

SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS/SUD FACT SHEET



SUBSTANCE ABUSE is characterized by repetitive use of a substance in the face of significant negative consequences resulting from its use.

SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER is a pattern of substance abuse leading to clinically significant impairment or distress.

SUBSTANCE DEPENDENCE is a preoccupation with substance use, difficulty controlling or stopping use, negative consequences, and development of tolerance and withdrawal from the substance.

CLINICAL SYMPTOMS

WHAT DOES A PARENT/CAREGIVER SEE?

Substance Use →

Problems in other areas of life such as family, school and social.

Substance abuse disorder is less predictable in adolescents than adults and often develops in a complex situation.

Substance Use Disorders →

Recurrent and significant consequences related to repeated use of substances: impaired judgment, failure to complete chores or show up for work, poor grades, absences, suspensions, expulsion, depressed mood, anxiety or irritability, inability to quit or cut down, setting limits and going over limits.

Substance Dependence →

Compulsive substance use (preoccupation, spending great deal of time anticipating, using and recovering), continued negative consequences related to substance use, an increase in tolerance, withdrawal from important social and recreational activities.

EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICES

are treatments that have shown through clinical research to produce positive outcomes for children and their families.

The most effective treatments for SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS are:

- Family Engagement
- Communication Skills
- Stimulus Control/Antecedent Management
- Assertiveness Training
- Modeling
- Self Monitoring
- Tangible Rewards