



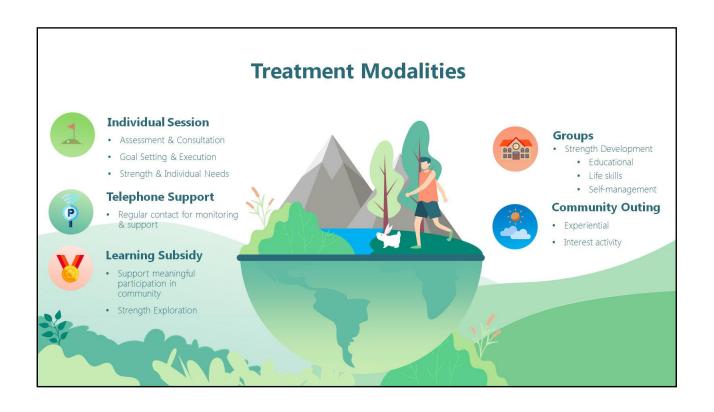


Essence of Strength Model • "A strength model of case management helps people achieve the goals they set for themselves" • holistic manner, apart from viewing their SA issue, • worked together in partnership (not work for) • identify, secure and sustain the wide range of resources both environmentally and personally • recognize, utilize and enhance the strengths, both internal and external • Niches: from Entrapping > Enabling, leading to the ultimate outcome Resource Acquisition Collective continuous collaboration

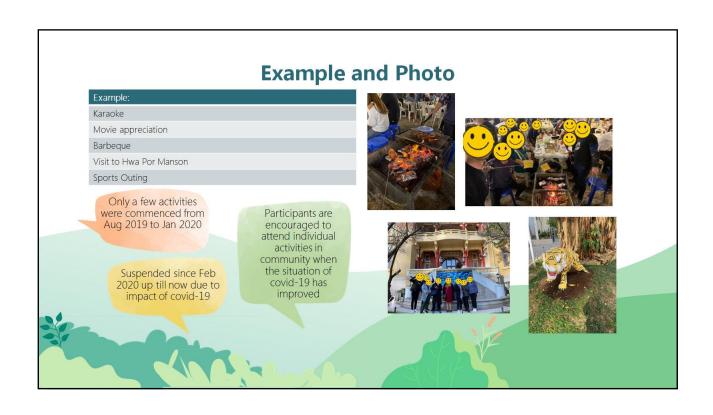
Research Support Strength-based approach • flexible and recent therapeutic style to engage and develop resources for SA (Shaima & Narayanan, 2018) enhance treatment participation and retention (Vanderplasschen et. al., 2007) positively on use of medical and substance abuse services > retention in out-patient or aftercare service (Vaughan-sarrazin et, al., 2000) Strength-based practice • improvement in *employment* functioning (Siegal et. al., 1996) • number of days employed+ · employment-related problems • less troubled by employment situation after six months increasing treatment retention was also found (Siegal et. al., 1996; Siegal et. al., 1997; Rapp et. al., 1998) • correlated with improvement of *life functioning* in other domains as mediating factors E.g., decrease drug use, social and family conflicts less criminality associated with participation in aftercare service (Siegal et. al., 2002) positive effect • *employment status* for methadone users (Zanis & Coviello, 2001) psychological outcome and employment for amphetamine users (Cretzmeyer et. al., 2003)

