THAILAND: Community-Based Recovery in Asia:













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Title of the Presentation

OSNARC

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The Current Drug Situation in Thailand

- Methamphetamine tablets (Yaba)
- Crystal methamphetamine (Ice)
- Cannabis
- for recreational use
- Medical cannabis
- Kratom leaves (chewed fresh)
- Kratom cocktail (Kratom mixed with cough syrup or soft drinks)
- Heroin

Outcomes among methamphetamine users

- psychiatric
- amphetamine induces mood
- amphetamine induces disorder
- Amphetamine-induced anxiety disorder
- Substance-induced psychotic disorder
- Cognitive impairment
- Aggressive / violent behavior

Addiction treatment system

Patient Journey

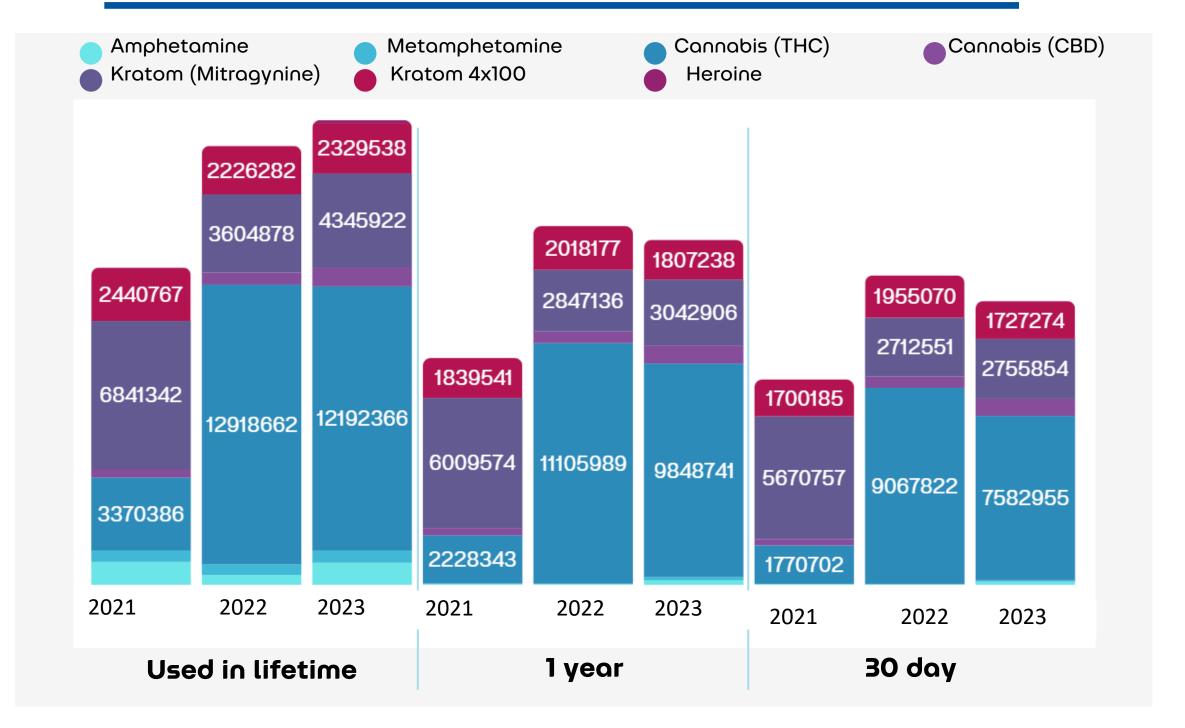
A comparative of the cost-effectiveness

CBTx and OPD

5

The Next Step

Drugs situation in Thailand



From the data between 2021 and 2023 (Illegal Substances in Thailand, 2024) among individuals aged 18–65, drug use has shown a continuous upward trend, particularly the use of cannabis for recreational purposes, which surged to 12,192,366 users in 2023—accounting for 27.4% of the sample group. Meanwhile, the use of other substances such as methamphetamine, crystal meth (ice), and kratom mixed with cola has remained consistent, with a slight increase in user proportions. This reflects ongoing challenges in controlling and preventing drug use among the working-age population.



