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**How can treatment services improve capacity to address co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders?**

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**Objectives/aims**

Mental health and substance use disorders commonly co-occur, with up to 50% of people presenting to services with more than one disorder. Integration of mental health and substance use treatment is key to improving outcomes, however individuals often receive siloed care. This study aims to synthesise evidence for the implementation of two toolkits designed to assist services in evaluating and improving capacity to address co-occurring disorders - the Dual Diagnosis Capability in Addiction Treatment (DDCAT) and the Dual Diagnosis Capability in Mental Health Treatment (DDCMHT) Toolkits.

**Methods**

A systematic review adhering to the PRISMA guidelines was conducted. Studies met the following eligibility criteria: report data on the implementation of the DDCAT and/or DDCMHT Toolkits, published and unpublished studies produced after 2007. The abstracts of 524 records were screened and 20 studies were included in the review. In addition, Australians with lived experience of comorbidity (N=19) provided their perspectives on the potential utility of the Toolkits via an online anonymous survey.

**Main findings**

The majority of eligible studies were based in the US (70%), with 25% in Australia and one in Finland. Overall, the longitudinal studies demonstrated significant improvements in capacity to address co-occurring disorders following implementation of the Toolkits. Specific factors associated with improvement (e.g. service size, service location, service needs) and perspectives of those with lived experience will be discussed. These Toolkits have the potential to significantly improve the standard of care for many Australians living with co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders.