## Policies on addiction and substance abuse in the Emilia-Romagna Region

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### Some statistics on the Emilia-Romagna Region

- n 3,960,549 inhabitants
- n Population ages 15-44 1,609,878
- n 44 Public services for addiction, within the Regional Health Service
- Users served by Sert in the year 2001: 10,010 illegal substance addicts, 3090 alcoholics

### Emilia-Romagna Region





### Some images



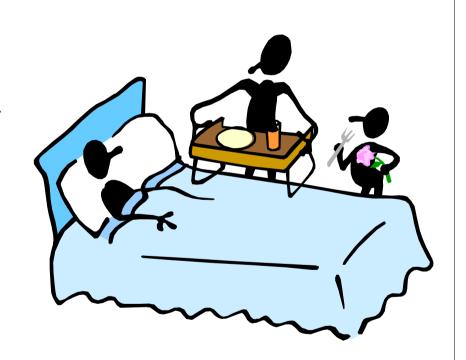


## The State-Regional relationship in Health Services

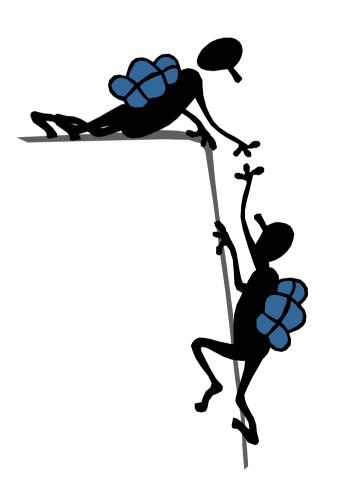
- n Recently, in Italy, there has been a constitutional reform
- n The State is responsible for guaranteeing health care at essential and uniform levels throughout the nation
- The Regions are responsible for organizing the health services, in a system of federal taxation

### Regional Health Care

n Local health care units, financed by the Region. The director is named by the head of the Health Department. Responsible for objectives, also budgetary, established at regional level



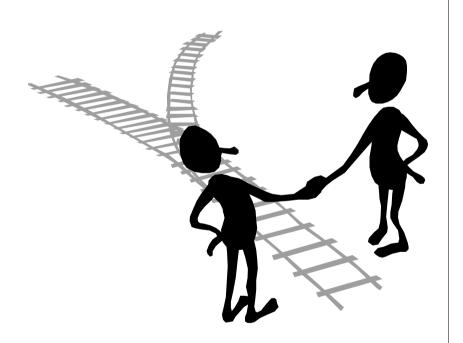
### Regional Social System



- n Area plans, of a district size (involving various municipalities), financed by the Region both through special projects as well as current expenditures.
- Still experimental

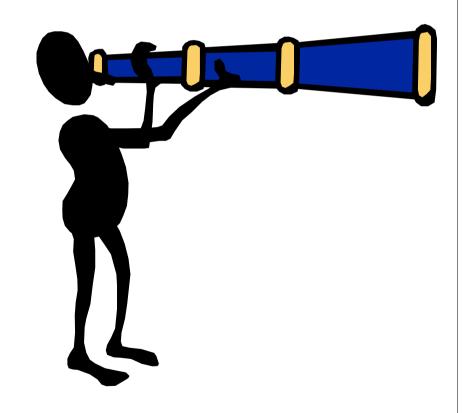
### Social Health Integration

n Territorial health and social services conference, coordinated by the municipalities and with the participation of the local health units (ASL)

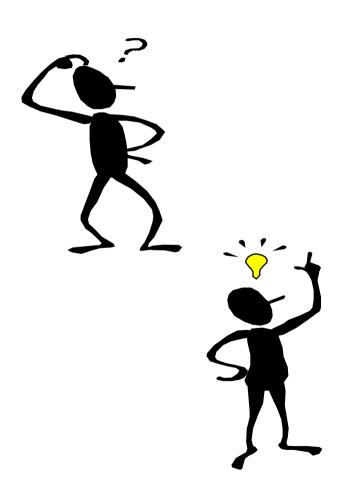


### Project revision

- n Changes in the phenomenon
- Changes in the therapeutic and rehabilitation services
- Changes in the legislative framework



### Revisional approach



 To work by settings: reinterpretation of intervention recipient, and types of intervention, within the contexts to which they refer

### The identified settings

- Young people and their relationship with substances: the "non-use" and use of substances
- Substance addiction
- Social alienation related to substance abuse/addiction

