George S. Braucht; LPC & CARES; Email: george@brauchtworks.com Institute for Research, Education & Training in Addiction January 22, 2025; 12:00pm-1:30pm

This seminar highlights the genetic and environmental factors that combine to produce alcohol and other drug use's impact on the brain, body (mind) and behavior. Over 50 years of clinical neuroscience research shows that recovery or resilience is due to neuroplasticity, our brain's ability to adapt and heal. Polyvagal Theory says that an essential element of progressive wellness is sustained engagements in co-regulating social supports. These vital connections are also known as the social model of recovery.

Objectives. Upon completion of this session you will be able to:

- 1. Explain alcohol and other drug intoxication, withdrawal, tolerance, craving and recovery based on changes that occur in the brain and social setting;
- 2. List at least five pathways to recovery that are available in our community; and
- 3. Compare the recovery rates for addiction and other chronic illnesses.

Before the end of this session, provide feedback on this session - required for a certificate scan the QR code when it is presented.

Three Key Takeaways

- 1: Like other preventable, treatable and chronic health conditions, addiction and recovery affect the b , body (mind) and behavior.
- 2: Like other preventable, treatable and chronic health conditions, r requires **daily** and **sustained** engagement and connections.
- 3: Over million Americans are in long-term recovery from alcohol and other drug use and we carry the message of h and **Expect Recovery!**

Three Solutions

- A. Reverse opioid overdoes with n
- B. Listen for the benefits of sustained c in recovery stories
- C. Develop Recovery-oriented S_____s of Care (ROSC) that include the S Model of Recovery

Notes, Doodles and My Top Three Takeaways:



Institute for Research, Education & Training in Addiction January 22, 2025; 12:00pm-1:30pm

Applying the Science of Addiction Recovery: Expect Recovery!

George S. Braucht



LPC & CARES

Chief Mission Officer, Brauchtworks Consulting & Key Justice Empowerment Co-founder, Certified Addiction Recovery Empowerment Specialist (CARES) Academy & Forensic Peer Mentor Reentry Pro Email: george@brauchtworks.com Website: brauchtworks.com

Applying Science to Practice brauchtworks.com

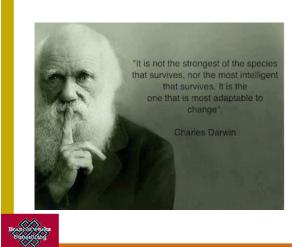






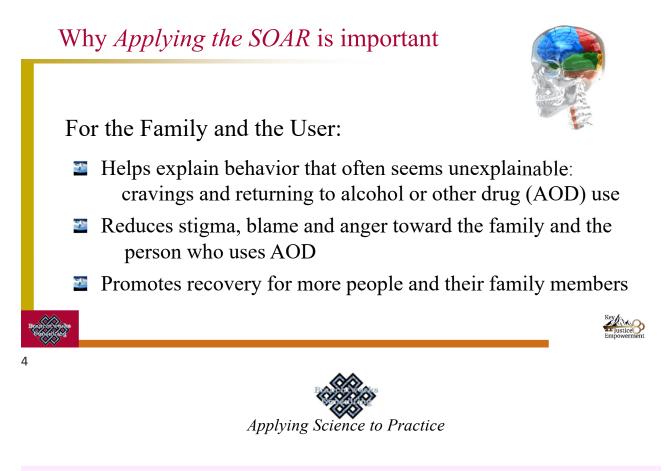
Applying the Science of Addiction Recovery (SOAR):

Expect Recovery!

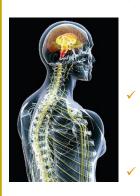


George Braucht adapted this presentation from the *Science of Addiction and Recovery (SOAR)* by **Flo Hilliard -** <u>fhilliar@wisc.edu</u> – and the Faces & Voices of Recovery <u>facesandvoicesofrecovery.org</u>





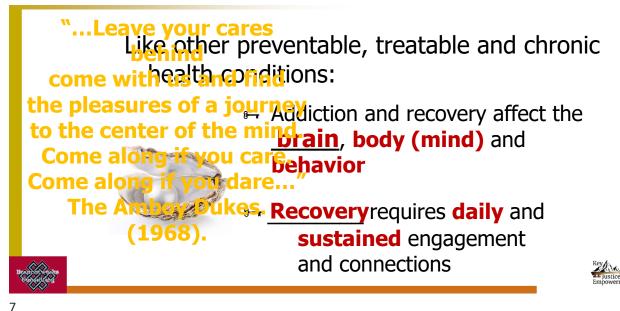
"Announcement: The following program contains scenes of a frank and After this session participants will be able to explicit nature. Viewer discretion is advised."



- Explain alcohol and other drug intoxication, withdrawal, tolerance, craving and recovery based on changes that occur in the brain/body (mind) and social setting;
- List at least five pathways to recovery that are available in our community; and
- Compare the recovery rates for addiction and other chronic illnesses.

