

Improving Substance Use Screening using S2BI in a Pediatric Primary Care Clinic

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Background

- Addressing substance use early is crucial to mitigate its effects on the developing brain and prevent its health related consequences
- SAMHSA recommends **universal screening** for substance use among adolescents
- S2BI** is a 7 - item validated screening tool for adolescents with excellent sensitivity and specificity in identifying substance use disorder.
- This quality improvement project aims to increase substance use screening using S2BI in a pediatric primary care practice

S2BI: Screening to Brief Intervention

In the past year, how many times have you used

- Tobacco? Never
 - Alcohol? Once or Twice
 - Marijuana? Monthly
 - Prescription drugs that were not prescribed for you (such as pain medication or Adderall)? Weekly
 - Illegal drugs (such as cocaine or Ecstasy)?
 - Inhalants (such as nitrous oxide)?
 - Herbs or synthetic drugs (such as salvia, "K2", or bath salts)?
- STOP if all "Never". Otherwise, CONTINUE**

Methods

1. Preintervention

- Questionnaire (KAPs)
- EMR review
- SBIRT/S2BI Training (Lectures, Modules)

3. Plan-Do-Study-Act

Cycle 1 (3 months)

- Implementation
- Barrier Identification

Cycle 2 (2 months)

- Full EMR Integration
- Barriers Addressed

2. Pilot Study (3 months)

- 10 providers

Results



1 in 4 providers fail to ask about substance use

According to Providers in the Pilot Study, S2BI is...

...brief (< 1 min to screen)

...easy to perform

...useful and comprehensive

Common Reasons

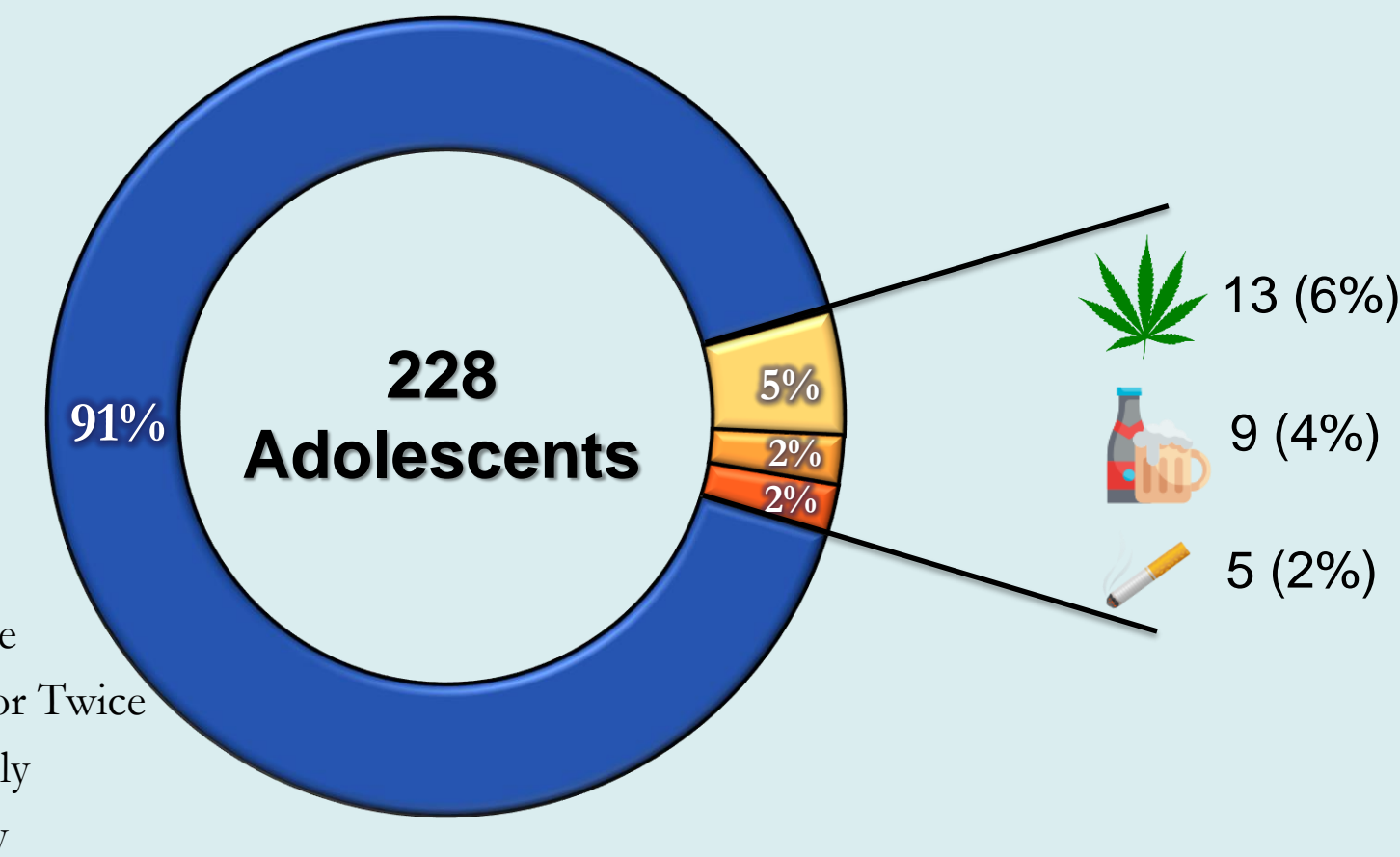
Time Constraints

Forgetting to Ask

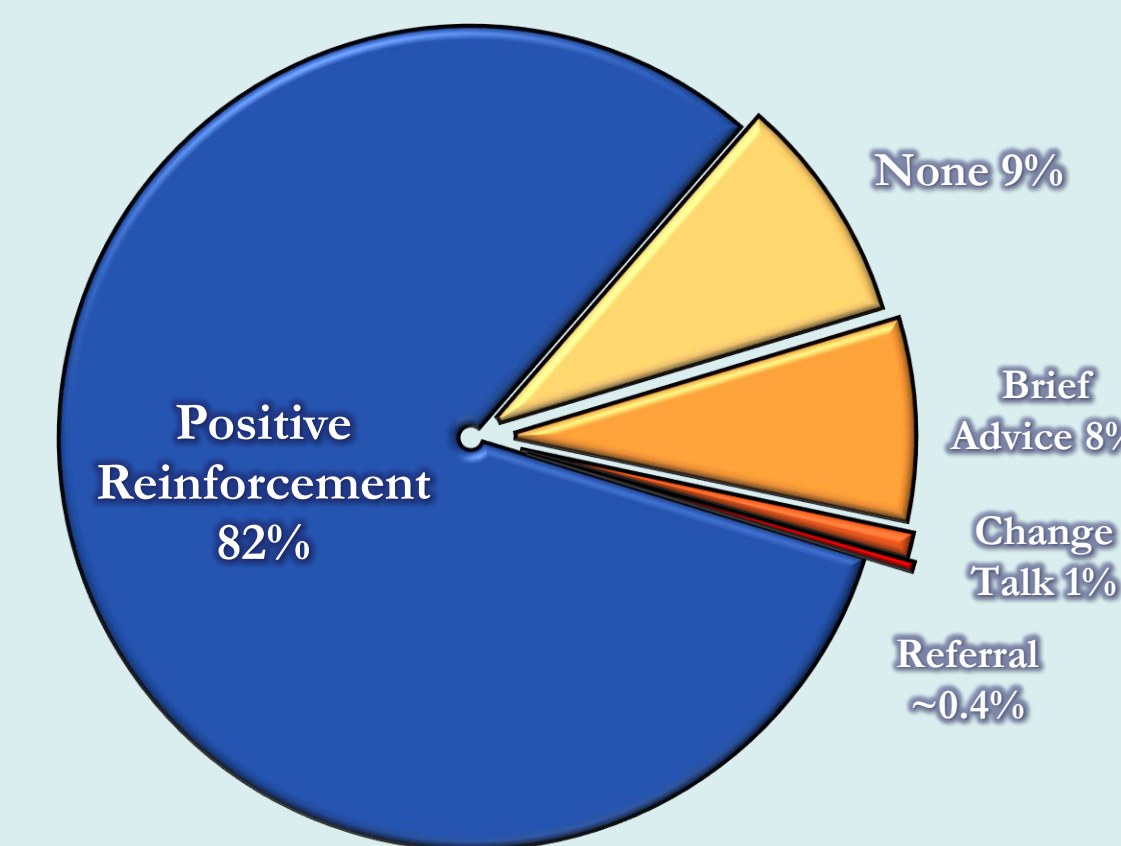
Lack of Training

Impression that patient does not use any substance

SCREENING



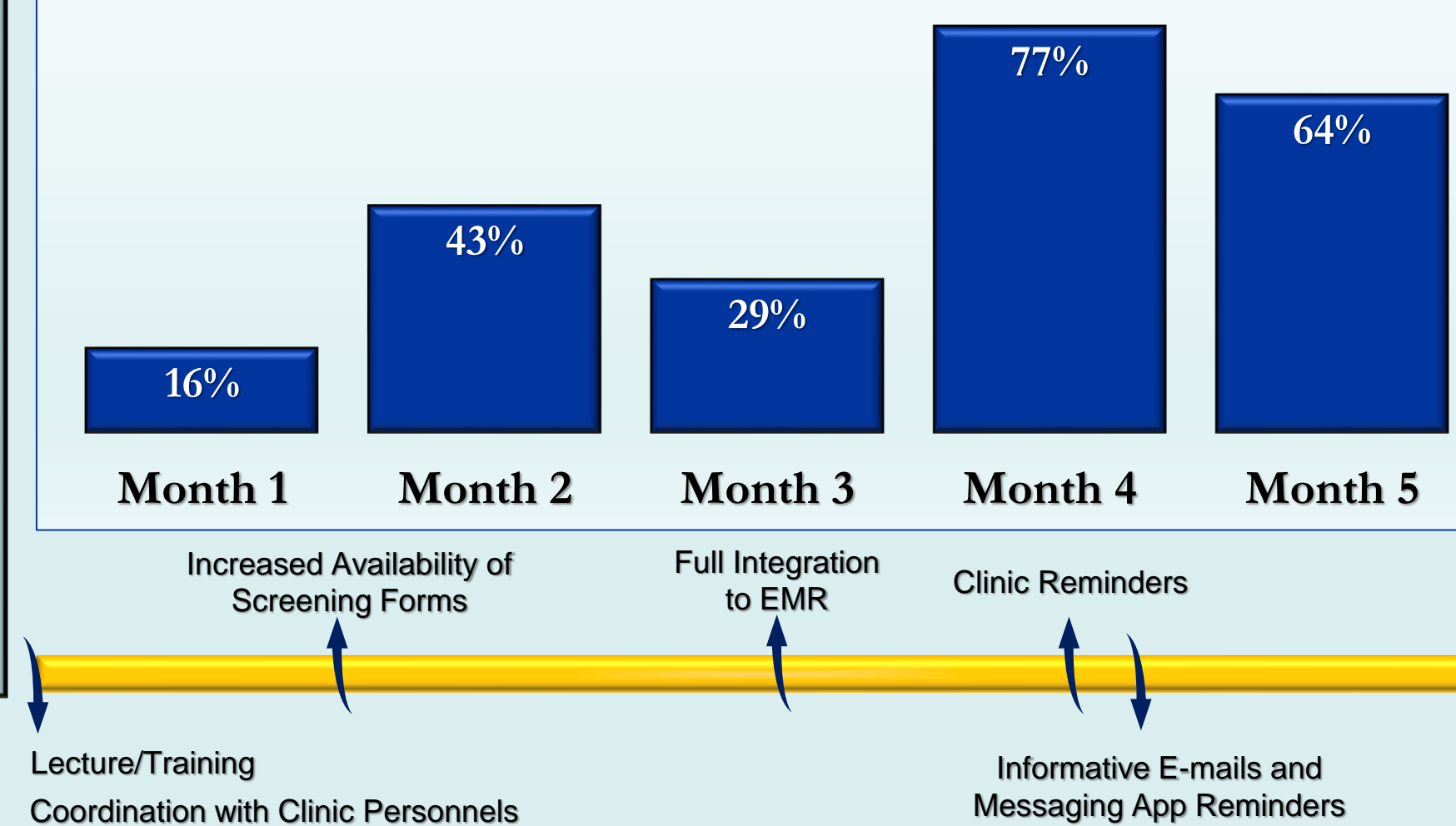
BRIEF INTERVENTION



Barriers Encountered:

- Availability of screening tool
- Failure to administer tool before patient encounter
- Lack of knowledge on brief intervention strategies
- Failure to screen or document

Adolescents Screened with S2BI



Discussion & Conclusion

- S2BI** is a brief and useful screening tool to identify risky substance use among adolescents and guides clinicians in selecting appropriate interventions for each level of use.
- In our busy primary care practice, major challenges encountered in the implementation of this project include (1) **time constraints**, (2) **knowledge gaps on teenage substance use** and (3) **lack of awareness on available resources**.
- Integration of the screening tool into the electronic medical record and collaboration with other healthcare professionals in the clinic were the strategies that had the most impact in increasing provider screening rates.
- Most of the patients screened reported **no substance use**. This is in part due to the population served by our clinic which mostly consists of recent immigrants.
- For brief intervention, majority received **positive reinforcement** – an indispensable strategy to delay initiation of substance use and prevent its detrimental effects on the developing brain.

References

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