**COE Learning Network:** Attitudes & Perceptions of Substance Use Disorder Part 2

**Presenters:** Alexis Waksmunski

**Date and Time:** 02/08/2023-12:00-1:15 pm

**Location:** Virtual Training (on Zoom)

**Host:** University of Pittsburgh, School of Pharmacy, Program and Evaluation Unit (PERU)

**Target Audience:** Centers of Excellence Leadership and Staff

**Training Objectives:**

* Define recovery and its elements.
* Challenge negative beliefs about opioid use disorder and medications for opioid use disorder (MOUD).
* Recognize the impact of provider language on patient engagement.
* Recognize strategies for identifying and avoiding stigma

**Agenda:**

1. Introduction and Overview
2. Learning Objectives
3. Review of Session 1
4. Recovery
   1. Definition
   2. Common Elements of Recovery
   3. Recurrence of Use
   4. Recovery Process
   5. Treatment and Recovery
5. Opioid Use Disorder Treatment
   1. Medications for Opioid Use Disorder (MOUD)
   2. Goals of MOUD
   3. MOUD Stigma
      1. MOUD and Addiction
      2. Treatment Length
   4. Medically Supervised Withdrawal
   5. Unassisted Abstinence
   6. Diversion of Buprenorphine
6. Healthcare Provider Perceptions of SUD
   1. Stigma
      1. Fault and Control
      2. Definition of Stigma
      3. Components of Stigma
      4. Impact of Stigma on Health
   2. Patient Advocacy with Professional Peers
   3. Advocacy Discussion
7. Stigma and Language
   1. Overview
   2. Research Findings
   3. Implications
   4. Addressing Sigma Discussion
   5. Levels of Impact
   6. Person First Language
      1. Examples
      2. Suggestions
   7. Nonverbal Communication
   8. Visual Portrayals
8. Key Concept Review
9. Questions

**Post-Test Questions:**

1. True or **False**: Complete unassisted abstinence is the ultimate goal of recovery.
2. According to the presentation, common elements of recovery include:
   1. Recovery has a definite start and end point.
   2. Substance use should be addressed separately from physical and mental health.
   3. **Addiction should be treated as a chronic disease that can enter a stage of “remission”**
   4. None of the above
3. **True** or False: Patients involved in SUD treatment have shown as good or better treatment adherence and comparable rates of recurrence as patients in treatment for chronic illnesses like hypertension and diabetes.
4. The following statement is true about medically supervised withdrawal:
   1. Detoxification, without other treatment, may increase the chance of overdose death by lowering tolerance.
   2. There is no evidence that detoxification programs are effective at treating OUD.
   3. Without treatment after detoxification, patients are likely to start using again.
   4. Medically supervised withdrawal can be the first step in addiction treatment.
   5. All of the above are true
   6. **True** or False: Word choice has a measurable effect on the way that individuals with a substance use disorder are perceived.

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