

Recommended readings in IDDT

Practice manuals

Drake, R. E., Merrens, M. R., & Lynde, D. W. (2005). *Evidence-Based Mental Health Practice: A Textbook*. New York: W.W. Norton.

- Introduction to the concepts and approaches of evidence-based practices for the treatment of severe mental illness.
- Describes the importance of research in intervention science and the evolution of evidence-based practices.
- A chapter for each of five EBPs provides historical background, practice principles, and an introduction to implementation. Vignettes highlight the experiences of staff and consumers.
- This is an excellent, readable primer for the *Evidence-Based Practices Implementation Resource Kits*.

Mueser, K. T., Noordsy, D. L., Drake, R. E., & Fox, L. (2003). *Integrated Treatment for Dual Disorders: Effective Intervention for Severe Mental Illness and Substance Abuse*. New York: Guilford Publications.

- Comprehensive clinical guide for the treatment of co-occurring disorders from which some of the material in the Implementation Resource Kit is drawn.
- Information on assessment, including forms and instruments, is provided.
- Ancillary treatment strategies described, such as residential and other housing approaches, involuntary intervention, vocational rehabilitation, and psychopharmacology.
- Detailed guidelines and vignettes provided. Individual (including case management, motivational interviewing, and cognitive behavioral counseling), group (including persuasion, active treatment, social skills training, and self-help groups), and family (including individual family and multiple-family group) approaches are described.
- Educational handouts covering different topics on mental illness, substance abuse, and their interactions are provided which can be duplicated for education with clients and family members.

Sacks, S., Ries, R.K., & the Consensus Panel. Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (2005). *Substance Abuse Treatment for Persons With Co-Occurring Disorders*. (Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 42: DHHS Publication No. (SMA) 05-3922.

- Provides practical information about the treatment of patients with co-occurring disorders.
- Separate chapters on treatment systems, linkages for mental health and substance abuse treatment, mood disorders, anxiety disorders, personality disorders, psychotic disorders and pharmacology management.

Watkins, T. R., Lewellen, A., & Barrett, M. C. (2001). *Dual Diagnosis: An Integrated Approach to Treatment*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

- Discusses strategies for integrating substance abuse treatment with care for mental illness.
- Separate chapters address different psychiatric disorders, including schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, depression, anxiety disorders, and severe personality disorders.

Research and conceptual background

Reviews of the literature

Drake, R. E., & Brunette, M. F. (1998). Complications of severe mental illness related to alcohol and other drug use disorders. In M. Galanter (Ed.), *Recent Developments in Alcoholism* (Vol. XIV, Consequences of Alcoholism, pp. 285-299). New York: Plenum Publishing Company.

Summarizes research on the effects of alcohol and drug abuse on the course of severe mental illness

Drake, R. E., Mueser, K. T., Brunette, M. F., & McHugo, G. (2004). A review of treatments for clients with severe mental illness and co-occurring substance use disorder. *Psychiatric Rehabilitation Journal*, 27, 360-374.

- Comprehensive review of research on Integrated Treatment for Co-Occurring Disorders.
- Review covers a wide range of research, including early demonstration programs in establishing the feasibility of integrated treatment in community support service settings.

Drake, R.E., O'Neal, E.L., and Wallach, M.A. (2008). A systematic review of psychosocial research on psychosocial interventions for people with co-occurring severe mental and substance abuse disorders. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*, 34 (2008), 123-138.

- Update on research on Integrated Treatment for Co-Occurring Disorders.

Drake, R. E., Essock, S. M., Shaner, A., Carey, K. B., Minkoff, K., Kola, L., et al. (2001). Implementing dual diagnosis services for clients with severe mental illness. *Psychiatric Services*, 52, 469-476.

- Update on research on Integrated Treatment for Co-Occurring Disorders.

Mueser, K. T., & Kavanagh, D. (2001). Treating comorbidity of alcohol problems and psychiatric disorder. In N. Heather, T. J. Peters, & T. R. Stockwell (Eds.), *Handbook of Alcohol Dependence and Related Problems* (pp. 627-647). Chichester, England: John Wiley & Sons.

- Provides an updated review of the epidemiology of co-occurring disorders.
- Describes integrated treatment approaches for co-occurring disorders with specific recommendations for different types of psychiatric disorders, including schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, depression, and anxiety disorders.

