

2018

Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) Training



Instructor Guide

Substance Use
Disorders

COURSE TITLE PAGE

Program: Crisis Intervention Training

Block: Substance Use Disorders

Course#/Title: Substance Use Disorders

Accreditation#: NM170753

Course Level: Advanced Training

Prerequisites: None

Instructional Method: Lecture, Power Point, Discussion

Time Allotted: 1 Hour

Target Group: New Mexico Law Enforcement Basic and Certified Officers; Basic and Certified Telecommunicators

Instructor/Student Ratio: 1/35

Evaluation Strategy: Class discussion/participation

Required Instructor Materials: Lesson Plan, Power Point

Required Student Materials: Note-taking materials, Student Manual

Suggested Instructor Certification: General Instructor Professional Lecturer
 Specialized Instructor
 CIT Instructor Master Instructor

Source Document/Bibliography: American Psychiatric Association. (2013) *Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders* (5th edition). Washington, DC.

Boles, S. & Miotto, K. (2003). Substance abuse and violence: a review of the literature. *Aggression and Violent Behavior*, 8, 155-174.

Coleman, T. & Cotton, D. (2014). TEMPO: A contemporary model for police education and training about mental illness. *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, 37, 325-333.

Hoaken, P. & Stewart, S. (2003). Drugs of abuse and the elicitation of human aggressive behavior. *Addictive Behaviors*, 28, 1533-1554.

van der Kraan, J., Verkes, R., Goethals, K., Vissers, A., Brazil, I., & Bulten, E. (2014). Substance use disorders in forensic psychiatric patients. *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, 37, 155-159.

Forty, L., Smith, D., Jones, L et al. (2008). Clinical differences between bipolar and unipolar depression. *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 192, 388-389

City of Albuquerque, Police Department. (n.d.). 1-10 *Peer Support Program*.

City of Albuquerque, Police Department. (n.d.). 2-16 *Records*.

City of Albuquerque, Police Department. (n.d.). 2-19 *Response to behavioral health crisis*.

City of Albuquerque, Police Department. (n.d.). 2-20 *Hostage situations, barricaded subjects, and tactical threat assessment*

City of Albuquerque, Police Department. (n.d.). 2-52 *Use of Force*.

City of Albuquerque, Police Department. (n.d.). 2-82 *Restraint and transportation of prisoners*

City of Albuquerque, Police Department. (n.d.). 5-1 *Special Investigations Division (SID)*

COURSE GOAL:

To prepare the student to identify situations involving people intoxicated or withdrawing from substances of abuse.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE(S):

Upon completion of this unit of instruction the student will be able to:

1. Identify ways in which substances are used.
2. Recognize common signs and symptoms of intoxication and overdose.
3. Recognize signs of withdrawal.

Welcome & Objectives (Slides 1-3)

Substance Use

Crisis Intervention Training
Albuquerque Police Department

Substance Use



Objectives

- ❖ Look at Substance Use and Associated Problems
- ❖ Help participants understand how substances affect the brain

- Welcome students and introduce yourself. You may want to include your name on this PowerPoint or write it on a whiteboard or flip chart.
- Provide a brief overview of the class and what to expect.
- Ask for cell phones and computers to be turned off.

Cost (Slides 4-6)

The COST



The Economic and Societal Cost of Substance Abuse

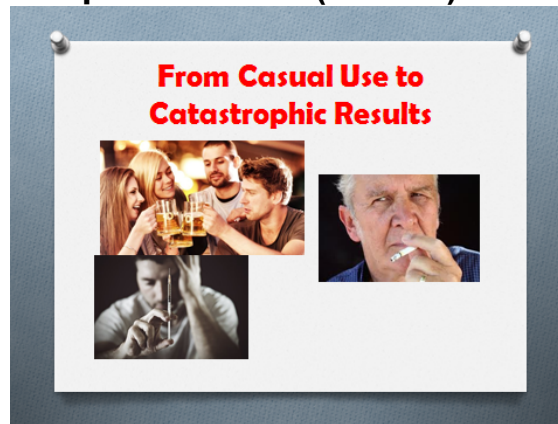
- > National survey showed 56% of People in U.S. drank in the past month.
- > 26.9 % reported binge drinking in the past month.
- > 7% reported heavy drinking in the past month
- > Approximately 88,000 people (62,000 Men and 26,000 woman) die from alcohol related causes yearly.
- > Approximately 10,000 deaths from traffic accidents

The Economic and Societal Cost of Substance Abuse

	Health Care	Overall	Year Estimate Based On
Tobacco	\$168 billion	\$300 billion	2010
Alcohol	\$27 billion	\$249 billion	2010
Illicit Drugs	\$11 billion	\$193 billion	2007
Prescription Opioids	\$28 billion	\$78.5 billion	2013

