

FACES of CHANGE

Do I have a problem with alcohol or drugs?



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
Center for Substance Abuse Treatment
www.samhsa.gov

Alcohol and drug problems affect many people. Some people see that drinking alcohol or using illegal drugs is hurting them. But there are a lot of other people who don't even know they have a problem. They ignore the warning signs, even when their friends and family tell them that they have a problem.





This booklet looks at five people: Eric, Sue, Yolanda, Derrick, and Don. They come from different backgrounds, but they all have a problem with alcohol or illegal drugs.

As you read about these five people, think about your own life and the role that alcohol or drugs may play in it. Could drugs or alcohol be causing problems that you weren't even aware of? Could you or someone you know be in denial about a problem with alcohol or drugs? Look at what the characters do. Will their actions help or hurt? Would you do the same thing or something different?

ERIC



Eric drank and smoked pot (marijuana) and got high on it a lot in high school. He also went to “keg” parties where he drank a lot of alcohol. He dropped out of school in his senior year.

Now Eric has a job at a repair shop. He hates it. Sometimes he thinks he has to have a few beers or smoke some pot at lunch just to get through the day.



ERIC, THIS HAS TO STOP OR I'M GONE!



Eric's girlfriend Julie complains that he spends too much time drinking and getting high with his friends. She says she'll move out if he doesn't stop.

MY GIRLFRIEND IS A NAG!

Now some friends invite Eric to a party where there is beer and pot. Eric goes and gets drunk, even though he knows his girlfriend will be upset.



What could happen to Eric if he keeps drinking and using marijuana?

- Eric might be arrested for drunk driving or for having marijuana, and could be referred to treatment by the court.
- His girlfriend might leave him.
- His boss might smell Eric's breath after lunch. Then he might be fired. Or his employer might have an Employee Assistance Program (EAP) that will send him to treatment.

SUE

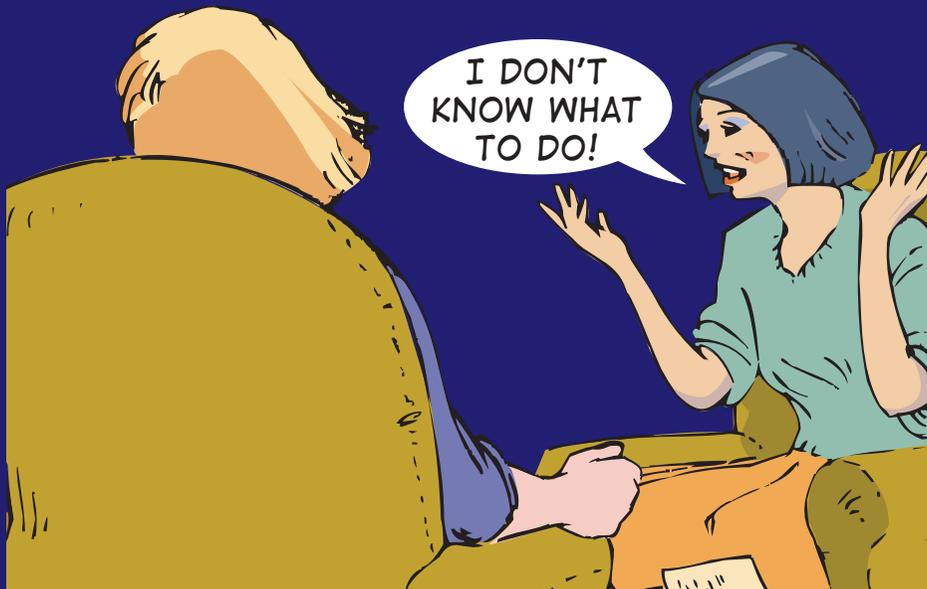
Sue is a wife and a mother. She also works at a museum part time and goes to school. As the semester goes by, she finds herself under a lot of stress.