Mueser, K., Drake, R., & Wallach, M. (1998). Dual diagnosis: A review of etiological theories. *Addictive Behaviors*, 23, 717-734.

- Reviews the research literature on different theories accounting for the high rate of substance abuse in persons with severe mental illness.
- Challenges the prevailing hypothesis that high rates of substance abuse and severe mental illness could be explained by "self-medication" of distressful symptoms.
- Marshals evidence suggesting that some excess comorbidity is due to increased biological sensitivity to the effects of drugs and alcohol in persons with severe mental illness.

Principles of Integrated Treatment for Co-Occurring Disorders

Biegel, D.E., Kola, L.A., & Ronis, R. (2006). Evidence-based treatment for adults with co-occurring mental and substance disorders (pp.61-72). In S. Rosenberg & J. Rosenberg (Eds.), *Readings in Community Mental Health*. New York: Brunner-Routledge.

Carey, K. B. (1996). Substance use reduction in the context of outpatient psychiatric treatment: A collaborative, motivational, harm reduction approach. *Community Mental Health Journal*, 32, 291-306.

- Describes conceptual foundation to a treatment approach based on motivational enhancement and the reduction of harmful consequences of substance abuse.

Minkoff, K. (1989). An integrated treatment model for dual diagnosis of psychosis and addiction. *Hospital and Community Psychiatry*, 40, 1031-1036.

- Describes essential ingredients for an integrated service system for the treatment of severe mental illness and substance use disorders.

Mueser, K. T., Drake, R. E., & Noordsy, D. L. (1998). Integrated mental health and substance abuse treatment for severe psychiatric disorders. *Practical Psychiatry and Behavioral Health*, 4, 129-139.

- Summarizes the fundamental ingredients of effective integrated co-occurring disorder programs, including comprehensiveness, assertive outreach, assertive and protective living environment, motivation-based intervention, and long-term perspective.
- Provides an explanation of the stages of treatment (engagement, persuasion, active treatment, relapse prevention), which serve to guide clinicians in selecting interventions appropriate for the client's level of motivation to address substance use problems.

Ziedonis, D., & Fisher, W. (1996). Motivation-based assessment and treatment of substance abuse in patients with schizophrenia. *Directions in Psychiatry*, 16, 1-7.

- Provides overview of motivation-based approach to assessment and treatment of co-occurring disorders.

Historical context for Integrated Treatment for Co-Occurring Disorders

Kushner, M. G., & Mueser, K. T. (1993). Psychiatric co-morbidity with alcohol use disorders. *Eighth Special Report to the U.S. Congress on Alcohol and Health* (Vol. NIH Pub. No. 94-3699, pp. 37-59). Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

- Early comprehensive review of the epidemiology, correlates, and outcome of co-occurring disorders.
- Summarizes research on the negative effects of psychiatric comorbidity on the course and outcome of treatment for substance abuse.

Ridgely, M. S., Goldman, H. H., & Willenbring, M. (1990). Barriers to the care of persons with dual diagnoses: Organizational and financing issues. *Schizophrenia Bulletin*, 16, 123-132.

Ridgely, M. S., Osher, F. C., Goldman, H. H., & Talbott, J. A. (1987). Executive summary: Chronic mentally ill young adults with substance abuse problems: A review of research, treatment, and training issues. Baltimore: Mental Health Services Research Center, University of Maryland School of Medicine.

- These two publications above summarize problems with traditional approaches to co-occurring disorders, including administrative, clinical, and philosophical barriers to accessing intervention for both disorders.

Polcin, D. L. (1992). Issues in the treatment of dual diagnosis clients who have chronic mental illness. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*, 23, 30-37.

- Describes obstacles in traditional treatment approaches to effective intervention for co-occurring disorders.

Substance Abuse

Johns, A. (2001). Psychiatric effects of cannabis. *British Journal of Psychiatry* 178;116-122.

Kinney, J. (2000). *Loosening the grip: A Handbook of alcohol information* (6th ed.). Boston: McGraw-Hill.

Thombs, D. L. (1999). *Introduction to addictive behaviors*. New York: Guilford Press.

Weiss, R., & Mirin, S. (1987). *Cocaine*. Washington, D.C.: American Psychiatric Press.

Consumer and family perspectives

Ethnographic and first person reports

Alverson, H., Alverson, M., & Drake, R. E. (2000). An ethnographic study of the longitudinal course of substance abuse among people with severe mental illness. *Community Mental Health Journal*, 36, 557-569.

