



ECHO IDAHO:

Counseling Techniques for SUDs

Stigma in Substance Use

10/17/24

**Cassi Shelly, MSN, FNP-C, PMHNP-C, Trivium
Life Services**

Learning Objectives

Importance

Definition / Types

Impact

How to address



Global problem

Idaho problem

Consequences

Stigma

The Problem

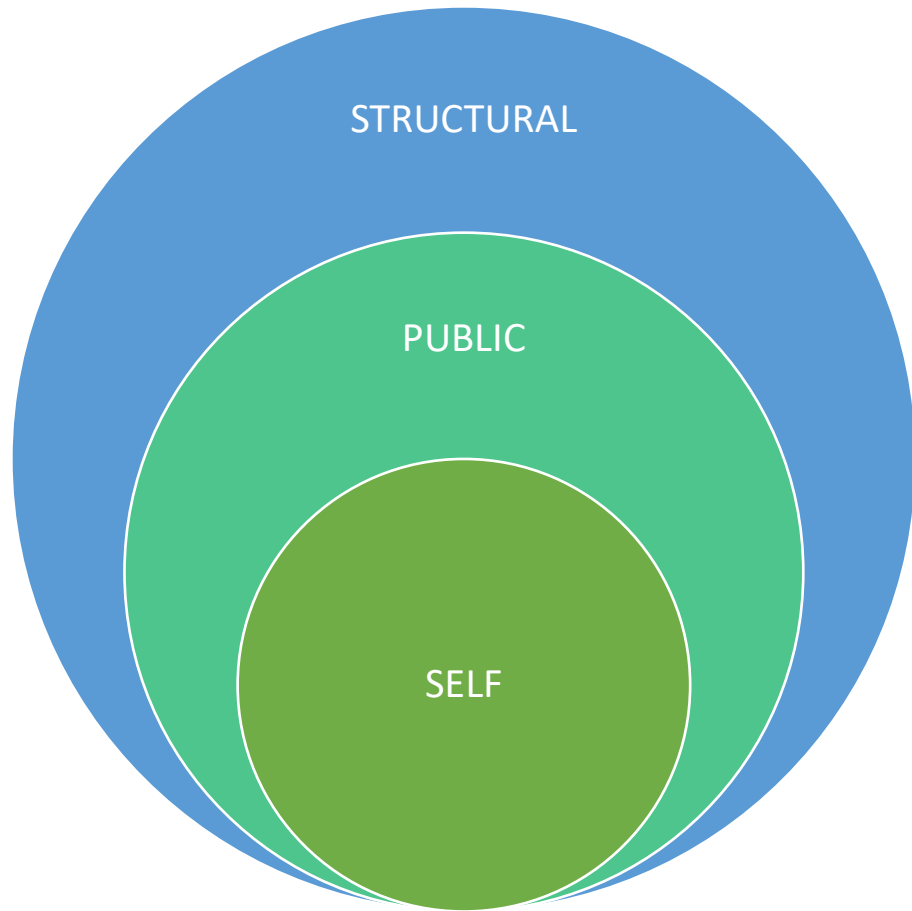
Illegal substance use occurs

Substance use disorders and
mental health

Deaths are **INCREASING**

Barriers to treatment exist

Stigma: Definitions and Types



Public stigma

- Public endorses negative beliefs leading to discrimination

Self-stigma

- The internalization of public stigma

Perceived stigma

- Belief that others have negative beliefs about person

Label avoidance

- Not seeking care to avoid getting a stigmatizing label

Stigma by association

- Effects of stigma extend to a person linked with person

Structural stigma

- Policies or societal structures in place that lead to discrimination or barriers to care

Health practitioner stigma

- Prejudices health professional has that impacts care negatively



Impact

Self-perception

Interpersonal relationships

Employment / housing

Health and Healthcare

Help seeking behavior and treatment

(Krendl & Perry, 2023)

Impact of Self-Stigma in Substance Use Disorders

Self-stigma impacts mental health outcome (Davis & Nahar, 2020; Brown et al., 2015; Perez-Pedrogo et al., 2022; Luoma et al., 2007)

- **MENTAL HEALTH** outcomes: higher depression, increased suicidal ideation, anxiety, lower quality of life, temptation to use, internalized shame

Self stigma impacts treatment outcomes (Perez-Pedrogo et al., 2022; Luoma et al., 2008; Luoma et al., 2007; Dschaak & Juntunen, 2018; Newman & Crowell, 2023; Gutierrez et al., 2020)

- **TREATMENT OUTCOMES:** self-stigma inhibits help-seeking behaviors, impairs psychological flexibility, limits treatment engagement

How do we address?

