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Integrating a Brief Motivational Treatment
for Problem Drinkers in a Private Outpatient Clinic:
Client Characteristics, Utilization of Services
and Preliminary Outcomes
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The integration of brief alcohol treatment into an array of existing treatment services has been a challenge for clinical administrators despite the mounting evidence supporting brief treatment approaches. The present study examines the utility of a brief alcohol treatment program through an evaluation of client characteristics, use of program services, and preliminary program outcomes. Subjects were 256 clients receiving a Drinking Check-Up (DCU) program within a large, for-profit, private-practice-model, behavioral health services clinic. A process and outcome evaluation was conducted that included: (1) A detailed description of all clients enrolled in the DCU program; (2) A description of client utilization of DCU and other program services; and (3) A preliminary outcome evaluation of a subset of DCU participants. Analyses revealed nearly all (98%) clients who attended an initial screening/assessment session also attended a feedback/treatment planning session with about 59% attending at least one and 36% attending at least two drinking "check-ups." Finally, follow-up data revealed abstinence or low-to-moderate drinking by nearly all DCU clients, few negative consequences, low levels of subsequent alcohol and psychiatric service utilization and relatively high levels of
Homeless Alcohol/Other Drug Abusers:
Discriminators of Non-Offenders, Nuisance Offenders, and Felony Offenders
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This was a study of crime among 188 homeless persons who were in a Veterans' Affairs Medical Center program for homeless alcohol and other drug abusers. The purpose of the study was to find out: (a) what proportion of these homeless veterans committed felonies, and (b) what factors discriminate between non-offenders, nuisance offenders, and felony offenders. Data indicated 27 percent committed nuisance offenses, and 41 percent had committed felonies in the past year. Personal strengths and accomplishments discriminate between non-offenders and offenders. Self-esteem and social relations and support discriminate between felony offenders and other homeless. Treatment implications of these findings are discussed.

KEYWORDS. Alcohol and other drug abusers, homeless veterans, psychiatric problems, nuisance and felony offenses

Adults in Treatment for Alcohol/Other Drug (AOD) Problems:
Profiles Associated with Family History Positive (FHP) for AOD Use Problems
William H. James
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The present study evaluated 653 clients who were assessed for AOD abuse. The results indicated that 50% of the males with diagnoses of AOD abuse reported a family history positive (FHP) for AOD abuse, while 65% of the females with diagnoses of AOD abuse reported a family history positive for AOD abuse. A total of 19% of the males with diagnoses of no significant problem reported FHP, while 29% of the females with diagnoses of no significant problem reported FHP. Additionally, 59% of males and females with diagnoses of AOD abuse had a father with AOD abuse history, while 21% of males with diagnoses of AOD abuse and 39% of females with diagnoses of AOD abuse had a mother with AOD abuse history. A total of 16% of males with diagnoses of AOD abuse had at least one grandparent with FHP, while 31% of females with diagnoses of AOD abuse had at least one grandparent with FHP. The study results indicate that there are significant differences in family history positive (FHP) for AOD abuse for males and females. These findings indicate the importance of assessing family history of AOD abuse (FHP) in adults entering treatment, as this may have significant implications for treatment outcome.

KEYWORDS. AOD abuse, family history