

Diagnosis of Substance- Related and Substance- Induced Syndromes

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DSM-IV Criteria for Substance Abuse

- Substance Abuse (One required)
 - Recurrent substance-related failure to fulfill major role obligations
 - Recurrent physically hazardous substance use
 - Recurrent substance-related legal problems
 - Continued substance use despite persistent or recurrent social or interpersonal problems caused or exacerbated by substance use

DSM-IV Criteria for Substance Dependence

- **Substance Dependence (three or more required)**
 - Tolerance: Increased amount or diminished effect
 - Withdrawal: Characteristic withdrawal syndrome or continued use to relieve or avoid withdrawal
 - Loss of Control/Compulsive Use: Consumption in larger amounts or a longer period than intended; Persistent desire or unsuccessful efforts to control use; Time spent obtaining, using, or recovering from use; Important activities given up or reduced; Use continued despite a physical or psychological problem.

Substance Intoxication and Withdrawal

■ Substance Intoxication

- The essential feature of substance intoxication is the development of a reversible substance-specific syndrome due to the recent ingestion of (or exposure to) a substance.

■ Substance Withdrawal

- The essential feature of substance withdrawal is the development of a substance-specific maladaptive behavioral change, with physiological and cognitive concomitants, that is due to the cessation of, or reduction in, heavy and prolonged substance use.

Substance-Induced Delirium

- The essential feature of a delirium is a disturbance of consciousness that is accompanied by a change in cognition that cannot be better accounted for by a preexisting or evolving dementia.
- The disturbance develops over a short period of time, usually hours to days, and tends to fluctuate during the course of the day.
- The delirium is associated with substance intoxication (at relatively high levels) (Substance Intoxication Delirium) or substance withdrawal (Substance Withdrawal Delirium - includes Delirium Tremens).

Substance-Induced Persisting Dementia and Persisting Amnestic Disorder

- **Substance-Induced Persisting Dementia**
 - The essential feature of a dementia involves the development of multiple cognitive deficits (including memory impairment) that are due to the persisting effects of a substance.
- **Substance-Induced Persisting Amnestic Disorder (includes Korsakoff's syndrome)**
 - Individuals with an amnestic disorder are impaired in their ability to learn new information or are unable to recall previously learned information or past events. The memory disturbance must be sufficiently severe to cause marked impairment in social or occupational functioning and must represent a significant decline from a previous level of functioning.