

Course Outline for PCN 19

A CASE MANAGEMENT APPROACH TO ADDICTION, RECOVERY AND PREVENTION

Effective: Fall 2009

I. CATALOG DESCRIPTION:

PCN 19 — A CASE MANAGEMENT APPROACH TO ADDICTION, RECOVERY AND PREVENTION — 3.00 units

Introductory course in case management specific to addiction, recovery and prevention processes used in various occupational field placements, e.g., county mental health clinics, hospitals, drug and alcohol treatment facilities, nonprofit health and human services agencies. Basic terminology used in alcohol, psychoactive drugs and other related addiction terms will be covered. Self-help groups such as Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), Overeaters Anonymous (OA), Adult Children of Alcoholics (ACA), Co-dependents Anonymous (CoDA), Gamblers Anonymous (GA), and Narcotics Anonymous (NA) will be discussed. Current models of prevention, treatment planning, client monitoring and documentation in collaboration with other staff, e.g., physicians, social workers, counselors, will be emphasized. Hands-on approach in learning how to formulate measurable goals and objectives to client recovery. 3 hours lecture.

3.00 Units Lecture

Grading Methods:

Optional

Discipline:

	MIN
Lecture Hours:	54.00
Total Hours:	54.00

II. NUMBER OF TIMES COURSE MAY BE TAKEN FOR CREDIT:

III. PREREQUISITE AND/OR ADVISORY SKILLS:

IV. MEASURABLE OBJECTIVES:

Upon completion of this course, the student should be able to:

1. identify and describe the core components of case management theory and practice in addiction, recovery and prevention
2. describe the historical development of addiction to alcohol, psychoactive drugs, narcotics, gambling, eating, and other addictions in society
3. identify new and emerging models of human service delivery in addiction and recovery in human services
4. discuss the psychological, sociological, political, economic and criminal effects of addiction to drugs, alcohol, gambling, and other addictions on individuals, their families and society at large
5. analyze links between helper responses and degree of client change
6. identify mental disorders, dual and multiple diagnoses, self-medicating behaviors
7. evaluate motives, values and philosophy to work professionally with culturally diverse populations
8. discuss the functions of effective advocacy as members of human services work-teams in partnership with consumers and their families
9. apply modern data management in human services and describe the cautions needed to assure client confidentiality

V. CONTENT:

- A. Theory and practice of case management in addiction, recovery and prevention
 1. Theoretical foundation of case management in addiction, recovery and prevention
 2. Management principles and "best practices"
 - a. Needs assessment, service provision and monitoring, data collection
 - b. Dual role of provider and case coordinator; cautions required
 - c. Service team and client/consumer partnership formation
 - d. Consumers and their families empowerment
 - e. Evaluating outcomes of case management
- B. Historical Development
 1. History of human services case management
 2. Historical development of alcohol, psychoactive drugs and other addictions in society
 3. Environmental influences and how addiction evolved
- C. Organizational theory and structure
 1. Collaborative team building
 2. Client and provider partnering
 3. Networking and linkages with community agencies
- D. Familial and societal issues associated with addiction
 1. Addictive characteristics and personalities
 2. Components of client addiction related problems

3. Description of the addicted family: addicts, codependents, children of addicts
4. The disintegration of the family and the development of dysfunction
5. Criminal activities associated with addiction in modern society
6. Vicious cycle of poverty, drug dealing, communicable diseases, loan sharking and prostitution associated with addiction
- E. Modern issues in human services case management in addiction, recovery and prevention
 1. Quality of care issues
 2. Legal and ethical concerns
 3. Cost effectiveness issues
 4. Emergency and acute care costs
 5. Effectively managing increasingly complex cases
 6. Recovery, and relapse: a revolving door phenomenon
 7. Need for more prevention programs in schools and the community
- F. Mental disorders
 1. Overview of Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (DSM-IV-TR)
 2. Substance-related disorders
 3. Dual and multiple diagnoses: mental and substance disordered
 4. Drug or alcohol induced mental disorders
 5. Eating disorders
 6. Impulse control disorders, i.e., pathological gambling
 7. Substance-induced sleep disorder
 8. Self-medicating behaviors
- G. Multicultural diversity
 1. How mental health, addiction and recovery are viewed by diverse populations
 2. The importance of training on "best practices" in the case management of clients from multiculturally diverse populations
- H. Consumer advocacy and empowerment
 1. Contemporary consumer advocacy for service delivery systems
 2. Modern family intervention: involving the family in advocating for treatment
 3. Empowerment as key to prevention
- I. Modern information gathering, client record safeguards and data management
 1. Electronic media use, data collection and transmission
 2. Appropriate documentation of services
 3. Charting for self, team, subsequent providers and reimbursement
 4. Cautions needed to assure client confidentiality

