

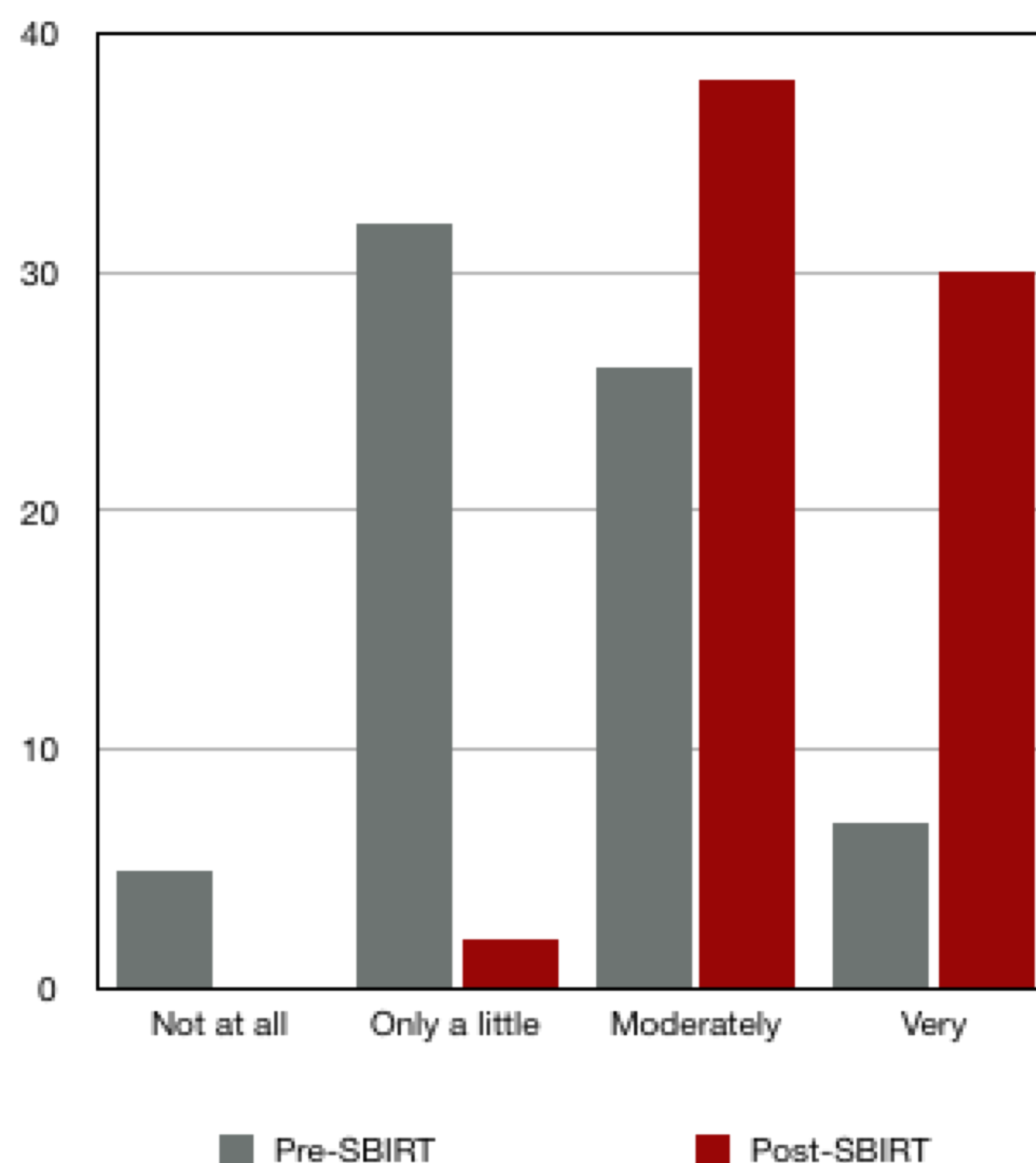
SBIRT Training Increases Nursing Students' Perceived Competence of Care of Persons with Substance Use Disorders

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Introduction

- Nursing students are entering the workforce with minimal training in the identification, treatment, and management of substance use disorders (SUD).
- The best current evidenced-based practice to improving SUD treatment is incorporating screening, brief intervention, and referral to treatment (SBIRT) in primary care and other community health settings.
- Given the national opioid epidemic, there is an urgent need to educate nurses on how to implement SBIRT in their practice.
- New graduate nurses will be practicing in a variety of settings and are at the frontlines for providing substance use disorder (SUD) screenings.

Figure 1: Perceived Competence 'Asking Clients'



Methods

- A pre-test/post-test design was used to determine if a 90-minute, in-person, group setting, SBIRT training would improve students' knowledge and perceived competence in conducting screenings using brief negotiated interview (BNI).
- IRB approval was received.
- A convenience sample of 84 students consented prior to participation in the study.
- Participants completed a pre-test, SBIRT intervention, a post-test, baseline evaluation, and a 30-day follow-up evaluation.
- Participants were compensated with a \$25 e-gift card.

Literature Review

- Triangulation of survey data, one-on-one interviews, literature search, and review of BSN course syllabi, was used to determine the amount of SUD training that nursing students receive.
- 46 undergraduate, BSN programs were identified in the state of Ohio. Brief surveys were emailed to each program director using survey monkey.
- Results of the surveys supports that students would benefit from SBIRT training.
- Review of syllabi yielded: 4 courses, each with a one-hour lecture on SUDs.

Results & Findings

- 72 participants completed both the Pre-test and Post-test. Participants scored significantly higher on the Post-test (M=79.2%) compared to the Pre-test (M=69.5%). This concludes an improved nursing student knowledge ($p < 0.05$).
- 39 (46.4%) participants reported that they received no training in substance abuse education prior to the SBIRT training and 33 (39.3%) reported receiving 1 to 4 hours of SUD training.
- Before the training, 37 students stated they did not feel competent asking clients about their substance use and non-medical use of prescription opioids (defined as 'not at all competent', 'only a little competent').
- After the training, only 2 students reported not feeling competent, while 68 students reported feeling competent in asking clients about their substance use and non-medical use of prescription opioids.

Conclusion

- Evidence-based practices should reflect the needs of the community, which is in the mist of an opioid epidemic.
- The training increased student perceived competence in asking clients about their substance use and non-medical use of prescription opioids.
- After graduation, nursing students will be working with patients in clinical and community settings and should be knowledgeable and competent to provide care for patients with opioid and substance use disorders.

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