10 Page Article Analysis

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**10 Source Literature Review**

Saitz, R., Larson, M. J., Horton, N. J., Winter, M., & Samet, J. H. (June 01, 2004). Linkage with Primary Medical Care in a Prospective Cohort of Adults with Addictions in Inpatient Detoxification: Room for Improvement. *Health Services Research, 39,*3, 587-606.

 The research seeks to identify the patients’ characteristics and their experience after the use of the drugs that the care provided to them. The research is experimental in that it is possible to alter the variables and the questions of research. The selection of the participants is random and the demographic variable used is age. The retest method is used to measure reliability of the study and face measure to assess the validity. The finding of the research is that almost half of the population had access to primary care and family support. Strength is seen in how the collection of data was collected as the process was thorough and flaw is with the inconsistencies in the interviews.

Gray, B. H., & Clement, J. P. (2002). Databases for research on nonprofit health care organizations: Opportunities and limitations. *The American Behavioral Scientist, 45*(10), 1550-1591. Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/214763468?accountid=45049>

 The research seeks to establish the exempting tax issues when dealing with non-profit making healthcare institutions. The study is experimental as they have different dependent variables that are altered to identify the changes that occur. The stratified method is used in the research as there is a target group in the research and the demographics of the research were age, location, age and size. Measures of the study as seen included the efficiency measures that were used to measure how well the organization is effective and the reliability and validity were measured using the retest method. The research found that the ownership information of the nonprofit making organization is available and the efficiency of the organization is seen in their performance. The strength of the study is the seen from the many sources of data that the researcher got and the flaw is the analysis of the ambiguous data. The limitation of the study is seen in the lack of standardization of the variables that lacked ownership.

Watkins, K. E., Pincus, H. A., Paddock, S., Smith, B., Woodroffe, A., Farmer, C., Call, C.

(2011). Care for veterans with mental and substance use disorders: Good performance, but room to improve on many measures.*Health Affairs, 30*(11), 2194-203

 The research is meant to look at the kind of care that the veterans with disorders in substance use and mental illness get. The research is experimental as the researcher has variables that he can use to manipulate the study population. The sampling of the population was done randomly as the population of study was available. The demographics used were the number of visits and the kind of diagnosis given. The instruments used to measure validity and reliability of the study included the retest method to establish consistency of the measures and how reliable the data would be. The study showed that the out of the population of study, 70% were diagnosed correctly and there was an increase of 38% from the previous year for the veterans with the disorders. The strength of the study was in data collection as the information is got from the database the flaw being on the analysis of data and lack of cooperation from the study sample.

Monisse-Redman, M. (2015). Collaborative practice development to improve clinical outcomes

For adolescents with co-occurring mental illness, substance use and impulse control disorders.*International Journal of Child and Adolescent Health,8*(2), 109-117. Retrieved fromhttps://tcsedsystem.idm.oclc.org/login?url=http://search.proquest.com.tcsedsystem.idm.oclc.org/docview/1706179849?accountid=34120

 The article seeks to establish the best methods to use in the improvement of mental illness, use of substance and impulse disorders among the adolescents. The research is experimental as the dependent variables used are altered to identify different results. The sampling of the population was done using the stratified method as the population was divided into sub groups. The method used to measure reliability and validity of the measures parallel reliability form and the face validity that ensure that the methods used give the correct result. The study shows that the not all the people get the needed treatment as some are turned away and the response is seen from different institutions. The strength of the study is on the determination of the practices of the organization and the determination of the different domain while the flaws are seen in the collection of the data as it is meat with resistance.

Ribisl, K. M. (1995). *A longitudinal study of the personal networks of individuals receiving*

 *treatment for mental illness and substance abuse problems*(Order No. 9537255). Available from ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global. (304209252). Retrieved from <https://tcsedsystem.idm.oclc.org/login?url=http://search.proquest.com.tcsedsystem.idm.oclc.org/docview/304209252?accountid=34120>

 The research seeks to establish the influence of the networks one has in receiving treatment related to use of substance and mental illnesses. The research was experimental as the research objectives were established and it was possible to vary the dependent variables. The participants were selected randomly and the demographic of the sample is age and the types of substances used. The validity used was the construct validity that was used to validate the method used in the collection of data. The study found that the symptoms of mental illnesses and the use of substances are reduced when the personal networks are in place as the victims are able to get support from others. Data collection was a major challenge as it relied on past research which could be biased.

