

INSTRUCTOR'S MANUAL

RESPONDING TO THE OPPRESSION OF ADDICTION **CANADIAN SOCIAL WORK PERSPECTIVES, *THIRD EDITION***

EDITED BY RICK CSIERNIK AND WILLIAM S. ROWE

**Canadian Scholars/Women's Press
Toronto**

Responding to the Oppression of Addiction
Canadian Social Work Perspectives, Third Edition

Instructor's Manual
Compiled by Rick Csiernik

Canadian Scholars' Press Inc.
425 Adelaide Street West, Suite 200
Toronto, Ontario
M5V 3C1

www.canadianscholars.ca

Copyright © 2017 Canadian Scholars' Press Inc. All rights reserved.

Canadian Scholars' Press Inc. gratefully acknowledges financial support for our publishing activities from the Government of Canada through the Book Publishing Industry Development Program (BPIDP) and the Government of Ontario through the Ontario Book Publishing Tax Credit Program.

Contents

Chapter 1: Creating a Holistic Understanding of Addiction

Rick Csiernik and William S. Rowe

Chapter 2: Prevention as Controversy—Harm Reduction

Rick Csiernik, William S. Rowe, and Jim Watkin

Chapter 3: Supervised Injection Sites—Harm Reduction and Health Promotion

William S. Rowe and Lisa Rapp

Chapter 4: The Role of Culture in Prevention

Joe Antone and Rick Csiernik

Chapter 5: Coming Home—Rediscovering the Family in Addiction Treatment in Canada

Ramona Alaggia and Rick Csiernik

Chapter 6: Perinatal Drug Dependency Disorders

Cecilia M. Jevitt and William S. Rowe

Chapter 7: The Treatment of Adolescent Substance Abuse

Chris Stewart, William S. Rowe, and Tara Bruno

Chapter 8: A Model of Working with Women Dealing with Child Sexual Abuse and Addiction

Diane Hiebert Murphy and Lee Woyktiw

Chapter 9: Narrative Therapy Ideas and Practices for Working with Addiction

Laura Béres

Chapter 10: Impact of Addiction on Parenting Post-Separation

Rachel Birnbaum

Chapter 11: Is Alcoholics Anonymous of Value for Social Work Practitioners?

Rick Csiernik and Blanka Jordanov

Chapter 12: How Open is Your Meeting? Attending AA in a Wheelchair

Melissa Brideau and Rick Csiernik

Chapter 13: Maintaining the Continuum of Care—Arguing for Community-Based Residential Addiction Treatment Programs

Rick Csiernik

Chapter 14: Patterns of Intimacy and Sexual Expression in Interaction with Addictions
Louise Osmond and Dennis Kimberley

Chapter 15: The Use of Prescribed Psychotropic Drugs by Working Women
Pauline Morissette, Nicole Dedobbeleer, Rick Csiernik, and Emma Wilson

Chapter 16: Understanding the Violent Substance Abuser—Issues in Intimate Partner Violence
Tanielle O'Hearn and Rick Csiernik

Chapter 17: Multiple Barriers—The Intersection of Substance Abuse in the Lives of Women
Disclosing and Seeking Help for Intimate Partner Violence
Anna Francis, Ramona Alaggia, Rick Csiernik, and Tanielle O'Hearn

Chapter 18: Drug Use, Addiction, and the Criminal Justice System
Amber Kellen, Lois Powers, and Rachel Birnbaum

Chapter 19: The Experiences of Chinese Youth in Drug Treatment Programs in Vancouver,
British Columbia
Siu Ming Kwok and Dora M.Y. Tam

Chapter 20: Understanding the Ultimate Oppression—Alcohol and Drug Addiction in Native
Land
Kelly Brownbill and Mavis Etienne

Chapter 21: From Benzos to Berries: Treatment Offered at an Aboriginal Youth Solvent Abuse
Treatment Centre Relays the Importance of Culture
*Colleen Anne Dell, Maureen Seguin, Carol Hopkins, Raymond Tempier, Lewis Mehl-Madrone,
Debra Dell, Randy Duncan, and Karen Mosier*

Chapter 22: I Have Kept Too Many Secrets
Thomas Miller

Chapter 23: Examining the Intersection of Addiction and Issues of Ability
Rick Csiernik and Melissa Brideau

Chapter 24: Concurrent Disorders and Social Work Intervention
Dennis Kimberley and Louise Ormond

Chapter 25: Many Paths to Prohibition—Drug Policy in Canada
Rick Csiernik, Munish Bhakri, and Robin Koop-Watson

Chapter 26: Addiction Intervention, Employability, and Welfare
Rick Csiernik, Carolyne Gorlick, and Joe Antone

Chapter 27: Adolescent and Youth Gambling—Current Knowledge, Clinical Perspectives, and Concerns

Jeffrey Derevensky, Renée A. St-Pierre, and Rick Csiernik

Chapter 28: Compulsive Internet and Cyber Use

Dennis Kimberley and Louise Ormond

Appendix: Canadian Addiction Resources

Chapter 1: Creating a Social Work Understanding of Addiction

Rick Csiernik and William S. Rowe

LECTURE SUGGESTIONS

Group Activity/Class Discussion Questions

1. Who uses drugs and what drugs do they use? Consider age, sex, nationality, culture, and sexual orientation along with other demographic differences.
2. Define addiction.
3. What is the difference between dependency and addiction?
4. What are the reasons individuals become addicted to drugs?
5. What is your understanding of oppression?
6. How would you apply oppression to addiction?

ASSIGNMENT SUGGESTIONS

Critical Thinking Essay

1. What are the implications of a social work definition of addiction?
2. How does the idea of oppression apply to addiction?
3. Discuss the significance of the opening quotation by Huxley in the context of social work practice in the addiction field.
4. What is the intersection of the Four Pillar Model, developed in Canada, with a social work understanding of addiction?

Take Home Assignments

1. Based upon the information provided, write your own definition for:
 - i) a psychoactive drug
 - ii) addiction
 - iii) a) physical dependence b) psychological dependence
 - iv) tolerance
 - v) withdrawal

2. How has your thinking regarding addiction changed based upon what you have read in this chapter? Prior to this first unit, what were the major factors that influenced your understanding of what addiction is?
3. What issues arise from Hachman, Link, and Casey's model (Figure 1.1)?
4. What are the national and global implications of addiction?
5. Apply Thompson's Model of Oppression to addiction.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Websites

Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse

<http://www.ccsa.ca/Pages/default.aspx>

Centre on Addiction and Mental Health

<http://www.camh.ca/en/hospital/Pages/home.aspx>

National Institute on Drug Abuse

<http://www.drugabuse.gov/>

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

<https://www.unodc.org/>

Videos

Craig Ferguson: Rehab Monologue

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=05GijqfkLnk>

Spiders on Drugs

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sHzdsFiBbFc>

GLOSSARY

Addiction

Addiction is the intersection of biological, psychological, and social factors. When using the term not only must both physical and psychological dependency be considered but also the social context of drug use on the micro, mezzo, and macro levels.

Four Pillars Model

Four Pillars model is a holistic approach to responding to addiction with four distinct focuses: treatment, prevention, harm reduction, and law enforcement.

Physical Dependency

Physical dependence is a physiological state of cellular adaptation occurring when the body becomes so accustomed to a psychoactive drug that it can only function normally when the drug is present. Without the drug the user will experience physical disturbances or illnesses, known as withdrawal. Withdrawal symptoms can be prevented or promptly relieved by the administration of a sufficient quantity of the original drug, or often by one with similar pharmacological activity. The latter case, in which different drugs are used interchangeably in preventing withdrawal symptoms, is called cross-dependence.

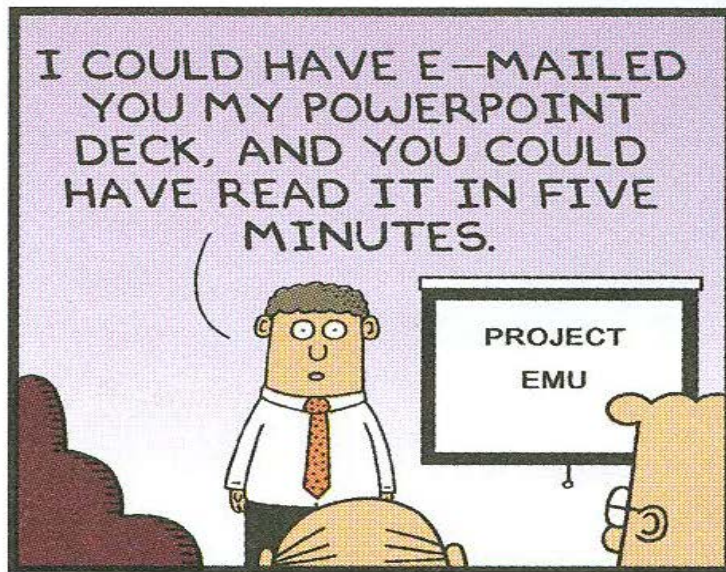
Psychological Dependency

Psychological dependence occurs when a drug becomes so important to a person's thoughts or activities that the individual believes that they cannot manage without it. Psychological dependence may range from a mild wish to a compelling, emotional need for periodic or continuous use of a drug and may include feelings of loss or even desperation if the drug is unavailable. In the case of psychological dependence a person begins to feel, or believe, that they need the drug affect in order to cope with a variety of life situations and eventually all life situations.

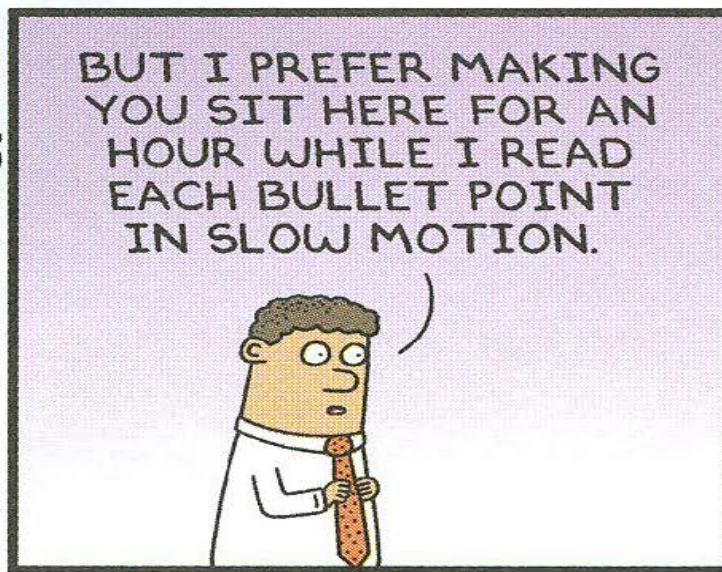
Oppression

Oppression refers to a mode of unjust human relations that involves the economic, social, political, and psychological exploitation, marginalization, and domination between social groups and classes within and between societies. It relates to the feelings of being both mentally and physically burdened, devalued, and deprived of privileges including the ideas of cultural imperialism and violence. Oppression is a multidimensional, dynamic process, and once it becomes ingrained into a society's institutional order, into its unconsciousness, it becomes the norm and is not typically overtly challenged. Oppression bestows power and advantage on one group, who are deemed to be the norm, at the expense of the other because of their otherness.

Creating a Social Work Understanding of Addiction

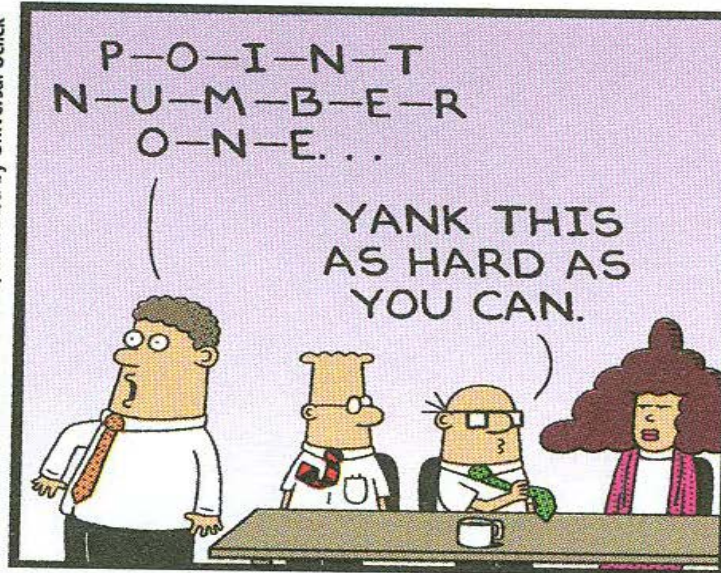


Dilbert.com DilbertCartoonist@gmail.com



2.22.10 ©2010 Scott Adams

©2010 Scott Adams, Inc. / Dist. by Universal Uclick



THE BEST ICE BREAKER EVER ...

WHAT'S YOUR FAVOURITE DRUG SLANG?

- Name
- Where Born
- Experience Working/Volunteering in the Addiction Field
- One Thing Wish to Learn
- Favourite Drug or Drug Slang

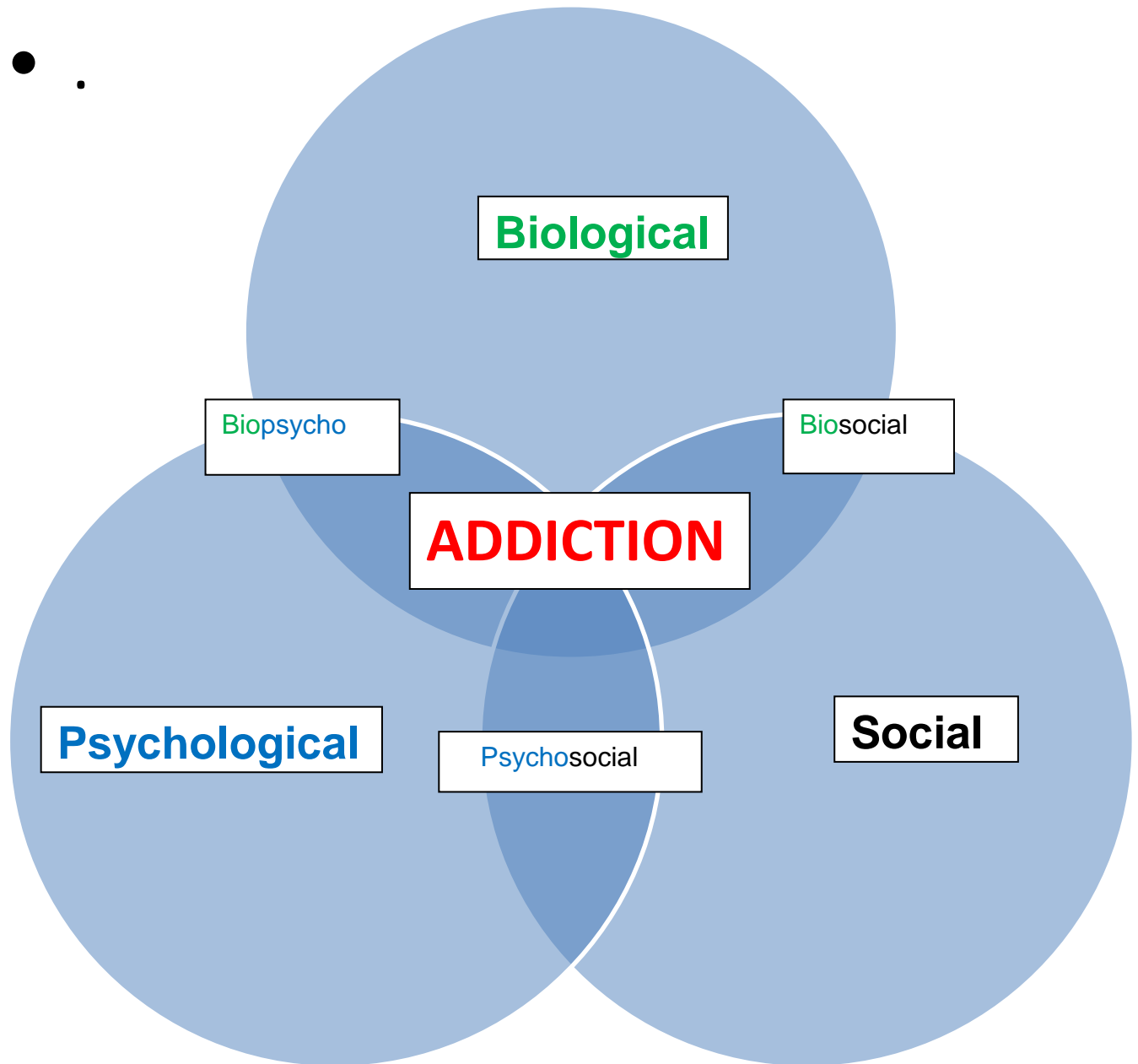
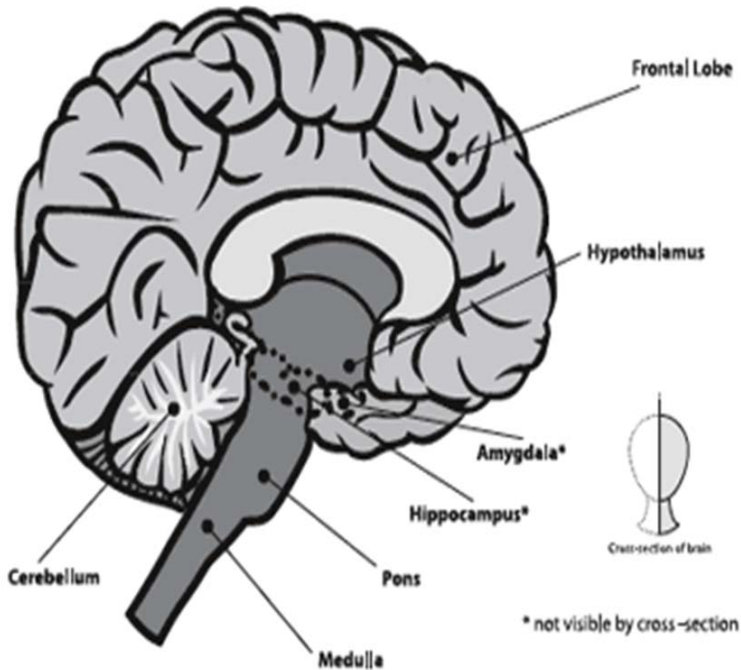
Definitions

- Psychoactive Drug
- Dependency
- Addiction

Psychoactive Drug

- Substances that alter brain functioning by decreasing, increasing, or disrupting central nervous system activity
- This in turn produces changes in mood, perception, sensation, need, consciousness, and other psychological functions and ultimately produces changes in behaviour
- These substances influence a great number of physiological functions mediated by the autonomic nervous system that are outside the realm of conscious control such as respiration, cardiovascular function, and hormonal balance

Psychoactive Drugs & Addiction





"Take one to help you relax. Get your affairs in order. Then — take the rest."

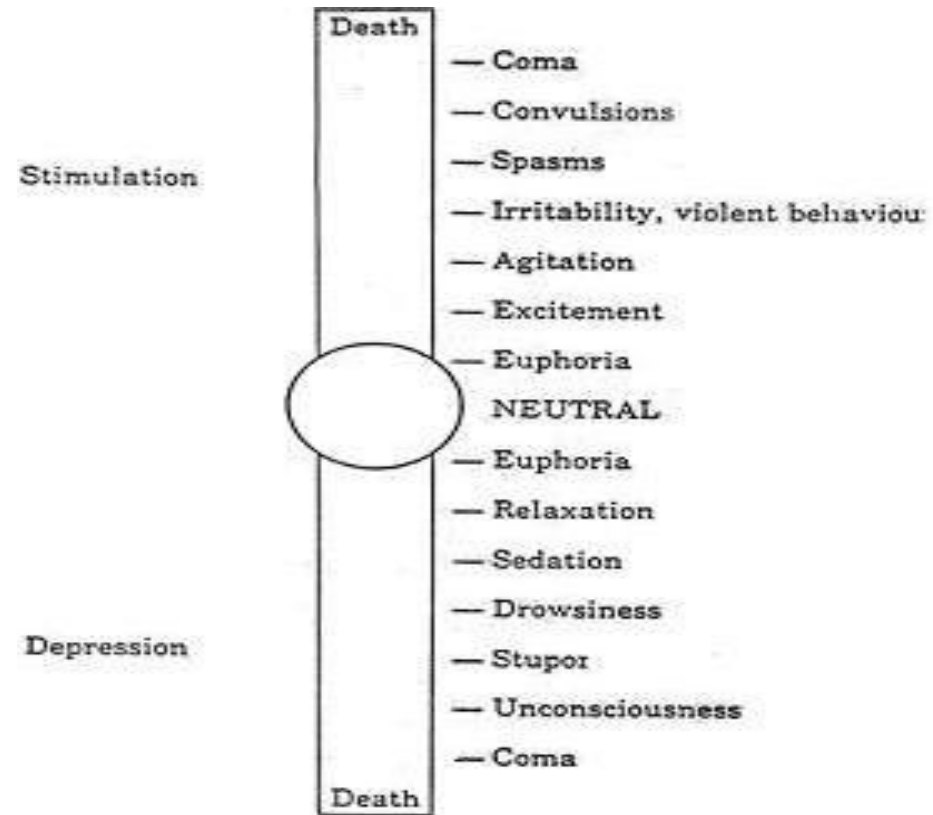
What is the Concern?

- Jeff is a 22 year old parent of two small children. His partner is concerned about his increased feelings of anxiety and thinks it may be related to drug use. Jeff has trouble sleeping, difficulty concentrating, is irritable and restless, and feels continuously tense, all of which is impacting his ability to work and to parent
- Which drug may cause this?

Categories

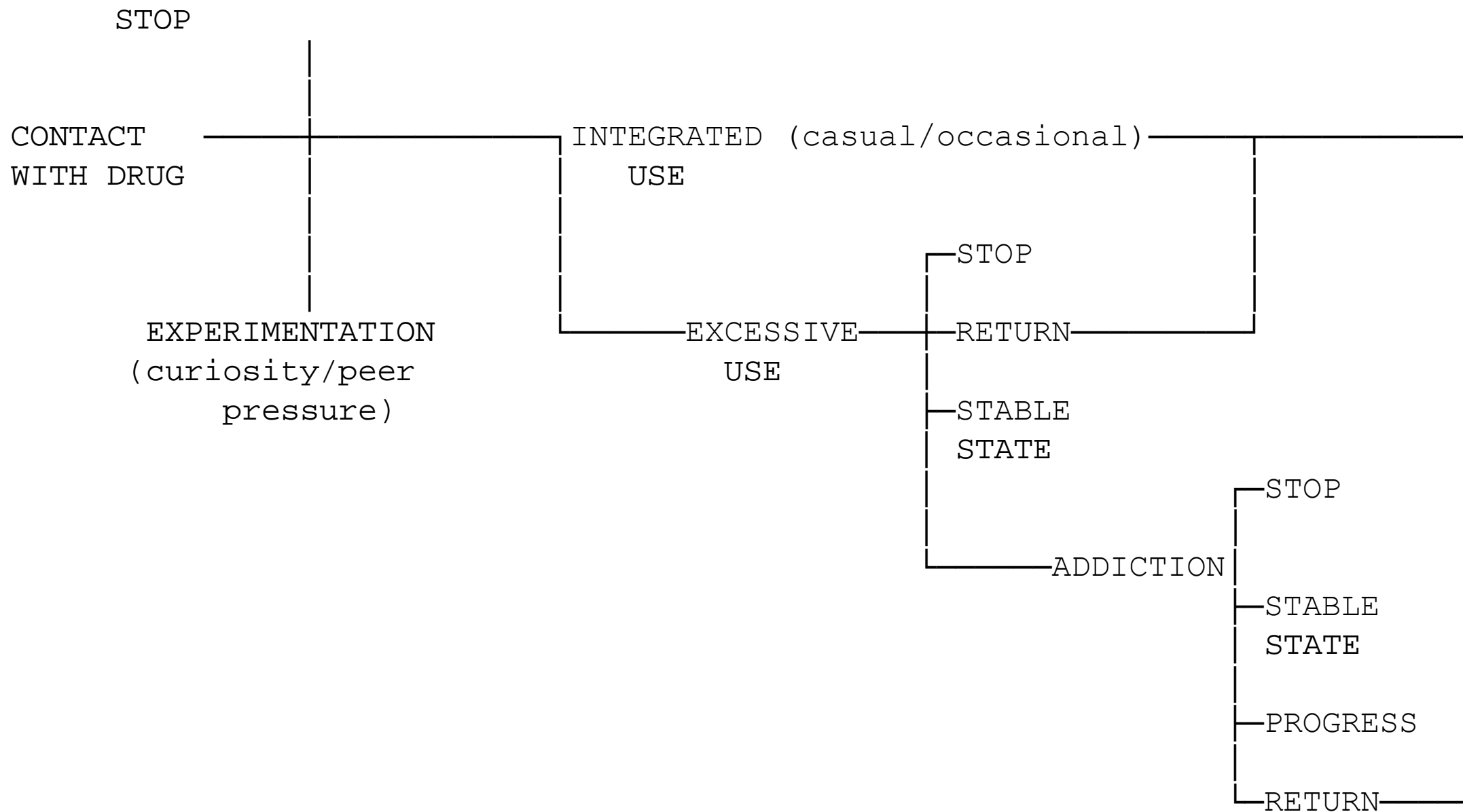
- Depressants – Benzodiazepines, Barbiturates, Alcohol, Solvents, Antihistamines
- Opioids – Codeine, Morphine, Oxycontin, Heroin, Methadone
- Stimulants – Cocaine, Amphetamines, Ritalin, Decongestants, Nicotine, Caffeine
- Hallucinogens – LSD, Ecstasy, Ketamine, Cannabis
- Psychotherapeutic Agents – Anti-Depressants, Anti-Psychotics, Mood Stabilizers

What Psychoactive Drugs Do



What is NOT an Addiction

- Eating Disorders
 - Compulsive Behaviours:
Shopping, Internet Use, Sex
 - Problem Gambling
- ***Why are these not addictions?***
 - No Psychoactive Change to Brain
 - Different Treatment Approach
 - Different Treatment System
 - Different Policies

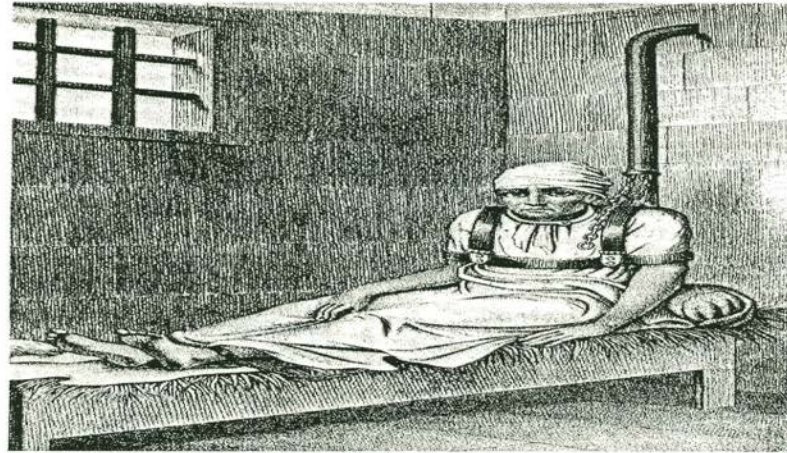




**"Good news ... We found your lost luggage ...
Well, actually, the drug dog found it."**

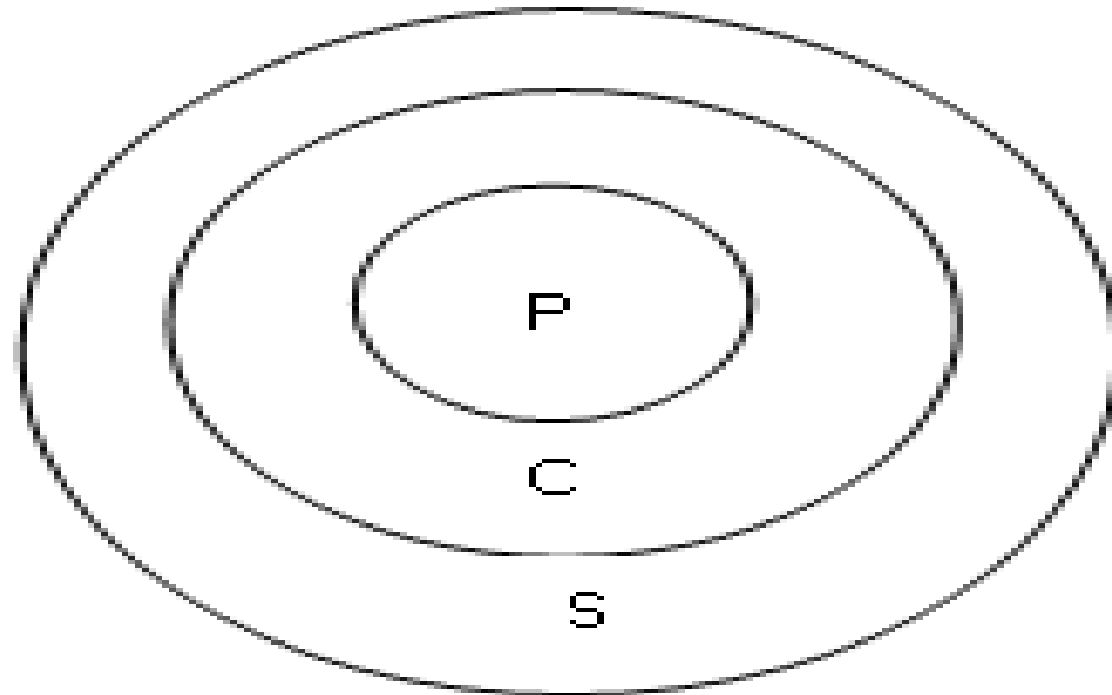
Reprinted from Funny Times / PO Box 18530 / Cleveland Hts. OH 44118
phone: 216.371.8600 / email: ft@funnytimes.com

Oppression and Addiction



Early psychiatric hospital

Thompson Model of Oppression



Four Pillar Model