#### table n. 1 - Intervention methods

	Young people and their relationship to substances	Psycho-active substance addiction	Social alienation linked to substance abuse addiction
Population	Mainly young	Young people	Mainly adults and
target	people	and adults	young immigrants
Preventive	• • •	•	•
measures			
Therapeutic and rehabilitati on measures	•	• •	•
Damage reduction measures	•		•

Table n. 2: involved players (public and private)

	Young people and	Psycho-active	Social
	their	substance	alienation
	relationship	addiction	linked
	with substances		substance
			abuse-addiction
Drug Addiction	•	• • •	• •
Services (SerT)			
Emergency	•	• • •	• •
Other Health care	•	• • •	• •
unit services ad			
hospitals			
Auxiliary Bodies	•	• • •	• •
Local Bodies	• • •	•	• • •
Third Sector	• •	•	• • •
School	• • •	•	•
University	• •	• •	• •
Prison	•	• •	• •
Police or Armed	•	•	• • •
Forces			
Magistracy	•	•	• •
Prefecture	• •	•	
Private people	• •	•	•
(disco owners,			
bar, driving			
schools, social			
centres, self-			
help groups,			
opinion leaders,			
educative and			
sport agencies,			
etc)			
		ļ	

### Role of care system

The "traditional" system of the services (Sert and therapeutic services) which deals with treatment and rehabilitation, expert in the field of pathological addiction, is placed at the centre of the network with various roles depending on the context.

## Young peolple and their relationship to substances

- Sections of the population that use substances without having or without feeling that they have an addiction to them.
- Measures following health service models that turn out to be inadequate.

## Young people and their relationship to substances

- n Local bodies, not the only protagonists, responsible for actions of prevention and promotion of the citizens' well-being
- Sert System and private bodies: technical experts, providing support in the planning and management of interventions
- Those responsible for case consultation
- Those responsible for, where necessary, swift and professional measures

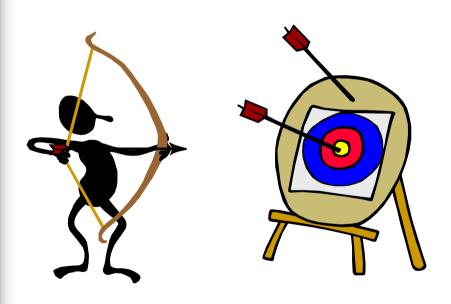
Verificare la necessità di inserire punti di approfondiment o o se lasciarli solo alla dipendenza

## Young people and their relationship to substances

- n The family
- n School
- Gatering settings
- Entertainmentplaces
- Work places



## Young people and their relationship to substances: general objectives



- n promote health and well-being of young people, supplying tools for gaining autonomy and responsibility
- support to families, school and the significant adults
- build an intervention network

## Young people and their relationship to substances: involved players

- n Local Bodies +++
- Street educators+++
- n School +++
- Dance club owners++
- n Employer++
- Drug addictionServices (Sert)++

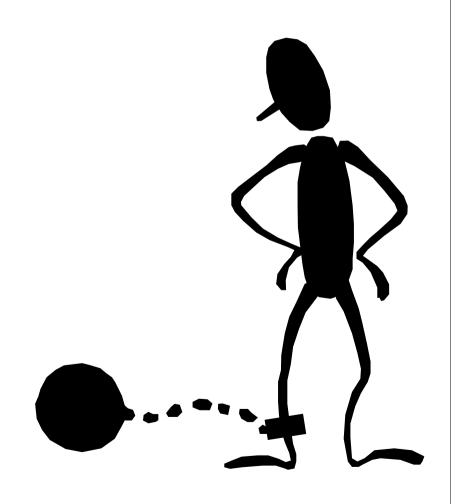


#### Substance Addiction

- Sert social health services
- n Quality programme to promote Sert's visibility within and outside of the Health Care system
- Identification of flexible clinical and residential programmes
- appropriateness of measures in the public and private social services, both during the treatment phase and reintegration into society

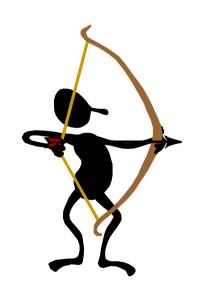
#### Substance addiction

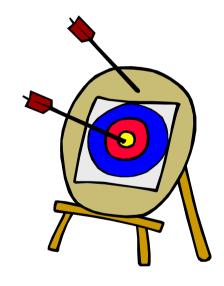
- Pathological addiction and serious mental disorders
- People addicted to cocaine
- Adolescents and young adults
- n Foreign immigrants
- n Homeless people
- n People in prison



