

# Wegen naar herstel van verslaving: Inzichten uit lopend onderzoek

Onderzoeksgroep Herstel & Verslaving  
Vakgroep Orthopedagogiek – Universiteit Gent

12<sup>e</sup> Vlaams GGZ-congres  
10-11 september 2024

WEGEN NAAR HERSTEL VAN VERSLAVING:  
INZICHTEN OP BASIS VAN DOORLEEFDE ERVARINGEN  
VAN PERSONEN IN HERSTEL

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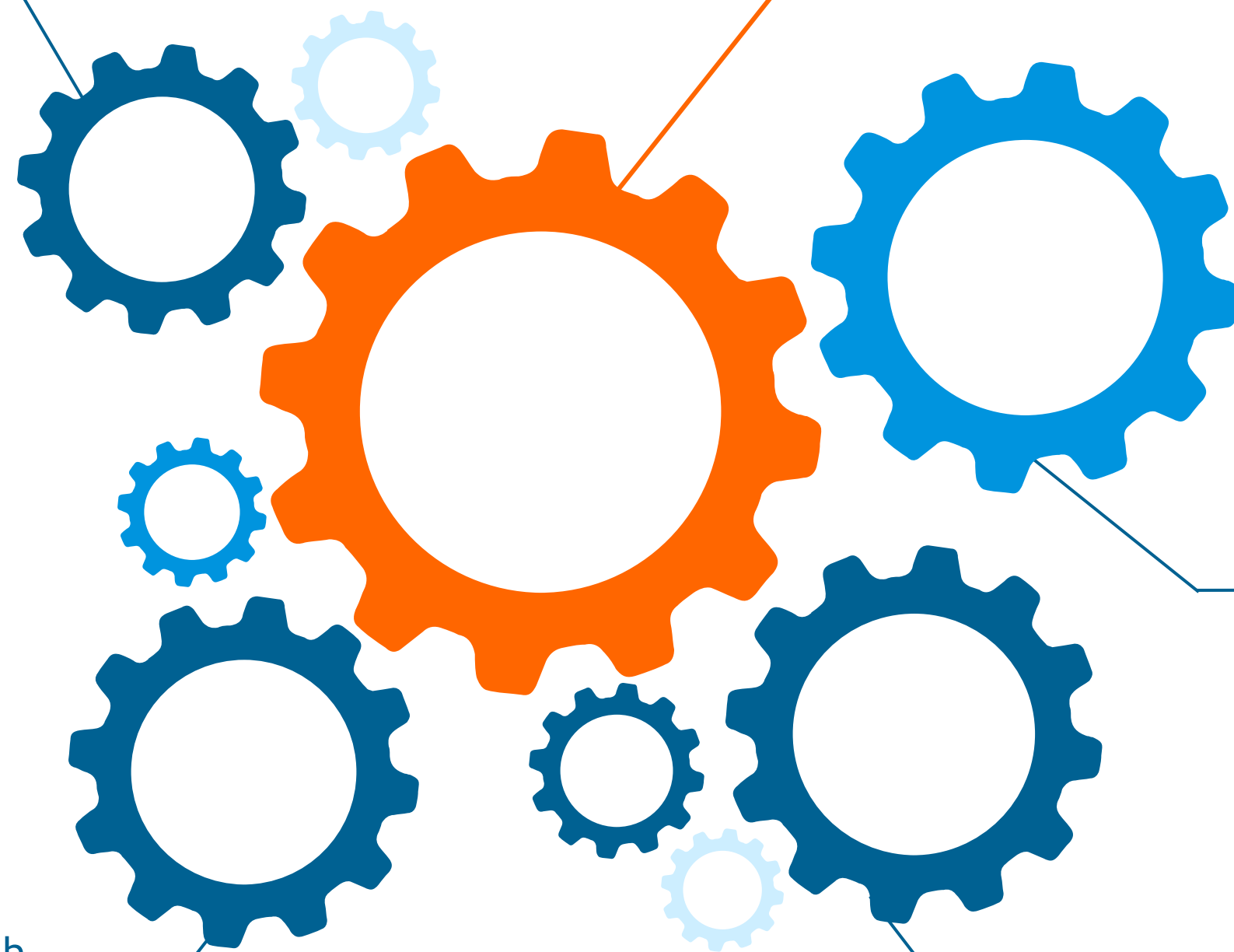
# OVERZICHT

- Visie op onderzoek
- Herstel?!
- Het REC-PATH project
- Enkele andere studies obv doorleefde ervaringen
- Focus op 4 concrete ‘cases’:
  - Toegankelijkheid van de ggz (SUMHIT)
  - Non-abstinent recovery
  - Natuurlijk herstel
  - PROMs en PREMs in de verslavingszorg (OMER-BE)

# ONS ONDERZOEK

Intersectionality

Research team Recovery & Addiction



Holistic view:  
person-centred &  
context-oriented approach

Integrative approach:  
Quantitative and qualitative research

Multiple perspectives: service users and  
experts by experience

# HERSTEL?

# HERSTEL ?!

“... a voluntarily maintained lifestyle characterized by sobriety, personal health and citizenship”.

(Betty Ford Institute Consensus Panel, 2007)

“The process of recovery from problematic substance use is characterized by voluntarily-sustained control over substance use which maximizes health and wellbeing and participation in the rights, roles and responsibilities of society.”

(Drug Policy Commission Recovery Consensus Group, UK, 2008)

“... the experience (a process and sustained status) through which individuals, families, and communities impacted by severe alcohol and other drug (AOD) problems utilize internal and external resources to voluntarily resolve these problems, heal the wounds inflicted by AOD-related problems, actively manage their continued vulnerability to such problems, and develop a healthy, productive, and meaningful life.”

(White, 2007, p.236)

# IS HERSTEL VAN VERSLAVING MOGELIJK?

(BEST ET AL., 2019)

- Sheedy and Whitter (2009) estimated prevalence at 58%, but with marked variability (30% - 72%)
- Recovery prevalence often underestimated
- White (2012) analysed remission rates in a review of 415 scientific studies published between 1868 and 2011:
  - White argues that between 5.3–15.3% of the adult population in the US are in recovery from a substance use disorder (> 25 million people)
  - 49.9% of those with a lifetime substance use disorder will eventually achieve stable recovery (increased to 53.9% in studies published since 2000)





# HOE GERAKEN MENSEN AF VAN EEN ALCOHOL- OF DRUGVERSLAVING?



Full length article

Prevalence and pathways of recovery from drug and alcohol problems in the United States population: Implications for practice, research, and policy



John F. Kelly<sup>a,\*</sup>, Brandon Bergman<sup>a</sup>, Bettina B. Hoepfner<sup>a</sup>, Corrie Vilsaint<sup>a</sup>, William L. White<sup>b</sup>

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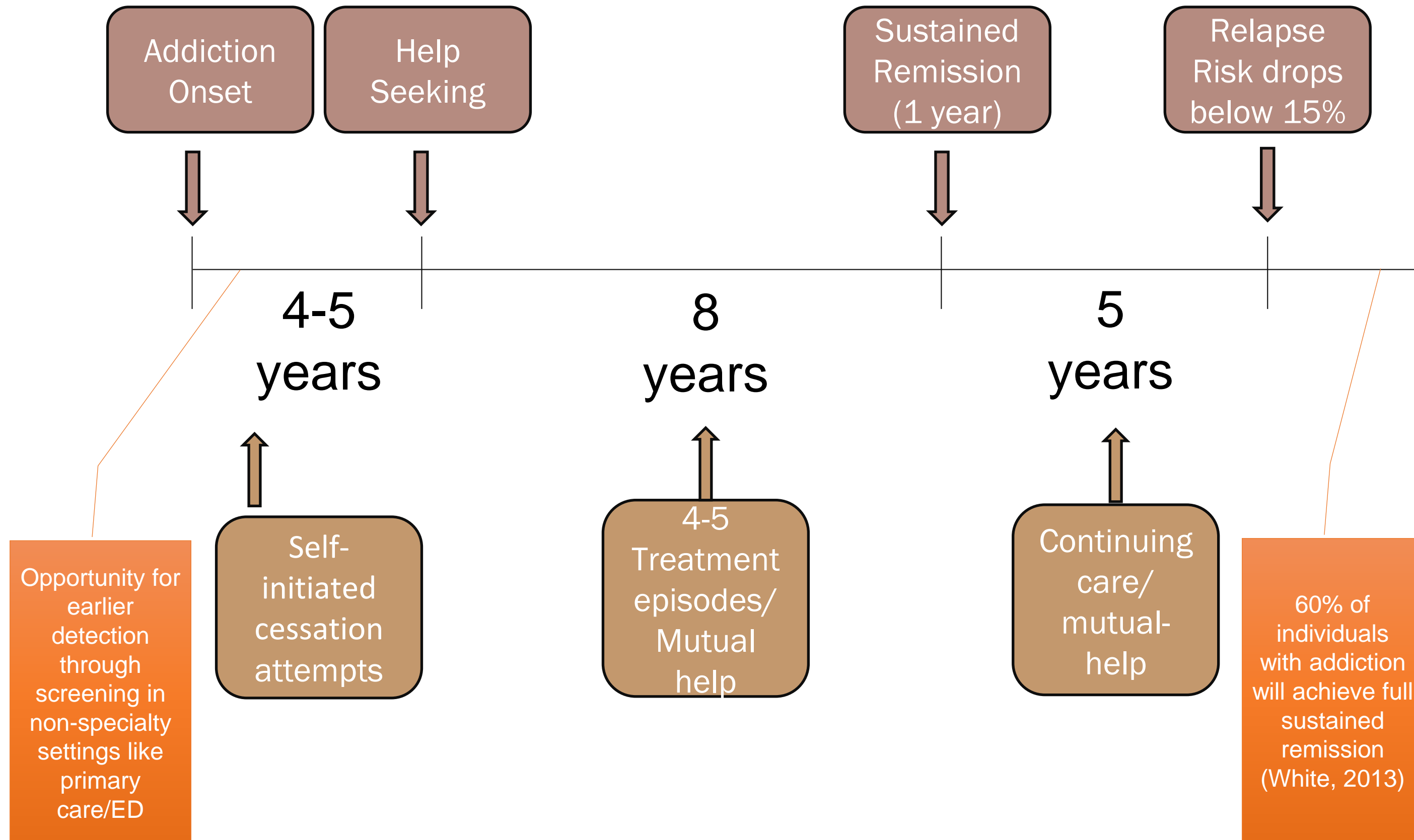
<sup>b</sup> Chestnut Health Systems, W Chestnut St, Bloomington, IL, 61701, United States

**Table 2**

Recovery pathway choices of U.S. adults who endorsed “used to have a problem with drugs or alcohol, but no longer do” (9.1% (SE =0.28)).

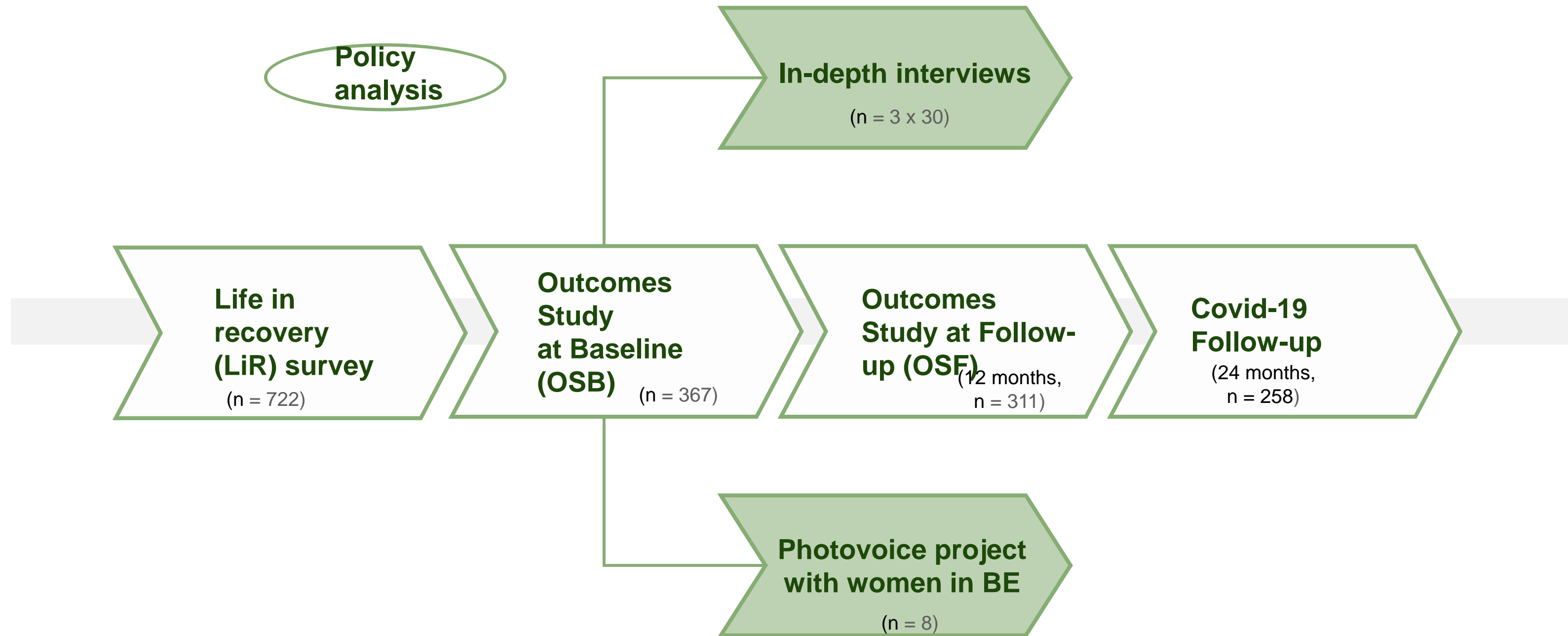
Pathway	weighted%	SE
Used support	<b>53.9</b>	<b>1.60</b>
Professionally assisted recovery support (aka formal treatment) (any)	<b>27.6</b>	<b>1.43</b>
Outpatient addiction treatment	16.8	1.21
Inpatient or residential treatment	15.0	1.08
Alcohol/drug detoxification services	9.1	0.91
Anti-relapse/craving medication use (any)	<b>8.6</b>	<b>0.93</b>
Recovery support services	<b>21.8</b>	<b>1.40</b>
Mutual-help groups	<b>45.1</b>	<b>1.60</b>

# VAN VERSLAVING NAAR HERSTEL BIJ PERSONEN MET EEN ERNSTIGE VERSLAVINGSPROBLEMATIEK (White, 2013)



# HET REC-PATH ONDERZOEK

# REC-PATH study design (2017-2021)



# AT LEAST FIVE MECHANISMS OF BEHAVIOUR CHANGE (BEST ET AL., 2018)



12-step mutual aid



Other peer-based support groups



Outpatient community treatment



TC and other residential treatment



Natural/unassisted recovery



# WHICH MECHANISMS OF BEHAVIOUR CHANGE HAVE PERSONS IN ADDICTION RECOVERY USED (REC-PATH)? (MARTINELLI ET AL., 2021)

Mechanisms of behaviour change	% (n=367)
Mutual aid only	5.4%
Outpatient treatment only	4.9%
Residential treatment only	5.7%
Mutual aid + outpatient	9.0%
Mutual aid + residential	13.6%
Outpatient + residential	15.8%
All 3 types of treatment/Support	40.9%
Natural recovery (no formal Tx/support)	4.6%

# RECOVERY INDICATORS ACCORDING TO RECOVERY STAGE & GENDER



Life in Recovery survey (n=722)

- 17.6% in early recovery
  - 40.2% in sustained recovery
  - 42.2% in stable recovery
- 256 women in recovery (36.7%)

Comparing three stages of addiction recovery: long-term recovery and its relation to housing problems, crime, occupation situation, and substance use

Thomas F. Martinelli, Gera E. Nagelhout, Lore Bellaert, David Best, Wouter Vanderplasschen & Dike van de Mheen

	Housing problems OR (95% CI)	Crime OR (95% CI)	Occupation situation OR (95% CI)	Alcohol Use OR (95% CI)	Illicit Hard Drug Use OR (95% CI)	Cannabis Use OR (95% CI)	Abstinent from drugs, alcohol, and opiate subs OR (95% CI)
<b>Recovery Stage</b>							
Early	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sustained	0.34 (0.16–0.74)**	0.44 (0.25–0.79)**	3.58 (2.18–5.85)***	0.80 (0.48–1.36)	0.51 (0.27–0.99)*	0.60 (0.32–1.13)	1.41 (0.88–2.25)
Stable	0.12 (0.04–0.36)***	0.24 (0.11–0.51)***	4.94 (2.75–8.90)***	1.54 (0.87–2.74)	0.40 (0.17–0.90)*	0.84 (0.40–1.74)	1.00 (0.59–1.67)
<b>Gender</b>							
Male	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Female	0.97 (0.47–2.02)	0.87 (0.49–1.56)	0.81 (0.53–1.24)	1.45 (0.99–2.11)	0.82 (0.45–1.49)	0.88 (0.51–1.49)	0.78 (0.55–1.10)

**Table 2.** Differences in housing problems, crime, occupation situation, and substance use by recovery stage.

Recovery Stage	Early (n = 127)	Sustained (n = 290)	Stable (n = 305)	p Value Chi2
Housing problems	14.2	5.5	2.0	<0.001
Have you been having acute housing problems in the last 30 days? (yes)	11.0	5.2	2.0	<0.001
Have you been at risk of eviction in the last 30 days? (yes)	8.7	1.7	1.0	<0.001
Crime	26.8	12.1	5.6	<0.001
Have you been involved in offending in the last 30 days? (yes)	11.8	5.9	4.3	0.012
Have you been involved with the criminal justice system in the last 30 days? (yes)	15.7	7.2	1.6	<0.001
Occupation situation	53.5	82.4	88.2	<0.001
Have you been continuously working full-time in the last 30 days? (yes)	19.7	32.8	52.5	<0.001
Have you been continuously working part-time in the last 30 days? (yes)	8.7	24.1	23.3	0.001
Have you been at (...) education (...) within the last 30 days? (yes)	15.7	31.4	25.6	0.004
Have you volunteered in the last 30 days? (yes)	28.3	45.9	36.1	0.002
Substance use in the last 30 days				
Alcohol use (yes)	25.2	18.6	24.9	0.131
Illicit hard drug use (yes)	16.5	7.9	4.9	<0.001
Cannabis use (yes)	17.3	9.0	8.9	0.019
Abstinent from alcohol, illicit drugs and opiate substitutes (yes)	63.0	73.4	70.2	0.099

Note: All numbers are percentages unless otherwise specified.



# THE IMPORTANCE OF RECOVERY CAPITAL (BEST & LAUDET, 2010)





# The Strengths and Barriers Recovery Scale (SABRS): Relationships Matter in Building Strengths and Overcoming Barriers

David Best<sup>1</sup>, Arun Sondhi<sup>2</sup>, Lorna Brown<sup>1</sup>, Mulka Nisic<sup>3</sup>, Gera E. Nagelhout<sup>4,5</sup>, Thomas Martinelli<sup>4</sup>, Dike van de Mheen<sup>6</sup> and Wouter Vanderplasschen<sup>7\*</sup>

**TABLE 1 |** Final set of included items ( $n = 32$ ) in the Strengths And Barriers Recovery Scale (SABRS).

## Recovery Strength items

- Exercise regularly
- Have a GP
- Have regular dental checks
- Have good nutrition
- Take care of your health
- Maintain a driving licence
- Maintain a bank account
- Able to pay your bills
- Maintain stable housing
- Remain in steady employment
- Further your education or training
- Start your own business
- Participate in family life
- Plan for the future
- Volunteer

## Recovery Barrier items

- Have untreated emotional or mental health problems
- Make regular visits to the emergency room
- Regular use of health services
- Smoke
- Have your drivers' licence revoked
- Drive under the influence of alcohol or drugs
- Damage property
- Been arrested
- Been charged with a criminal offence
- Been to prison
- Have bad debts
- Were unable to pay the bills
- Regularly missed school or work
- Dropped out of school or college
- Fired or suspended from work
- Lose custody of children
- Experience family violence



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**TABLE 2 |** Number of strengths and barriers while in addiction and recovery ( $n = 1,313$ ).

	Strengths (addiction)	Strengths (recovery)	Barriers (addiction)	Barriers (recovery)
Mean	4.71	10.53	8.59	2.58
SD	2.91	3.25	3.30	2.31
Minimum	0	0	0	0
Maximum	15	15	17	17



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– Have regular dental checks	– Regular use of health services
– Have good nutrition	– Smoke
– Take care of your health	– Have your drivers' licence revoked
– Maintain a driving licence	– Drive under the influence of alcohol or drugs
– Maintain a bank account	– Damage property
– Able to pay your bills	– Been arrested
– Maintain stable housing	– Been charged with a criminal offence
– Remain in steady employment	– Been to prison
– Further your education or training	– Have bad debts
– Start your own business	– Were unable to pay the bills
– Participate in family life	– Regularly missed school or work
– Plan for the future	– Dropped out of school or college
– Volunteer	– Fired or suspended from work
	– Lose custody of children
	– Experience family violence

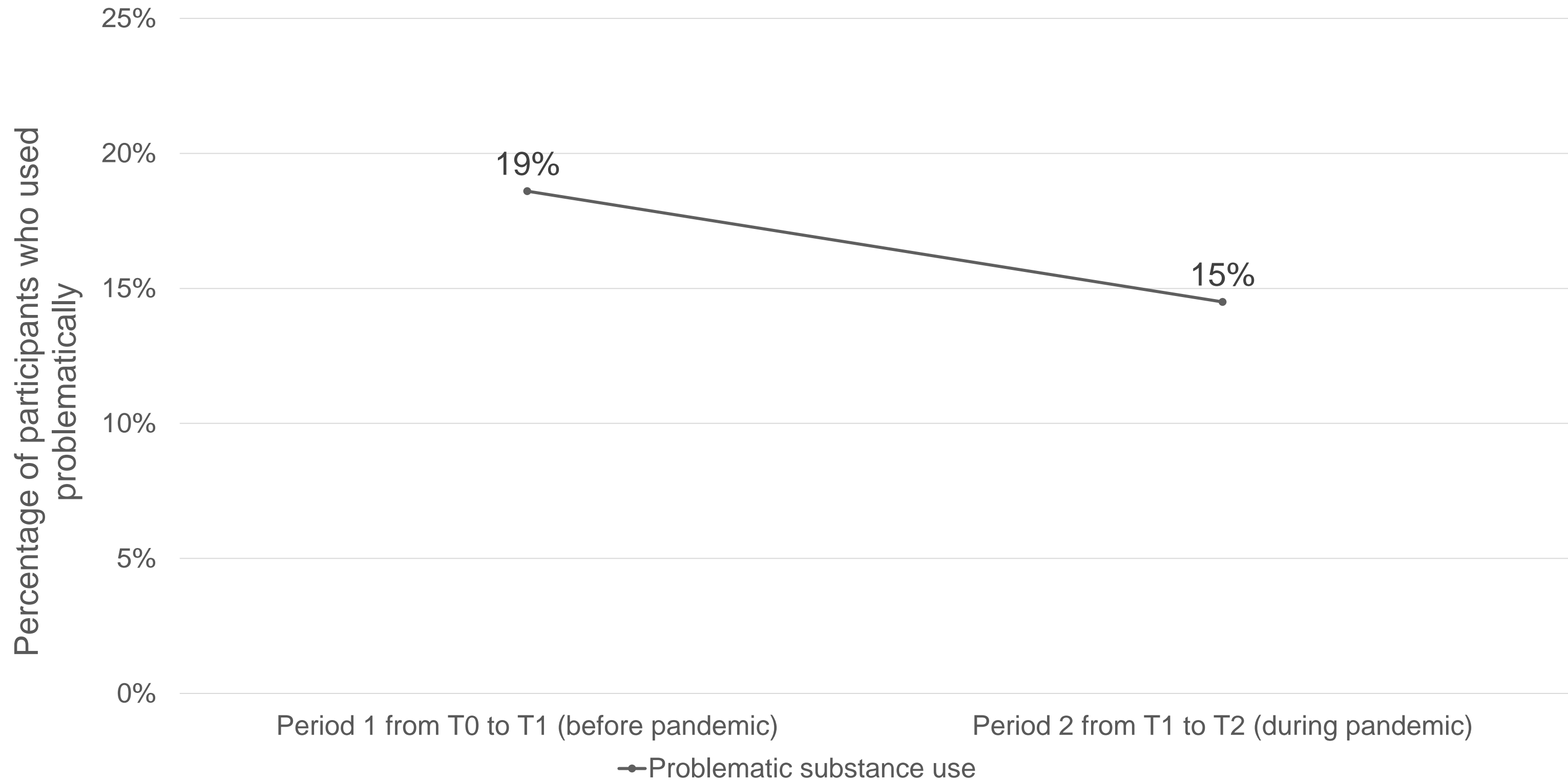
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Minimum	0	0	0	0
Maximum	15	15	17	17

**TABLE 3 |** Mean number of strengths and barriers while in recovery and growth of strengths and reduction of barriers, by recovery stage ( $n = 1,313$ ).

	Early recovery	Sustained recovery	Stable recovery	F, significance
Strengths	8.59	10.46	11.69	102.39, $p < 0.001$
Barriers	3.07	2.58	2.33	11.19, $p < 0.001$
Change in strengths	3.33	5.66	7.37	109.84, $p < 0.001$
Changes in barriers	–4.74	–6.13	–6.64	24.50, $p < 0.001$

# RETURN TO PROBLEM DRUG USE AMONG THE REC-PATH COHORT DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC



# Turning points towards addiction recovery: a contextualized understanding of its underlying dynamics (Lore Bellaert, 2022)

## Findings

Gender	Female	15
	Male	15
Recovery stage	Early (<1)	10
	Sustained (1-5)	10
	Stable (>5)	10

## Multiple turning points

- experiences
- facilitators

Layered pieces of an ongoing ‘recovery puzzle’



# TURNING POINTS TOWARDS ADDICTION RECOVERY

(BELLAERT ET AL., 2022)

Adverse drug-induced experiences

Becoming a parent

‘Hitting rock bottom’

(Dis)engagement of social networks and environments

Addiction treatment

These are mediated by interrelated contextual dimensions such as:  
socio-economic context, interpersonal relations, enabling places, stigma

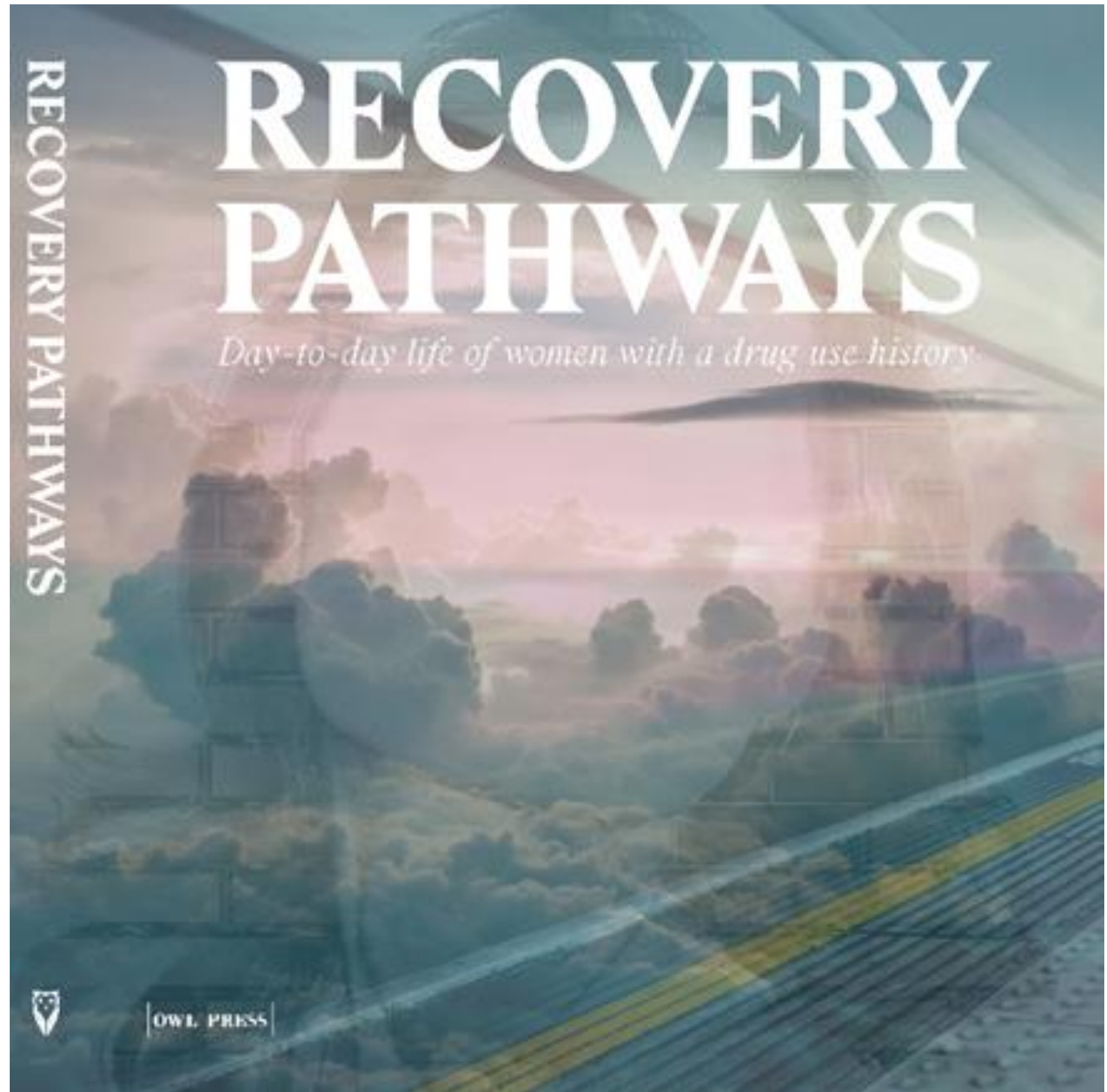


PHOTOVOICING WOMEN'S  
RECOVERY STORIES



BOOK PUBLICATION: 'RECOVERY  
PATHWAYS: DAY-TO-DAY LIFE OF  
WOMEN WITH A DRUG USE HISTORY'.  
GENT: OWL PRESS.

[HTTPS://VIMEO.COM/525544742/12BF0  
8E24B](https://vimeo.com/525544742/12BF08E24B)



