

Lobby Question

How often do you encounter ethical issues in the course of your prevention work?



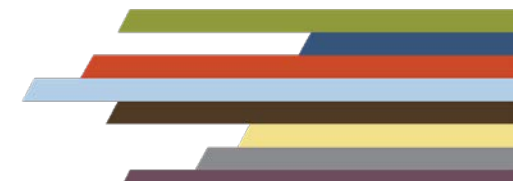
Almost
Never

Very
often



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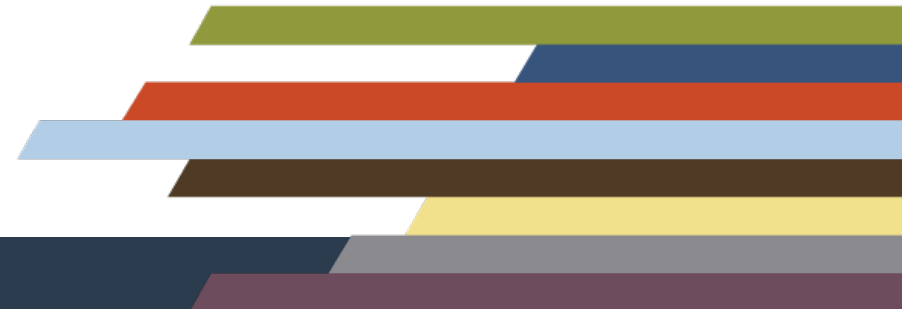
A New Call to Action: Enhancing Prevention Ethics to Meet New Challenges

Part 1

Sandra Del Sesto, MEd, ACPS, Consultant

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Specialist, EDC

Ivy Jones-Turner, MPA, CPS, TTA Specialist, EDC



Technical Information

This webinar is being recorded. Following the event, we will share the recording with participants.

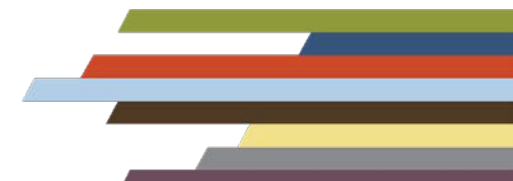
Please contact the facilitators if you have any concerns or questions.

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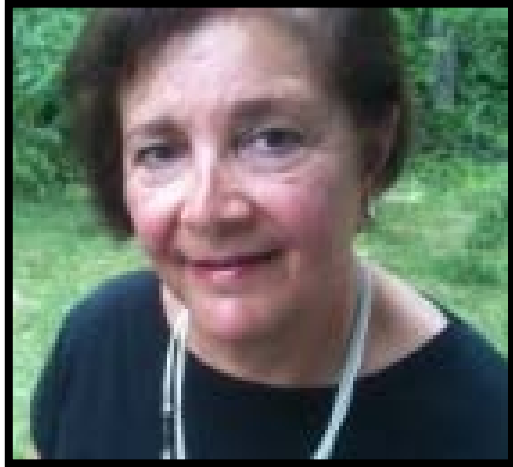


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Presenters



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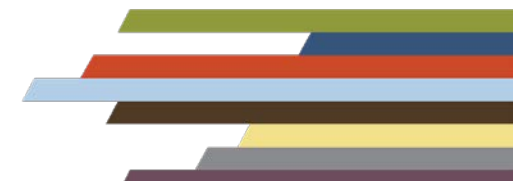
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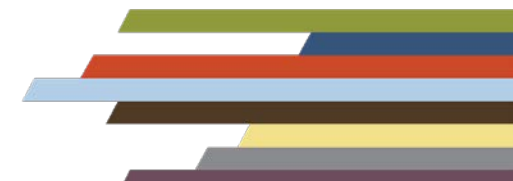
Learning Objectives

- Identify the relationship between Principles 1-3 in the Prevention Code of Ethics and emerging issues in prevention
- Describe how prevention practitioners can use the code of ethics to guide their professional responses to changing cultures and contexts
- Develop a personal action plan for enhancing the ethical performance of prevention professionals' responsibilities



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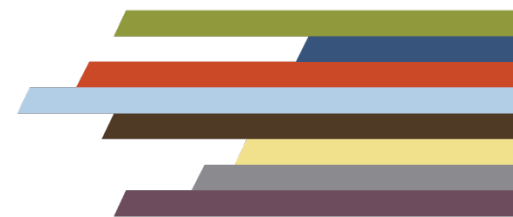
The use of affirming language inspires hope.

LANGUAGE MATTERS.

Words have power.

PEOPLE FIRST.

The PTTC Network uses affirming language to promote the application of evidence-based and culturally informed practices.



The Only Constant...

Question

**What do you consider to be
the most pressing ethical
issue facing the prevention
field today**



A Time Unlike Any Other



Prevention Looks, Sounds and Feels Different



Prevention organizations/coalitions have moved from in-person to virtual service delivery.



There are varied and emerging issues in the substance misuse prevention landscape.



This has necessitated greater emphasis on training and developing new collaborations to build organizational and staff capacity.



Organizations had to rethink strategies for program/policy implementation to meet changing needs.