McDonnell, M., Brookes, L., & Lurigio, A. J. (December 01, 2014). The promise of

healthcarereform in transforming services for jail releasees and other criminal justice populations. *Health & Justice, 2,*1, 1-9.

 The study looks at the reforms that are in place to ensure that healthcare in jails is transformed. The research is non experimental as it looks at the behavior of the detainees after the withdrawal from the use of substances and the treatment that they get. The sample size was collected randomly and involved those that were abusing substances before they were detained and the demographics used were detainees and the type of treatment used. The reliability used is the parallel form where different treatment was used while the validity tool used is the face validity. The finding from the study was that the behavioral type of healthcare is important in the reduction of crime but the conditions in the jails make it hard for the treatment to be effective. It is because there is lack of dosages and insurance for the detainees. Collection of data was strength as they obtained data from the database while the flaw was the cooperation from the detainees.

Bledsoe, Sarah E. "Barriers and Promoters of Mental Health Services Utilization in a Latino

Context: A Literature Review and Recommendations from an Ecosystems Perspective." *Journal of Human Behavior in the Social Environment* 18.2 (2008): 151-83. Web.

 The study looks at the problems that are experienced in the utilization of the mental health services in the Latino population in the states. The research is experimental as it is has objectives and it is possible to alter the dependent variables. The sample in the article was collected in a stratified manner as it was a sub group of the whole population. The demographics used in the study were race and ages of the sample while the reliability and validity was done through inter rater reliability that is important in assessing the decisions reached while the validity was done through criterion related validity. The findings of the study showed that the treatment that the group receives is dependent on the values of their culture and the knowledge that is required to take care of them. It shows that there are complications when the providers of care deal with the Latinos as more training and education is required. The strength of the study was on the cooperation from the study sample and the weakness was in the inconsistencies in identifying the issues.

Stone, D. (March 08, 2009). Protect the Sick: Health Insurance Reform in One Easy Lesson. *The*

 *Journal of Law, Medicine & Ethics, 36,*4, 652-659.

The study looks at the reforms that are made in healthcare meant to protect the sick. The sample was collected randomly and the demographic used is age where there is the categorization of the people into high risk depending on the care that they get. The validity and the reliability of the study were done through the test retest method to ascertain the true position of the sample collected. The findings of the study were established to be that the reforms in insurance are oriented to the market that makes the cost for seeking medication high especially for those that need Medicare. The flaw was seen in the collection of data as it was hard to get the true position of the situation in the hospitals. Strength was in the analysis of the data got as it was possible to come up with valid results.

Brunette, M. F., Noordsy, D. L., Xie, H., & Drake, R. E. (January 01, 2003). Benzodiazepine use

and abuse among patients with severe mental illness and co-occurring substance use disorders. *Psychiatric Services (washington, D.c.), 54,*10, 1395-401.

The research looks at the use of the benzodiazepines and the addictions that it causes to the people that use the substance. The medication is meant for the people with mental illnesses and its dependence is controversial. The sample was identified using the stratified sampling method as it was a sub group of the population. The demographics identified in the research were ages and the existence of the disorder. The test retest method was used to identify the reliability of the study. The findings of research were that 43% of the patients were on prescription of the drug and the symptoms of depression at the time were quite high and 15% of them had abused the drug.

Moniruzzaman, A., Rezansoff, S., Somers, J., & Zabarauckas, C. (December 18, 2015). High-

 frequency use of corrections, health, and social services, and association with mental illness and substance use. *Emerging Themes in Epidemiology, 12,*1, 1-10.

The research is meant to establish the frequency of the corrections in people that have mental illness and use of substances experience. The research was non experimental as it was impossible to vary the dependent variable. The sample was collected randomly, divided into groups where examination of the costs and frequencies were done. The demographics used were ages of the offenders and the illnesses that they suffered from. The reliability was tested using the construct method to establish the reliability of the instruments. The findings of the study showed that those with recurring psychiatric conditions received more attention from the social welfare and health services. The challenge of the study was the collection of the study while the strength was the analysis of the data as the variables were in good proportions.

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Brunette, M. F., Noordsy, D. L., Xie, H., & Drake, R. E. (January 01, 2003). Benzodiazepine use

and abuse among patients with severe mental illness and co-occurring substance use disorders. *Psychiatric Services (washington, D.c.), 54,*10, 1395-401.

Moniruzzaman, A., Rezansoff, S., Somers, J., & Zabarauckas, C. (December 18, 2015). High-

frequency use of corrections, health, and social services, and association with mental illness and substance use. *Emerging Themes in Epidemiology, 12,*1, 1-10.

***Five Special Articles Describing the History and Direction of Insurance Coverage for Substance Use with CoOccuring Disorders***

*Druss, B. G., & Rosenheck, R. A. (1998). Mental disorders and access to medical care in the United*

*States. American Journal of Psychiatry.*

The study is experimental The sample was derived from the adult participants who actually responded to 1994 National Health Interview Survey The research relied on previous researches regarding the topic so there were no demographics of the sample. 77,183 Multivariate techniques were applied to model issues with access as a function of psychological disorders, controlling for insurance, demographic, and health variables. Reliability was established by using several participants to conduct the research. Several participants were used for the study that the results could easily be generalized for validity

Among the respondents with insurance, the respondents who reported mental illness were actually no less probable to have a primary care provider; nevertheless, they were almost two times more probable to report having belated seeking required medical care because of financial constraint.

Fletcher, B. W., Tims, F. M., & Brown, B. S. (1997). Drug Abuse Treatment Outcome Study (DATOS):

treatment evaluation research in the United States. *Psychology of Addictive Behaviors*, *11*(4), 216.

Several participants were used for the study , thus the results obtained were more accurate.

The result of the study was generalized for entire population, which might not be the case for single

individuals. The efforts to measure and enhance access to healthcare facilities for this population might need to go beyond just providing insurance benefits or accessibility to general medical providers.

*McLellan, A. T., Lewis, D. C., O'Brien, C. P., & Kleber, H. D. (2000). Drug dependence, a chronic*

 *medical illness: implications for treatment, insurance, and outcomes evaluation. Jama, 284(13), 168.9*

The study is non experimental. The sample was derived from the adult participants who actually responded to 1994 National Health Interview Survey There were no participants since the research is non-experimental There was no sample size but the researcher conducted a literature review of previous articles regarding the topic A literature review compared etiology, diagnosis, hereditability, and response to treatments of the drug dependence versus type 2 diabetes mellitus, asthma, and hypertension. Reliability was established by using reliable sources to conduct the literature review. Validity of the measure was established by reviewing different materials regarding the study topic. Thus, the results were more accurate. The review results show that lasting care strategies of drug management and persistent monitoring produce lasting benefits. The researcher uses literature review to conduct the study, hence the results are more accurate. The study is non-experimental and thus, cannot demonstrate a true cause-and-effect relationship. Drug dependence should actually be insured, treated, and assessed like other chronic illnesses.

*United States. Congress. Senate. Committee on Health, E. (2009). Transforming mental health and*

*substance abuse systems of care: community integration and recovery: hearing of the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, United States Senate, One Hundred Tenth Congress, first session, on examining community integrity and recovery, focusing on transformingmental health and substance abuse systems of care, May 8, 2007. Washington: U.S. G.P.O..*

The study is non-experimental and here were no participants The research has no demographicThere was no sample size No measures were used .There was no establishment of reliability

There was no establishment of validity The research had no findings. The study provides valuable services to assist prevent, identify and treat individuals with substance abuse disorders or mental health problems.

