

RISK DOMAINS FOR DIMENSION 3
EMOTIONAL, BEHAVIORAL, OR COGNITIVE CONDITIONS
AND COMPLICATIONS

Risk Rating – 0

The patient either has no mental health problems or has a diagnosed but stabled mental disorder.

Dangerousness/Lethality: Good impulse control and coping skills.

Interference with Addiction Recovery Efforts: Ability to focus on recovery, identify appropriate supports and reach out for help.

Social Functioning: Full functioning in relationships with significant others, work, and friends, etc.

Ability for Self Care: Full functioning, with good resources and skills to cope with emotional problems.

Course of Illness: No emotional or behavioral problems or problems identified area stable (e.g. depression that is stable and managed with antidepressants). No recent serious high-risk vulnerability.

Risk Rating – 1

The patient has a diagnosed mental disorder that requires intervention, but does not significantly interfere with addiction treatment.

Dangerousness/Lethality: Adequate impulse control and coping skills to deal with any thoughts of harm to self or others.

Interference with Addiction Recovery Efforts: Emotional concerns related to negative consequences and effects of addiction. The patient is able to view these as part of addiction and recovery.

Social Functioning: Relationships or spheres of social functioning (as with significant others, friends, work) are being impaired but not endangered by patient's substance use (e.g., no imminent divorce, job loss, or coping in homeless situations). The patient is able to meet personal responsibilities and maintain stable meaningful relationships despite the mild symptoms experienced.

Ability for Self Care: Adequate resources and skills to cope with emotional or behavioral problems.

Course of Illness: Mild to moderate signs and symptoms (e.g, dysphoria, relationship problems, work or school problems, or problems coping in the

community, with good response to treatment in the past. Any past serious problems have a long period of stability.

Risk Rating – 2

There are two types of patients: The first exhibits this level of impairment during acute episodes; The second demonstrates this level of decompensation at baseline. This risk rating implies persistent mental illness, with symptoms and disability that cause significant interference with addiction treatment, but do not constitute an immediate threat to safety and do not prevent independent functioning.

Dangerousness/Lethality: suicidal ideation, violent impulses, significant history of suicidal or violent behavior requires more than routine monitoring.

Interference with Addiction Recovery Efforts: Emotional, behavioral, or cognitive problems distract the patient from recovery efforts.

Social Functioning: Relationships or spheres of social functioning (as with significant others, friends, work) are being impaired by substance use, but are also linked to a psychiatric disorder (e.g., depression, anxiety disorder is unable to sleep or socialize). Symptoms are causing moderate difficulty in managing relationships with significant others, social, work or school functioning, or coping in the community, but not to a degree that they pose a significant danger to self or others, or that the patient is unable to manage activities of daily living or basic responsibilities in the home, work school or community.

Ability for Self Care: Poor resources, with moderate or minimal skills to cope with emotional or behavioral problems.

Course of Illness: Frequent and/or intensive symptoms (e.g., frequent suicidal or homicidal ideation; vegetative signs, agitation or retardation; inconsistent impulse control), with a history that indicates significant problems that are not well stabilized (e.g., psychotic episodes with frequent periods of decompensation). Acute or acute on chronic problems pose some risk of harm to self or others, but the patient is not imminently dangerous (e.g., hallucinations and delusions invoke homicidal ideation, but the patient has no plan or means to harm others).

Risk Rating – 3

There are two types of patients; The first exhibits this level of impairment only during acute impairment. The second demonstrates this level of decompensation at baseline. This risk rating is characterized by severe psychiatric symptomatology, disability, and impulsivity, but the patient has sufficient control that they do not require involuntary confinement.

Dangerousness/Lethality: Frequent impulses to harm self or others which are potentially destabilizing, but the patient is not imminently dangerous in a 24-hour setting.

Interference with Addiction Recovery Efforts: Recovery efforts are negatively affected by the patient's emotional, behavioral, or cognitive problems in significant and distracting ways, up to and including inability to focus on recovery efforts.

Ability for Self Care: Insufficient or severe lack of capacity to cope with emotional or behavioral problems. Uncontrolled behavior, confusion, or disorientation, which limits the patient's capacity for self-care. Inadequate activities of daily living.

Course of Illness: Acute course of illness dominated the clinical presentation so that symptoms may involve impaired reality testing, communication, thought processes, judgment, or attention to personal hygiene, which significantly compromise the patient's ability to adjust their life in the community, or previous treatment has not achieved stabilization or complete remission of symptoms. The patient has limited ability to follow through with treatment recommendations, thus demonstrating risk of and vulnerability to dangerous consequences.

Risk Rating – 4

Patients have severe psychiatric symptomatology, disability, and impulsivity, and requires involuntary confinement.

Dangerousness/Lethality: severe psychotic, mood or personality disorder, which presents acute risk to the patient, such as immediate risk of suicide, psychosis with unpredictable, disorganized or violent behavior, or gross neglect of self-care.

Interference with Addiction Recovery Efforts: Risk in this domain does not influence type and intensity of services needed.

Social Functioning: Risk in this domain does not influence type and intensity of services needed.

Ability for Self Care: Risk in this domain does not influence type and intensity of services needed.

Course of Illness: High risk and significant vulnerability for dangerous consequences. The patient exhibits severe and acute life-threatening symptoms (e.g., dangerous or impulsive behavior or cognitive functioning) that pose imminent danger to self or others. Symptoms of psychosis include command hallucinations or paranoid delusions. History of instability is such that high-intensity services are needed to prevent dangerous consequences (e.g., the patient is not responding to daily changes in medication at less intensive levels of service, with escalating psychosis).