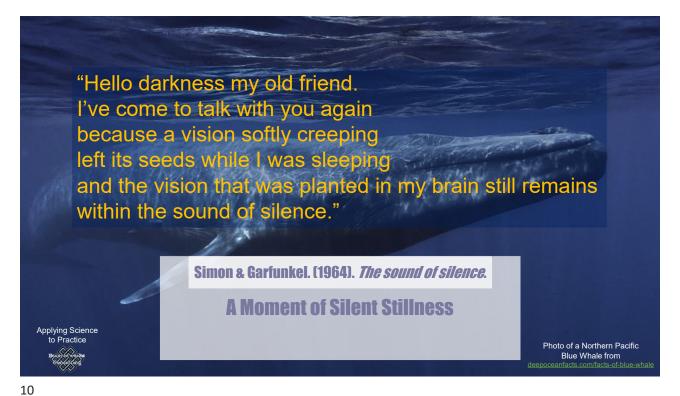


Three Key Takeaways

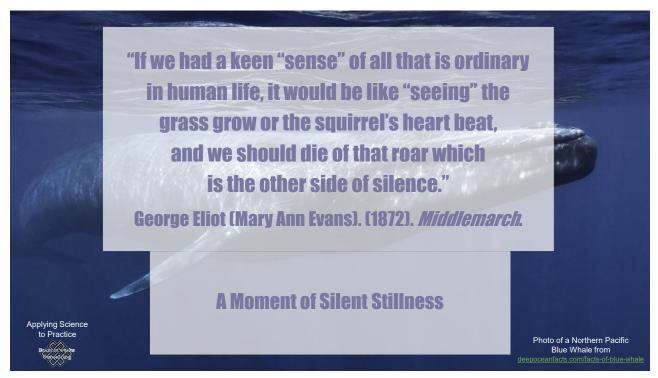


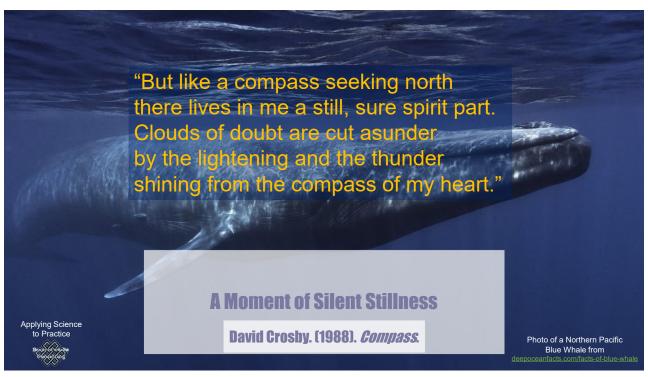






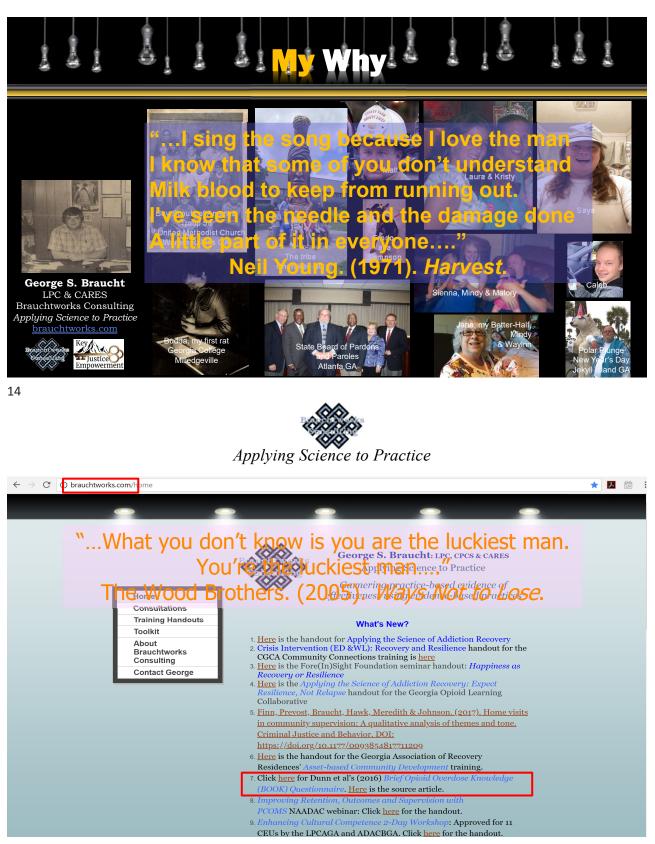


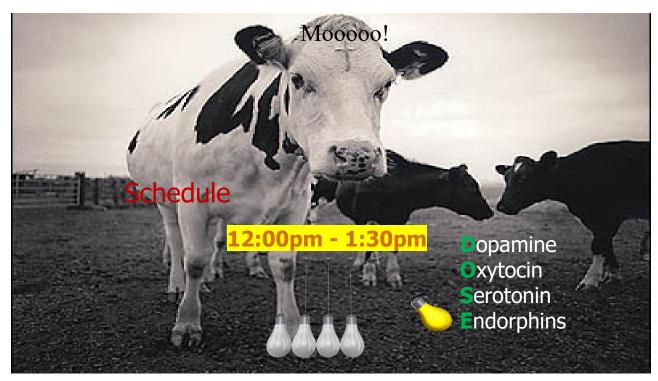






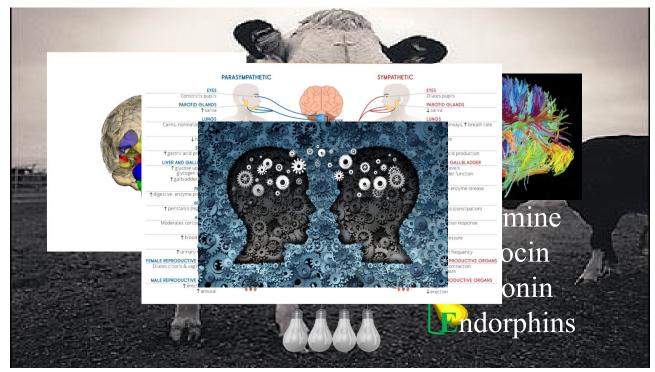
"I've MyrWhatr&rderøting reersongl e døne Apto Fersionfat anelcommunit/Nei0veloppne 1872).	
"I just want to help	 Master of Science in Experimental/Physiological Psychology then Community Psychology; 1st psychology class taught at Georgia College in 1979 14,000+ hours of supervised psychotherapy experience as a Licensed Professional Counselor and Certified Professional Counselor Supervisor including 27 years with the GA State Board of Pardons & Paroles/GOTSR/Dept. of Community Supervision Co-founder & Facilitator, Certified Addiction Recovery Empowerment Specialist (CARES) Academy and Forensic Peer Mentor Ready4ReentryPro Curriculum Development & Lead Faculty, Recovery Residence Manager, Enhanced