

**Constructing the best practice of substance abuse prevention for adolescents  
in Taiwan**

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In Taiwan, most social workers and student clients are impacted by the highly developed technology as a social and culture context. Newly developed technology applications along with its research evidence of efficiency and effectiveness have required a very different future practice from the traditional way. In response to this development, resilience theory is suggested as a framework to incorporate the local and global evidences needed for the practice. The term of “Evidence Based Practice” is utilized as practice guide. Key concepts includes to identify the at-risk population, to select valid and reliable assessment tools, to apply effective and efficient prevention models, connecting global knowledge with local culture, and etc. Several advantages and disadvantages of technology application will need to be addressed in the service process. Changes in traditional social work skills such as those of communication, assessment, treatment, evaluation, and follow-up are discussed.