

Screening Brief Intervention Referral to Treatment (SBIRT)

Medicaid Network Growth and Strategy

What is SBIRT?

Screening (S)

A very brief set of questions that identifies risk of substance use disorder (SUD)-related problems:

- Should last 5-10 minutes
- Reimbursement requires use of validated screening instruments.

Brief Intervention (BI)

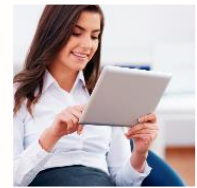
A short (5-20 minutes) counseling session that raises awareness of risks and motivates the client toward acknowledgement of the problem:

- Uses motivational interviewing techniques to encourage lifestyle change

Referral to Treatment (RT):

- Warm hand-off to a provider who can provide specialized treatment to the patient.

Potential benefits for patients



Positively affects

- Patients with substance use disorders (SUDs)
- Patient morbidity and mortality rates



Reduces

- Healthcare costs
- Work impairment and incidents of driving under the influence



Improves

- Access to treatment
- Neonatal and post-partum outcomes

Potential benefits for providers

Awareness



- Increases clinicians' awareness of substance use issues

Better approach



- Offers clinicians a more systematic approach to addressing substance use, identifying more *hidden* cases

Cost-effectiveness



- Studies have shown that for every \$1 spent, SBIRT for alcohol use saves \$2-\$4

Who can provide SBIRT?

Most effective in:

- Primary care centers
- Emergency rooms and trauma centers
- Community health settings



Healthcare workers who can provide SBIRT:

- Primary care providers (MD/DOs, PAs, ARNPs)
- Behavioral health providers (therapists, counselors, psychiatrists, clinical social workers)
- OB-GYNs and midwives
- Pediatricians
- Nurses
- Any provider in nearly any setting!

Example ratios

Referral to treatment

Substance or alcohol use or dependence, needs specialty treatment

3%

Brief intervention

23%

Risky use of alcohol or substances, but may not meet criteria for SUD/AUD

74%

No suspected alcohol or substance use or dependence

Decision Tree (example)

Initial Encounter

Screening

Results

Next Steps

Alcohol
0 – 2 (Women), 0 – 4 (Men), 0 (<18)



Alcohol screen complete, no further action

Low/No Risk
Alcohol 0-7
Drugs 0



Reinforce behavior, monitor

Alcohol
4+ (Women), 5+ (Men)
1+ (<18)



Administer appropriate Screening Tool

At Risk
Alcohol 8-15
Drugs 1-2



Brief Intervention
lower risk, reduce use to acceptable levels

Other Drugs
>0



Moderate Risk
Alcohol 16-19
Drugs 3-5



Brief Intervention or RT
Encourage pt to accept referral or provide BT*.

Other Drugs
0



Drug screen complete, no further action

High/Severe Risk
Alcohol 20-40
Drugs 6-10



Referral to Treatment
Identify treatment options, encourage pt to accept referral.

* Brief treatment.

Does SBIRT work?

Yes! SBIRT is an evidence-based practice.

Project TrEAT: Trial of Early Alcohol Treatment

The program included: 17 primary care practices comprised of 64 physicians within 10 counties.

Approximately 18,000 patients were screened:

- Around 500 men and 300 women screened positive for at-risk drinking.
- They were randomized into two groups of approximately 400 each and followed for 48 months.

Both the control and intervention group received a general health booklet with information about seat belt use, immunizations, exercise, tobacco, alcohol, and drugs.

The intervention group also received two 10-15-minute sessions by a PCP using a scripted workbook.

Project TrEAT Statistics

Utilization (post-intervention)	SBIRT	Control
ED visits	302	376
Days of hospitalization	420	664
Patients considered <i>heavy drinkers</i>		
Baseline	46.7%	49.2%
12 months post-intervention	20.1%	33.5%
Patients reporting binge drinking		
Baseline	85.0%	86.9%
36 months post-intervention	57.4%	71.5%

SBIRT components

Prescreening

Prescreening is a very quick approach to identifying people who need a longer screen or brief intervention/ treatment.

