Pediatricians Trained In SBIRT Ten Times May Be More Likely To Identify Young Addicts.

Talk Radio News Service (11/2) reports that a study conducted by the National Institutes of Health found that having "a little bit of pediatric training can make all the difference in the world for identifying youth troubled by alcohol and substance abuse." Specifically, pediatricians who had taken "screening, brief intervention and referral to treatment technique (SBIRT) sessions were ten times more likely to identify and conduct brief interventions with young patients so afflicted

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National Institutes of Health

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Specifically, those pediatricians trained with two-to-three screening, brief intervention and referral to treatment technique (SBIRT) sessions were ten times more likely to identify and conduct brief interventions with young patients so afflicted.

"This research provides valuable new information about strategies that might improve implementation of SBIRT in everyday pediatric practice settings," Dr. George F. Koob, Director of the National Institute of Alcohol, Abuse and Alcoholism, which funded the study, <u>said in a prepared</u> statement.

The researchers spent two years chronicling the progress of 50 pediatricians with various levels of training against 1,900 adolescent patients.

"In recent years, mounting evidence has supported the use of SBIRT by primary care pediatricians to prevent substance use problems from starting or escalating in their young patients," according to NIH. "However, physicians often face barriers to providing these services, including time constraints and a lack of training in SBIRT."

<u>#MOleg</u> #MedicalBoard reform Adolescent SBIRT Program in Primary Care https://t.co/wn36RLeclx