

Pacific Southwest (HHS Region 9)

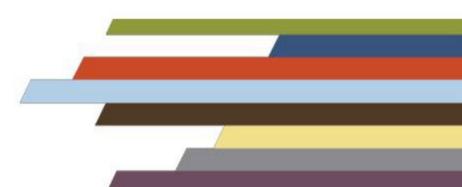
TC

Prevention Technology Transfer Center Network Funded by Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration



The Power of Prevention: Upstream and Downstream Approaches to Public Health

University of Nevada, Reno Center for the Application of Substance Abuse Technologies (CASAT)

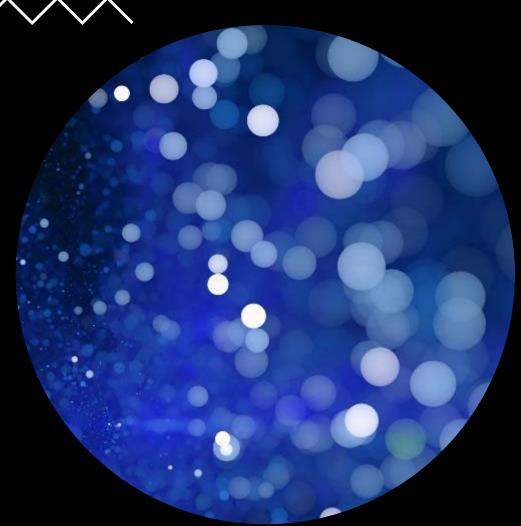


Disclaimer

This curriculum infusion package is supported by SAMHSA of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) through SAMHSA Cooperative Agreement #H79SP081015-01. The contents are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the official views of, nor an endorsement, by SAMHSA/HHS, or the U.S. Government.

Introduction & Welcome to the Class





Agenda

Understanding Prevention

Upstream -Downstream

Learning Objectives

After viewing the (PowerPoint or video recording), students will be able to:

- 1. Distinguish substance use prevention from substance use treatment
- 2. Explain the shift from "downstream" to "upstream" prevention approaches

Learning Objective #1

Distinguish substance use prevention from substance use treatment

Understanding Prevention

What do YOU think of when you hear the term 'Prevention?'

- Immunizations to prevent disease or illnesses (like COVID)
- Preventing vehicular accidents
- Preventing health issues
- Preventing poverty
- Preventing violence
- Preventing depression
- Preventing obesity



This Photo by Unknown Author is licensed under <u>CC BY-NC-ND</u>



This Photo by Unknown Author is licensed under <u>CC BY-ND</u>

Defining Prevention

• "...the action of stopping something from happening or arising"²

• "...interventions offered prior to the onset of a disorder that are intended to prevent or reduce risk for the disorder"³

• "efforts to avoid or reduce problematic behaviors and devise ways to interrupt the progression of community problems."⁴



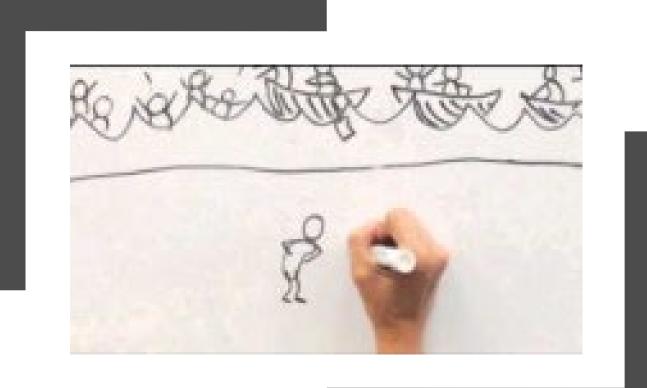
The Photo by Unknown Author is loomed under CC 87-5

Prevention: Substance-Related & Non-Substance Related Disorders

• What might prevent, stop or reduce substance use or nonsubstance related problems (e.g., gambling, porn, shopping, etc.) in teens and young adults?



