

February 2014

Reminders about Co-Occurring Disorders

A **Co-Occurring Disorder** means: A person who has a mental health condition and a substance use disorder **at the same time**. A thorough description of the interplay between the mental health condition and the substance use disorder needs to be documented in the chart. **For example**, the client uses marijuana to self-medicate his anxiety, but the continued drug use lowers his motivation so he/she does not do homework and is failing three classes.

Issues to consider when making a Substance Abuse diagnosis:

A primary diagnosis of substance abuse is not an included diagnosis that meets medical necessity for Medi-Cal reimbursement. However, it can be addressed as a secondary diagnosis and should always be linked to the impact on the primary diagnosis.

For example: In the case of a diagnosis of schizoaffective disorder: "Recurrent binging on methamphetamine causes the exacerbation of psychotic symptoms resulting in psychiatric hospitalization."

Criteria for the Diagnosis: Substance Abuse versus Substance Dependence (DSM IV-R Criteria)

Substance Abuse: A **maladaptive pattern** of substance use, in a **12 month period** leading to clinically significant impairment or distress, and resulting in **at least one** of the following:

- **Failure to fulfill** major obligations at school, work or home.
- **Recurrent use** in hazardous situations.
- Recurrent legal problems.
- Continued use despite persistent social or interpersonal problems.

Substance Dependence: A maladaptive pattern of substance use, **in a 12 month period** resulting in **at least three** of the following:

- **Tolerance** to the substance (which results in a reduced effect with the same amount or needing more to get the desired effect).
- **Withdrawal** which can come in the form of "withdrawal syndrome" or needing the drug to avoid the withdrawal symptoms.
- Substance taken in **larger amounts or over longer periods** than intended.
- Unsuccessful efforts to cut down or stop.
- A great deal of time is spent to obtain the substance or recover from its effects.
- Important social, occupational or recreational activities are given up because of substance use.
- Continued use despite harmful psychological or physical consequences.

Possible Interventions:

- **Confront** the client on the **negative consequences** of substance abuse.
- Provide psychoeducation to **decrease denial**.
- Help the client to **build an awareness** of the problem.
- Evaluate with the client different treatment programs.
- Provide the client with **linkage to resources**.
- Consult with treating therapist regarding updating the CSP.
- Help the client understand the interaction of symptoms and illegal drugs.
- Work with the client to accept responsibility for his/her actions.

> Before considering interventions consider the following:

- Does the **Client Service Plan** addresses the co-occurring disorder?
- Are all the necessary treatment modalities listed on the Client Service Plan?
- Are substance abuse interventions **also related to the primary mental health condition**. For example, it **is not sufficient** to only recommend AA groups. The note **needs to indicate** that ongoing alcohol abuse is exacerbating a depressed mood resulting in suicidal ideation.

> Medi-Cal documentation reminders:

- If it is determined that a client has a substance abuse issue, is there documentation of a co-occurring disorder in the assessment, MTP, CSP and rehabilitation referral?
- Does the intervention address both diagnoses?
- Is the intervention likely to significantly diminish the condition?
- Am I practicing within my scope of practice?

Reminder: If substance abuse is indicated on the ED-PN, then a substance abuse diagnosis must be included as a secondary diagnosis. See example below:

