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## Prevention and early intervention of coexisting mental health and substance use issues

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## Centre for Youth Drug Studies

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# Prevention and early intervention of coexisting mental health and substance use disorders

This list is intended as a guide and a starting point for the researcher. It does not aim to be comprehensive of the subject. For further information please search the library online public access catalogue, [www.druginfo.adf.org.au/libsearch.asp](http://www.druginfo.adf.org.au/libsearch.asp), or contact DrugInfo via email [library@adf.org.au](mailto:library@adf.org.au) for assistance. The list is sorted chronologically and by author within each time period. All of the following resources are available in the DrugInfo Clearinghouse Library.

## Journal articles

**Button TMM, Rhee SH, Hewitt JK, Young SE, Corley RP & Stallings MC 2007** "The role of conduct disorder in explaining the comorbidity between alcohol and illicit drug dependence in adolescence", *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, 87:1, 46–53

It is concluded that conduct disorder in adolescents explains, in part, the co-occurrence of alcohol and illicit drug dependence. Specifically, the genetic contribution to their covariation is explained partially by the genetic contribution in common with conduct disorder. (Elsevier)

**Feinberg ME, Ridenour TA & Greenberg MT 2007** "Aggregating indices of risk and protection for adolescent behavior problems. The Communities That Care Youth Survey", *Journal of Adolescent Health*, 40, 506–13

This study aimed to facilitate research on adolescent risk and protection regarding behaviour problems, and to facilitate community decision-making regarding resource allocation for intervention programs, by creating a reduced set of coherent aggregate indices of adolescent risk and protection. (Elsevier)

DrugInfo Clearinghouse no. vf FEINBERG 07

**Tracy K & Babuscio T 2007** "Contingency management to reduce substance use in individuals who are homeless with co-occurring psychiatric disorders", *The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse*, 33:2, 253–8

Overall retention in the trial was high; participants assigned to contingency management reduced

their cocaine and alcohol use more than those in assessment-only. This pilot trial suggests that application of low-cost contingency management procedures is feasible within this novel setting and may decrease substance use. (Taylor and Francis)

**Anderson KG & Ramo DE 2006** "Life stress coping and comorbid youth. An examination of the stress vulnerability model for substance relapse", *Journal of Psychoactive Drugs*, 38:3, 255–62

The impact of life stress on alcohol and other drug use is influenced by psychosocial risk and protective factors. The article discusses how coping skills can impact on relapse and negative events.

**Crow I, France A & Hacking S 2006** "Evaluation of three Communities That Care projects in the UK", *Security Journal*, 19, 45–57

The research raises important issues about the implementation of community-based programs based on a risk factor model, and the lessons to be learned from initiatives that focus on preventing the development of problem behaviour by early intervention with children. (Palgrave Macmillan)

DrugInfo Clearinghouse no. vf CROW 06

**Hallfors D, Cho H, Brodish PH & Flewelling R 2006** "Identifying high school students at risk for substance use and other behavioural problems: implications for prevention", *Substance use and Misuse*, 41:1, 1–15

Attendance and grade point average (GPA) data are universally maintained in school records and can potentially aid in identifying students with concealed behavioural problems, such as substance use.

Researchers evaluated attendance (truancy) and GPA as a means to identify high school students at risk for substance use, suicide behaviours, and delinquency in 10 high schools in San Antonio, Texas, and San Francisco, California. (Taylor & Francis)

**Huizink AC, Ferdinand RF, van der Ende J & Verhulst FC 2006** "Symptoms of anxiety and depression in childhood and use of MDMA: prospective, population based study", *BMJ*, 332, 825–8

This study investigated whether using ecstasy is preceded by symptoms of behavioural and emotional problems in childhood and early adolescence. It was concluded that individuals with symptoms of anxiety and depression in childhood would be more likely to use the drug.

<http://www.bmj.com/cgi/rapidpdf/bmj.38743.539398.3Av1>

DrugInfo Clearinghouse no. HUIZINK 06

**Patton GC, Bond L, Carlin JB & Thomas L 2006** "Promoting social inclusion in schools. A group-randomized trial of effects on student health and risk behavior and well being", *American Journal of Public Health*, 26:9, 1582–6

The Gatehouse Project was designed as a structural process to promote a sense of social inclusion and connection in secondary schools. The interventions occurred during a two year period beginning in 1997. The study provides support for prevention strategies in schools that move beyond health education to promoting positive social environments. (AJPH)

DrugInfo Clearinghouse no. vf PATTON 06

**Roberts AR & Corcoran K 2005** "Adolescents growing up in stressful environments, dual diagnosis, and sources of success", *Brief Treatment and Crisis Intervention*, 5, 1–8

This article investigates social and psychological challenges to young people in today's society. The authors believe that "dual diagnosis" is the typical experience of at-risk youths once they are diagnosed at mental health centres or juvenile justice reception and diagnostic centres, and conclude that evidence-based assessment, intervention, prevention, and health promotion will prevent misdirected diagnosis and treatment.

