Welcome to the Case Planning and Intervening for Permanence: Substance Abuse training. Developed and presented by the Indiana Child Welfare Education and Training Partnership.
Slide notes

DCS considers the impact of substance abuse on the caregiver, as well as the children involved. But its effects on the caregiver are considered in the context of the safety, stability, permanency, and well-being of the children. Therefore, it is important for the Family Case Manager to provide a thorough assessment and consider plans that allow children to remain safely in the home, if possible. When working with families who are experiencing substance abuse, the Family Case Managers must also be aware of the timeframe required by the Adoption and Safe Families Act, as well as the amount of time it takes to complete treatment, and achieve sobriety.

In this training you will learn about the impacts of substance abuse, and the types of interventions available to keep children at home, or with family when possible.
Slide 3 - What is Substance Use?

Slide notes
Substance use is the inappropriate consumption of medicines, drugs, or other materials including prescription drugs.
Slide 4 - What is Substance Addiction?

What is Substance Addiction?

Psychological

Physical

Progressive need for alcohol or drugs that results from the use of that substance. This need creates both psychological and physical changes that make it difficult for the user to control when they will use the substance or know how much they will use.

Slide notes

Substance addiction or dependence is the progressive need for alcohol or drugs that results from their use. This need creates both psychological, and physical changes for the user that make it difficult for them to control when, where and how much they will use.
What is Substance Abuse?

A pattern of recurring use of alcohol or illegal substances leading to impairment or distress.

Slide notes
Substance abuse is a pattern of recurring use of alcohol or illegal substances, leading to impairment or distress.
Slide notes

Substance dependence is the continued use of substances despite negative consequences, substance dependence can result in:

- Increased Tolerance
- Withdrawal Symptoms
- Behavioral Changes
Lapses and relapses are common features of addiction. A lapse is a period of substance abuse after the individual has been clean and sober for some length of time. A relapse is not only using the substance again, but returning to the problem behaviors associated with it. Examples of problem behaviors would include a failure to care for children, stealing, other legal problems, inability to get along with others, and an inability to work.
During Legal Overview Training, you learned that the Adoption and Safe Families Act set timeframes to expedite permanency for children in out of home care. It is important that Family Case Managers recognize the time conflicts between the permanency clock and the time it takes caregivers to work through addiction treatment.
Slide 9 - Permanency Clock

Caregiver Challenges

- Time to recognize the problem
- Time to work through Stages of Change
- Time required to access open treatment slots
- Time necessary for successful treatment participation
- Impact of relapse that may occur

Slide notes

Challenges for caregivers may include:
- Time to recognize the problems and work through the Stages of Change.
- Time required to access open treatment slots.
- Time necessary for successful treatment participation.
- Impact of relapse that may occur during the treatment process.
There are several key things an FCM can do to support the caregiver through this process. The FCM can:

- Communicate regularly with service providers.
- Help service providers understand the permanency clock timeline.
- Recognize that the caregiver may make progress, and then regress at some points during the process.
- Continuously work to engage the caregiver and encourage them to maintain treatment services.
An FCM’s ability to identify patterns of problem behavior that emerge over time is useful when working with families for extended periods of time.

The following are possible signs of substance use or abuse in adults. Please note that there may be other factors contributing to the same signs. These signs should be viewed as ‘red flags’ for further exploration, not automatic indicators of substance use or abuse.

Slide notes
An FCM’s ability to identify patterns of problem behavior that emerge over time is useful when working with families for extended periods of time. The following are possible signs of substance use or abuse in adults. Please note that there may be other factors contributing to the same signs. These signs should be viewed as red flags for further exploration, not automatic indicators of substance use or abuse.
Slide notes

