



# Tap the hidden, Tap your talent, 2.0 (BDF170047) 天賦再展 2.0 (2018 – 2021)

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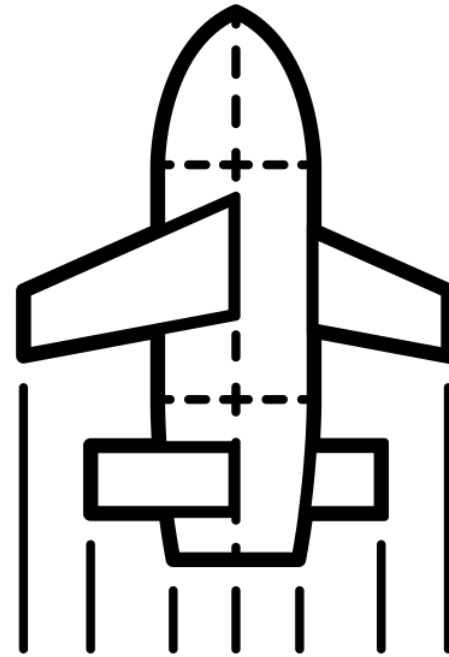


# Content

- Background
- Service model
- Service provided
- Outcomes
- Challenges
- Future Direction

# Background of the program

Reported substance abusers



“Hidden” years to  
receive service

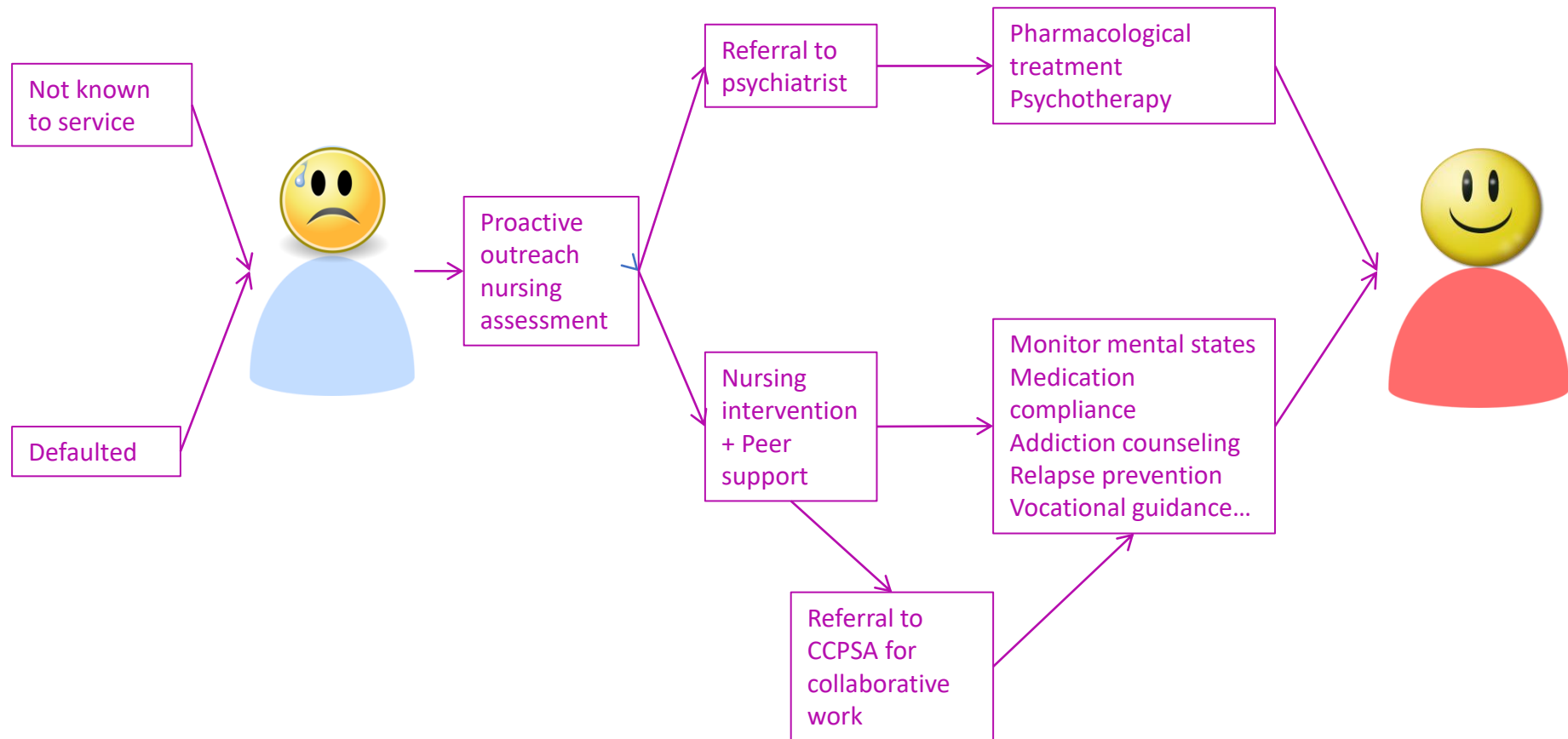
Up to 60% of substance  
abusers developed  
psychiatric illness

