Recovery Capital: Assets, Not Abstinence

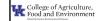
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Faculty Disclosure

• I have no financial relationships to declare



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Educational Need/Practice Gap

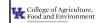
- Educational Need: Myopic focus on abstinence has led to reluctance to accept Harm Reduction
- Practice Gap: Wellness is the goal of recovery; therefore, Harm Reduction is for everyone in addiction and recovery





Objectives

- Upon completion of this activity you will be able to:
 - Develop an understanding of addiction as a chronic disorder
 - Develop an understanding of recovery as a process of change
 - Identify various forms of recovery capital
 - Compare similarities between Recovery and Harm Reduction

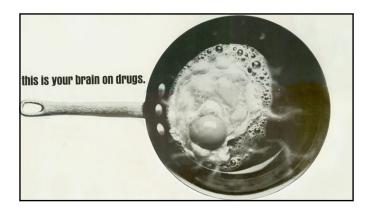


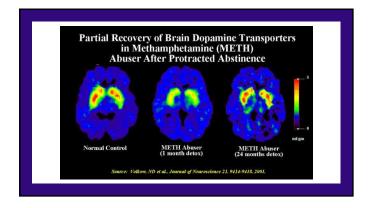


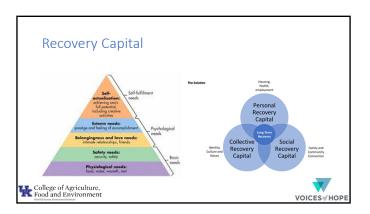


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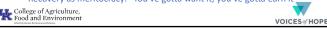


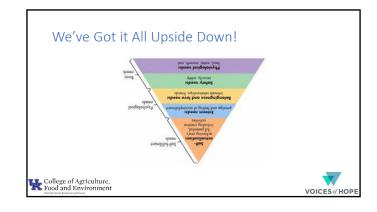




Abstinence or Resources: Chicken & Egg (or is it?)

- Should we wait for individuals to become abstinent before building recovery capital?
- Abstinence as a precondition for:
 - Housing
 - Social services
 - Caregiving
 - Mental health services
 - Continued treatment
 - Acceptance in the recovery community
- Recovery as meritocracy: "You've gotta want it; you've gotta earn it"___

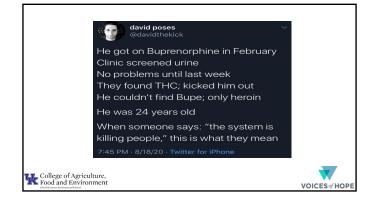




"We kicked her out when we caught her smoking a bowl of marijuana in our garage. She was a #heroin #addict. We called the #rehab. They told us it's still a #relapse - to kick her out in accordance with the #RelapseContract they wrote for us at our #FamilyWeek. We did. It was so hard and felt gut-level wrong. When my husband's caller-ID said "Police," I knew it in my bones - my little girl was dead and it was because we accepted brutal advice from someone who didn't love or really know her and certainly didn't apologize or show up to help bury her."

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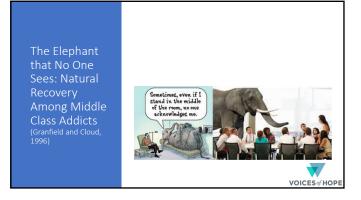
Assets, Not Abstinence

- "A process of change through which individuals improve their health and wellness, live a self-directed life, and strive to reach their full potential" –SAMHSA
- The GOAL of recovery is:
 - Abstinence
 - Health/Wellness/Autonomy (i.e., Recovery Capital)
 - Reducing Harm







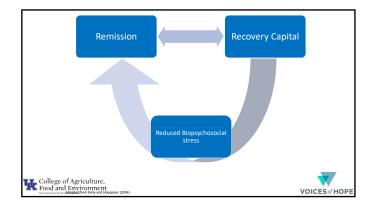


That doesn't even sound right!

- Unassisted recovery
 - 50% of people with SUDs (Kelly & White, 2020)
 - 75% of people with AUDs (NIAAA, 2009; Sobell & Cunningham, 1996)
- Only 1 in 5 people with a serious SUD problem and who continues to drink alcohol will have developed an AUD 3 years later $_{\rm [Whinz,\,2012]}$
- Non-abstinent pathways are successful 10 years later (Witklewitz et al., 2020)







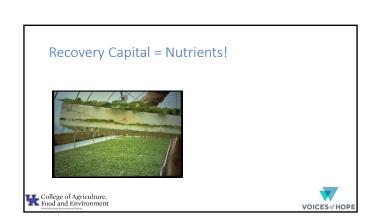


Band-aids and Bullet Wounds (White, Kurtz, & Sanders, 2006)

"Given the chronic nature of substance dependence disorders (McLellan, Lewis, & O'Brien, 2000) and the scarcity of funds for treatment, neither single nor serial-episode acute care will ever meet the vast need that exists. Only a focus on ongoing recovery/support/management can address effectively the chronic nature of this illness."