Supervision Program and REC CAP - Recovery Navigation Support trainings Charter Board Member & Curriculum Developer, National Alliance for Recovery Residences Level II Trainer, Partners for Change Outcome Management System (PCOMS) Recovery Consultant with SAMHSA's Opioid Response Network
Empowerment	Recovery consultant with Salvinsa's Opioid Response Network

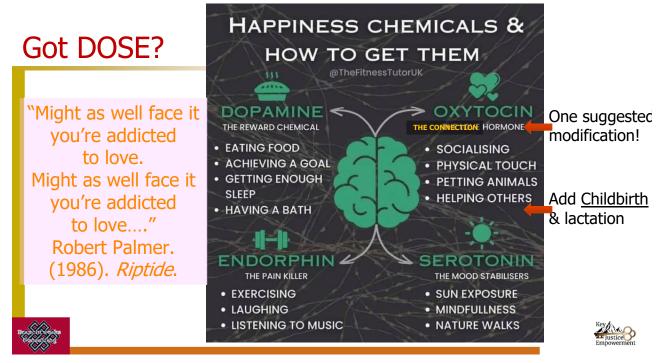




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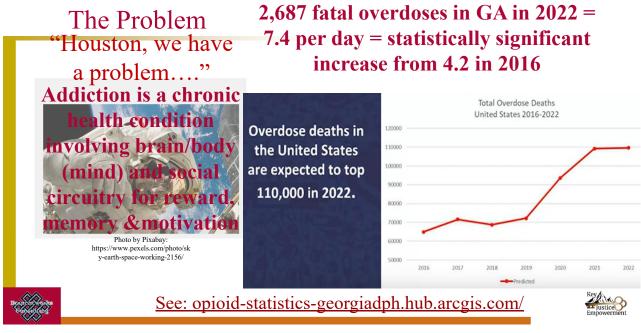








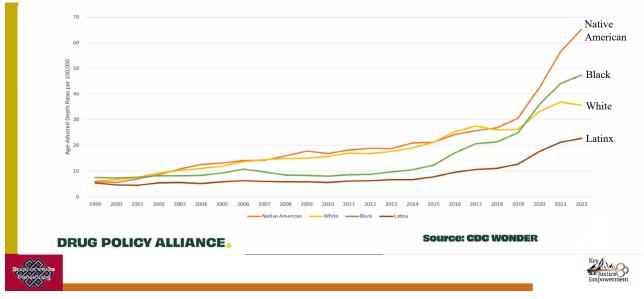




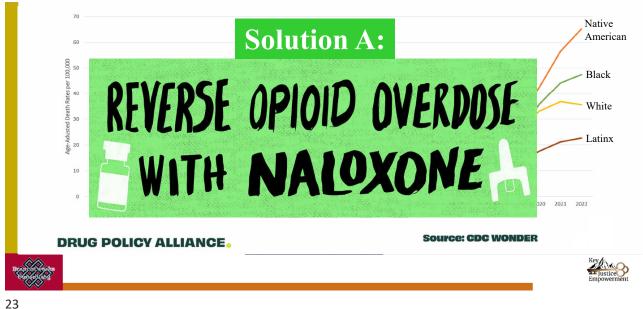
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National Drug Overdose Death Rates, By Race/Ethnicity



National Drug Overdose Death Rates, By Race/Ethnicity





Solution B: Listen for the benefits of **sustained** <u>connections</u> in recovery stories

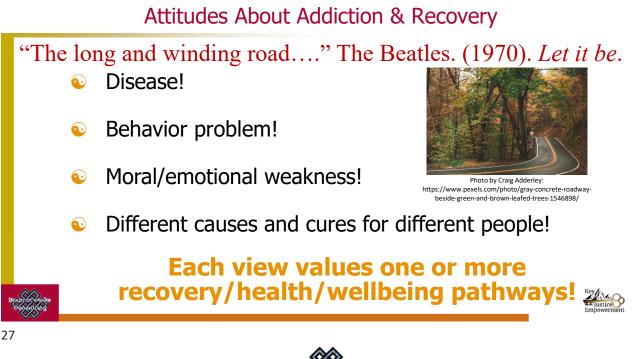
Until lions have historians, tales of the hunt will always glorify the hunter.