New Challenges Require New Ways of Doing Things

It is your responsibility to act ethically as you carry out your professional duties.

Sometimes this is clear.

Sometimes it is not.

Sometimes ethical issues emerge over time.

The Prevention **Code of Ethics** can help!

Our Ethical Code Can Support the Field in Navigating Changing Times

Prevention Think Tank Code of Ethical Conduct

Preamble

Exemplary professional behavior

Responsibilities to the public, to service recipients and to colleagues within and outside of the prevention field

Goals toward which prevention professionals should constantly strive

guided by core values and competencies

The Code of Ethics

Question



How **familiar** are you with
the Prevention Code of
Ethics?

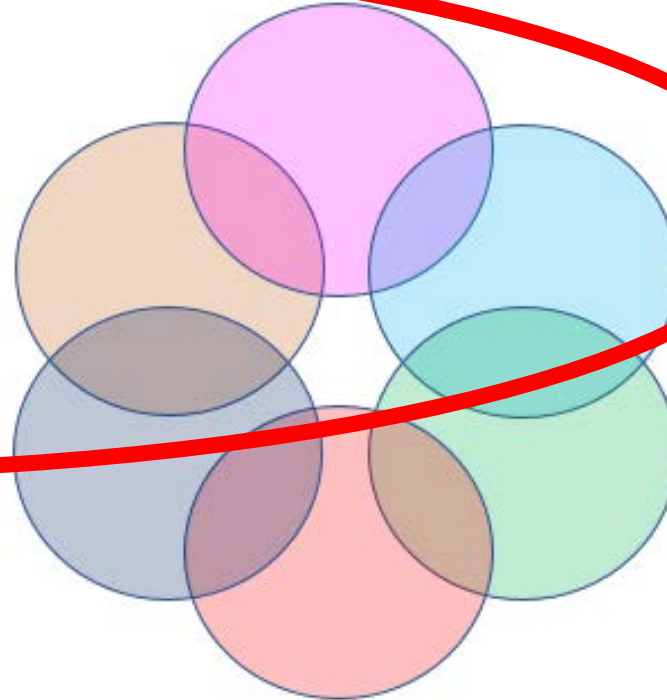
Why a Code of Ethics?

To help prevention professionals...

- Respond appropriately to ethical situations
- Create a climate of respect that protects those involved in and served by prevention activities
- Reflect on the extent to which their professional behavior is responsive to changing cultural or contextual considerations.

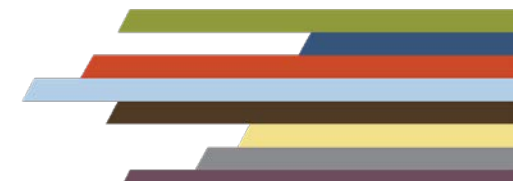
Six Principles

1. Non-Discrimination
2. Competence
3. Integrity
4. Nature of Services
5. Confidentiality
6. Ethical Obligations for Community and Society



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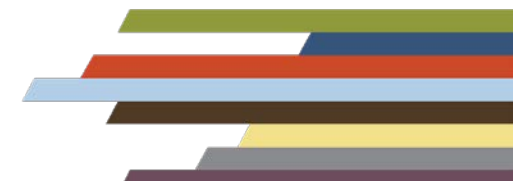
Principles in Action

We can use the principles to help us...



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Ethical Principles 1-3 in Action

Question



What are some of the ways that you **practice non-discrimination** in your prevention efforts?

Principle 1: Non-Discrimination

Key Tenets:

- Avoiding/preventing discrimination
- Complying with anti-discrimination laws and regulations
- **Promoting cultural competence**

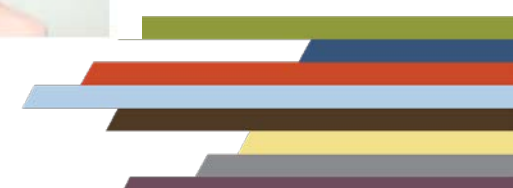


A Focus on “Cultural Competence”



