

Adolescent SASSI-A2 Report

SUBSTANCE ABUSE SUBTLE SCREENING INVENTORY

Name: Karen K	Date: 3/28/2016
Age:	Gender: Female
Marital Status:	Blood Alcohol Level:
DWI/DUI Arrests:	
Total Arrests:	Client ID Number: SASSI-A2 Sample Report
Prior Alcohol/Drug Treatments:	Highest Grade Completed:
Employment Status:	Race/Ethnicity:
Weekly Family Net Income:	Family Members in Household:

SASSI-A2 Screening Results Overview

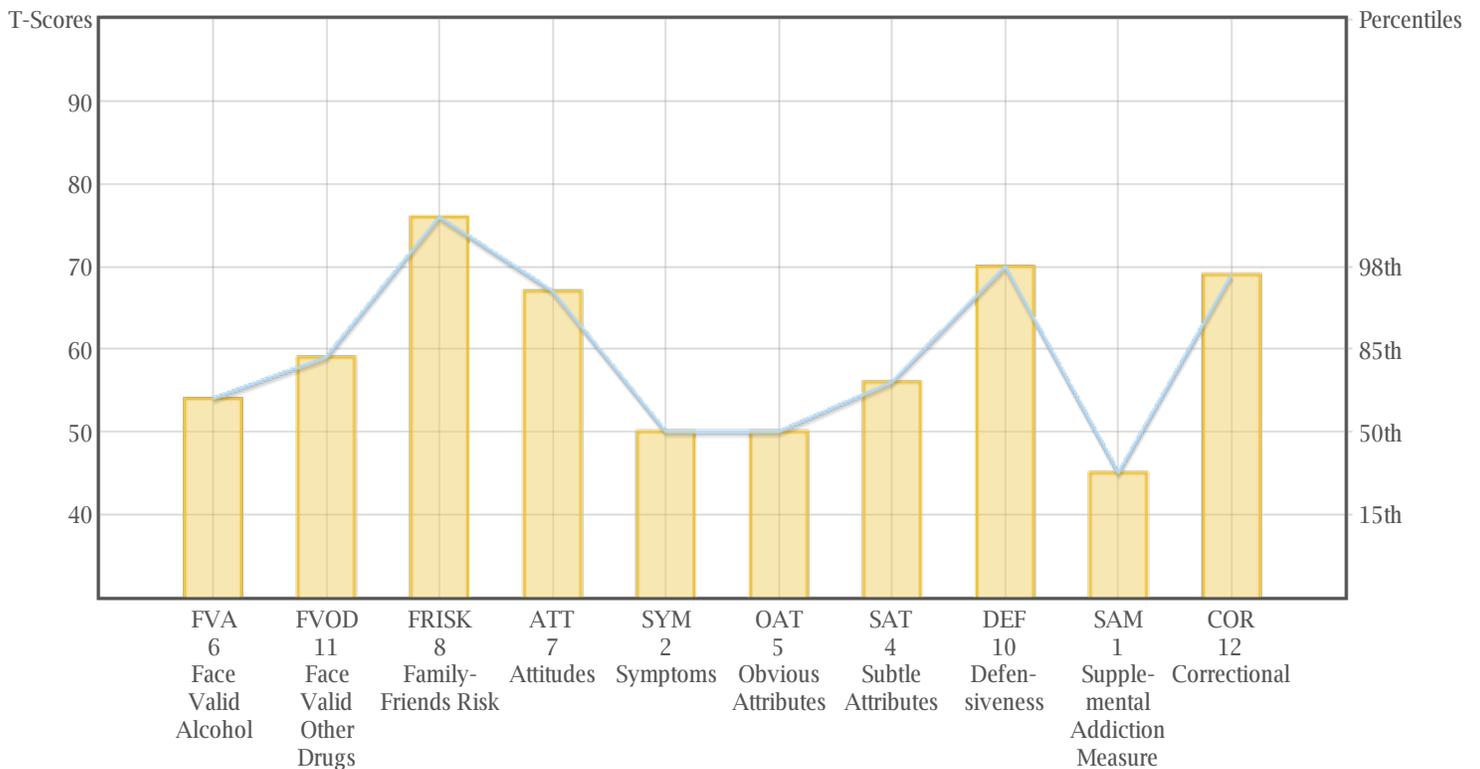
Alcohol and/or Other Drug Problem:	High Probability of Substance Use Disorder
Acting Out:	Consider Evaluation for Possible Risk
Defensiveness:	Potential Clinical Issue
Indication of Emotional Pain:	Results Indicate No Evidence of a Problem

The alcohol and drug frequency responses are based on The Client's Entire Life.

Note: In addition to screening results, supplemental clinical information is required to meet the accepted standards of a DSM-5 clinical diagnosis of a Substance Use Disorder.

CLIENT SELF-REPORT

- **Current alcohol/drug use:** Between 1 and 3 times a month
 - **Age at first alcohol/drug use:** 13
 - **Age began regular alcohol/drug use:** I've never used regularly
 - **Have grades gone down due to alcohol/drug use?** No
 - **Are you currently a student?** Yes
 - **Highest grade completed:** 10
 - **Have you ever been in trouble with the law?** Yes
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SASSI-A2 RESULTS FOR THIS CLIENT: The decision rules classify her as having a high probability of having a substance use disorder.

