



Opioid Use Disorder and Harm Reduction Definitions

| Acronym | Acronym Meaning & Definitions |
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| ASAM | <p>American Society of Addiction Medicine Established in 1954, the American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM) is a distinguished medical society encompassing more than 8,000 physicians, clinicians, and related professionals specializing in addiction medicine.¹ ASAM offers various eLearning opportunities, including addiction education, treatment, and certifications.</p> |
| AUD | <p>Alcohol Use Disorder The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5) characterizes AUD as “a problematic pattern of alcohol use leading to clinically significant impairment or distress.” AUD is a medical condition that can be mild, moderate, or severe, depending on the number of symptoms a person has experienced in the previous 12 months. As AUD progresses in severity, alcohol-induced changes in the brain can make it very difficult to cut down or quit.²</p> |
| CADC | <p>Certified Alcohol and Drug Counselor A Certified Alcohol and Drug Counselor (CADC) is a credential awarded to professionals who aid in the recovery of individuals who have alcohol or substance misuse disorders. A CADC will assess the level of substance misuse, create treatment plans, counsel, and advocate for individuals with a SUD. To obtain a CADC credential, one must have verified face-to-face hours, a bachelor’s degree, and pass a CADC exam.</p> |

¹ [ASAM About Us](#)

² [Alcohol Use Disorder: From Risk to Diagnosis to Recovery | National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism \(NIAAA\)](#)

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| CBO | <p>Community-Based Organization</p> <p>A Community-Based Organization (CBO) is typically a non-profit entity that functions within a specific community or geographical area to address local needs and improve the well-being of its residents. CBOs focus on healthcare, education, social services, housing, and community needs.</p> |
| CBT | <p>Cognitive Behavioral Therapy</p> <p>Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) is a therapeutic approach that usually involves efforts to change thinking and behavioral patterns. CBT emphasizes helping individuals learn to be their own therapists.</p> |
| CHW | <p>Community Health Worker</p> <p>Community Health Workers (CHWs) are individuals who work face-to-face with people to promote wellness by helping them adopt healthy behaviors. CHWs implement programs and advocate for community members with limited access to health resources and social services.</p> |
| COD | <p>Co-Occurring Disorder</p> <p>Presence of both a substance misuse disorder and a mental health condition.</p> |
| CPRS | <p>Certified Peer Recovery Specialist</p> <p>The Certified Peer Recovery Specialists (CPRS) credential is for individuals trained to incorporate their unique personal experience in their own recovery with a distinct knowledge base and human service skills. This combination of experience and training allows the CPRS professional to facilitate recovery and help build the resilience of people in recovery. The knowledge and skill base may be acquired through a combination of specialized training, education, and supervised work experiences.³</p> |
| CRSS | <p>Certified Recovery Support Specialist</p> <p>The CRSS is a credential for individuals who provide professional peer services for persons in recovery from mental illness or combined mental illness and substance use disorders. The CRSS is trained to incorporate their own unique personal life experiences as a person in recovery while providing peer-to-peer mental health, rehabilitation, and substance abuse services.³</p> |

³ [IDHS: Illinois Certification Board - Peer Recovery Support Training Program - Accreditation Standards - CRSS and CPRS](#)

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| <p>DAWN</p> | <p>Drug Abuse Warning Network The Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) is a nationwide public health surveillance system that captures data on Emergency Department visits related to recent substance use. It does so directly from the electronic health records of participating hospitals. SAMHSA administered DAWN from 1992 through 2011 (legacy DAWN) and reestablished the current version of DAWN in 2018.⁴</p> |
| <p>DBT</p> | <p>Dialectical Behavior Therapy Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT) is a structured therapeutic approach with a strong educational component designed to build skills for managing intense emotions through mindfulness, emotional regulation, and interpersonal skills. DBT aims to help individuals manage their emotions, improve interpersonal relationships, and alleviate self-destructive behaviors.</p> |
| <p>DOPP</p> | <p>Drug Overdose Prevention Program The Drug Overdose Prevention Program (DOPP) allows organizations to order free Narcan (a form of naloxone) through IDHS/SUPR’s Access Narcan program to distribute within their communities. These programs are essential to ending the overdose crisis in Illinois by ensuring that anybody who may witness an opioid overdose is equipped with naloxone and the knowledge they need to save a life.</p> |
| <p>DSM-5</p> | <p>Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 5th Edition The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5) is a classification of mental disorders with associated criteria designed to facilitate more reliable diagnoses. The DSM is intended to serve as a practical, functional, and flexible guide for organizing information that can aid in accurately diagnosing and treating mental disorders. It is a tool for clinicians, an essential educational resource for students and practitioners, and a reference for researchers in the field.⁵</p> |