Alverson, H., Alverson, M., & Drake, R. E. Social patterns of substance use among people with dual diagnoses. *Mental Health Services Research*, 3(1), 3-14, 2001.

Fox, L. (1999). Missing out on motherhood. *Psychiatric Services*, 50, 193-194.

Green, V. L. The resurrection and the life. *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, 66(1), 12-16, 1996.

Family perspectives

Clark, R. E. (2001). Family support and substance use outcomes for persons with mental illness and substance use disorders. *Schizophrenia Bulletin*, 27, 93-101.

- Describes family members' financial and time contributions to helping a relative with co-occurring disorders, and the relationship between family assistance and improved outcomes.

Schwab, B., Clark, R. E., & Drake, R. E. (1991). An ethnographic note on clients as parents. *Psychosocial Rehabilitation Journal*, 15(2), 95-99.

- Describes challenges faced by clients with co-occurring disorders who are parents.

Practice issues

Mueser, K. T., Noordsy, D. L., Drake, R. E., & Fox, L. (2003). *Integrated Treatment for Dual Disorders: Effective Intervention for Severe Mental Illness and Substance Abuse*. New York: Guilford Publications.

- See description of book under Practice Manuals section.
- This book has chapters covering the specific topics listed below.

Assessment and treatment planning

Carey, K. B., & Correia, C. J. (1998). Severe mental illness and addictions: Assessment considerations. *Addictive Behaviors*, 23, 735-748.

- Discusses common issues faced by clinicians in assessing substance abuse in persons with severe mental illness, and provides solutions to those problems.

Connors, G. J., Donovan, D. M., & DiClemente, C. C. (2001). *Substance Abuse Treatment and the Stages of Change*. New York: Guilford Publications.

- A helpful book on treatment planning based on clients' motivation to change their addictive behavior.

Donovan, D. D. and Alan Marlatt, G. A (Eds.) (1988). *Assessment of Addictive Behaviors*. New York: Guilford Publications.

- The introductory chapter on assessment of addictive behaviors is outstanding.
- This book also contains many chapters on specific drugs and approaches that are quite good.

Drake, R. E., Rosenberg, S. D., & Mueser, K. T. (1996). Assessing substance use disorder in persons with severe mental illness. In R. E. Drake & K. T. Mueser (Eds.), *New Directions for Mental Health Services* (Vol. 70, pp. 3-17). San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.

- Describes many of the obstacles to accurate assessment of substance abuse in persons with co-occurring disorders and strategies for overcoming these obstacles.

- McHugo, G. J., Drake, R. E., Burton, H. L., & Ackerson, T. H. (1995). A scale for assessing the stage of substance abuse treatment in persons with severe mental illness. *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, 183*, 762-767.
- Contains information regarding the assessment of stages of treatment for persons with co-occurring disorders.
- Mueser, K. T., Drake, R. E., Clark, R. E., McHugo, G. J., Mercer-McFadden, C., & Ackerson, T. (1995). *Toolkit for Evaluating Substance Abuse in Persons with Severe Mental Illness*. Cambridge, MA: Evaluation Center at HSRI.
- Summarizes the Substance Abuse Treatment Scale for assessing clients' stage of treatment, and provides psychometric data on this scale.
 - Describes three clinician-administered scales for clients with co-occurring disorders, including the Alcohol Use Scale, the Drug Use Scale, and the Substance Abuse Treatment Scale.
 - Includes software that contains the scales.
 - Information provided on training clinicians on the use of the scales, establishing and maintaining reliability, and validity.
- Noordsy, D. L., McQuade, D. V., & Mueser, K. T. (2002). Assessment considerations. In H. L. Graham, A. Copello, M. J. Birchwood, & K. T. Mueser (Eds.), *Substance Misuse in Psychosis: A Handbook of Approaches to Treatment and Service Delivery* (pp. 159-180). Chichester, England: John Wiley & Sons.
- Describes principles of assessment of substance abuse in persons with severe mental illness.
 - Explains four steps of assessment: identification, classification, functional assessment and analysis, and treatment planning.
 - Specific methods for linking assessment to treatment are described.
- Rosenberg, S. D., Drake, R. E., Wolford, G. L., Mueser, K. T., Oxman, T. E., Vidaver, R. M., et al. (1998). The Dartmouth Assessment of Lifestyle Instrument (DALI): A substance use disorder screen for people with severe mental illness. *American Journal of Psychiatry, 155*, 232-238.
- Describes brief screening instrument (DALI) for identifying substance abuse in persons with severe mental illness.
 - Presents data showing that DALI outperforms other screening instruments in persons with co-occurring disorders.

