

Name:	Date: 9/14/2024
Age:	Sex: Female
DWI/DUI Arrests:	Marital Status:
Total Arrests:	Client ID Number: 000000000
Prior Treatments:	Highest Grade Completed:
Employment Status:	
Family Members in Household:	

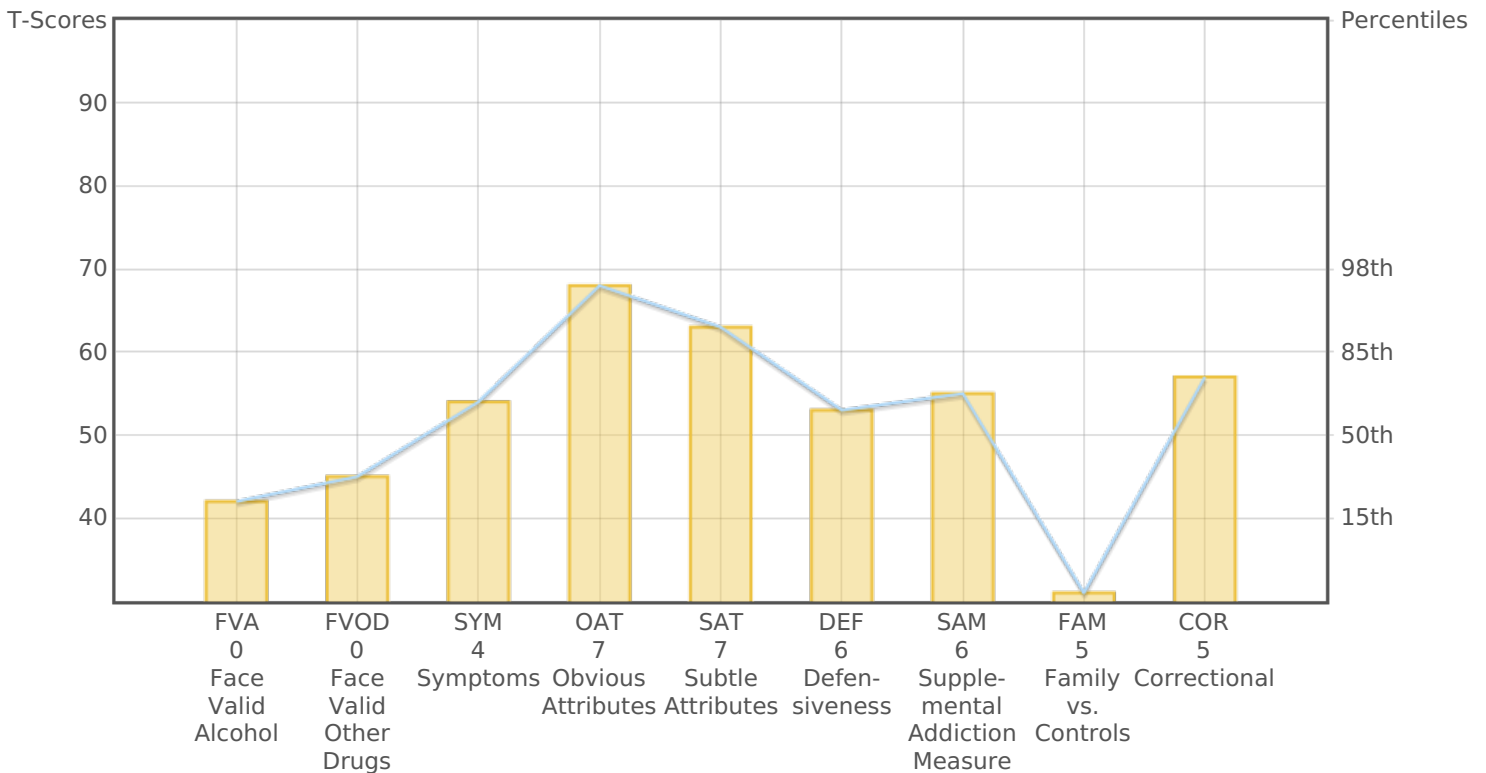
SASSI-4 Screening Results Overview

Random Responding:	Results Indicate No Evidence of Random Responding
Alcohol and/or Other Drug Problem:	High Probability of Substance Use Disorder
Acting Out:	Results Indicate No Evidence of Risk
Defensiveness:	Results Indicate No Evidence of a Problem
Indication of Emotional Pain:	Results Indicate No Evidence of a Problem
Prescription Drug Abuse:	Results Indicate No Evidence of Risk

The alcohol and drug frequency responses are based on The Client's Entire Life.

Note: In addition to screening results, supplemental clinical information is required to meet the accepted standards for a DSM-5 clinical diagnosis of a Substance Use Disorder.

Name: Sex: Female Age: Client ID: 000000000 RAP: 0 RX: 0



SASSI-4 RESULTS FOR THIS CLIENT: The decision rules classify her as having a High Probability of Substance Use Disorder.

This client shows marked similarity in response pattern to others who have substance use disorders on the basis of the following decision rules:

Decision Rule 4: SAT 7+. ("+" means "or more")

Decision Rule 7: OAT 7+ and SAT 6+.

READING THE GRAPH: This client's actual scores are plotted on the graph in relation to a normative sample (i.e., individuals who were not being evaluated or treated for addictions or other clinical problems). For each scale, a T score of 50 on the graph above represents the average score for this normative sample. Any scale score can be compared to the normative sample by referring to the T scores on the left of the graph and the percentiles on the right. Only 15% of this normative population would score lower than a T of 40. Similarly, only 15% would score higher than a T of 60, and only 2% would score higher than a T of 70.

ABOUT THE SASSI-4 SCALES: FVA, FVOD, and SYM are "face valid" scales that are used in the decision rules to identify adults who are likely to have a substance use disorder. They measure acknowledged substance misuse and its consequences. OAT, SAT, DEF, and SAM are "subtle" scales that are part of the decision rules. OAT, SAT, and DEF can also be used to develop hypotheses about clinical issues - ability to acknowledge problematic behavior, insight into personal problems, defensiveness, low self-esteem. RAP is used to identify individuals who may not have responded to the SASSI in a meaningful way. COR and FAM are not part of the decision rules. COR provides an indication of the relative risk for having involvements with the legal/judicial system. FAM can be used to identify individuals who may have a tendency to focus on the needs of other people, while being relatively unable to identify and take care of their own needs. Please refer to the SASSI-4 Online User's Guide for more detailed information on the meaning of each scale and how to interpret report profiles.

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HIGH PROBABILITY OF SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER

The scale scores meet criteria for classifying the client as having a high probability of having a substance use disorder. It is recommended that the treatment plan include specific interventions directed toward the substance-related disorder. It is unlikely that education alone will adequately address this client's substance use problem. Treatment should include some form of addictions therapy (individual and/or group) and exposure to appropriate community support groups.



Professionals may call
888-297-2774
for free assistance interpreting profiles

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