

Attachment B2-1:

Survey 1 for Medical Students (Pre-Survey 1 or 2)

NIDA's STUDY OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE DOC.COM MODULE PROJECT

April 2011

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I. The following questions ask about background information. Please answer the following questions about yourself. For each question, please choose the single best answer unless otherwise indicated.

1. Sex:
 - a. Male _____
 - b. Female _____
2. Age: ____
3. Ethnicity:
 - a. Hispanic or Latino ____
 - b. Not Hispanic or Non-Latino ____
4. Race (select one or more):
 - a. American Indian or Alaska Native ____
 - b. Asian ____
 - c. Black or African American ____
 - d. Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander ____
 - e. White ____
5. Year in training: a. M1____ b. M2____ c. M3____ 4. M4____
6. What year did you start medical school? ____ _
7. Anticipated year of medical school completion: ____ _
8. Please check your medical school affiliation:
 - a. Drexel University College of Medicine _____
 - b. University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine _____
9. Future career specialty
 - a. Primary care _____
 - b. Specialty (specify _____) _____
 - c. Undecided _____

Substance use disorders: consist of substance dependence and substance abuse disorders.

Substance dependence can be characterized as a cluster of cognitive, behavioral, and psychological symptoms indicating that the individual continues use of the substance (e.g., illicit drug, prescription drug, and other toxin) despite significant substance-related problems (e.g., social, occupational). This can result in tolerance, withdrawal, and compulsive drug taking behavior.

Substance abuse can be characterized as a maladaptive pattern of substance use manifested by recurrent and significant adverse consequences related to the repeated use of substances.

Common synonyms: substance abuse, addiction, drug dependence, drug problem.

Dual diagnosis: situation in which a patient suffers from both a mental disorder and a substance use disorder.

10. In medical school to date, how many hours of required formal instruction related to substance use disorders do you estimate that you have had?
a. none____ b. 1-3____ c. 4-9____ d. 10-25____ e. >25____
11. During medical school to date, how many patients with medical problems and substance use disorders or substance use disorders alone have you personally helped to provide medical, psychiatric care, or surgical care?
a. none____ b. 1-3____ c. 4-9____ d. 10-25____ e. >25____

II. For the following questions please choose the single best answer, considering the definitions provided above.

A. General Questions (Select the **single best answer that is closest to your views)**

1. How **prepared** do you think you are to *discuss* the following with your patients?
- | | Very
<u>Unprepared</u> | Somewhat
<u>Unprepared</u> | Somewhat
<u>Prepared</u> | Very
<u>Prepared</u> |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. Tobacco use | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| b. Alcohol abuse | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| c. Prescription drug abuse | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| d. Illicit drug use | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |

☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 7 ☐ 8 ☐ 9 ☐ 10

Not at all Somewhat Extremely
Confident Confident Confident

8. How **confident** are you that your counseling and initial treatment will *make a difference* for your patients with a substance use disorder involving:

a. Tobacco use

☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5	☐ 6	☐ 7	☐ 8	☐ 9	☐ 10
Not at all				Somewhat		Extremely			
Confident				Confident		Confident			

b. Alcohol abuse

☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5	☐ 6	☐ 7	☐ 8	☐ 9	☐ 10
Not at all				Somewhat		Extremely			
Confident				Confident		Confident			

c. Prescription drug abuse

☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5	☐ 6	☐ 7	☐ 8	☐ 9	☐ 10
Not at all				Somewhat		Extremely			
Confident				Confident		Confident			

d. Illicit drug use

☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5	☐ 6	☐ 7	☐ 8	☐ 9	☐ 10
Not at all				Somewhat		Extremely			
Confident				Confident		Confident			

9. Where does your *personal view of the practice of medicine* lie on the spectrum between “medicine is a job” and a “medicine is a calling.”

☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5	☐ 6	☐ 7	☐ 8	☐ 9	☐ 10
100%			More “job”			More “calling”			100%
“a job”			than “calling”			than “job”			“a calling”

B. Please rate your current skill level for the following:

(Not at all skilled: 1, Somewhat skilled: 2, Moderately skilled: 3, Very skilled: 4)

1. Screen for substance use disorders		1	2	3	4
2. Diagnose substance use disorders		1	2	3	4
3. Diagnose “Dual diagnosis” patients		1	2	3	4
4. Treat substance use disorders		1	2	3	4
5. Treat “Dual diagnosis” patients	1	2	3	4	
6. Refer patients with substance use disorders to other professionals for treatment		1	2	3	4

C. How well do you understand:

(Not at all: 1, Somewhat: 2, Moderately: 3, Very well: 4)

1. The workings of 12-step programs		1	2	3	4
2. Pharmacotherapies for treating and preventing the relapse of substance use disorders	1	2	3	4	

- | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3. Various forms of therapeutic intervention programs used in substance abuse treatment | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 4. Relapse prevention | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |

III. The following questions address your personal views regarding patients with substance use disorders. Please select one answer that is *closest to your views*.