# Service GAP

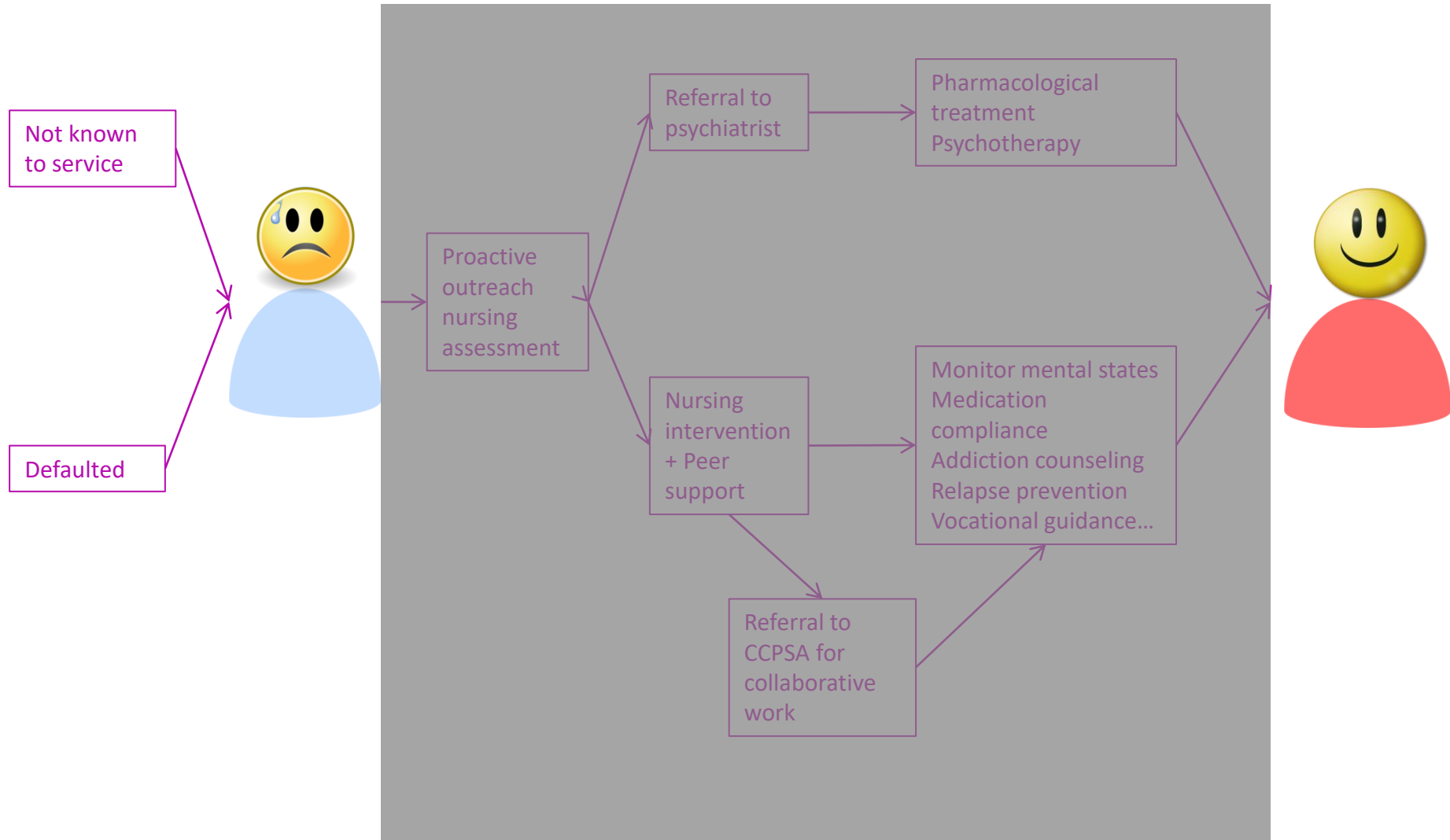
1. **LACK of service for hidden substance abusers**
2. **LACK of support to carers of hidden substance abusers**
3. **LACK of community-based support service**

# Service model

## – integrated and case management approach



# 1. Identify clients

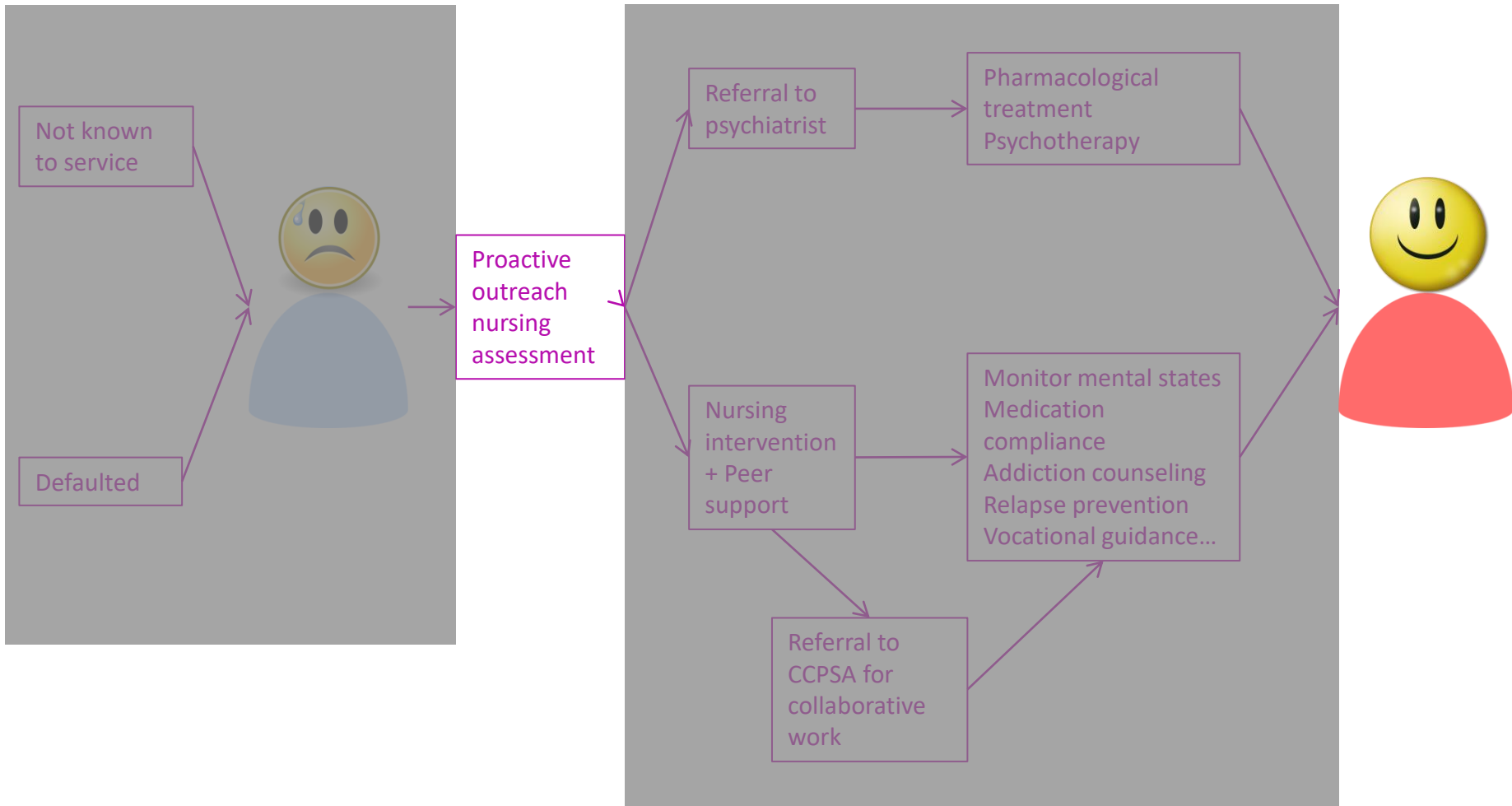


# What is “hidden”?

- Not actively receiving any SA service
- Active SA or recent 3 months history of SA