- Education
 - Contact
 - Social Norms Approach
 - Emphasize Recovery
 - Protest and Advocacy
 - Social and Health Policy
-
- (Krendl & Perry, 2023; National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, 2016)

Words Matter

- KEY PRINCIPLES
- Person Centered
- Etymology and Association
- Accessible, plain language
- Researched
- Morally neutral
- Descriptive
- Technically accurate and specific
- Medical model
- Inclusive and nonviolent

(National Council for Mental Wellbeing, n.d.)

Use...	Instead of...
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Person with substance use disorder • Person with an opioid use disorder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addict • User • Substance or drug abuser • Junkie
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Person with alcohol use disorder • Person who misuses alcohol 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alcoholic • Drunk
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Person in recovery • Person who previously used drugs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Former addict • Reformed addict
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Testing positive/negative on drug screen 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dirty/clean
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substance use disorder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habit
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use • Misuse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abuse
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medication treatment for OUD • Medications for OUD • Opioid agonist therapy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opioid substitution • Replacement therapy • Medication-assisted therapy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Being in remission or recover • Abstinent from drugs • Not drinking or taking drugs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baby with signs of withdrawal • Newborn exposed to substances • Baby born to mother who used drugs while pregnant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addicted baby

Reducing Self-Stigma

Psychoeducation

Mindbased
relapse
prevention

ACT

CBT

EASE-ing self-
stigma training

Ending Self
Stigma (ESS)

Key Points

- Stigma in Substance use is IMPORTANT
- Various types of stigma exist
- Stigma has significant impact
- There are things we can do to address it

References

- Benz, M., Cabrera, K., Kline, N., Bishop, L., & Palm Reed, K. (2021). Fear of stigma mediates the relationship between internalized stigma and treatment-seeking among individuals with substance use problems. *Substance Use & Misuse*, 56(6), 808–818. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10826084.2021.1899224>
- Birtel, M., Wood, L., & Kempa, N. (2017). Stigma and social support in substance abuse: implications for mental health and well-being. *Psychiatry Research*, 252, 1-8. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psychres.2017.01.097>
- Brown, S., Kramer, K., Lewno, B., Dumas, L., Sacchetti, G., & Powell, E. (2015). Correlates of self-stigma among individuals with substance use problems. *International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction*, 13(6), 687–698. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11469-015-9559-9>
- Cerully, J., Acosta, J., & Sloan, J. (2018). Mental health stigma and its effects on treatment-related outcomes: a narrative review. *Military Medicine*, 183. <https://doi.org/10.1093/milmed/usx219>
- Corrigan, P., Schomerus, G., Shuman, V., Kraus, D., Perlick, D., Harnish, A., Kulesza, M.,
- Kane-Willis, K., Qin, S., & Smelson, D. (2016). Developing a research agenda for reducing the stigma of addictions, part II: lessons from the mental health stigma literature. *The American Journal of Addictions*, 26: 67-704. 10.1111/ajad.12436
- Corrigan, P., & Bink, A. (2016) The stigma of mental health. *Encyclopedia of Mental Health*, 4, 230-234. <https://scitechconnect.elsevier.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/The-Stigma-of-Mental-Illness.pdf>
- Daley, D. (2013). Family and social aspects of substance use disorders and treatment. *Journal of Food and Drug Analysis*, 21(4), S73-S76. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jfda.2013.09.038>
- Davis, R., Doyle, N., & Nahar, V. (2020). An investigation of the associations between drug-related self-stigmatizing beliefs, depression, and suicidal ideation among collegiate drug users. *Journal of Alcohol and Drug Education*, 64(1), 52–80.
- Drapalski, A., & Sykes, V. (n.d.). EASE-ing Self Stigma. https://www.mirecc.va.gov/visn5/training/docs/Easing_Self_Stigma_Training_Slides_Peer_Webinar_6-19-17.pdf
- Dschaak, Z. & Juntunen, C. (2018). Stigma, substance use, and help-seeking attitudes among rural and urban individuals. *Journal of Rural Mental Health*, 42(3–4), 184–195. <https://doi.org/10.1037/rmh0000097>
- Farhoudian, A., Razaghi, E., Hooshyari, Z., Noroozi, A. Pilevari, A., Mokri, A., Mohammadi, M., & Malekinejad, M. (2022). Barriers and facilitators to substance use disorder treatment: an overview of systematic reviews. *Substance abuse : research and treatment*, 16, 11782218221118462. <https://doi.org/10.1177/11782218221118462>