OUTCOMES AMONG METHAMPHETAMINE USERS





Amphetamine induces mood 20-40%



Amphetamineinduced anxiety disorder 15-30%



Cognitive impairment 40-70%



Psychiatric 60-80 %



Amphetamine induces disorder 40-60%



Substance-induced psychotic disorder 30-50%



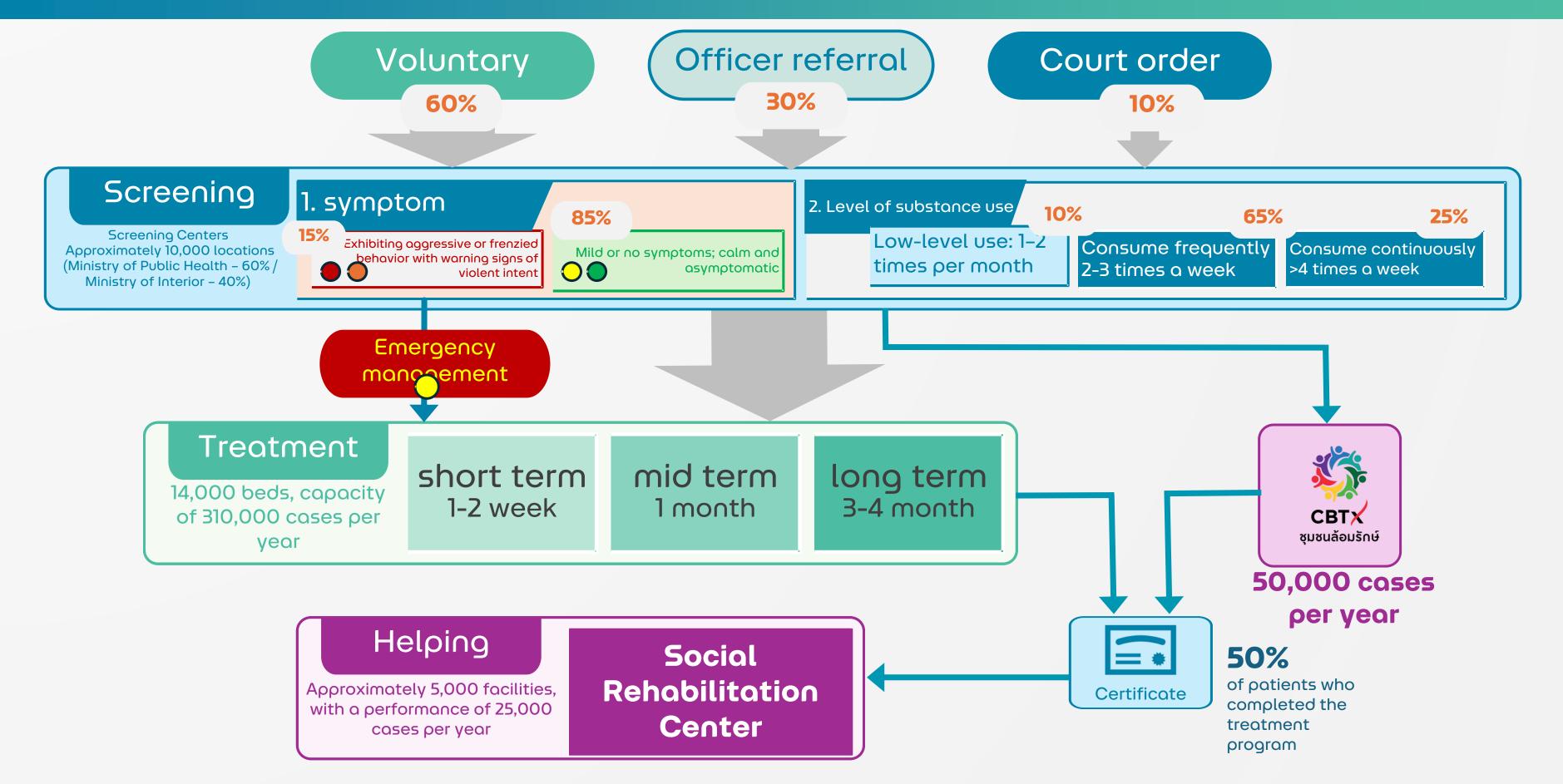
Aggressive / violent behavior 20-40%

Reference;

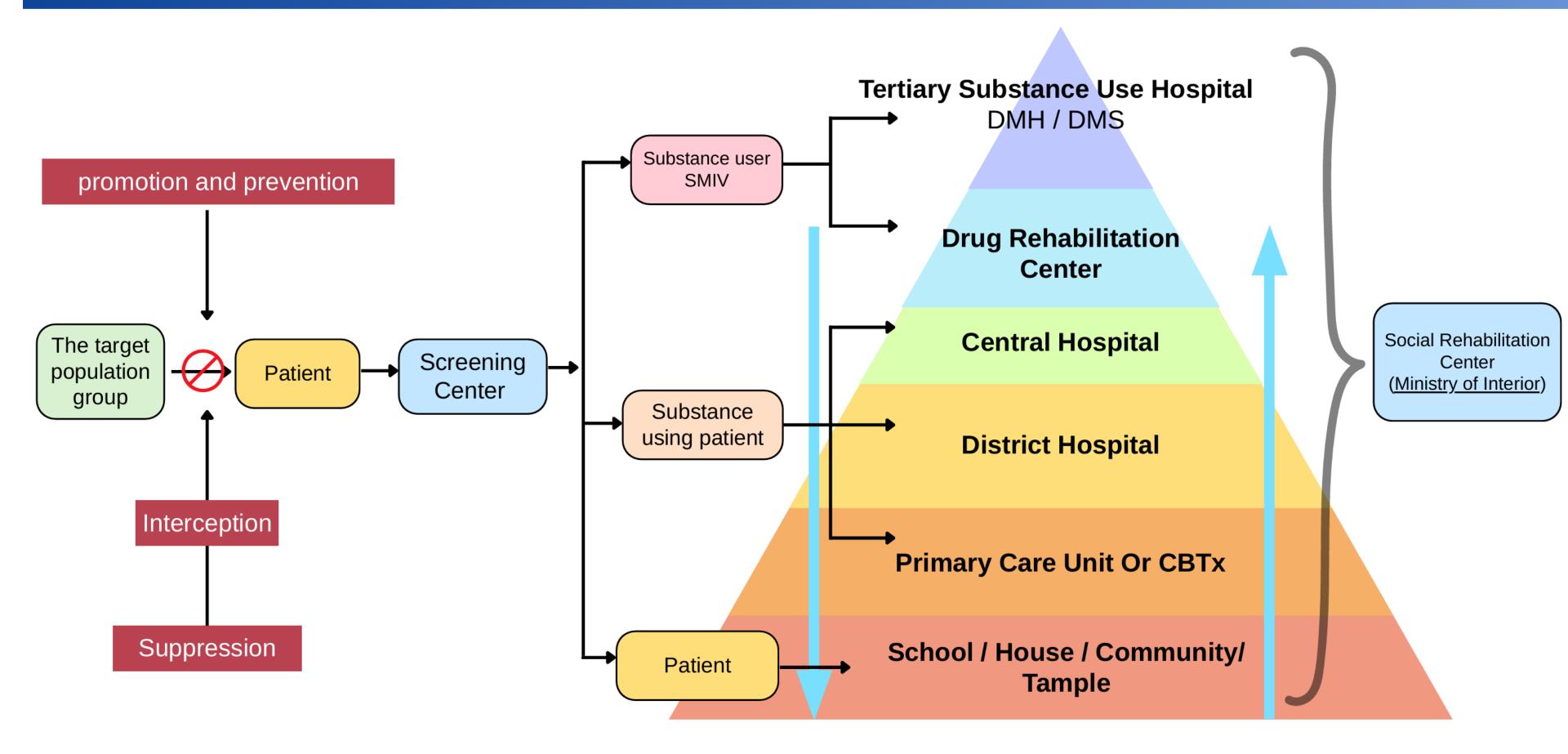
Gan et al. (2018), Frontiers in Psychiatry
McKetin et al. (2021), Systematic Review of Methamphetamine Psychosis
Medscape, Wikipedia, DSM-IV-TR

Patient Journey in the Treatment and Rehabilitation of Drug Addicted Individuals





"The management and allocation of resources within the substance use treatment and rehabilitation system, governed under the quality oversight of the Ministry of Public Health."