## 2. Assessment

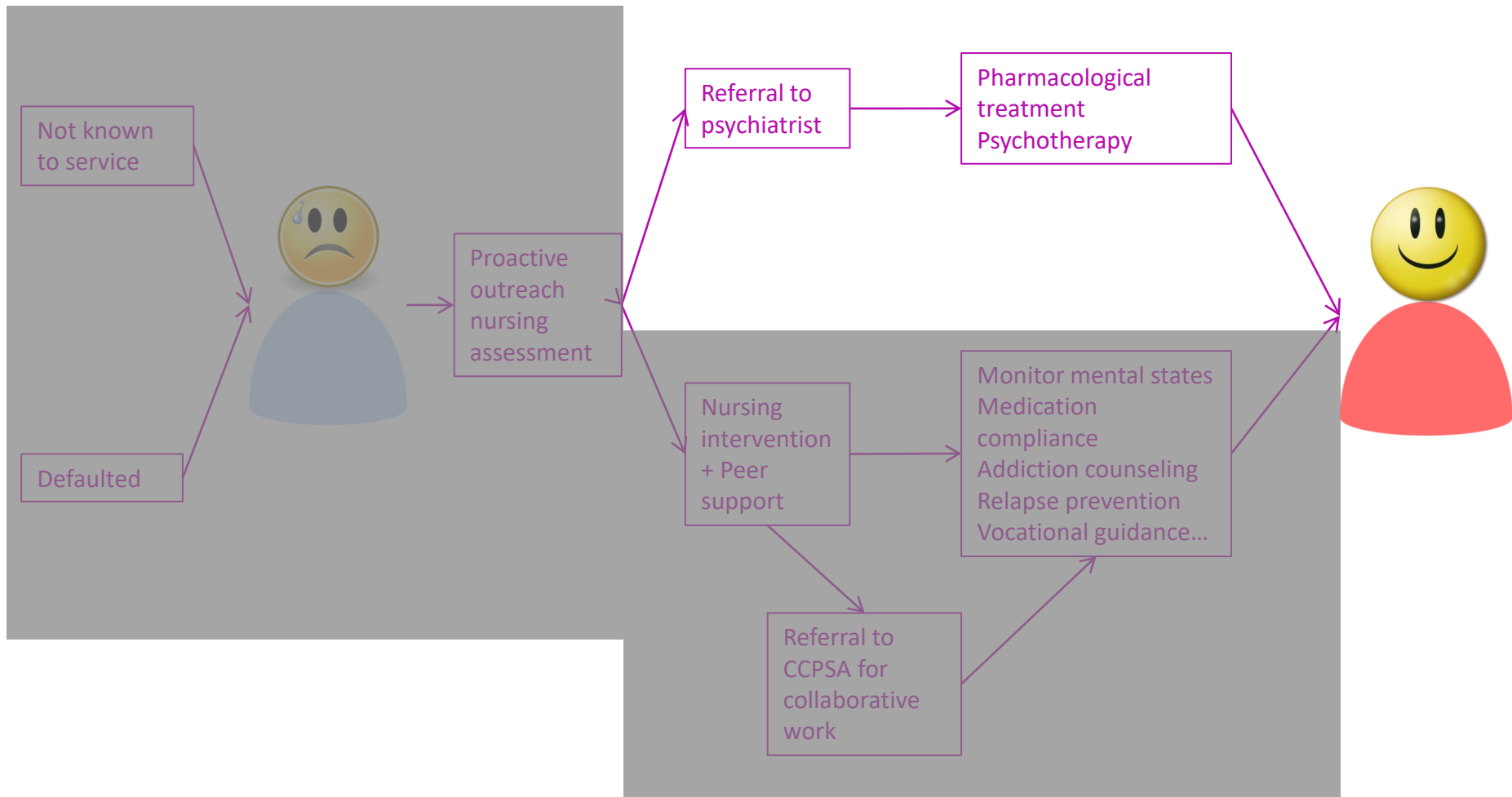


# Assessment

Physical  
Psychological  
Social  
Risk identification  
Motivation

154 (target: 150) substance abusers  
have been assessed (102.7%)

