



Primary Prevention in the Era of Health Reform

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**NASADAD/NPN/NTN/WSN Annual Meeting
Charleston, South Carolina
June 2, 2015**



Strategic Initiative #1 - Prevention of Substance Abuse and Mental Illness



Promote emotional health and wellness, prevent or delay the onset of and complications from substance abuse and mental illness, and identify and respond to emerging behavioral health issues.



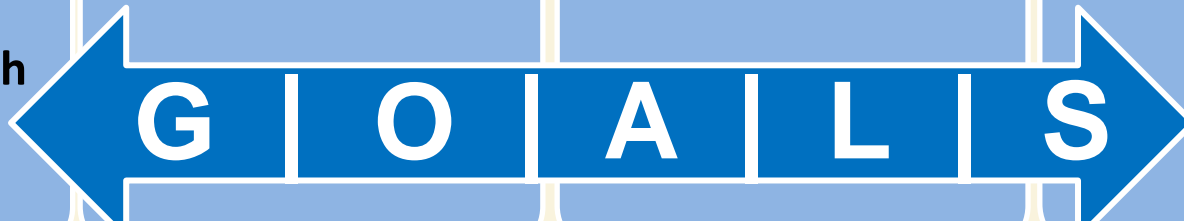
Reduce underage drinking and young adult problem drinking.



Prevent and reduce attempted suicides and deaths by suicide among populations at high risk.



Prevent and reduce prescription drug and illicit opioid misuse and abuse.

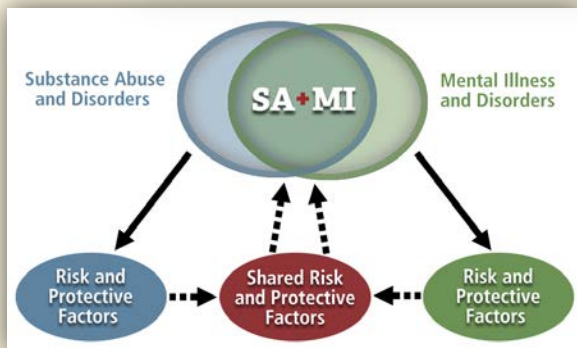


Substance Abuse and Mental Illness Are Linked



Substance abuse and mental illness *share risk and protective factors.*

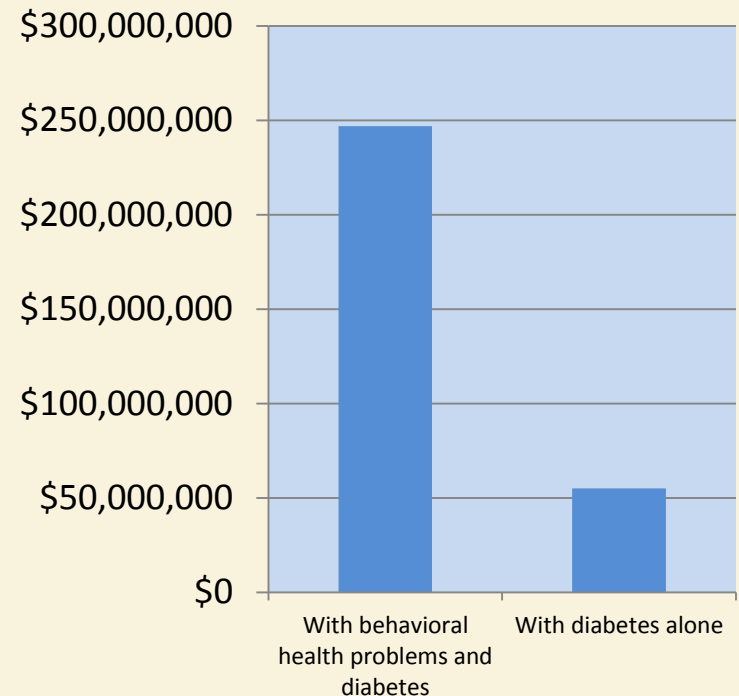
- Up to *half of people* with a serious mental illness will develop a substance use disorder at some time in their lives.
- Alcohol dependence is *four times more likely* to occur among adults with mental illness than among adults with no mental illness.
- Many health care systems to treat substance abuse and mental illness are disconnected: *a missed opportunity.*



Impact of Behavioral Health on Physical Health

- Mental health problems increase risk for *physical health problems*.
- Substance use disorders increase risks for *chronic diseases, HIV/AIDS, STDs*.
- *Cost of treating common diseases higher* with untreated behavioral health problems
 - Hypertension – 2X the cost
 - Coronary heart disease – 3X the cost
 - *Diabetes – 4X the cost*

Individual Costs of Diabetes Treatment for Patients Per Year



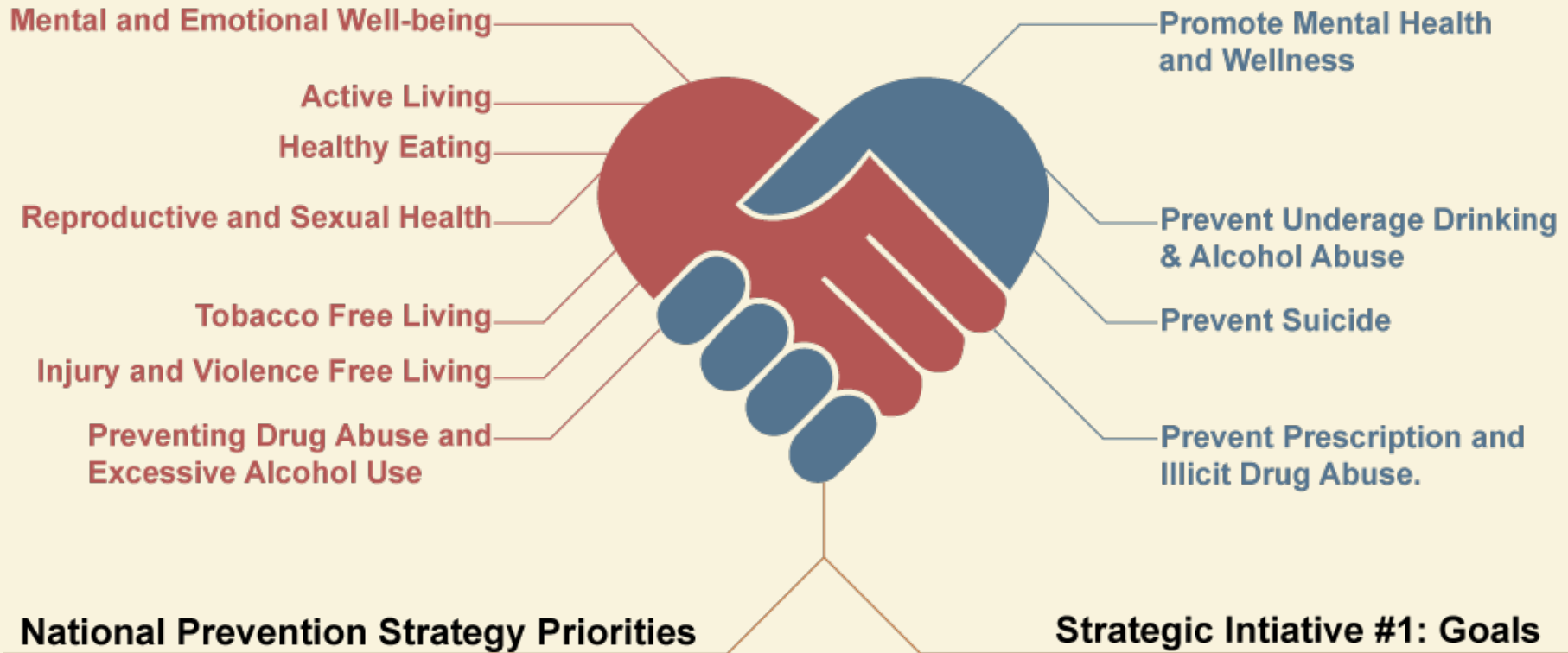
National Prevention Strategy

SAMHSA's prevention focus

Maximizing opportunities to create environments where individuals, families, communities, and systems are motivated and empowered to manage their overall emotional, behavioral, and physical health.



