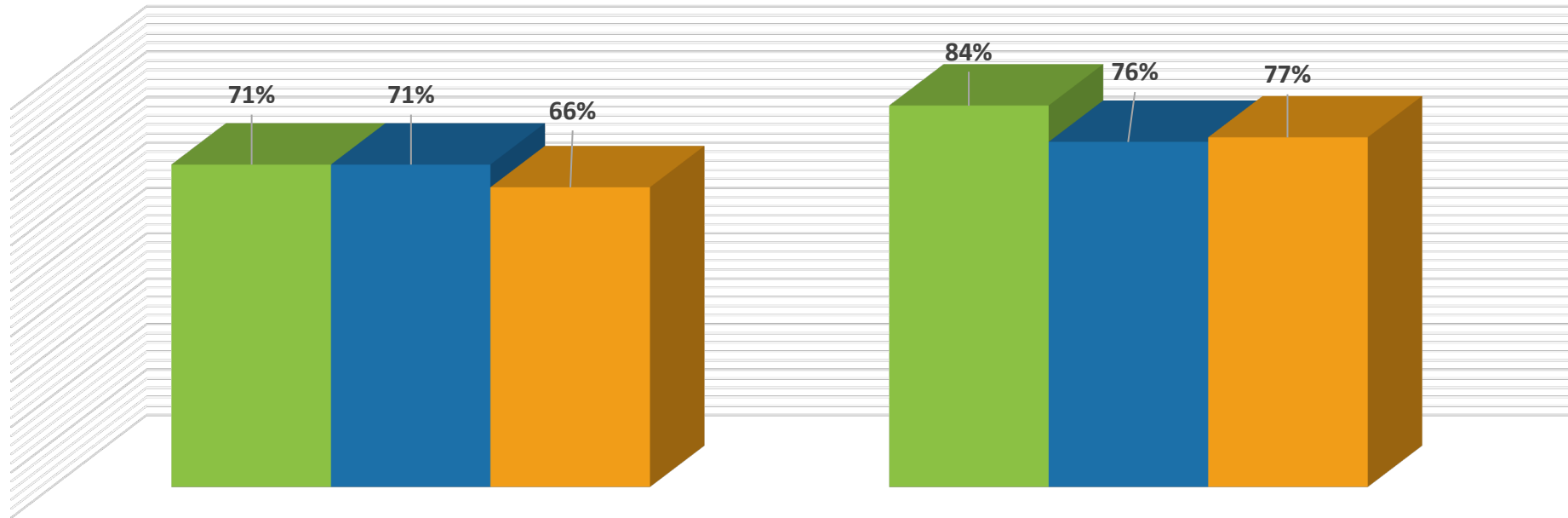
- Filled out by a subject using psychoactive substances or diagnosed substance use disorder

Results of the study

47% of the family members did not receive any interventions in Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Pakistan

- **66%** of the biological parents reported strong emotional involvement, warm and supportive relationship with subject
- **77%** family members agreed that substance use negatively impact on them
- **55%** of the family members reported that functioning of the family worsens
- **87%** believe that treatment can be an effective option to stop using substances