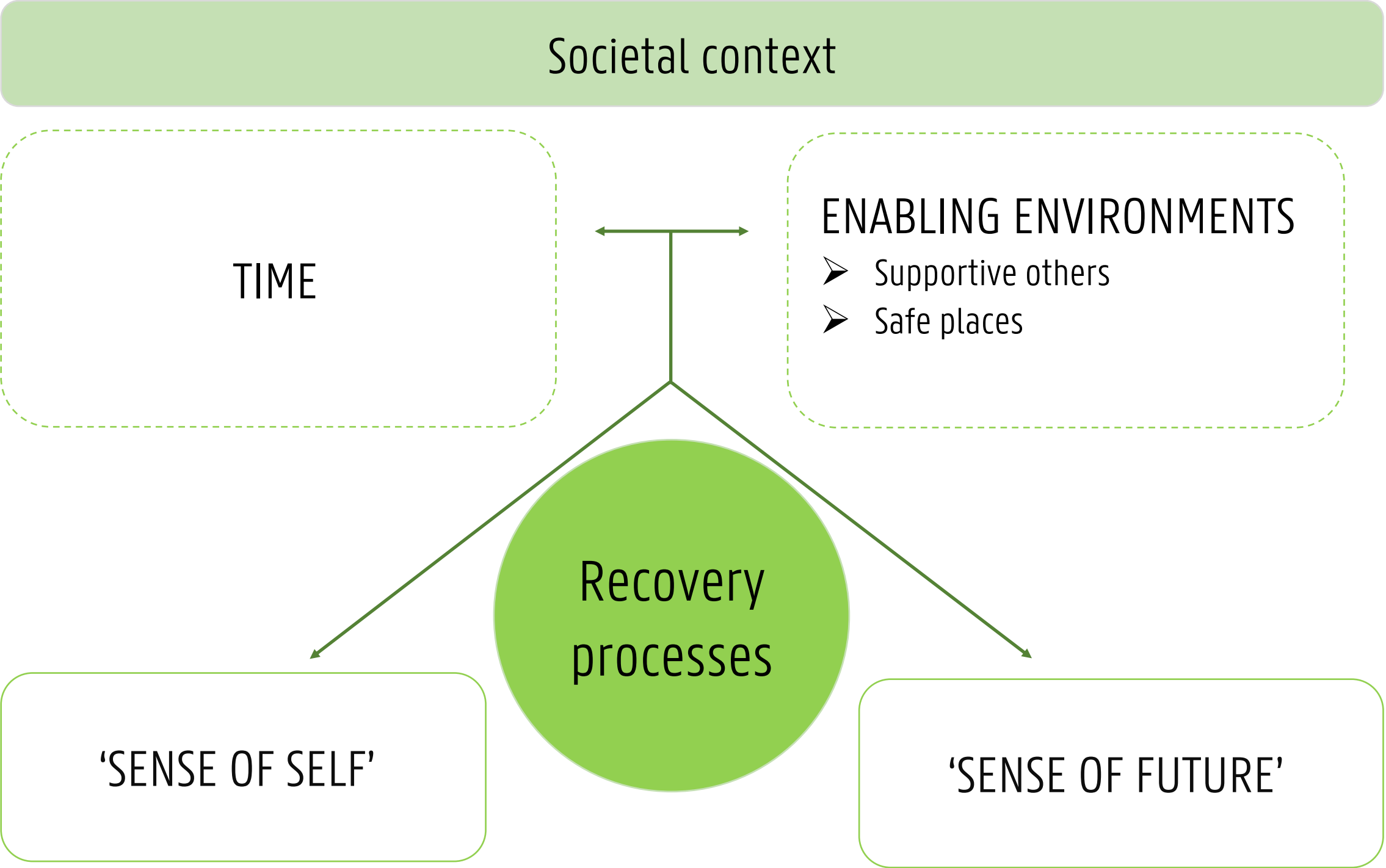
**ANDER HERSTELONDERZOEK**

**OBV DOORLEEFDE ERVARINGEN**

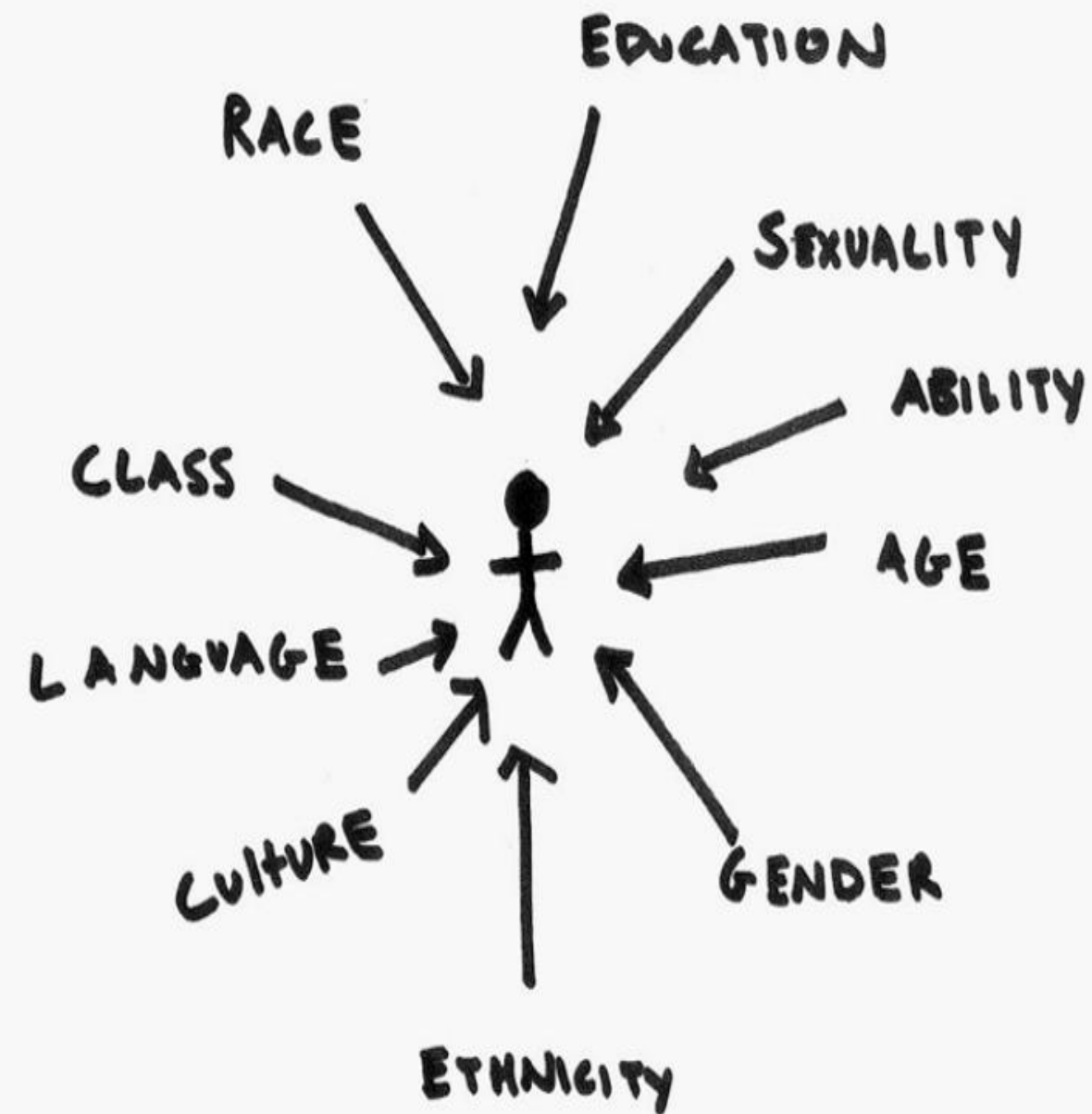


*Pathways to addiction  
recovery : exploring personal  
experiences and support needs*


Anne Dekkers



# MULTIPLE STIGMA: INTERSECTIONALITEIT



**“Watch out for the boogieman”:** stigma and substance use recovery among migrants and ethnic minorities

Aline Pouille<sup>1</sup>  | Clara De Ruyscher<sup>1</sup> | Freya Vander Laenen<sup>2</sup>  
Wouter Vanderplasschen<sup>1</sup>

*“The problem was, I had no money, I had nothing, so my hair was terrible, my beard was terrible, I wore clothes that had not been washed in months, I stank terribly. No one wanted to believe that I was sober and that was difficult. I had to convince people, I'm really kicking the habit.”*

*(Kofi, 29 jaar oud, van Burundese afkomst)*

# VIER CONCRETE 'CASES'

# Prof. dr. Wouter Vanderplasschen

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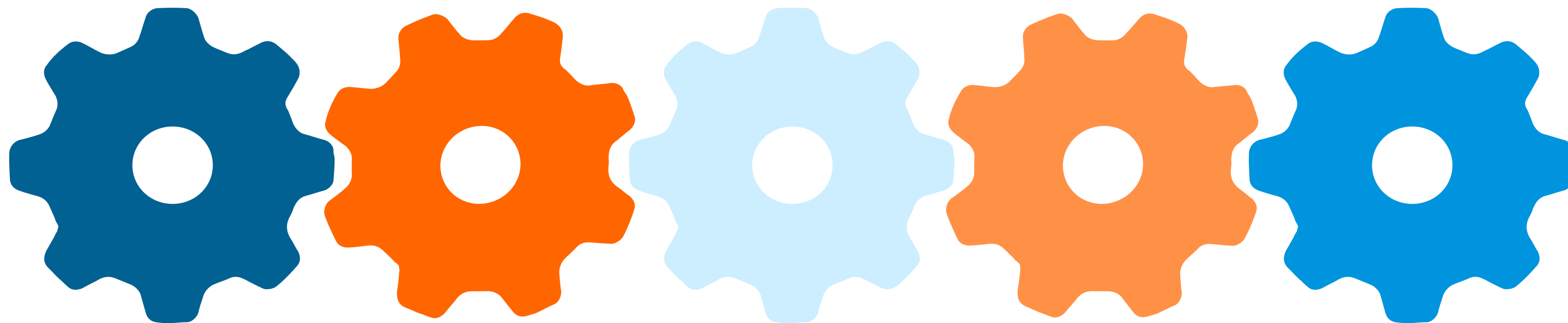


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# HOW TO ARRANGE RECOVERY SUPPORTIVE ENVIRONMENTS?



Connectedness

Hope

Identity

Meaning

Empowerment

(Leamy et al., 2011; CHIME-D)

Being, doing, becoming and belonging (Doroud, Fossey & Fortune, 2018)



# Islands in the stream.

Een kwalitatief onderzoek naar de toegankelijkheid van de GGZ voor mensen in herstel van verslaving in België

12e Vlaams GGZ-congres  
10-11 september 2024, Wilrijk

Clara De Ruyscher, Jürgen Magerman, Ilse Goethals, Mégane Chantry,  
Jessica De Maeyer, Philippe Delespaul, Pablo Nicaise & Wouter Vanderplasschen

# Achtergrond.

Hoge prevalentie van druggebruik bij personen met psychische problemen en vice versa (20-50%)

Uitdagingen gerelateerd aan complexe en lange hersteltrajecten

Beperkte integrale en samenwerking tussen 'generieke' GGZ-diensten en gespecialiseerde verslavingszorg ondanks netwerkstructuur

Het Substance Use and Mental Health Care Integration (SUMHIT) project had tot doel om de integratie tussen beide sectoren te onderzoeken, vanuit drie perspectieven: (1) zorggebruikers, (2) zorgprofessionals en -diensten, en (3) GGZ-netwerken



New Drug Policy Framework (2001)

'Article 107' Mental Health Reform (2010)



**Hoe ervaren mensen die kampen met  
verslaving de toegankelijkheid van de  
GGZ in België?**

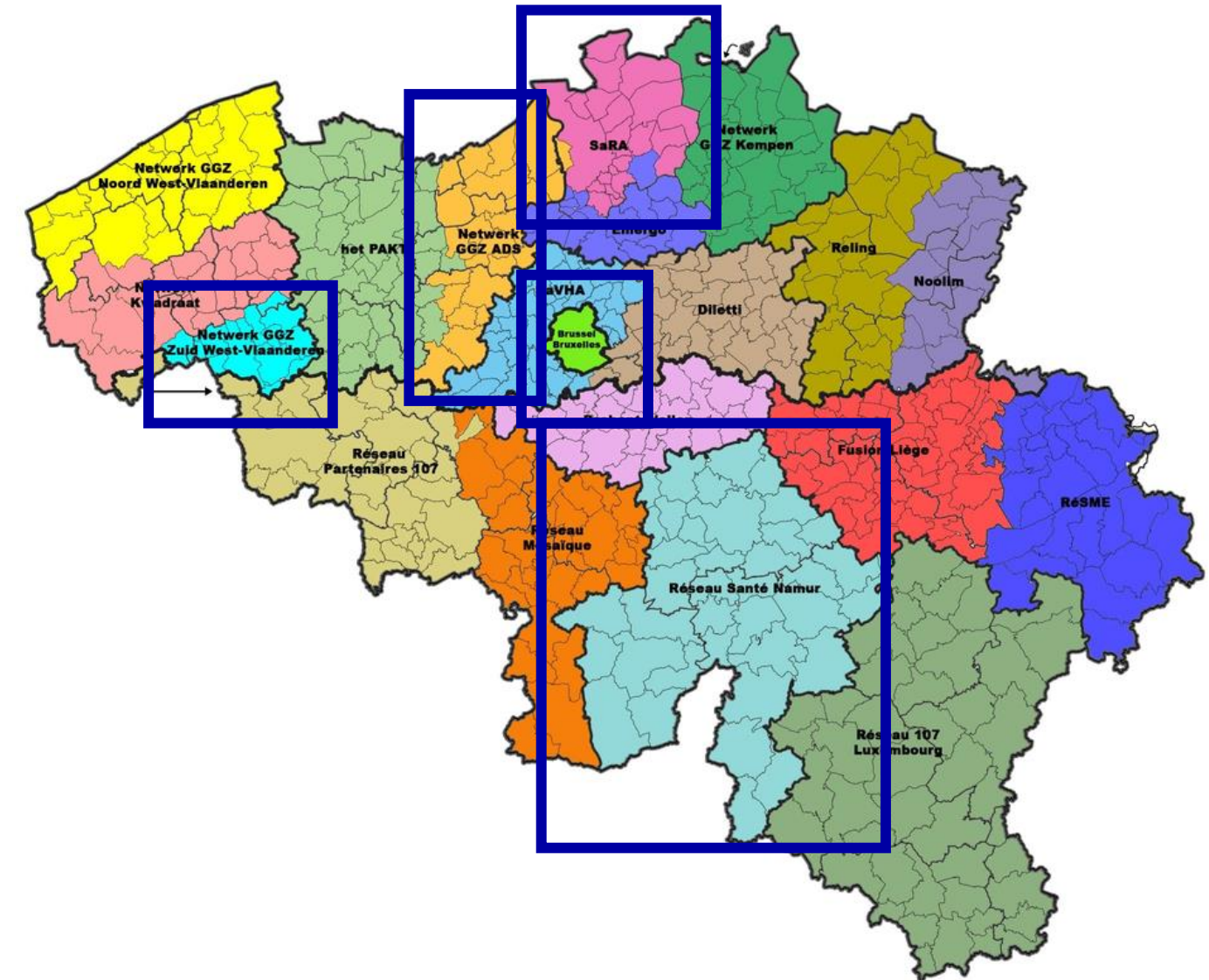
# Methodologie.

Diepte-interviews met 53 participanten uit 5 regionale GGZ-netwerken

- Grote diversiteit op vlak van zorgfunctie, ernst van verslaving, fase van herstel en impact op levensdomeinen
- Ingezet op rekruteren van personen die niet in contact staan met hulpverlening a.d.h.v. sneeuwballsampling

Focus op ondersteuningsnoden, gebruik van hulpverlening en persoonlijke ervaringen van (on)toegankelijkheid

Inductieve thematische analyse



# 5 centrale thema's.

Fragmentering van zorg en ondersteuning

(Gebrek aan) "echt luisteren"

Balanceren tussen aanbodgestuurde en  
persoonsgerichte ondersteuning

De ambivalente rol van peers

Effecten van stigma

An aerial photograph of a tropical lagoon, likely in the Philippines, featuring numerous small, forested islands of varying shapes and sizes scattered across the water. The islands are densely covered in green vegetation. The sky is filled with soft, white clouds, and the overall scene is serene and picturesque.

**GGZ-diensten in België worden ervaren als 'islands in the stream'.**



““De wachtlijsten, dat is het moeilijkst. Je wil op dat moment stoppen. Je hebt er genoeg van, je wil stoppen. Maar als je dan drie maanden moet wachten, dan stop je niet. Ik heb één keer geprobeerd om af te kicken op mezelf, ik ben op spoed beland en was bijna dood. Dus dat was geen goed idee.”

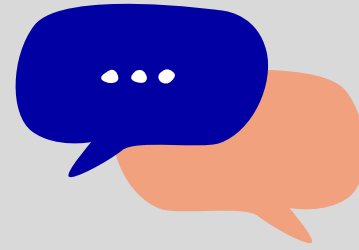
1.