Collaboration for Overall Health



Connecting with Primary Care

Primary care is the provision of integrated, accessible health care services by clinicians who are accountable for addressing a large majority of personal health care needs, developing a sustained partnership with patients, and practicing in the context of family and community.

Primary Care and Public Health: Exploring Integration to Improve Population Health, Institute of Medicine, 2012.

Prevention Approaches Aim to ...

EXAMPLES OF RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS

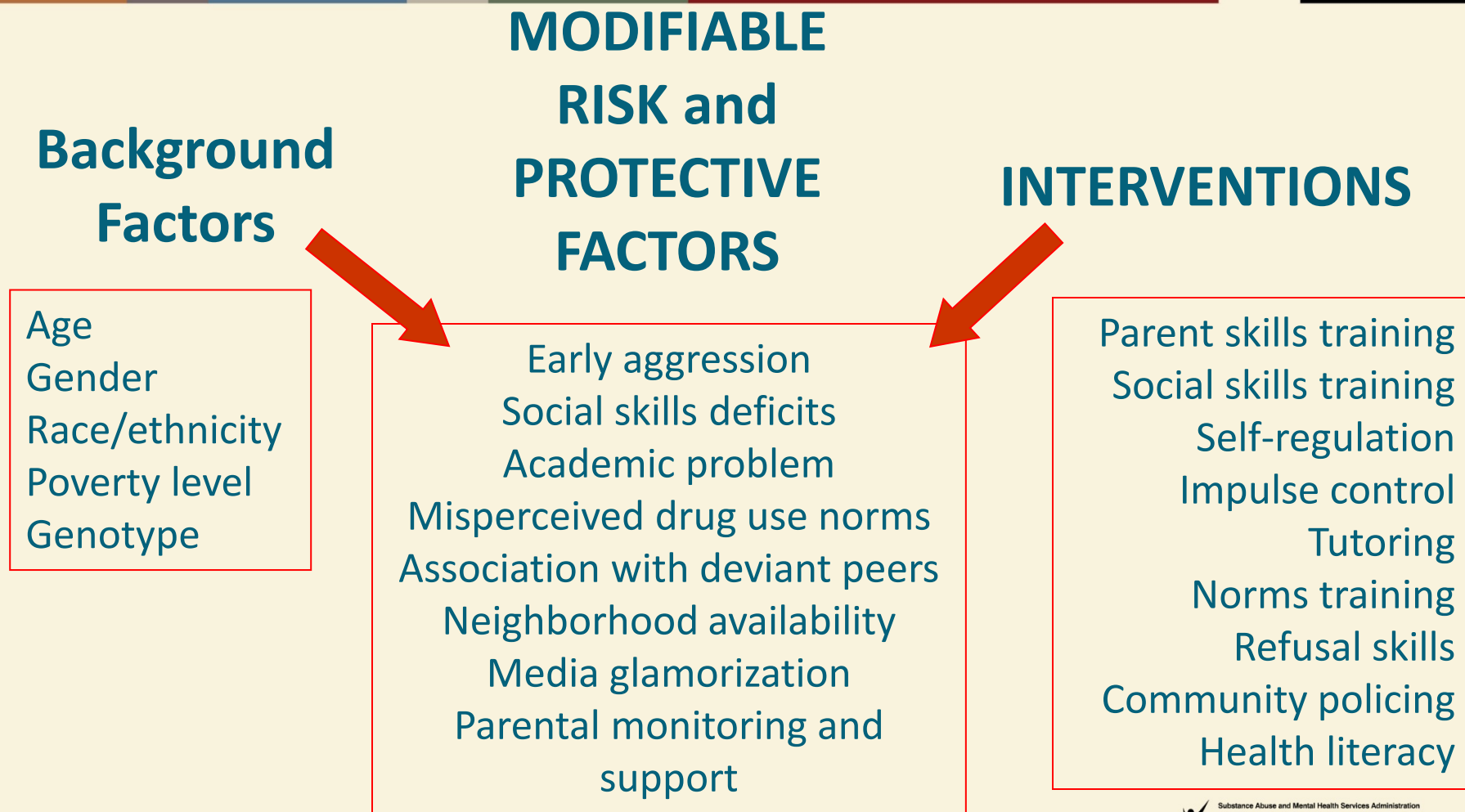
Risk Factors	Domain	Protective Factors
Early Aggressive Behavior	Individual	Self-Control
Poor Social Skills	Individual	Positive Relationships
Lack of Parental Supervision	Family	Parental Monitoring and Support
Substance Abuse	Peer	Academic Competence
Drug Availability	School	Anti-Drug Use Policies
Poverty	Community	Strong Neighborhood Attachment

Reduce these

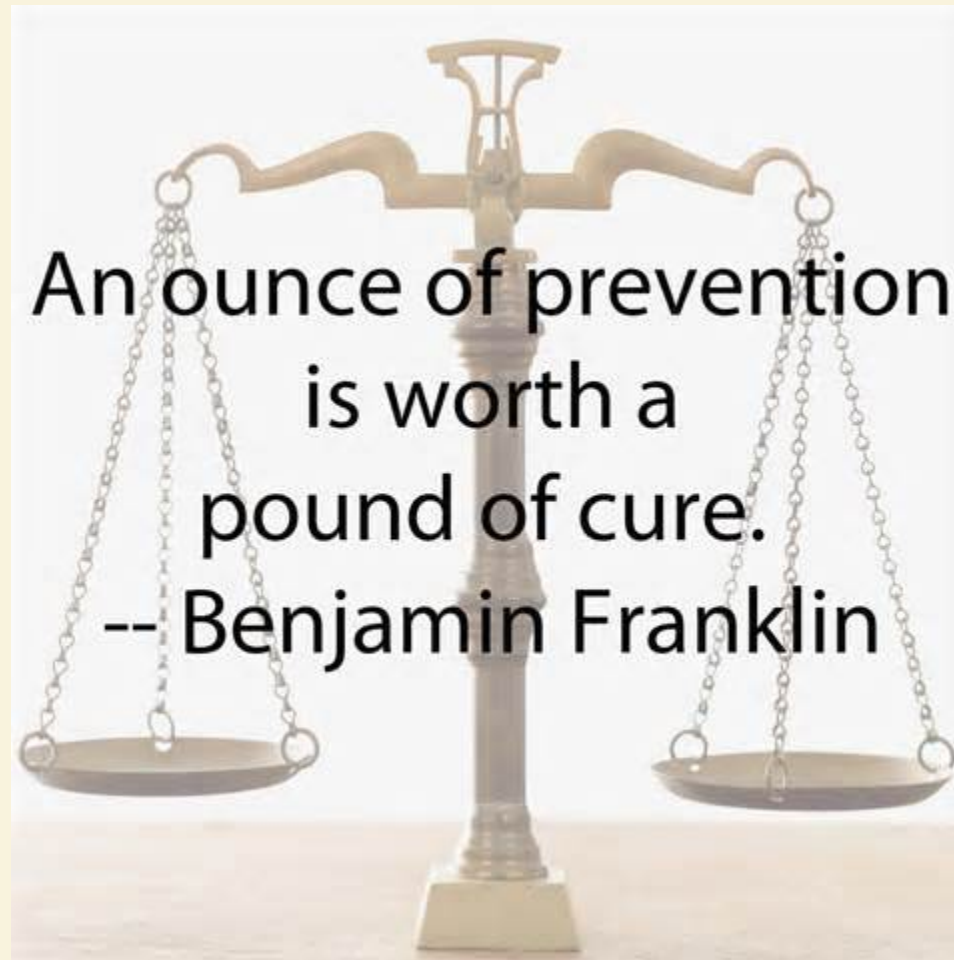


Elevate these

How Prevention Interventions Work



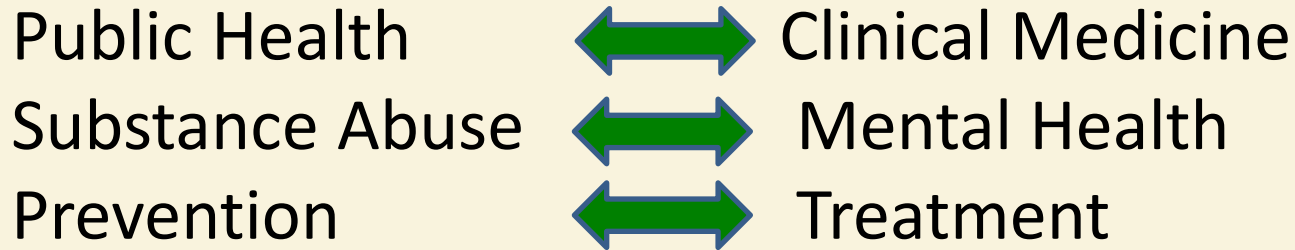
Prevention Business Case



Health Reform Supports a Spectrum of Prevention and Treatment



Collaborative Opportunities



Paying for Prevention



- Value vs. volume
- Clinical services
- Population health
- Return on investment
- Funding or reimbursement
- Innovative payment models
- Building on strength

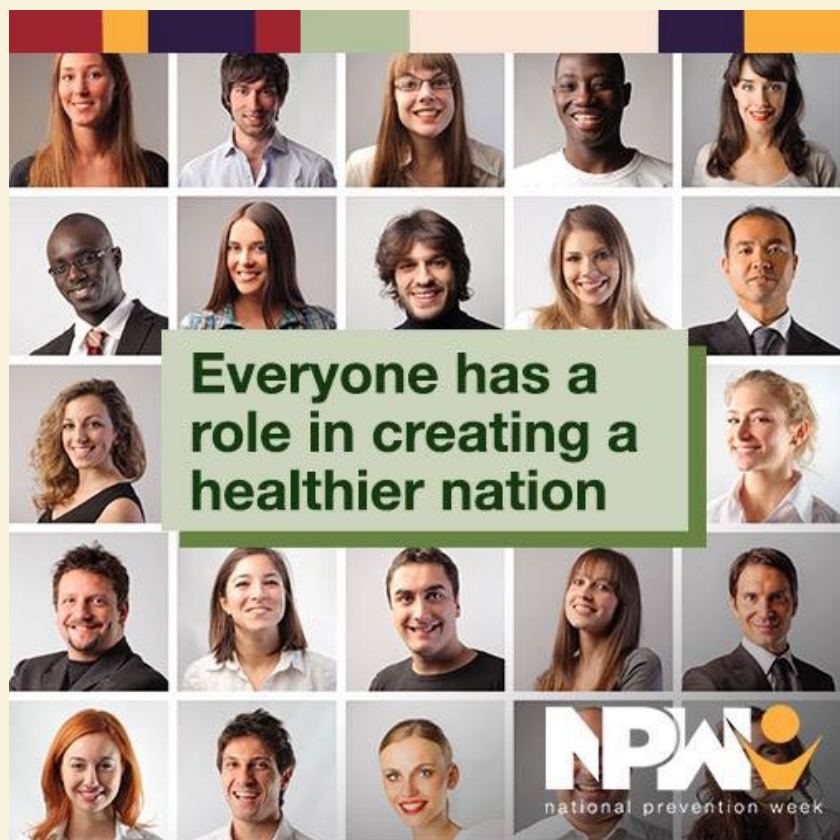
Preliminary Resources

In September 2014, together with Mental Health America, SAMHSA hosted two webinars on financing for primary prevention.

<http://mentalhealthamerica.net/mha-webinars>

National Behavioral Health Observances

National Prevention Week - May 17-23, 2015



Takeaways

- Tackling behavioral health issues effectively takes teamwork across sectors.
- Involving state and community voices is vital.
- Collaborative and integrated practices must include prevention.
- One size does not fit all.
- Be proactive.
- Take a long-term view.



Staying Focused during Change



Questions and Discussion

