

Substance Misuse Pathway for Early Help and Prevention Team

Final

Tier of Need	Substance Use stage *	Service and Contact	Service offer	Recording
Tier 1	Experimental and Social stages	Schools and College School Nurse drop in's and text messaging service Youth Workers from Youth Clubs	PHSE Traded offer Drop ins in primary and secondary schools from January 2017 (up to age 16 only currently) Text service from November 2017 Bid being developed from PH transformation fund for 1.0 wte worker for Sub Misuse at this level to have supervision with the band 7's and Tier 4 Specialist	<i>Take up of Traded offer monitored on Quarterly Basis</i> <i>Dropin and text messages recorded on System 1</i> TBC
Tier 2	Early 'At Risk' Stage	Early Help and Prevention team Direct request to EarlyHelpReferral@gcsx.gov.uk	Team Around the Worker approach for referrer Depending on impact on young person and family, the EHP specialist worker may provide direct work on time limited basis	<i>Recorded on CAPITA with marker for Sub Misuse by EHP worker</i>
Tier 3	Late 'At Risk' stage (substance misuse) is not dominating mental state)	Early Help and Prevention team Early Help Assessment needed	Early Help and Prevention worker (if attended Sub Misuse 1 day training and confident to work at this level) or specialist worker with supervision from Tier 4 Specialist worker. This supervision may last up to 6 months depending on the work with the young person and family at 4-6 weekly interval	<i>Consider if meets TF criteria</i> <i>Recorded on CAPITA with marker for Sub Misuse by EHP worker</i> <i>Illy data base upload from CAPITA by EH specialist worker</i>

				<i>Recorded by Tier 4 specialist worker for local data</i>
Tier 4	Stage of harmful use or substance dependency	Social Care Youth Offending Team	Specialist Tier 4 worker in YOT Social worker with Specialist Tier 4 worker Tier 4 worker receives supervision from CAMHS practitioner commissioned specifically by PCC to support tier 4 work	Tier 4 specialist worker will complete ILLY data base for NDTMS

*See below Royal College of Psychiatrists Practice standards for young people with Substance Misuse problems

Stage	Motive	Setting	Frequency	Emotional impact	Behaviour	Impact on functioning	Suggested Interventions (Gilvary <i>et al</i> , 2001)
Experimental stage	Curiosity and risk taking	Alone or with peer group	Rarely or very occasionally	Effect of alcohol or drugs is usually very short term	No active alcohol or drug seeking behaviour	Relatively little; may rarely result in dangerous consequences.	Universal prevention (Drug and alcohol education – formal or informal)
Social stage	Social acceptance/ the need to fit in	Usually with peer group	Occasional	Mind altering effects of drugs are clearly recognize	No active alcohol or drug seeking behaviour	Usually no significant problems, - but some can go on to show features of the early at risk stage	Universal prevention (Drug and alcohol education – formal or informal)
Early 'At Risk' stage	Social acceptance / peer pressure / beliefs valuing substance-led experiences, based on pleasurable early experiences	Facilitated by peer group	Frequent, but variable, depending on peer group	Mind altering effects of drugs are clearly recognized and sought	No active alcohol or drug seeking behaviour – but develops a regular pattern of drug /alcohol use	Associated with significant dangers problems associated with acute intoxication (e.g. accidents related to recurrent binge drinking)	*Targeted intervention/ treatment by non-specialist services (e.g. GP, school health worker, young people's counseling services, health care staff working in CAMHS, paediatrics etc)
Late at risk stage (substance use is not dominating mental state)	Cope with negative emotions or enhancing pleasure through wider experimentation	Alone or with an altered/-selected (e.g. drug or alcohol using) peer group	Frequent / regular use	Uses alcohol or drugs to alter mood or behaviour	Active alcohol or drug seeking behavior is a key indicator of this stage	May be impairment in functioning in some areas (e.g. school and family)	Treatment by specialist services (see below) – for both mental health issues and progression of substance use to further serious stages
Stage of harmful use or substance abuse (similar to ICD-10 or DSM-IV)	Alcohol or drug use is the primary means of recreation, coping with stress or both	Alone or with an altered (alcohol or drug using) peer group	Regular use, despite negative consequences	Negative effects on their emotions and ability to function	Active alcohol or drug seeking behavior, despite negative consequences across many areas of life	Impairment in almost all areas of life and or distress within families or close relationships	*Treatment by specialist services (e.g. specialist substance misuse treatment services for young people and specialist substance misuse professionals within CAMHS)
Stage of dependence (Similar to ICD-10 and DSM-IV)-(Only a rare minority of YP progress to this stage)	To deal with withdrawal symptoms, and stop craving.	Alone or with like-minded peer group	Compulsive, regular or often daily use to manage withdrawal symptoms	Emotional impacts of alcohol or drugs are very significant. Withdrawal symptoms prominent	Active alcohol or drug seeking behaviour, often loss of control over use, pre-occupation with alcohol/drug use, craving, and behaviour may involve criminality	Physical and psychological complications, impairment in all areas of life	*Treatment by specialist services including detoxification and for some residential rehabilitation

*For some the involvement of agencies and services, other than substance misuse services, may be required