# 3. Medical consultations

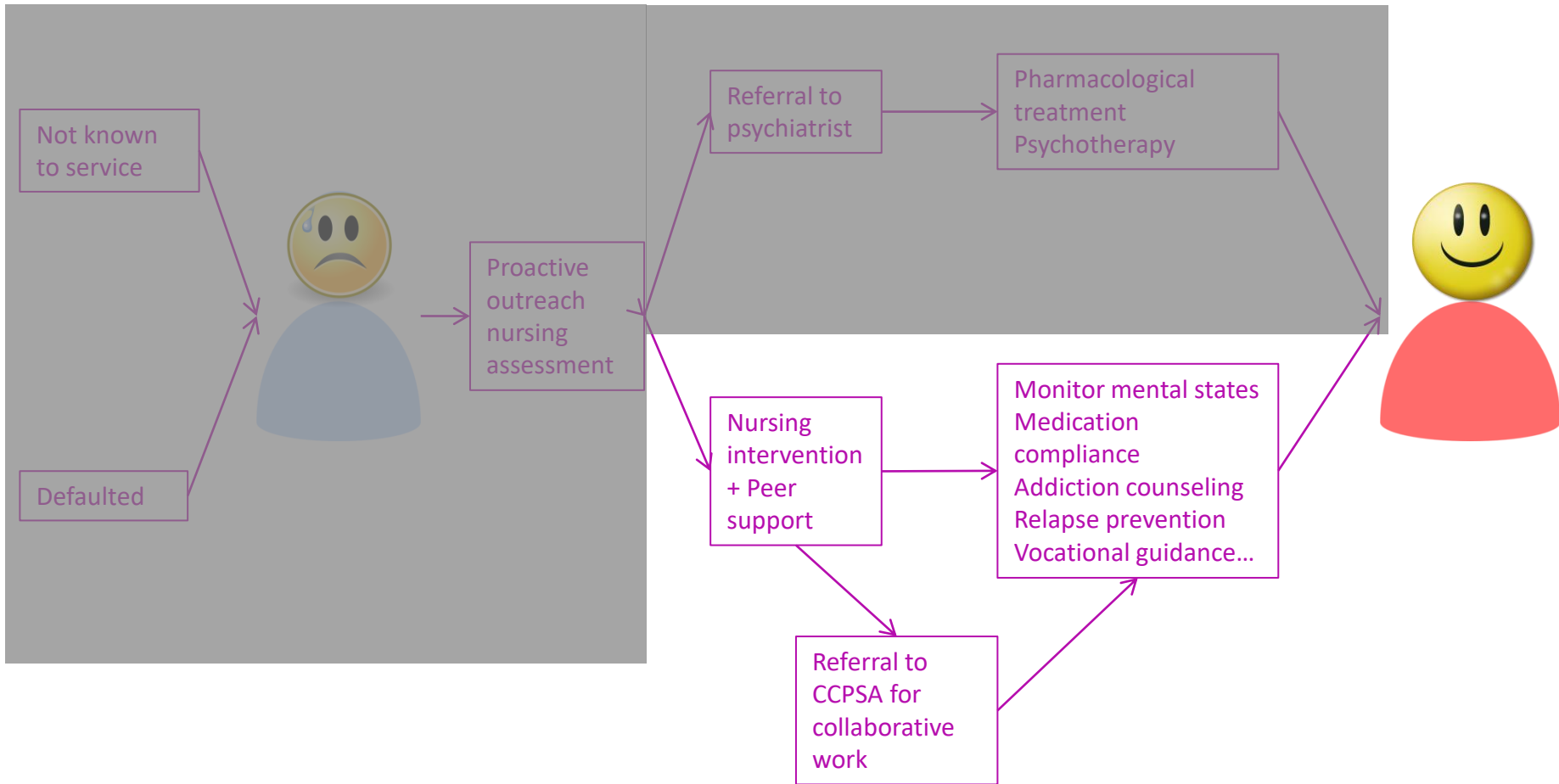


# Medical consultation

- For those:
  - Severe in distress
  - Need medication
  - Need intensive multidisciplinary service

All clients have been referred to see psychiatrist  
111 clients have been followed up by psychiatrist  
(72.1%)

# 4. Home visits



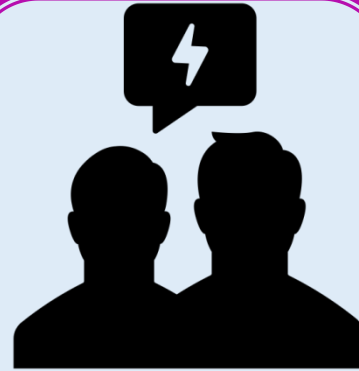
# Home visit to substance abusers



Monitor  
condition



Medication  
education



Motivational  
interviewing



Relapse  
prevention



Daytime  
activities



Vocational  
coaching

# Home visit to substance abusers

1219 (target: 900) home visits  
have been provided (135.4%)  
for  
146 (target: 150) substance  
abusers (97.3%)

# Carer support

- Ventilation of feelings
- Psychoeducation
- Use of community resources

105 (target: 75) carers have been assessed (140%)

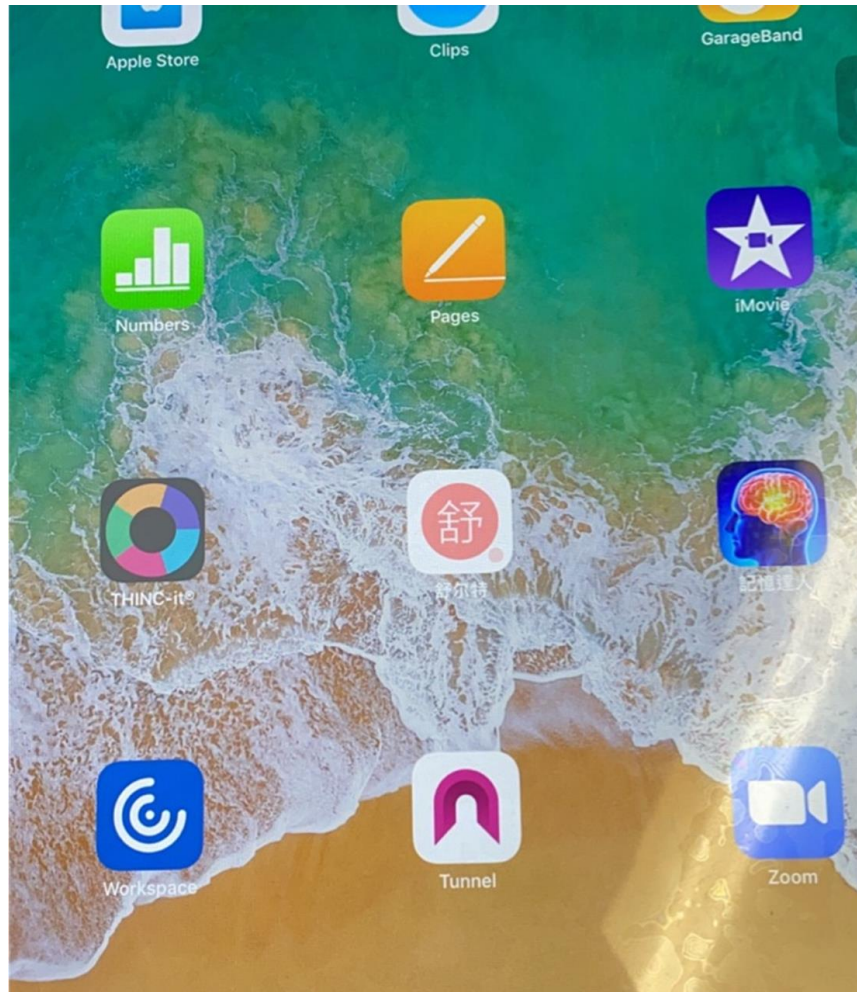
423 (target: 450) home visits have been provided (94%) for 83 (target: 75) carers (110.7%)



