Appendix 7

Occupational Lifestyle Redesign Life Role Re-establishment Project

生活重整·重塑人生角色

Project reference: 140018

Implementation period: 1st August 2015 – 31st July 2017

Grantee: Kwai Chung Hospital



Occupational Therapy Department Kwai Chung Hospital



Substance Abuse Assessment Unit Kwai Chung Hospital



Beat Drugs Fund Association Narcotics Division, Security Bureau **Amount of grant approved:** \$1,531,300

Project objective: To coach substance abusers to build a positive lifestyle and establish a personal life role to enhance their motivation for treatment, reduce their substance abuse behaviours and relapse risk, enhance mental well-being, establish personal life roles and improve life functioning

Content Planning Rationale

Rationale

OT profession

The vision of occupational therapy is to empower service users to lead a **meaningful life** of their choices

Occupational therapy is uniquely positioned to assist people who are struggling to recover from substance abuse, by helping them to re-establish the **roles** and identities most meaningful to them (AOTA, 2014)

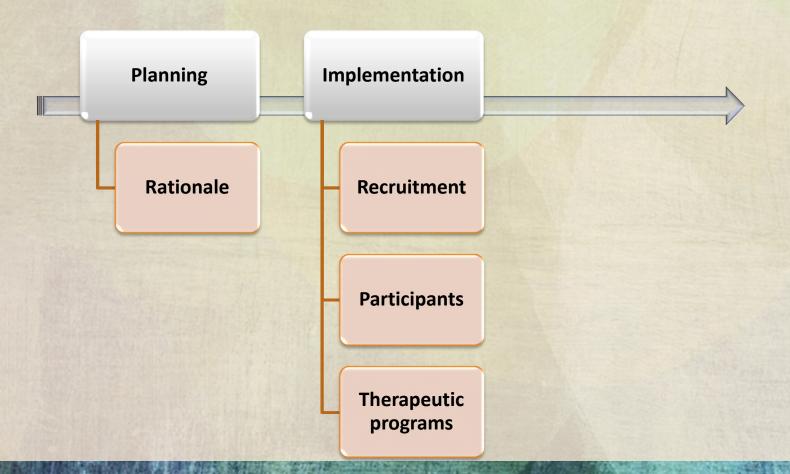
Definition of recovery of substance abuser

The United Kingdom Drug Policy Commission (UKDPC, 2008) defined that the process of recovery from problematic substance use was characterized by voluntary control over substance use which maximize wellbeing and participation in the roles and responsibilities

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Service Administration (SAMHSA, 2015) suggested that service promoting recovery supports individual to live productive life role in the community and maintain abstinence

Occupational Lifestyle Redesign . Life Role Re-establishment Project

Content



Recruitment

Project pamphlet



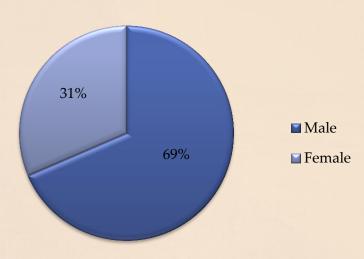
Recruitment

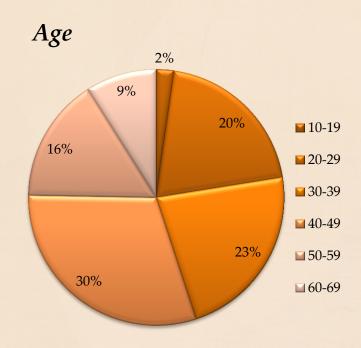
Target beneficiary group: substance abusers

Method of recruitment: 89 participants attending service in Substance Abuse Assessment Unit of Kwai Chung Hospital were recruited

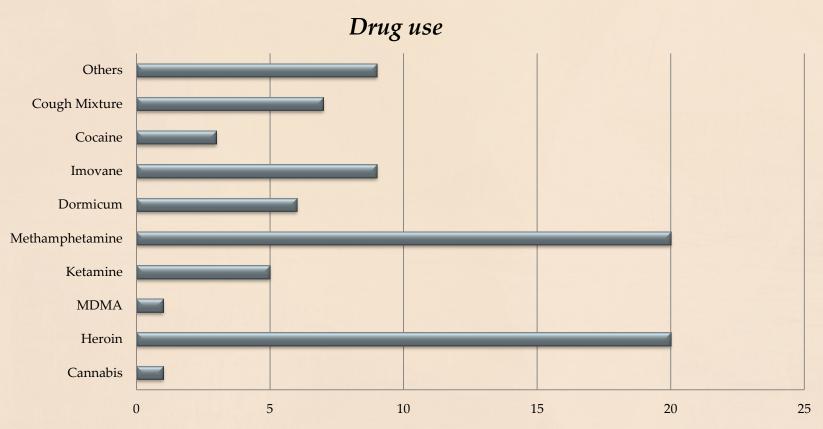
Participants



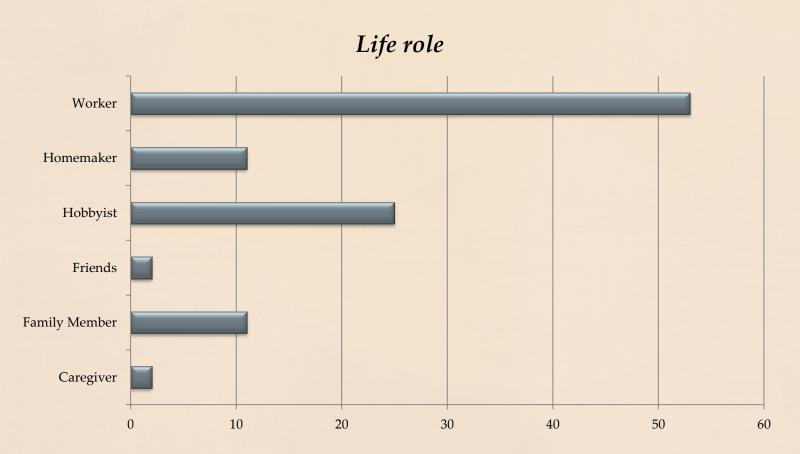




Participants



Participants



Therapeutic programs

Phase1: Insight Enhancement

Functional assessment and motivational interviewing

- Develop discrepancy between substance abuse and personal goals
- Adopt MET with combination of motivational interviewing to induce motivation to make change

Phase 2: Life Enlightening

Learning through practice

- Practice strategies to promote stress management, self-management, relaxation and mental wellbeing

Phase 3: Occupational Lifestyle Redesign

Experiential learning

- Implement goal-setting and action plan
- Accomplish community adventure activities

Phase 4: Life Role Establishment

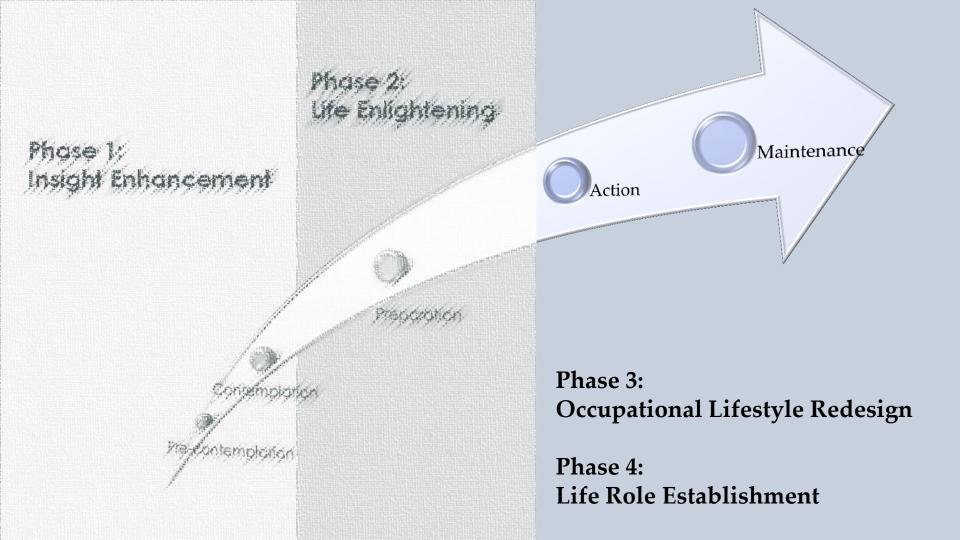
Intensive coaching

- Explore personal life roles
- Provide vocational counseling and job coaching
- Build habit and establish life role

Stage of Change Model Maintenance Action Preparation Contemplation Pre-contemplation

Phase 20 Life Enlightening Phase 1: **Insight Enhancement** Preparation Phose 3: Contemplation Occupational Lifestyle Redesign Pre-contemplation Phase 4: Life Role Establishment

Phase 2: **Life Enlightening** Insight Enhancement Action Preparation Phose 3: Occupational Lifestyle Redesign Phase 4: Lite Role Establishment