4 [Key Resources and Tools for DAWN | CBHSQ Data](#)

5 [Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders: DSM-5™, 5th ed.](#)

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| ED/ER | Emergency Department or Emergency Room An Emergency Department or Emergency Room is a hospital or primary care ward specializing in immediate acute care and emergency medicine for individuals who present independently or by ambulance without an appointment. |
| EMS | Emergency Medical Services Emergency Medical Services (EMS) is an integrated system that responds to emergencies or crises requiring highly skilled professionals. EMS can stabilize and then transfer individuals needing medical care to EDs/ERs. EMS may also perform a vital service within communities that may not have ready access to healthcare or insurance. ⁶ |
| FTS/FTD | Fentanyl Test Strips/Fentanyl Test Device Fentanyl Test Strips are a harm-reduction technique that helps individuals test substances they use for traces of fentanyl. FTS are made of paper and are used by adding a small amount of the substance to water, then dipping the FTS into the liquid. |
| FQHC | Federally Qualified Health Center A Federally Qualified Health Center serves an underserved area or population that provides comprehensive health services (such as dental, mental health, substance misuse treatment, preventative health, transportation, and hospital/specialty care). FQHCs can provide their services on-site or in tandem with another provider. FQHCs qualify for federal funding under Section 330 of the Public Health Service Act (PHS) and enhanced reimbursement from Medicare and Medicaid. FQHCs must have a quality assurance program and a governing board of directors. ⁷ |
| HRP | Harm Reduction Program Harm Reduction Programs include policies, strategies, and procedures that aid in decreasing negative health, legal, and social impacts on individuals who use substances. |
| HRS | Harm Reduction Services Harm Reduction Services are amenities directed towards reducing the harm experienced by those who use substances. These can include overdose reversal education and training, linkage to HIV and viral hepatitis prevention/testing/treatment/care services, distribution of FTS and Naloxone, and safe consumption sites. |

⁶ [What is EMS \(Emergency Medical Services\)? | EMS.gov](#)

⁷ [What is a Federally Qualified Health Center \(FQHC\)? — FQHC Associates](#)

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| <p>HRSA</p> | <p>Health Resources and Services Administration Created in 1982, the Health Resources and Services Administration is a federal agency that provides healthcare services to individuals who are uninsured, isolated geographically, or otherwise medically vulnerable. HRSA programs also support health infrastructure training health professionals and distributing them to areas where they are needed most, providing financial support to health care providers, and advancing telehealth. HRSA oversees programs that provide discounts on prescription drugs to safety net providers, facilitate organ, bone marrow, and cord blood transplantation, compensate individuals injured by vaccination, and maintain data on health care malpractice payments.⁸</p> |
| <p>JMAT/JMAR</p> | <p>Jail-Based Medication-Assisted Treatment/Recovery Jail-Based Medication-Assisted Treatment/Recovery refers to the use of FDA-approved medications and therapy to assist in the recovery of individuals who are justice-involved and need treatment for OUD or other SUD while incarcerated. JMAT/JMAR treatments allow individuals to begin or continue their recovery while incarcerated.</p> |
| <p>LAI</p> | <p>Long-Acting Injectables Long-Acting Injectables are a treatment modality where buprenorphine can be given to people with OUD through monthly injections. It works by blocking the “rewarding” effects of opioids.</p> |
| <p>MAR</p> | <p>Medication Assisted Recovery Medication Assisted Recovery is a treatment modality that helps individuals manage their OUD by taking FDA-approved opioid antagonist or agonist medications alongside therapy. Medications commonly prescribed during MAR can include: methadone, buprenorphine, or naltrexone. The term “MAR” emphasizes the individual’s recovery process rather than the medication.</p> |

⁸ [About HRSA | HRSA](#)

