



# Implementation of Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT): Crosscutting Students and Settings



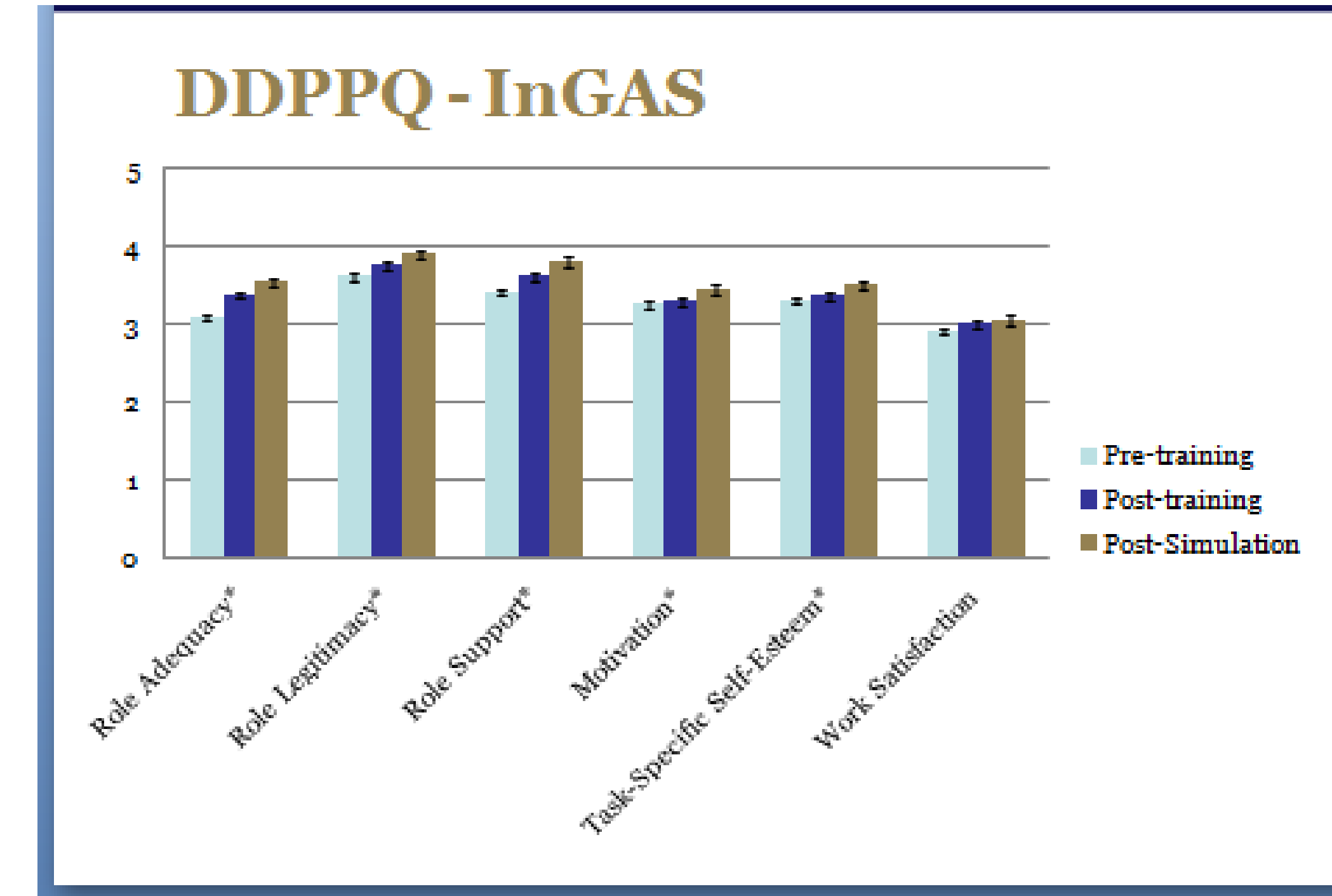