## Doorbreek de vicieuze cirkels van wachttijden

- Wachttijden veroorzaken een verstoort GGZ-systeem
- Zorggebruikers hebben moeite om op het juiste moment de juiste zorg te krijgen
- Zorgdiensten worstelen om hun beoogde kernfunctie uit te oefenen

**Het doorbreken van (de effecten van) wachttijden is een 'wicked problem' dat actie vereist van actoren op macroniveau.**





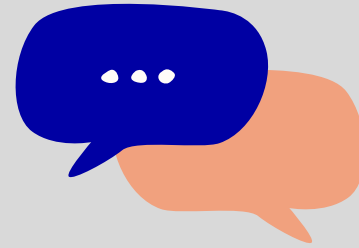
“Il y avait une psychiatre en particulier, qui m’a suivi pendant plusieurs années. Elle a vraiment été magique. Sans le savoir, on s’est suivies dans plusieurs hôpitaux, à chaque fois on s’est retrouvées donc il y a un lien qui s’est créé. (...) En plus, elle a été la première psychiatre avec qui mes parents se sont sentis à l’aise.”

## 2.

# Organiseer relationeel case management.

- 'Kernfiguren' hebben positieve impact
- Case management is niet structureel ingebed in de operationalisering van de GGZ-netwerken
- Relationele continuïteit is essentieel om de toegankelijkheid van de generieke GGZ te bevorderen

**Het realiseren van relationele continuïteit van zorg zou een collectieve verantwoordelijkheid moeten zijn.**



“[Het OCMW] helpt mij met mijn leefloon. En ja, daar kan ik ook altijd mee praten als er iets is. Ook gelijk [mijn vriend] zegt, niet over drugs hé. Dat is juist voor het MSOC. (...) Omdat ik dat gescheiden wil houden. (...) Ik heb daar het gevoel dat ze mij anders gaan bekijken dan. Ja, dat is zo een gevoel. (...) En dan gaan die zich automatisch op een andere manier gaan gedragen ten opzichte van ons dan dat we gewoon zijn. Automatisch.”

3.

## Pak stigma aan en plaats ervaringskennis centraal.

- Zorggebruikers identificeren zich op heel ambigue manieren met psychiatrische en verslavingsgerelateerde labels
- Stigma verhoogt de drempel naar de GGZ op complexe en subtiele manieren
- Ervaringswerkers spelen een belangrijke rol in het binnenbrengen van expertise rond verslaving

**We kunnen de manieren waarop stigma doorsijpelt in de GGZ tegengaan.**



“Dat is precies of die zijn geïndoctrineerd zo met hun vragenlijst die voor hen ligt. En o wee als er iemand afwijkend antwoordt op die vragenlijst, dan zitten ze al met de handen in het haar. (...) En dan zomaar... Ja, dat past niet bij ons en we hebben geen tijd voor u, trek uw plan.”

# 4.

## Zet in op herstelondersteunende samenwerking.

- Enge opvattingen over herstel van verslaving zijn nog sterk aanwezig in de GGZ, met abstinentie als enige weg naar herstel
- Geïstitutionaliseerde stigmatiserende praktijken (bv. intake-criteria)
- Nood aan meer productieve samenwerking tussen generieke en gespecialiseerde diensten

**We hebben nood aan een gedeelde visie rond herstel van verslaving, vanuit de erkenning dat er verschillende waardevolle wegen naar herstel zijn.**

## Om af te ronden...

In goed functionerende GGZ-ecosystemen zouden mensen die kampen met verslaving niet behandeld moeten worden als een aparte of bijzonder complexe categorie van zorggebruikers, maar als een heterogene groep met even diverse noden en visies rond herstel als alle andere zorggebruikers. We hopen dat onze studie en aanbevelingen leiden tot acties die een positieve impact hebben op de GGZ voor álle zorggebruikers, niet in het minst voor mensen in herstel van verslaving.

# FEDERAL RESEARCH PROGRAMME ON DRUGS

## SUMHIT

Substance use and mental health care integration

*A study of service networks in mental health and substance use disorders in Belgium, their accessibility, and users' needs*

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Freya VANDER LAENEN<sup>†</sup> – Department of Criminology, Penal Law and Social Law, UGent  
Philippe DELESPAUL – Department of Psychiatry and Neuropsychology and School for Mental Health and Neuro Science, Maastricht University



# Bedankt!

Vragen of suggesties?

[clara.deruysscher@ugent.be](mailto:clara.deruysscher@ugent.be)

Deze studie werd gefinancierd door BELSPO.



Hersteld maar niet hersteld:  
Een autobiografisch pleidooi over herstel zonder abstinentie

Peter Tomlinson

# Wie ben ik?

- 6 jaar ervaringswerker in de GGZ
- Eigen ervaring met depressie, psychose, gedwongen opname en verslaving
- 5 jaar vrijwillig academisch medewerker aan de UGent
- Publicaties: 10 artikels & een boek. Over psychose, herstel en ervaringswerk.
- Nu een stuk over verslaving. Normaal schrijf ik niet over verslaving
- Angst om het label en omdat ik niet weet wat ik denk

# Recovered or not recovered?

- Journal of Psychiatric and Mental Health Nursing: In review
- Opiniestuk gestaafd op persoonlijk ervaring.
- Een verhaal en een vertoog voor niet abtinent herstel als optie
- Lived Experience Narrative van druggebruik tijdens gedwongen crisis opnames.

- “Drugs hebben altijd en enkel negatieve effecten.”
- Medische blik + moralistische houding = stigma
- Druggebruik = crimineel en/of zwak karakter

- Verloochening van de positieve effecten.
  - In crisis - overlevingsdaad
  - Lange termijn strategie (antidepressivum, lichamelijk ontspannend, mentaal stimulerend)
  - Psychoactieve middelen en schrijven
- Negatieve attitudes, simplistisch uitleg, medische blik en stigma LEIDEN TOT DISCONNECTIE
- Cannabis en psychose: te simplistische uitleg.

# Niet-abstinent herstel

- Abstinentie is niet altijd de eerste stap in herstel
- Valide & positieve keuze voor sommigen
- Ik wil geen 180° ommezwaai
- Dezelfde regels voor iedereen? Individuele afspraken.

# Bedankt!

**Vragen of suggesties?**

Peter.tomlinson@ugent.be



**GHENT  
UNIVERSITY**



# Natuurlijk herstel als een onderschatte weg naar herstel van verslaving

Florian De Meyer



# Inhoud

- Inleidend
- Leven in herstel vragenlijst
- Kwalitatief luik
- Conclusies



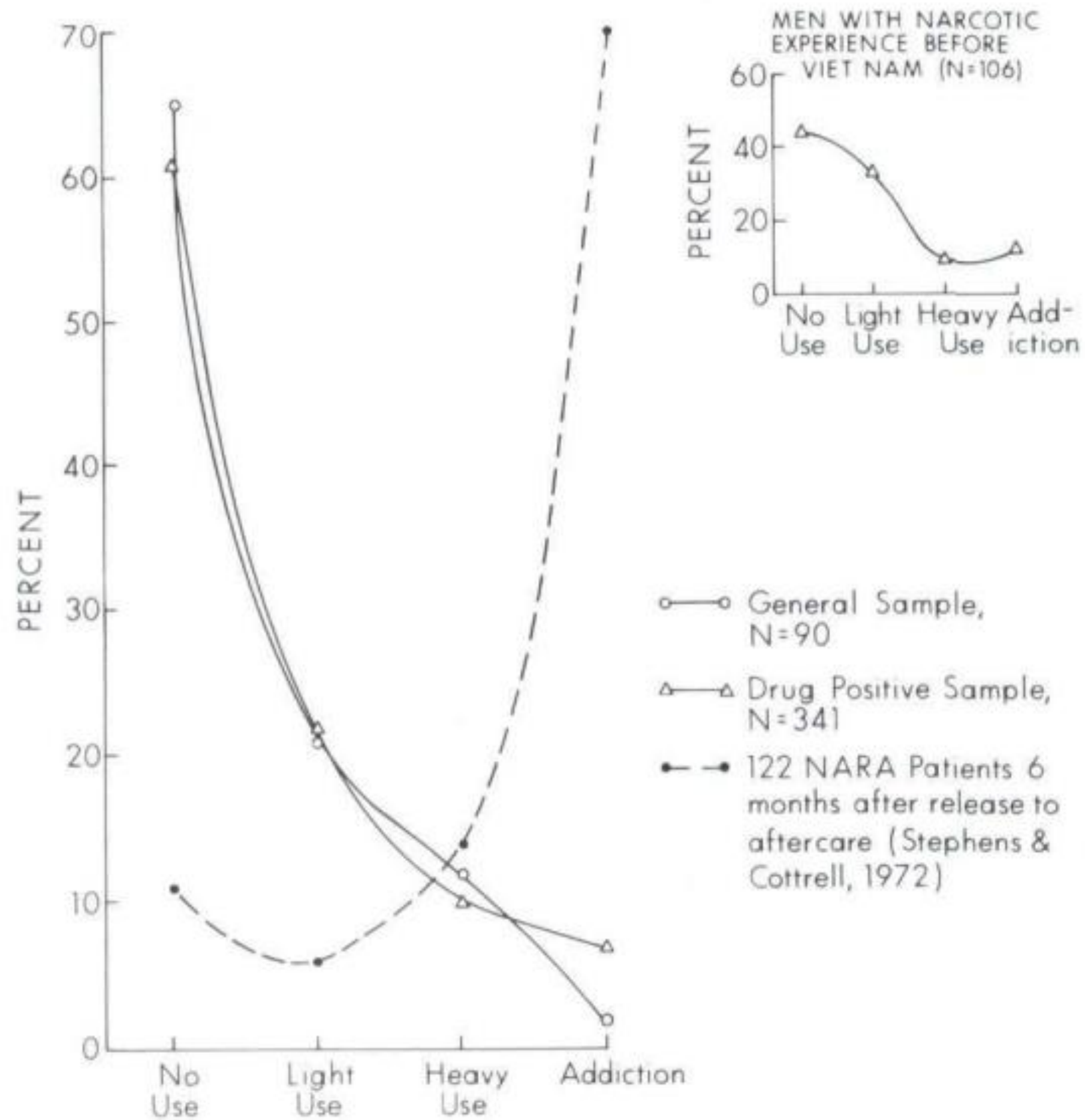
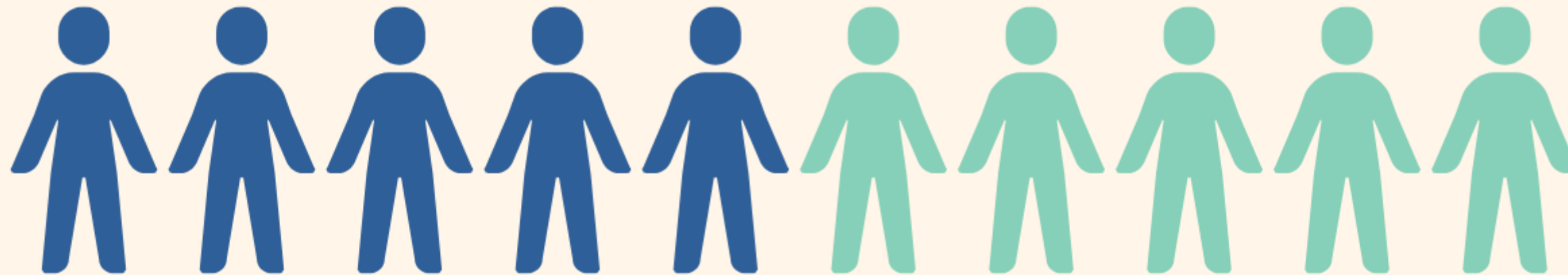


Figure 4. Narcotic use in the 8-10 months post Vietnam by men first addicted in Vietnam.

