

# SESSION 4 AMARILLO CASE: GLOSSARY OF TERMS

This glossary identifies commonly used terms used among the judicial system, child welfare system, and CASA/GAL

THE EFFECTS OF ADDICTION ON FAMILIES	
TERM	DEFINITION
<b>Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS)</b>	A condition in a child that results from alcohol exposure during the mother's pregnancy. FAS can cause brain damage and growth problems; however, the problems can vary from child to child. Defects caused by FAS are not reversible.
<b>Opioid Addiction</b>	“Characterized by a powerful, compulsive urge to use opioid drugs, even when they are no longer required medically. Opioids have a high potential for causing addiction in some people, even when the medications are prescribed appropriately and taken as directed.”
<b>Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)</b>	“A psychological disorder that can occur in an individual after s/he has suffered a traumatic event (such as domestic violence) and is characterized by flashbacks, avoidance of things that may trigger a memory of the traumatic event and a significantly heightened state of alert.
<b>Substance Use Disorder</b>	“Characterized by recurrent use of alcohol or drugs (or both) that results in problems such as being unable to control use of the substance; failing to meet obligations at work, home, or school; having poor health; and spending an increased amount of time getting, using, or recovering from the effects of using the substance.”
THE STAGES OF CHANGE	
<b>Pre-contemplation</b>	Often unaware that behavior is problematic or produces negative consequences. In this stage people often underestimate the pros of changing behavior and place too much emphasis on the cons of changing behavior.

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<b>Contemplation</b>	Recognize that behavior may be problematic, and a more thoughtful and practical consideration of the pros and cons of changing the behavior takes place, with equal emphasis placed on both. Even with this recognition, there may still be some ambivalence toward changing behavior.
<b>Preparation</b>	Start to take small steps toward the behavior change, and believe changing behavior can lead to a healthier life.
<b>Action</b>	Have recently changed behavior and intend to keep moving forward with that behavior change. May modify problem behavior or acquire new healthy behaviors.
<b>Maintenance</b>	Have sustained the behavior change for a while and intend to maintain the behavior change going forward. People in this stage work to prevent relapse to earlier stages.
<b>Termination</b>	Have no desire to return to unhealthy behaviors and are sure they will not relapse.
5 LEVELS OF RECOVERY	
<b>Stage 1: Awareness and Early Acknowledgement</b>	A growing awareness that there is a problem.
<b>Stage 2: Consideration</b>	A shift from awareness to action.
<b>Stage 3: Exploring Recovery</b>	This is when recovery really begins.
<b>Stage 4: Early Recovery</b>	Developing new coping skills and healthy habits and rebuilding damaged relationships. Relapse is common in early recovery.
<b>Stage 5: Active Recovery and Maintenance</b>	Learned that they will need to continue to work hard for the rest of their lives to guard against relapse or to return to sobriety after relapsing.

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ADDICTION TREATMENT MEDICATIONS	
<b>Acamprosate (Campral®)</b>	“May reduce symptoms of long-lasting withdrawal, such as insomnia, anxiety, restlessness, and dysphoria (generally feeling unwell or unhappy). It may be more effective in patients with severe addiction.”
<b>Buprenorphine</b>	“A partial opioid antagonist that binds with opioid receptors in the brain, causing reduced pain and feelings of wellbeing. While buprenorphine isn’t a full opioid, it acts much like one, causing moderate receptor site activity, except it does not create a euphoric state, when taken as directed. It is often considered to be a safer opiate treatment medication than methadone.”
<b>Disulfiram (Antabuse®)</b>	“Interferes with the breakdown of alcohol. Acetaldehyde builds up in the body, leading to unpleasant reactions that include flushing (warmth and redness in the face), nausea, and irregular heartbeat if the patient drinks alcohol. Compliance (taking the drug as prescribed) can be a problem, but it may help patients who are highly motivated to quit drinking.”
<b>Methadone</b>	“Works by changing how the brain and nervous system respond to pain. It lessens the painful symptoms of opiate withdrawal and blocks the euphoric effects of opiate drugs such as heroin, morphine, and codeine, as well as semi-synthetic opioids like oxycodone and hydrocodone. Methadone is offered in pill, liquid, and wafer forms and is taken once a day. Pain relief from a dose of methadone lasts about four to eight hours. Methadone is to be prescribed as part of a comprehensive treatment plan that includes counseling and participation in social support programs.”
<b>Naloxone</b>	Used to treat narcotic overdose.
<b>Naltrexone</b>	“Blocks opioid receptors that are involved in the rewarding effects of drinking and in the craving for alcohol. It reduces relapse to heavy drinking and is highly effective in some patients. Genetic differences may affect how well the drug works in certain patients.”
<b>Suboxone</b>	Contains both buprenorphine and naloxone. Used to treat opioid addiction

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<b>Subutex</b>	Contains only buprenorphine. Used to treat opioid addiction.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	
TERM	DEFINITION
<b>Abuser</b>	Someone who uses abusive tactics and behaviors to exert power and control over another person with whom the abuser is in an intimate, dating or family relationship.
<b>Abuse</b>	To insult, hurt, injure, rape and/or molest another person. Such behaviors may include, but are not limited to: physical abuse, emotional abuse, financial abuse, spiritual abuse and/or verbal abuse.
<b>Domestic Violence</b>	“Pattern of coercive behaviors, used by a batterer to gain or maintain power and control over another person with whom the batterer is in an intimate, dating or family relationship. Behaviors may include, but are not limited to: physical and sexual abuse, direct or implied threats, emotional and psychological abuse, intimidation, verbal abuse, isolation, stalking, financial control, spiritual abuse, threatened or actual use of weapons, destruction of property and/or harm to the victim’s family, pets or others.”

IMMIGRATION	
TERM	DEFINITION
ASSISTANCE FOR SURVIVORS	
<b>Illegal Immigration</b>	“Refers to the migration of people into a country in violation of the immigration laws of that country, or the continued residence of people without the legal right to live in that country.”
<b>Permanent Residency</b>	Is also referred to as a “green card,” which is a plastic card with the individual’s biographic information, photo, fingerprint, and expiration date issued by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services. This card authorizes the holder the right to live and work in the United States indefinitely.

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<b>Special Immigrant Juvenile Status (SIJS)</b>	If the child/youth is in the United States and needs the protection of a juvenile court because he/she has been abused, abandoned, or neglected by a parent, he/she may be eligible for Special Immigrant Juvenile (SIJ) classification. If SIJ classification is granted, he/she may qualify for lawful permanent residency (also known as getting a Green Card).
<b>T Visa</b>	“Human trafficking survivors may be eligible for lawful status, employment authorization, and a potential path to permanent residency, but they are a unique population with diverse and resource-intensive needs.”
<b>U Visa</b>	Provides relieve to “Immigrant victims of certain crimes who have been helpful in a criminal investigation or prosecution may qualify for a visa that can lead to a green card.”
<b>Undocumented</b>	<p>“Refers to anyone residing in any given country without legal documentation. It includes people who entered the U.S. without inspection and proper permission from the government, and those who entered with a legal visa that is no longer valid.”</p> <p>Someone is considered undocumented when they have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Entered the U.S. legally and immigration status has since expired</li> <li>• Entered the U.S. without inspection</li> <li>• Submitted immigration application/petition that was denied and he/she continued to remain in the U.S.</li> </ul>
<b>VAWA</b>	Allows a child or spouse who has been abused to become a U.S. Citizen or Lawful Permanent Resident. This provides survivors of domestic violence with the means that are essential to escaping violence and establishing safe, independent lives.