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According to the 2013 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 73.5% of youths aged 12 to 17 who were enrolled in school in the past year reported having seen or heard drug or alcohol prevention messages at school.

72.6% of youths aged 12 to 17 reported having seen or heard drug or alcohol prevention messages at school.

Substantives

Approximately one in nine youths aged 12 to 17 (11.5%) reported that they had participated in drug, tobacco, or alcohol prevention programs outside of school in the past year.

To gain an understanding of the environment and individual factors that led the client to opioid addiction

What motivators brought them to awareness of the need for treatment

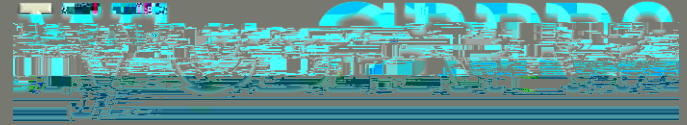
Changes needed in terms of prevention education

How to target both individuals and environments within the community



Opioid Addiction Treatment Services (OATS) Progrifjnt A





Opiate abuse continues to be the fastest growing substance abuse problem

Nearly 2 million people in the US are addicted to prescription opiates

Current programs have poor adherence and high relapse rates

⇒ *The Art Of Case Study Research*, he stated,

main road to multiple
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Convenience sample

Enrolled in OATS Program

Volunteered for interview

n=14

Construction of the Instrument (21 questions)

4 Pre-coded (pre-assigned) Themes:

a) History

Recording interviews: audio and taking notes

Interviews 30-60 minutes

Transcribing interviews (convert audio to text for analysis)



Catalogue answers

Comparison and analysis of transcribed notes

Results of analyzed data led to important findings and recommendations

Experimentation began in early adolescence (ages 12-14). Outliers of the group of participants ranged from ages 18 to 32.

Marijuana and opiates were the most
substances.

Overall, a majority of the participants did not have immediate family members with substance abuse history.

High risk, vulnerable populations of adolescents are not receiving prevention.

Efforts to reach these adolescents need to be increased in both school and community settings.

Many of the participants described features of co-occurring mental health issues such as:

Non-suicidal self-injury

Depression

Anxiety

Isolation and Social Isolation

Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD)

Abuse (physical and/or sexual)



Many participants discussed the importance of having (mostly) positive support from their family and friends.

Tampa is viewed as being a supportive city for recovery and has a number of community programs.

Participants expressed a need and want for vocational training as part of an intervention program.



DACCO may consider partnering with another mental health service provider from the community or increase their own mental health services for the OATS Program



Broader family education for family and friends, of OATS Program clients, to use in helping build awareness within the community that they live.

91 dUbX '8577 C Ñ communication about the OATS Program into surrounding counties.