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| MAT | <p>Medication Assisted Treatment Medication Assisted Treatment is a treatment modality for individuals who use drugs. It includes FDA-approved medications for OUD, therapy, and connection to other supports an individual may need during recovery. Recovery and prevention professionals are moving away from the term “MAT” since it focuses on the treatment given rather than an individual’s recovery.</p> |
| MI | <p>Motivational Interviewing Motivational interviewing (MI) is a technique used during counseling and other supportive services that empowers individuals to create their own meaning, importance, and capacity for change. MI focuses on the professional and individual as equals to bolster autonomy in one’s recovery.</p> |
| MOUD | <p>Medications for Opioid Use Disorder Medications for Opioid Use Disorder are FDA-approved. MOUD includes methadone, buprenorphine, and naltrexone.</p> |
| Naloxone/Narcan | <p>Naloxone/Narcan is a medication used to reverse opioid overdoses. It can be sprayed into the nose or injected into veins, under the skin, or into the muscle. Naloxone/Narcan begins working about two to three minutes after being administered.</p> |
| NEP | <p>Needle Exchange Program Needle exchange programs are a public health initiative geared towards harm reduction. They allow individuals who inject substances to receive sterile needles and syringes in hopes of mitigating the spread of infectious diseases and promoting safer substance use.</p> |
| NPP | <p>Naloxone Purchasing Program Naloxone purchasing programs allow people to purchase life-saving medicine through a pharmacy or authorized distributor.</p> |
| NSP | <p>Naloxone Saturation Program Naloxone saturation programs ensure that Naloxone/Narcan is widely available and accessible to a community in case of an overdose. This ensures that life-saving medication may be administered as quickly as possible.</p> |

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| <p>OAT</p> | <p>Opioid Agonist Therapy Opioid agonist therapy is a treatment for individuals with OUD. It works by giving a long-lasting dose of methadone or buprenorphine to an individual to help with opioid cravings and withdrawal while in recovery. It allows people with OUD to stabilize their lives and lessen the harm that comes with using opioids.</p> |
| <p>OD</p> | <p>Overdose An overdose is a medical emergency where an individual consumes a toxic amount of one or multiple substances, leading to interference in the brain and the body's proper functioning. Overdoses can happen with legal or illicit substances. Symptoms of an overdose vary depending on the substance consumed.</p> |
| <p>OEND</p> | <p>Overdose Education and Naloxone Distribution Overdose education and naloxone distribution is education on prevention and harm reduction surrounding overdose and overdose-related death. This education includes training on how to prevent overdoses, administer naloxone in cases of overdose, respond to an overdose, and issue naloxone. OEND exists to increase awareness of naloxone for IWUD, their families, and community members, increase naloxone education for prescribers of opioids, and increase availability of naloxone prescriptions.</p> |
| <p>OOD</p> | <p>Opioid Overdose An opioid overdose occurs when an individual consumes, injects, or snorts a toxic amount of opioids. The exact amount varies person-to-person due to an individual's tolerance and biology. Symptoms of an opioid overdose include: loss of consciousness, pinpoint pupils, difficulty breathing, respiratory arrest, blue/purple lips and/or fingertips, unresponsiveness to stimuli, and choking/gurgling/snoring sounds.</p> |
| <p>OOP</p> | <p>Overdose Outreach Program Overdose Outreach Programs are coordinated efforts or programs to reduce overdose deaths and connect individuals to a support network.</p> |

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| OUD | <p>Opioid Use Disorder Opioid Use Disorder is a SUD characterized by the dependence on and misuse of an opioid/opiate (heroin, fentanyl, opium, morphine, codeine, hydrocodone, oxycodone, oxymorphone, and meperidine). OUD is categorized into different acuities based on how many of the 11 criteria an individual meets (mild, moderate, severe, and remission).</p> |
| PDMP | <p>Prescription Drug Monitoring Program A prescription drug monitoring program is an electronic database that tracks controlled substance prescriptions. Information from PDMPs can help clinicians identify individuals who may be at risk for overdose and provide potentially lifesaving information and interventions. PDMP data can be helpful when an individual’s medication history is unavailable and when care transitions to a new clinician.¹⁰</p> |
| PWID | <p>People Who Inject Drugs Stigma-conscious way of describing an individual who injects substances.</p> |
| PWLE | <p>People With Lived Experience Are individuals who have firsthand experience at any point in their life with substance use/recovery and mental health treatment/recovery. PWLE are integral in helping empower peers and reduce stigma.</p> |
| PWUD | <p>People Who Use Drugs Stigma-conscious way of referring to individuals who use substances.</p> |
| RC | <p>Recovery Coach Recovery coaches are peers trained to provide informational, emotional, social, and practical support services to people with alcohol or other drug problems through a wide variety of organizational sponsors, including recovery community centers, as well as hospital and outpatient clinical settings.</p> |