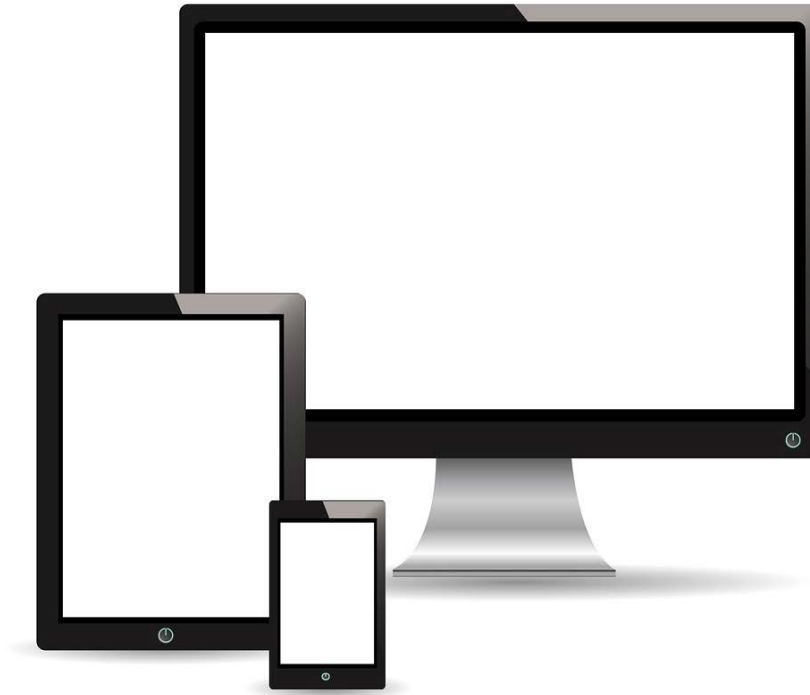
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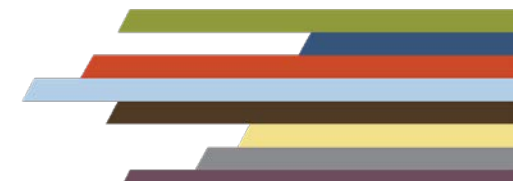
Ethics in 2021: *Our Increasingly Virtual World*

Equity issues relating to access and use of technology



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Ethics in 2021:

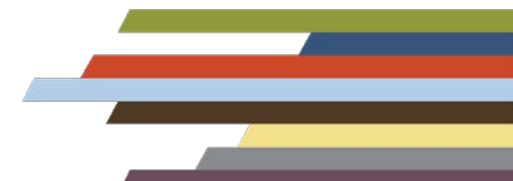
Our Rapidly Shifting Culture

- **Considering language**
- **Honoring self-identification**
- **Acknowledging and addressing bias**
- **Centering diverse perspectives**
- **Striving toward health equity**



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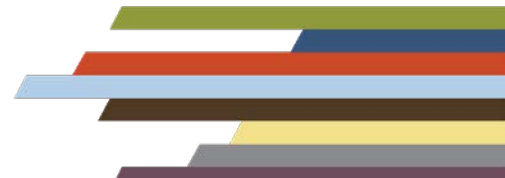
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Question



What comes to mind
when you think of
competency with
respect to ethics?



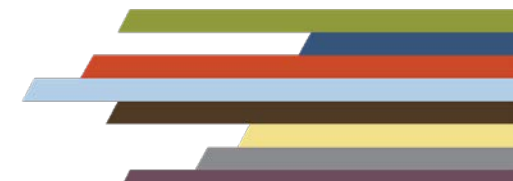
Principle 2: Competence

- Assessing qualifications
- Building knowledge and skills
- **Using prevention best practices**
- Addressing personal impairment
- Addressing the unethical conduct of colleagues



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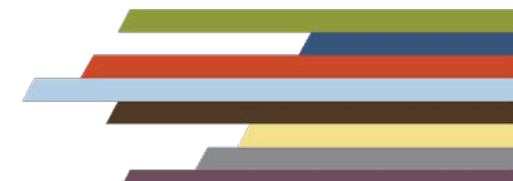
Building Capacity in Prevention Best Practices



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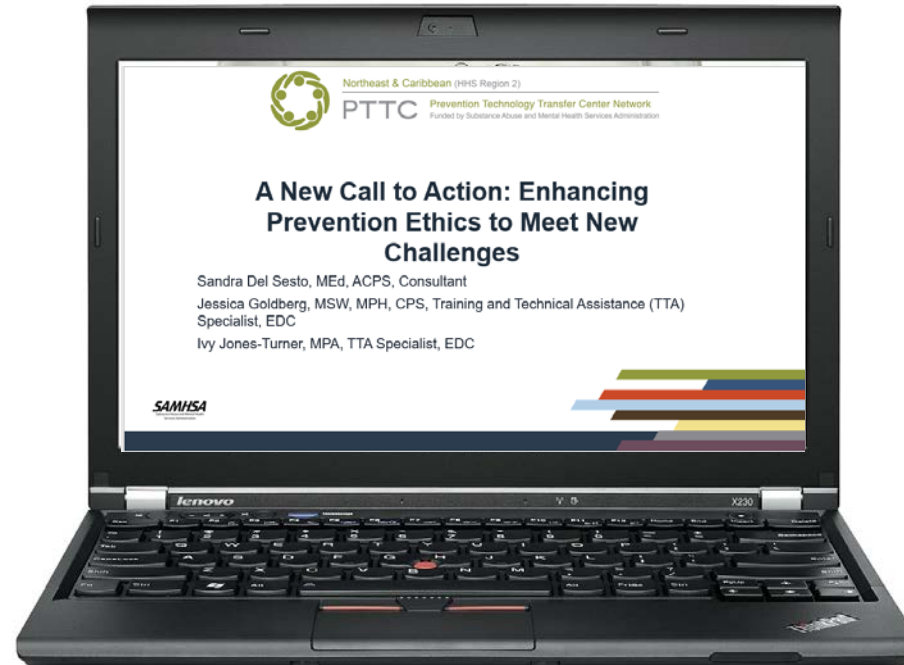
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Ethics in 2021:

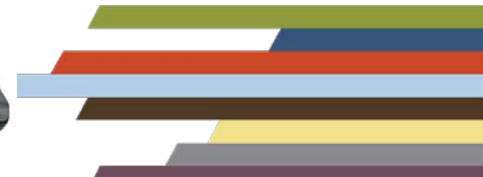
Our Increasingly Virtual World

- Integrity in professional development
- Effectiveness of virtual relationship building



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Ethics in 2021: *Our Rapidly Shifting Culture*

The “pandemic after the pandemic”

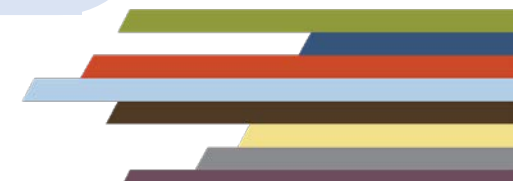
Stress
Impairment
Mental
Isolation
Loneliness

Connection
Flexibility
health
Burnout prevention
Boundaries



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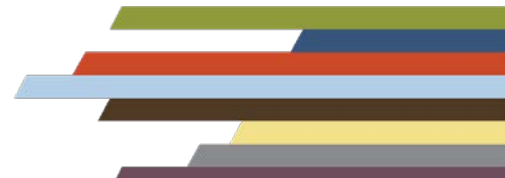


Question



Think of someone you know who is a **person of integrity**.

What is one word that you would use to describe them?



One Word to Describe Integrity

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Principle 3: Integrity

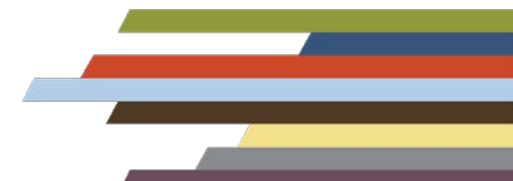
- Providing accurate information
- Giving credit for ideas, information, and materials
- Avoiding deception
- Supporting impaired colleagues and service recipients



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Providing Accurate information

Talking with Teens About Alcohol and Other Drugs: 5 Conversation Goals

It's never too late to start talking with your teen about the risks of underage drinking and other substance use. As teens get older, they make more decisions on their own, and also face more negotiation and peer pressure. Though it may not seem like it, teens really do hear your concerns. It's important you show that you care and continue having conversations with them about the dangers of alcohol and other drugs, and why they shouldn't use them.

1 Show your teen that you care and are listening to their concerns. Don't assume drinking and other drugs are just a phase. They're not.

TIPS for TEENS

OPIOIDS

THE TRUTH ABOUT OPIOIDS

SLANG: O.C./OXY/PERCS/VIKE/M/MONKEY/WHITE STUFF/LEAN/SCHOOLBOY/SIZZURP/PURPLE DRANK/LOADS

GET THE FACTS

OPIOIDS AFFECT YOUR BRAIN. Opioids are a class of drugs that include the legal drug heroin, synthetic opioids such as fentanyl, and pain relievers available legally by prescription, such as oxycodone, hydrocodone, codeine, morphine, and many others.¹ They affect both the spinal cord and brain to reduce the intensity of pain-signal perception as well as brain areas that control emotion.² They can also affect the brain to cause euphoria or "high."³

OPIOIDS AFFECT YOUR BODY. Opioids slow down the actions of the body, such as breathing and heartbeat. Even a single dose of an opioid can cause severe respiratory depression (slowing or stopping of breathing), which can be fatal, taking opioids with alcohol or sedatives increases this risk.⁴

OPIOIDS ARE ADDICTIVE. Even though heroin is highly addictive, more people struggle with addiction to prescription pain relievers.⁵ Many young people who inject heroin report misuse of prescription opioids before starting to use heroin.⁶

OPIOIDS CAN KILL YOU. Drug overdose is the leading cause of accidental death in the United States, with 68,890 drug overdose deaths between March 2017 and March 2018.⁷ More than 45,000 of those deaths involved opioids.⁸

OPIOID ADDICTION IS TREATABLE. Methadone, buprenorphine, and naltrexone are medications that are FDA-approved to treat opioid use disorder. For more information, visit <https://www.drugabuse.gov/publications/research-reports/medications-to-treat-opioid-addiction/efficacy-medications-opioid-use-disorder>.

3 Show you're a good source of information about alcohol and other drugs.

You want your teen to make informed decisions about alcohol and other drugs with reliable information about its dangers. You don't want him or her to learn about alcohol and other drugs from unreliable sources (I establish myself as a trustworthy source of information).

4 Show your teen that you care and are listening to their concerns. Don't assume drinking and other drugs are just a phase. They're not.

What Educators Can Do to Prevent Underage Drug Use

School staff members can play a powerful role in the prevention of underage drinking and drug use among their students. Together, educators and families can work to send strong and consistent messages to students about the use of alcohol and other drugs.