Service delivery model of community based treatment



CBTx

Community Based Treatment and Care for Drug Use and Dependence

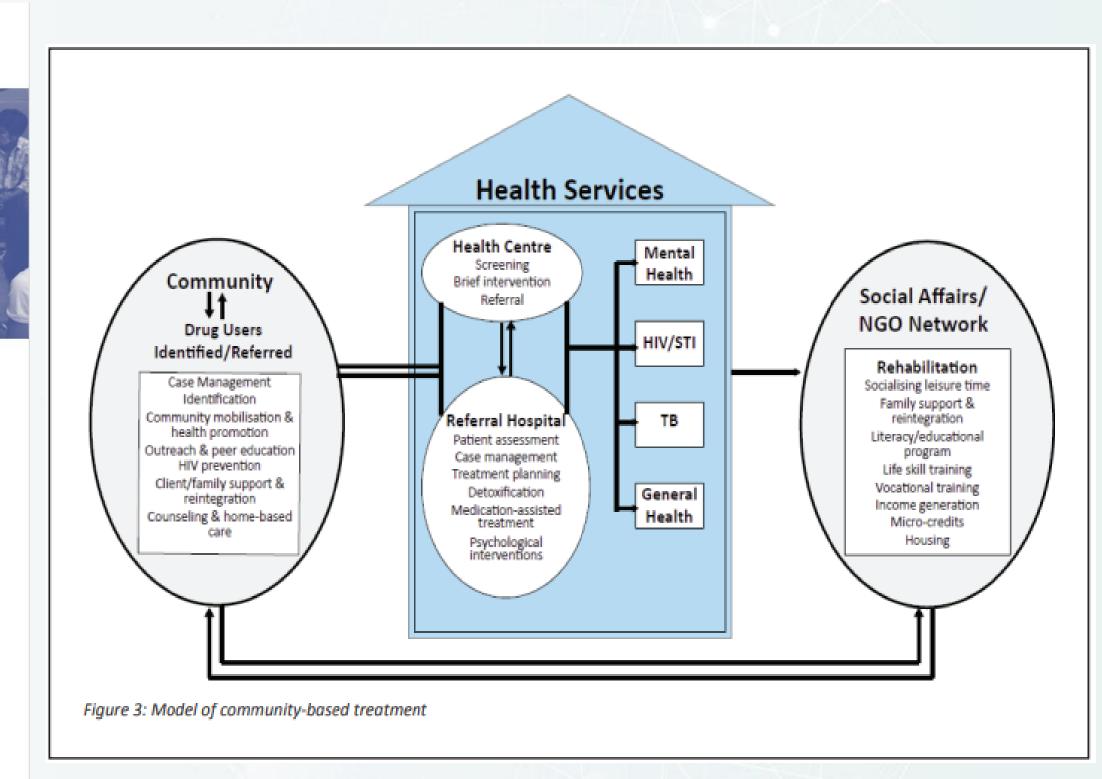
Information Brief for Southeast Asia

Community Based Treatment refers to a specific integrated model of treatment for people affected by drug use and dependence in the community which provides a continuum of care from outreach and low threshold services, through detoxification and stabilisation to aftercare and integration, including maintenance pharmacotherapy. It involves the coordination of a number of health, social and other non-specialist services needed to meet the patient's needs. Strong support is also given to the patient's family and the community to address the drug and alcohol problems in their complexity and to ensure efficient and long-term results.

What do we mean by "community-based" treatment?