## Onderschatte weg

- Alcohol and/or drugs: 46,1% Kelly et al. (2017)



**Table 2.** Indicators for SC-pathways vs. change following treatment.

Demographic variables	References
Younger age	(Witbrodt, Borkman et al. 2015, Kelly, Bergman et al. 2017, Chen and Gueta 2020, Chen, Gueta et al. 2020, Gueta, Chen et al. 2021, Mellor, Lancaster et al. 2021)
Gender (female)	(Laudet and Hill 2015)
Ethnicity	(Laudet and Hill 2015, Witbrodt, Borkman et al. 2015, Haeny, Oluwoye et al. 2021)
Higher educational attainment	(Laudet and Hill 2015, Chen and Gueta 2020, Chen, Gueta et al. 2020, Gueta, Chen et al. 2021)
Substance use variables	
Shorter duration of dependence	(Chen and Gueta 2020, Chen, Gueta et al. 2020, Gueta, Chen et al. 2021)
Less severity of substance <u>use</u> problems	(Laudet and Hill 2015, Stea, Yakovenko et al. 2015, Kelly, Bergman et al. 2017, Mellor, Lancaster et al. 2021, Salomón, Conde et al. 2022)
Fewer past SC-attempts	(Begun, Berger et al. 2011, Salomón, Conde et al. 2022)
Less polysubstance use	(Laudet and Hill 2015, Kelly, Bergman et al. 2017)
Cannabis as <u>primary</u> substance	(Laudet and Hill 2015, Kelly, Bergman et al. 2017)

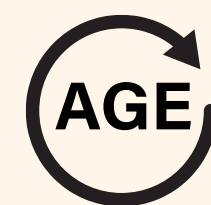
“Ik heb altijd alles op wilskracht gedaan om te stoppen met alcohol. Puur een andere mindset, het is nu klaar... Dat is echt centraal. Wilskracht, karakter en ruggengraat. Uiteindelijk moet je het zelf doen.”

Chris (52)

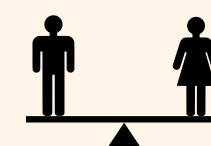
# Leven in Herstel



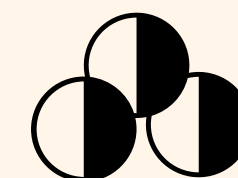
343 deelnemers



Gemiddeld 47 jaar oud



185 mannen (54%), 158 vrouwen (46%)



227 (66%) alcohol

27 (8%) cannabis

89 (26%) andere illegale drugs

52 (15%) natural recovery

240 (70%) volgde een ambulante  
behandeling

182 (53%) volgde een residentiele  
behandeling

183 (53%) nam deel aan zelfhulpgroepen





**Table 5:** Thematic analysis of recovery resources and barriers across the four groups

	(1) Natural recovery (n=41, 79%)	(2) Mutual aid services only (n=28, 97%)	(3) Formal treatment support services (n=86, 80%)	(4) Formal + mutual aid services (n=125, 81%)	(1) Natural recovery (n=41, 79%)	(2) Mutual aid services only (n=28, 97%)	(3) Formal treatment support services (n=86, 80%)	(4) Formal + mutual aid services (n=125, 81%)
<b>Personal</b>					<b>(Micro-)</b>			
Human	Health concerns (22%) Motivation and willpower (15%) Insight and acceptance (8%) Coping skills (5%) <u>Mental health (22%)</u> <u>Craving (15%)</u> <u>Overconfidence (5%)</u> <u>Fear (3%)</u>	Insight, honesty, and acceptance (21%) Health concerns (4%) <u>Mental health (20%)</u> <u>Black-white thinking (7%)</u> <u>Egocentrism (4%)</u>	Health concerns (17%) Motivation and willpower (13%) Insight and acceptance (12%) Confidence (2%) Structure (2%) Coping skills (1%) Spirituality (1%) <u>Mental health (35%)</u> <u>Craving (7%)</u> <u>Denial (5%)</u> <u>Lack of discipline (1%)</u> <u>Lack of Perspective (1%)</u>	Health concerns (9%) Insight, honesty, and acceptance (6%) Motivation and willpower (5%) Abstinence (2%) Spirituality (2%) Confidence (1%) <u>Mental health (25%)</u> <u>Denial (9%)</u> <u>Craving (7%)</u> <u>Fear (5%)</u> <u>Lack of perspective (3%)</u>	<b>Social</b> Social connection and support Family (32%) Friends (12%) Partners (5%) <u>Lack of support and connection (12%)</u> <u>Relational problems (5%)</u>	Peers (25%) Family (14%) Friends (4%) <u>Lack of support and connection (4%)</u>	Family (36%) Partners (14%) Friends (10%) Professionals (5%) Animals (2%) Peers (1%) <u>Lack of connection and support (19%)</u> <u>Relational problems (7%)</u>	Peers (22%) Family (10%) Friends (4%) Professionals (4%) Partners (4%) Colleagues (1%) <u>Lack of connection and support (3%)</u> <u>Relational problems (2%)</u>
Physical	Financial (5%) <u>Financial (2%)</u>	Financial (7%)	Financial (6%) Judicial (1%) <u>Financial (6%)</u> <u>Judicial (1%)</u>	Financial (3%) Judicial (1%) Housing (1%) <u>Financial (4%)</u>	User environment <u>Use in environment (24%)</u>	/	<u>Use in environment (19%)</u>	<u>Use in environment (6%)</u>
Growth	Growth during recovery (10%)	Growth during recovery (11%)	Growth during recovery (5%)	Growth during recovery (5%) <u>Relapse (3%)</u>	<b>Meso</b> Community recovery Self-help and psychoeducation (17%)	Mutual aid services (75%)	Treatment services (35%) General practitioners (2%) Self-help and psychoeducation (1%) <u>Non-personalized treatment (5%)</u>	Mutual aid services (38%) Formal treatment services (23%) Self-help and psychoeducation (4%) Continuity of support (3%) <u>Lack of continual care (1%)</u>
Meaningful activities	Meaningful activities (15%) <u>Time (5%)</u>	Meaningful activities (4%)	Meaningful activities (16%) <u>Time (3%)</u>	Meaningful activities (14%) <u>Time (3%)</u>	Cultural <u>Drinking culture (7%)</u>	<u>Drinking culture (7%)</u>	<u>Drinking culture (3%)</u>	<u>Drinking culture (3%)</u>

Percentages signify the occurrence of each theme in each group

**Table 3. SABRS and MANSA scores**

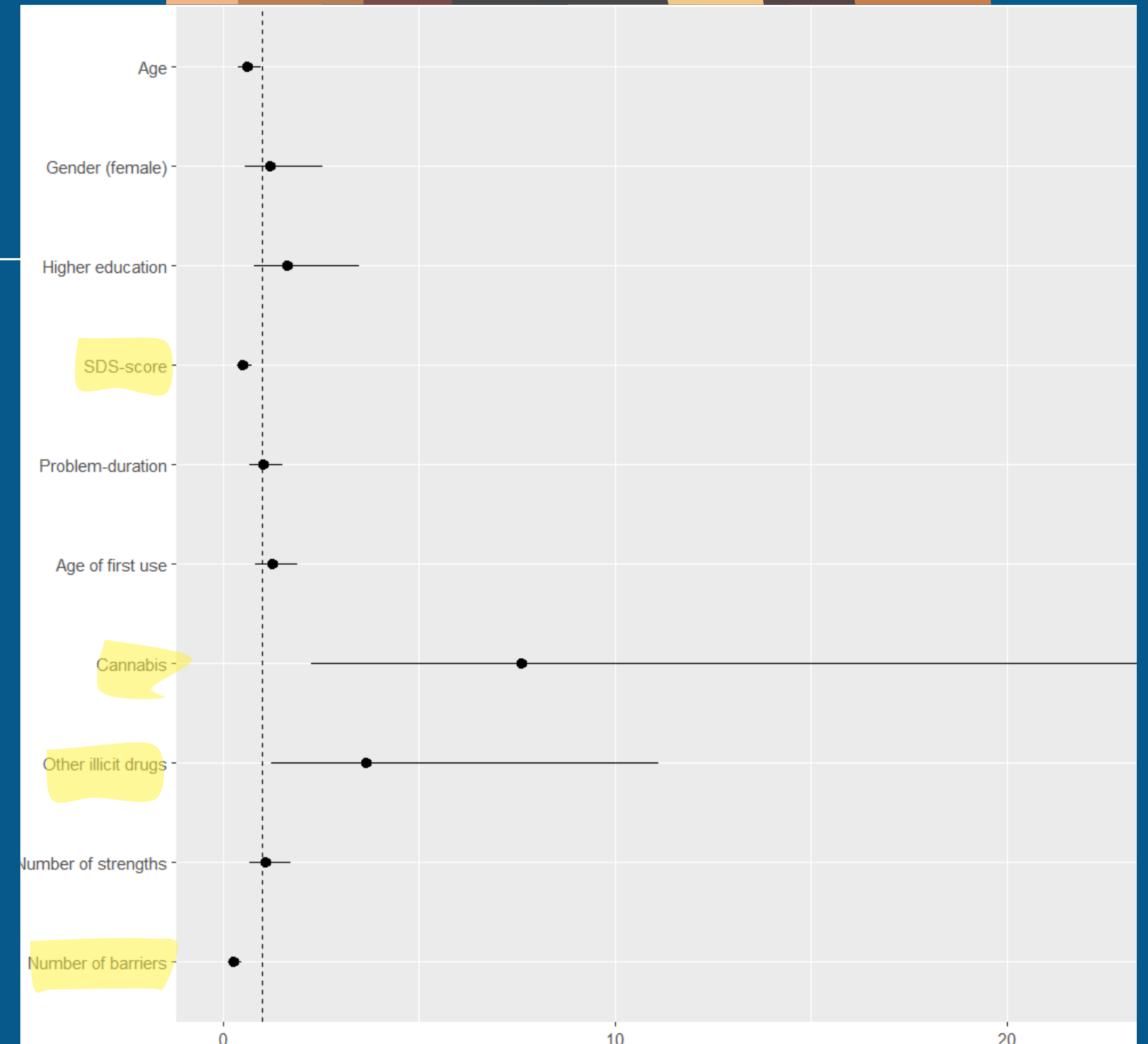
	(1) Unassisted recovery (n=53)	(2) Mutual support only (n=29)	(3) Formal treatment only (n=108)	(4) Formal and mutual aid support (n=154)	F- statistic	Post-hoc testing
SABRS barriers during addiction – Mean (SD)	3.83(2.14)	4.48(2.37)	6.23(3.19)	6.53(3.27)	12.86***	(1)vs.(3); (1)vs.(4); (2)vs.(4)
SABRS barriers in recovery – Mean (SD)	2.54(1.60)	2.10(1.34)	3.33(1.97)	2.97(1.97)	4.33**	(1)vs.(3)
SABRS strengths during addiction – Mean (SD)	9.19(2.76)	8.83(2.88)	7.46(3.22)	8.00(3.06)	4.38**	(1)vs.(3)
SABRS strengths in recovery - Mean (SD)	10.94(1.92)	11.59(1.7 6)	10.94(2.0 9)	11.08(1.9 1)	0.90	None
MANSA score QoL - Mean (SD)	4.25(0.70)	4.36(0.56)	4.06 (0.84)	4.23(0.84)	1.59	None

\*p&lt;0.05, \*\*p&lt;0.01, \*\*\*p&lt;0.001

## Exploring indicators of Natural Recovery from alcohol and drug use problems



Variabelen	Odds Ratio (CI 95%)	
(Intercept)	0.04 (0.02-0.08)	p<0.00
Leeftijd	0.62 (0.39-0.96)	1
Gender (vrouw)	1.19 (0.57-2.53)	ns
Hoger onderwijs	1.64 (0.78-3.47)	ns
<u>SDS-score</u>	<u>0.50 (0.34-0.73)</u>	ns
Duur probleem	1.03 (0.67-1.53)	p<0.00
Leeftijd eerste gebruik	1.25 (0.84-1.89)	1 ns
Grootste probleemmiddel cannabis	7.62 (2.26-26.49)	ns
Grootste probleemmiddel: andere drugs	3.65 (1.22-11.11)	p<0.01
SABRS sterktes-score	<u>0.26 (0.14-0.47)</u>	ns
SABRS barrières-score		p<0.00