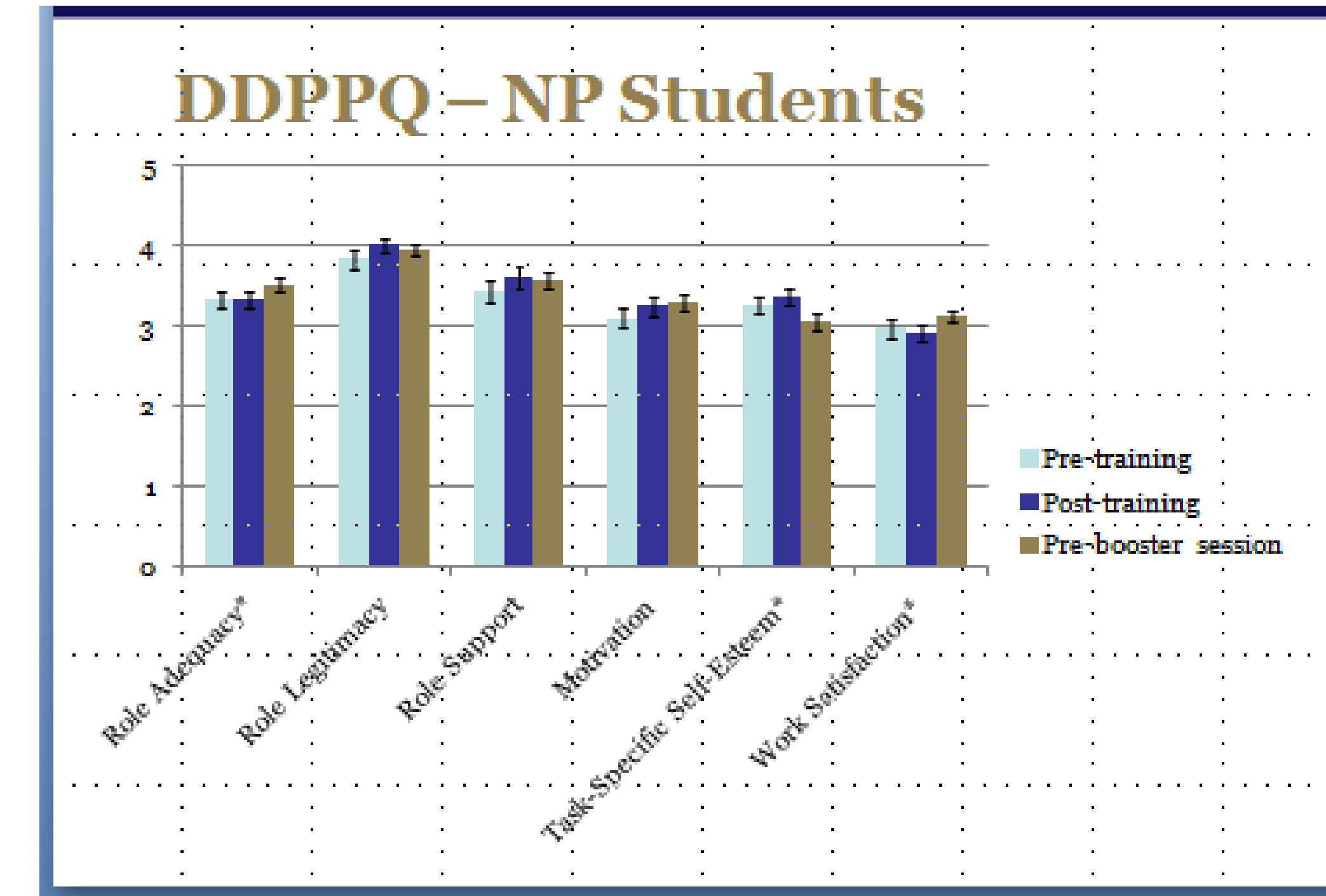
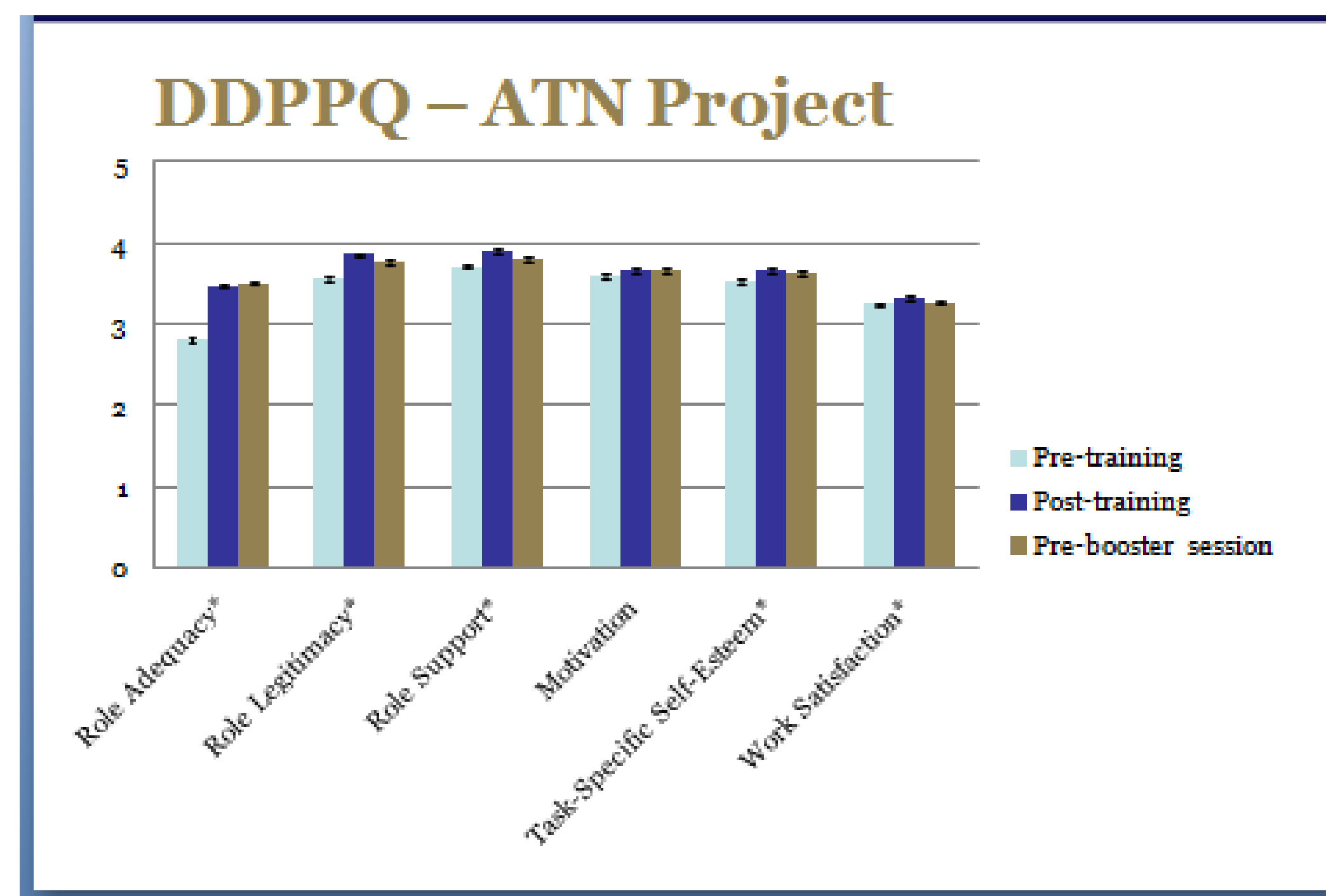
