

BACKGROUND

- Continuity of detox journey might be affected when substance abusers having:
 - Fair in mental states
 - Frequent follow up in SOPD
 - Frequent attending to AED
 - Reluctant to return to DTRCs after follow up
- Premature discharge from detox center
- Easily reinstate substances
- Repeated admissions to psychiatric units

SCOPE OF SERVICE

- Early engagement of substance abusers
- Better understandings on the requirements in detox centers
- Follow up of conditions during stay in detox centers and after discharge
- Enhancing carers support

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SERVICES INCLUDED

1. Case Assessment

- Providing mental health assessment for the client who is referred by NGO/doctor/hospital
- Assessing the mental condition and needs; understanding the motivation of detoxification; advising/providing the appropriate detoxification plan

2. Hostel Supportive Service

- Acknowledging the importance of mental health to the resident and providing individual assessment
- Providing psychological counselling and group counselling to consolidate the decision of detoxification
- Following the psychiatric follow up and drug compliance to help for completing the treatment

SERVICES INCLUDED

3. After Care Service

- Providing support to the carers
- Improving the relationship between carers and client to enhance the social network of client for relapse prevention

4. Video consultation (for research)

- Approved from Ethics Committee
- Linking up with two DTRCs (including Enchi Lodge and Perfect Fellowship)

EVALUATION METHODS

Output Evaluation

- Data retrieved from participant's enrolment and registration record.
- Number of participants and attendances were also marked in group sessions.

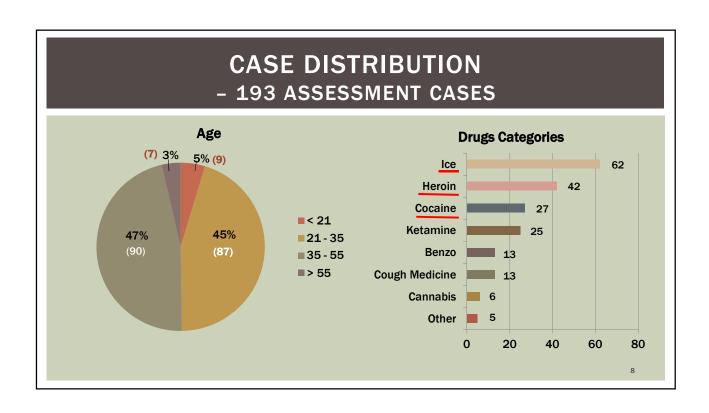
Outcome Evaluation

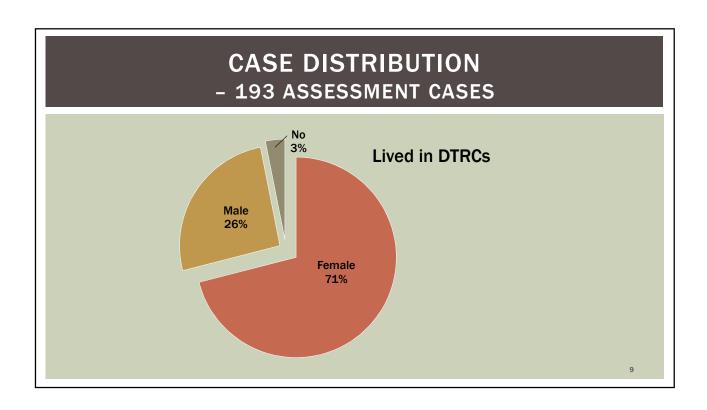
- Different assessment tools was used to evaluate through pre-test and post-test during the project. Tools included as follows:
 - BDF Question Set No. 6 and No. 13
 - Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale (BPRS)
- Brief Depression Inventory-21 (BDI-21)
- The Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS)
- Christo Inventory for Substance-misuse Services (CISS)

