


## DSM-5: Comparisons and Implications for Addiction Professionals




Presented by:  
**Dr. Norman G. Hoffmann, Adjunct Professor of Psychology, Western Carolina University**

July 2, 2013 – The presentation will begin soon.

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## Webinar Objectives

- Describe the DSM-5 criteria and how it differs from the current DSM-IV-TR ✓
- Explain why some with a current diagnosis of abuse will not receive a diagnosis with the new criteria ✓
- Identify which diagnostic orphans (those with dependence indications but no diagnosis) will get a diagnosis in the new criteria ✓
- Discuss the similarities and differences based on the substance under consideration ✓
- Discuss the clinical and policy implications for DUI/DWI offenders ✓



## Presented By



**Dr. Norman G. Hoffmann**  
 Adjunct Professor of  
 Psychology  
 Western Carolina University



# Overview of Changes

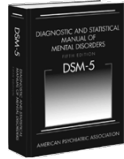

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Section One


## Changes

- Replace “abuse” and “dependence” with “mild substance use disorder”, “moderate substance use disorder” and “severe substance use disorder”
- Combine 11 criteria into a single continuum of criteria


## Changes

- Drop legal problems related to use as a criterion
- Add craving/compulsion to use as a new criterion




## DSM-5.0 VS. DSM-5.1

- Initially the proposed DSM-5 had two diagnostic categories: moderate and severe defined by 2-3 and 4+ positive criteria
- The final formulation has three categories: mild (2-3), moderate (4-5), and severe (6+ positive criteria)
- Original “moderate” becomes “mild”



## Data Sources & Methods

- Data from routine assessments of 7,672 state prison inmates using the SUDDS-IV (Substance Use Disorder Diagnostic Schedule-IV)
- The SUDDS-IV covers the *DSM-IV-TR*, but also has additional items for the new criterion and other constructs of interest
- Statistical comparison of diagnostic criteria using algorithms for the *DSM-IV-TR* and *DSM-5* diagnoses




## SUDDS-IV and Criteria

- The SUDDS-IV has items to address the construct of compulsion to use added to the *DSM-5*
- The SUDDS-IV also includes two items from the UNCOPE screen
  - Preoccupation with use
  - Use to relieve emotional distress
  - Preoccupation is associated with the craving concept, but emotional distress is not part of the *DSM-5*

# Audience Polling Question #1

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*Have you ever heard of the SUDDS-IV?*



# Overview of Alcohol-related Changes

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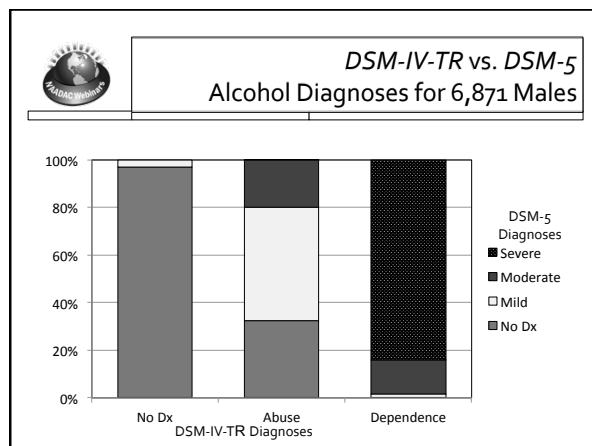
## Section Two

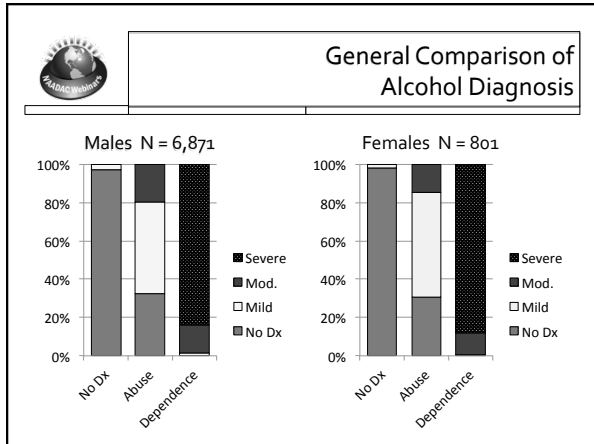



## General Diagnostic Result: From Current *DSM-IV-TR* To *DSM-5*

<b>No diagnosis</b>	⇒	>95% No diagnosis
<b>Dependence</b>	⇒	>95% Severe or Moderate Use Disorder
<b>Abuse</b>	⇒	Mild Use Disorder Moderate Use Disorder No Diagnosis

