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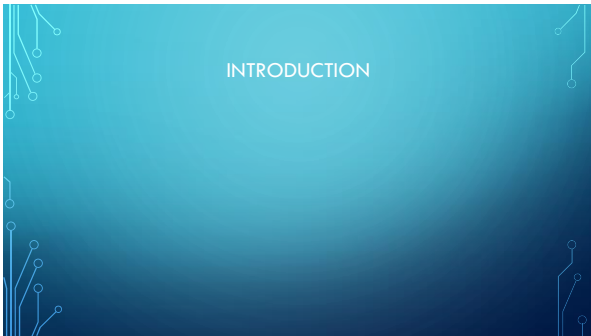
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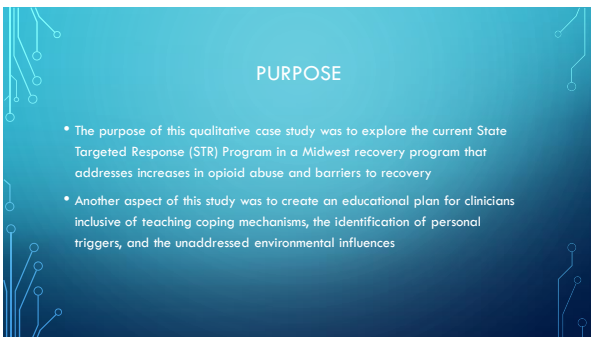
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### RATIONALE

- THE CURRENT NATIONAL DRUG ADDICTION EPIDEMIC RESULTED FROM OVERUSE AND ABUSE OF THE USE OF OPIOIDS, A DIVERSE CLASS OF STRONG DRUGS USED TO ALLEVIATE PAIN (SCANLON & HOLLENBEAK, 2019).
- DRUGS, SUCH AS OXYCODONE AND HYDROCODONE WERE CLASSIFIED AS OPIOIDS IN ADDITION TO OPIUM-DERIVED DRUGS, SUCH AS HEROIN AND MORPHINE (KIBALY ET AL., 2020).
- BETWEEN 1999 AND 2017, OVER 700,000 PEOPLE DIED FROM DRUG ABUSE (CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL (CDC), 2018, P. 13).
- IN 2017, MORE THAN 68% OF DRUG-RELATED DEATHS INVOLVED OPIOIDS AND, BY 2017, THERE WAS A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF DEATHS (~4,200,000) FROM THE ABUSE OF PRESCRIPTION AND ILLEGAL OPIOIDS (CDC, 2018, P. 15).
- ACCORDING TO THE CDC (2018), 60 TO 90% OF RECOVERING DRUG ADDICTS WOULD RELAPSE WITHIN 1 YEAR FOLLOWING TREATMENT DUE TO STRESSORS, SUCH AS FAMILY, FRIENDS, A SHORTAGE OF MONEY, AND JOB-RELATED ISSUES.

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### DEFINITION & TERMS

- Medication-Assisted Treatment (MAT)
- Opioid Use Disorder
- Detoxification
- Out-patient Detoxification
- In-patient Detoxification
- Medical Detoxification

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### DEFINITION & TERMS (CONTINUED)

- Relapse
- Relapse Prevention
- Withdrawal
- State Opioid Response (SOR)
- State Targeted Response (STR)

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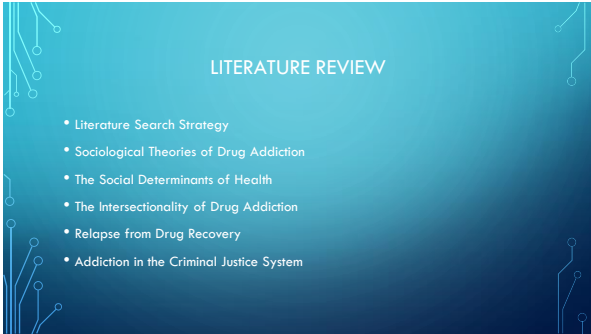
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LITERATURE REVIEW

- Literature Search Strategy
- Sociological Theories of Drug Addiction
- The Social Determinants of Health
- The Intersectionality of Drug Addiction
- Relapse from Drug Recovery
- Addiction in the Criminal Justice System

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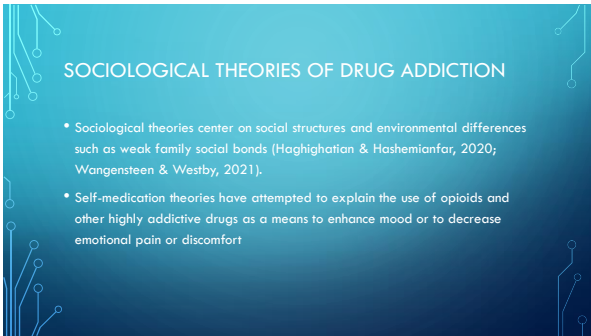
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SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES OF DRUG ADDICTION

- Sociological theories center on social structures and environmental differences such as weak family social bonds (Haghighatian & Hashemianfar, 2020; Wangenstein & Westby, 2021).
- Self-medication theories have attempted to explain the use of opioids and other highly addictive drugs as a means to enhance mood or to decrease emotional pain or discomfort

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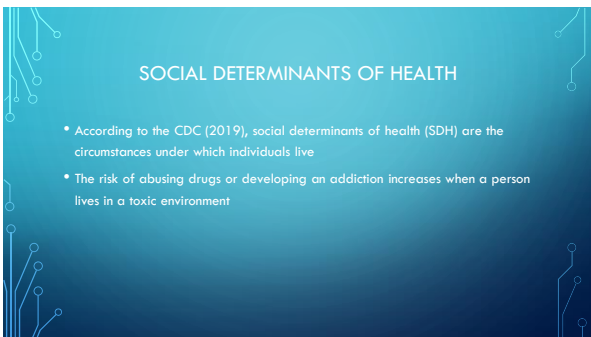
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SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

- According to the CDC (2019), social determinants of health (SDH) are the circumstances under which individuals live
- The risk of abusing drugs or developing an addiction increases when a person lives in a toxic environment

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### GAP IN THE LITERATURE

- Despite the availability of scientifically derived educational tools, traditional mental tools (counseling and psychotropic medications), and physical tools (housing, employment, transportation) provided to the patient, there was still a high risk of relapse among opioid addicts (Caputo, 2019; Davis et al., 2019; Kenney, 2019; Langley-Turnbaugh & Neikirk, 2018).

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### INSTRUMENTATION AND MATERIALS

- Data collection took place at the outpatient clinic in St Louis, Missouri
- The current study consisted of an open-ended interview, focus group, and secondary data collected on the patients.
- Instruments that were used for the data collection process consisted of an interview protocol, focus group protocol, secondary data collection form, and an audio tape

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**TABLE 1** FOCUS GROUP PARTICIPANTS CHARACTERISTICS

PARTICIPANT	POSITION	YEARS OF EXPERIENCE	CREDENTIALS
1	LCSW	4	Counselor/MA Degree
2	LCSW	5	Counselor/MA/Supervision
3	Counselor	6	MA Degree/Supervision
4	Counselor	1 yr, 4 months	MA Degree

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**TABLE 2: CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS -568 CLIENT INFORMATION**

Client Characteristics	Average	Range
Age (years)	34.7	20-61
Gender (%Male)	75.53	
<b>Employment Status</b>		
Not In Workforce-Other	54.4	
Employed-Part Time (<33 hrs/wk)	9.3	
Employed-Full Time (35 hrs/wk)	13.6	
Unemployed	12.2	
Unknown (invalid for ADA prog assign)	8.98	
<b>Race</b>		
White, Non-Hispanic	74.3	
Black, Not Hispanic	21.8	
Unknown	1.8	
Middle Eastern or North African	0.35	
<b>Biracial</b>		
Spanish American	1.06	
Spanish American	0.35	
Self-Reported Psych at Admission	50.9	

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**TABLE 3: CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS**

Client Characteristics	Percent Used
<b>MAT Medication</b>	
Oral Naltrexone	2.7
Suboxone	50.5
Subutex	26.5
Vivitrol	15.8
<b>Substance</b>	
Alcohol	1.9
Fentanyl	32.8
Glutethimide	0.5
Heroin	59.5
Hydrodone	1.8
Marijuana/Hashish/THC	0.4
Methamphetamine/Speed	0.4
Other Cocaine	0.4
Other opiates and synthetics	0.9
Oxycodone	1.6

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**TABLE 4: CLIENT PROGRAM USE**

Percent of clients	0	1	2	3	4	5 or more
Prior Residential	29.8	26.4	19.5	12.7	4.1	7.6
Prior Outpatient	23.2	33.6	14.8	13.6	2.6	12.2
Prior Detox	24.1	23.8	17.3	11.9	4.1	18.8

