

SUBSTANCE ABUSE and Co-EXISTING DISABILITIES

GOAL

- For disability service providers:
 - Identify and refer
 - Be observers of behavior
 - Understand use, abuse and dependence

- * For treatment providers:
 - Compliance with ADA
 - Cultural sensitivity
 - Modify treatment approaches

BARRIERS

Physical/Architectural

Sensory

Cognitive/Hidden Disabilities

TYPE 1 vs. TYPE 2

Substance abuse may precede the disability (TBI, SCI, etc.)

Substance abuse may follow a co-existing disability (relevant for youth who are classified special education, youth with FASD/ARBD)

Americans with Disabilities Act

Major anti-discrimination federal legislation passed in 1990.

1. Employment
2. Transportation
3. Public Accommodations
4. State and Local Governemtn
5. Telecommunications

Risk Factors

- Prescription medication use/abuse
- Chronic pain
- Increased stress on family life
- Fewer social/recreational opportunities
- Inadvertent enabling by friends and family
- Lack of access to services

Mental Retardation vs. Mental Illness

Mental Retardation vs. Developmental Disabilities

OVERLAPPING ISSUES

MICA/Co-occurring disabilities

Incidence of SCI/TBI

Prevalence factors and prevention issues
impacting LD/ADHD, special education

FASD/ARBD

HIV/AIDS

ADA provides protection

Thank you!

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