<http://brief-treatment.oxfordjournals.org/cgi/reprint/5/1/1>

vf ROBERTS 05

**Roe S & Becker J 2005** "Drug prevention with vulnerable young people. A review", *Drugs Education Prevention & Policy* 12:2 85–99

The aim of this study was to carry out a comprehensive and systematic review of the literature on drug-use prevention with vulnerable young people. Across different settings the 11–13 year age range appeared to be a crucial period for intervention with vulnerable young people. All of the sixteen studies included in the review were from North America. (Informa Healthcare)

**Bond L, Toumbourou JW, Thomas L, Catalano RF & Patton G 2004** "Individual, family, school, and community risk and protective factors for depressive symptoms in adolescents: a comparison of risk profiles for substance use and depressive symptoms", *Prevention Science*, 6:2, 73–88

This study examines the relationship between adolescent depressive symptoms and risk and protective factors identified for substance use. A questionnaire, developed to measure these factors in a young person's community, family, school, peer group, and individual characteristics for substance use, was used to assess associations with self-reported depressive symptoms.

DrugInfo Clearinghouse no. vf BOND 05

**Gil AG, Wagner EF & Tubman JG 2004** "Associations between early-adolescent substance use and subsequent young-adult substance use disorders and psychiatric disorders among a multiethnic male sample in South Florida", *American Journal of Public Health*, 94:9, 1603–9

There were strong associations between early-adolescent substance use and young-adult substance use disorders and psychiatric disorders. The magnitudes of these associations varied by racial/ethnic group and were strongest among African Americans and foreign-born Hispanics, who reported the lowest early-adolescent substance use. (APHA)

DrugInfo Clearinghouse no. vf GIL 04

**Bolognini M 2003** "Adolescent's suicide attempts: populations at risk, vulnerability and substance use", *Substance Use and Misuse*, 38:11–13, 1651–69

This article investigates strategies that might be used, at a social or political level, to prevent or minimise drug misuse and suicide attempts among adolescents.

**Patton G, Bond L, Butler H & Glover S 2003**  
"Changing schools, changing health? Design and implementation of the Gatehouse Project", *Journal of Adolescent Health*, 33:4, 231–9

The Gatehouse Project addresses the social context of high school with an aim of changing students' sense of school connection and in turn, health risk behaviour and wellbeing. Features of the project were its conceptual framework, implementation process, and evaluation design. The Gatehouse Project drew on both health and education research to develop and coordinate a broad-based school health promotion intervention. It represents a promising new direction for school-based preventive work.

DrugInfo Clearinghouse no. vf PATTON 03

**Clark DB, Vanyukov M & Cornelius J 2002**  
"Childhood antisocial behaviour and adolescent alcohol use disorder", *Alcohol Research & Health*, 26:2, 109–15

This article investigates the link between childhood antisocial behaviours, such as conduct disorder, and the development of adolescent alcohol use disorders, later on. Discusses prevention programs and clinical interventions to reduce the risk of adolescent alcohol use disorders developing.

DrugInfo Clearinghouse no. vf CLARK 02

**Deas D & Thomas S 2002** "Comorbid psychiatric factors contributing to adolescent alcohol and other drug use", *Alcohol Research & Health*, 26:2, 116–21

This article looks at the factors which place adolescents at risk of alcohol and other drug use, such as psychological and psychiatric risk factors, peer influence, environmental and family factors.

DrugInfo Clearinghouse no. vf DEAS 02

**Freres DR, Gillham J E, Reivich KJ, & Shatté AJ 2002** "Preventing depressive symptoms in middle school students: The Penn Resiliency Program", *International Journal of Emergency Mental Health*, 4:1, 31–40

This article describes the content of the program and evidence for the program's efficacy in preventing depressive symptoms in early adolescence. (IJEMH)

DrugInfo Clearinghouse no. vf FRERES 02

**Beitchman JH, Adlaf EM, Douglas L, Atkinson L, Young A, Johnson CJ, Escobar M & Wilson B 2001**  
"Comorbidity of psychiatric and substance use disorders in late adolescence: a cluster analytic approach", *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse*, 27:3, 421–40

Cluster analysis was used to identify subgroups of young people with past-year substance and/or psychiatric disorders. A large proportion of the depressed drug abusers and the antisocial cluster group had speech/language impairment that was identified at age 5 years. Clarification of the developmental progress of the young people in these cluster groups can inform our approach to early intervention and treatment. (AJDAA)