African Proverb



Photo by Petr Ganaj: https://www.pexels.com/photo/a-roaring-lion-4032590/

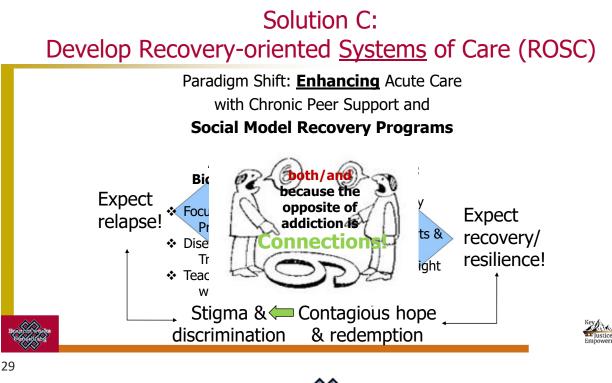












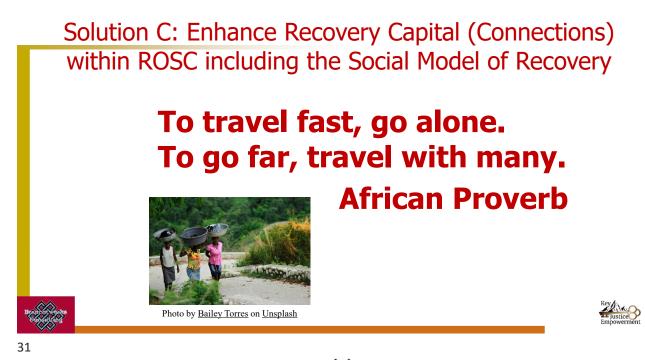


Solution C: The <u>Social</u> Model of Recovery (cont.) <u>"You alone can do recovery, but you can't do it alone!"</u> Dr. Thomasina Borkman

- 1. Emphasizes social & interpersonal connections as the foundation of sustainable recovery. "So, I've got friends in low places...."
- 2. Values experiential knowled@arth Brooks. (1990). No fences.
- 3. Promotes peer-to-peer, mutual aid and other recovery supportive environments in which progressive wellbeing is the common bond.
- 4. Requires active work in an individualized recovery program.
- 5. Emphasizes peer-to-peer AND practitioner-client relationships that blend to mutually enhance treatment and recovery/wellness objectives and key results.

Borkman, Kaskutas, Rooms, Bryan, & Barrows. (1998). An historical and developmental analysis of Social Model Programs. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*, *15* (1), 7-17.









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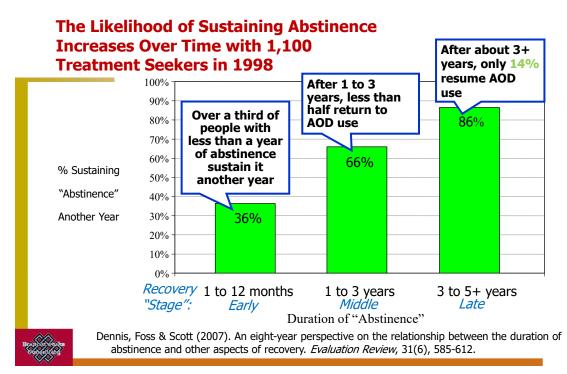
The \$Million Question



Why do some people get into recovery while others do not?

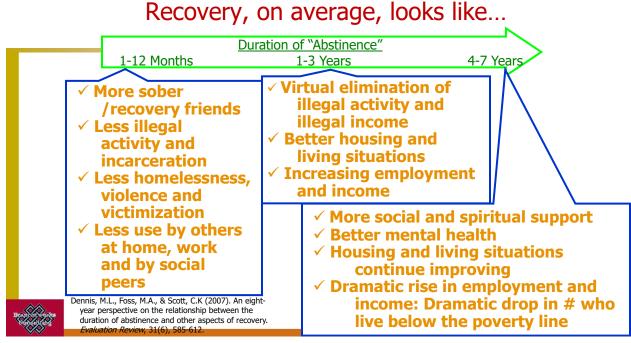


Applying Science to Practice





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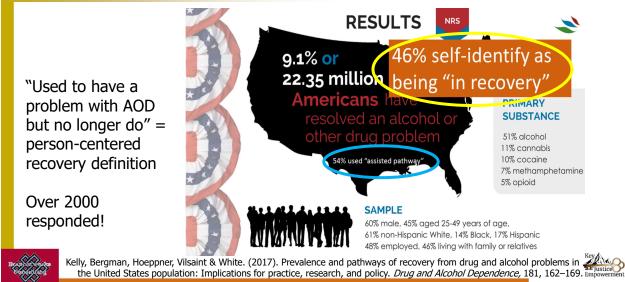


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Applying Science to Practice

National Recovery Survey (2017) Recovery Prevalence and Pathways of US Adults







Individual Variability:

B = **P X E** (Lewin, 1936) Behavior (B) is always a function of the interaction of people (P, individual characteristics) and environment (E, situational characteristics) Genetics and your history of experiences (P) influences how you react along with... Environmental (E) or situational contributions. Lewin, K. (1936). Principles of topological psychology. New York: McGraw-Hill.



Individual Variability (cont.)

People vary in what they find pleasurable because of how our brains/bodies (minds) react to experiences like sex, drugs, rock-n-roll....