Results of the study - needs of families



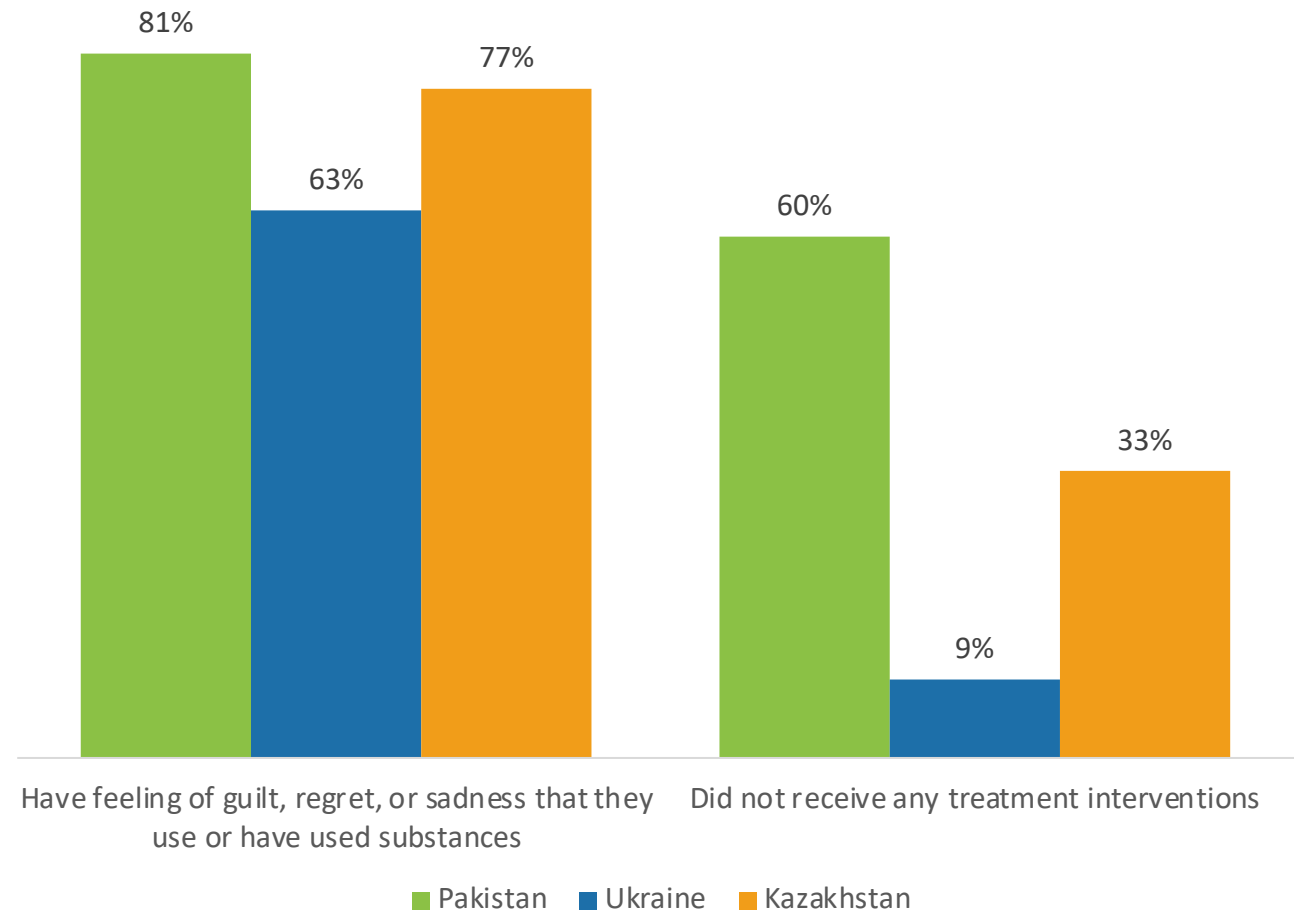
What is the best way to treat SUD? - Response:
"The best way is to isolate person using
substances in the health care facility"

Have feeling of guilt, regret, or sadness because
of family member uses substances

■ Pakistan ■ Ukraine ■ Kazakhstan

Results of the study- needs of subjects with SUD

- **Gender of respondents: 77% male and 23% female**
- **58% of the responders were living with their biological parents**

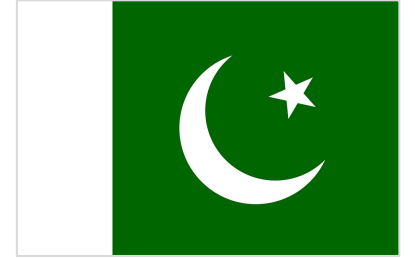


Country context: Kazakhstan



- Clinical Diagnostic and Treatment Protocols – do not include program on working with family members of subjects with SUD
- Involvement of family members in the process of treatment and recovery of drug addicted subjects is not so widespread
- Therapeutic sessions with family members are working on the necessity and request basis
- Treatment and recovery is provided within the framework of the guaranteed volume of free medical care using the following methods: drug therapy, the program complex medical and social rehabilitation, anti-relapse therapy, maintenance therapy with opioid agonists (PTAO)
- In accordance with the local law "Through a court decision compulsory medical measures can be applied to persons with mental disorders associated with the use of psychoactive substances."