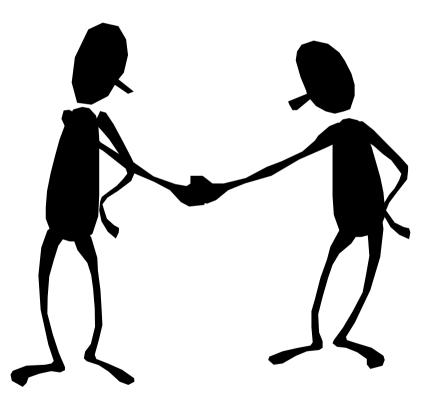
## Substance addiction: general objectives

- n Foster access to effective, efficient and professional treatments
- n Diagnostic framework
- Person with a will
- Support
- Tools for abstinence and reduction of damage
- n Evaluation tools





## Substance addiction: players involved



- Drug Addiction Service (Sert)+++
- n Auxiliary Bodies +++
- n Other service agencies, firstly DSM (Mental Health)++
- n Third sector ++
- n Local Bodies ++

## Substance addiction: the need for further examination

- Coherence between diagnostic evaluation and treatment
- n Flexible therapeutic treatments involving periods in clinics and residences
- Accompaniment to social re-integration

- Treatment of cocaine addiction
- Therapeutic services for immigrants
- Nonpharmacological addiction (gambling)

### Double diagnosis

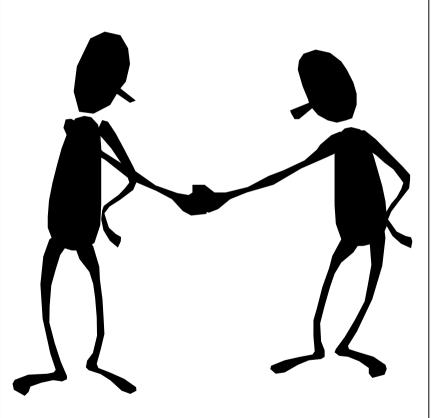
- Serious Axis I disorders (psychotic and mood disorders)
- Serious personality disorders
- n Psychiatric episodes linked to substance abuse

### Double diagnosis: problems

- n "Difficult" users
- Psychiatric system's lax attitude toward addiction
- Psychopathological competences widespread in the Sert, but lacking tools
- Diverse paradigms between the two structures



## Double diagnosis - operative proposals



- iSerious Axis I
   disorders:
   psychiatric
   residences with Sert
   collaboration
- n Others: Auxiliary structural bodies, with collaboration from Sert and DSM (Mental Health)
- n Common training programmes

- Edifficulty in satisfying basic needs;
- Ehealth problem with social relevance in terms of public health;
- Epresence of pathologies linked to substance abuse;
- Eproblems of social compatibility;
- Edifficulty in gaining and maintaining access to treatment services and social assistance.

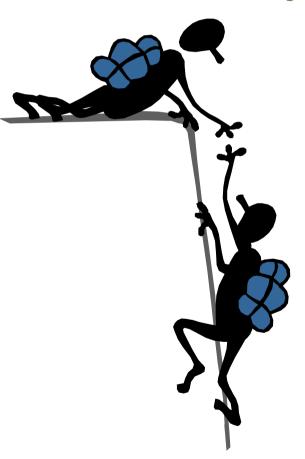
- Joint responsibility
  between Local
  Bodies and Local
  Health Units ASL,
  each with their own
  competences
- n System of Services actively involved in planning and managing intervention, eminently social health measures

- Measure in the reduction of damage
- Street intervention and low threshold services and strongly integrated access to treatment
- Socially compatible intervention measures

- n Chronic cases
- n Foreign immigrants
- n Homeless people
- n Prison



# Social alienation and substance abuse: general objectives



- Improvement in the quality of life
- n Measures to safeguard health, reduce damage, social inclusion
- Social Mediation
- Intervention Networks

### Social Alienation and substance abuse: players involved

- n Local Bodies +++
- n Drug Addiction (Services SerT)+++
- n Auxiliary Bodies +++
- n Third Sector +++
- Public SafetyOrganisms ++
- n Penitentiaries++