Teachers and school staff members work hard every day to prepare students for future success. Alcohol and drugs, such as marijuana or opioids, can undermine a child's academic success and other life goals. Additionally, substance misuse and substance use disorders are associated with a variety of negative consequences, including deteriorating relationships, poor school performance, loss of employment, diminished mental health, and increases in sickness and death.¹

Here are steps you can take to help your students avoid underage drinking and substance use.

¹ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Surgeon General's Report on Alcohol, Drugs, and Health, Washington, DC, 2010.

Do You Know About Marijuana? Talk With Your Kids About the Facts.

Marijuana: Did You Know?	Talk With Your Kids About the Facts.
Marijuana use may have a wide range of effects, both physical and mental.	Marijuana can cause cognitive and physical issues such as breathing problems; increased heart rate; poor judgment and decision making; and difficulty with attention, concentration, coordination, problem solving, learning, and memory. ^{1,2}
Young kids are using marijuana.	Approximately 1.2 million kids ages 12 to 17 used marijuana for the first time in the past year. That is about 3,300 kids a day. ³
Marijuana can be addictive.	Nearly one in three people who use marijuana may have some degree of marijuana use disorder. ⁴ Nearly one in 10 people who try marijuana also become addicted to it. ⁵
Teens have a higher risk than adults of becoming addicted to marijuana.	Nearly one in three people who use marijuana may have some degree of marijuana use disorder. ⁶ One in six people who start using marijuana as teenagers will become addicted. ⁷

Start talking with your kids about the facts. For tips on how—and when—to begin the conversation, visit www.underagedrinking.samhsa.gov.

talk SAMHSA Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration **they hear you!**

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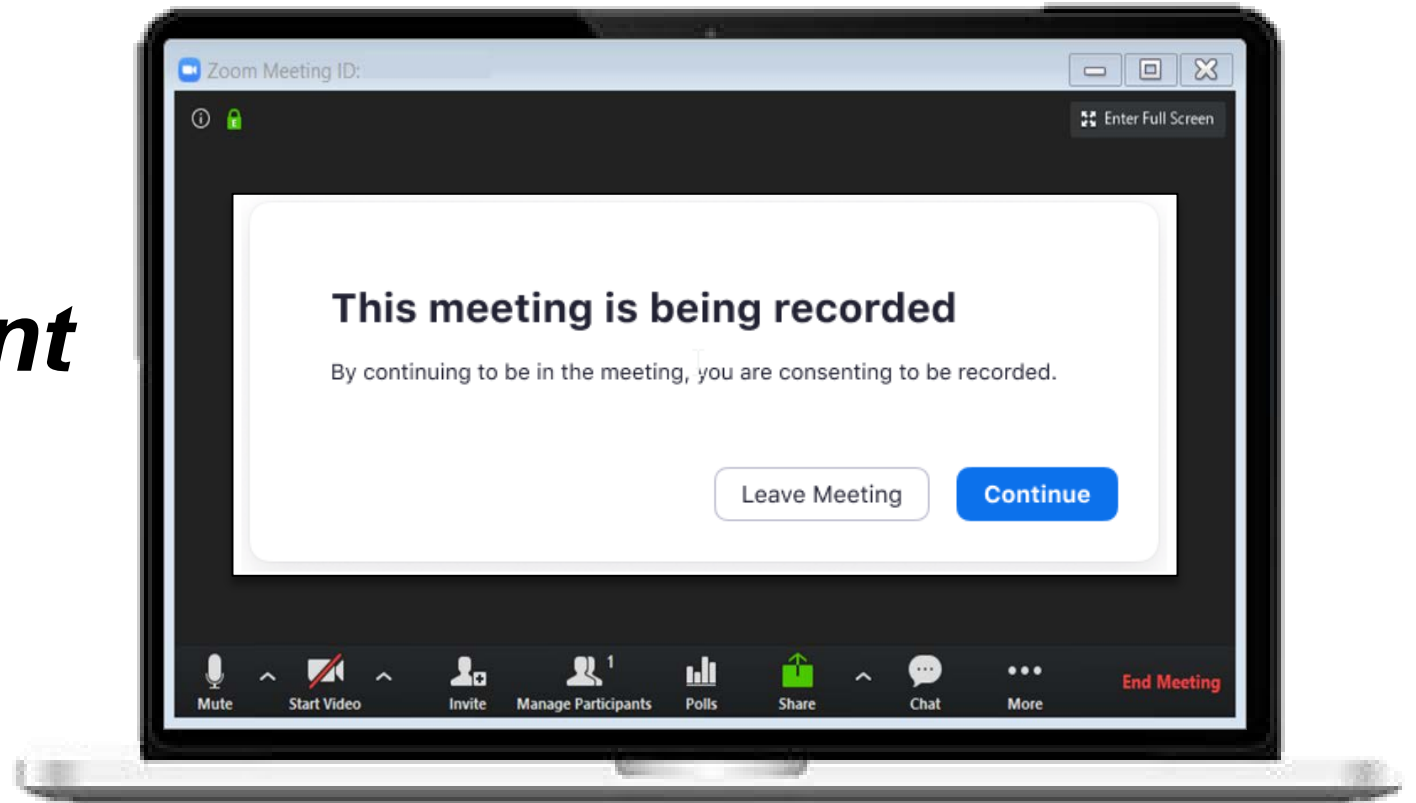