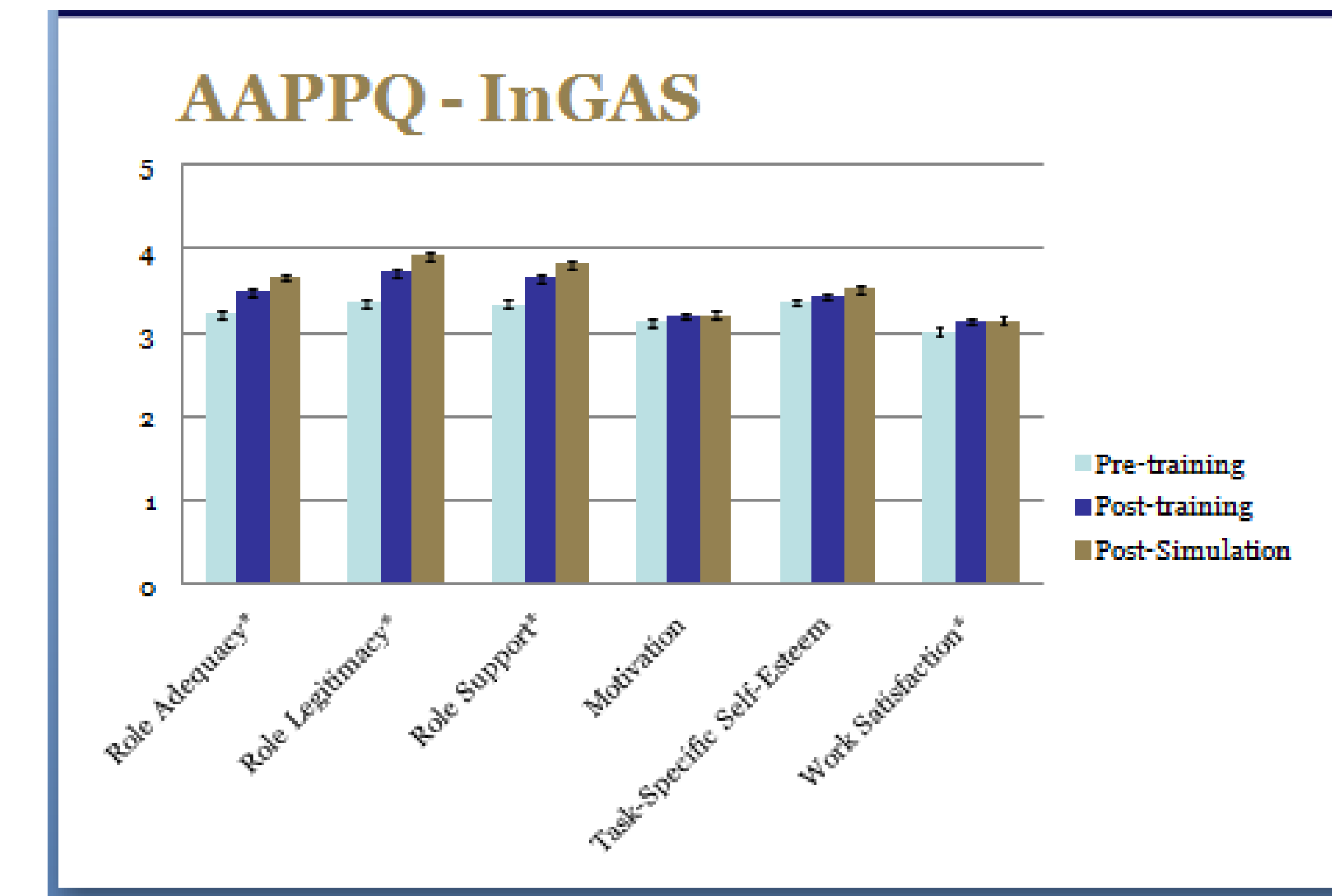
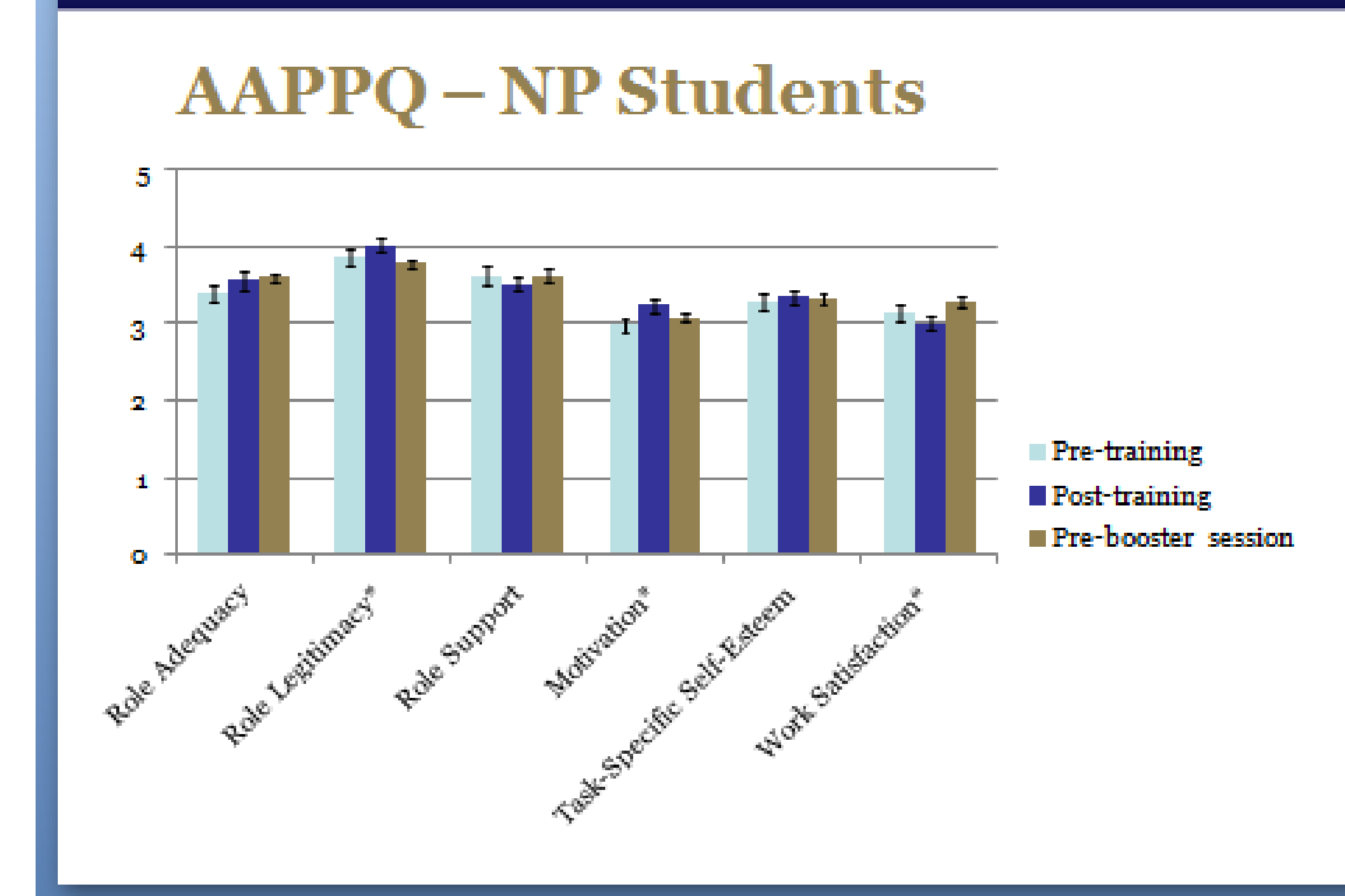
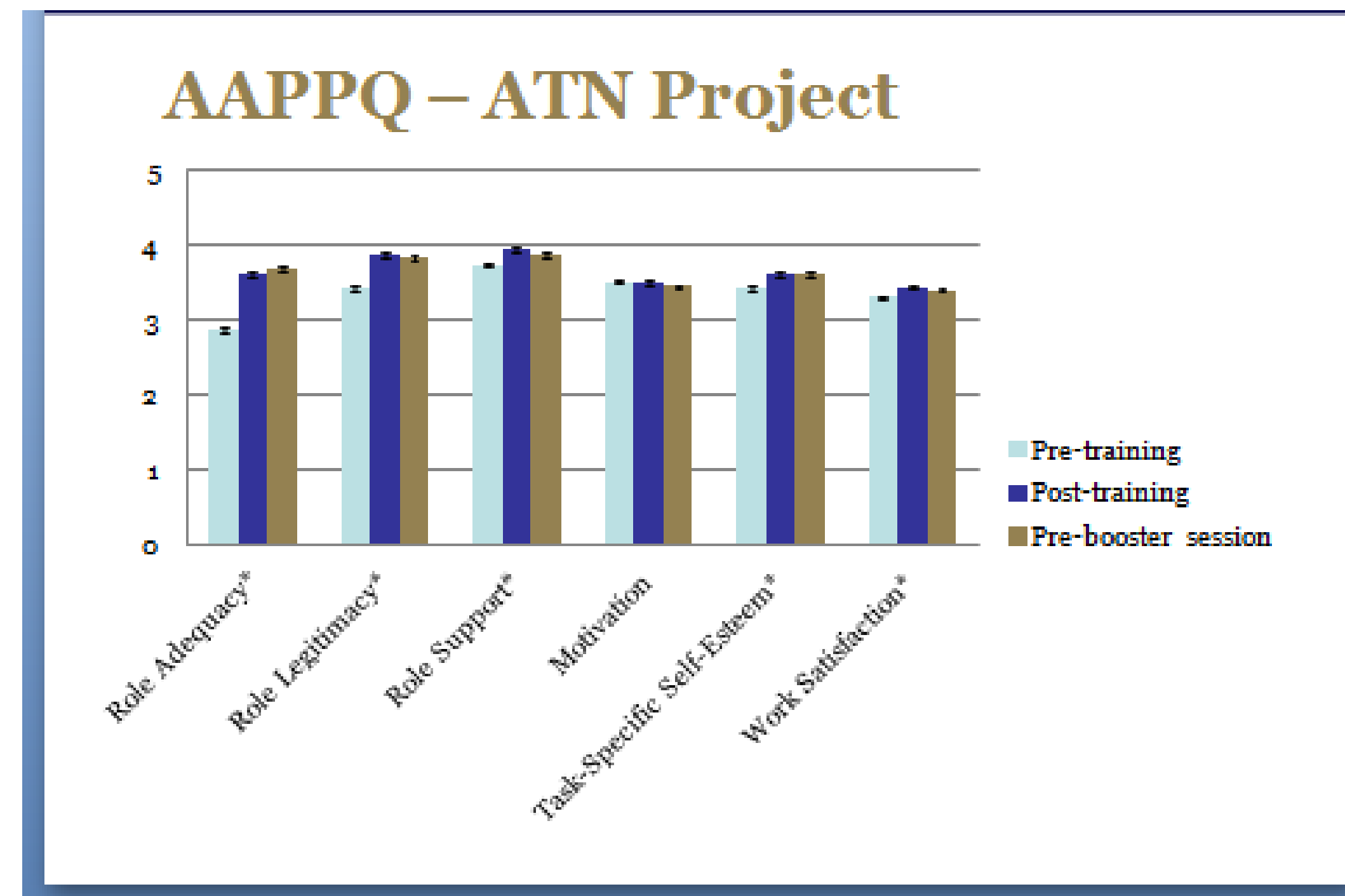
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## Objective

- Alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use and misuse are a public health problem resulting in high healthcare and societal costs. The purpose of this educational project was to implement the public health model of **Screening, Brief Intervention and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT)** in a variety of settings and across multiple groups of students:
- one undergraduate nursing school curricula
- two advanced practice graduate nursing school curricula.

## Methods

- A mixed-method approach used to measure the effects of training of SBIRT in three nursing educational settings: *undergraduate, professional continuing education, and advanced practice.*
- Pre-to-post attitude surveys of nurses and nursing students towards working with individuals with alcohol or other drug problems were measured.
- Post training knowledge



## Project Questionnaires

Questionnaires	
Alcohol and Alcohol Problems Perceptions	Screening Knowledge Assessment
Drug and Drug Problems Perceptions	Brief Intervention Knowledge Assessment
Training Satisfaction (Pre, Post, 30 days)	Competency Rating

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## Results

- Policy support for SBIRT utilization
- SBIRT training and education had the most pronounced significant effect on indicators of Role Security, including role adequacy and role legitimacy, ( $p < .05$ ) across all types of settings.
- Effects on indicators of Therapeutic Commitment, including motivation and role support, varied depending upon setting.
- Knowledge surveys indicated a significant increase in post-training knowledge of SBIRT across all settings ( $p < .05$ ).

## Conclusions

- SBIRT training and education infused into multiple settings has positive effects on nurses' role adequacy, legitimacy, and work satisfaction.
- These results have policy implications, suggesting that training and educating nurses in an evidenced-based practice such as SBIRT can increase their role adequacy for providing care to individuals with alcohol and drug use problems.