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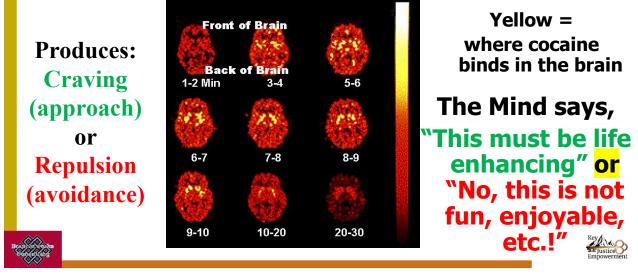
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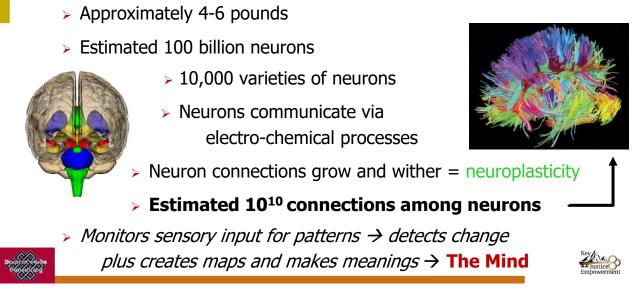


Individual Variability: A brain on drugs

"Hey bud, let's party!" Jeff Spicoli (Sean Penn). *Fast Times At Ridgemont High*. (1982).



The Brain



45



The Brain & Body (Mind)

- Brain & body connections initiate and control every:
 - Sensation/feeling
 - Movement/behavior
 - Emotion/feeling
 - Thought or idea...

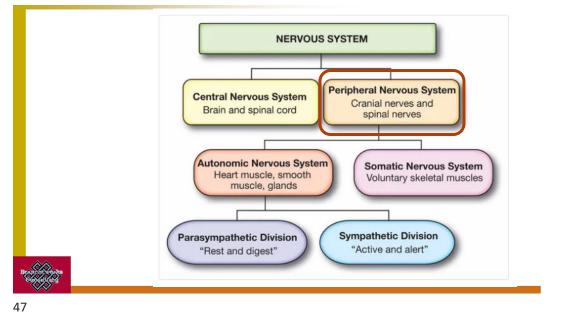


- Everything that makes up the human experience!
- Some of the most important changes in the brain
 occur in childhood and adolescence



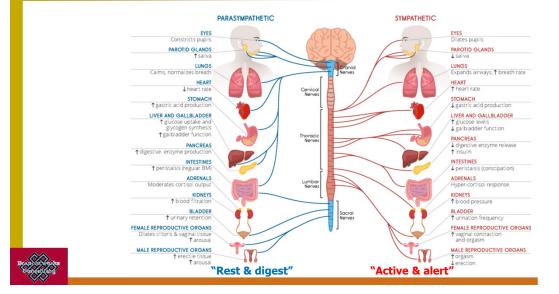
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Our Nervous System



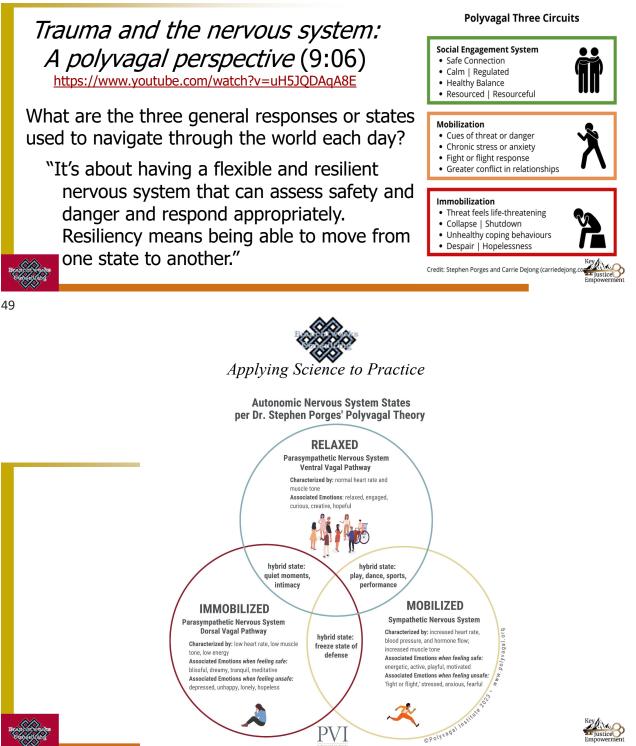


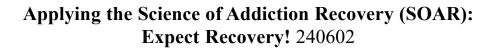
Our Nervous System (cont.) The Autonomic Component of the Peripheral Nervous System

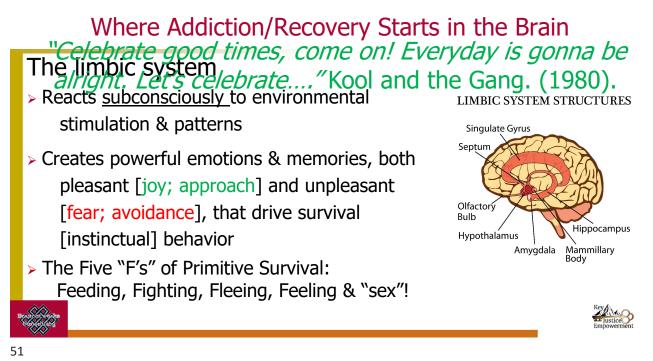




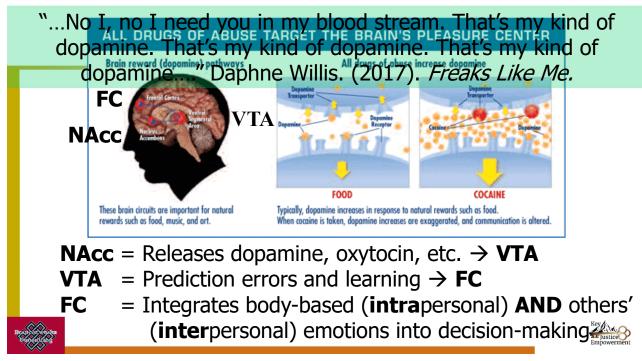
Our Nervous System (cont.)