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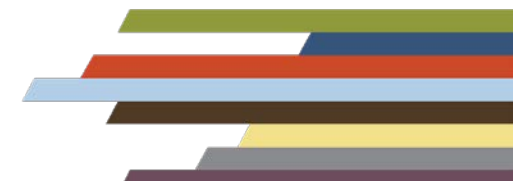
Ethics in 2021: *Our Increasingly Virtual World*

***Protecting privacy
and ensuring consent
in virtual spaces***



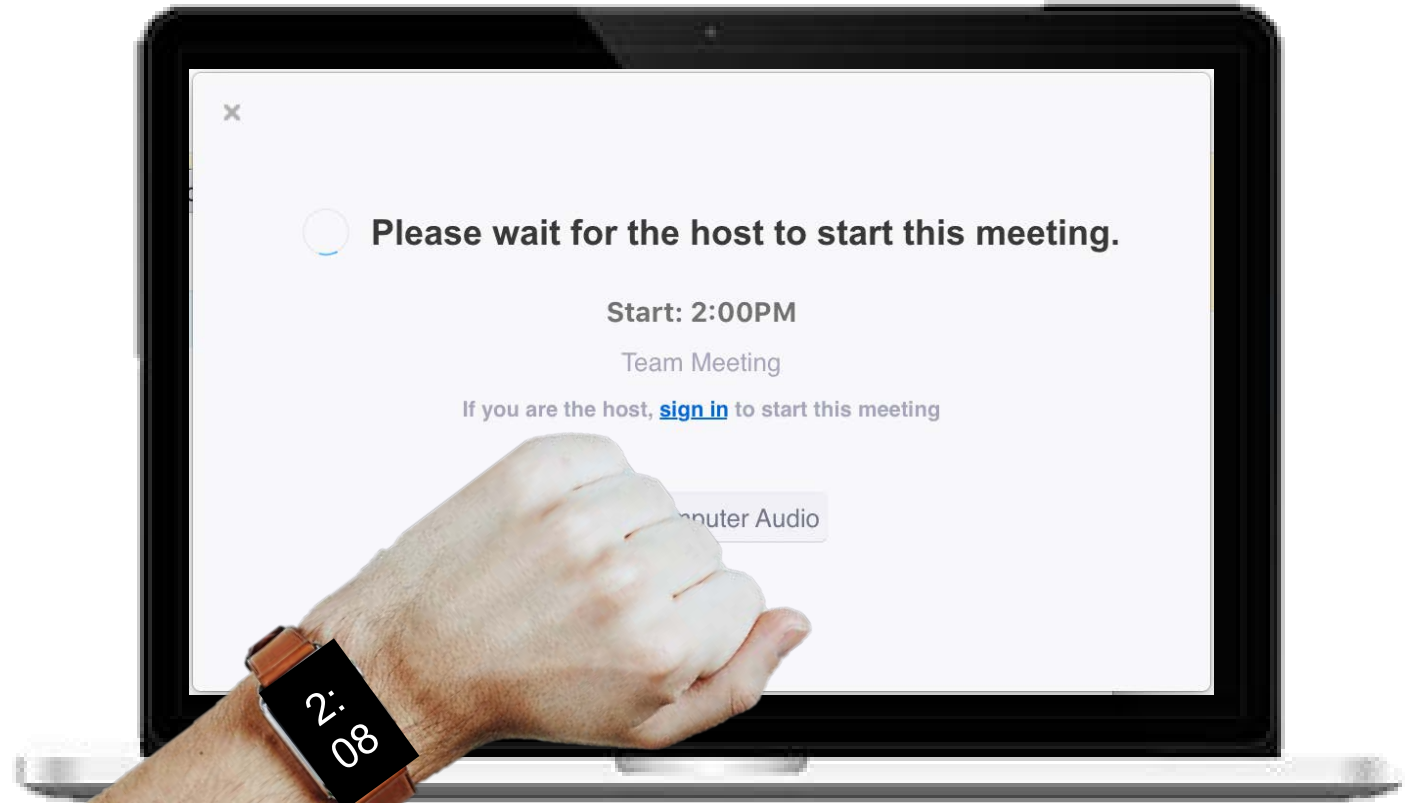
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Ethics in 2021: *Our Rapidly Shifting Culture*