Decision Rule 2: FRISK of 5+.

Decision Rule 5: OAT of 4+, and DEF of 10+.

Decision Rule 7: FVA OR FVOD of 7+, and FRISK OR ATT OR SYM of 3+, and OAT of 5+.

Decision Rule 8: FVA OR FVOD of 5+, and OAT of 4+, and DEF of 7+.

READING THE GRAPH: This client's actual scores are plotted on the graph in relation to a normative sample (i.e., individuals who were not being evaluated or treated for addictions or other clinical problems). For each scale, a T score of 50 on the graph above represents the average score for this normative sample. Any scale score can be compared to the normative sample by referring to the T scores on the left of the graph and the percentiles on the right. Only 15% of this normative population would score lower than a T of 40. Similarly, only 15% would score higher than a T of 60, and only 2% would score higher than a T of 70.

ABOUT THE SASSI-A2 SCALES: FVA, FVOD, FRISK, ATT, and SYM are "face-valid" scales that are used in the decision rules to identify adolescents who are likely to have a substance use disorder. The higher the FVA, FVOD, and SYM scales, the more the adolescent acknowledged substance misuse and its consequences. High FRISK suggests an increased possibility of substance misuse in the adolescent's family and social environment. ATT provides an indication of the client's attitudes about alcohol and other drug use. OAT, SAT, DEF, and SAM are "subtle" scales that are part of the decision rules. OAT, SAT, and DEF can also be used to develop hypotheses about clinical issues - ability to acknowledge problematic behavior, insight into personal problems, defensiveness, low self-esteem. VAL is used to flag profiles in which there is an increased likelihood that the SASSI-A2 missed an adolescent who has a substance use disorder. SCS provides information about likely substance use disorder severity. COR is not part of the decision rules, and is used to identify individuals whose responses are similar to those of adolescents who have been involved in the criminal justice system. Please refer to the SASSI-A2 User's Guide and the SASSI-A2 Manual for more detailed information on the meaning of each scale and how to interpret profile patterns.

HIGH PROBABILITY OF SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER

The scale scores meet criteria for classifying the client as having a high probability of having a substance use disorder. Consideration should be given to providing the client with interventions specifically directed toward substance use. The client's scores suggest it is likely that she meets criteria for a mild substance use disorder. It may be of value for the assessment to include examination of the factors that led to the client's substance misuse. Relatively brief behavioral interventions and substance use education may be effective.

ACTING OUT: CONSIDER EVALUATION FOR POSSIBLE RISK

The client's responses on the COR scale indicate considerable similarity to others who had extensive histories of involvement with the juvenile justice system. This problem is compounded by the client's substance misuse. If the client is using psychoactive substances, there will be an increased risk of impulse control problems and poor judgment. It is therefore recommended that the substance use treatment be highly structured and provide adequate support for comprehensive behavioral change. Structured, didactic, cognitive-behavioral interventions for both substance use and problems related to acting out are recommended. Treatment should also include a focus on increasing the client's sense of responsibility for her behavior.

DEFENSIVENESS: POTENTIAL CLINICAL ISSUE

The profile indicates that this client approached the assessment situation in a defensive manner, showing a tendency to avoid acknowledging personal problems or limitations. Despite the client's defensiveness, the SASSI-A2 profile suggests a high likelihood of a substance use disorder. During the course of treatment, it will be important for the therapist to recognize that this client will have difficulty acknowledging the full nature and ramifications of her substance misuse. It is also important to note that the defensiveness may extend beyond substance misuse and could reflect either situational factors or a general disposition toward defensiveness.

ELEVATED FRISK

This client's scores suggest the possibility that she may be part of a social or family system in which there is heavy substance use. She may therefore find it very difficult to recognize that there are alternatives to a lifestyle affected by substance misuse. If so, treatment should include a focus on helping her see that it is possible to overcome some of the emotional pain that is associated with being part of a social system in which substance misuse is the norm.

ELEVATED ATT

This client's responses on the ATT scale show endorsements of favorable attitudes toward substance use, suggesting that she is likely to become defensive when given feedback that her substance use has caused problems in her life. In order to modify this client's attitudes toward substance use, it may be necessary to provide her with a structured program that includes peer support for behavioral and attitudinal change.

SECONDARY CLASSIFICATION SCALE

This profile indicates a high probability of a substance use disorder and SCS is 14; therefore, a mild substance use disorder is probable.

INCONSISTENCY INDEXES

SASSI-A2 responses are evaluated in three areas for consistency of item responses: 1) substance use, 2) trouble at school or with the police and 3) general happiness and confidence in social situations. The client's responses were inconsistent in 2 out of eight tests conducted.

The client made the following inconsistent responses on the SASSI-A2. It may be of value to discuss them during the course of ongoing assessment and treatment.

- The client reported having been in trouble with the law, and also reported never having "been in trouble."
B6 Have you ever been in trouble with the law? : Yes
S3 I have never been in trouble with the principal or police. : True
- The following pairs are inconsistent.
S22 I am usually happy. : False
S36 I have never felt sad over anything. : True



Professionals may call
888-297-2774
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