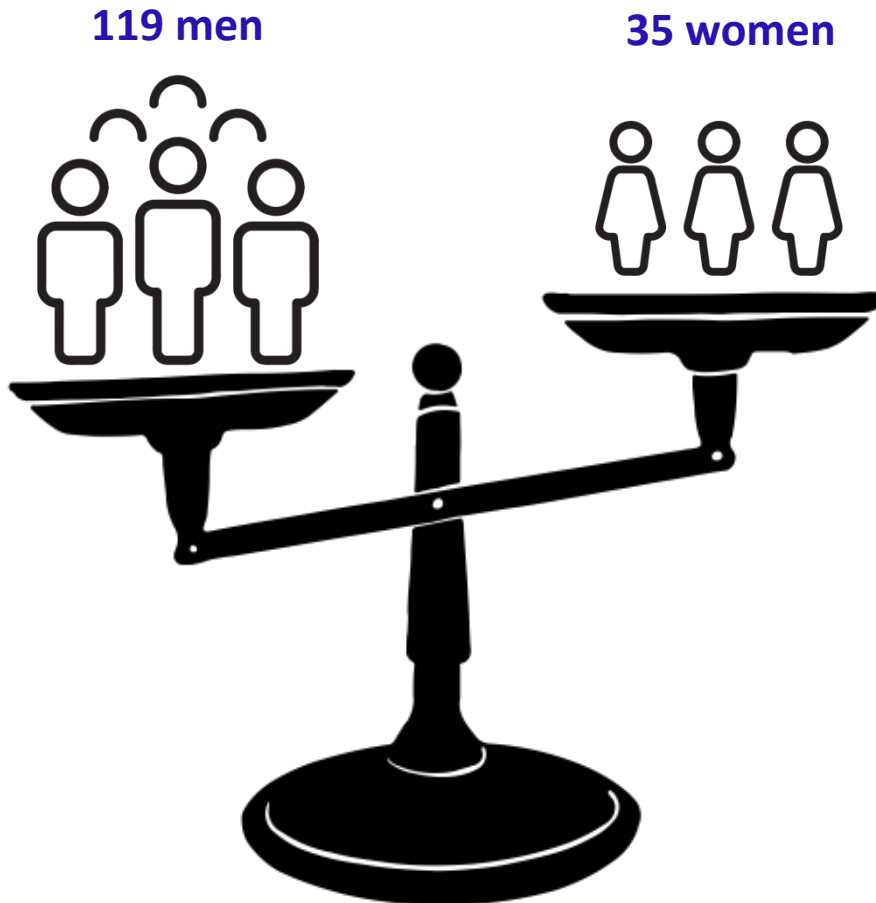
# Referral

42 (target: 45) referral  
to community networks  
have been made (93.3%)

# Innovative device: iPad



# Demographic Data – Sex and Age



Age group	Participants
16 – 20	14
21 – 30	17
31 – 40	23
31 – 35	23
36 – 40	23
41 – 45	18
46 – 50	13
51 – 55	11
56 – 60	10
60+	2

# Substance use

Substances (top five)	Percentage	Use with other substances
Methamphetamine	37.7%	37.9%
Cough mixture	22.7%	42.9%
Z-drug	20.1%	48.4%
Cocaine	16.2%	52%
Heroin	13%	75%

**Polysubstance abusers: 30.5%**

**All clients are dual diagnosis patients**

# Outcome indicator

- Among 154 recruited substance abusers, 120 of them have been evaluated after program (77.9%)

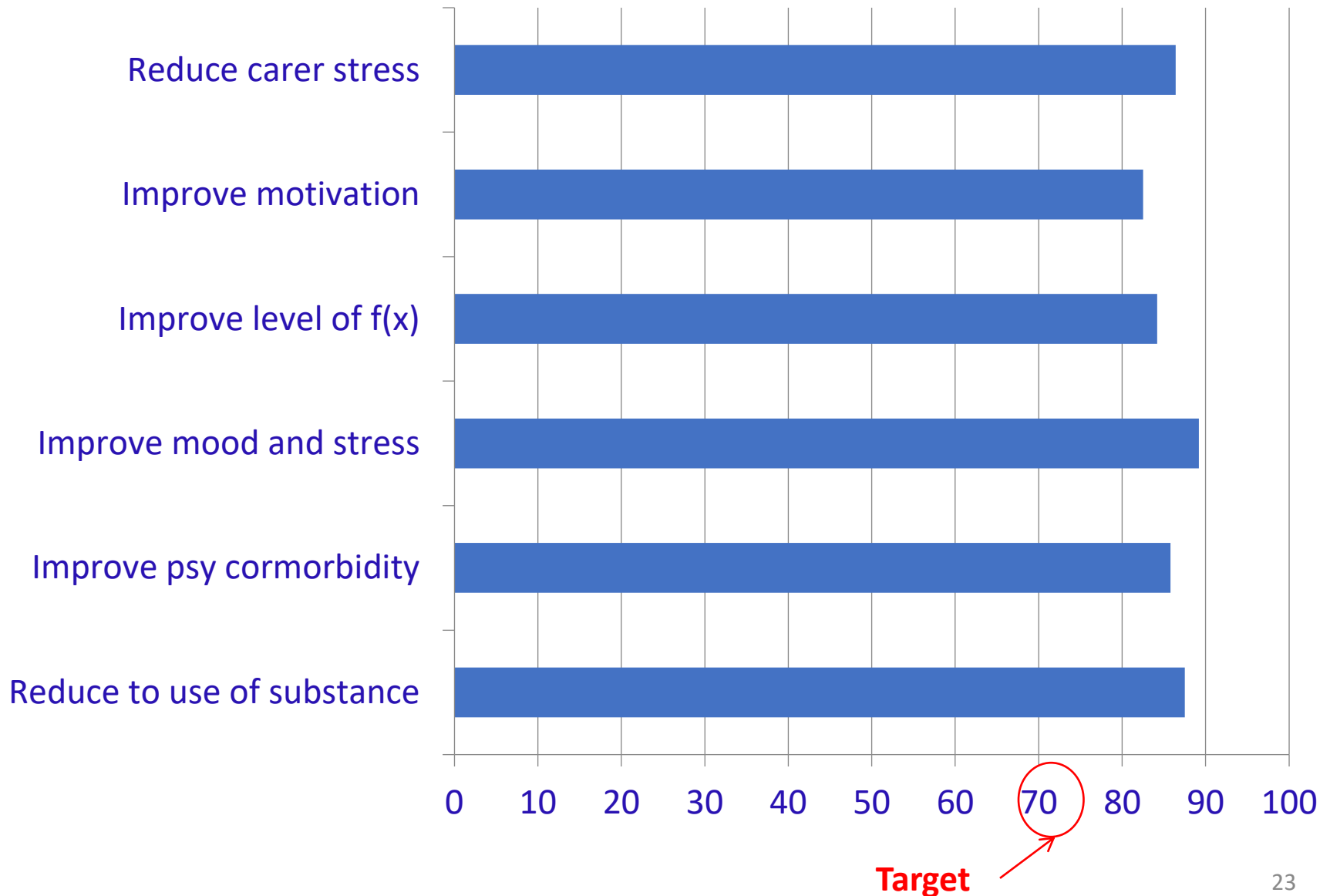
Sex	Drop-out rate
Male	20.2%
Female	28.6%
Total	22.1%

