Annotated Bibliography

Substance Use Disorder

Drake, R. E., McHugo, G. J., Clark, R. E., Teague, G. B., Xie, H., Miles, K., & Ackerson, T. H. (1998). Assertive community treatment for patients with co-occurring severe mental illness and substance use disorder: A clinical trial. *American journal of Orthopsychiatry*, *68*(2), 201-215.

In some cases, substance use disorder accompanies other mental problems such as depression. The analysis in this study provides an overview of the appropriate approach while dealing with such cases, which makes it an essential source of information in analyzing possible treatments for substance use disorder patients. Its objective view of the health issue from a broader perspective than just the problem itself makes it a useful source of information for this research.

Dutra, L., Stathopoulou, G., Basden, S. L., Leyro, T. M., Powers, M. B., & Otto, M. W. (2008). A meta-analytic review of psychosocial interventions for substance use disorders. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, *165*(2), 179-187.

The research herein evaluates the effectiveness of a psychosocial approach in the treatment of substance use disorders. It gives an alternative to the pharmacological approaches, ultimately providing a broad range of possible options that would effectively get patients several options to address their issue. The study will be effective enough in the research herein since it provides a sound option for treatment. It would be an appropriate approach where the pharmacological approach experiences shortcomings.

Komaromy, M., Duhigg, D., Metcalf, A., Carlson, C., Kalishman, S., Hayes, L., ... & Arora, S. (2016). Project ECHO (Extension for Community Healthcare Outcomes): a new model for educating primary care providers about the treatment of substance use disorders. *Substance Abuse*, *37*(1), 20-24.

According to this research, Komaromy et al. (2016), involving primary healthcare providers in the provision of pharmacological treatment for people with substance use disorders is one of the appropriate ways of effectively reaching out to the community and offering a solution for such cases of health disorders. The exploration of a community-based approach to the provision of care to people recovering from substance use makes the source an efficient source of information on addressing the needs of marginalized communities. Consequently, I will use the resource in providing alternative options in the provision of care to people with substance use disorders.

Najavits, L. M., Crits-Christoph, P., & Dierberger, A. (2000). Clinicians' impact on the quality of substance use disorder treatment. *Substance Use & Misuse*, *35*(12-14), 2161-2190.

In addition to the methods used to treat the patients, the practitioners in question also influence the process. In this study, the scholars build on the existing research to this effect, exemplifying the role of the physician in ensuring the patient’s recovery. The research is especially important since it evaluates a concept that is often overlooked due to the significant attention paid to the treatment methods. Consequently, it will be a useful source of information in critiquing the effectiveness of the pharmacological approach, since it evaluates the effect of the practitioner in question.

Prendergast, M., Podus, D., Finney, J., Greenwell, L., & Roll, J. (2006). Contingency management for treatment of substance use disorders: A meta‐analysis. *Addiction*, *101*(11), 1546-1560.

According to this research, substance use disorder results from behavior that is shaped by people’s experiences. The study focuses on an abstinence-based approach to the treatment of substance use disorder and would be an appropriate source of information in building up the introduction to the research paper. It would be essential in explaining the necessity for attention on substance use and why alternative options, such as pharmacological treatment, need significant attention to address substance use issues in the contemporary world.

Raby, W. N., Levin, F. R., & Nunes, E. V. (2008). Pharmacological treatment of substance abuse disorders. *Psychiatry, Third Edition*, 2390-2416.

In this study, the scholars highlight the reviews made on the use of pharmacological approaches in the treatment of health disorders. Among their findings is the appropriateness of combining the approach with other measures. It will form an ideal source of information in critiquing the applicability of the pharmacological approach to treatment, based on the available information on research conducted to this effect. The concise nature of the subject of discussion in relation to the topic under study makes it a useful resource for the research.

Reference

Drake, R. E., McHugo, G. J., Clark, R. E., Teague, G. B., Xie, H., Miles, K., & Ackerson, T. H. (1998). Assertive community treatment for patients with co-occurring severe mental illness and substance use disorder: A clinical trial. *American journal of Orthopsychiatry*, *68*(2), 201-215.

Dutra, L., Stathopoulou, G., Basden, S. L., Leyro, T. M., Powers, M. B., & Otto, M. W. (2008). A meta-analytic review of psychosocial interventions for substance use disorders. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, *165*(2), 179-187.

Komaromy, M., Duhigg, D., Metcalf, A., Carlson, C., Kalishman, S., Hayes, L., ... & Arora, S. (2016). Project ECHO (Extension for Community Healthcare Outcomes): a new model.

Najavits, L. M., Crits-Christoph, P., & Dierberger, A. (2000). Clinicians' impact on the quality of substance use disorder treatment. *Substance Use & Misuse*, *35*(12-14), 2161-2190.

Prendergast, M., Podus, D., Finney, J., Greenwell, L., & Roll, J. (2006). Contingency management for treatment of substance use disorders: A meta‐analysis. *Addiction*, *101*(11), 1546-1560.

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