Recognizing impairment from afar

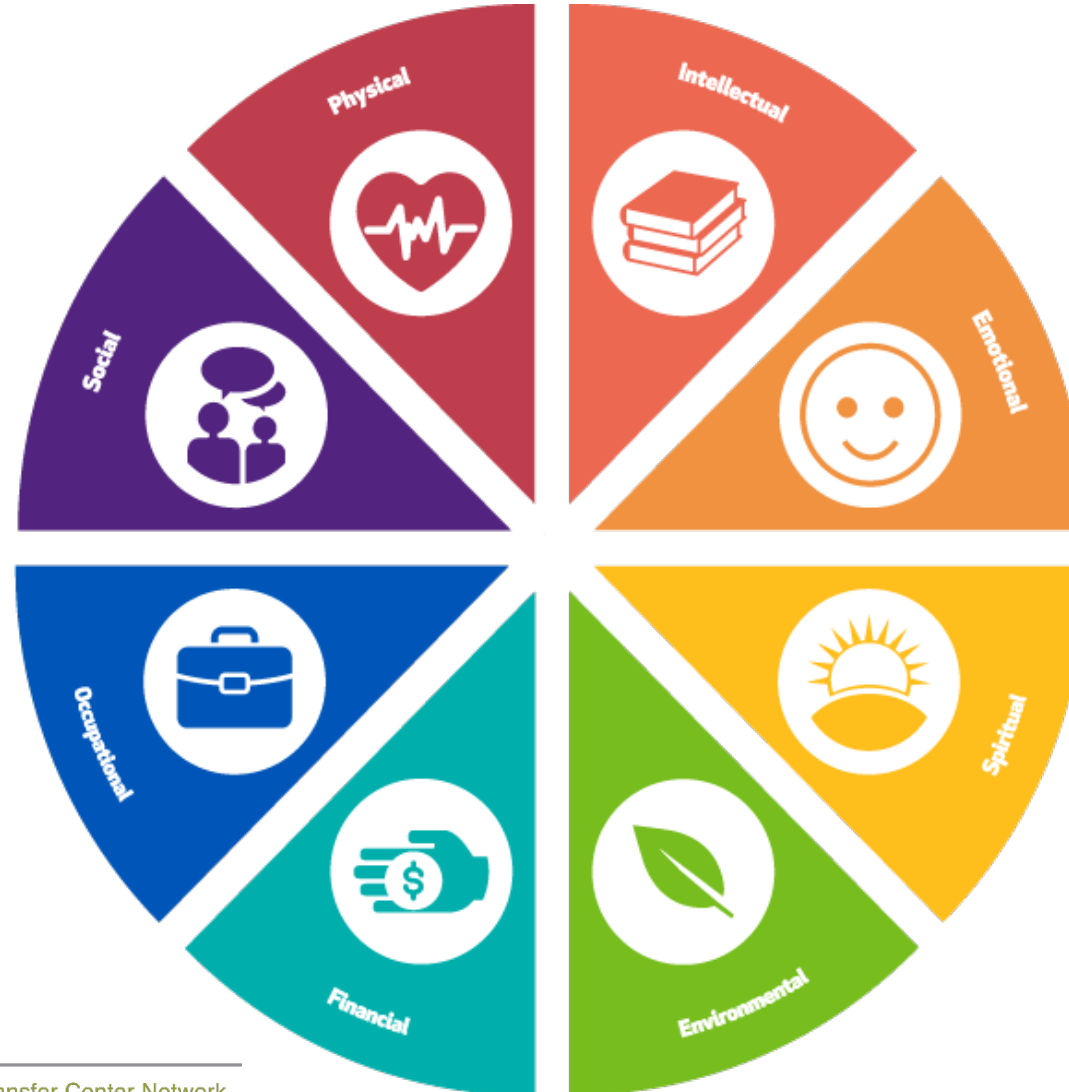


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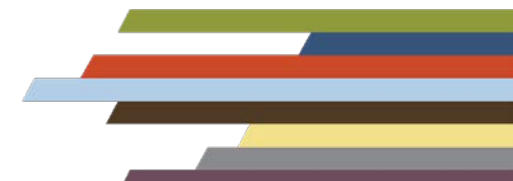
Photo by [Mitchell Hollander](#) on [Unsplash](#)