**Chassin L, Pitts SC, DeLucia C & Todd M 1999**  
"A longitudinal study of children of alcoholics. Predicting young adult substance use disorders, anxiety, and depression", *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 108:1, 106–19

This study tested the specificity of parent alcoholism effects on young adult alcohol and drug abuse—dependence, anxiety, and depression, and tested whether adolescent symptomatology and substance use mediated parent alcoholism effects. (APA)  
vf CHASSIN 99

**Zeitlin H 1999** "Psychiatric comorbidity with substance misuse in children and teenagers", *Drug and Alcohol Dependence* 55:3, 225–34

Substance misuse in children and young people is frequently associated with emotional and behavioural disorder not attributable directly to the effects of the substance. Such comorbid disorders include depression, suicidal behaviour, conduct disorder, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, eating disorders, and psychosis. Some indication of causal links in specific samples has been found but there is not overall agreement. (DAD)

## Books/reports

**Cook S, Miller K & Parr V 2007** *Alerting the community to the link between illicit drugs and mental illness* Canberra: Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing

This report explores awareness, attitudes and perceptions of the link between illicit drugs and mental illness among young people their parents and the broader community.

<http://www.health.gov.au/internet/wcms/publishing.nsf/Content/phd-pub-illicit-mental-health>

**Ungar M 2006** *Strengths-based counseling with at-risk youth*, Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage

This book, aimed at those who work with young people at high risk of problem behaviour, sets out

a new way of understanding their motivations, and recognising their strengths, to help them overcome problems with violence, bullying, drug use and promiscuity.

DrugInfo Clearinghouse no. adf TZ22 UNG

**Szirom T 2005** *Barriers to service provision for young people with presenting substance misuse and mental health problems*, Canberra, ACT: Australian Government Department of Family and Community Services

This is the final report of an investigation into barriers to service for young people with dual diagnoses. Thirty-two separate recommendations were made, including the recommendation that young people and indigenous young people be highlighted as "at-risk" communities.

[http://www.facs.gov.au/internet/facsinternet.nsf/aboutfacs/programs/youth-barriers\\_to\\_health\\_provision.htm](http://www.facs.gov.au/internet/facsinternet.nsf/aboutfacs/programs/youth-barriers_to_health_provision.htm)

**New South Wales Association for Adolescent Health 2003** *Caught in the gap. Dual diagnosis and young people*. A report on the issue, Sydney: NAAH

This key discussion paper on dual diagnosis follows on from a large community forum on dual diagnosis and young people, held in August 2002. Includes recommendations, definitions and a literature review.

<http://www.naah.org.au/DDReport.pdf>

DrugInfo Clearinghouse no. vf NAAH 03

**Teesson M & Proudfoot H 2003** *Comorbid mental disorders and substance use disorders*. Epidemiology prevention and treatment, Sydney: National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre

The issue of comorbidity between mental disorders and substance use disorders is demanding attention from researchers, clinicians and policy makers. Despite this demand there is little guidance to date regarding best practices in this field. Here experienced practitioners discuss recent research and interventions.

[http://www.health.gov.au/internet/wcms/publishing.nsf/Content/health-pubhlth-publicat-document-mono\\_comorbid-cnt.htm](http://www.health.gov.au/internet/wcms/publishing.nsf/Content/health-pubhlth-publicat-document-mono_comorbid-cnt.htm)

DrugInfo Clearinghouse no. GC42 TEE

**Fiske G 2000** *Communities That Care. A prevention approach to build the resilience of young people in our communities*. A report of the study visit of Communities That Care Initiatives in the US and UK for the Department of Human Services, Melbourne: Department of Human Services

The report gives the reader an overview of the context for the Communities That Care development, current overseas policy and program implementations of Communities That Care by government and other agencies, and the evaluation of the Communities That Care effectiveness by funding and other bodies. (DHS)

[http://www.office-for-children.vic.gov.au/policy-planning-funding/library/publications/communities\\_that\\_care](http://www.office-for-children.vic.gov.au/policy-planning-funding/library/publications/communities_that_care)

DrugInfo Clearinghouse no. JF24 FIS

## Audiovisual

**Rural Health Education Foundation 2006** *The Can Do Initiative. Managing mental health and substance abuse in general practice* DVD, Deakin, ACT: Rural Health Education Foundation

This 87 minute DVD, presented in a panel discussion style, aims to equip general practitioners to identify, treat and support people with mental health and substance abuse issues. Chaired by Ms Kate Carnell AO, panel members include Dr Maggie Brady, Ms Annie Madden, Prof. David Kavanagh and Assoc. Prof. Moira Sim. The discussion includes information specifically related to Indigenous communities.

DrugInfo Clearinghouse no. av GC42 RUR

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