Upstream/Downstream: The Upstream Solution⁵



• "Upstream" - the origin of a particular issue

• "Downstream" - the outcome or aftermath of the issue

Learning Objective #2

Explain the shift from "downstream" to "upstream" prevention approaches



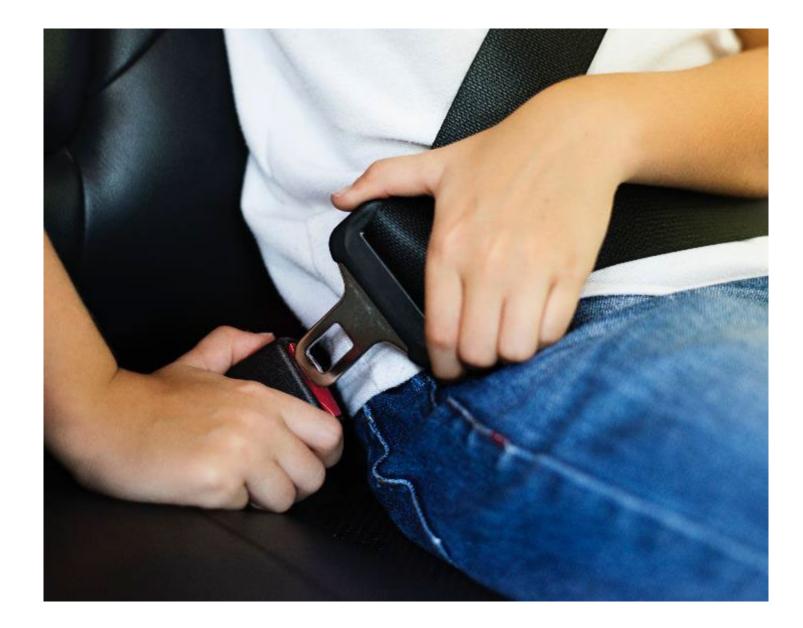
Shifting Viewpoints

Downstream Approaches – Promotes either treatment or punishment – *the consequences of use*

- Incarceration for substance-related offenses
- Availability and accessibility to treatment and recovery services
- Availability and accessibility to emergency services for overdose⁴

Also...

- Human behavior is complex
- Treatment is not a 100% "cure" for a lot of issues
- There might be a way to add to success in reducing harm and stopping injury



Shifting Viewpoints

- Upstream Approaches
 - Are proactive rather than reactive
 - Prevent substance use from forming by addressing internal and external, risk and protective factors⁴



Summary: Revisiting our Learning Objectives

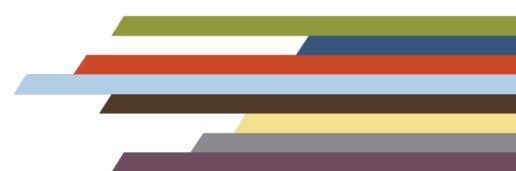
Now, you should be able to:

- 1. Distinguish substance use prevention from substance use treatment
- 2. Explain the shift from "downstream" to "upstream" prevention approaches



Thank you!





References

¹National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, NAESM. (2019). *Fostering Healthy Mental, Emotional, and Behavioral Development in Children and Youth: A National Agenda*. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press. <u>https://doi.org/10.17226/25201</u>

²Prevention. (2022). In *Lexico: Oxford English and Spanish dictionary, synonyms, and Spanish to English translator*. Retrieved from https://www.lexico.com/en/definition/prevention

³National Research Council and Institute of Medicine. (2009). *Preventing Mental, Emotional, and Behavioral Disorders among Young People: Progress and Possibilities* [Glossary]. Washington, DC: National Academies Press, <u>https://doi.org/10.17226/12480</u>

⁴Broadus, A., & Sacks, T. (n.d.). CAS-GERO-SW 437/637, Aging and addiction, Module 7, Prevention and Intervention. *Center for the Application of Substance Abuse Technologies at the University of Nevada, Reno.*

⁵Prevent Child Abuse Arizona. (2016). *The upstream solution* [Video]. YouTube. <u>https://youtu.be/pn2akD5joXM</u>

⁶Noel, J. (2017, Nov 22). Alcohol and drug policy research (PUBH 5479): Week 5 – Strategies and interventions: An overview of the upstream and downstream options [Video], YouTube. <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3c4NnePFOtU</u>

⁷Peterson, C., Li, M., Xu, L., Mikosz, C. A., and Luo, F. (2021). Assessment of annual cost of substance use disorder in US hospitals. *JAMA Network Open, 4*(3), e210242. doi:10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2021.0242

⁸Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (US); Office of the Surgeon General (US). (2016). *Facing addiction in America: The Surgeon General's report on alcohol, drugs, and health* [Internet, Nov. Chapter 7, Vision for the future: A public health approach]. Washington (DC): US Department of Health and Human Services; Available from:

https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK424861/