- Located in the community
- Community empowerment: Mobilisation of community resources and participation
- Bio-psycho-social approach
- Primarily outpatient setting
- Continuum of care
- Integrated in community health and social services

→ Voluntarily Accessible and Affordable





Lom Rak Community Team



Definition: Rehabilitation in the community by the community CBTx and supporting from all sectors

Roles : Powered by District Health Board (พชอ.)







Tambon Health Promoting

Hospitalห/Community Hospitals



Local





- Strengthen community policy
- Support screening, searching, and referral.
- Take action to manage places that are gathering spots.
- Join efforts to intercept the drug trafficking into the CBTx community area.
- Support activities and operations in the community.

Administrative NGO

Out reach Program

yaūššnúlnu Raks Thai

- Harm Reduction
- Collaborating therapy holistic assistance, together with hospitals and government agencies
- Participate in caring and helping in community

- Setting ad hoc team in the villages
- Village community/Find out
- Community constitution
- Community database
- Case Manager/Continuous monitoring
- Layout/Activities in community
- oe.g. Prevention campaign, Stop drinking during Buddhist Lent, To Be Number One, Sports, Home Visit, Finding a placeto live, Building a house, Funds and Benefits.

- Screening in community
- Adding channels to apply for online therapy
- Referring patients with physical and mental health problems or severe addiction
- ∘ Care @ Home
- Tele Med
- Training VHVs

- Supporting Funds
- Assisting for benefits
- Providing places for activities
- Referring patients to therapy

Police

- Dissuading major drug dealers
- Adjusting the environment to prevent drug addiction
- Bringing drug addicts into treatment
- Taking care of safety in community
- Join in following up and preventing
- Reducing repeat addiction

The Implementation of the Lom Rak Community Team from Fiscal Year 2018 to the Present





2018

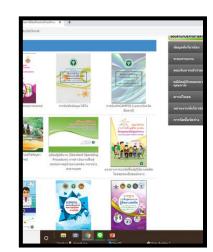
A study of pilot academic evidence in 7 areas across 4 regions.

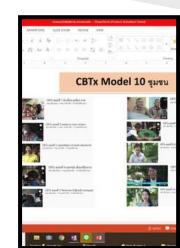


Lesson learned from pilot implementation in 76 areas, with the development of manuals, guidelines, and video media, featuring 10 selected model areas.











Expansion to 878 areas for the development of village health volunteers (VHVs) in drug prevention, through integrated collaboration with the Department of Health Service Support (HSS), Ministry of Interior (MOI), Royal Thai Police (RTP), and Ministry of Public Health (MOPH).



2021

Expansion of implementation to cover all 76 provinces.



Expansion of implementation to cover all 76 provinces, targeting 878 districts.

Support for driving the performance of the Lom Rak Community Team in 2025.



