

# CADC Exam Preparation

# Addictions Counselor Certification

- 
- [Illinois Certification Board](#)
- 
- 



# Application Information

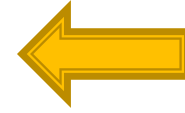
- COD application



# Test Basics



# Exam Content Areas



# Sample Clinical Evaluation Question

# Sample Referral Question

# Sample Counseling Question



# Sample Documentation Question

# Sample Case Management & Referral Question

# Sample Professional Ethics Question

# FAQs

When should I take the exam?

How much does it cost?

What if I don't pass?



# Preparation Tips



- PRACTICE TEST



# What to Focus On

ETHICS

STAGES OF CHANGE

ASAM LEVELS OF CARE

DSM CRITERIA (11)

12 CORE FUNCTIONS

# Test-Taking Strategies

# Your best mental game

- calm and focused





# Your best physical game



# After the test



Treatment Planning,  
Client Rights, &  
Case Management

# Treatment Planning

Discuss assessment & recommendations

Develop a collaborative plan with mutual goals

Involve family in plan if appropriate

## SMART Goals

Specific  
Measureable  
Achievable  
Realistic  
Time-limited

Review the plan and modify as needed

## Document

- Problem
- Goal
- Objective
- Methods (actions)
- Signatures

# Client Rights



# Case Management

Four Elements:



# Principles of Case Management



# Case Management & Referral



<b>CLIENT PROBLEM</b>	<b>REFERRAL</b>
Grief, anger, trauma	Licensed therapist (social worker, counselor)
Health concerns, pain	Physician, health department
Legal issues	Legal counsel (Prairie State Legal Services, DuPage Legal Aid)
Homelessness	Transitional housing, shelter
Lack of sober support	Self-help meetings (12-step or SMART)
Unemployment	Career services (DuPage PADS, Worknet DuPage)

---





# Court Mandated Drug Treatment

Probation, TASC, and Drug Courts

# Probation



- Client receives a sentence for a criminal case
- Assigned to be monitored by a probation officer
- Might require drug testing, treatment, and 12-step meetings
- Generally less supervision than TASC & Drug Court
- Wide range of offenses, many involving drug use or possession

# T.A.S.C.

- Treatment Alternatives for Safe Communities
- Form of probation
- Client has a probation officer and a TASC case manager
- Must be approved by TASC
- Crimes are directly related to drug use
- Client must enter treatment
- TASC monitors client for approximately one year
- Served over 15,000 adults in Illinois in 2014

# Drug Court

- More supervision, more requirements
- Mostly felony cases (some accept DUIs)
- Client signs a contract with the court and a team of support people
- Required to complete drug treatment
- Following treatment... Court weekly, drug tests, meet with case manager, find employment, and pay restitution
- Monitored for two years or more
- Completion of the program → aduation & current charges dropped



# Confidentiality Issues

- Criminal justice system openly shares most client information
- Treatment centers still must follow confidentiality requirements
- Communication between treatment program and probation or court requires client consent



# Clinical Issues

Housing

Recidivism (return to criminal behavior)

Relapse

Employment & Education


Transportation

Lack of family support

Medical problems

Mental health problems

# Does Legal Pressure Work?

- 40-50% of treatment referrals are from the criminal justice system
- Court referrals =  retention and completion rates
- Internal motivation is still a significant factor

# Comparison of Requirements

## Probation

- Least restrictive
- Assigned a probation officer
- May require treatment
- Conviction but no prison

## TASC

- Probation + case manager
- Requires treatment
- Approximately one year
- Conviction but no prison

## Drug Court

- Most restrictive
- Always requires treatment
- High level of monitoring
- Long-term (usually 2 years+)
- No conviction if completed