# Outcome indicators

- Frequency of use of substances within 3 months
- Level of psychiatric comorbidity
- Level of mood and stress severity
- Level of functioning
- Motivation to quit the use of substances
- Carer stress

## Outcome indicator

■ Percent



# Outcome indicator

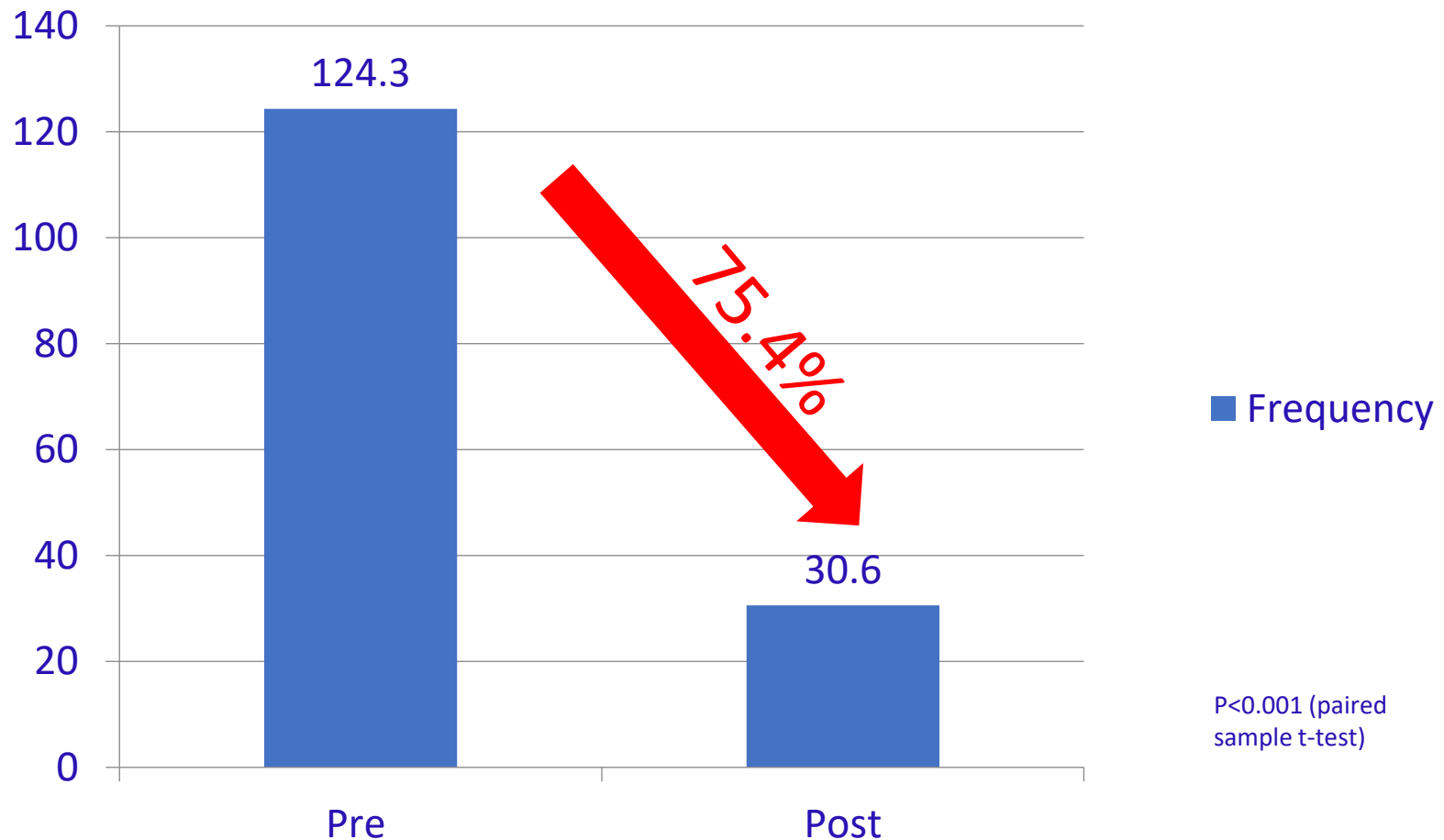
- Frequency of use of substances within 3 months

- Through self reported ± urine toxicology result
- Target: 70% of substance abusers showed reduction or quit the use of substances
- **87.5%** of evaluated substance abusers have reduced the use or quitted the use of substances
- **53.3%** of recruited substance abusers have quitted the use of substances



# Outcome indicator

- Frequency of use of substances  
in 3 months



# Frequency of use of substances in 3 months

Abused substance that can have better response	Improve percentage to reduce the use of that substances
Cocaine	95.4%
Heroin	87%
Ketamine	81.5%
ICE	80.7%

Abused substance that can have poorer response	Improve percentage to reduce the use of that substances
Cannabis	65.1%
Z-drug	70.8%
Cough mixture	72.5%