General appearance signs of substance use or abuse might include:
• Diminished hygiene, grooming, sense of well-being.
• One might look like they have stayed up all night.
• Higher anxiety.
• Passiveness in conversation, slow response, or lack of eye contact.
• A person’s face might be puffy, flush, or appear with broken capillaries.
• Their eyes may be dilated or have very small pupils, could be red, have roving movements, and may be sensitive to light or watery.
• A person’s nose might be stuffy or runny.
• They could have frequent sniffling or nosebleeds, or have a red or puffy nose.
• A person’s skin might appear to be sweaty, or an observer may notice track marks, needle marks, bruises, or excessive scratching or itching.
• Another sign of substance use or abuse is gray, blue or ashen finger nails.
• When speaking with a person who is using or abusing substances, you may notice trembling hands and uncoordinated movements.
Other Physical Indicators

- Change in appetite or other erratic eating behaviors
- Loss of coordination
- Slurred speech
- Incoherence
- Change in physical appearance
- Weight loss
- Change in sleep patterns, tiredness
- Blank expressions
- Loss of memory
- Possession of drugs
- Smell of alcohol

Slide notes

Other physical indicators could include, change in appetite, or other erratic eating behaviors, loss of coordination, slurred speech, incoherence, change in physical appearance, weight loss, change in sleep patterns, tiredness, blank expressions, loss of memory, possession of drugs, and/or the smell of alcohol.
Slide 14 - Environmental Indicators

Environmental Indicators

- Containers of alcohol
- Pills or drugs lying around
- Tinted windows in the home
- Abundance of known chemicals used in drug manufacturing
- Smell of drugs or alcohol in the home
- Visible paraphernalia
- Attempts to disguise odors with cigarettes, incense, or room deodorizer

Slide notes

Environmental indicators or things you may see in the home, include containers of alcohol, pills or drugs lying around, tinted windows in the home, abundance of known chemicals used in drug manufacturing, smell of drugs or alcohol in the home, visible paraphernalia, attempts to disguise odors with cigarettes, incense or room deodorizer.
If the caregiver has or previously held a job, some work indicators you may notice include frequently skipping work, always late, loss of interest in work, declining performance, poor conduct or attitude, dropping out of activities or quitting.
As the FCM, you have regular interactions with a family, and you may be the one to notice the possibility of substance abuse issues.

- Identify signs and make referrals
- Critical step for children

Your role is NOT to diagnose, but recognize signs that indicate an assessment referral is warranted.

Slide notes
- As the FCM, you have regular interactions with a family and you may be the one to notice the possibility of substance abuse issues.
- You have the ability to identify signs and make referrals for substance abuse. These assessments may be the critical step that helps attain safety, stability, permanency, and well-being for a child.
- Your role is not to diagnose substance abuse, but to recognize the signs that indicate an assessment referral is warranted.
Now that you know a little more about substance abuse and how it affects child welfare, let’s test your knowledge!
Slide notes

Match the term with the correct definition by selecting the letter that coincides with the definition from each drop down box.
Click the box(es) beside time conflicts caregivers face during treatment.

- A) Time to work through the Stages of Change
- B) Length of time required for treatment participation
- C) Impact of any relapse the caregiver faces
- D) Permanency Clock timeline
- E) All of the above

Slide notes
Click the box or boxes beside the time conflicts caregivers face during treatment.
Complete the sentence below by filling in the blanks.

**Pupils may be dilated or very**

**Submit**

*Slide notes*

Answer the following questions by selecting from the options in the drop down boxes, and click submit.
Complete the sentence below by filling in the blanks.

Pupils may be dilated or very small. A person might have frequent

Slide notes
No audio on this slide.
Complete the sentence below by filling in the blanks.

Pupils may be dilated or very small.

A person’s face may appear to be

A person might have frequent stuffy, runny nose and nosebleeds.
Substance Abuse Review

Complete the sentence below by filling in the blanks.

- Pupils may be dilated or very small.
- A person might have frequent stuffy, runny nose and nosebleeds.
- A person’s face may appear to be puffy and flush.
- You may notice sweating, bruising, or marks on a person’s skin.

Submit
Great job! Thank you for completing the Case Planning and Intervening for Permanence: Substance Abuse training.

ELM will reflect your completion within 24-48 hours.

Designed by: Crystal Offutt

Developed and presented by the Indiana Child Welfare Education and Training Partnership

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