Most current abuse cases in mild to moderate use disorder designation followed by no diagnosis





- ### General Alcohol Diagnoses
- Little differences seen for those who have no current diagnosis
  - Similar findings for both genders
  - Those with a current diagnosis of abuse will show greatest changes
    - About 1/2 will be in the mild diagnostic group
    - Almost 1/3 will no longer qualify for a diagnosis
    - About 1 in 5 to 1 in 7 will be in the moderate diagnostic group

- ### Detailed Alcohol Diagnoses
- Diagnostic orphans – positive on 1 or 2 dependence criteria but no abuse criteria – most are positive on only one criterion
  - About 1/2 of those who meet abuse criteria also are positive on 1 or 2 dependence criteria
  - Those positive on only 3 dependence criteria will be classified as mild alcohol use disorder unless positive on abuse criteria as well

### Detailed Comparison of Alcohol Diagnoses for 6,871 MALES


DSM-IV-TR Designations	DSM-5 Designations			Pop. Total
	No Dx	Mild	Moderate to Severe	
No Problem	100%	0	0	47%
Diag. Orphan	79%	21%	0	8%
Abuse Only	76%	24%	0	7%
Abuse + Orphan	2%	64%	34%	7%
Dependence (3)	0	11%	89%	5%
Dependence (4+)	0	0	100%	25%

### Detailed Comparison of Alcohol Diagnoses for 6,871 MALES

DSM-IV-TR Designations	DSM-5 Designations			
	No Dx	Mild	Moderate	Severe
No Problem	100%	0	0	0
Diag. Orphan	79%	21%	0	0
Abuse Only	76%	24%	0	7%
Abuse + Orphan	2%	64%	33%	<1%
Dependence (3)	0	11%	64%	25%
Dependence (4+)	0	0	5%	95%


### Detailed Comparison of Alcohol Diagnoses for 801 Females


DSM-IV-TR Designations	DSM-5 Designations			Pop. Total
	No Dx	Mild	Moderate to Severe	
No Problem	100%	0	0	54%
Diag. Orphan	79%	21%	0	6%
Abuse Only	85%	15%	0	3%
Abuse + Orphan	4%	74%	22%	7%
Dependence (3)	0	3%	97%	4%
Dependence (4+)	0	0	100%	26%




### Detailed Comparison of Alcohol Diagnoses for 801 Females

DSM-IV-TR Designations	Proposed DSM-5 Designations			
	No Dx	Mild	Moderate	Severe
No Problem	100%	0	0	0
Diag. Orphan	79%	21%	0	0
Abuse Only	85%	15%	0	0
Abuse + Orphan	4%	74%	22%	0
Dependence (3)	0	3%	69%	28%
Dependence (4+)	0	0	3%	97%


- 
- ### Detailed Alcohol Diagnoses
- About 20% of orphans are positive on 2 criteria and receive a *DSM-5* diagnosis of moderate alcohol use disorder
  - 75% to 85% of abuse only cases will not receive a new diagnosis – 3% to 7% of all cases
  - Most current abuse cases also are positive for 1 or 2 dependence criteria
  - Very few current abuse cases will fall into the severe range of the *DSM-5*

- 
- ### Reasons For Differences
- Most of the abuse cases no longer receiving a diagnosis are due to the deletion of legal consequences
  - Most abuse cases that will qualify for mild or moderate use disorder have one or two dependence indications
  - Those with no current diagnosis who get one are due to diagnostic orphans with two positive dependence criteria
  - Current dependent cases with only 3 positive criteria account for the few cases that drop to the moderate designation




### Distribution of Positive Alcohol Criteria for 6,871 MALES

DSM-IV-TR Designations	DSM-5 Designations			Pop. Total
	No Dx	Mild	Moderate to Severe	
Tolerance	13%	11%	76%	33%
Withdrawal	1%	3%	96%	19%
Unplanned use	2%	9%	89%	27%
Rule setting	1%	4%	95%	21%
Time spent using	1%	7%	92%	28%
Sacrifice activities	<1%	3%	97%	23%
Consequences	3%	10%	87%	30%



### Distribution of Positive Alcohol Criteria for 6,871 MALES

DSM-IV-TR Designations	DSM-5 Designations			Pop. Total
	No Dx	Mild	Moderate to Severe	
Role fulfillment	<1%	3%	96%	25%
Dangerous use	9%	15%	76%	36%
Conflicts, interpersonal	4%	13%	83%	34%
Compulsion	0%	1%	99%	21%
Legal problems	10%	14%	76%	26%
Preoccupation	<1%	3%	97%	20%
To relieve distress	6%	10%	84%	20%



### Distribution of Positive Alcohol Criteria for 801 Females

DSM-IV-TR Designations	DSM-5 Designations			Pop. Total
	No Dx	Mild	Moderate or Severe	
Tolerance	10%	5%	85%	32%
Withdrawal	0%	2%	98%	20%
Unplanned use	3%	8%	89%	31%
Rule setting	0%	2%	98%	24%
Time spent using	0%	2%	98%	26%
Sacrifice activities	1%	2%	97%	24%
Consequences	3%	10%	87%	32%

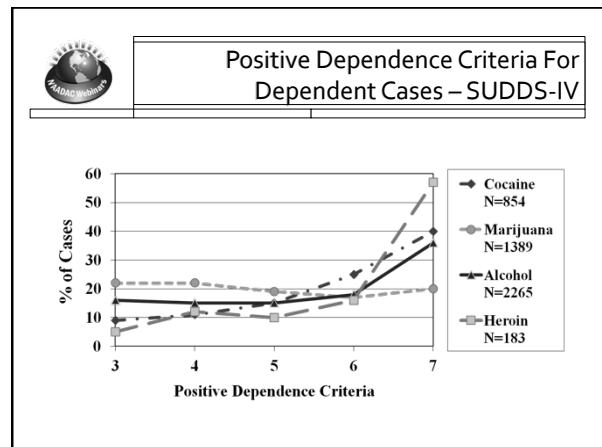
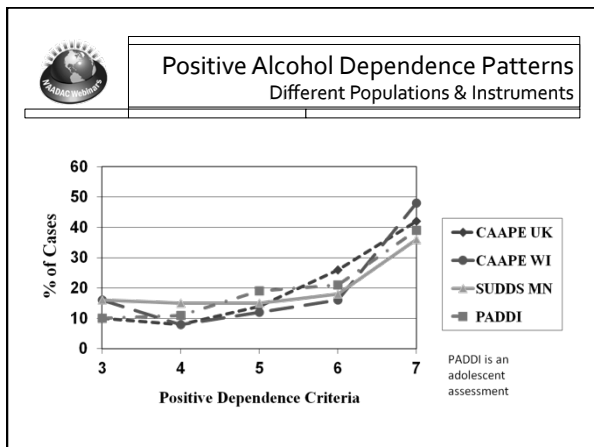
### Distribution of Positive Alcohol Criteria for 801 Females


DSM-IV-TR Designations	DSM-5 Designations			Pop. Total
	No Dx	Mild	Moderate to Severe	
Role fulfillment	1%	5%	94%	26%
Dangerous use	6%	8%	86%	29%
Conflicts, Interpersonal	3%	10%	87%	33%
Compulsion	0%	0%	100%	18%
Legal problems	6%	12%	82%	23%
Preoccupation	1%	1%	98%	21%
To relieve distress	6%	9%	85%	32%

- ### Alcohol Criteria
- All criteria are not equal in implications
  - Some criteria are found almost exclusively among those in the severe alcohol use disorder designation
  - Other criteria are more common among the mild to moderate alcohol use disorder group
  - **Tolerance** and **dangerous use** are actually common among those with no diagnosis

- ### Alcohol Criteria Predominately In Severe Group
- ✓ Withdrawal symptoms
  - ✓ Rule setting to limit use
  - ✓ Sacrifice activities to use
  - ✓ Failure at role fulfillment due to use
  - ✓ Compulsion to use
  - ✓ Preoccupation with use (compatible with craving/compulsion to use)

- ### Alcohol Criteria Prevalent In Mild to Moderate Group
- ✓ Unplanned use
  - ✓ Medical/psych. consequences of use
  - ✓ Interpersonal conflicts
  - ✓ Legal problems related to use (dropped from DSM-5)
  - ✓ Use to relieve stress (not considered for DSM-5)







### Dependence Severity Patterns

- Few are positive on only 3 dependence criteria irrespective of substance, population or instrument used
- Most substance categories see grouping of cases in the upper range of severity in terms of number of positive criteria
- Cannabis is the only substance group that does not show larger proportion in more serious range

# Overview of Cannabis-related Changes

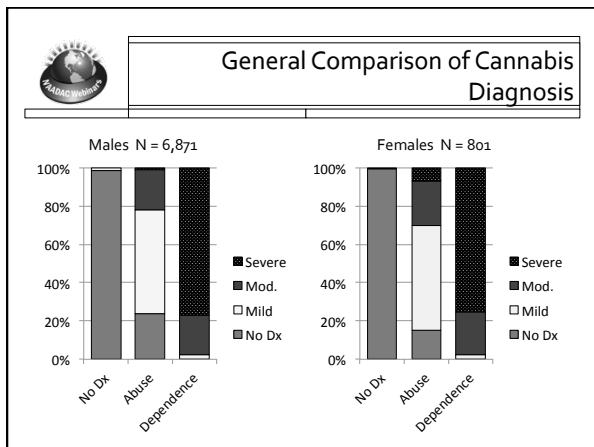
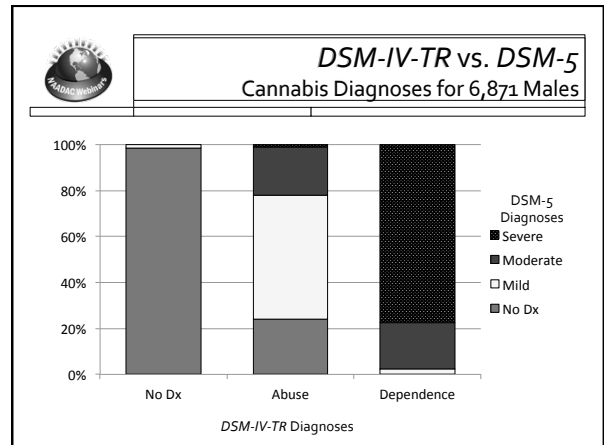

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## Section Three


### Cannabis Considerations

- Cannabis patterns empirically different from other substance groups
- Cannabis also most unique in terms of which receptor sites are involved
- Possible reasons for lack of severe cases
  - Amotivational syndrome not part of *DSM*
  - Cannabis users tend not to do wild things
  - Cannabis consequences may not be associated with use


### General Cannabis Diagnoses

- Results very similar to those for alcohol:
  - abuse ⇒ mild cannabis use disorder
  - dependence ⇒ moderate to severe cannabis use disorder
- Little change for no diagnosis – some change for those with a dependence diagnosis
- Most differences among current abuse cases, but most in mild designation as is the case with alcohol




**Detailed Comparison of Cannabis Diagnoses for 6,871 Males**

DSM-IV-TR Designations	DSM-5 Designations			Pop. Total
	No Dx	Mild	Moderate to Severe	
No Problem	100%	0	0	61%
Diag. Orphan	88%	12%	0	8%
Abuse Only	85%	15%	0	4%
Abuse + Orphan	5%	72%	23%	9%
Dependence (3)	0	11%	89%	4%
Dependence (4+)	0	0	100%	14%




**Detailed Comparison of Cannabis Diagnoses for 801 Females**

DSM-IV-TR Designations	DSM-5 Designations			Pop. Total
	No Dx	Mild	Moderate to Severe	
No Problem	100%	0	0	54%
Diag. Orphan	93%	7%	0	6%
Abuse Only	87%	13%	0	3%
Abuse + Orphan	4%	74%	22%	7%
Dependence (3)	0	11%	89%	4%
Dependence (4+)	0	0	100%	26%




**Distribution of Positive Cannabis Criteria for 6,871 Males**

DSM-IV-TR Designations	DSM-5 Designations			Pop. Total
	No Dx	Mild	Moderate to Severe	
Tolerance	10%	11%	78%	18%
Withdrawal	0%	4%	96%	8%
Unplanned use	3%	10%	87%	15%
Rule setting	1%	7%	92%	12%
Time spent using	18%	15%	67%	27%
Sacrifice activities	0%	4%	96%	13%
Consequences	2%	12%	86%	18%




**Distribution of Positive Cannabis Criteria for 6,871 Males**

DSM-IV-TR Designations	DSM-5 Designations			Pop. Total
	No Dx	Mild	Moderate to Severe	
Role fulfillment	1%	6%	93%	14%
Dangerous use	8%	21%	71%	22%
Conflicts, <small>Interpersonal</small>	4%	15%	81%	18%
Compulsion	0%	3%	97%	8%
Legal problems	17%	16%	67%	12%
Preoccupation	3%	9%	88%	14%
To relieve distress	8%	14%	78%	18%



**Distribution of Positive Cannabis Criteria for 801 Females**


DSM-IV-TR Designations	DSM-5 Designations			Pop. Total
	No Dx	Mild	Moderate to Severe	
Tolerance	8%	8%	84%	11%
Withdrawal	0%	2%	98%	7%
Unplanned use	6%	12%	82%	18%
Rule setting	2%	3%	95%	13%
Time spent using	5%	8%	87%	16%
Sacrifice activities	0%	0%	100%	10%
Consequences	2%	8%	90%	14%



**Distribution of Positive Cannabis Criteria for 801 Females**

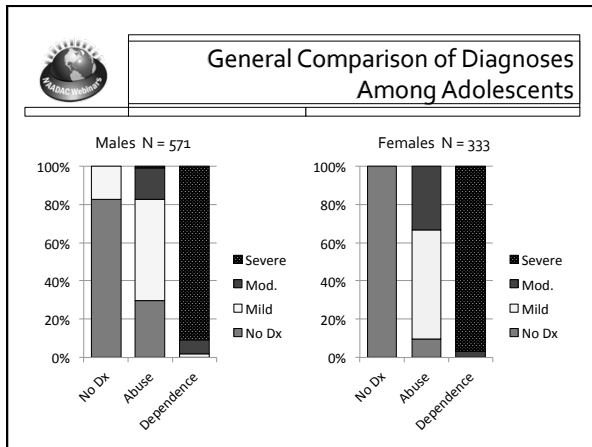
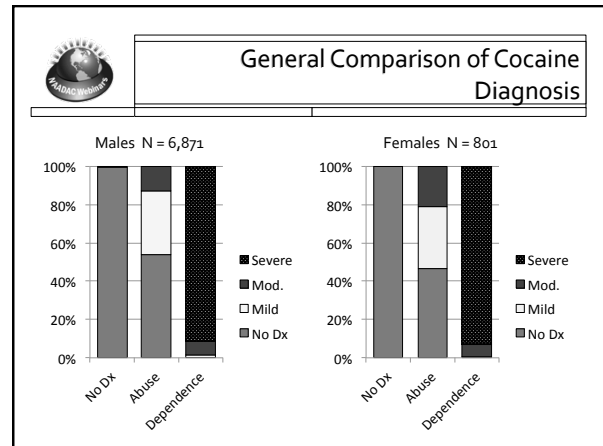
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	No Dx	Mild	Moderate to Severe	
Role fulfillment	1%	5%	94%	13%
Dangerous use	3%	15%	82%	16%
Conflicts, <small>Interpersonal</small>	4%	11%	85%	14%
Compulsion	0%	1%	99%	9%
Legal problems	12%	13%	75%	9%
Preoccupation	4%	2%	94%	12%
To relieve distress	13%	11%	76%	18%






## Alcohol & Cannabis Diagnoses


- Diagnostic patterns similar for gender or alcohol
- Prevalence patterns for individual criterion also very similar
- Similar criteria are more indicative of a severe, or dependence, designation
- Question of whether there is a qualitative as well as quantitative distinction between mild, moderate, or severe use disorder is unresolved





## Consideration of Substance, Gender, and Age

- More similarities than differences
- Overall prevalence of a criterion may vary
- Proportion of positive responses associated more or less with severe substance use disorder very similar for most criteria




# What Do We Still Not Know?

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Section Four






## Unresolved Issues



- Should other constructs be included as criteria?
- Are the current cut points optimal?
  - 0-1 No diagnosis
  - 2-3 Mild Use disorder
  - 4-5 Moderate or more
  - 6-11 Severe Use disorder





## Unresolved Issues

- Are the same criteria equally applicable to all substances?
- What are the prognostic and clinical implications for mild or moderate vs. severe diagnosis?



## DSM-IV-TR vs. DSM-5 Summary

- Almost all who have no diagnosis now will continue to not have a diagnosis
- Most who meet dependence criteria will meet criteria for moderate or severe substance use disorder
- Most of the differences will affect those now classified as substance abusers


# Audience Polling Question #2

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*Do you feel the DSM-5 changes are appropriate?*

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Norman G. Hoffmann, Ph.D.  
Adjunct Professor of Psychology  
Western Carolina University  
evinceassessment@aol.com  
828.454.9960  
www.evinceassessment.com





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 fax: 703.741.7698/800.377.1136  
 misti@naadac.org  
[www.naadac.org/education](http://www.naadac.org/education)

Norman G. Hoffmann, Ph.D.  
 Adjunct Professor of Psychology  
 Western Carolina University  
 evinceassessment@aol.com  
 828.454.9960  
[www.evinceassessment.com](http://www.evinceassessment.com)

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 Carson City, NV 89706  
 phone: 775.885.2610/888.889.8866  
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