A fellow student tells Sue that he can sell her “uppers” (amphetamines) that will help her stay awake and get more done. Sue doesn’t like doing something illegal, but she starts taking the pills.



Two months go by, and Sue is still taking the pills. She is becoming irritable. She slaps her child for asking for a cookie. Her husband is upset and worried about how Sue is acting, and he wants her to talk to a substance abuse counselor about the pills she takes.



Sue doesn't think she needs treatment, but she wants to please her husband. She doesn't want to stop taking her pills, but she admits to a friend that they might be creating problems.

Now Sue has a test coming up at school. She thinks about what her husband said, but she takes some pills to stay awake and study. At the same time, she knows she'll be tired the next day if she doesn't sleep. Sue feels guilty and frustrated. She doesn't know what to do about her situation.



What kinds of things could a substance abuse counselor do to help Sue?

- Help her explore the pros and cons of taking the pills.
- Describe the harmful effects of the pills.
- Describe what other people have done in a similar situation.
- Help her set goals for quitting.
- Suggest ways she can find support from others.

YOLANDA



Yolanda drinks a lot when she comes home from work. She wakes up feeling “hung over” at least three times a week. She has quit drinking a few times, but always started up again. It’s making her late to work more and more often.

Yolanda has been thinking about what her life would be like if she stopped drinking. She would do better at her job, and she wouldn’t wake up with headaches and stomach aches all the time.



Yolanda’s father is in recovery from an alcohol abuse problem. He has moved back to Mexico but she still calls him for advice. He explains that alcoholism often runs in families.

He tells Yolanda that she should think about treatment. He suggests that she create a Change Plan Worksheet, listing the pros and cons of not drinking.



Now Yolanda is watching TV at home. She wants to get a beer out of the fridge, but she knows that she'll end up having more than one. She takes all of the beers and pours them down the sink. She fills out the Change Plan Worksheet that her father talked about.



Change Plan Worksheet

The changes I want to make are: *To either cut down or quit drinking.*

The most important reasons I want to make these changes are: *Keep my job. Stop waking up feeling sick. Get some balance in my life again.*

I plan to do these things to reach my goal: *Throw away my collection of shot glasses and call the treatment center.*

The first steps I plan to take in changing are: *Call my father this week and tell him what has happened and what I plan to do.*

Some things that could interfere with my plan are: *Job stress, missing my family, feeling alone.*

Other people could help me in changing in these ways: *Regular phone calls with Dad, members of my church group, my neighbor Helen who doesn't drink.*

I hope my plan will have these positive results: *I'll feel better, be more on the job, make new friends who don't drink.*



DERRICK

Derrick used to drink a lot and take drugs when he partied with his friends at the clubs. Then one night he got arrested for possession of an illegal drug. The judge told him he had to get treatment.



At first, Derrick didn't like treatment. He didn't want to talk about his drug use. There were times when he wanted to quit treatment because it was really hard. But this slowly changed.



