

**Name:** Carol C**Date:** 01/21/2020**Age:****Sex:** Female**DWI/DUI Arrests:****Marital Status:****Total Arrests:****Client ID Number:** 2468**Prior Treatments:****Highest Grade Completed:****Employment Status:****Family Members in Household:**

---

### SASSI-4 Screening Results Overview

**Random Responding:**

Results Indicate No Evidence of Random Responding

**Alcohol and/or Other Drug Problem:**

High Probability of Substance Use Disorder

**Acting Out:**

Results Indicate No Evidence of Risk

**Defensiveness:**

Moderate Clinical Issue

**Indication of Emotional Pain:**

Results Indicate No Evidence of a Problem

**Prescription Drug Abuse:**

Results Indicate No Evidence of Risk

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 for a DSM-5 clinical diagnosis of a Substance Use Disorder.**

---

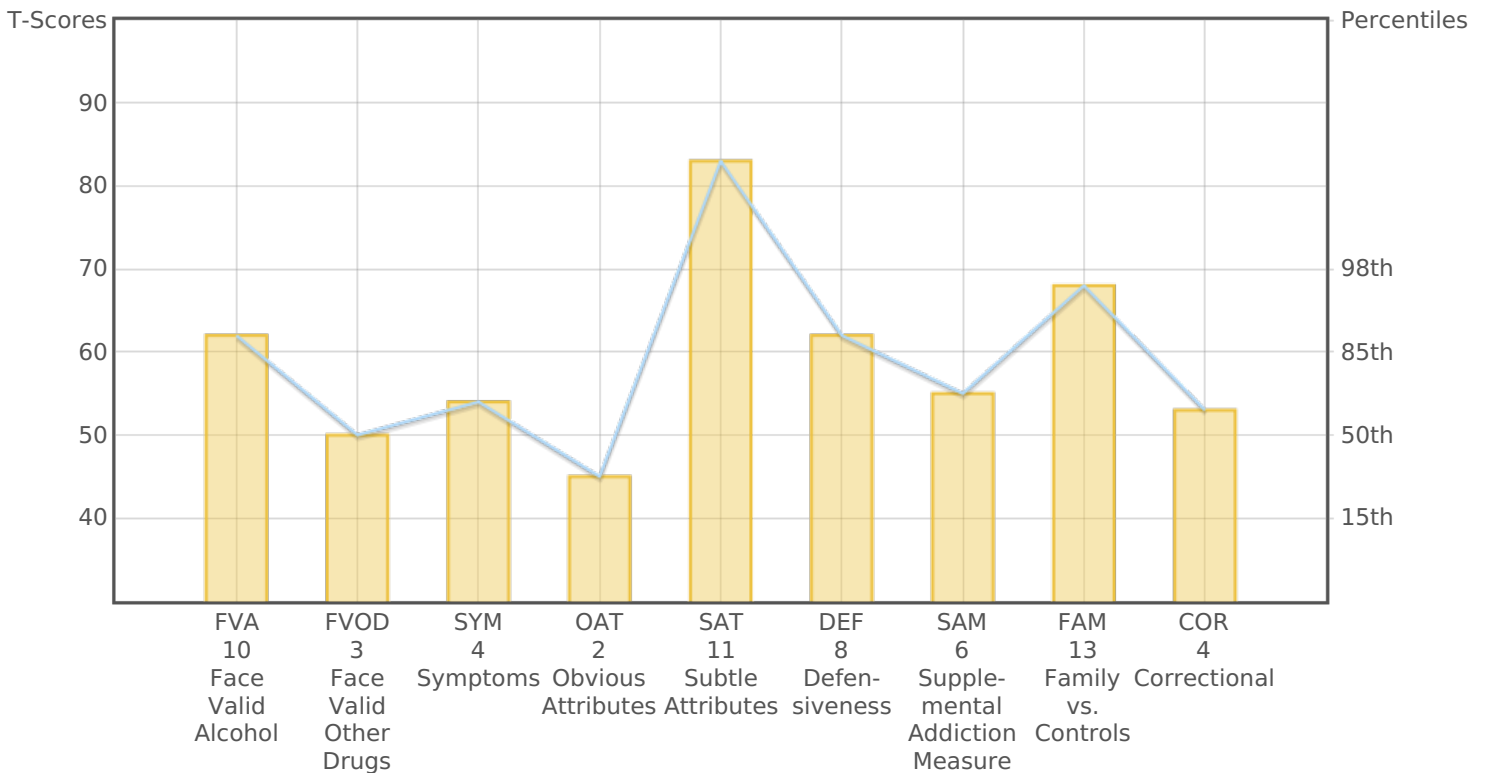
Name: Carol C

Sex: Female

Age: Client ID: 2468

RAP: 0

RX: 0



**SASSI-4 RESULTS FOR THIS CLIENT:** The decision rules classify her as having a High Probability of Substance Use Disorder.

This client shows marked similarity in response pattern to others who have substance use disorders on the basis of the following decision rules:

Decision Rule 4: SAT 7+. ("+" means "or more")

Decision Rule 9: (FVA 6+ or FVOD 4+) and SAT 3+ and DEF 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-4 SCALES:** FVA, FVOD, and SYM are "face valid" scales that are used in the decision rules to identify adults who are likely to have a substance use disorder. They measure acknowledged substance misuse and its consequences. 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. RAP is used to identify individuals who may not have responded to the SASSI in a meaningful way. COR and FAM are not part of the decision rules. COR provides an indication of the relative risk for having involvements with the legal/judicial system. FAM can be used to identify individuals who may have a tendency to focus on the needs of other people, while being relatively unable to identify and take care of their own needs. Please refer to the SASSI-4 Online User's Guide for more detailed information on the meaning of each scale and how to interpret report profiles.

Name: Carol C      Sex: Female      Age:      Client ID: 2468      RAP: 0      RX: 0

**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. Compared to other clients in clinical settings, people with this type of profile may present with extensive symptoms of substance use disorder, extreme negative consequences resulting from alcohol and/or drug use, and/or exceptional difficulty recognizing the impact of substance misuse on their lives. These possibilities can be addressed by providing adequate support and structure to help the client initiate a program of recovery. Some treatment options to consider are: inpatient, intensive outpatient, structured group programs, family involvement, and participation in support groups. Relapse prevention should also be addressed as part of a comprehensive aftercare program.

**DEFENSIVENESS: MODERATE CLINICAL ISSUE**

The profile indicates that this client approached the assessment situation in a defensive manner. Despite the client's defensiveness, the client's scores still indicate a high probability of a substance use disorder. The defensiveness is likely to extend beyond substance use issues and should therefore be a consideration in any treatment planning. It is important to note that the defensiveness may be reflecting situational factors. 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 use problem.

**ELEVATED FAM:**

This client may have a tendency to focus on the needs of other people, while being relatively unable to attend to and take care of his/her own needs.



Professionals may call  
**888-297-2774**  
for free assistance interpreting profiles

© 1990-2016 Miller Woods, LLC