Therapeutic programs

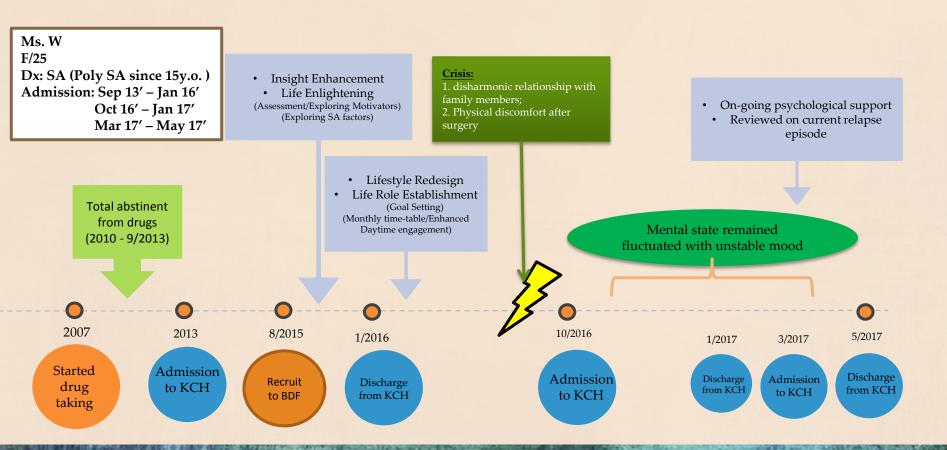


Use of handbook

Snapshot of community outing of occupational lifestyle redesign



A Story



A Story

After Discharge....

- 1. Recap on motivators
- 2. Lifestyle Redesign
- 3. Life Role Establishment



Insight Enhancement

- Reviewed and reflected on previous relapse episode
- Further explored her coping strategies towards high-risk situations and education on management way

Life Enlightening

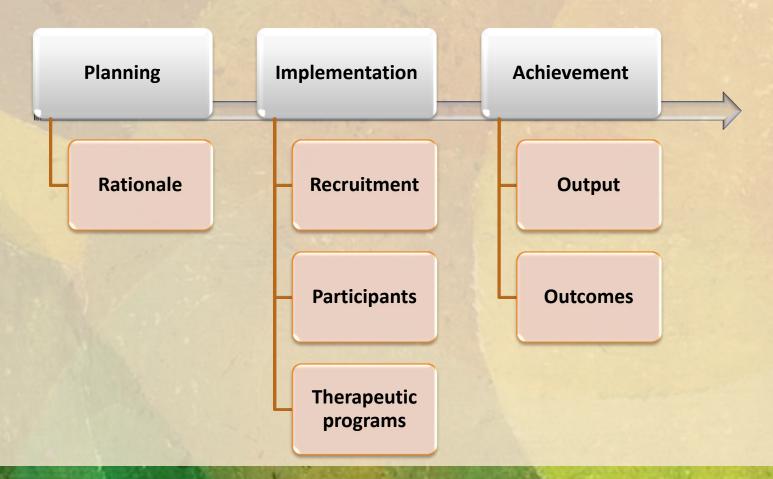
- Resumed regular daytime engagement and routine
 - Monthly timetable writing
 - Enjoyed various interested activities organized by different places (e.g. swimming/Thai boxing)

Life Role Establishment

- Goal setting Plan
- Long-term goal: hair salon worker
- Short-term goal: Small steps to facilitate
- Tentatively received a part-time offer from old friend, will start in Sep 2017

- Even she had been through relapse episode, Ms. W could understand herself more and learn from it to utilize a better coping method
- Provided diversity of activities and exploration for her to reflect on her past, present and future
- This non-linear progress and experience further strengthened her why and how to stay abstinent

Content



Output

Ben	eficiary Group: substance abuser	Proposed	Achieved
Неа	id count	80	89
Mai	n-time	1200	1236
Out	out indicators		
1	Comprehensive assessment sessions	80	89
2	Therapeutic sessions of insight enhancement, life enlightening, occupational lifestyle redesign and life role establishment	1120	1147

	Outcome indicators	Tools	Outcomes (N = 56)
1	Improving in perspectives of treatment needs and motivation	BDF Question Set 9	64% participants
2	Reducing substance abuse behavior	BDF Question Set 6	90% participants
3	Reducing risk of relapse	BDF Question Set 14a	71% participants
4	Having better wellbeing	C-SWEMWBS*	68% participants
5	Increasing time use with their life roles	Time Use Checklist	75% participants
6	Improving life functioning	L-FAI**	84% participants

^{*} Chinese - Short Warwick- Edinburgh Mental-Wellbeing Scale (C-SWEMWBS)

^{**} Life Functioning Assessment Inventory (L-FAI)

Words from participants

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參與活動/課程後感想:	
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Words from participants

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活動/課程日期: 3/9/2015		
參與活動/課程後感想:	活動名稱: 鲁 觀 奔 / 5 + 按 田 邑]	活動名稱:有101样
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	非常不滿意	非常不滿意
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	2. 你認為今次活動對你有什麼幫助?	2. 你認為今次活動對你有什麼幫助? (在)
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Words from participants

