

Behavioral Health: Mental Illness & Addiction

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Overview

- Define mental illness and addiction (SUD)
- Common myths
- The role of the MHRB
- Where to get help



Mental Health

- How people think, feel, and act when faced with life's situations
- How people view themselves, their lives, others in their lives, evaluate challenges and problems, and explore choices
 - Handle stress, relate to others, and make decisions
 - Wellbeing, optimal development, use of mental abilities



Mental Illness or Disorder

- Any illness experienced by people which affects emotions, thoughts, or behavior which is
 - Out of keeping with cultural beliefs and personality
 - Produces negative effect on their lives or families
- The vast majority of people with mental illness behave and look no differently than anyone else (e.g., depression, PTSD)



Mental Illness or Disorder

- Level of functioning varies
- Classifies disorders, not people
- Not developmental disabilities or mental retardation
 - Down's Syndrome, cerebral palsy, autism
- #1 reason for hospital admissions nationwide
 - More common than cancer, diabetes, heart disease (NIMH, 2010)
- 6% have serious mental illness
- 45% meet criteria for 2 or more



Substance Use Disorder

- Maladaptive pattern of substance use manifested by recurrent and significant adverse consequences related to repeated use
 - Legal substances such as alcohol, tobacco and prescription drugs such as analgesics, sedatives, tranquilizers, and stimulants
 - Illicit drugs such as marijuana, cocaine, inhalants, hallucinogens, and heroin
- Level of functioning varies
- Classifies disorders, not people



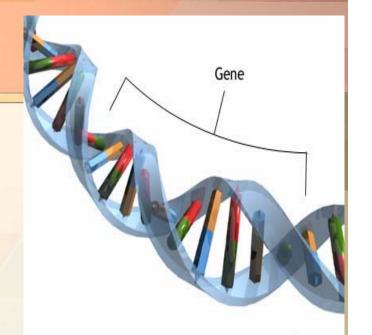
Substance Use Disorders

- Chronic, relapsing course in recovery
- Tolerance, withdrawal, using more than intended
- Desire to stop, unsuccessful attempts
- Time spent acquiring and using
- On average, about 5 Ohioans die each day due to drug overdose
- Cost of person with SUD who receives treatment is 50% less than for individual who does not receive treatment (NEOUCOM)

Causes of MI & SUD

Genes, biology, and

family history



- Brain-based

Neurotransmitters

Epigenetics

Personality, coping style





Causes of MI & SUD

- Environmental factors
 - Stressful life events:
 Significant early loss, poverty job and financial distress
 - Trauma and violence
 - Poor nutrition
 - Exposure to toxins
 - Cultural influences
 - Social expectations





BH in Children and Youth

- 12 million children suffer from MI—
 13% of children ages 8-15
 - Half of lifetime cases appear by age 14
- In past month, over 9% 12 yrs. and older used illicit drugs (NSDUH, 2012)
- Marijuana use continues to rise in youth
- Most people use drugs for first time when teenagers
- Drug use is highest among late teens/early 20s



BH in Seniors

- 25% of elderly, believed to be senile, suffer from a treatable mental disorder
- Alcoholism is most prevalent addiction among seniors, though illicit drug use increased over 3% in past 8 years
- Other addiction, hoarding and gambling problematic in aging baby boomers
- Alcoholism, drug addiction among seniors expected to triple by 2020



Scope of the Problem

- 2 of 3 Ohioans report being impacted by friend or family member with addiction and/or mental illness (OACBHA, 2011)
- 25% have diagnosable mental illness (NIMH)
- 10% have substance abuse problem or addiction (NSDUH)
- Just under half of those with substance use disorders also have mental illness



Stigma & BH Problems

- Stigma a mark of disgrace associated with a particular circumstance, quality or person
- Attitudes and beliefs that lead people to reject, avoid, or fear those they perceive as being different
- Discrimination and "stigma by association"
- Difficult for individual, friends, family
- Long-held misconceptions about MI/addiction



Myths and Stigma



Myth #1

There's no hope for people with mental illness

More treatments, strategies, community supports than ever before. Future is promising. People with MI lead active, productive lives.

 Up to 80% of people who receive treatment for mood disorders recover



Myth #2

 Addiction is brought on by weakness of character

Research shows addiction results from interaction of biological, psychological, environmental, and social factors.

Trauma and loss can contribute to development of an addiction.

Up 60% of people with addiction recover with treatment



Myth #3

 Addiction and mental illness affect only certain groups of people

Anyone can be susceptible to mental illness and/or addiction throughout the lifespan.

 We must create nurturing environments which build upon people's strengths, reduce toxic influences, and promote safety and respect.



Ways to Help

- Understand individuals with BH problems
 - Take the other person's perspective
 - Use appropriate language
- Educate others
 - Create targeted campaigns, share personal stories, and change policy
- Assist people with MI and addiction
 - Join an advocacy group nationally or at the local level
 - Build relationships with those who have BH problems



SAMHSA and Recovery

- Recovery is a change process through which individuals improve their health/wellness, live a self-directed life, and strive to reach their full potential
- Four major domains
 - Health
 - Home
 - Purpose
 - Community



Role of the MHRB

- Affiliated with county government
- Regional
- Plan, fund, and monitor the public behavioral health system
- We contract with local agencies who deliver prevention, treatment, and supportive services
- Governed by a Board of volunteers

Greene County Agencies

- TCN Behavioral Health Services, Inc.
 - (937-376-8700; Crisis: 937-376-8701)
- NAMI of Clark, Greene & Madison
- Family Violence Prevention Center
- Greene County ESC
- Greene County Family & Children First
- Greene County Juvenile Court
- Greene Leaf Therapeutic Community
- Housing Solutions, Inc.
- Women's Recovery Center

Greene County Resources

- Suicide Prevention Coalition
- Drug Coalition
- Hope Spot
- NAMI Lighthouse
- Mental Health First Aid Training
- Crisis Intervention Team Training for Law Enforcement

Contact us!

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