

A Cultural Framework for Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT) for **Hispanic, Latina/o and Latinx Communities**

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Module Objectives

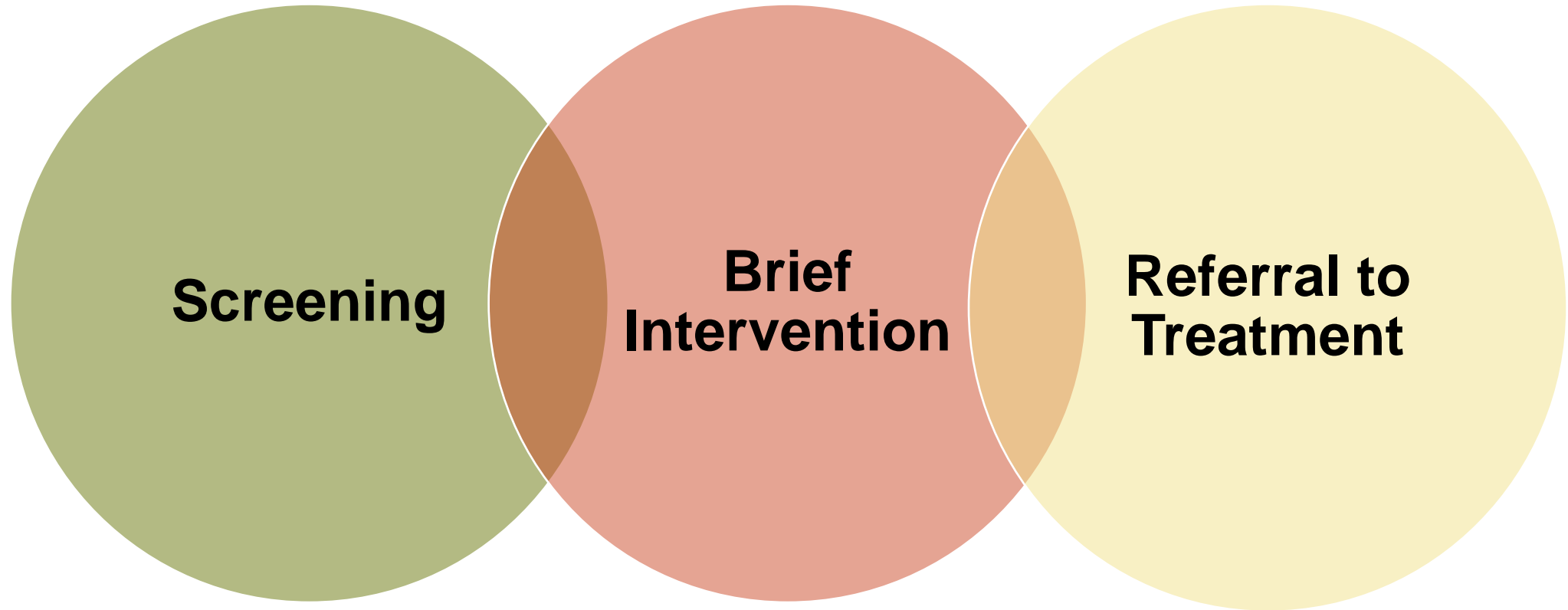
Adult Treatment Court Best Practice Standard II Equity and Inclusion

- Identify links between Social Determinants of Health (SDoH), trauma and stress, and substance use disorders, (SUD) for Hispanic and Latinx populations.
- Identify opportunities for culturally responsiveness for Hispanics, Latinos/as, Latine in behavioral health care and drug treatment court programs.

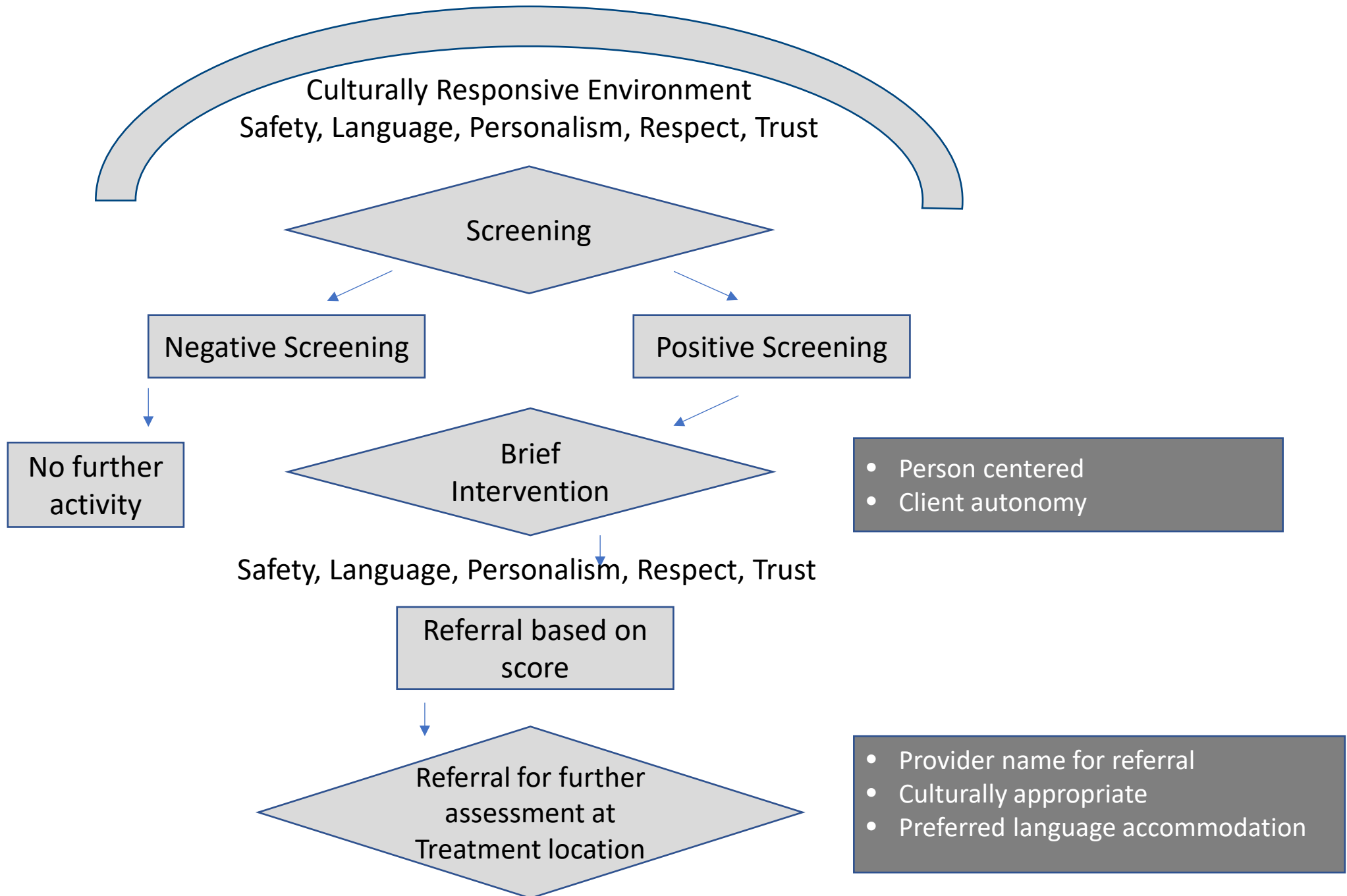
Traditional Protocols (SBIRT model)

Recovery-oriented language
Cultural and linguistic appropriateness
Knowledge of substances and their impact

Essential factors for an effective referral
for further assessment



Consistency of a public health approach in dialogue
Person-centered approach



What processes does your treatment court engage in to identify communities served?



Hispanic: usually refers to language and those whose ancestry comes from Spain or Spanish speaking countries.

Latino: usually refers to geography and specifically, to Latin America which includes individuals from the Caribbean, South America, and Central America.

Latinx and Latine: a gender-neutral term that persons use instead of or alongside “Latino” and “Latina,” and refers to a person of Latin American origin or descent, more likely evolving.

Acculturation, Substance Use Disorder, Latine and Hispanic Communities

- Acculturation, discrimination, and social determinants of health (SDoH) can underscore substance use disorders and access to treatment.
- Research indicate that various acculturative factors, including greater linguistic acculturation, increased social integration, and decreased identification with Hispanic culture, are associated with increased likelihood of substance use.

Trauma, Stress and Substance Use

- Community and individual factors increase risk to substance use to deal with life challenges (ACEs, discrimination, poverty, abuse, etc.)
- 1/4 to 3/4 of people who have survived abusive or violent traumatic experiences report problematic alcohol use.
- 1/10 to 1/3 of people who survive accidents, illness-related, or disaster-related traumatic events report problematic alcohol use.

Community Differences in Substances Consumed

- Puerto Ricans have the highest rate of recent illicit drug use (6.9%) and South Americans have the lowest (2.1%).
- Puerto Ricans have the highest rate of recent marijuana use (5.6%) while Cubans and South Americans have the lowest (2.1%).
- Other Hispanics (individuals originating from a Spanish speaking country other than Puerto Rico, Mexico, Cuba, Central America, and South America) have the highest rate of recent cocaine use (1.7%) while Cubans have the lowest (0.5%).

Variations of Alcohol Use

- Puerto Ricans tend to drink the most and Cubans the least.
- Among women, Puerto Rican people tend to drink the most and Mexican people the least.
- Higher levels of drinking and binge drinking among Puerto Ricans and Mexican Americans, compared with Cuban-Americans and South/Central Americans.
- About 24.7% of Latinos reported binge drinking in the past month, according to SAMHSA.

Stigma, Substance Use and Culture

- Stigma includes negative stereotypes about people with substance use disorders (SUD) which can alienate Latinx who adhere to cultural values such as “*personalismo* (approachability), *simpatía* (congeniality), and *vergüenza*, (shame).
- Hispanics report feeling that treatment providers do not understand their unique cultural needs and are unfamiliar with their experiences of discrimination and immigration.

Hispanic Cultural Elements & Characteristics

- **Family** - familism
- **Manhood** - machismo
- **Womanhood** - hembrism, marianism
- **Congeniality** - simpatía
- **Respectful attributes** - personalism
- **Trust** - confianza
- **Shame** - vergüenza
- **Spirituality** - espiritualidad

Protocols & Opportunities

- **Arrest**
- **Pretrial detention**
- First court appearance
- Entering treatment court program
- Drug testing
- Re-entry

Culturally Responsive Care

- Culturally responsive services are those that are *respectful of, and relevant to, the beliefs, practices, culture and linguistic needs* of diverse consumer/client populations and communities.
- Aligns with person-centered services delivered in a manner that is responsive to the individual and their goals, values and preferences.
- Integrate **Cultural Humility**, which refers to a provider's ability to maintain an interpersonal stance that is other-oriented (or open to the other) in relation to aspects of cultural identity that are most important to the person.
- Must be done with intent and not as an added component or practice.

The Trauma-Informed Component

- Trauma-informed judicial interactions begin with good judicial practice, treating individuals who come before the court with dignity and respect.
- Court practitioners have found that expressing concern and using less negative, punitive, or judgmental language has a positive impact on participants.

When Language Impacts

- For someone struggling with addiction or substance use disorder, language is often impactful.
- Stigma and shame are typically uniformed biases, that can further depress potential motivation needed for recovery.

What is the difference between substance abuse and substance use disorder?

Recovery Oriented Language

- It would allow Latinos/as with SUD to more easily regain their self-esteem, by understanding that substance use disorders is a medical condition as real as any other.
- Latinx and Hispanic individuals are more likely to get treatment and recover when their families, friends, providers, and communities support them without judging them.
- Choose supportive, respectful, and nonjudgmental words that treat participant with respect and compassion.

Latino Cultural Responsiveness in Clinical Protocols

- Preferred language and cultural context.
- Latino clients will view a relationship as positive in part when it has elements of being mutual and reciprocal.
- **“Personalismo”** in practice, is an emphasis on courtesy and approachability to help initiate a rapport with a member of the Latino community, a connection.
- The rapport that develops brings expectations of responsive mutual behavior such as, **“respeto”** (respect), **“confianza”** (trust), **“dignidad”** (dignity), as well as an allowance for ample space and time.

Culturally Conducive and Inclusive Environments

Essentials for creating a conducive atmosphere prior to beginning the initial interaction and screen.

- Culturally appropriate
- Trauma informed
- Affirming
- Preferred language
- Checking for unconscious bias
- Motivational Interviewing skills

Protocols & Opportunities

- Arrest
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- **Drug testing**
- **Re-entry**

Substance Use Screening and Drug Testing

- Preferred language
- Validated screening instruments
- Screen interpretation
- Fidelity of screening facilitation
- Elicit their preference for observer
- Explain why drug testing is done
- Give individual time to provide to provide urine sample

Culturally Informed Reentry

- Link with Latina/o peer recovery support specialist
- Culturally and linguistically appropriate community supports (culturally appropriate matching)
- Recovery housing, educational options, job training
- Family reunification, parenting programs
- Personal recovery support (capital)
- Know resource referral criteria (*Personalismo* - name of contact)

Benefits of Culturally Responsive Treatment

Working with Hispanic and Latinx populations require the importance of offering personalized, culturally responsive, trauma informed care that respects patients' beliefs, preferred languages, and communication needs to achieve sustainable recovery.

“Services must reflect understanding and values of diverse communities”

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Thank You!

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