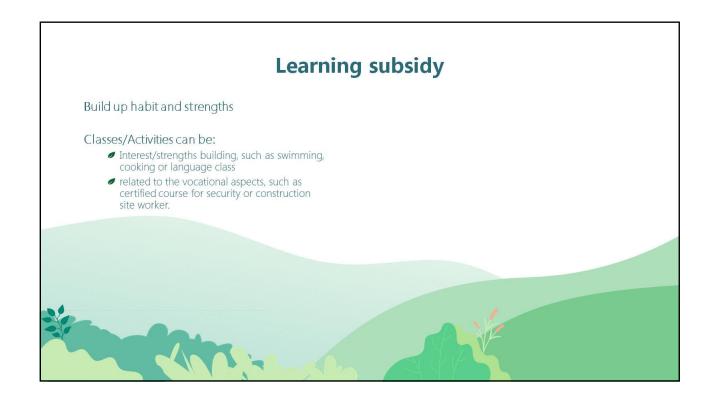






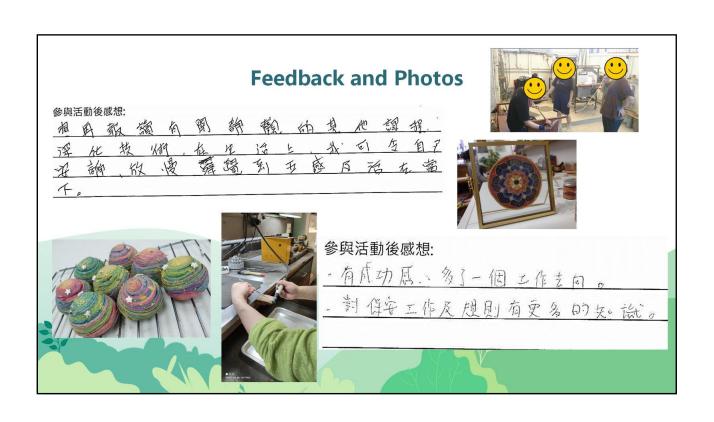


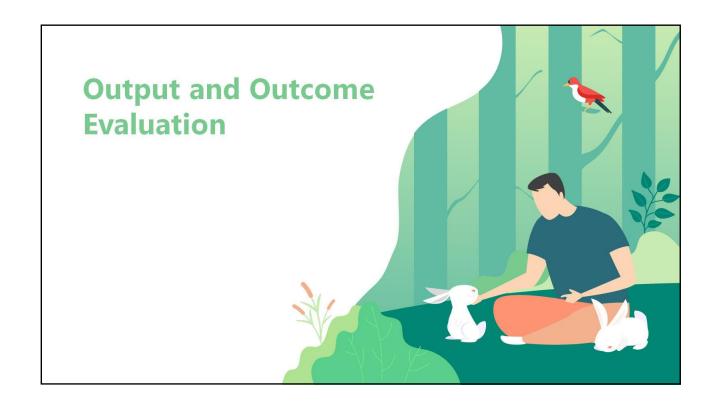








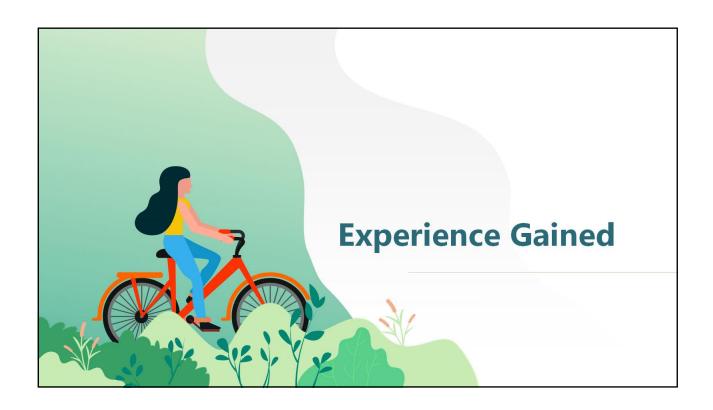




	ected Result	Achieved Result
Note: Therap sessions of a interventions	were eutic sessions include ssessments, therapeutic	participants were recruite 1624 therapeutic session provided

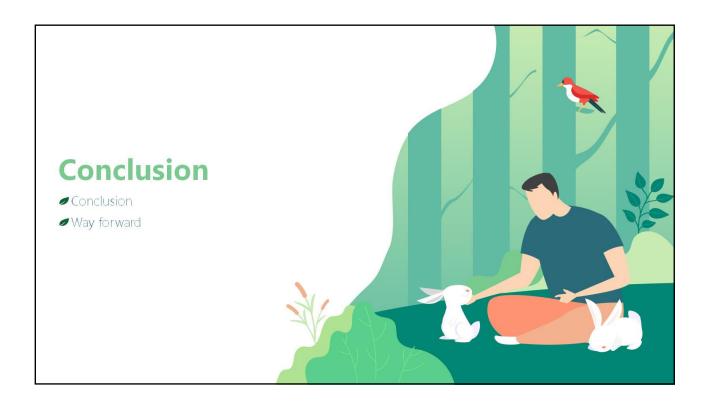
Outcome Measures				
Outcome Indicator	Expected Result	Achieved Result		
Outcome Indicator 1	Substance abusers show reduction in frequency of drug use (60% of substance abusers show reduction in frequency of drug use)	79% showed reduction in drug use frequency 92% avoided relapse		
Outcome Indicator 2	Substance abusers show reduction in relapse risk (60% of substance abusers show reduction in relapse risk or statistical significant reduction in substance abuser's relapse risk as indicated by paired t-test)	drug (CD). 59% showed improvement in impetus and		
Outcome Indicator 3	Substance abusers show improvement in mental well-being (60% of substance abusers show improvement in mental well-being or statistical significant improvement in substance abuser's mental well-being as indicated by paired t-test)	(DH).		

Outcome Measures				
Outcome Indicator	Expected Result	Achieved Result		
Outcome Indicator 4	Substance abusers show improvement in mental well-being (60% of substance abusers show improvement in mental well-being or statistical significant improvement in substance abuser's mental well-being as indicated by paired t-test)	wellbeing		
Outcome Indicator 5	Substance abusers show improvement in level of strength (60% of substance abusers show improvement in level of strength or statistical significant improvement in substance abuser's level of strength as indicated by paired t-test)	strength		
Outcome Indicator 6	Substance abusers show improvement in life functioning (60% of substance abusers show improvement in life functioning or statistical significant improvement in substance abuser's life functioning as indicated by paired t-test)	os/osnowed improvement in the function		



Experience Gained

- Exploring participants' strength significantly benefits their recovery in substance misuse
- Participants treasured opportunities of using BDF subsidies for strength development and community outings for peer supports and positive experience
- Broader range of treatment modality allowed flexibility for implementing the project when facing with the impact of COVID-19
- For outcome indicator 3, the underachieved percentage for subdomain desire for help (DH) may
 be due to the impact of COVID-19 i.e. participants may not wish to get out to seek help actively
 when the COVID-19 become worse
 Emphasis and education of the importance of help seeking have been done when we were
 - Emphasis and education of the importance of help seeking have been done when we were conducting therapeutic sessions hoping to boost participants' awareness of desire for help
- Exploration of alternative mode or platform of service provision for easy help seeking, with advancement of technology e.g telecare, video meeting



Conclusion

- Successful and effective project implementation
- Provided insight to our service development in SA field
- Contributed to construction to new BDF project



| Project Name: Resilience Building Project(剃力建構工程)<BDF200045> | To improve drug use pattern, mental well-being, resilience level and life functioning through 3 stage service pathway aiming to build up participant's resilience | Project Period: August, 2021 – July, 2023 (2-year period)