References

- Felman, A. (2018). What are the complications of addiction? *Medical News Today*. <https://www.medicalnewstoday.com/articles/323461>
- Grappone, G. (2018). Overcoming stigma. *National Alliance on Mental Illness*. <https://www.nami.org/depression-disorders/overcoming-stigma/>
- Gutierrez, D., Crowe, A., Mullen, P., Pignato, L., & Fan, S. (2020). Stigma, help seeking, and substance use. *The Professional Counselor*, 10(2): 220-234. <http://tpcjournal.nbcc.org>
- Idaho Drug Overdose Data Dashboard. (2022). *IDHW Drug overdose prevention Program*. <https://www.gethealthy.dhw.idaho.gov/drug-overdose-dashboard>
- Idaho Office of Drug Policy. (2023). *Idaho opioid misuse and overdose prevention 2023-2028 strategic plan*. <https://odp.idaho.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/Idaho-Opioid-Misuse-and-Overdose-Prevention-Strategic-Plan-2023-Update-3-2.pdf>
- Joseph, V., Moniz-Lewis, D., Richards, D., Pearson, M., Luoma, J., & Witkiewitz, K. (2023). Internalized shame among justice-involved women in substance use disorder treatment: Measurement invariance and changes during treatment. *Stigma and Health*. <https://doi.org/10.1037/sah0000427>
- KFF. (2023). Mental Health in Idaho. <https://www.kff.org/statedata/mental-health-and-substance-use-state-fact-sheets/idaho/>
- Krendl, A. & Perry B. (2023) Stigma toward substance dependence: causes, consequences and potential interventions. *Psychological Services in the Public Interest*, 24(2).
- Luoma, J., Kohlenberg, B., Hayes, S., Bunting, K., & Rye, A. (2008). Reducing self-stigma in substance abuse through acceptance and commitment therapy: Model, manual development, and pilot outcomes. *Addiction Research & Theory*, 16(2), 149–165. <https://doi.org/10.1080/16066350701850295>
- Luoma, J., Twohig, M., Waltz, T., Hayes, S., Roget, N., Padilla, M., & Fisher, G. (2007). An investigation of stigma in individuals receiving treatment for substance abuse. *Addictive Behaviors*, 32, 1331-1346.
- Luoma, J., Nobels, R., Drake, C., Hayes, S., O’Hair, A., Fletcher, L., & Kohlenberg, B. (2013).
- Self-stigma in substance abuse: development of a new measure. *Journal of Psychopathology Behavioral Assessment*, 35(2): 223-234. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC3680138/>
- Moola, S., Munn, Z., Tufanaru, C., Aromataris, E., Sears, K., Sfetcu, R., Currie, M., Qureshi, R.,
- Mattis, P., Lisy, K., and Mu, P-F. (2020). Chapter 7: Systematic reviews of etiology and risk. In: Aromataris E, Munn Z (Editors). *JBIC Manual for Evidence Synthesis*. <https://synthesismanual.jbi.global>

References

- National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. (2016). *Ending discrimination against people with mental and substance use disorders: the evidence for stigma change*. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press. <https://doi.org/10.17226/23442>
- National Council for Mental Wellbeing. (n.d.). *Key language principles for substance use disorder*. <https://www.thenationalcouncil.org/resources/key-language-principles-for-sud/>
- National Vital Statistics (NVSS). (2023). *Drug overdose deaths*. <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/drug-overdose-deaths.htm>
- Page, M., McKenzie, J., Bossuyt, P., Boutron, I., Hoffmann, T., Mulrow, C., et al. (2021). The PRISMA 2020 statement: An updated guideline for reporting systematic reviews. *PLoS Med* 18(3): e1003583. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1003583>
- National Center for Drug Abuse Statistics. (2023). *Drug abuse statistics*. www.drugabusestatistics.org
- Newman, B., & Crowell, K. (2023). The intersectionality of criminality and substance use self-stigmas. *Stigma and Health*, 8(2), 212–222. <https://doi.org/10.1037/sah0000293>
- Pérez-Pedrogo, C., Planas-García, B., Ortega-Guzmán, J., Rivera-Suazo, S., Caraballo, J., & Albizu-García, C. (2022). Cultural adaptation and psychometric properties of the Substance Abuse Self-Stigma Scale among Latinos with substance use disorders: An effective screening tool for correctional and community settings. *Stigma and Health*, 7(3), 347–357. <https://doi.org/10.1037/sah0000383>
- Semegni, C., Phetlhu, D., & Modeste, R. (2021). An integrative review of measurement instruments used to assess the stigma that affects people who use drugs. *SAGE Open*. <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/2158244020963067>
- Program Development and Evaluation. (2005). Using the retrospective post-then-pre design, quick tips #27. University of Wisconsin-Extension, Madison, WI. <https://fyi.extension.wisc.edu/programdevelopment/files/2016/04/Tipsheet27.pdf>
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). (2024). *2021-2022 national survey on drug use and health: model-based prevalence estimates*. <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/reports/rpt44484/2022-nsduh-sae-tables-percent-CSVs/2022-nsduh-sae-tables-percent.pdf>
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). (2023). *Harm reduction framework*. <https://www.samhsa.gov/sites/default/files/harm-reduction-framework.pdf>
- The World Health Organization. (2023). *Opioid overdose*. <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/opioid-overdose>