10 [Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs \(PDMPs\) | Overdose Prevention | CDC](#)

11 [Lived Experience in New Models of Care for Substance Use Disorder: A Systematic Review of Peer Recovery Support Services and Recovery Coaching - PMC](#)

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| RCC | Recovery Community Center or Café Recovery Community Centers/Cafés are physical locations where people in recovery or seeking recovery can receive recovery support, meals, classes, and/or referrals to other community resources focused on recovery. RCCs are a safe space for people in recovery to spend time with other peers in recovery. |
| RCO | Recovery Community Organization Recovery Community Organizations are independent, non-profit organizations led and governed by representatives of local communities of recovery. |
| ROSC | Recovery-Oriented Systems of Care Recovery-oriented systems of Care (ROSCs) are coordinated networks of person-centered community-based services and supports. ROSCs build on the strengths and resilience of individuals, families, and communities to achieve recovery and improve health, wellness, and quality of life for those with or at risk of substance use disorders. |
| RSS | Recovery Support Services Recovery Support Services provide both short and long-term support for individuals in recovery, including individualized recovery coaching, weekly peer-driven support and educational groups, and connections to community resources such as financial assistance, health and wellness support, and housing services. ¹² |
| RTU | Return to Use Return to Use is a non-stigmatizing way of referring to someone using substances again once in recovery. |
| SBI | Screening and Brief Intervention Screening and Brief Intervention is a method used to identify if an individual is using substances and offers psychoeducation on the effects of the substances to boost the individual's understanding/insight and motivate the individual towards recovery. |

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| SBIRT | <p>Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment</p> <p>The SBIRT program aims to implement a screening, brief intervention, and referral to treatment public health model for individuals, regardless of age, in primary care and community health setting. The settings may include health centers, hospital systems, health maintenance organizations (HMOs), preferred-provider organizations (PPOs), Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs), behavioral health centers, pediatric health care providers, children’s hospitals, etc., and schools.¹³</p> |
| SCS | <p>Safe Consumption Site</p> <p>A Safe Consumption Site is a safe space where people who use substances can test and use their substances under the safety and support of trained professionals. SCSs help reduce the risk of overdose through evidence-based harm-reduction strategies.¹⁴</p> |
| SEP | <p>Syringe Exchange Program</p> <p>A Syringe Exchange Program is a community-based prevention service that provides various harm-reduction services to boost community health and safety. These services include sterile injection supplies/safe disposal of used syringes, vaccination, linkage to SUD treatment, and infectious disease testing/linkage to treatment.</p> |
| StUD | <p>Stimulant Use Disorder</p> <p>Stimulant Use Disorder is a SUD characterized by the dependence on and misuse of a stimulant (amphetamines, cocaine, or other stimulants). StUd is categorized into different acuities based on how many of the 11 criteria an individual meets (mild, moderate, severe, and remission).</p> |
| SUD | <p>Substance Use Disorder</p> <p>Substance Use Disorder is a chronic condition clinically categorized by dependence on and misuse of a substance despite risks. Use of substances may alter brain chemistry, making it extremely difficult for people with a SUD to stop the behavior. These substances can include stimulants, depressants, cannabis, and opioids/opiates. In the DMS-5, SUDs are broken down into categories (mild, moderate, severe, and remission) depending on the criteria that an individual meets. These 11 criteria include: risky use, social/interpersonal problems due to substance use, neglecting major roles due to substance use, withdrawal, tolerance, use of larger amount/more prolonged use, repeated attempts to cut back on use, amount of time spent using the substance, physical/psychological problems related to substance use, giving up activities one enjoys to use substances, and craving. To be diagnosed with a SUD, an individual must meet two or more of these criteria within a 12-month span.¹⁵</p> |

¹³ [Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment \(SBIRT\) | SAMHSA](#)

¹⁴ [Supervised Consumption Services - National Harm Reduction Coalition](#)

¹⁵ [Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders: DSM-5, 5th ed.](#)