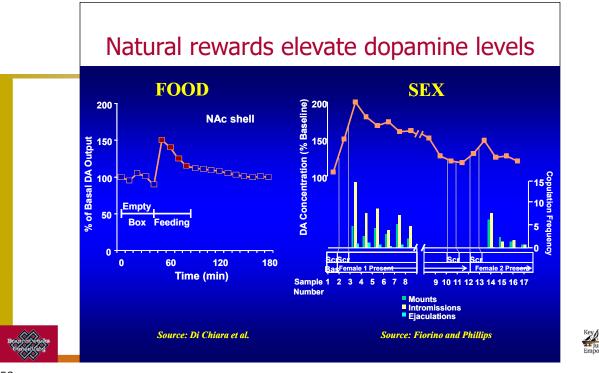






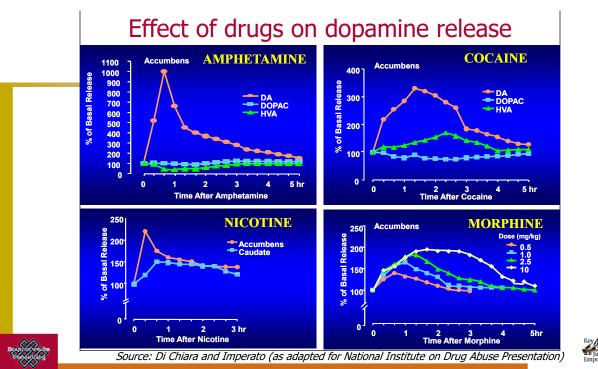




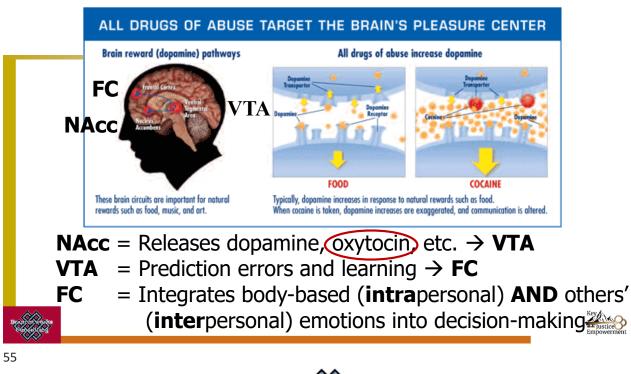






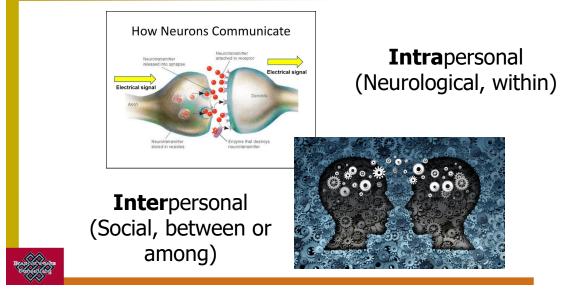


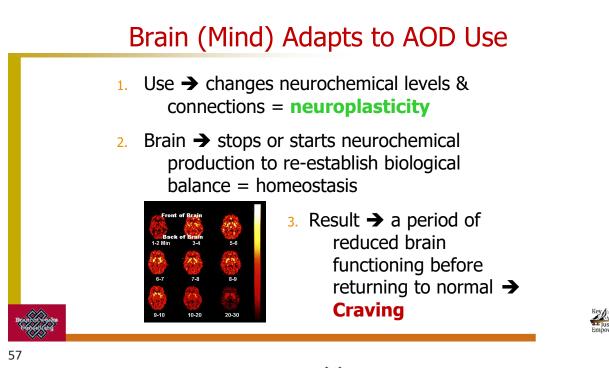
Key Justice Empowerment





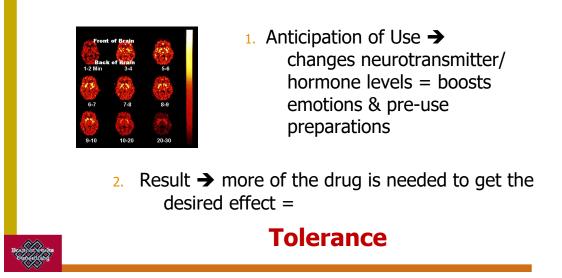
Genetically "Wired" with Two Types of "Synapses"







Brain (Mind) Adaptation to **Repeated** Use

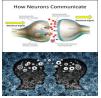




Applying Science to Practice

Keys to understanding people's behavior while using AOD and in early to middle recovery

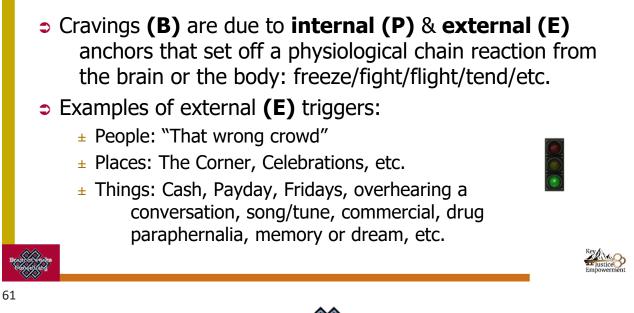
- Brain/body (mind) and social systems changes occur over time and...
- Time is required to re-set brain/body (mind) and social systems' functions that...
- Override factual memory storage (hippocampus) and logical reasoning (prefrontal cortex) while re-setting behavioral priorities.



Helps explain behavior that "flies" in the face of logic like returning to AOD use, lying, etc.



Why return to AOD use? (B=PXE)





Why return to AOD use? (B=PXE) (cont.)

Examples of internal (P) triggers:

HALT: states of deprivation or excess

Hungry orHappyAngry orAggrandizedLonely orLoveTired orTried and tempted

"the other side of silence"



Therefore, adaptation - neurological and social plasticity - accounts for cravings and returning to alcohol and other drug use that...



sets and re-sets brain/body systems and our priorities.



Explains seemingly weak-willed or otherwise unexplainable behavior







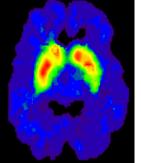
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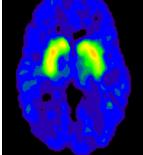
Website: brauchtworks.com; Email: george@brauchtworks.com

However, recovery is real!

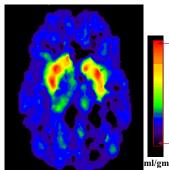
Partial Recovery of Brain Dopamine Transporters in Methamphetamine (Meth) Abuser After Protracted Abstinence







Meth Abuser: 1 month detox



Meth Abuser: 14 months detox

Source: Volkow, N. D., et al. (2001). Journal of Neuroscience, 21, 9414-9418.



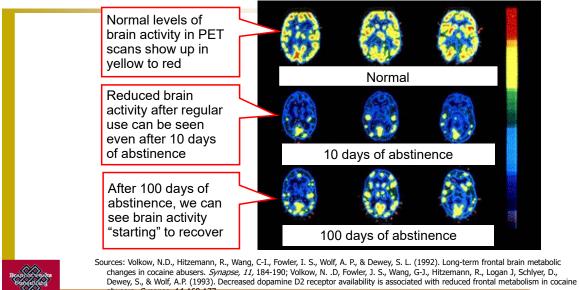
3: Highly active

0: No activity

66

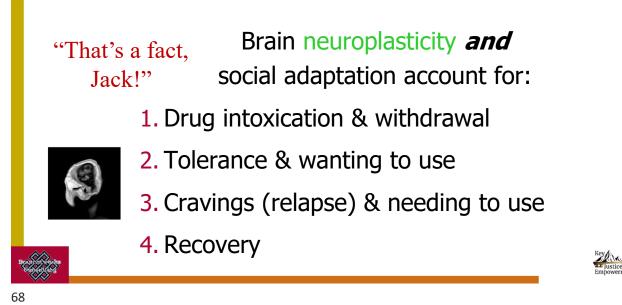


Your Brain on Drugs Today: Prolonged Substance Use Injures the Brain & Healing Takes Time





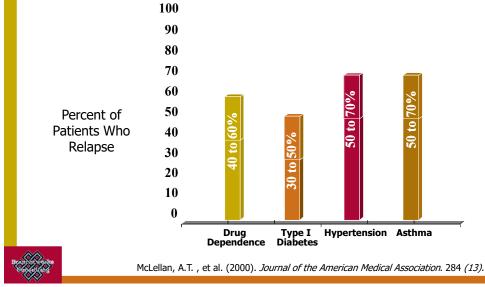
Brain-Body-Behavior (Mind) and Social Changes







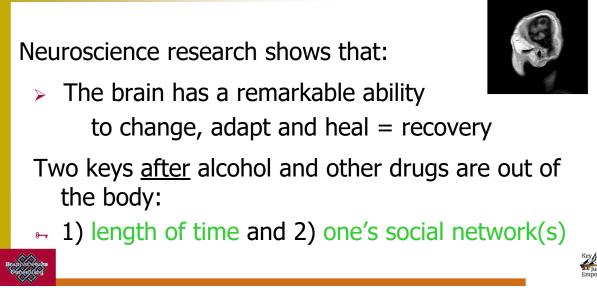




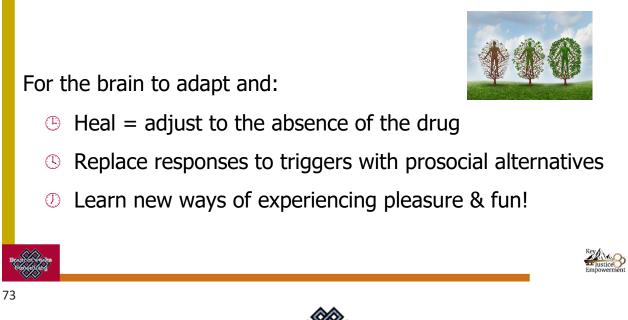




Expect Recovery!

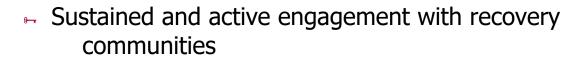


Recovery Takes Time





Rewire the Brain/Body (Mind) By:



Focusing on strengths, using talents and skills & celebrating progressive wellness



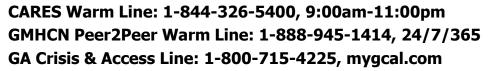
- Biological/physical
- * Emotional/spiritual
- Social/environmental



Recovery Capital: What's in your (wallet) community?

