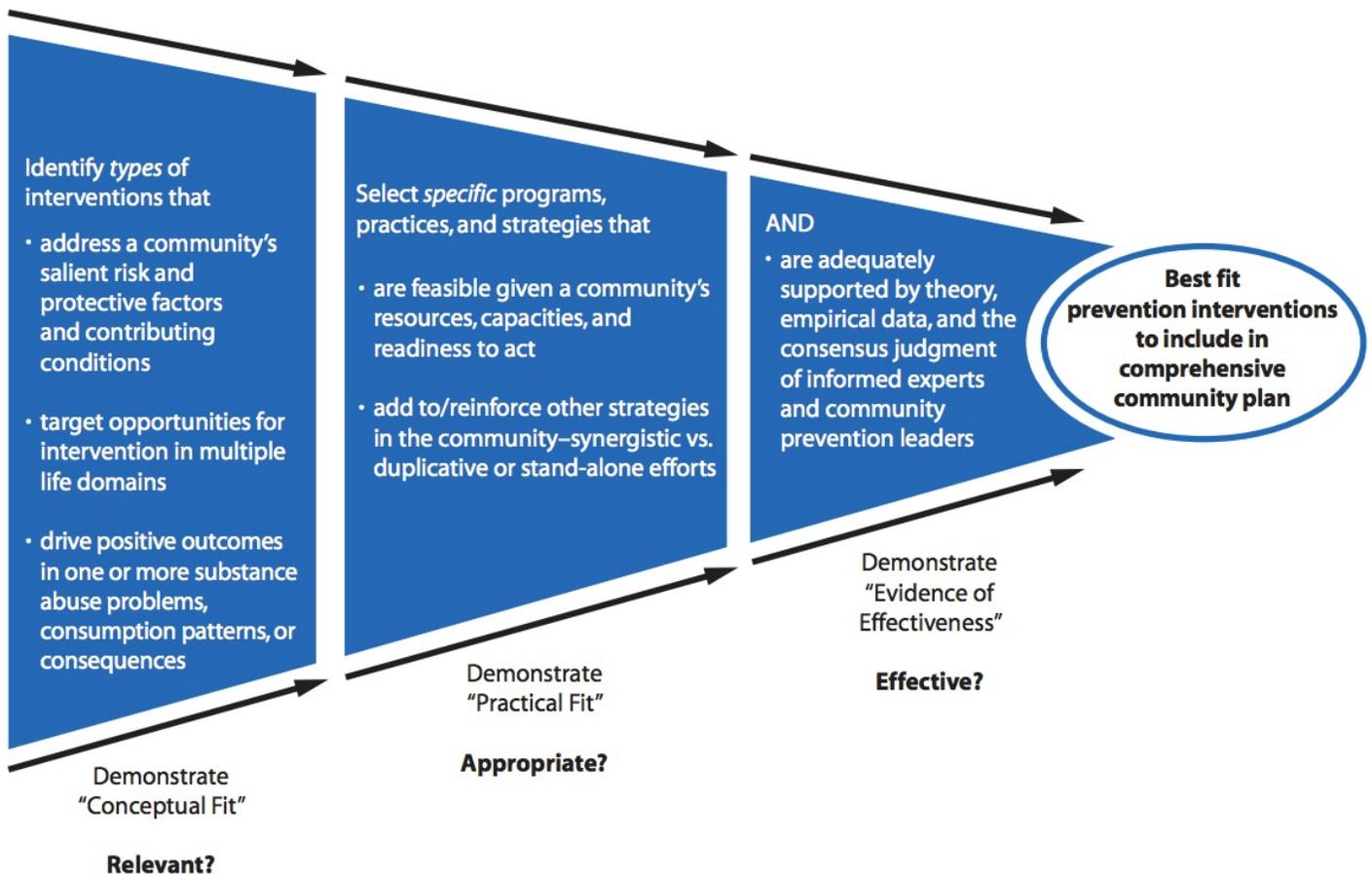


Evidence-Based Practices

What are Evidence-Based Practices?

A *strategy* that has been *evaluated* by external opinion and *backed by scientific evidence*, while also proven to be *effective in shaping the desired outcome*.

How do you determine which EBPs are appropriate?



SAMHSA, 2009

1. **Conceptual Fit:** It is vital to choose interventions that are **relevant** by selecting activities that address the community specific risk and protective factors.
2. **Practical Fit:** Each intervention program should be evaluated for its **appropriateness** in the community; the program should fit within the community's capacity, resources, and readiness to act.
3. **Evidence of Effectiveness:** A program is considered to have strong evidence if it has consistently positive results for the outcomes targeted under conditions that rule out competing explanations for effects achieved.

According to SAMHSA, Evidence-Based Practices, must fall into one of three categories:

Definition	Example
a) Inclusion in Federal registries of evidence-based interventions.	SAMHSA National Registry of Evidence-Based Programs and Practices (NREPP): http://www.nrepp.samhsa.gov
b) Reported (with positive effects on the primary targeted outcome) in peer-reviewed journals.	Role-play prevention activities – as seen in peer reviewed journals, such as - Araujo, R. B., de Alencar Oliveira, M. M., & Cemi, J. (2011). Development of role-playing game for prevention and treatment of drug addiction in adolescence. <i>Psychology: Theory and Research</i> , 27(3), 347-358.
<p>c) Documented effectiveness supported by other sources of information and the consensus judgment of informed experts, as described by the following, <u>all of which must be met</u>:</p> <p>a) The intervention is based on a theory of change that is documented in clear logic or conceptual model.</p> <p>b) The intervention is similar in content and structure to interventions that appear in registries and/or the peer-reviewed literature.</p> <p>c) The intervention is supported by documentation that it has been effectively implemented in the past, and multiple times, in a manner attentive to scientific standards of evidence with results that show a consistent pattern of credible and positive effects.</p> <p>d) The intervention is reviewed and deemed appropriate by a panel of informed prevention experts that includes: well-qualified prevention researchers who are experienced in evaluating prevention interventions similar to those under review; local prevention practitioners; and key community leaders as appropriate (e.g. officials from law enforcement and education sectors or elders within indigenous cultures).</p>	<p>Count It, Lock It, Drop It –</p> <p>a) Based on theory of planned behavior, so that by reducing access, you reduce substance abuse</p> <p>b) Reducing access has been showed to reduce substance abuse in other interventions</p> <p>c) Several TN coalitions have collected data on the amount of prescription drugs collected, showing the successful implementation of these programs</p> <p>d) Key stakeholders have seen Count It, Lock It, Drop It have positive impacts in their community, including bringing greater awareness to the issue of prescription drug abuse</p>

References & Resources:

CADCA National Community Anti-Drug Coalition Institute. (2010). *The Coalition Impact: Environmental Prevention Strategies*. Alexandria, VA: Executive office of the President, Office of National Drug Control Policy.

Center for Substance Abuse Prevention. (2009). *Identifying and Selecting Evidence-Based Interventions Revised Guidance Document for the Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant Program*. (HHS Publication No. (SMA)09-4205). Rockville, MD: Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

Chinman, M., Imm, P. & Wandersman, A. (2004). *Getting to Outcomes*. Santa Monica, CA: RAND Corporation.

US Department of Health and Human Services. SAMHSA, Center for Substance Abuse Prevention. (2001). *Building Drug Free Communities: A Planning Guide*. Community Anti-Drug Coalitions (CADCA). Alexandria, VA.