Addiction Medicine Training in Medical Education: The Importance of the Attitude towards Patients with Addiction and Perceptions of Addiction

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NISPA
Nijmegen Institute for Scientist-Practitioners in Addiction

Behavioural Science Institute

Radboud University
Background

Welcome to Indonesia
Death Penalty for Drug Traffickers!

Selamat Datang di Indonesia
Hukuman Mati Bagi Pengedar Narkoba!

National Narcotics Board

Pindah pesawat
Transfer

Transit dan pindah
Transit and
Evidence-informed response to illicit drugs in Indonesia

Irwanto, Dewa N Wirawan, Ignatius Praptoraharjo, Sulistyowati Irianto, Siti Musdah Mulia on behalf of 11 signatories

Letter to the Editor

ADDICTION TRAINING FOR HEALTH PROFESSIONALS AS AN ANTIDOTE TO THE ADDICTION HEALTH BURDEN IN INDONESIA
What is already known:

• Physicians often expressed a negative attitude towards patients with addiction.
• Physicians’ perceptions of addiction vary widely.
• Addiction medicine education is effective in improving medical students’ knowledge and attitude related to addiction.
Addiction Medicine EDUCATION

Patient
- Attitude
- Perception
- Knowledge
- Skills
- Culture
- Experiences

Problem in addiction treatment:
Physicians’ negative attitude towards patients

Doctor
- Attitude
- Perception
- Knowledge
- Skills
- Culture
- Experiences
Objectives

• How is the current situation of addiction medicine training worldwide and what need to be covered in the addiction medicine curriculum?
• How do students perceive addiction and how to measure the perception of addiction? What is the medical students’ attitude towards patients with addiction?
• What is the effect of undergraduate addiction medicine education on the medical students’ attitudes? What is the role of perception and knowledge related to addiction on the attitude?
Objectives

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Addiction medicine training programs can be effective in improving knowledge, skills and attitudes related to addiction.
The academic scholars proposed a core set of principles for addiction medicine curriculum.

Undergraduate:
- Acquire basic knowledge of addiction (bio-psycho-social, neurobiology) and clinical skills (communication, SBIRT).
- Develop professional attitude.
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A cross-sectional study that evaluated the relation between perception and substance use among undergraduate psychology students.

Those who use substances perceived they had more understanding of addiction and a stronger believe that addiction can be controlled in comparison with those who did not.
• Similar factor structures as the IPQ-R with moderate (0.53) to good internal consistency (0.88).
• New factors were found: demoralization (α=0.81) and smoking-alcohol attribution (α=0.78).
• Good discriminant validity:
  – Perceptions among students from different background: educational (medicine, psychology, education science) and cultural (Indonesia and the Netherlands).
  – Perceptions between medical doctor and medical students.
The Attitude

The Medical Condition Regard Scale: Measuring Reactions to Diagnoses

George W. Christison, MD, Mark G. Haviland, PhD, and Matt L. Riggs, PhD

- 11 items
- Response: 6-point Likert scale
- Evaluate the attitude in 3 domains: enjoyableness, treatability, worthiness of medical treatment.
- One-dimension scale: the regard scale (attitude).
| Working with patients like this is satisfying. |
| Insurance plans should cover patients like this to the same degree that they cover patients with other conditions. |
| There is little I can do to help patients like this. |
| I feel especially compassionate toward patients like this. |
| Patients like this irritate me |
| I wouldn’t mind getting up on call nights to care for patients like this |
| Treating patients like this is a waste of medical dollars. |
| Patients like this are particularly difficult for me to work with. |
| I can usually find something that helps patients like this feel better. |
| I enjoy giving extra time to patients like this. |
| I prefer not to work with patients like this. |
Medical Students’ Attitude towards Chronic Diseases: Addiction, Dementia, Diabetes

The Primary and Community Care training
Objectives

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The effect of addiction medicine training on medical students’ attitude and perception

A 5-week addiction medicine block at Atma Jaya University, Jakarta, Indonesia
The predictor of the attitude after addiction medicine training

<table>
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<th>B</th>
<th>SE</th>
<th>β</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Constant</td>
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<td>7.52</td>
<td>.95</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1.21</td>
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<td>Emotional representation baseline</td>
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<td>.34</td>
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<td>Patient control baseline</td>
<td>3.15</td>
<td>1.47</td>
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B = unstandardized coefficients, SE = standard error, β = standardized coefficients

Note. $R^2 = .35$ for step 1, $R^2 = .54$ for step 3; $\Delta R^2 = .05$ for step 3 ($p = .04$)
Take Home Messages

• Addiction medicine training for undergraduate:
  − Knowledge, skills, attitudes.
  − Effective in improving the medical students’ attitudes and developing a coherent understanding related to addiction.

• The perceived illness coherence might have an important role in attitude improvement:
  − Medical education needs to pay attention on the development of medical students’ attitudes towards and perceived coherent understanding of addiction.
  − The concept of illness coherence and how training can increase it should be further explored in scientific studies.
What next?
You are kindly invited:

**PhD Thesis defence Astri Parawita Ayu (Promotie)**

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<td>Ph.D. student</td>
<td>Astri Parawita Ayu</td>
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Thank You – Dank U– Terima Kasih