*Medicare coverage of alcoholism treatment : hearing before the Subcommittee on Health of the*

*Committee on Finance, United States Senate, Ninety-seventh Congress, second session, July 27, 1982*. (1982). Washington: U.S. G.P.O., 1982.

The study is non-experimental There were no participants The research has no demographic and there was no sample size No measures were used Reliability was established by finding an answer to the research question through gathering information from reliable sources. No valid measures were established since the study was non-experimental. The research had no findings

The study has a greater level of external validity The study is non-experimental and thus, cannot demonstrate a true cause-and-effect relationship, and there is no suggestions for future research

**5 Source Literature Review**

**Mental Disorder and Health Care Intervention**

Andrews, C., Grogan, C. M., Brennan, M., & Pollack, H. A. (2015). Lessons from medicaid's

Divergent paths on mental health and addiction services.*Health Affairs, 34*(7), 1131-

1138. doi:http://dx.doi.org.tcsedsystem.idm.oclc.org/10.1377/hlthaff.2015.0151

In the article Andrews et al., 2015, the authors develop sense over the extent of lessons learned from various financial extensions and health programs by the Medicaid units. Research done on lowly income earned people makes it possible to state that Andrews et al., 2015 findings were not experimental (Andrews et al., 2015). In fact, the demographic coverage which involved using recorded information from mental health records did not provide the needed data for analysis. From the reading of the data, patients medical requirement were not indeed eligible. Their financial state indicated signs of economic power made the study not experimental.

The sample data was from within 50 states. As a matter of fact, its diagnostic process involved interviewing among another suitable process. Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale was employed to enhance efficient data extraction (Andrews et al., 2015). The scale of assessment to give negative and positive symptoms was used to establish its validity measure. In the article, it was noted that researchers realized significant differences in negative mood differences and most of the critical mental challenges through the neurobiological impact of cocaine. Given that the importance of the study was as per Medicaid lessons, its strength, therefore, depended on the idea that participants were readily available for interviews. However, numerous limitations were noted since the study involved reporting of inaccurate information, this considering that is was research, the researcher limitation is that schizophrenic patients are not natural experiment for altering phenomenology and neurobiology of schizophrenia. Therefore, more research is recommended to give various ideas on the neurobiological impact of cocaine.

Encrenaz, G., Kovess-Masfty, V., Sapinho, D., Chee, C. C., & Messiah, A. (2007). Utilization of mental health services and risk of 12-month problematic alcohol use. *American Journal of Health Behavior*, *31*(4), 392–401. doi:10.5993/ajhb.31.4.6

The study by Encrenaz et al., 2007 on the use of services offered by mental health care units and the risks realized in 12 months addictions on alcohol, entirely, lack of experimental element from the look of its findings. This considering that most the sampled data does not give it an accurate reflection of real facts. Its population is from mutual health-insurance company evaluated as people with challenges associated with mental disorders for over 12 months. Reliability of its data was to the fact discovered from same time assessment of patients using Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale. With active and negative scales of measurement use, however, fewer counts of alcohol were found (Encrenaz et al., 2007). Therefore, the validity level of the research was based on the use of Logistics Regression Model. Axis I DSM-IV, which determined the CDIC counts in the patients with mental challenges.

The use of questionnaire method of data analysis produced results leading to the understanding that people with mental challenges significantly reduced their effects upon subjection to healthcare services even 12months periods of intoxication (Encrenaz et al., 2007). Such was as well the strength of the study given that patients were in a position of understanding their challenges. With various erroneous medical records, the research was found to have numerous limitations associated with the research as the risk of alcohol and medical use of alcohol-related challenges are not well analyzed in the right way. More findings are recommended in the research to discover more about mental disorders.

Levin, B. L., Glasser, J. H., & Jaffee, C. L. (1988). National trends in coverage and utilization of mental health, alcohol, and substance abuse services within managed health care systems. *American Journal of Public Health*, *78*(9), 1222–1223. doi:10.2105/ajph.78.9.1222

The study by Levin, Glasser & Jaffeem, 1988 does not present a speculative information given the nature of its findings. Its demographical coverage is from results of national survey of 1986. Such was from patients with challenges associated with mental disorder. To acquire suitable results of their finds, the researchers used questionnaire methods of data collection. They gathered information from 610 HMOs throughout Guam states in America, yielding a sample size of 610. For the sake of data validity, they randomly sampled questionnaires in various HMOs with at least 36 questions (Levin, Glasser & Jaffeem, 1988). Therefore, the establishment of its reliability was achieved by getting the response from about 264 HMOs within 36.90 days.

Since getting suitable finds also involved establishing measures, HMO assessed was an attribute to its level of enrolment (Levin, Glasser & Jaffeem, 1988). Experiential findings indicated that there was a reduction in the use of healthcare units compared in marginal years of 1978 to 1986. However, an increase in a facility such as free mental care unit remained the same from 1982 to 1986. The desire and willingness for interviewees to participate were its strength as though some gave erroneous data. Indeed, while there as various changes in the cost of healthcare services, such cannot be substantiated in the current economic trend. More studies are therefore needed to realize much information concerning mental health care.

Bescherer, Ann Marie (01/01/2012). "Predicting treatment outcome for co-occurring disorders

through individual recovery plan goal attainment." in *Predicting treatment outcome for co-occurring disorders through individual recovery plan goal attainment.* *(1-267-02820-3, 978-1-267-02820-4)*, (p. 1840).

In the article Bescherer 2012, the researcher did not present experimental data. He bases on given demographical population to collect information for his findings. He samples patients records especially, those from clients that have withdrawn from treatment prematurely, and those that were able to take treatment to the end of the dose (Bescherer 2012). Linear regression was employed to establish the suitability of its data besides other relevant values. Achieving patient’s timeframe regarding their stay on medication was, therefore, successful step to create variation in time taken by one medicine scheme.

Given that patients were willing to participate in the interview process, that was on it is own part of its strength though it was hard to establish from some interviewees how long one had stayed on medication scheme (Bescherer 2012). In fact, the element of premature and mature withdrawal was a hard issue to achieve by the researcher. As such, the study makes it its limitation. Therefore, the researcher recommends for more studies on a similar topic to enlighten more on the subject.

Serper, Alpert, M., Richardson, N., Dickson, S., Allen, M., & Werner, A. (1995). Clinical effects

of recent cocaine use on patients with acute schizophrenia. *The American journal of psychiatry.*,*152*(10), 1464–9. Retrieved from http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/7573585

In the article Serper, et al., 1995, the researchers does not present data that are experimental but chooses to use a given demographical population for their studies. Information from patient sampled from the hospital was gathered. Especially from patients suffering from Schizophrenia due to Cocaine use (Serper, et al., 1995). Understandably, only 37 patients were tested from Clinical Interview for DSM-III-R using Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale. Such was suitable for establishing positive and negative symptoms achieved by associating them to moods indicated by patients. In fact, association of the patient’s psychological nature was appropriate for understanding the studies suitability

 The strength of the research is related to the fact that interviewees were free and willing to participate in the study work. However, some were not categorical. They ended up giving information that was not reliable for the sake of the survey (Serper, et al., 1995). Therefore, such being a flawed part of the study, the study limited its ideas on the fact that cocaine abuse in patients suffering from schizophrenia is natural experiment altering the phenomenology and neurobiology of schizophrenia. The research concludes by suggesting for more finds on the relationship between patients moods and cocaine use for schizophrenic patients.

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Bescherer, Ann Marie (01/01/2012). "Predicting treatment outcome for co-occurring disorders

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Encrenaz, G., Kovess-Masfty, V., Sapinho, D., Chee, C. C., & Messiah, A. (2007). Utilization of mental health services and risk of 12-month problematic alcohol use. *American Journal of Health Behavior*, *31*(4), 392–401. doi:10.5993/ajhb.31.4.6

Levin, B. L., Glasser, J. H., & Jaffee, C. L. (1988). National trends in coverage and utilization of mental health, alcohol, and substance abuse services within managed health care systems. *American Journal of Public Health*, *78*(9), 1222–1223. doi:10.2105/ajph.78.9.1222

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of recent cocaine use on patients with acute schizophrenia. *The American journal of psychiatry.*,*152*(10), 1464–9. Retrieved from <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/7573585>

**5 Source Literature Review Comparison Essay**

 The articles are seen comparing the mental wellness of the people in regard to the abuse of substances. The research is important in informing the health care experts of the decisions that they need to undertake as it provides evidence of the harms, benefits and the options of treatment and the provision of the services. The evidence is provided on the research that shows how the abuse of substances affects the mental wellness of people and the measures that are undertaken to ensure that the people are provided with proper care and well managed homes.

 The research looks at the evidences that prove the theories on the provision of healthcare and the choices that people from different ethnicities are presented. The reviews of research as seen from the articles are carried out in a systematic manner showing the evidence that bias exists.

 In addition to ethnicity, age, and demographics are also used to decide how much coverage may be extended to an individual (Rosenbaum, 2009), and if a parity is introduced into the system, the bias cannot be detected. Many approvals that are given, seem to have shorter times based on the aforementioned factors, which suggests that time and length of treatment for a client with a third-party or insurance payor will vary based on their individual traits and not the illness from which they are suffering. (Polimeni, Moore, & Gruenert, 2010) SSuggest that after a four month period the client is doing much better after four months, because their body has gone through the withdrawal process, and the study showed that mental health issues are significantly improved. This may be a measure with which a suggestion is made to insurance companies to reduce total overall time of coverage for treatment in the substance treatment cycle. The research conducted is meant to give evidence that is considered new and that is effective in terms of testing, procedures and treatments. The research shows the expansion, development and use of sources of data that are variable and methods that are relevant and timely.

 The results of the research are easy for people concerned to understand and provide ideas on what they think should be done. The research is useful to policy makers, patients, the government, clinicians and the insurance payers (Gray & Clement, 2002). The development of the research is enabled by the continued development of research and the efforts that that are used in advancing the research such as the identification of the emerging and the new interventions in the medical field, the synthesis and the review of the research in the medical field and the identification of the gaps that are there between the research and the practice.

 Many of the research conducted in the medical areas of research tend to be biased in terms of gender but the demographics in the researches is gender sensitive as the demographics used consider gender of the sample. The legislation and the use of the women in the research that regard health are met with many negative views and as such it is seen as a barrier to many researches. There is bias in the incorporation of the data that relates to gender especially in research that is related to health matters and the lack of such exudes the research to be biased as the factors that contribute to the well-being of the females differ from those of the men. In addition biases that occur within the populations is usually dependent upon type of insurance, age, gender , and the type of mental illness that is considered co-occurring during the admission for treatment( Harpaz-Rotem, Rosenheck & Desai, 2011) as well as the stability of the client. Altough, the stability of the client was discovered to be a factor in treatment, a study was conducted which showed homeless female veterans in treatment for mental illnesses with substance abuse showed slower rehabilitation times. The participants that did not have stable housing seemed to have longer treatment times which could be directly related to the time they were in treatment with no housing or place to return. The times were increased seemingly in relation to the receipt of the housing subsidy granted by the Veteran’s Administration or other agency

 The differences that exist are important to be pointed out as they help in the reflection of exists in the society (Gray & Clement, 2002). Guidance that is biased helps in influencing the system of education in terms of the content that is taught in schools and how the information is passed to the students. The significance of the study of the health care system and especially how certain people should be handled assists in ensuring that the right treatment is administered to the people with mental illnesses (Adler , Drake and Stern, 1984) and that practices considered to be useful are practiced across all races, ethnic groups and genders. The research presented is important as it helps in giving the information that is useful to all and that assists in making the best decisions from the outcomes.

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