VI. METHODS OF INSTRUCTION:

- A. **Lecture** - Lecture and speakers assisting from the field
- B. **Discussion** - Class discussion and project-based learning
- C. Role playing and/or other assessments feedback
- D. Interactive internet connectivity as appropriate
- E. **Audio-visual Activity** - Video, DVD, TV and/or other electronic media

VII. TYPICAL ASSIGNMENTS:

- A. Reading assignment in text and class lecture/discussion 1. Examine themes and purposes of DSM-IV-TR Diagnoses. 2. Lecture and brief overview of Axis I Disorders (excludes mental retardation) a. Be able to identify Axis I Disorders (e.g., Cannabis-Induced Psychotic Disorder with Delusions, and Cannabis Dependence). b. Be able to identify symptoms associated with each of the disorders. c. Be able to distinguish between abuse and dependence. d. Be able to distinguish between substance-induced psychotic disorders and bona fide psychotic disorders. B. Write a journal entry on your reaction to the documentary on methamphetamine addiction. 1. Write a critical reflection on the effects of methamphetamine to the addict and his/her family. a. Define the problem clearly and critically. b. Describe your own observation of the problem. c. Illustrate possible interventions for the addict and the family. 2. Explain critical factors that reflect your current perspective on methamphetamine addiction. C. Critical thinking and problem-solving 1. Do three informational interviews with case managers or others working in addiction, recovery and prevention centers. What have you learned? 2. After watching the documentary, "Super Size Me", what do you think are the ramifications of the main character's actions in relation to his body, his mind, and his mental state? How is this documentary related to certain forms of eating disorders prevalent in our society today? D. Demonstrate learning using in class group presentations on common problems associated with DSM-IV-TR Diagnoses (esp. diagnosis of addiction or abuse found on Axis I) 1. Relate theories, concepts, and typical treatments you have learned in class thus far to the disorder. 2. Assign presentation options a. Role-play as case manager or client with another student in an alcohol and drug treatment facility. b. Develop a PowerPoint presentation on selected topic/s. E. Present a term paper, class research project and/or class report on selected topic/s in case management approaches to addiction, recovery and prevention.

VIII. EVALUATION:

A. **Methods**

1. Exams/Tests
2. Quizzes
3. Papers
4. Class Participation
5. Other:
 - a. Class participation and performance
 - b. Essay and/or objective tests and quizzes examples:
 1. Typical essay question: "Identify frequent problems faced by consumers and their families seeking human services, and describe how you, as a case manager in an addiction treatment facility, would help facilitate services."
 2. True or false: "There are times when mentally-ill clients self-medicate with drugs or alcohol because they are trying to alleviate their psychotic symptoms."
 3. Which of the following is NOT part of a co-dependent's characteristics or patterns?
 - a. Control issues
 - b. High-self esteem
 - c. Compliance
 - d. Denial
 - c. Term papers, individual/group research projects, written or oral reports, journal entries or class presentations demonstrating learning relating to themes, theories and course concepts covered.

B. **Frequency**

1. Weekly check of class work progress and journal entries
2. Biweekly graded role plays, vignette group work, or class presentations

3. Mid-terms, final examination, and periodic quizzes

IX. TYPICAL TEXTS:

1. American Psychiatric Association *Desk Reference to the Diagnostic Criteria from DSM-IV-TR.*, -, 2000.
2. Cohen, Larry, et al *Prevention is Primary: Strategies for Community Well Being.*, Jossey-Bass, 2007.
3. Delquest, Betty *Community Integration.*, California Associations of Social Rehabilitation Agencies, 2002.
4. Delquest, Betty *Rehabilitation and Recovery.*, California Associations of Social Rehabilitation Agencies, 2002.
5. Perkinson, Robert and Jongsma Jr., Arthur *The Addiction Treatment Planner.*, John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 2006.
6. Woodside, Marianne and McClam, Tricia *Generalist Case Management: A Method of Human Service Delivery.* 3rd ed., Thomson/Brooks-Cole, 2006.

X. OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED OF STUDENTS: