

Substance Misuse - Selected References for Primary Care

This Reading List is a selection of documents available from DrugScope Library. To access the material, please phone 08707-743-682 to make an appointment. Some items can also be supplied by our document delivery service. Material Marked 'reference only' cannot be supplied via our document delivery service. Further information on ordering non-reference material is available on our website at

http://www.drugscope.org.uk/library/librarysection/lib_results.asp?file=\wip\7\docdelivery.htm

Please be aware that this list is a selection of the material available in our library – it should not be regarded as comprehensive, but rather as an overview of a particular area. To find more you can either search DrugData at <http://drugscope.soutron.com/home.asp>

or request a literature search at

http://www.drugscope.org.uk/library/librarysection/lib_results.asp?file=\wip\7\otherservices.htm

Guidelines

The National Library for Health (NLH) makes clinical guidelines available in its 'Guidelines Finder Specialist Library' at

<http://www.library.nhs.uk/guidelinesfinder/>

Guidelines for GPs working in the substance misuse field are collected and available free to download from <http://www.smmgp.org.uk/>

The National Treatment Agency publishes guidelines and policy statements, mostly free to download from <http://www.nta.nhs.uk/>

The Royal College of Nursing collates guidelines for nurses in the resources section of its website, <http://www.rcn.org.uk>

Journals

These journals are available in the DrugScope Library. They may also be available through the National Library for Health.

Addiction: the Journal of the Society of Addiction Studies

Contains clinical studies and research reports.

Drug and Alcohol Dependence

Contains clinical studies and research reports.

Drug and Alcohol Review

Contains clinical studies and research reports.

Journal of Addictions Nursing

Published in the USA. Contains reports of interest to nurses and nurse

Substance Misuse - Selected References for Primary Care

practitioners working with substance using clients. Some articles also of interest to other health professionals.

Journal of Substance Use

Contains clinical studies and research reports.

Network: a National Newsletter on Substance Misuse Management in Primary Care

Produced by Substance Misuse in General Practice (SMMGP), this newsletter is aimed primarily at GPs, but its articles are often of interest to other health professionals.

Free to download from: <http://www.smmgp.org.uk/html/newsletters.php>

Books

Reference

76046A (Classification DG)

Drugs of abuse.

Wills S.

London: Pharmaceutical, 2nd ed. 2005. xi, 233p.

2nd copy is available at the desk.

ISBN 0853695822

Each chapter of this book covers a particular drug group.

106138 (Classification GH)

How drugs work: basic pharmacology for healthcare professionals.

McGavock H.

Oxford: Radcliffe, 2nd ed. 2005. x, 171p.

Previous ed.: 2003.

ISBN 1857756916

This book equips readers with a set of clear concepts on which to base their prescribing decisions.

107536 (Classification DESK)

PDR nurse's drug handbook: the information standard for prescription drugs and nursing considerations.

Spratto G.R., Woods A.L.

US: New York, NY: Thomson Delmar, 2006 ed. 2006. 1731p.

ISBN 1418001325

<http://www.delmarlearning.com>

Contains information on drug action, dosage, interactions and contraindications for the most common FDA-approved drugs.

Overviews

103959-103981 (Classification HM)

RCGP guide to the management of substance misuse in primary care.

Substance Misuse - Selected References for Primary Care

*Gerada C. (ed.) Royal College of General Practitioners.
London: RCGP, 2005. 392p.
ISBN 0850842972*

This book provides health professionals with the evidence for, and the practicalities of, treatment interventions for opiate, stimulant, tobacco and alcohol users, and gives an analysis of the roles that nurses, General Practitioners and pharmacists can play.

**98543-98549 (Classification H)
Substance abuse: a patient-centered approach.**

*Seale J.P., Floyd M.R. (ed.)
Oxford: Radcliffe Medical, 2002. xvii, 184p.
(Patient-centered care series).
ISBN 1857759125*

Written by primary care clinicians and focused to meet the needs of primary care providers, this text demonstrates how the patient-centered clinical method can assist clinicians to learn how to diagnose this complex psychosocial disorder.

**104124-104139 (Classification HM)
Substance misuse in primary care: a multi-disciplinary approach.**

*Winyard R. (ed.)
Oxford: Radcliffe, 2005. 192p.
ISBN 1857756576*

The theme of this book is multidisciplinary partnership. It encourages the reader to enhance and develop their skills in providing effective assessments, treatments and care plans through first hand accounts from the authors' experiences including special sections on crack cocaine, alcohol problems, dual diagnosis and homelessness. This is furthered by a discussion of the context of care including the recent changes to the policy making agenda of the National Treatment Agency and the new GP Contract.

Briefings, Articles, Individual Chapters

N.B. Exclusions:

Where a book has been listed in the 'books' section of the reading list, individual chapters are *not* listed here.

Please see the 'Guidelines' section above for direction to Internet sources of relevant guidelines, including guidelines for maintenance therapy prescribing, which can be found on the SMMGP website.

Articles from the SMMGP's *Network* newsletter are not included in this list, since it is available online and *all* its articles are relevant to this subject.

**107115
Alcohol treatment options and outcomes.**

*Alcohol Concern. Primary Care Alcohol Information Service.
London: Alcohol Concern, 2006. 9p.
(Primary Care Alcohol Information Service factsheet).*

Substance Misuse - Selected References for Primary Care

http://www.alcoholconcern.org.uk/files/20060404_085405_Outcomes%20of%20alcohol%20treatment%20final.pdf

Overview of treatment options available for those working in primary care to prescribe.

105229

Controlled drugs in primary care: the law, probity and good practice.

Morley N.

Blisworth: Surelines Pharmaceutical Services, 2nd ed. 2004. 64p.

This book provides a guide for GPs operating under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 and its subsequent regulations.

103889

Working in partnership.

Nash B. UK. National Health Service. National Treatment Agency for Substance Misuse, DrugScope.

London NTA, 2004. 12p.

(Developing drug service policies 8).

<http://www.nta.nhs.uk/publications/docs/Nr%208%20Working%20in%20partnership.pdf>

This briefing outlines good practice for drug treatment services working in partnership with others (e.g. the probation service, primary care practitioners and the police). It looks at the terms used to describe partnership working in the drugs field and the various types of partnership initiatives.

General Practitioners

103007 (Classification JL)

The fall and rise of the general practitioner.

Glanz A.

London: Routledge, In: *Heroin addiction and the British system. Volume II. Treatment and policy responses.* Strang J., Gossop M. (ed.) 2005. p.53-67.

Originally published in *Heroin addiction and drug policy: the British system* edited by J. Strang and G. Gossop. Oxford University Press, 1994.

ISBN 0415298172

A brief history of the GP's role in substance misuse care in the UK.

95899

The general practitioner's role in AOD issues: overcoming individual, professional and systemic barriers.

Roche A.M., Hotham E.D., Richmond R.L.

From: *Drug and Alcohol Review: 21(3), 2002, p.223-230.*

There is a growing body of evidence for the potential efficacy of medical practitioner intervention at the primary care, emergency department and in-patient level.

103008 (Classification JL)

The GP and the drug misuser in the new NHS: a new 'British system'.

Gerada C.

Substance Misuse - Selected References for Primary Care

London: Routledge, In: *Heroin addiction and the British system. Volume II. Treatment and policy responses.* Strang J., Gossop M. (ed.) 2005. p.68-80.
ISBN 0415298172

This book chapter describes, from an English primary care perspective, the changing face of primary care, its altered relationship to secondary care and how primary care can best act to provide a service to patients with substance-related problems. It also attempts to guide the reader through some of the key policy changes that have occurred that are relevant to planning and delivering a service to substance-misuse patients.

102936

GP contract killing you?: Time to call a nurse.

Jacksley H., Dicker A., Coyne P.

From: *Drugs and Alcohol Today*: 4(2), 2004, p.15-18.

Many GPs still refuse to treat drug users, despite recent incentives and the introduction of the GP contract. As why and most will say that they fear a lack of appropriate support in treating what they see as a complex and difficult area. This article advocates the recruitment of a specialist nurse in practice.

105636

Roles and responsibilities of doctors in the provision of treatment for drug and alcohol misusers.

Royal College of General Practitioners, Royal College of Psychiatrists

London: Royal College of Psychiatrists, 2005. 40p.

<http://www.rcpsych.ac.uk/publications/cr/cr131.htm>

All organisations employing doctors need a robust clinical governance structure that addresses issues of education and supervision.

103009 (Classification JL)

Treating drug dependence in primary care: reflecting on the problems as well as the potential.

Merrill J., Ruben S.

London: Routledge, In: *Heroin addiction and the British system. Volume II. Treatment and policy responses.* Strang J., Gossop M. (ed.) 2005. p.81-93.

ISBN 0415298172

UK national policy aims to increase the role of general practitioners in treating drug dependence. By working in 'shared care' arrangements with specialist services they will become the main providers of treatment and, in particular, of methadone maintenance. There is little evidence to support the effectiveness of this approach. Studies on GP's attitudes to treating drug users, their knowledge and prescribing practices give rise to concern. Though examples of good practice by a minority of GPs are expanding, a national drug treatment policy should not be based on descriptive models of care alone. The foundations for an evidence-based policy must be substantiated.

Substance Misuse - Selected References for Primary Care

Nurses

101434

Cannabis and harm reduction: a nursing perspective.

Mathre M.L.

From: Journal of Cannabis Therapeutics: 2(3/4), 2002, p.105-120.

The goal of nursing care is to promote health and reduce harm caused by injury, disease, or poor self-care. Harm reduction is a public health model, which is gaining popularity as an effective modality to help persons reduce the negative consequences associated with their drug use. The harm reduction model blends well with the core principles of nursing. When viewed from a nursing perspective, cannabis could be an effective harm reduction agent based on its high benefit-low risk ratio when compared to other standard medications/drugs. As a medicine, cannabis has demonstrated a high therapeutic potential with relatively few side effects or adverse reactions. As a social/recreational drug, cannabis has a wide margin of safety with relatively few risks. The greatest risks from cannabis use are the legal consequences, which are the result of the cannabis prohibition rather than the drug itself. The therapeutic relationship between individuals and their health care providers is severely compromised by the cannabis prohibition.

101827

Enhancing nurse assessment of alcohol and drug dependency: a preliminary study.

Grupp K.

From: Journal of Addictions Nursing: 15(2), 2004. p.81-84.

The purpose of this project was to prepare nurses to provide brief interventions for clients with alcohol or other drug (AOD) dependency in order to reduce hospitalization, morbidity, and mortality.

102933

An exploration of the role of substance misuse nurses in Scotland.

UK. Scotland. Scottish Executive. Substance Misuse Division. Effective Interventions Unit.

Edinburgh: Effective Interventions Unit, 2004. 75p.

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/library5/health/eiursmn-00.asp>

The aim of this research was to describe and analyse the role of substance misuse nurses working with drug misusers in Scotland.

95804

A model for preparing nurses for the challenge of substance use disorders.

Marcus M.T., Stafford L.

From: Drug and Alcohol Professional: 2(3), 2002, p.23-30.

Substance use disorders are considered to be the nation's number one health problem. This paper describes the specific steps used by the University of Texas-Houston Health Science Center School of Nursing to infuse substance abuse content into the undergraduate curriculum, design a graduate subspecialty in addictions nursing, and offer continuing education on substance use disorders to nurses in acute care and community settings. The paper provides guidelines for other academic institutions

Substance Misuse - Selected References for Primary Care

engaged in the important task of increasing nursing competence related to substance use disorders.

103210A

Nurse prescribing in substance misuse.

UK. National Health Service. National Treatment Agency for Substance Misuse. London: NTA, May 2005. 2005. 6p.

Previous ed.: February 2005

http://www.nta.nhs.uk/publications/Nurse_prescribing_2005_may.pdf

This briefing aims to clarify the current situation in relation to nurse prescribing in the substance misuse sector.

104330

Prescription for change: perspectives on prescribing authority for addiction nurses in the United Kingdom.

Rassool G H.

From: *Journal of Addictions Nursing*: 15(4), 2004, p.193-197.

Nurses, pharmacists or other health professionals in England are now able to prescribe "prescription only medicines" (POMs). This paper examines some perspectives on aspects of nurse prescribing with reference to addiction nursing in the UK, with selected literature reviews on nurse prescribing.

103258

Mental illness and substance misuse: a nursing challenge.

Jackson-Koku G.

From: *British Journal of Nursing*: 10(4), 2001, p.242-246.

The treatment of patients diagnosed with a coexisting psychiatric and psychoactive substance misuse disorder remains an important clinical challenge in mental health nursing. This is not only because of the complexity of the disorder, but also because an increasing number of patients are presenting both disorders (i.e. coexisting psychiatric and psychoactive substance disorder). This article reviews the literature on the subject of severe mental illness and substance misuse by examining various issues, including the phenomenon of dual diagnosis and its prevalence, the nature of the relationship between substance misuse and severe mental illness, the extent of the problem of illicit substance use among the psychiatric population, treatment trends and management models.

Pharmacists

106276

The effect of educational intervention on pharmacists' attitudes to substance misusers.

Jones L., Edge J., Love A C.

From: *Journal of Substance Use*: 10(5), 2005, p.285-292.

The aim of this study was to determine if a conventional educational training evening influenced pharmacists' attitudes towards methadone substitution programmes and substance misusers.

Substance Misuse - Selected References for Primary Care

Receptionists

93122

Caught in the middle: receptionists and their dealings with substance misusing patients.

*Heuston J., Groves P., AlNawad J., Gossop M., Strang J.
From: Journal of Substance Use: 6 (3), 2001, p.151-157.*

The management of substance misusing patients in primary care has been repeatedly advocated. The receptionist is an integral part of the primary health care team. If substance misusing patients are to be treated in general practice, further consideration needs to be given to receptionists, who may benefit from training, support and a fuller appreciation of their contribution in the management of patients.

Local Practice Documents

This is just a small taster of the local policy and practice documents available in the DrugScope Library and online.

103885

Black and minority ethnic health service provision in Liverpool Primary Care Trusts.

*Abba K. Liverpool John Moores University. Centre for Public Health.
Liverpool: Liverpool John Moores University, 2001. 56p.
ISBN 1902051351*

http://www.cph.org.uk/cph_pubs/reports/ethnicminority.pdf

This document reports a rapid appraisal of health services for minority ethnic groups within primary health care in Liverpool.

104173

[Plymouth Primary Care] Substance misuse guidelines.

*UK. National Health Service. Plymouth Primary Care NHS Trust.
Plymouth: Plymouth PCT, [2004]. 102p.*

<http://www.smmgp.org.uk/download/localqds/plymouth.pdf>

These guidelines are written Primary Care and other non-specialised health and social care workers involved in Substance Misuse Management.

Other Useful Reading Lists

[Cannabis and Mental Health](#)

[Substance Misuse and Pregnancy](#)

[Dual Diagnosis \(Books\)](#)