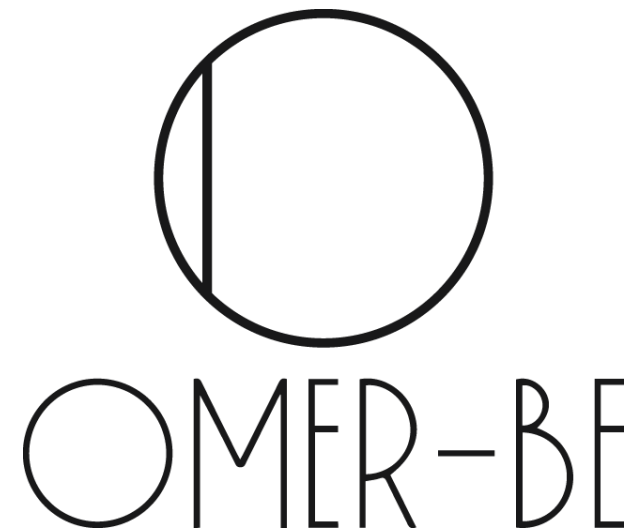


## Tot slot

- Veel mensen herstellen zonder hulpverlening
- Agency is niet enkel een kwestie van herstel
- Agency staat steeds in een context
- Negatieve levenservaringen voorspellen behandeling
- Behandeling = één vorm van (maatschappelijk) herstelkapitaal
- Geen 'one size fits all'



# Outcome Measurement and Evaluation as a Routine practice in alcohol and other drug services in Belgium (OMER-BE)



# OMER-BE studie

- ▶ **Achtergrond**
- ▶ Baseline karakteristieken
- ▶ Follow-up data (45D & 90D)

## Onderzoeksteam



**Vrije Universiteit Brussel & UZ Brussel**  
*Department of psychiatry*

Promotor: Prof. Dr. Cleo Crunelle  
PhD student: Drs. Charlotte Migchels

Researchers: Prof. Dr. Frieda Matthys, Prof. Dr. Nathalie Vanderbruggen

**Universiteit Gent**  
*Department of special needs education*

Promotor: Prof. Dr. Wouter Vanderplasschen  
PhD student: Drs. Amine Zerrouk

Researchers: Dr. Clara De Ruyscher

**Sciensano**

Researchers: Dr. Lies Grémeaux, ir. Jérôme Antoine, mevr. Kim Fernandez

**Expert advisor** Prof. Dr. Em. Wim van den Brink (Universiteit van Amsterdam, ICHOM)



# Achtergrond

- ▶ Er is weinig gekend over uitkomsten van Belgische verslavingszorg
- ▶ Nog geen systematische monitoring beschikbaar
- ▶ Internationale ontwikkelingen om Routine Outcome Monitoring (ROM) in te voeren en de aanbeveling van het Belgisch Kenniscentrum voor de Gezondheidszorg om door patiënten gerapporteerde uitkomsten en ervaringen te verzamelen om de verlening van doeltreffende en geïndividualiseerde gezondheidszorg te monitoren
- ▶ **Patient-centered assessment<sup>1</sup>**
  - ▶ PROMs
  - ▶ PREMs

1. Migchels C, Zerrouk A, Crunelle CL, Matthys F, Gremeaux L, Fernandez K, Antoine J, van den Brink W, Vanderplasschen W. Patient Reported Outcome and Experience Measures (PROMs and PREMs) in substance use disorder treatment services: A scoping review. Drug Alcohol Depend. 2023 Nov 3;253:111017. doi: 10.1016/j.drugalcdep.2023.111017. Epub ahead of print. PMID: 37995391.

# Achtergrond

## ▶ PROM

- ▶ Geven informatie over de uitkomsten van de behandeling die individuen hebben gekregen, waaronder informatie over symptomen, kwaliteit van leven, fysiek functioneren en psychologisch welzijn.
- ▶ Uit een recent systematische review is gebleken dat het routinematige gebruik van PROMs het potentieel heeft om de behandeluitkomsten en het beleid te verbeteren (Kendrick et al., 2016).

## ▶ PREM

- ▶ Meten hoe patiënten/cliënten de gezondheidszorg ervaren en bieden een directe evaluatie van praktische aspecten van de zorg, zoals toegankelijkheid, coördinatie en continuïteit van de zorg en de communicatie tussen zorgverlener en patiënt.

# Belangrijkste onderzoeksdoelstellingen

- ▶ (1) Het opzetten en implementeren van een **elektronische tool** voor het systematisch monitoren van PROMs en PREMs in behandelcentra voor verslavingen;
- ▶ (2) De evolutie van **herstelindicatoren** meten tijdens en na de behandeling;
- ▶ (3) Nagaan hoe deze nieuwe tool afgestemd en **geïntegreerd** kan worden op/in bestaande registratiesystemen (zoals de TDI).
- ▶ Hoofddoel: Kwaliteit van de alcohol- en drughulpverlening in België verbeteren door het routinematig meten en monitoren van door zorggebruikers gerapporteerde uitkomsten (PROM) en ervaringen (PREM).

# Methode

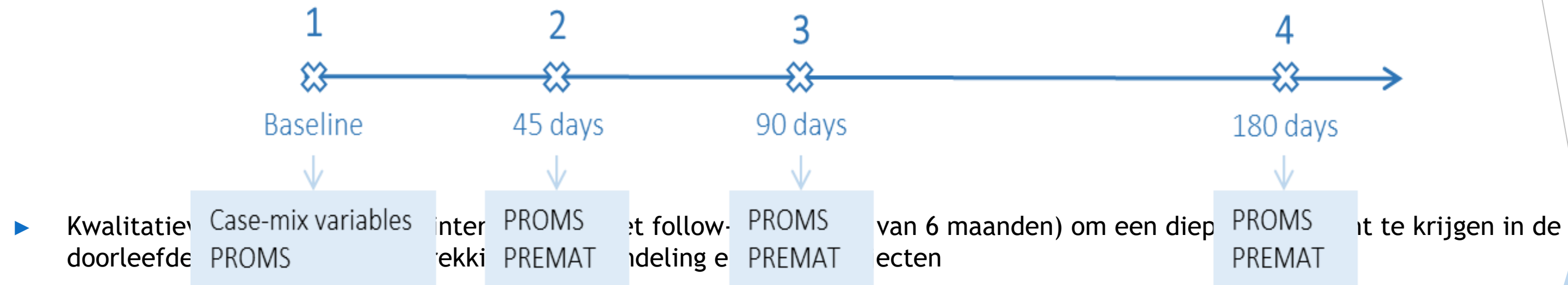
- ▶ **Cohortstudie: Niet**-gerandomiseerde naturalistische, longitudinale, multi-center  
UZ Brussel ethics committee (22058OMER-BE)
- ▶ Volwassenen die onlangs gestart zijn met een behandeling voor alcohol- en/of drugsverslaving
- ▶ 4 behandelsettings:
  - ▶ Residentiële psychiatrische centra
  - ▶ Therapeutische gemeenschappen
  - ▶ Medisch Sociaal Opvang Centra (MSOCs)
  - ▶ Andere ambulante centra

# Methode

- ▶ Cohortstudie: Niet-gerandomiseerde naturalistische, longitudinale, multi-center
- ▶ Volwassenen die onlangs gestart zijn met een behandeling voor alcohol- en/of drugsverslaving
- ▶ 4 behandelsettings:
  - ▶ **Residentiële psychiatrische centra**
  - ▶ **Therapeutische gemeenschappen**
  - ▶ Medisch Sociaal Opvang Centra (MSOCs)
  - ▶ Andere ambulante centra

# Methode

- ▶ De ICHOM Standard Set for Addiction (2020) bestaat uit verschillende instrumenten:
  - ▶ Case-mix variabelen, klinische factoren, PROMs (b.v. alcohol and druggebruik, herstel, quality of life), PREMs



# Methode

- ▶ **Sociodemografische factoren**
  - ▶ Leeftijd, gender, educatie, leefsituatie, etniciteit
- ▶ **Klinische factoren**
  - ▶ Behandelgeschiedenis, depression and anxiety (DASS), ADHD (ASRS), PTSD (pc-PTSD)
- ▶ **PROMs**
  - ▶ Gebruik (TOP, PROMIS-alcohol and substance use, HSI), quality of life (WHOQOL-BREF, PROMIS-global health), herstel (SURE)
- ▶ **PREM**
  - ▶ PREMAT

# OMER-BE studie

- ▶ Achtergrond
- ▶ **Baseline karakteristieken**
- ▶ Follow-up data (45D & 90D)

## Disclaimer

This presentation contains unpublished data and figures. It should only be used as information purposes and should not be reproduced.



# Baseline karakteristieken

- ▶ Datacollectie July 2022 - September 2023

Psychiatrische Centra (PC)	Therapeutische Gemeenschappen (TG)
St Jan Baptist, Vita, Zelzate	De Spiegel, Kessel-Lo
Karus, Kasteelplus & Dam, Gent & Melle	De Kiem, Gavere
Alexianen Zorggroep Tienen, Verslavingszorg & Prisma	De Sleutel, Wondelgem, Gent & Merelbeke
Clinique Sans Souci, La Passerelle & Maisons Hospitalières, Jette	Katarsis, Genk
N=81	N=80

# Baseline karakteristieken

## ► Sociodemografische factoren

	PC N=81	TG N=80	Total sample N=161
<b>Gender</b>			
Male	77.8%	88.8%	83.2%
Female	22.2%	11.3%	16.8%
<b>Age</b>			
Mean (SD)	36.6 (11.7)	34.1 (7.9)	35.3 (10)
Range	19-62	19-52	19-62
<b>Education level</b>			
Primary education	17.3%	28.7%	23.0%
Secondary education	58.0%	63.7%	60.9%
Higher education	24.7%	7.5%	16.1%

# Baseline karakteristieken

## ► Sociodemografische factoren

	PC N=81	TG N=80	Total sample N=161
<b>Living situation</b>			
<b>Alone</b>	49.4%	55%	52.2%
<b>Together</b>	50.6%	45%	47.8%
<b>Country of birth</b>			
<b>Belgium</b>	91.4%	95%	93.2%
<b>Country of birth (mother)</b>			
<b>Belgium</b>	84.0%	82.5%	83.2%
<b>Country of birth (father)</b>			
<b>Belgium</b>	79.0%	81.3%	80.1%

# Baseline karakteristieken

- ▶ Klinische factoren - eerdere behandelingen

	PC N=81	TG N=80	Total sample N=161
Previous treatment for addiction	82.7%	85%	83.9%
Outpatient treatments past 5 years <i>Mean (SD)</i>	2.6 (4.3)	1.9 (4.0)	2.3 (4.2)
Residential treatments past 5 years <i>Mean (SD)</i>	1.8 (2.8)	2.1 (2.2)	2.0 (2.5)
Opioid Agonist Therapy	11.1%	18.8%	14.9%

# Baseline karakteristieken

## ► Klinische factoren - probleemmiddel(en)

	PC N=81	TG N=78	Total sample N=159
Main substance(s)			
Alcohol	<b>64.2%</b>	<b>48.7%</b>	56.6%
	<b>25.9%</b>	<b>64.1%</b>	44.7%
Cannabis	28.4%	39.7%	34.0%
	<b>11.1%</b>	<b>29.5%</b>	20.1%
	<b>11.1%</b>	<b>24.4%</b>	17.6%
Opioids	12.3%	17.9%	15.1%
Benzodiazepines	9.9%	15.4%	12.6%
Ketamine	<b>16.0%</b>	<b>6.4%</b>	11.3%
	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>12.8%</b>	6.9%
New Psychoactive Substances (NSP)	2.5%	3.8%	3.1%
Hallucinogens	0%	2.6%	1.3%
Codeine + Promethazine	2.5%	0%	1.3%

# Baseline karakteristieken

- ▶ Klinische factoren - gebruik in de laatste 30 dagen

	PC N=81	TG N=80	Total sample N=161
Nicotine	84.0%	86.3%	85.1%
Alcohol	60.5%	51.2%	55.9%
Cocaine	<b>17.3%</b>	<b>48.8%</b>	32.9%
Cannabis	<b>22.2%</b>	<b>42.5%</b>	32.3%
Crack	12.3%	23.8%	18.0%
Amphetamines	13.6%	17.5%	15.5%
Opioids	8.6%	11.3%	9.9%
Benzodiazepines	8.6%	11.3%	9.9%
Ketamine	12.3%	6.3%	9.3%
GHB	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>6.3%</b>	3.1%
New Psychoactive Substances (NSP)	1.2%	3.8%	2.5%
Hallucinogens	2.5%	1.3%	1.9%

# Baseline karakteristieken

- Klinische factoren - psychiatrische comorbiditeiten

	PC N=81	TG N=80	Total sample N=161
<b>DASS</b>			
Depression (severe)	39.5%	47.5%	43.5%
Anxiety (severe)	<b>32.1%</b>	<b>51.2%</b>	41.6%
Stress (severe)	25.9%	32.5%	29.2%
<b>PC-PTSD</b>			
>=3 out of 5 DSM sympt.	<b>68.6%</b>	<b>90.2%</b>	79.4%
>=4 out of 5 DSM sympt.	<b>47.1%</b>	<b>66.7%</b>	56.9%
<b>ASRS (ADHD)</b>			
ADHD (4 or more sympt)	53.1%	60.0%	56.5%

# Baseline karakteristieken

## ► Klinische factoren - PROMs

### SURE (Substance Use Recovery Evaluator)

	PC N=81 <i>Mean (SD)</i>	TG N=80 <i>Mean (SD)</i>	Total sample N=161 <i>Mean (SD)</i>
Substance use 6-18	15.1 (3.0)	15.6 (2.4)	15.3 (2.7)
Self-care 5-15	<b>11.8 (3.0)</b>	<b>12.9 (2.0)</b>	12.4 (2.6)
Relationships 4-12	11.0 (1.6)	11.1 (1.3)	11.1 (1.4)
Material resources 3-9	7.7 (1.7)	7.5 (1.8)	7.6 (1.8)
Outlook on life 3-9	6.6 (1.9)	6.9 (1.7)	6.8 (1.8)
Total score 21-63	52.2 (8.0)	54.0 (5.5)	53.1 (6.9)



# Baseline karakteristieken

- ▶ Klinische factoren - PROMs

Geen significante baseline verschillen wat betreft:

- PROMIS - Global Health (mental and physical health)
- WHOQOL-BREF (Quality of life)
  - Physical health
  - Psychological health
  - Social relationships
  - Environment

# Baseline karakteristieken

- ▶ PC en TG groep is vergelijkbaar voor de meeste variabelen
- ▶ PC-groep significant hoger opleidingsniveau dan TG-groep
- ▶ Probleemmiddel:
  - ▶ Meer alcohol en ketamine bij PC
  - ▶ Meer cocaïne, amfetamine, crack en GHB bij TG
- ▶ Hogere 'zelfzorg' scores in TG groep

# OMER-BE studie

- ▶ Achtergrond
- ▶ Baseline karakteristieken
- ▶ **Follow-up data (45D & 90D)**

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# Datacollectie - residentieel

- ▶ Follow-up datacollectie

	PC		TC		Total residential sample	
Baseline	N=81	100%	N=80	100%	N=161	100%
45D FU	N=53	65.4%	N=49	61.3%	N=102	63.4%
90D FU	N=49	60.5%	N=49	61.3%	N=98	60.9%
180D FU	N=47	58.0%	N=42	52.5%	N=89	55.3%

# Datacollectie - residentieel

- ▶ In behandeling in hetzelfde behandelcentrum

		PC N=81		TC N=80		Total sample N=161	
45D FU	<u>Yes</u>	<u>N = 42</u>	<u>51.9%</u>	<u>N = 31</u>	<u>38.8%</u>	<u>N = 73</u>	<u>45.4%</u>
	No	N = 11	13.6%	N = 18	22.5%	N = 29	18.0%
	No response	N = 28	34.6%	N = 31	38.8%	N = 59	36.6%
90D FU	<u>Yes</u>	<u>N = 20</u>	<u>24.7%</u>	<u>N = 28</u>	<u>35%</u>	<u>N = 48</u>	<u>29.8%</u>
	No	N = 29	35.8%	N = 21	26.3%	N = 50	31.1%
	No response	N = 32	39.5%	N = 31	38.8%	N = 63	39.1%
	<u>Yes</u>	<u>N = 13</u>	<u>16.0%</u>	<u>N = 25</u>	<u>31.3%</u>	<u>N = 38</u>	<u>23.6%</u>
	No	N = 34	42.0%	N = 17	21.3%	N = 51	31.7%
	No response	N = 34	42.0%	N = 38	47.5%	N = 72	44.7%

# Datacollectie - residentieel

- ▶ In behandeling in hetzelfde behandelcentrum

		PC N=81		TC N=80		Total sample N=161	
45D FU	Yes	N = 42	79.2%	N = 31	63.3%	<u>N = 73</u>	<u>71.6%</u>
	No	N = 11	20.8%	N = 18	36.7%	N = 29	28.4%
90D FU	Yes	N = 20	40.8%	N = 28	57.1%	<u>N = 48</u>	<u>49.0%</u>
	No	N = 29	59.2%	N = 21	42.9%	N = 50	51.0%
180D FU	Yes	N = 13	27.7%	N = 25	59.5%	<u>N = 38</u>	<u>42.7%</u>
	No	N = 34	72.3%	N = 17	40.5%	N = 51	57.3%

# Datacollectie - residentieel

## ► PROMs evolutie - SURE

Total sample N=71

SURE	Baseline <i>Mean (SD)</i>	45D <i>Mean (SD)</i>	90D <i>Mean (SD)</i>	180D <i>Mean (SD)</i>
Substance use 6-18	15.5 (2.7)	16.2 (2.3)	15.7 (3.0)	16.3 (2.9)
Self-care 5-15	12.5 (2.5)	12.5 (2.5)	12.6 (2.9)	12.1 (2.8)
Relationships 4-12	<b>11.4 (1.2)</b>	<b>10.8 (1.8)</b>	<b>10.7 (1.8)</b>	<b>10.8 (1.8)</b>
Material resources 3-9	8.0 (1.5)	8.4 (1.1)	8.4 (1.2)	8.3 (1.3)
Outlook on life 3-9	6.8 (1.9)	7.0 (1.9)	6.8 (2.1)	7.0 (1.9)
Total score 21-63	54.2 (6.6)	54.8 (6.8)	54.2 (8.6)	54.4 (8.6)

# Datacollectie - residentieel

## ► PROMs evolutie - WHOQoL-BREF

Total sample N=72

WHOQoL-BREF	Baseline <i>Mean (SD)</i>	45D <i>Mean (SD)</i>	90D <i>Mean (SD)</i>	180D <i>Mean (SD)</i>
Perception QoL 1-5	<b>3.0 (.8)</b>	<b>3.4 (.9)</b>	<b>3.4 (.8)</b>	<b>3.5 (.8)</b>
Perception Health 1-5	<b>2.9 (1.0)</b>	<b>3.3 (.9)</b>	<b>3.4 (.8)</b>	<b>3.3 (1.0)</b>
Physical health 4-20	13.8 (2.8)	14.1 (3.0)	14.2 (2.8)	14.1 (3.0)
Psychological health 4-20	<b>11.3 (2.5)</b>	<b>12.4 (3.0)</b>	<b>12.6 (3.1)</b>	<b>12.9 (2.9)</b>
Social relationships 4-20	12.2 (3.4)	12.4 (3.9)	11.8 (3.7)	12.6 (3.5)
Environment 4-20	<b>13.9 (2.5)</b>	<b>13.9 (3.0)</b>	<b>14.4 (2.5)</b>	<b>14.6 (2.8)</b>



# Follow-up data

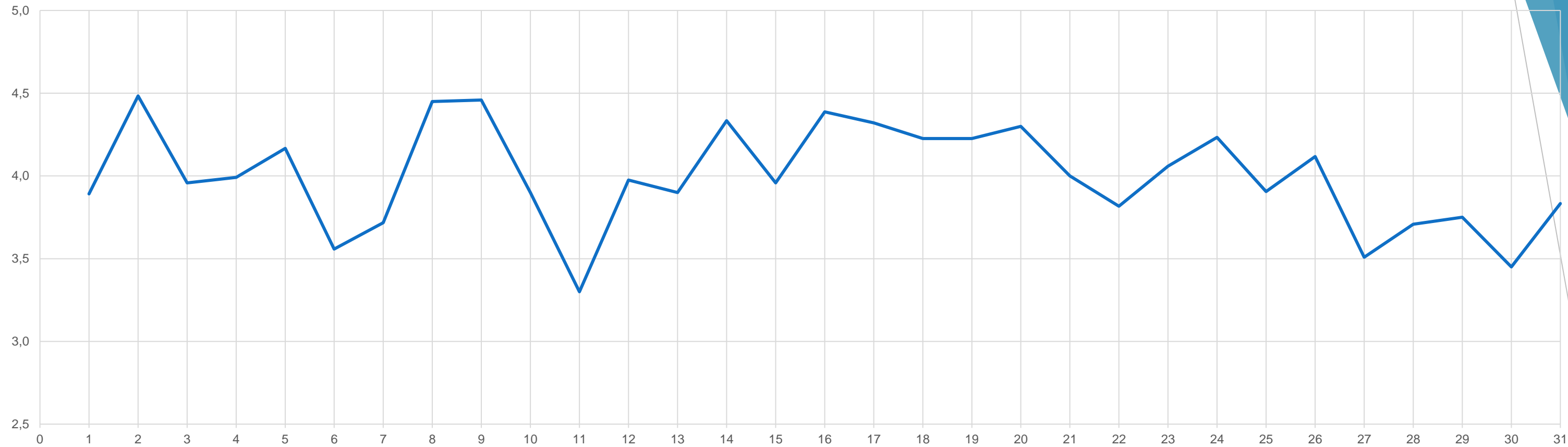
Disclaimer

Unpublished data, not for reproduction

## ► PREMAT

Total sample N=99

Score: 31-155	PC N = 52	TC N = 47	Total Sample N = 99
45D	127.7 (20.2)	120.4 (16.9)	124.2 (19.0)
	PC N = 18	TC N = 30	Total Sample N = 48
90D	132.5 (12.4)	121.0 (19.0)	125.3 (17.6)



1 Wait-time to get into program

2 Felt welcome

3 Have been supported

4 Better about myself

5 More aware of myself

6 Enough privacy

7 Enough space by others

8 Held responsible for my behavior

9 Know recovery is up to me

10 Better understand why I've used

11 Enough one-to-one sessions

12 Supported to look after my health, fin., legal prob

13 Can get help for any difficulties

14 Know what the rules are

15 Rules make sense

16 My day is structured

17 Provided with a schedule

18 Opportunities to exercise

19 Fresh fruit and vegetables

20 This place is clean/hygienic

21 Feel supported and understood

22 Inspired by others in recovery

23 Staff genuinely cares about me

24 Staff treats me like a person

25 Can connect with family and friends

26 Supported to focus on recovery

27 Family and friends have been provided with info

28 Able to cope with everyday life

29 I will be ok when I leave

30 Been linked up with other services when I leave

31 Can get info about where else I can go for help

# Uitdagingen - ambulantly

- ▶ Wachlijsten
- ▶ Beperkte tijd cliënt/patiënt
- ▶ Diversiteit aan behandelprogramma's
- ▶ Niet op komen dagen voor afspraak
- ▶ Verlies van contact met behandelcentra

# Wat dit project kan bieden

- ▶ Een tool om de **voortgang en de resultaten** van de behandeling routinematig op te volgen
  - ▶ kan bijdragen tot meer geïndividualiseerde behandelings- en hersteltrajecten
- ▶ Nieuwe perspectieven op de resultaten van de behandeling door de nadruk te leggen op subjectieve, door de **patiënt gerapporteerde** resultaten en kwaliteit van leven
- ▶ Informatie te verstrekken die nog niet beschikbaar is in BE en die de kwaliteit van alcohol en drugbehandeling kan verbeteren
- ▶ Nadruk op herstel en continuïteit van zorg
- ▶ Benchmark voor de evaluatie van de gezondheid en de levenskwaliteit tijdens en na de behandeling in verschillende behandelingsmodaliteiten
- ▶ .....

# Bedankt voor uw aandacht!

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