People in recovery, family members, friends, peers and allies... someone who'll stand up for you when you're not in the room

- National: Faces & Voices of Recovery (2001) <u>facesandvoicesofrecovery.org</u>
- State: 1) Georgia Mental Health Consumer Network (1991) gamhcn.org, peer respite centers and 2) Georgia Council for Recovery (2000) gc4recovery.org



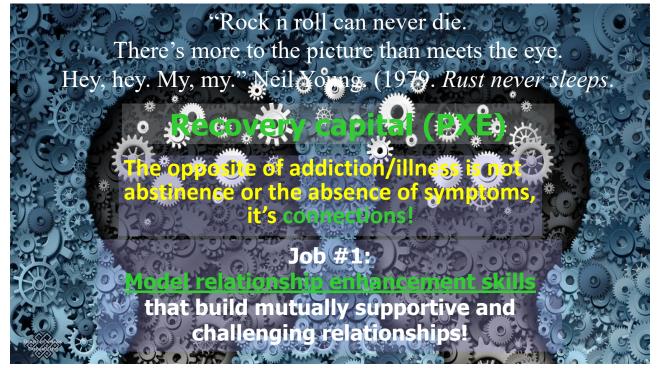
Local recovery community organizations: list website, email, phone number, <u>and</u> contact person*

*we make warm handoffs, not "referrals"



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After this session participants will be able to...

 Explain alcohol and other drug intoxication, withdrawal, tolerance, craving and recovery based on changes that occur in the brain and social setting;



- List at least five pathways to recovery that are available in our community; and
- Compare the recovery rates for addiction and other chronic illnesses.

Justice





Institute for Research, Education & Training in Addiction January 22, 2025; 12:00pm-1:30pm



RECOV OFRIG

We will improve the lives of millions of Americans, their families and communities if we treat addiction to alcohol and other drugs as a public health crisis. To overcome this crisis, we must accord dignity to people with addiction and recognize that there is no one path to recovery. Individuals who are striving to be responsible citizens can recover on their own or with the help of others. Effective aid can be rendered by mutual support groups or health care professionals. Recovery can begin in a doctor's office, treatment center, church, prison, peer support meeting or in one's own home. The journey can be guided by religious faith, spiritual experience or secular teachings. Recovery happens every day across our country and there are effective solutions for people still struggling. Whatever the pathway, the journey will be far easier to travel if people seeking recovery are afforded respect for their basic rights:

- 1. We have the right to be viewed as capable of changing, growing and becoming positively connected to our community, no matter what we did in the past because of our addiction.
- 2. We have the right-as do our families and friends-to know about the many pathways to recovery, the nature of addiction and the barriers to long-term recovery, all conveyed in ways that we can understand.
- 3. We have the right, whether seeking recovery in the community, a physician's office, treatment center or while incarcerated, to set our own recovery goals, working with a personalized recovery plan that we have designed based on accurate and understandable information about our health status, including a comprehensive, holistic assessment.
- 4. We have the right to select services that build on our strengths, armed with full information about the experience, and credentials of the people providing services and the effectiveness of the services and programs from which we are seeking help.
- 5. We have the right to be served by organizations or health care and social service providers that view recovery positively, meet the highest public health and safety standards, provide rapid access to services, treat us respectfully, understand that our motivation is related to successfully accessing our strengths and will work with us and our families to find a pathway to recovery.
- 6. We have the right to be considered as more than a statistic, stereotype, risk score, diagnosis, label or pathology unit-free from the social stigma that characterizes us as weak or morally flawed. If we relapse and begin treatment again, we should be treated with dignity and respect that welcomes our continued efforts to achieve long-term recovery.



BENCKISER Funding provided through an unrestricted educational grant from Reckitt Benckiser Pharmaceuticals Inc.

- 7. We have the right to a health care and social services system that recognizes the strengths and needs of people with addiction and coordinates its efforts to provide recovery-based care that honors and respects our cultural beliefs. This support may include introduction to religious, spiritual and secular communities of recovery, and the involvement of our families, kinship networks and indigenous healers as part of our treatment experience.
- 8. We have the right to be represented by informed policymakers who remove barriers to educational, housing and employment opportunities once we are no longer misusing alcohol or other drugs and are on the road to recovery.
- 9. We have the right to respectful, nondiscriminatory care from doctors and other health care providers and to receive services on the same basis as people do for any other chronic illness, with the same provisions, copayments, lifetime benefits and catastrophic coverage in insurance, self-funded/self-insured health plans, Medicare and HMO plans. The criteria of "proper" care should be exclusively between our health care providers and ourselves; it should reflect the severity, complexity and duration of our illness and provide a reasonable opportunity for recovery maintenance.
- 10.We have the right to treatment and recovery support in the criminal justice system and to regain our place and rights in society once we have served our sentences.
- 11. We have the right to speak out publicly about our recovery to let others know that long-term recovery from addiction is a reality.

ENDORSED BY: American Association for the Treatment of Opioid Dependence, Inc. • American Society of Addiction Medicine • Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America • Ensuring Solutions to Alcohol Problems • Entertainment Industries Council • Johnson Institute • Join Together • Legal Action Center • NAADAC, the Association for Addiction Professionals National African American Drug Policy Coalition • National Alliance of Advocates for Buprenorphine Treatment • National Alliance of Methadone Advocates • National Association on Alcohol, Drugs and Disability • National Association of Drug Court Professionals • National Association for Children of Alcoholics • National Association of Addiction Treatment Providers • National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence • National Council for Community Behavioral Healthcare • Rebecca Project for Human Rights • State Association of Addiction Services • TASC, Inc. • Therapeutic Communities of America • White Bison

Alcohol & Drug Abuse Certification Board of Georgia Georgia Addiction Counselors Association Georgia Association of Recovery Residences Georgia Council on Substance Abuse

FACES& VOICES www.facesandvoicesofrecovery.org <u>**PERECOVERY**</u> info@facesandvoicesofrecovery.org