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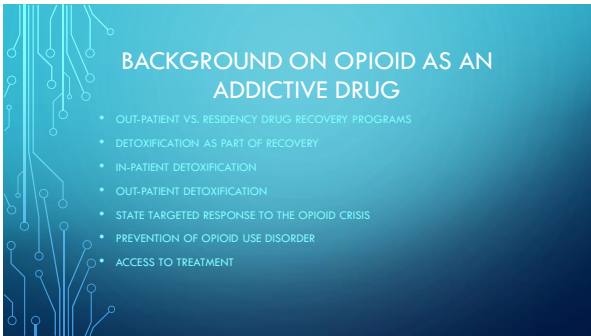
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IMPLEMENTATION BARRIERS OF STATE TARGETED RESPONSE

- Barriers in the Prevention of Opioid Addiction
- Barriers in the Treatment of Opioid

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CONCLUSIONS/  
RECOMMENDATIONS

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RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

- The approaches to addressing social components of addiction, such as culturally sensitive techniques and taking steps to minimize bias, should be incorporated in the training of counselors and the delivery of treatment
- Additional funding and staffing is necessary for future programs and policy
- Participants suggested several ways to expand the program. For example, relaxing the inclusion criteria for the program could allow this type of program to reach more individuals who need help
- Additional research is required to help understand how counselors measure the effectiveness of programs from the client's perspective

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**RECOMMENDATIONS (CONTINUED)**

- Programs located in rural and urban areas
- Have programs that evaluate clients' feelings about the program
  - This study did not provide much information about the clients' feelings or attitudes regarding the program
- Given the qualitative nature of the study, the researcher recommends that a larger, quantitative research study be conducted based on the current findings to expand the generalizability of the study

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**CONCLUSION**

THE RESEARCH STUDY AIMED TO FILL THE GAP WITHIN THE EXISTING LITERATURE REGARDING THE CURRENT STATE OF STATE TARGETED RESPONSE PROGRAM IN THE MIDWEST AND HOW COUNSELORS ADDRESS THE INCREASE IN OPIOID ABUSE AND BARRIERS TO RECOVERY.

THE CURRENT STUDY EMPHASIZED THE IMPORTANCE OF TREATMENT PROGRAMS IN ADDRESSING ADDICTION. DESPITE THE INCREASED FUNDING FOR DRUG RECOVERY PROGRAMS ATTEMPTING TO ADDRESS THE OPIOID ADDICTION EPIDEMIC, RELAPSE REMAINS COMMON. THE CURRENT STUDY'S FINDINGS ALLOWED THE RESEARCHER TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE BODY OF EXISTING KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STATE TARGETED RESPONSE (STR) PROGRAMS.

THE CURRENT STUDY BUILDS ON THE EXISTING LITERATURE AND PROVIDES A PATH FOR IMPROVING ADDITIONAL PROGRAMS.

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**QUESTIONS?**

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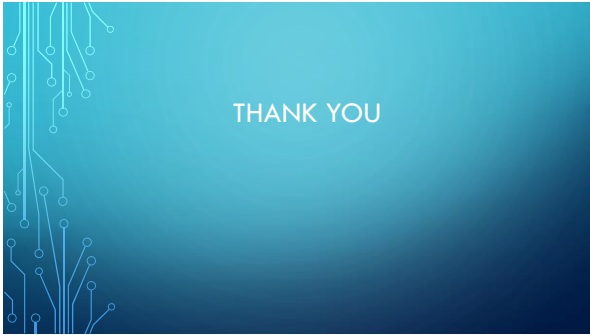
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THANK YOU

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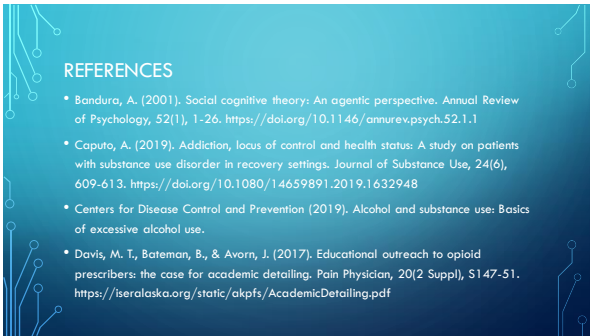
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