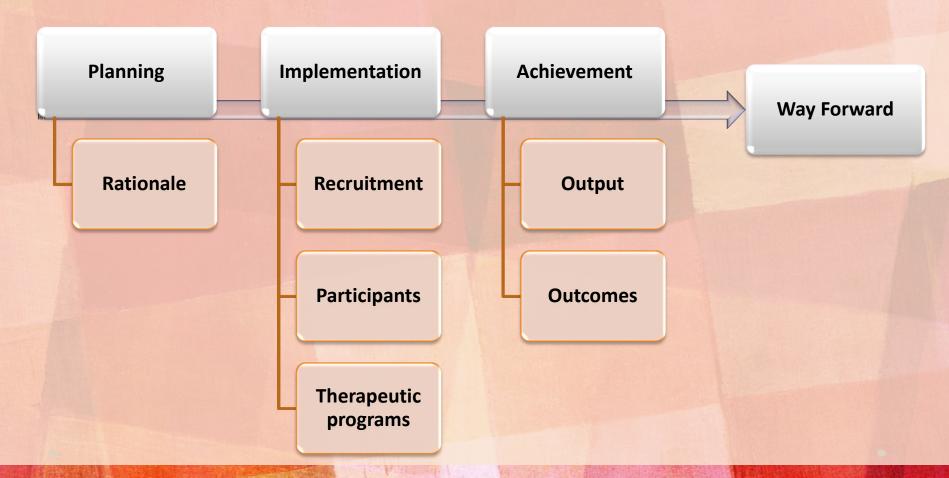
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Experience gained

Focusing on lifestyle redesign helped substance abusers to divert from craving and develop other life domains, it induced reduction in substance abuse behavior and improvement in life roles and wellbeing

As reported from participants, the period of initial few months post-detoxification was relatively challenging to them. This feedback helped to conceptualize the coming substance abuse service

Content



Way Forward

Upcoming BDF project (2017-2019)

With positive feedback and progress → continue enriched OT service in SAAU Retain current positive elements and new focus point

Upcoming project

Highlights on (1) Current elements, i.e. Lifestyle Redesign and Life Role, and (2) Relapse Prevention (by Marlatt & Gordon)

Brief project content

• 3 interchangeable and continuous phases

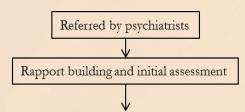
Phase 1: Insight Enhancement

Phase 2: Relapse Prevention

Phase 3: Aftercare Service

Emphasis on

- Lifestyle Redesign
- Life Role Establishment
- Relapse Prevention Model



Stage of Change	6-month treatment continuum	Treatment modalities
Pre-contemplation	Phase 1: Insight enhancement program	- Motivational interviewing
	- to find the life value and life goal	- Functional assessment
0 1 1	- to learn the basic facts about substance	
Contemplation	- to weigh the pros and cons	
	- to develop discrepancy between substance	
	abuse and personal life goal	
Preparation	Phase 2: Relapse prevention program	- Psycho-education
	- to manage craving	- Experiential learning
	- to identify high-risk situations	- Learning through written
Action	- to develop coping strategies	materials
	- to modify covert antecedence	
Maintenance	Phase 3: Aftercare service	- Follow-up consultation
	- to review and rebuild the coping strategies	-Community outreaching to
	- to address the challenges of real life situation	residential place
	- to redesign the lifestyle and establish life role	-Coaching participants to
		community resource and
		vocational sources

Name of Project:	3 Steps to Relapse Prevention <預防復吸三部曲>
Project period:	August 2017 – July 2019
Project Code:	BDF160039
Amount of grant approved:	\$2,605,016.00
Objective:	To enhance treatment motivation To reduce risk of relapse and frequency of drug use To improve life functioning through insight enhancement and relapse prevention program
Total number of participants:	100
Total attendance :	1200

References

Hui, C. L. M., Li, Y. K., Leung, K. F., Tan, J. Y. M., Wong, G. H. Y., Chang, W. C., et al. (2013). Reliability and validity of the Life Functioning Assessment Inventory (L-FAI) for patients with psychosis. *Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology*, 48(10), 1687-1695.

Ng, S., et al. (2013). Report – Translation and validation of the Chinese version of the Short Warwick Edinburge Mental Well0being scale (C-SWEMWBS) for psychiatric patients in Hong Kong. Occupational Therapy Department, Kowloon Hospital. HKSAR.

Prochaska, J. O., & DiClemente, C. C. (1983). Stages and process of self-change of smoking: toward an integrative model of change. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 51(3), 390-395.

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UKDPC (2008). The UK Drug Policy Commission Recovery Consensus Group: A vision of recovery. Policy Report. UKDPC, London.