Engagement

- Rapp, C. A. (1998). *The Strengths Model: Case Management with People Suffering from Severe and Persistent Mental Illness*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Excellent book that describes the engagement process in persons with severe mental illness.
 - Very helpful for anyone attempting to engage co-occurring disorder clients in a treatment relationship.

Stages of treatment and motivational enhancement

- Carey, K. B., Purnine, D. M., Maisto, S. A., Carey, M. P., & Barnes, K. L. (1999). Decisional balance regarding substance use among persons with schizophrenia. *Community Mental Health Journal*, 35, 289-299.
- Describes use of decisional balance approach to helping persons with co-occurring disorders weigh the advantages and disadvantages of continued substance abuse versus sobriety.
- D'Zurilla, T., & Nezu, A. (1999). *Problem Solving Therapy (Second Edition)*. New York: Springer.
- To learn more about problem-solving therapy, which can be applied to substance abuse and/or mental illness problems in clients with co-occurring disorders.
- Graham, H., Copello, A., Birchwood, M. J., Orford, J., McGovern, D., Maslin, J., et al. (2002). Cognitive-behavioral integrated approach for psychosis and problem substance use. In H. L. Graham, A. Copello, M. J. Birchwood, & K. T. Mueser (Eds.), *Substance Misuse in Psychosis: A Handbook of Approaches to Treatment and Service Delivery* (pp. 181-206). Chichester, England: John Wiley & Sons.
- Describes cognitive-behavioral approach to treating substance abuse in persons with severe mental illness.
 - Includes numerous useful clinical examples.
- Miller, W. R., & Rollnick, S. (2002). *Motivational Interviewing: Preparing People for Change*. (Second ed.). New York: Guilford Publications.
- An outstanding book, a “classic” in the addiction field, about stages of change and recovery from substance abuse.
 - An excellent place to start; mandatory reading for all clinicians working with clients with co-occurring disorders.
- Osher, F. C., & Kofoed, L. L. (1989). Treatment of patients with psychiatric and psychoactive substance use disorders. *Hospital and Community Psychiatry*, 40, 1025-1030.
- Introduces and describes the concept of stages of treatment (engagement, persuasion, active treatment, relapse prevention) that help clinicians gear treatment interventions to clients' individual motivational states.
- Rollnick, S., Mason, P., & Butler, C. (1999). *Health Behavior Change: A Guide for Practitioners*. London: Elsevier Health Sciences.
- Another helpful reference on the stages of change and recovery from substance abuse.
 - Describes substance abuse counseling and relapse prevention counseling.
- Marlatt, G. A., & Gordan, G. R. (1985). *Relapse Prevention: Maintenance Strategies in the Treatment of Addictive Behaviors*. New York: Guilford Publications.
- Describes principles of substance abuse relapse prevention.
 - Written originally for work with the substance abuse population.

- Much of the book applies to persons with severe mental illness who have achieved sobriety and are motivated to prevent relapses of their substance abuse.

Monti, P. M., Abrams, D. B., Kadden, R. M., & Cooney, N. L. (1989). *Treating Alcohol Dependence*. New York: Guilford Publications.

- An excellent book on cognitive-behavioral treatment of substance abuse.
- Offers a simple introduction to basic techniques that are effective with co-occurring disorder clients in the active treatment stage.

Group treatment for co-occurring disorders

Bellack, A. S., & DiClemente, C. C. (1999). Treating substance abuse among patients with schizophrenia. *Psychiatric Services*, 50, 75-79.

Describes social skills training approach to co-occurring disorders treatment.

Bellack, A. S., Mueser, K. T., Gingerich, S., & Agresta, J. (1997). *Social Skills Training for Schizophrenia: A Step-By-Step Guide*. New York: Guilford Publications.

- Addresses how to conduct social skills training groups for persons with severe mental illness.
- Specific curriculum provided (steps of skills) for helping clients refuse substances and deal with substance abuse situations.