Country context: Pakistan



- In Pakistan subjects suffering from Substance Dependence are treated in different facilities, run by the Government like Hospitals established by antinarcotic force in different parts of country. Most of the treatment and rehabilitation is provided by private Psychiatric hospitals and drug treatment centres²
- Treatment used to treat addiction in Pakistan is biological, psychological, spiritual and herbal²
- Existing services are unable to cope with the estimated 4.25 million dependent users in the country¹
- Some government and private institutions offer family therapy along with rehabilitation of drug addicts (Masood at al., 2014).

Drug use in Pakistan 2013, available at: https://www.unodc.org/documents/pakistan/Survey_Report_Final_2013.pdf

http://anf.gov.pk/ddr_mstrc.php

Country context: Ukraine



- Existing addiction treatment protocols are mainly focused on individual treatment (Protocols of medical narcological care, 2009)
- 43.7% of state institutions never offer family counselling (Gluzman et al., 2018);
- The following forms of health care are available for people with SUD: inpatient and outpatient drug detoxification; opioid substitution therapy (OST); inpatient and outpatient rehabilitation programmes, as well as inpatient therapeutic communities and programmes of spiritual psychotherapy and religious rehabilitation (Vievsky et al., 2008)
- The quality of the care is often not satisfactory, as does not cover the existing treatment needs (Kiriazova et al., 2015)
- Recovery support example in the country
 - Kyiv City Narcological Clinical Hospital "Sociotherapy" (<https://sociotherapy.org.ua/>)

Further Action/Next Steps: National Level

- ✓ National standards and protocols for addiction treatment that include a family-based approach and recommend family interventions in comprehensive addiction treatment and recovery support (UNODC, 2014)
- ✓ Conflicting documents and standards on confidentiality, that influence family involvement to be agreed
- ✓ Special incentives for Addiction Treatment/Recovery Programs that use Family-Oriented Interventions
- ✓ System of monitoring of addiction treatment and recovery services, including family involvement levels
- ✓ Inclusion of patients and family associations into police development and service planning
- ✓ National data collection on family involvement in Addiction Treatment and Recovery Programs

Further Action/Next Steps: **University Level**



Education programs on Family Interventions in substance use treatment should be available at Universities for professionals involved in addiction care and treatment and recovery support



Research on family needs of people with SUDs and effectiveness of family involvement in addiction treatment programs and recovery support



Cross training programs for specialists in substance use and family therapy

Further Action/Next Steps: Community Level

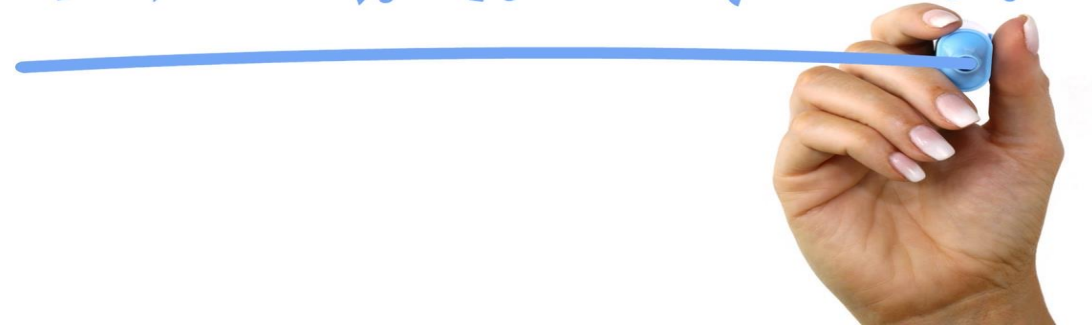


Raising awareness among the community about the role of family and family programs in the substance use prevention, addiction treatment and recovery support



Encouraging the development of community programs for families of people with addiction

THANK YOU



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