Self-report:

- Patient discloses concern about their alcohol or drug use

Provider questions:

- *How many times in the past month have you had X or more drinks in a day?*
- *How many times in the past month have you used an illegal drug or used a prescription medication for nonmedical reasons?*

Biological:

- Blood alcohol level test
- Urine screening for drugs

How is risk defined?

At-risk alcohol use is defined as:

Drinks	Men	Women	65+
Per occasion	> 4	> 3	> 1
Per week	> 14	> 7	> 7

Any illicit substance use reported should be followed by a full screening.

What Is a Standard Drink?

12 fl oz of regular beer = 8-9 fl oz of malt liquor (shown in a 12 oz glass) = 5 fl oz of table wine = 1.5 fl oz shot of distilled spirits (gin, rum, tequila, vodka, whiskey, etc.)

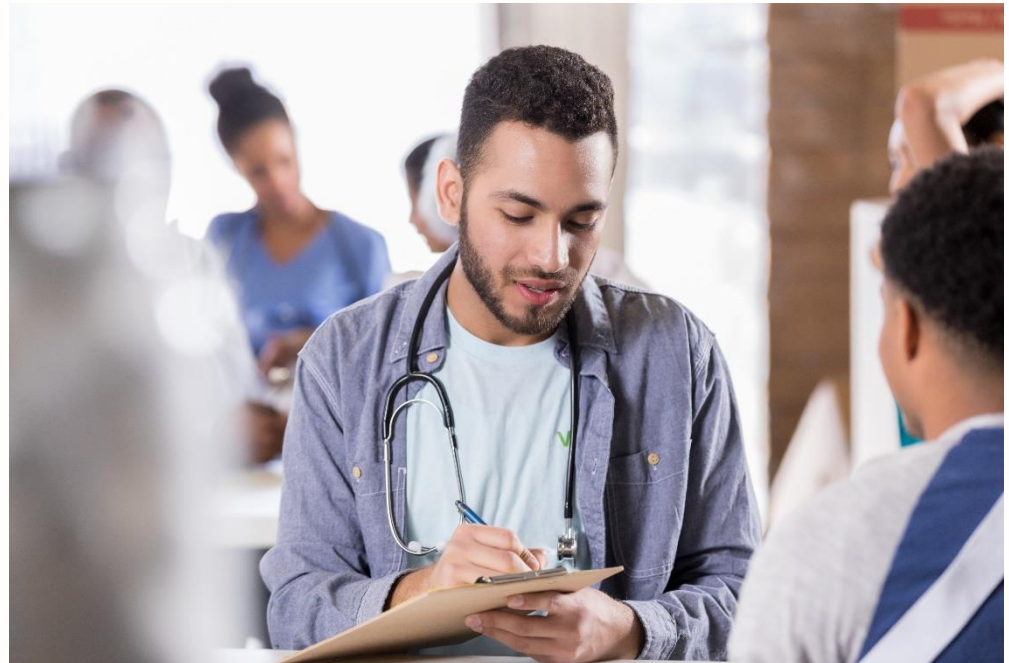
about 5% alcohol about 7% alcohol about 12% alcohol about 40% alcohol

Each beverage portrayed above represents one standard drink (or one alcohol drink equivalent), defined in the United States as any beverage containing .6 fl oz or 14 grams of pure alcohol. The percentage of pure alcohol, expressed here as alcohol by volume (alc/vol), varies within and across beverage types. Although the standard drink amounts are helpful for following health guidelines, they may not reflect customary serving sizes.

Screening tools guidelines

Characteristics of a good screening tool:

- Brief (10 or fewer questions)
- Flexible
- Easy to administer and easy for the patient
- Addresses alcohol and other drug use
- Indicates need for further assessment or intervention
- Has good sensitivity and specificity



Screening tools (cont.)