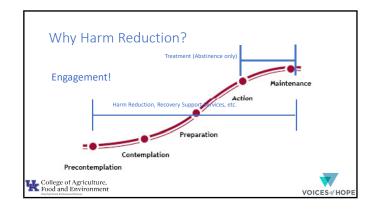


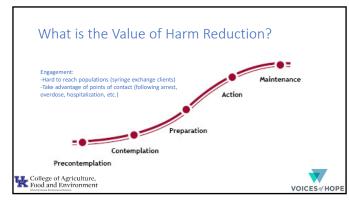


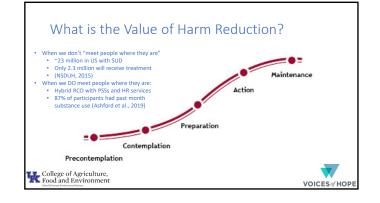


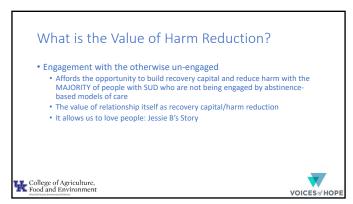


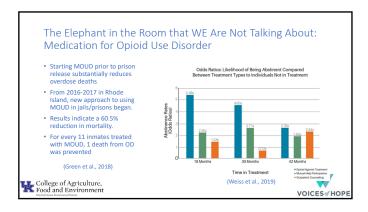


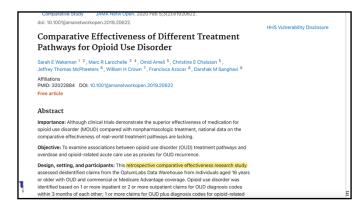












Exposures: One of 5 mutually exclusive treatment pathways, including (1) no treatment, (2) inpatient detoxification or residential services, (3) intensive behavioral health, (4) buprenorphine or methadone, (6) bnittensive, and (6) nonintensive behavioral health.

Main outcomes and measures: Opicid-related overdose or serious acute care use during 3 and 12 months after initial treatment.

Results: A total of 40 885 individuals with OUD (mean [SD] age, 47.73 [17.25] years; 22 172 [54.2%] male; 30 322 [74.2%] whitely were identified. For OUD treatment, 24 288 (59.3%) received nonintensive behavioral health, 6455 (15.8%) received inpatient detoxification or residential

https://pubmed.ncbl.nlm.nih.gev/32022884/

Page 1 of 2

Comparative Effectiveness of Different Treatment Pathways for Opicid Use Disorder - PubMed

services, 5123 (12.5%) received MOUD treatment with buprenorphine or methadone, 1970 (4.8%) received intensive behavioral health, and 963 (2.4%) received MOUD treatment with nathrexone.

During 3-month follow-up, 707 participants (17%) experienced an overdose, and 77.3 (19%) had services opicid-related acute care use. Only treatment with burnerorphine or methadone, 1970 (4.8%) reseived michaely behavioral health, and 963 (2.4%) received MOUD treatment with nathrexone.

During 3-month follow-up, 707 participants (17%) experienced an overdose, and 77.3 (19%) had services opicid-related acute care use. Only treatment with burnerorphine or methadone was associated with reduced risk of overdose during 3-month (adjusted hazard ratio (A.HR), 0.24; 95% (C.0.14-0.44) and 12-month (ARP, 0.43-55) (C.0.31-0.55) (low-up). Treatment with buprenorphine or methadone was also associated with reduced risk of overdose during 3-month (adjusted hazard ratio (A.HR), 0.24; 95% (C.0.44-0.44) and 12-month (ARP, 0.43-55) (C.0.31-0.55) (low-up). Treatment with burnerorphine or methadone was also associated with reduction in serious opicid-related acute to the control of t





Key Takeaways (White & Cloud, 2008)

- Recovery capital plays a major role in the success of both natural and assisted recovery
- Increases in recovery capital can spark "turning points" that increase coping skills, initiate treatment, and end addiction careers.
- Harm Reduction and Recovery Capital are NOT at odds; rather, they are the means to recovery
- Shift the focus from abstinence to recovery capital and harm reduction
- Harm Reduction is for everyone in addiction and recovery: AB