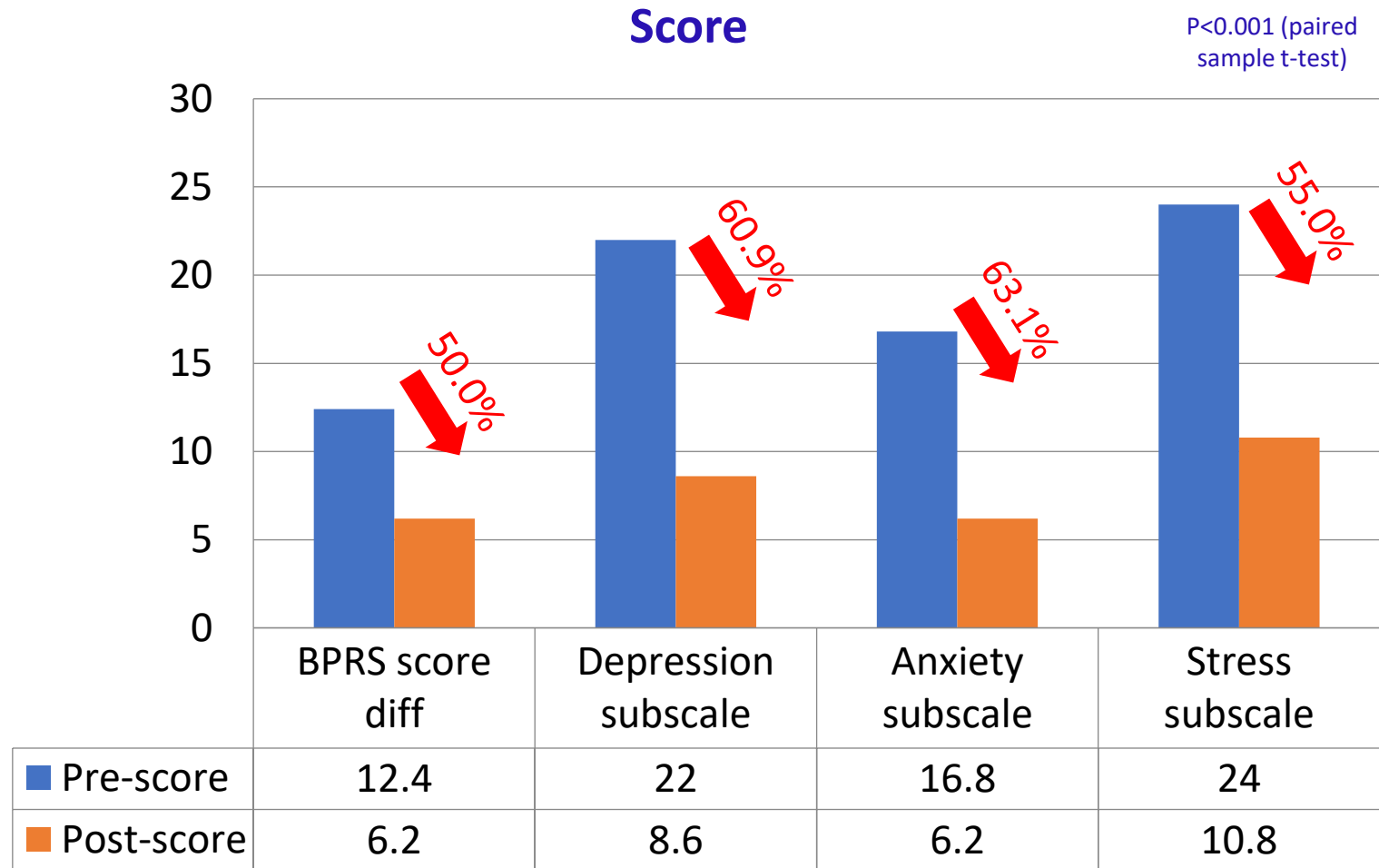
# Outcome indicator

## - Level of psychiatric comorbidity

- Through the tools of Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale (BPRS) and Chinese version of Depression Anxiety and Stress Scale – 21 (DASS21)
- Target: 70% of substance abusers have improvement in psychiatric comorbidity
- **85.8% - 89.2%** of evaluated substance abusers have improved in the level of psychiatric comorbidity