Learning materials on lessons learned from the model 'Lom Rak Community Team

OSNARC

Model 1 น้ำเกี๋ยน ภูเพียง จ.น่าน



CBTx ตอนที่ 1 น้ำเกี่ยน ภูเพียง น่าน

Model 10 บ้านท้ายโงด จ.ระยอง



CBTx ตอนที่ 10 บ้านท้ายโขด ระยอง การดู 23 ครั้ง 4 ปีที่แล้ว ...เพิ่มเติม

Model 9 เงื่อนผาก จ.เชียงใหม่



CBTx ตอนที่ 9 เชื่อนผาก เชียงใหม่ การดู 46 ครั้ง 4 ปีที่แล้ว ...เพิ่มเติม

Model 8 แก้วมงคล จ.อำนาจเจริญ



CBTx ตอนที่ 8 แก้วมงคล อำนาจเจริญ
Model 7 บ้านทุ่งนางโอก อ เมือง จ.ยโส<u>รร</u>



CBTx ตอนที่ 7 บ้านทุ่งนางโอก อ เมือง จ ยโสธร

Model 2 พรุหมาก เทพา จ.สงงลา



CBTx ตอนที่ 2 พรหมาก เทพา สงขลา

Model 3 บ้านบ่อม่วง จ.กระบี่



CBTx "พี่ทำเพื่อน้อง" บ้านบ่อม่วง จ.กระบี่

10 Model Prototypes

Model 4 ชุมชนล้อมรักษ์ บ้านนาสาร



Model 5 โคกกรวด วิเชียรบุรี เพชรบูรณ์



CBTx ตอนที่ 5 โคกกรวด วิเชียรบุรี เพชรบูรณ์

Model 6 บ้านเขาชะโอย จ.สุพรรณบุรี



CBTx ตอนที่ 6 บ้านเขาชะโอย สุพรรณบุรี

Cost Effectiveness of CBtx and OPD



Years.2025	CBT x (2,200 บาท/ราย)	OPD (4,500 บาท/ราย)	CBTx + OPD
Number of patients receiving treatment	16,432	54,818	865
Retention rate (Total number of patients entering treatment / Number of patients followed up for 1 year × 100)	78.24 %	77.53 %	87.98 %
Remission rate (Number of individuals abstinent for 1 year / Total number of individuals who entered treatment for 1 year × 100)	72.31 %	73.89 %	84.28 %

From the BST data in 2025,
A comparison of cost effectiveness rates between Cognitive Behavioral Therapy for Addiction (CBTx), outpatient treatment (OPD), and the combination of CBTx with OPD shows that the combined CBTx and OPD treatment exhibits the highest cost-effectiveness.

Therefore, it is recommended to promote treatment using the combined CBTx and OPD approach.

Analytical data and lessons learned from the implementation of the Lom Rak Community Team



Success Factors

- 1. Community Participation
- 2.Integration andCollaboration among LocalAgencies
- 3. Policy Support from Central Authorities
- 4.Data-Driven Management: BST (Borst)
- 5.Development and Capacity Building of Local Personnel
- 6.Communication and Awareness Raising
- 7. Systematic Monitoring and Evaluation

Challenges

- Community
 Attitudes and
 Understanding
- 2. Lack of Personnel and Resources in Service Facilities
- 3.Insufficient
 Integration among
 Agencies
- 4.Inconsistent Followup and Rehabilitation after Treatment

Recommendations

- Change the attitudes of communities and network partners.
- 2. Strengthen the capacity of multidisciplinary teams and volunteers.
- 3. Develop a systematic follow-up and rehabilitation system.
- 4.Promote integration among partners at the local level.
- 5. Develop data systems for evaluation purposes.
- 6.Support the roles of local authorities and civil society.



Mobile Application

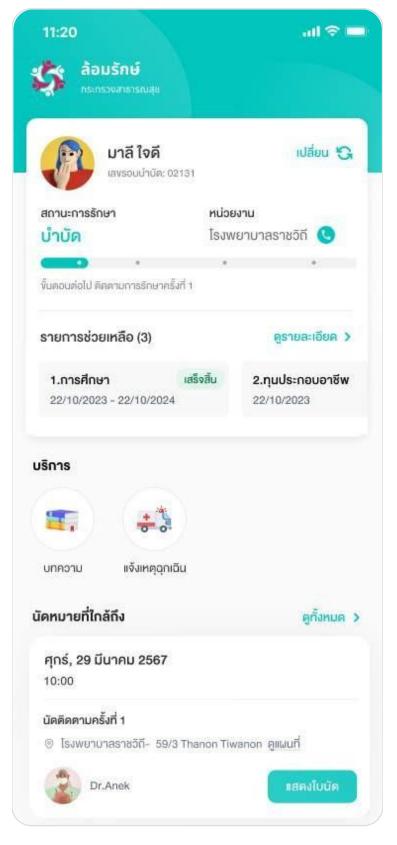
An application for patients or their *parents/caregivers* who wish to monitor the status in the treatment process or provide assistance, send appointment reminders, and display patient certificates





User Manual for the Lom Rak Application







Application























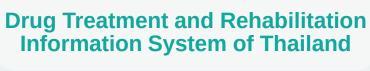




















Online Follow-Up















Next Step



Expand the Lom Rak Community Model to All Subdistricts through Integrated Collaboration





Department of Provincial Administration





OSNARC

Office of secretary of National Addiction treatment & rehabilitation committee

THANK YOU