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Disclosures

• I have no financial conflicts of interest.

Learning Objectives

- Understand common myths related to addiction and potential harms related to these myths
- Describe how language impacts stigma and ways to decrease stigmatization in oral and written communication
- Describe a patient focused approach towards screening and treatment of patients with HCV who have a substance use disorder

Myths about Addiction

- Myth: Addiction is a matter of choice and can be overcome with will power
 - Social situations and policy both have an impact on likelihood of developing a substance use disorder
 - People from disenfranchised backgrounds have a different response to dopamine reinforcement that impacts susceptibility to substance use disorder
 - Will power is essential but not sufficient for change – John Norcross
 - Changing environments, healthy alternatives, reward contingency, healthy relationships



Myths about Addiction

- Myth: Because people may return to use or continue to use substances following treatment, treatment does not work
 - Substance use disorders are treatable chronic illnesses
 - Only 1 in ten people with an SUD will access treatment
 - Multiple treatment episodes and modalities may be needed prior to finding an effective treatment
 - This is an expected course for a chronic illness and not a personal failure of an individual or a sign that treatment is ineffective

Myths about Addiction

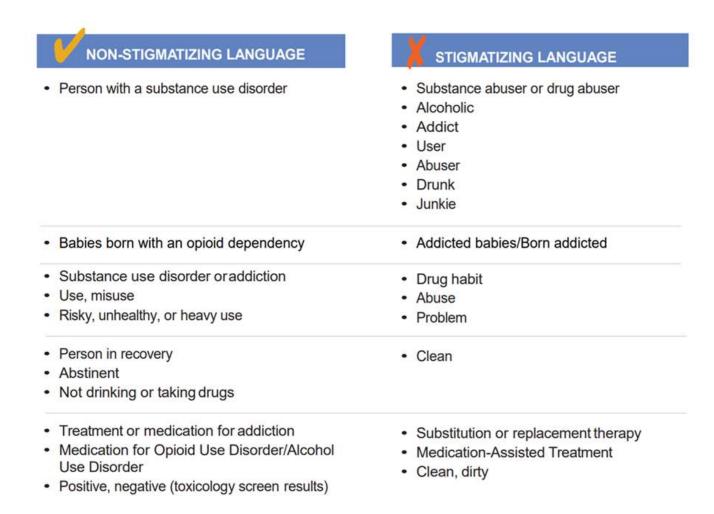
- Myth: If people really wanted to stop, they could
 - Loss of control is a factor in the disease process
 - This puts the onerous on the individual person rather then in the environmental, social and political context
 - Ambivalence is a normal part of the change process

Stigma and Substance Use Disorders

Sources of stigma

- Family
 - Shame, fear, lack of knowledge
- Media
 - Often motivated by sensationalism
- Healthcare
 - Overdose deaths are rising faster among Black than White Americans
 - Black patients are 20-50% less likely as White patients to initiate MOUD
- Policy
 - Punitive policies historically and currently disproportionately impact communities of color

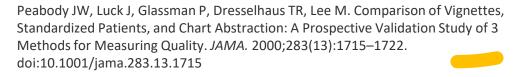
Words Matter Campaign: National Institute on Drug Addiction





Impacts of Stigma and Language

- Mass General study comparing health professionals views on a clinical vignette in which the term "person with a substance use disorder" was compared to "substance abuser"
 - Substance abuser: more likely to describe the situation as a moral issue or law enforcement issue
 - Person with a substance use disorder: more likely to recommend therapeutic interventions



Patient
Centered
Approach to
HCV Screening
and Evaluation

Motivational Interviewing

- Motivation comes from the client, not from outside sources
- Ambivalence cannot be resolved through direct persuasion
- Counselors use reflective listening & pointing out discrepancy
- Readiness to change is a fluctuating result of interpersonal interaction, not a trait

Clinical work up

- Screening labs:
 - HIV
 - HCV
 - STI including syphilis
 - TB
- Immunizations
 - HBV
 - HAV
 - Tetanus
 - Influenza/covid

Questions?