OUTPUT BENCHMARKS AND EVALUATION RESULTS

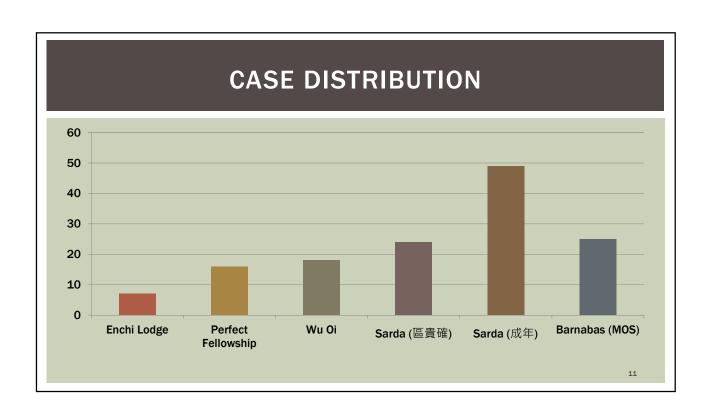
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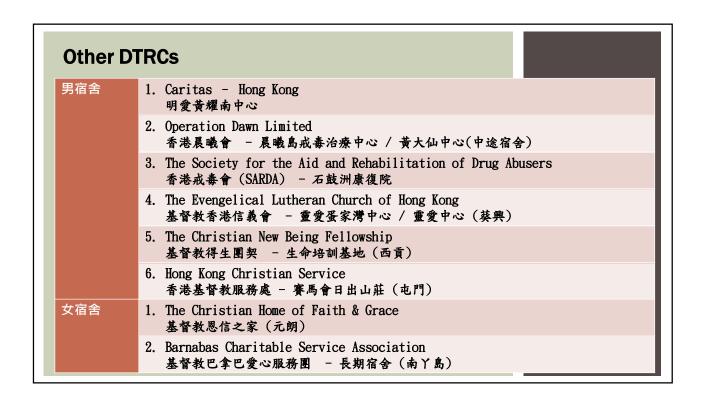
Output indicators	Expected Result	Achieved Result
Conduct comprehensive assessment and needs assessment	180 substance abusers	193 substance abusers (107.2%)
Provide outreach individual counselling for substance abusers	90 substance abusers	113 substance abusers (125.6%)
Provide psychiatric consultations for substance abusers	<u>60</u> substance abusers	62 substance abusers (103.3%)





DTRCs in NTEC	
上水區	1. DACARS - Enchi Lodge 恩慈之家
	2. Perfect Fellowship 全備團契
	3. The Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers (SARDA) 香港戒毒會 - 區貴雅修女紀念婦女康復中心
大埔區	4. Wu Oi Christian Centre 基督教互愛中心(女宿舍)
沙田/馬鞍山區	5. The Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers (SARDA) 香港戒毒會 - 成年婦女康復中心
	6. Barnabas Charitable Service Association 基督教巴拿巴愛心服務團 - 短期宿舍(MOS)





OUTPUT BENCHMARKS AND EVALUATION RESULTS

Carers of Substance Abusers

Output indicators	Expected Result	Achieved Result
Provide outreach carer support	90 carers of substance abusers	103 carers of substance abusers (114.4%)

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OUTPUT BENCHMARKS AND EVALUATION RESULTS

Group Sessions

Output indicators	Expected Result	Achieved Result
Organize group sessions for substance abusers and carers of substance abusers	120 participants	141 participants (117.5 %)







RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

• For substance abusers and their carers

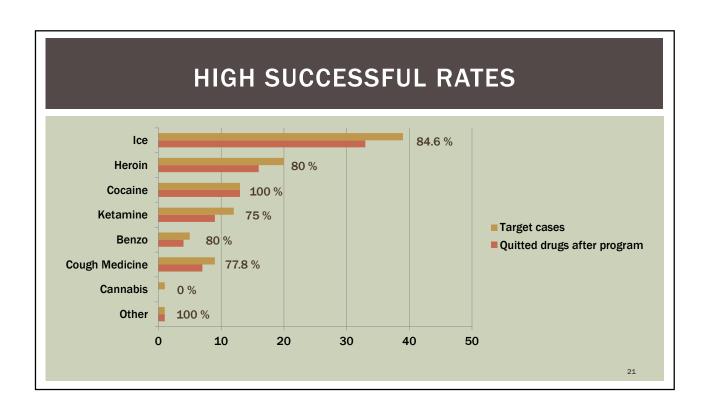




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OUTCOME BENCHMARKS AND EVALUATION RESULTS - 100 COMPLETED CASES

Expected Outcome Results	Achieved Results
70% of participants showed improvement on readiness of abstinence of drugs	91% of participants showed improvement on readiness of abstinence of drugs
70% of participants showed improvement in mental states	97% of participants showed improvement in mental states
70% of participants showed improvement in functional states	96% of participants showed improvement in functional states
70% of participants showed reduction in frequency of abusing substances	96.8% of 63 cases reported <u>reduced drug use</u> 97.3% of 37 cases reported <u>no relapse</u>