Screening tool	Age range or population	Overview
Alcohol Use Disorder Identification Test (AUDIT)¹	All patients	Developed by the WHO. Appropriate for all ages, genders, and cultures.
Alcohol, Smoking, and Substance Abuse Involvement Screen Test (ASSIST) ²	Adults	Developed by the WHO. Simple screener for hazardous use of substances (including alcohol, tobacco, other drugs).
Drug Abuse Screening Test (DAST-10)³	Adults	Screener for drug involvement, does not include alcohol, during last 12 months.
Car, Relax, Alone, Forget, Family or Friends, Trouble (CRAFFT)⁴	Adolescents	Alcohol and drug screening tool for patients under 21. Recommended by American Academy of Pediatrics.

Bold indicates our recommended screening tools.

1. Babor, T. F., & Grant, M. (1989). From clinical research to secondary prevention: international collaboration in the development of the Alcohol Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT). *Alcohol Health & Research World*, 13(4), 371+.

2. Group, W.A.W. (2002). The Alcohol, Smoking and Substance Involvement Screening Test (ASSIST): development, reliability and feasibility. *Addiction*, 97: 1183-1194.

3. Skinner, Harvey A. (2002). The drug abuse screening test. *Addictive Behaviors*, 7(4): 363-371.

4. Knight JR, Shrier LA, Bravender TD, Farrell M, Vander Bilt J, Shaffer HJ. A new brief screen for adolescent substance abuse. *Arch Pediatr Adolesc Med*. 1999 Jun;153(6):591-6

Screening tools (cont.)

Screening tool	Age range or population	Overview
Screening to Brief Intervention (S2BI) ¹	Adolescents	Assesses frequency of alcohol and substance use, for patients ages 12-17.
NIAAA Alcohol Screening for Youth ²	Adolescents and children	Two-item scale to assess alcohol use (self and friends/family), for patients ages 9-18.
Tolerance, Worried, Eye Opener, Amnesia, K/Cut Down (TWEAK)³	Pregnant women	Five-item scale to screen for risky drinking during pregnancy. Recommended for OB/GYNs.
Tolerance, Worried, Eye Opener, Amnesia, K/Cut Down (TWEAK)⁴	Pregnant women	Five-item scale to screen for risky drinking during pregnancy. Recommended for OB/GYNs.

Bold indicates our recommended screening tools.

1. Levy, S., Weiss, R., Sherritt, L., Ziemnik, R., Spalding, A., Van Hook, S., & Shrier, L. A. (2014). An electronic screen for triaging adolescent substance use by risk levels. *JAMA Pediatrics*, 168(9), 822-828

2. National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. (2011). *Alcohol Screening and Brief Intervention for Youth: A Practitioners Guide*. NIH Publication No. 11-7805

3. Sokol, R.J., Metier, S.S., Ager, J.W. (1989). The T-ACE questions: Practical prenatal detection of risk-drinking. *American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology*, 160(4) 863-870.

4. Russell M. (1994). New Assessment Tools for Risk Drinking During Pregnancy: T-ACE, TWEAK, and Others. *Alcohol health and research world*, 18(1), 55-61.

Brief intervention/brief treatment

Brief intervention:

- Provide education for patients on risks of substance use.
- Motivate patients to reduce risky behavior.

