The Times They Are A-Changin': A Judge and Psychiatrist Unpack Critical Issues for Treatment Courts

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Hon. Tina Nadeau

Chief Justice, Superior Court of New Hampshire

David Mee-Lee

Psychiatrist and Addiction Specialist

Hon. Tina Nadeau

Chief Justice, Superior Court of New Hampshire



HISTORY

- 1989: Height of war on drugs
- Courtrooms full
- Low-level possession cases, significant substance use
- Increased incarceration
- Treatment courts born

TARGET POPULATION

- Development of 10 Key Components
- Target population: low risk → high risk
- Serious felonies, including sales
- Significant, long-established substance use



RESEARCH

- Reduce crime x2
- Cost savings increase 50%
- Mixing low risk/low need makes outcomes worse
- Standardized assessment tools improve outcomes
- Treatment court works for violent offenders



RISK/NEED RESPONSIVITY

Treatment courts

High Risk High Need

Low Risk High Need

High Risk Low Need Low Risk Low Need

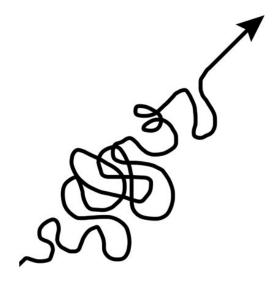


HARDEST CASES

SUCCESS

what people think it looks like

SUCCESS



what it really looks like

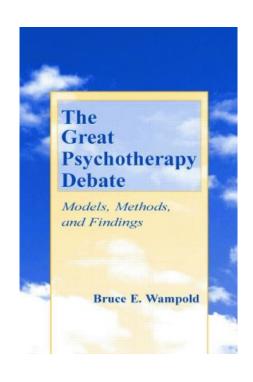


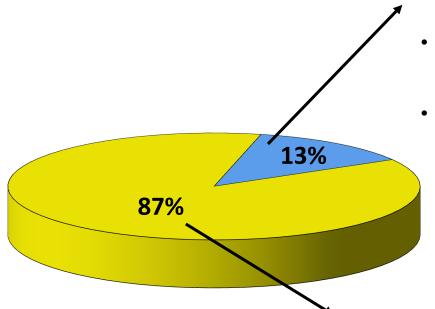
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WHAT WORKS IN TREATMENT The Empirical Evidence





Treatment:

- 60% due to "alliance" factors (8%/13%)
- 30% due to "allegiance" factors (4%/13%)
- 8% due to model and technique (1/13)

Extra-therapeutic and/or client factors

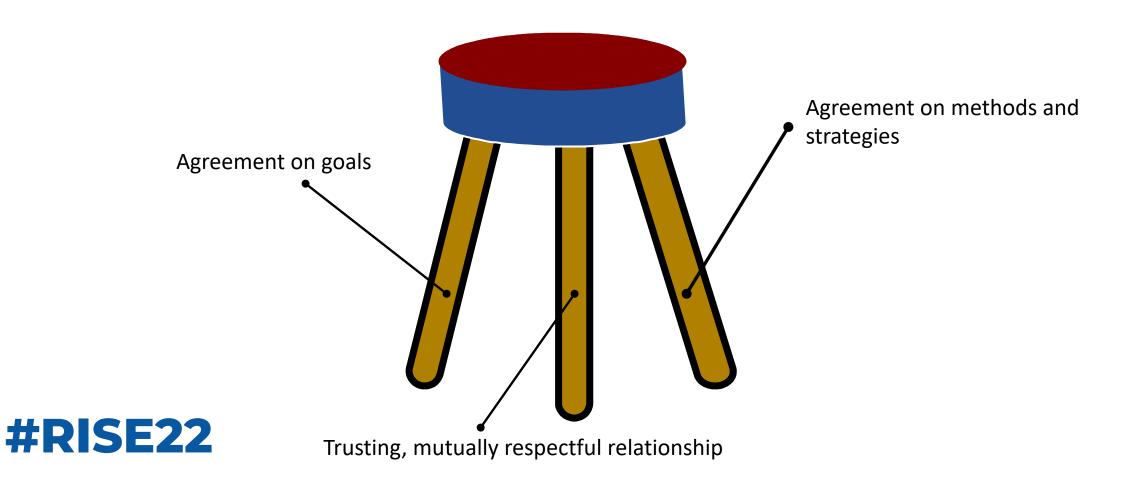
scottdmiller.com

Wampold, B. (2001). The Great Psychotherapy Debate. New York: Lawrence Erlbaum. Miller, S.D., Mee-Lee, D., & Plum, B. (2005). Making Treatment Count. In J. Lebow (ed.). Handbook of Clinical Family Therapy. New York: Wiley.