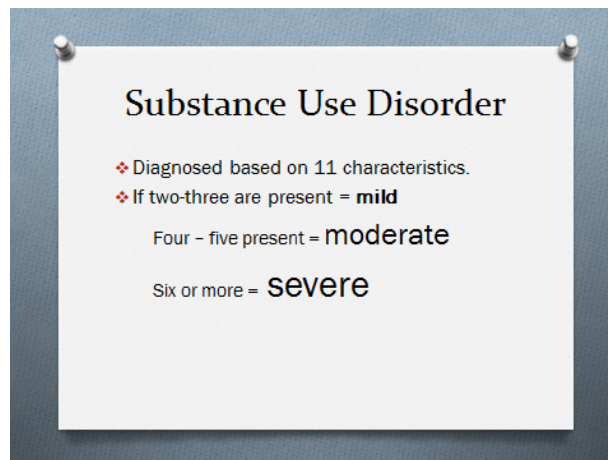
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From Casual Use to Catastrophic Results (Slide 7)

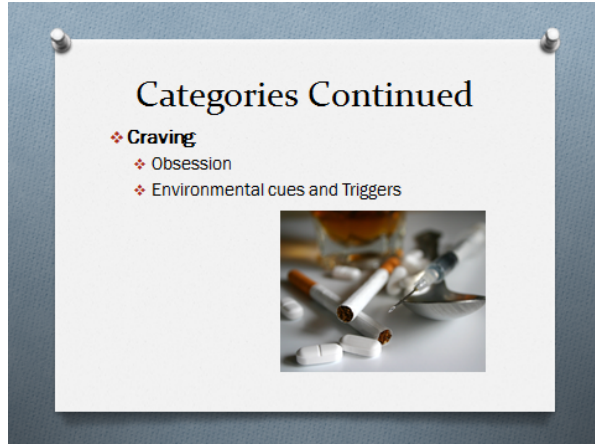
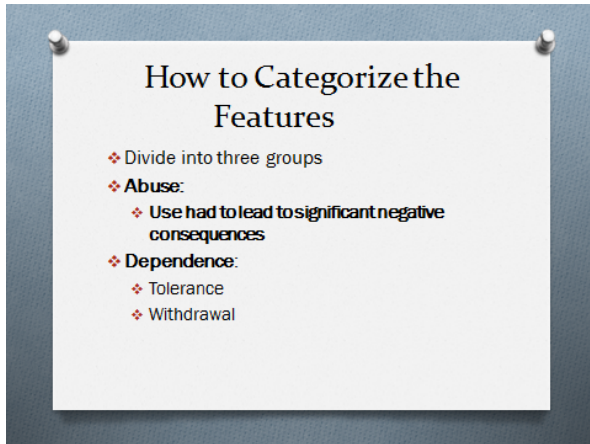


- Use of drugs and/or alcohol is associated with criminal behavior.
- The probability of exhibiting criminal behavior appears to be three to four times higher among drugs users than among non-users and several studies have described this relationship
- In general individuals with Substance Use Disorder (SUD) have a greater difficulty in areas such as family relationships, employment, legal matters housing and health.
- These individuals are considered a difficult group in all settings due to their inclination toward extreme emotional reactions, high rates of comorbid psychiatric diagnoses, and the difficulty of getting them engaged in effective treatment until abstinence is achieved.
- Be aware of your personal bias; no one wakes up wanting or deciding to be a meth addict.

Substance Use Disorder (Slide 8)



How to Categorize the Features (Slides 9 & 10)

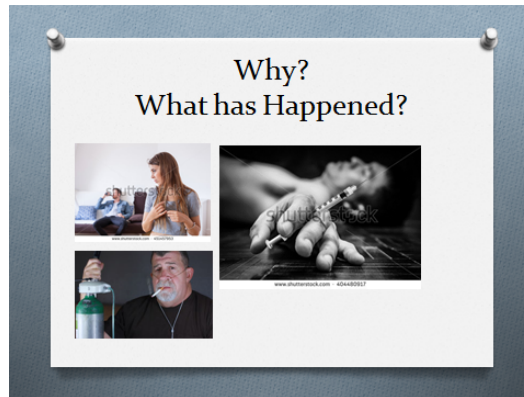


- Physiologic effects:
 - Cardiovascular
 - Hypertension
 - Cardiomyopathy
 - Increased permeability of vein walls
 - Wernicke's encephalopathy
- Social effects:
 - Increased accidents
 - Increased domestic violence
 - Increased abuse
 - Increase unemployment
 - Increased isolation
 - Increased risk for suicide
- Withdrawal:
 - Elevated vital signs
 - Seizures
 - Delirium tremens

Talking points:

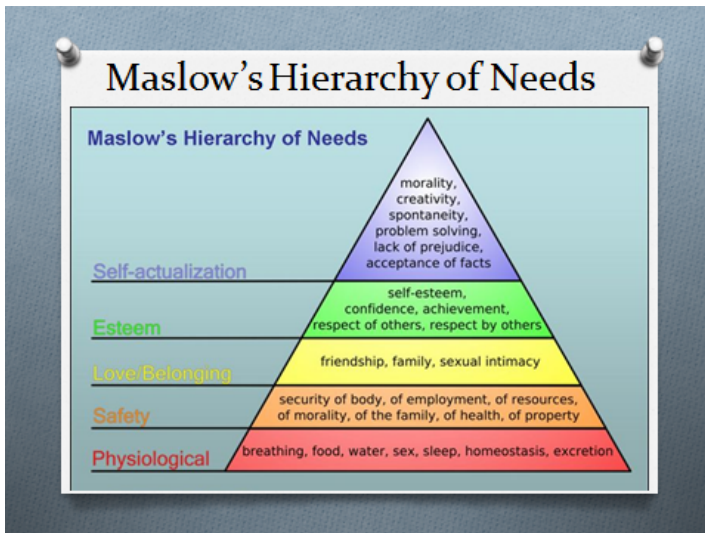
- Ask what types of calls are seen in the field. Remind students that only the negatives (violence, death, etc.) are seen and it becomes easy to develop a bias.
- Conventional wisdom tells us that individuals who are under the influence of alcohol will act aggressively. Crime studies consistently implicate alcohol intoxication as one of the most significant factors in violent behavior.
- Alcohol poisoning
 - confusion
 - vomiting
 - seizures-slow breathing (less than eight breaths a minute)
 - irregular breathing (a gap of more than 10 seconds between breaths)
 - blue-tinged skin or pale skin (cyanosis)
 - low body temperature
 - unconscious and unable to arouse
- **NOTE: It is not necessary to have all these signs and symptoms before determining that the individual requires medical assistance.**
 - A person who is unconscious or can't be awakened is at risk of dying.

Why? What has Happened? (Slide 11)



- Overdose and/or chronic use of stimulants can result in paranoia, psychosis, irritability, anxiety, panic attacks, high blood pressure, excessive sweating, fast heart rate, hyperthermia, strong headache, chest pain and muscle spasms, heart failure.
- Withdrawal is not life threatening. Mimics severe depression. Dysphoria, suicidality.

Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs (Slides 12 & 13)



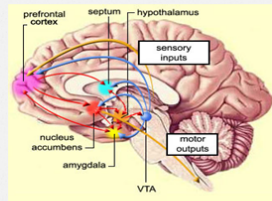
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Hijacking the Brain (Slides 14-16)

I'VE BEEN HIJACKED



Weakness, Choice or Mental Disorder?



How Addiction Hijacks The Brain

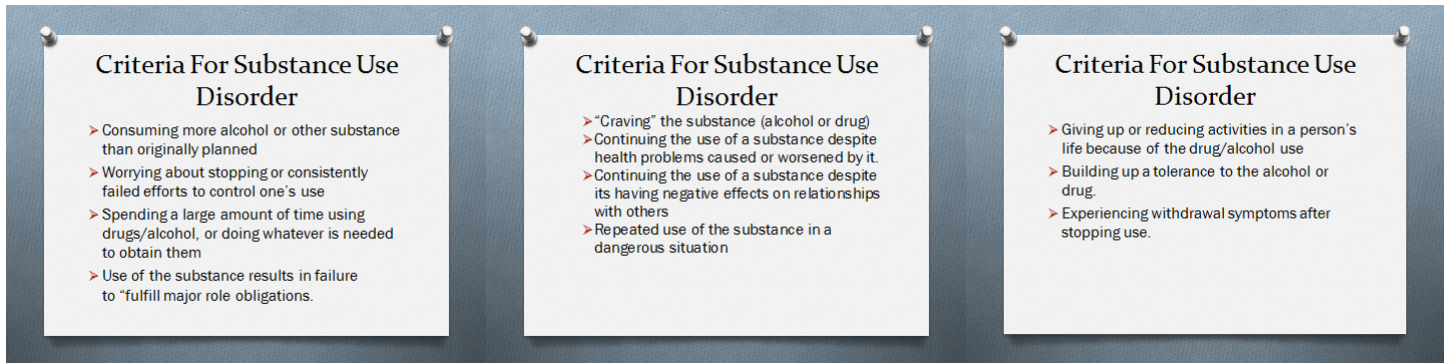
- > Numbing of the Pleasure Response due to Overstimulation
- > Strengthening of Associations
 - > Liking Vs Wanting
 - > Changes in the Dopamine System
- > Reduced Self-Control
 - > Changes in Prefrontal Cortex
 - > Cognitive Impairments

Additional Information (Slide 17)

Additional Information

- Review common trends being seen in PES and the ER as well as ask the class what they are currently seeing in the field.

Criteria for Substance Use Disorder (Slide 11)



- Review points on the slide
- Use this discussion to wrap up the course and ask if there are any further questions.

Acknowledgements:

This course was created with collaborations from the following people and organizations:

Albuquerque Police Department:

Matthew Tinney

Nils Rosenbaum, MD

Lawrence Saavedra

Mark Oberman, LPCC

Caren Vendetti