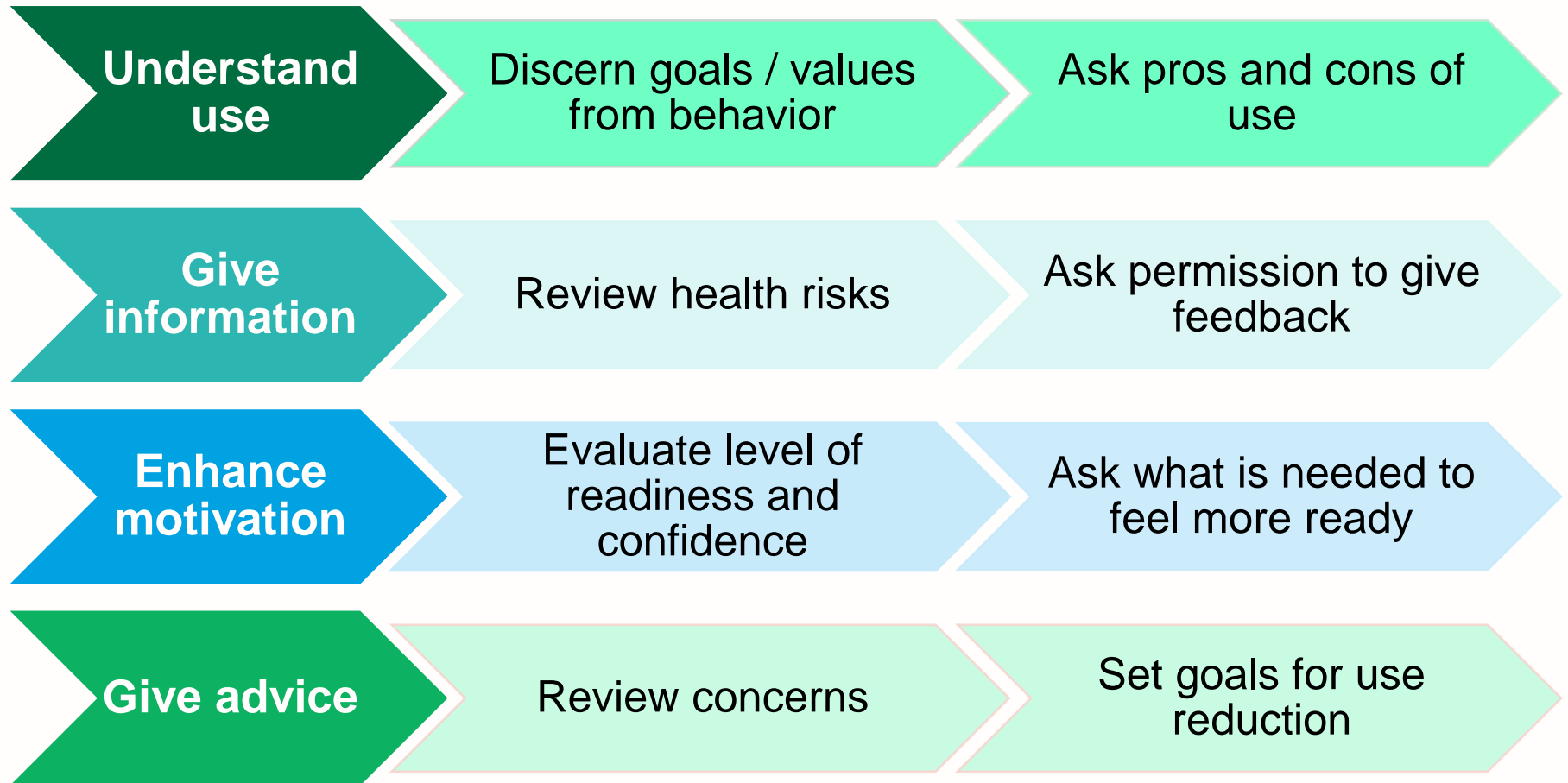


Brief treatment

Involves setting goals for patient:

- Changing immediate behavior or thoughts about risky behavior
- Addressing longstanding problems with harmful drinking and drug misuse
- Helping patients with higher levels of disorder obtain more long-term care
- Brief treatment should generally accompany a referral to treatment

Brief treatment process



Referral to treatment

Referral is recommended when a patient meets the diagnostic criteria for substance use disorder, but diagnosing is not required for provider performing SBIRT:

- Patients are referred to a specialized treatment provider who can provide more long-term treatment for complex issues related to substance use.

Referrals may be made to several types of services (and more than one, if necessary):

- Outpatient counseling, individual, or group
- Acute Treatment Services (Detox)
- Medication-Assisted Treatment
- Clinical Stabilization Services
- Support groups (AA, NA, Al-Anon)

Key resources

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)

<https://www.samhsa.gov/sbirt>

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS)

[SBIRT Under Medicare and Medicaid](#)



In closing

When applied correctly, SBIRT is very effective:

- Screening and brief interventions are both very effective for alcohol use.
- Screening is very effective for identifying illicit drug use.
- Referral to treatment should follow any positive screening for drug use.

SBIRT:

- Saves lives.
- Saves time.
- Saves money.



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NYWEST-CD-022888-23-CPN21341 May 2023