THE THERAPEUTIC ALLIANCE

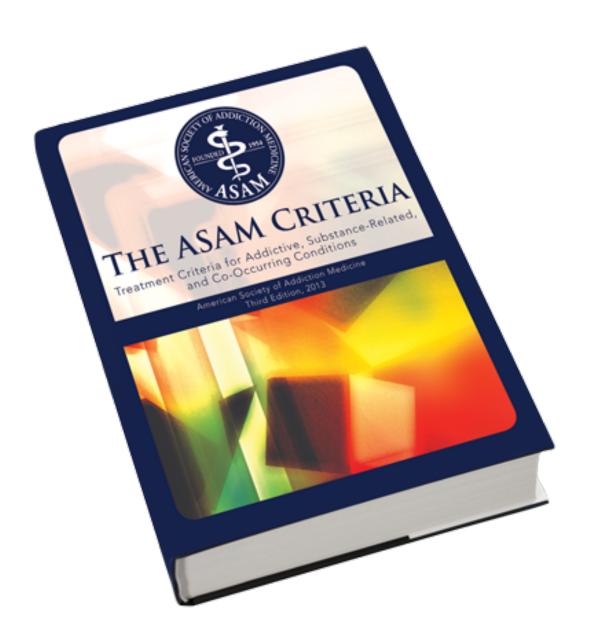
Miller & Rollnick (2013): Motivational Interviewing – Helping People Change, page 39





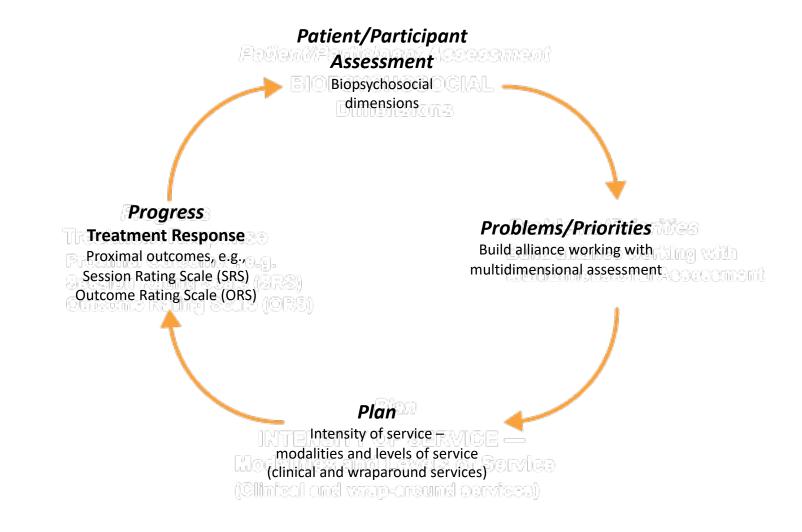


- ASAM.org
- ChangeCompanies.net



Feedback-informed Treatment (Miller) Practice-based Evidence; Measurement-based Practice (Kelly)

Mee-Lee, David (2001): "Persons with Addictive Disorders, System Failures, and Managed Care" Chapter 9, pp. 225-265 in "Managed Behavioral Health Care Handbook"





ASAM CRITERIA: MULTIDIMENSIONAL ASSESSMENT

- 1. Acute intoxication and/or withdrawal potential
- 2. Biomedical conditions and complications
- 3. Emotional, behavioral, or cognitive conditions and complications
- 4. Readiness to change
- 5. Relapse/continued use, continued problem potential
- 6. Recovery environment

The ASAM Criteria (2013), pages 43-53



BIOPSYCHOSOCIAL TREATMENT Treatment Matching – Modalities

- **Motivate** Dimension 4
- Manage All six dimensions
- Medication Dimensions 1, 2, 3, 5 MAT
- **Meetings** Dimensions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
- Monitor All six dimensions



THE ASAM CRITERIA Treatment Levels of Service

- 0.5 Early Intervention
- 1 Outpatient Treatment
- 2 Intensive Outpatient and Partial Hospitalization
- 3 Residential/Inpatient Treatment
- 4 Medically Managed Intensive Inpatient Treatment

The ASAM Criteria, pages 112 -117



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