(Strongly disagree: 1, Disagree: 2, Agree: 3, Strongly agree: 4)

- | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. These patients over utilize healthcare resources and provide nothing in return | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 2. Physicians who diagnose drug addiction early improve the chance of treatment success | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 3. Drug addiction is a treatable illness | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 4. A drug-dependent person who has relapsed several times probably cannot be successfully treated | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 5. Most drug-dependent persons are unpleasant to work with as patients | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 6. A drug-dependent person cannot be helped until he/she has hit "rock bottom" | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 7. The care of other patients suffers because of time and resources spent on these patients | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 8. Family involvement is a very important part of the treatment of drug addiction. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 9. At the core of substance abuse is a failure to exercise self control | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 10. My feelings of disapproval of substance abusers get in the way of my ability to empathize with them | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 11. I can make a great difference in the lives of my patients who abuse drugs | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 12. People who abuse drugs have a special ability to manipulate physicians | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 13. Treatment is effective and worth the effort | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |

IV. Additional Questions

1. Have you *ever* attended a 12-step meeting as *either* a participant *or* an observer? Yes No
2. If your answer to Question IV.1 is "Yes", were you *required* to observe a 12-step meeting as part of a medical school course (skip this question if your answer to Question IV.1 is "No")? Yes No

3. Do you have a history of past or current substance abuse or dependence (alcohol or other drugs [excluding nicotine]) OR do you have a close friend or family member or colleague with such a history? Yes No
4. Some physicians have **negative attitudes** toward patients with substance use disorders. What do you think are the *sources* of those attitudes? (Number **each** source below from 1-5 where “1” signifies the most important source of the negative attitude, “2” the 2nd most important source, and so on; use each number only once)
- a. Negative experiences with patients with substance use disorders ___ (Number from 1-5)
 - b. Substance use by self, family member, or close friend ___ (Number from 1-5)
 - c. Attending physicians with negative attitudes ___ (Number from 1-5)
 - d. Resident physicians with negative attitudes ___ (Number from 1-5)
 - e. Non-physician healthcare professionals (e.g., nurses) with negative attitudes ___ (Number from 1-5)
5. Some physicians have **positive attitudes** toward patients with substance use disorders. What do you think are the *sources* of those attitudes? (Number **each** source below from 1-5 where “1” signifies the most important source of the positive attitude, “2” the 2nd most important source, and so on; use each number only once)
- a. Positive experiences with patients with substance use disorders ___ (Number from 1-5)
 - b. Substance use by self, family member, or close friend ___ (Number from 1-5)
 - c. Attending physicians with positive attitudes ___ (Number from 1-5)
 - d. Resident physicians with positive attitudes ___ (Number from 1-5)
 - e. Non-physician healthcare professionals, (e.g., nurses) with negative attitudes ___ (Number from 1-5)

V. Jefferson Scale of Physician Empathy (JSPE)* Instructions: Please indicate the extent of your agreement or disagreement with each of the following statements by writing the appropriate rating number in the space immediately BEFORE each question. Please use the following 7-point scale (**a higher number on the scale indicates more agreement**).

0-----1-----2-----3-----4-----5-----6
Strongly Disagree **Strongly Agree**

1. ___ Physicians’ understanding of their patients’ feelings and the feelings of their patients’ families does not influence medical or surgical treatment.
2. ___ Patients feel better when their physicians understand their feelings.
3. ___ It is difficult for a physician to view things from patients’ perspectives.
4. ___ Understanding body language is as important as verbal communication in physician-patient relationships.

5. ____ A physician's sense of humor contributes to a better clinical outcome.
6. ____ Because people are different, it is difficult to see things from patients' perspectives.
7. ____ Attention to patients' emotions is not important in history taking.
8. ____ Attentiveness to patients' personal experiences does not influence treatment outcomes.
9. ____ Physicians should try to stand in their patients' shoes when providing care to them.
10. ____ Patients value a physician's understanding of their feelings which is therapeutic in its own right.
11. ____ Patients' illnesses can be cured only by medical or surgical treatment; therefore, physicians' emotional ties with their patients do not have a significant influence in medical or surgical treatment.
12. ____ Asking patients about what is happening in their personal lives is not helpful in understanding their physical complaints.
13. ____ Physicians should try to understand what is going on in their patients' minds by paying attention to their nonverbal cues and body language.
14. ____ I believe that emotion has no place in the treatment of medical illness.
15. ____ Empathy is a therapeutic skill without which the physician's success is limited.
16. ____ Physicians' understanding of the emotional status of their patients and their families is one important component of the physician-patient relationship.
17. ____ Physicians should try to think like their patients in order to render better care.
18. ____ Physicians should not allow themselves to be influenced by strong personal bonds between their patients and their family members.
19. ____ I do not enjoy reading non-medical literature or the arts.
20. ____ I believe that empathy is an important therapeutic factor in medical treatment.

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