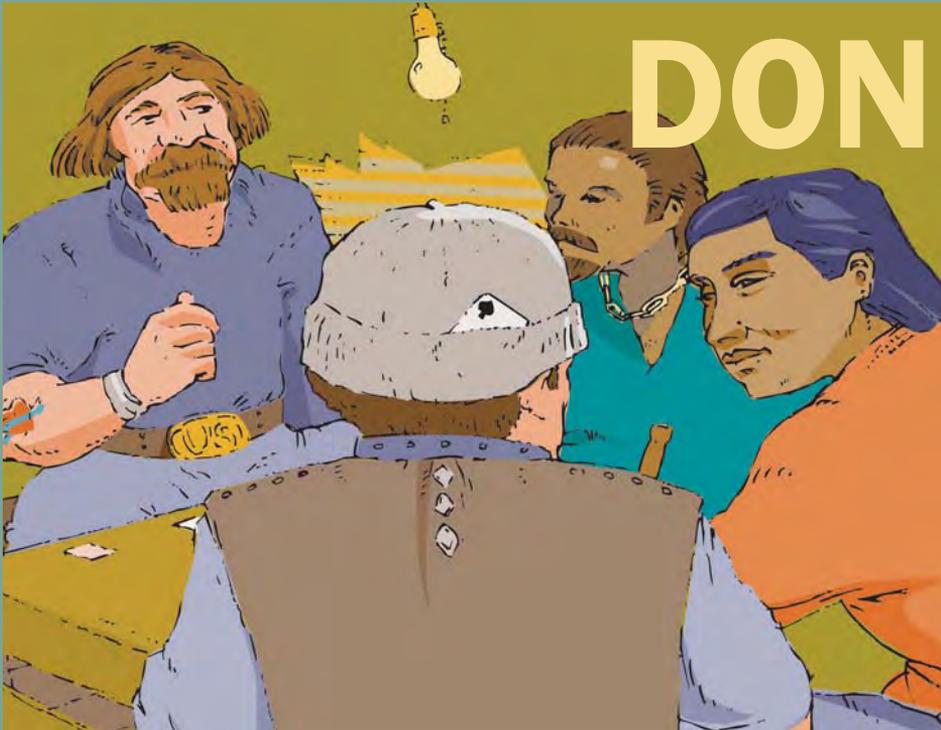
After time, Derrick started to trust his substance abuse treatment counselor. He helped Derrick to know the “triggers” that could cause him to start using drugs again. He encouraged Derrick to create a support network of family and friends who don’t use drugs.



Now Derrick’s old buddies still call him sometimes to go out partying. Derrick says no and goes to a 12-Step meeting instead. It lets him meet other people he has things in common with. He’s got a new job and he feels good about himself.

Together, Derrick and his counselor have come up with several things he can do whenever he thinks about drinking or using drugs:

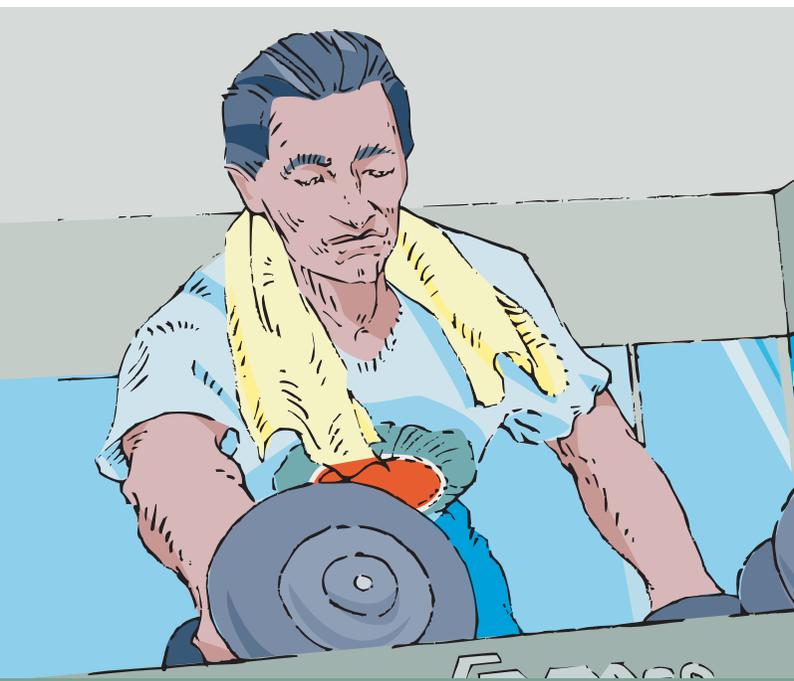
- He can do volunteer work in his spare time. This can help Derrick connect with people who don’t do drugs.
- He can spend more time with his family, and with friends who don’t use drugs.
- He can work out at the gym or take a computer course.



When he was younger, Don hung out with a tough gang at the reservation where he lived. They often used drugs. He was arrested and told to enter a drug treatment program. Even though treatment made him feel better about himself, Don ran into his old gang and slipped back into using “meth” (methamphetamines) every day. He got arrested again and was sent to prison.

With the help of the prison’s substance abuse treatment counselor, Don moved into a halfway house and joined a drug treatment program. Away from the gang, and without drugs in his life, Don was able to finish high school and find a good job.





Don is now 40. He has been married for six years and enjoys going camping with his wife and children. He hasn't touched drugs in 10 years. He likes to work out at the gym, and he has made a new set of friends who don't drink or use drugs. Some of his friends are also in recovery and go to 12-Step meetings with him.

Now Don is thinking about a career change. He would like to become a counselor for people with drug problems like he had. He wants to work in the clinic back on the reservation. He knows he needs to get more education, though, and make sure his own recovery is stable before he makes the change.



Every day, Don practices the coping skills he learned in treatment:

- He's aware of negative feelings. He talks with a trusted person about them.
- He works out at the gym to relieve stress.
- Don HALTs sometimes. HALT stands for **Hungry, Angry, Lonely, Tired**. When he feels these things he stops and thinks. Don knows that it is important to do something positive at these times. He knows drugs won't solve his problems.

What Can You Do About Drugs And Alcohol In Your Life?

Know if there's a problem:

- Are drugs or alcohol affecting your work or health?
- Do you feel like you need alcohol or drugs to get through the day?
- Are your friends or family members telling you there's a problem?



Avoid the personal “triggers” that could set off an urge to drink or use drugs:

- Don't try to do too much and get stressed out.
- Don't ignore the negative feelings that drugs and alcohol can cause.
- Avoid people, places, and activities where you usually use drugs or drink alcohol.



Think about the benefits of making a change:

- Being healthier and stronger without alcohol or drugs.
- Having family and friends who know they can depend on you.
- Having a future with lots of choices.



If you think you might have a problem with alcohol or drugs, fill out the **Change Plan Worksheet** on the next page. You can even cut it out and carry it with you, or give it to a friend if you think it could help.

Change Plan Worksheet

The changes I want to make are:

The most important reasons I want to make these changes are:

I plan to do these things to reach my goal:

The first steps I plan to take in changing are:

Some things that could interfere with my plan are:

Other people could help me in changing in these ways:

I hope my plan will have these positive results:

I will know that my plan is working if:

A counselor or professional I can call if I think I have a problem is:

Here are some helpful phone numbers and Web sites for more information about the warning signs of an alcohol or drug problem and how to get help:

Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT)
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services
Administration (SAMHSA)
U.S. Department of Health and Human
Services (DHHS)
1-800-662-HELP
www.findtreatment.samhsa.gov

SAMHSA's National Clearinghouse for Alcohol
and Drug Information (NCADI)
1-800-729-6686
ncadi.samhsa.gov

Alcoholics Anonymous
212-870-3400 (literature)
212-647-1680 (meeting referral)
www.aa.org

Cocaine Anonymous
1-800-347-8998
www.ca.org

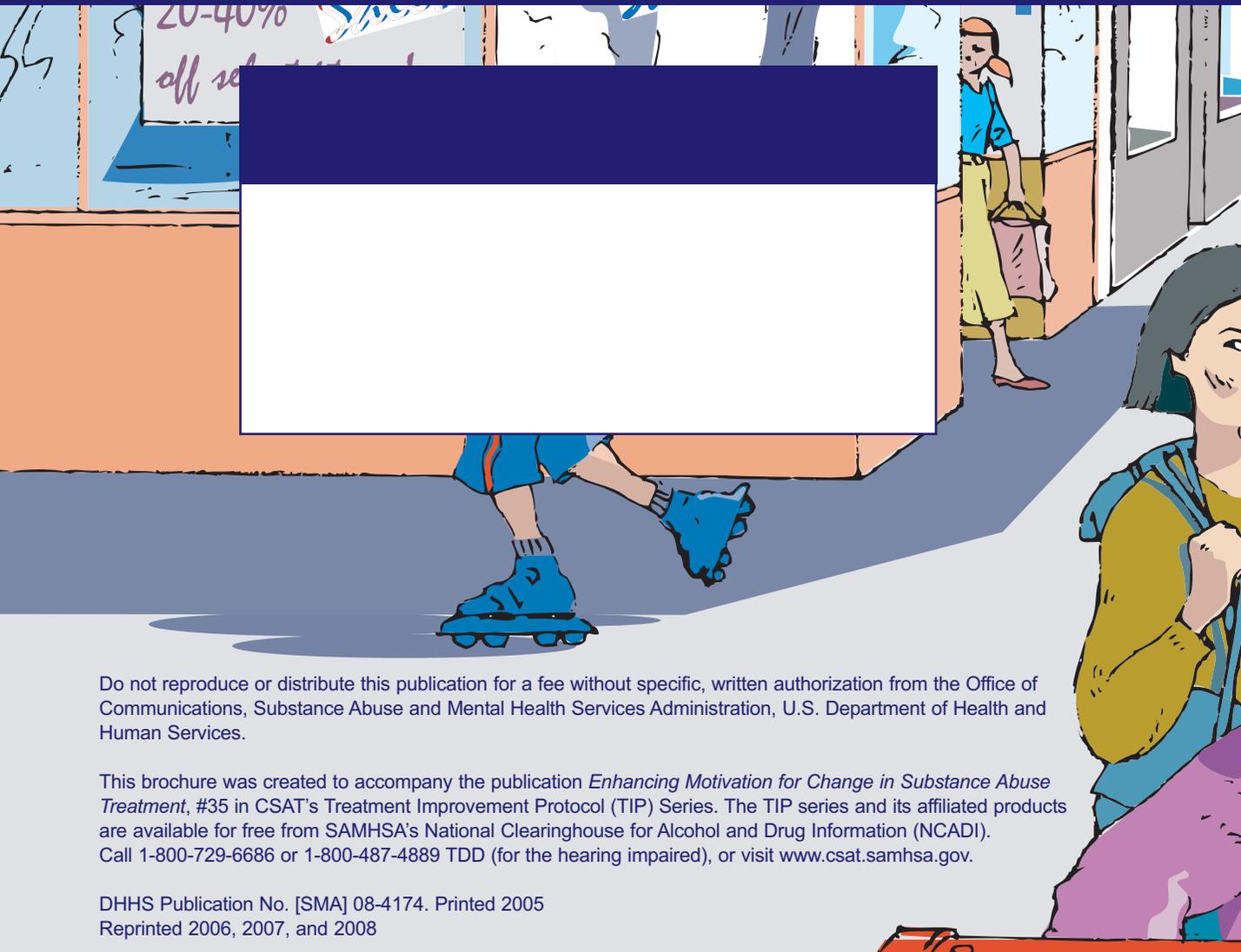
Marijuana Anonymous
1-800-766-6779
www.marijuana-anonymous.org

NAFARE Alcohol, Drug, and
Pregnancy Hotline
1-800-638-BABY

Narcotics Anonymous
1-818-773-9999
www.na.org

Women for Sobriety
1-800-333-1606
www.womenforsobriety.org

This list of resources is not exhaustive, and does not necessarily endorse by CSAT, SAMHSA, or DHHS.



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This brochure was created to accompany the publication *Enhancing Motivation for Change in Substance Abuse Treatment*, #35 in CSAT's Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series. The TIP series and its affiliated products are available for free from SAMHSA's National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information (NCADI). Call 1-800-729-6686 or 1-800-487-4889 TDD (for the hearing impaired), or visit www.csat.samhsa.gov.

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