



CHEMICAL DEPENDENCY COUNSELOR ASSISTANT PHASE II EDUCATION GRID

Please list, in chronological order, your chemical dependency counseling education. To meet the requirements for Chemical Dependency Counselor Assistant certification, applicants must document thirty (30) hours of chemical dependency specific education in the content areas listed below. The minimum number of hours in each area is identified. These hours must be completed during your preliminary certification period.

Verification of all education hours listed must be included with this application. Acceptable forms of verification include official transcripts, certificates of attendance or letters of verification.

Indicate the number of hours in each content area for which the education/training applies. The content areas are as follows:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 - Addiction Knowledge (5 hours) | 5 - Service Coordination (3 hours) |
| 2 - Treatment Knowledge (3 hours) | 6 - Documentation (3 hours) |
| 3 - Professionalism (3 hours) | 7 - Individual Counseling (5 hours) |
| 4 - Evaluation (3 hours) | 8 - Group Counseling (5 hours) |

Date of training	Title of training	Total clock hours	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TOTAL HOURS THIS PAGE										

One semester hour = 15 clock hours One quarter hour = 10 clock hours

DUPLICATE THIS PAGE AS NEEDED AND INCLUDE WITH THE FORMAL APPLICATION



Chemical Dependency Counselor Assistant Education Definitions

Addiction Knowledge

- Definition of addiction and range of substance related problems
- Biopsychosocial, cultural and spiritual factors related to addictions
- Understanding substances and their effects on brain processes and physiology
- Models and theories of addiction
- Epidemiology of substance use disorders
- Social, political, economic and cultural contexts of addiction and abuse
- History of alcohol and drug enforcement and addictions treatment policies in the US
- Prevention strategies

Treatment Knowledge

- Models of treatment, recovery, relapse prevention, and continuing care for addiction
- Principles of effective treatment
- Recovery management models
- Appropriateness of treatment to client needs, characteristics, goals, and financial resources
- Historic and evidence-based treatment approaches
- Levels of care
- Stages of change
- Research evaluation
- Interdisciplinary approaches to addiction treatment
- Medical and pharmacological resources in the treatment of substance use disorders
- Helping strategies/engagement strategies
- Treatment planning and methods for monitoring and evaluating progress

Professionalism

- Professional, legal and ethical parameters of addiction practice
- Interdisciplinary approaches to addiction treatment
- Confidentiality
- Understanding diverse cultures
- Professional licensure and scope of practice

Evaluation

- Evaluation, screening, assessment and diagnosis of substance use disorders
- Understanding the multi-axial framework of the DSM
- Diagnostic criteria for substance-related disorders
- Differential diagnosis of substance-related disorders, including co-occurring disorders
- Systematic data collection
- Comprehensive assessment process

Service Coordination

- Levels of care and discharge planning
- Assessing client needs
- Referral processes and resources
- Screening, assessment, and initial treatment-planning information.
- Admission eligibility and readiness for treatment
- Assessing treatment and recovery progress
- Continuing care, relapse prevention, and discharge planning
- Case management
- Community sober supports and relationship building

Documentation

- Fundamental components of treatment records
- Legal aspects of regulating client treatment

Individual Counseling

- Facilitating client engagement
- Culturally appropriate models.
- Counseling strategies and techniques related to treatment planning
- Adapting counseling strategies to client characteristics
- Client knowledge, skills, and attitudes
- Crisis intervention

Group Counseling

- Group process and techniques working with addiction populations
- Culturally appropriate models
- Facilitating member transitions
- Types of groups (ex. Psycho-educational, therapeutic, etc.)