

Module 5: Patient-Treatment Matching

TIP Chapter 6

- List necessary steps for matching patients to appropriate treatment programs
- Investigate issues for patients with special needs
- Examine the factors for developing effective treatment planning in OTPs
- Explore the development of a patient treatment plan



Steps in Patient-Treatment Matching: Patient Assessment



- Comprehensive assessment should include patient's:
 - Extent, nature, and duration of substance use
 - Treatment history
 - Medical, psychiatric, and psychosocial needs
 - Functional status
 - Gender, culture, ethnicity, and language
 - Motivation to comply with treatment
 - Recovery support

Steps in Patient-Treatment Matching: Psychosocial Treatment Services



- Patients often have access to a variety of psychosocial services.
- Residential and outpatient programs offer intensive individual and group counseling.
- Most patients in the acute phase of treatment need to see a counselor daily to become stabilized.

Steps in Patient-Treatment Matching: Mutual-Help Programs



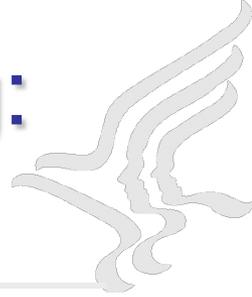
- Mutual-help programs offer support for individuals during and after active treatment.
- Such programs provide social support from others in recovery.
- Patients with opioid addiction who are maintained on treatment medication can feel out of place in some group settings.

Steps in Patient-Treatment Matching: Matching Needs to Settings



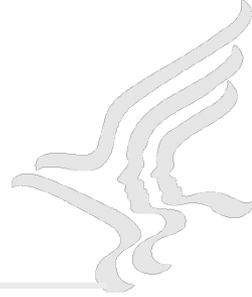
- Identify the most appropriate setting or services.
- MAT has been offered primarily in dedicated outpatient OTPs, but more varied programs and settings have emerged.
- Treatment team should collaborate with patients to determine the most appropriate treatment services.
- Patients' service needs may change. Treatment matching in some cases can lead to multiple settings.

Steps in Patient-Treatment Matching: Matching Needs to Settings



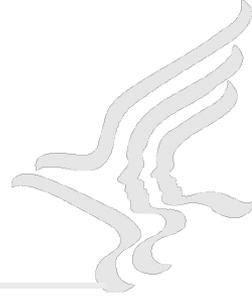
- Examples of treatment programs and settings:
 - Outpatient OTPs
 - Residential treatment programs
 - Mobile treatment units
 - Office-based opioid treatment settings
 - Criminal justice institutions
 - Other treatment settings and specialized programs

Treatment Planning: Developing a Plan



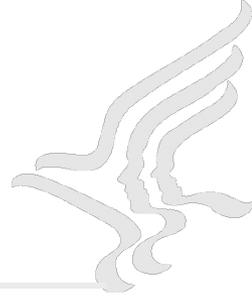
- Treatment planning should involve a multidisciplinary team.
- A treatment plan should be realistic and tailored to each patient's needs, strengths, goals, and objectives.
- Good treatment plans contain both short- and long-term goals and specify the actions needed to reach each goal.
- Treatment plans should contain specific, measurable treatment objectives.

Treatment Planning



- Treatment plans should incorporate strategies to develop therapeutic relationships with patients.
- A patient in MAT should be an integral member of the treatment team.
- Treatment plans should incorporate an assessment of the factors that can affect treatment and recovery.
- Patient motivational strategies should be incorporated throughout the treatment plan.

Case Study



Treatment Program Elements and Settings

- Psychosocial Treatment Services
- Mutual-Help Programs
- Short-Term Goals
- Long-Term Goals
- Outpatient OTPs
- Residential Treatment Programs
- Mobile Treatment Units
- OBOT Settings
- Criminal Justice Settings
- Other Treatment Settings

Special Needs

- Serious Medical Disorders
- Serious Co-Occurring Disorders
- Housing, Family, Social Problems
- Disabilities
- Adolescents/Young Adults
- Women
- Parents
- Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual Patients
- Aging Patients
- Patients With Pain