The Wellness Wheel

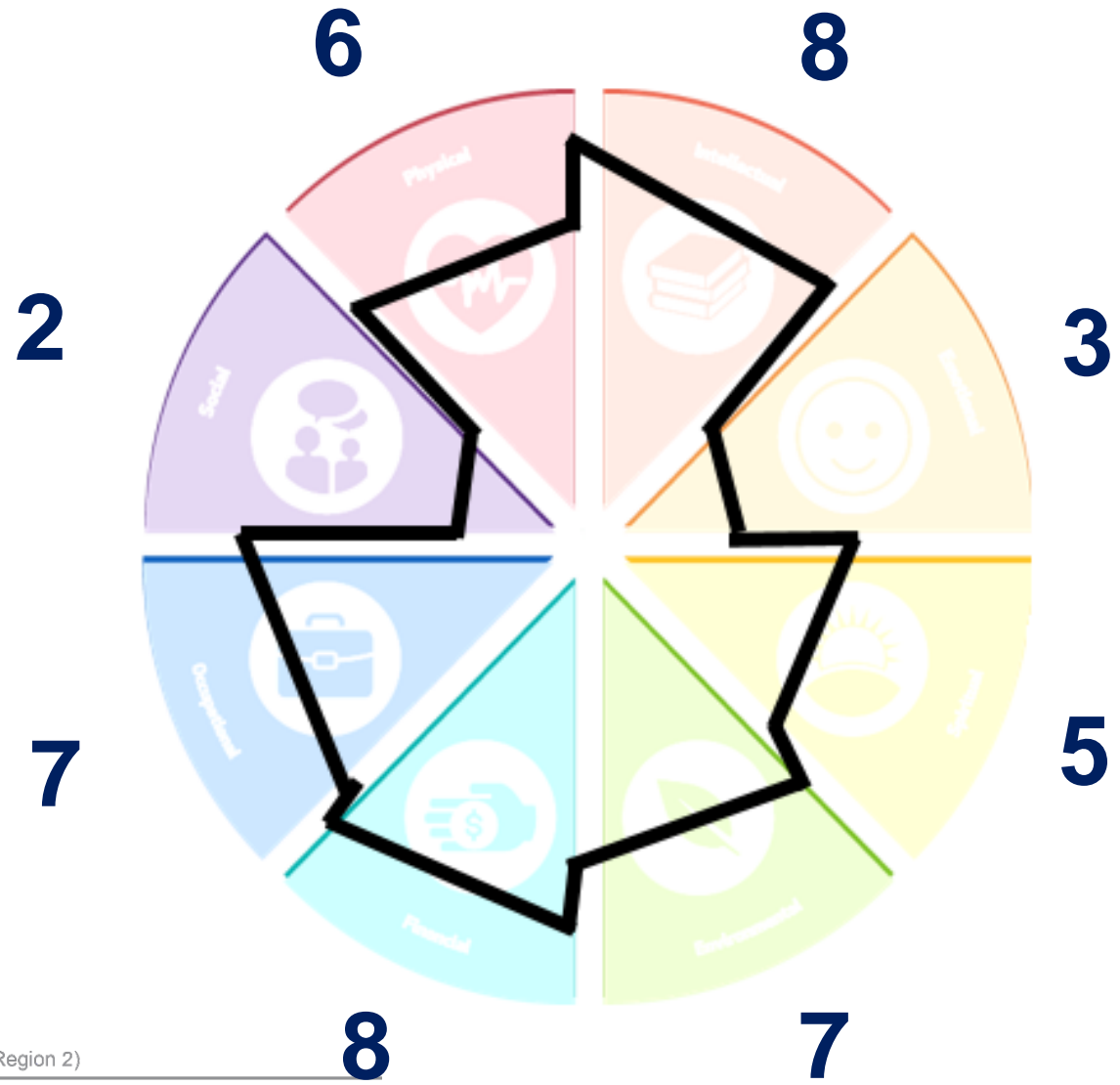


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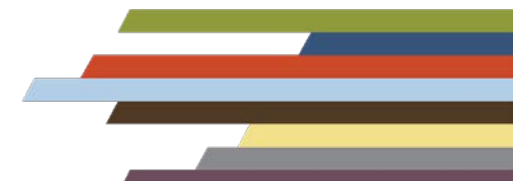
Keeping the Wheel in Balance



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What Can You Do



- Use person-first language
- Address your own biases
 - Take an [Implicit Association Test](#)
- Center perspectives different from your own
- Balance virtual and in-person relationship building
- Address signs of impairment in others
- Prioritize your own well-being

Personal Action Plan

In the next month, I will _____

in the interest of enhancing my professional ethics.

I will know I have been successful by _____

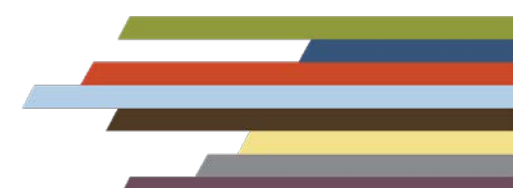
_____.

In addition, my ongoing plan includes _____.



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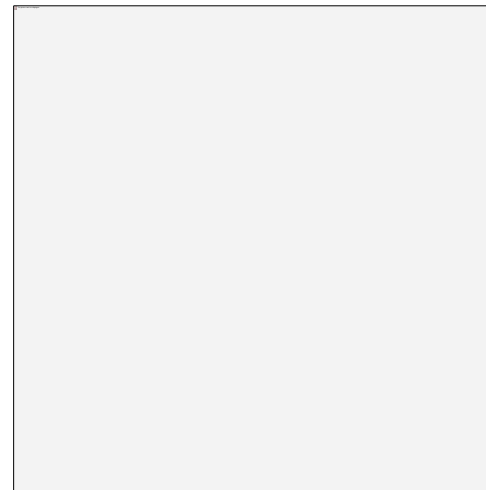
Questions?



Evaluation

Please take the time to complete a brief evaluation:

<https://ttc-gpra.org/P?s=913190>

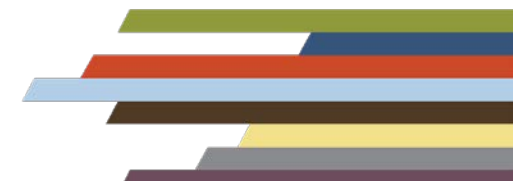


Your feedback is appreciated!



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Thank You!

If you have questions or comments, don't hesitate to contact:

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