Chapter 11

Substance-Related and Other Addictive Disorders

Substance Abuse in the U.S.
- Substance abuse: excessive or harmful use of drugs and alcohol
- Substance-use disorder
  - 8.5% of the population met the criteria in 2012
- Alcohol is the most commonly abused substance
  - Followed by marijuana, pain relievers, and cocaine

Substance-Related Disorders
- Arise when psychoactive substances are used excessively
  - Psychoactive substances alter moods, thought processes, or other psychological states
- Addiction: compulsive drug-seeking behavior and loss of control over drug use
  - Withdrawal symptoms occur when discontinued

DSM-5 Substance-Use Disorders
- Differentiated according to specific substance used
- Substance-use disorder severity
  - Mild if 2 or 3 of designated symptoms present
  - Moderate if 4 or 5 are present
  - 6+ symptoms indicated severe disorder

DSM-5 Criteria for a Substance-Use Disorder
- At least 2 of the following characteristics occur within a 12-month period and cause significant impairment or distress
  - The quantity of the substance used or the amount of time spent using is often greater than intended
  - Efforts to control use of the substance are unsuccessful due to a persistent desire for the substance
  - Considerable time is spent using the substance, recovering from its effects, or attempting to obtain the substance
  - A strong desire, craving, or urge to use the substance when present
  - Substance use interferes with major role obligations at work, school or home
  - Use of the substance continues despite harmful social or interpersonal effects caused or made worse by the substance use
  - Participation in social, work, or leisure activities is avoided or reduced due to substance use
  - Substance use occurs in situations where substances use may be physically hazardous