# Outcome indicator

## - Level of psychiatric comorbidity



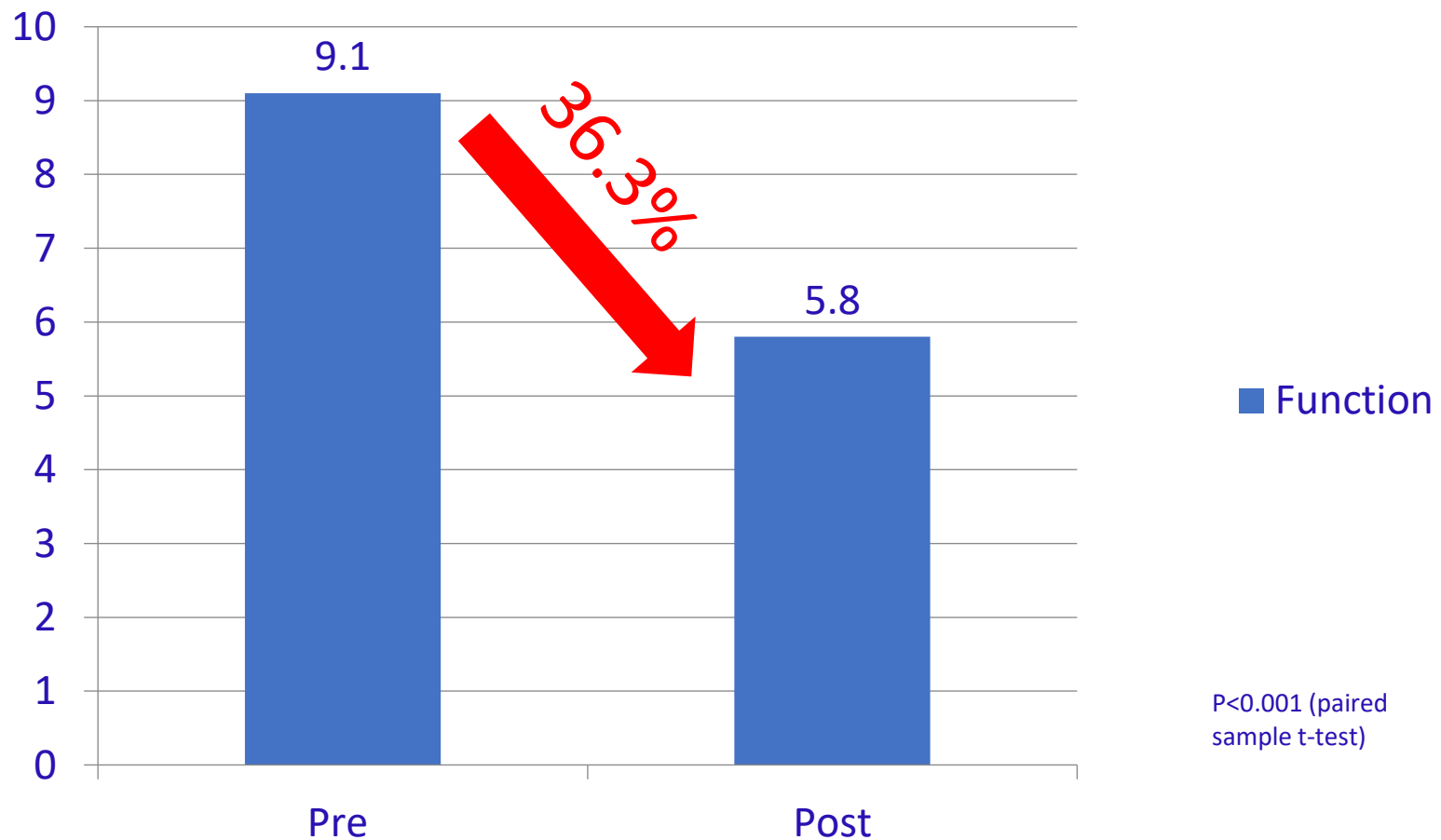
# Outcome indicator

## - Level of functioning

- Through the tool of Cristo Inventory of Substance-Misuse Service (CISS)
- Target: 70% of substance abusers showed improvement in level of functioning
- **84.2%** of evaluated substance abusers showed improvement in the level of functioning

# Outcome indicator

## - Level of functioning



# Outcome indicator

## - Motivation to quit substances

- Through self-reported Motivational Ladder
- Target: 70% of substance abusers showed improvement in motivation to quit substances
- **82.6%** of evaluated substance abusers showed improvement in motivation to quit substances

# Outcome indicator

## - Motivation to quit substances

	Motivation score (median score)	Explanation
Pre-score	4	我間中想過去改變吸毒的習慣，但係我仲未計劃點樣去改變
Post-score	8	我仍然有吸毒，但係我將會開始改變吸毒既習慣，例如食少啲

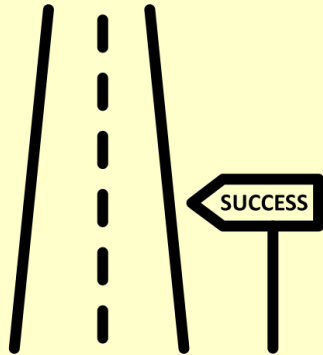


# Outcome indicator

## - Carer stress

- Through self-reported “capacity to support drug abusing family members”
- Target: 70% of carers of substance abusers showed improvement in ability to take care of drug abusing family members
- **86.4%** of evaluated substance abusers showed improvement in motivation to quit substances

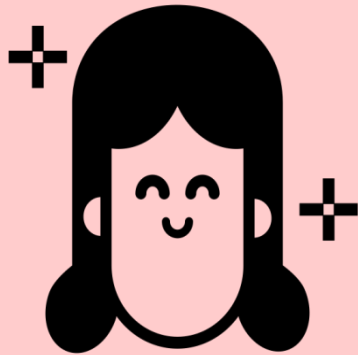
# Contribution of “Tap the hidden, Tap your talent” over Participants



Detox journey



Job



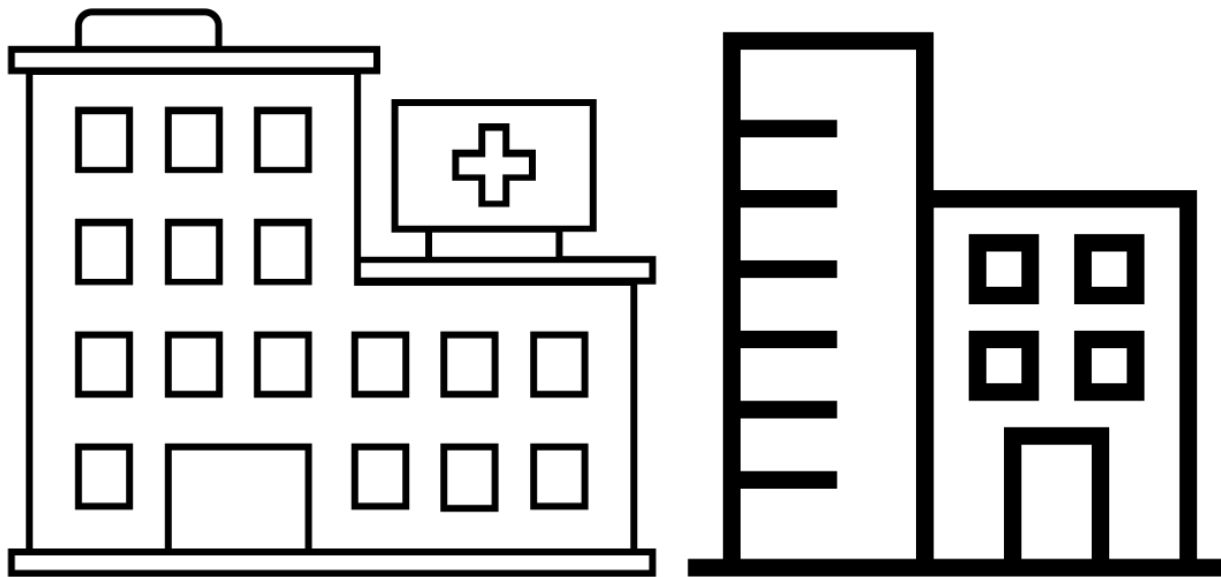
Mental health



Family relationship

# Contribution of “Tap the hidden, Tap your talent” over Community

- Increase collaboration among hospital and community including CCPSA, school etc .



Medical – social collaboration

# Obstacles

- Engagement issues
- Complicated case
- Poor insight
- High stress level of carers
- COVID-19

# Take home message

