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Summary of Pathways to Prevention: Part II

SCOPE acts not as a source for its own prevention framework, but as a convener and resource for integrating effective prevention frameworks developed across the field. To the extent these frameworks have commonalities that make them effective, SCOPE endorses these principles as key to any effective framework.

1. *Prevention is integrated across disciplines and therefore collaborative;*
2. *Prevention is holistic (addressing physical, spiritual and emotional well-being)*
3. *Prevention is evidence-based and/or able to demonstrate efficacy;*
4. *Prevention is strategic in design and implementation;*
5. *Prevention is multi-targeted, directed at the individual, the community and the society (environmental);*

SCOPE encourages the perspective that prevention is conscious of social justice and mindful of systemic inequity, privilege and power dynamics that affect multiple and intersecting identities.

Several such frameworks exist, but are not summarized in one place as a primer on effective prevention. SCOPE aims to serve as a synergizing entity for the field of prevention by highlighting and cataloguing the following models for practitioners.

Models:

- I. Public Health
- II. Gordon's Operational
- III. Social-Ecological
- IV. Spectrum of Prevention

Gordon's Operational

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1424415/pdf/pubhealthrep00112-0005.pdf>

One classification for levels of prevention includes:

1. Primary: ensuring that a problem does not occur;
2. Secondary: reducing the prevalence of a problem or harm;
3. Tertiary: stopping or slowing the progress of a problem though the basic condition persists¹

But Gordon's operational classification divides the continuum of care into three parts: prevention, treatment and maintenance. Within the prevention category, subdivisions include:

¹ <http://www.drugsprevention.net/content/levels-prevention>

1. Universal: address an entire population, such as at the national, community, school or neighborhood level, with prevention programs, initiatives and messages;
2. Selective: target subsets of a total population deemed to be at greater risk;
3. Indicated: look at individuals experiencing early signs or problem behaviors.²

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² Ibid.