Mueser, K. T., & Noordsy, D. L. (1996). Group treatment for dually diagnosed clients. In R. E. Drake & K. T. Mueser (Eds.), *Dual Diagnosis of Major Mental Illness and Substance Abuse Disorder II: Recent Research and Clinical Implications*. New Directions for Mental Health Services (Vol. 70, pp. 33-51). San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.

- Describes four different types of group interventions for co-occurring disorders, including educational, stage-wise (persuasion and active treatment), social skills training, and self-help groups.
- Brief clinical vignettes used to illustrate different group treatment methods.

Noordsy, D. L., Schwab, B., Fox, L., & Drake, R. E. (1996). The role of self-help programs in the rehabilitation of persons with severe mental illness and substance use disorders. *Community Mental Health Journal*, pp. 71-81.

- Summarizes difficulties and solutions associated with using self-help groups, such as Alcoholics Anonymous, for persons with co-occurring disorders.

Roberts, L. J., Shaner, A., & Eckman, T. A. (1999). *Overcoming Addictions: Skills Training for People with Schizophrenia*. New York: W.W. Norton.

- Manual for providing social skills training to clients with co-occurring disorders.

Weiss, R. D., Greenfield, S. F., & O'Leary, G. (2002). Relapse prevention for patients with bipolar and substance use disorders. In H. L. Graham, A. Copello, M. J. Birchwood, & K. T. Mueser (Eds.), *Substance Misuse in Psychosis: A Handbook of Approaches to Treatment and Service Delivery* (pp. 207-226). Chichester, England: John Wiley & Sons.

- Describes group intervention program for bipolar disorder and substance abuse.
- Useful clinical examples provide illustrations of group treatment methods.

Self-help

Alcoholics Anonymous (1990). *The AA Group: Where It All Begins (rev.)*. New York: Alcoholics Anonymous.

- Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) is the largest self-help organization for addiction.
- This book describes its history, traditions, and approach to recovery from addiction, based on the "12-Steps" of AA.

Johnson, N.P. & Chappel, J.N. (1994). Using AA and Other 12-Step Programs More Effectively. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*, 11, (2), pp.137-142.

Hamilton, T., & Sample, P. (1994). *The Twelve Steps and Dual Recovery: A Framework of Recovery for Those of Us with Addiction and an Emotional or Psychiatric Illness*. Center City, MN: Hazelden.

- Explains 12-Step approach to self-help substance abuse treatment in persons with a mental illness.

Khantzian, E.J., & Mack, J.E. (1994). How AA Works and Why It's Important for Clinicians to Understand. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*, 11, (2) pp77-92.

The Dual Disorder Recovery Book (1993) Hazelden, Center City, Minnesota, 1993. Discussion of 12-step self-help approach to recovery for persons with co-occurring disorders.

Trimpey, J. (1996). *Rational Recovery: The New Cure for Substance Addiction*. New York: Pocket Books.

- Rational Recovery (RR) is a self-help alternative to 12-step approaches (such as Alcoholics Anonymous).
- RR is less spirituality oriented, and more focused on helping clients take control over their lives through accepting personal responsibility to themselves and others.

Vaillant, G. E. (1995). *Natural History of Alcoholism Revisited*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.

- Offers a brilliant analysis of natural pathways to recovery and explains how self-help and treatment can enhance the process.

Family treatment

Barrowclough, C. (2002). Family intervention for substance misuse in psychosis. In H. L. Graham, A. Copello, M. J. Birchwood, & K. T. Mueser (Eds.), *Substance Misuse in*

Psychosis: A Handbook of Approaches to Treatment and Service Delivery (pp. 227-243). Chichester: John Wiley & Sons.

Describes family intervention approach for co-occurring disorders.

McFarlane, W. R. (2002). *Multifamily Groups in the Treatment of Severe Psychiatric Disorders*. New York: Guilford Publications.

- Provides detailed guidance on formation and running of multi-family groups for persons with severe mental illness and their families.
- Similar groups have been run for persons with co-occurring disorders and their families (see Mueser & Fox, 2002, next reading).

Mueser, K. T., & Fox, L. (2002). A family intervention program for co-occurring disorders. *Community Mental Health Journal*, 38, 253-270.

- Describes family intervention program for co-occurring disorders that includes single-family sessions and multiple-family group sessions.
- Presents pilot data from study of family program.

Mueser, K. T., & Gingerich, S. L. (2006). *Coping with Schizophrenia: A Guide for Families (Second Edition)*. New York: Guilford Publications.

- Among many helpful books on family interventions, we recommend this book that is written for families.
- Includes a chapter on how family members can help a relative with a co-occurring disorder.

Mueser, K. T., & Glynn, S. M. (1999). *Behavioral Family Therapy for Psychiatric Disorders (Second Edition)*. Oakland, CA: New Harbinger Publications.

- Treatment manual for clinicians that describes family intervention model for severe mental illness, including strategies for addressing substance abuse in clients with co-occurring disorders.
- Includes educational handouts on different psychiatric disorders, medications, and the interactions between mental illness and substance abuse.

Psychopharmacological treatment

Delos Reyes, C.M., & Ronis, R.J. (2006). Statewide implementation of integrated dual disorders treatment: The psychiatrist's role. *Journal of Dual Diagnosis*, 3 (1), 129-133.

Day, E., Georgiou, G., & Crome, I. (2002). Pharmacological management of substance misuse in psychosis. In H. L. Graham, A. Copello, M. J. Birchwood, & K. T. Mueser (Eds.), *Substance Misuse in Psychosis: A Handbook of Approaches to Treatment and Service Delivery* (pp. 259-280). Chichester, England: John Wiley & Sons.

- Detailed chapter that describes pharmacological management of substance use disorders, including stimulants, opioids, other drugs and alcohol.

Drake, R. E., Xie, H., McHugo, G. J., & Green, A. I. (2000). The effects of clozapine on alcohol and drug use disorders among schizophrenic patients. *Schizophrenia Bulletin*, 26, 441-449.

- Summarizes positive effects of clozapine on alcoholism outcomes in persons with schizophrenia.

Green, A. I., Zimmet, S. V., Strous, R. D., & Schildkraut, J. J. (1999). Clozapine for comorbid substance use disorder and schizophrenia: Do patients with schizophrenia have a reward-deficiency syndrome that can be ameliorated by clozapine? *Harvard Review of Psychiatry*, 6, 287-296.

- Theoretical paper in which authors suggest that the neurobiology of schizophrenia makes persons with this disorder more susceptible to substance abuse, and more likely to benefit from clozapine.

Mueser, K. T., & Lewis, S. (2000). Treatment of substance misuse in schizophrenia. In P. Buckley & J. Waddington (Eds.), *Schizophrenia and Mood Disorders: The New Drug Therapies in Clinical Practice* (pp. 286-296). Oxford: Butterworth & Heinemann.

- Brief chapter that includes recommendations for pharmacological treatment of clients with co-occurring disorders.

Mueser, K. T., Noordsy, D. L., Fox, L., & Wolfe, R. (2003). Disulfiram treatment for alcoholism in severe mental illness. *American Journal on the Addictions*, 12, 242-252.

- Quantitatively describes positive long-term outcomes of 30 persons with severe mental illness and alcoholism treated with disulfiram (Antabuse).

Infectious diseases

Razzano, L. (2002). Issues in comorbidity and HIV/AIDS. In H. L. Graham, A. Copello, M. J. Birchwood, & K. T. Mueser (Eds.), *Substance Misuse in Psychosis: A Handbook of Approaches to Treatment and Service Delivery* (pp. 332-346). Chichester, England: John Wiley & Sons.

- Practical chapter on the nature of HIV/AIDS in persons with co-occurring disorders and treatment approaches.

Implementation, administration, and cost

Implementation and administrative issues

Drake, R. E., Essock, S. M., Shaner, A., Carey, K. B., Minkoff, K., Kola, L., et al. (2001). Implementing dual diagnosis services for clients with severe mental illness. *Psychiatric Services*, 52, 469-476.

- Covers issues related to the implementation and dissemination of integrated programs for co-occurring disorders.

- Fixsen, D.L., Naoom, S.F., Blase, K.A., Friedman, R.M., Wallace, F. (2005).
Implementation Research: A Synthesis of the Literature. Louis De La Parte Florida
Mental Health Institute, University of South Florida.
- Comprehensive overview of implementation research literature.
- Fox, T., Fox, L., & Drake, R. E. (1992). Developing a statewide service system for
people with co-occurring severe mental illness and substance use disorders.
Innovations and Research, 1(4), 9-13.
- Describes the development of integrated co-occurring disorder services in the state of
New Hampshire.
- Kruszynski, R., & Boyle, P.E. (2006). Implementation of the Integrated Dual Disorders
Treatment Model: Stage-wise Strategies for Service Providers. *Journal of Dual
Diagnosis, 2* (3), 147-155.
- Provides a conceptual framework for organizational implementation of IDDT.
- Torrey, W. C., Drake, R. E., Cohen, M., Fox, L. B., Lynde, D., Gorman, P., et al. (2002).
"The Challenge of Implementing and Sustaining Integrated Dual Disorders
Treatment Programs" *Community Mental Health Journal, 38* (6), 507-521.

State and local administrative perspectives

- Fox, T., & Shumway, D. (1995). Human resource development. In A. F. Lehman & L.
Dixon (Eds.), *Double Jeopardy: Chronic Mental Illness and Substance Abuse* (pp.
265-276). New York: Harwood Academic Publishers.
- Describes how to cultivate clinicians and administrators in developing integrated
programs for co-occurring disorders.
- Mercer-McFadden, C., Drake, R. E., Clark, R. E., Verven, N., Noordsy, D. L., & Fox, T.
S. (1998). *Substance Abuse Treatment for People with Severe Mental Disorders: A
Program Manager's Guide*. Concord, NH: New Hampshire-Dartmouth Psychiatric
Research Center.
- Useful guide for program managers and anyone else with administrative
responsibility for establishing and maintaining high quality integrated programs for
co-occurring disorders.

Financing and cost-effectiveness of Integrated Treatment for Co-Occurring Disorders

- Clark, R. E., Teague, G. B., Ricketts, S. K., Bush, P. W., Xie, H., McGuire, T. G., et al.
(1998). Cost-effectiveness of Assertive Community Treatment versus standard case
management for persons with co-occurring severe mental illness and substance use
disorders. *Health Services Research, 33*, 1285-1307.
- Describes cost-effectiveness analysis of study comparing Assertive Community
Treatment (ACT) with standard case management for co-occurring disorders.
- Clark, R. E., Ricketts, S. K., & McHugo, G. J. (1999). Legal system involvement and
costs for persons in treatment for severe mental illness and substance use disorders.
Psychiatric Services, 50, 641-647.
- Addresses cost of legal system involvement in persons with co-occurring disorders.

Dickey, B., & Azeni, H. (1996). Persons with dual diagnoses of substance abuse and major mental illness: Their excess costs of psychiatric care. *American Journal of Public Health, 86*, 973-977.

- Documents the high cost of standard (non-integrated) treatment approaches to substance abuse in persons with severe mental illness.

Fidelity measures for Integrated Treatment for Co-Occurring Disorders

Jerrell, J. M., & Ridgely, M. S. (1999). Impact of robustness of program implementation on outcomes of clients in dual diagnosis programs. *Psychiatric Services, 50*, 109-112.

- Documents that better substance abuse outcomes in persons with co-occurring disorders are associated with higher program fidelity to integrated treatment model.

McHugo, G. J., Drake, R. E., Teague, G. B., & Xie, H. (1999). Fidelity to assertive community treatment and client outcomes in the New Hampshire co-occurring disorders study. *Psychiatric Services, 50*, 818-824.

- Shows that clients in Assertive Community Treatment (ACT) programs that implemented co-occurring disorders treatment with high fidelity to the integrated treatment model had better substance abuse outcomes than low fidelity programs.

Wieder, B.L., Lutz, W.J., & Boyle, P. (2006). Adapting Integrated Dual Disorders Treatment for in-patient settings. *Journal of Dual Diagnosis, 2* (1), 101-107.

Additional readings for program leaders and public mental health authorities

Batalden, P. B., & Stoltz, P. K. (1993). A framework for the continual improvement of healthcare: Building and applying professional and improvement knowledge to test changes in daily work. *The Joint Commission Journal on Quality Improvement, 19:10*, 424-445.

Gowdy, E. & Rapp, C. A. (1989). Managerial behavior: The common denominators of successful community based programs. *Psychosocial Rehabilitation Journal, 13(2)*, 31-51.

Nelson, E. C., Batalden, P. B., Ryer, J. C. (Eds.). (1998). *Clinical Improvement Action Guide*. Oakbrook Terrace, Illinois: Joint Commission.

Rapp, C. A. (1993) Client-centered performance management for rehabilitation and mental health services. In R. Flexer & P. Solomon (Eds.), *Community and social support for people with severe mental disabilities*. New York: Andover Publishing Co.

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