

POLISHING the SILVER:  
Assessment, consultation and  
referral; of course ethics

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Legal Legs

- Always follow policy and procedure
- Always obey the law

## Always Advocate For Your Client

- Police officers
- Lawyers
- Judges
- Family members
- Friends
- Etc...

Scientific and theoretical basis of model from medicine, psychology, sociology and religious study

What medical and mental health conditions most commonly exist with addiction and substance use disorder

- Rapport building methods
- Clinical evaluation methods
- Consultation
- Referral

The role of family, social networks  
and community systems as assets  
or obstacles in treatment and  
recovery processes

Methods for incorporating family  
and social dynamics in treatment  
and recovery process

- DSM 5 = Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders
- ICD = International Classification of Disease

## Features of a Crisis

- Family disruption
- Social and legal consequences
- Physical, psychological, and mental consequences

# Alcohol

- Symptoms of intoxication
  - Drooping eye lids
  - Speech
  - Impaired motor coordination

- Flushing skin
- Sleepiness
- Loss of consciousness (“black out”)

# Wernicke-Korsakoff Syndrome

## “Wet Brain”

### Detox

- Headaches
- Heart palpitations
- Seizures
- Restlessness
- Confusion



## Addiction to Cocaine / Crack Cocaine

- Euphoria
- Excited (talkative, sexually)
- Decreased appetite
- No normal sleep pattern

- Tracks of white powder
- Dilated pupils
- Sensitive to light
- Nose Bleeds
- Runny Nose
- Poor judgement



- Delusional
- Hallucinations
- Needle marks on arms, legs, hands, feet, and neck

## Cocaine Detox

- Exhaustion / sleep
- Anhedonia / Apathy
- Agitation
- Depression
- Intense cravings

## Addiction to Opioids

- Euphoria
- Drowsiness
- Constricted pupils
- Confusion
- Slurred speech
- Lowered motivation

- Constipation
- Marks on arms, legs, neck, and feet
- Weight loss
- Mood swings
- Depression
- Anxiety

# Opiate Withdrawal

- Nausea
- Muscle aches
- Bone pain
- Severe sweating
- Restlessness

- Diarrhea
- Runny nose
- Excessive tearing
- Shivering
- Abdominal pain

Respiratory Depression = Death

## Addiction to Benzodiazepines

- Drowsiness
- Poor judgement
- Slurred speech
- Blurred vision
- Weakness

- Combining pills with other drugs or alcohol
- Asking others for pills
- Trying to cut back on own

## Detox from Benzodiazepines

- Dizziness
- Insomnia
- Anxiety
- confusion

- Seizures
- Coma
- Difficulty breathing
- Death

## Post Traumatic Stress Disorder

- Flash backs
- Nightmares
- Severe Anxiety
- Uncontrollable thoughts
- Difficulty adjusting
- Difficulty coping

## Intrusive Memories

- Recurrent
- Reliving the event and experiencing feelings as if it were really happening

- Severe emotional disruption
- Physical reactions to something that reminds one of the traumatic event
- Panic states

- Physical dysfunction
- Substance abuse
- Suicidal thoughts



## Physical Changes

- Easily startled / frightened
- Remaining on guard
- Self destructive behavior
- Trouble sleeping
- Trouble concentrating

- Irritability
- Angry outburst
- Aggressive behavior
- Overwhelming grief, guilt or shame

# Suicidal Thoughts

## Crisis Care Intervention

# Referral

## Laws

Who, why, when, where?