EXPERIENCE GAINED

- Enhancing the co-work and communication with DTRCs to reduce the service gap and premature discharge from DTRCs
- Enhancing the medical support in DTRCs to reduce program users' repeated admissions to psychiatric units during the detoxification in DTRCs
- Being useful for early engagement of substance abusers to increase the successful rates of quitted drugs after the program through group and case counseling intervention

RESEARCH

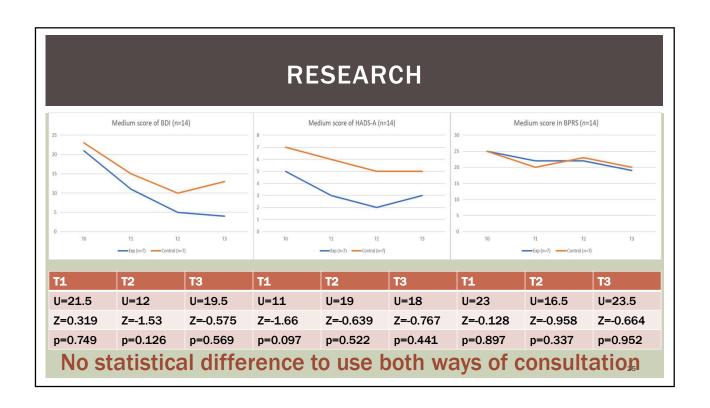
- Topic: The effectiveness of video-consultation for residential detox center inmates: A feasibility study
- Background:
 - Increase needs for mental health service for inmates
 - Telemedicine is a new trend as alternative for consultation
- Study design: Quasi-experimental, parallel design with repeated measures (baseline, 1st tele, 3rd tele, 6th tele, 1st consultation after discharge)
- Settings: 2 male religious detox center (video consultation vs face-to-face consultation)
- Sample: 42 recruited, 14 participants completed
- Equipment: iPad with enhanced security
- Identity of client: double confirm by hospital staff and center staff

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RESEARCH

Procedure:

- 1. Informed consent
- 2. 1st appointment in NDH and next 3 appointment will be video consultation
- 3. Hospital staff (social worker + nurse) attend detox center while doctor stayed in hospital for video-consultation
- 4. Confirm identity of client
- 5. Start video-consultation
- 6. Attending nurse perform basic physical assessment when needed
- 7. Doctor prescribed medication as needed and as requested
- 8. Next appointment will be told to client.
- 9. Medication will be collected by center staff at that day of consultation
- 10.1 Face-to-face consultation will be arranged after 3 video-consultation alternatively or having deterioration in mental conditions



RESEARCH DIFFICULTIES

- Discussion
 - Operational feasibility
 - Patient identity and patient privacy were maintained
 - No adverse incident was reported
 - Outcome feasibility
 - No statistical difference between the use of video consultation and face-to-face consultation → can maintain similar quality of care and outcome to patients
- Conclusion
 - The use of video consultation is feasible and can facilitate on the continuity of care of inmates, especially during pandemic outbreak of infectious disease

SERVICES CHALLENGES

- Fluctuated conditions during staying in DTRCs
- Misunderstanding of DTRCs from hospital's referral
- Easily reinstate substances
 - Poor adaption in community or in family
 - Less community network and resources
 - Misunderstanding from their carers or family
- Increase health care utilization
 - A&E attendance
 - Psychiatric admission or re-admission

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SUGGESTIONS

Extend Community Clinic Service 2.0 would be applied for further purposes as follows:

- Avoiding the misunderstanding of DTRCs
 - Enhancing the role of social worker for in-patients and out-patients services in hospital to coordinate the networking and cooperation of different services and DTRCs in community
- Reducing the readmission rates of psychiatric units in hospital
 - Extending the early engagement of substance abusers to the in-patients service
- Consolidating the social or family support of service users after detoxification
 - Increasing the home visits to communicate and support the family during hospitalization or staying in DTRCs
 - Increasing the communication and cooperation with CCPSA

