

DSM-5 Criteria for Diagnosis of Opioid Use Disorder

Check all that apply	
	Opioids are often taken in larger amounts or over a longer period than intended.
	There is a persistent desire or unsuccessful efforts to cut down or control opioid use.
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	Craving, or a strong desire to use opioids.
	Recurrent opioid use resulting in failure to fulfill major role obligations at work, school or home.
	Continued opioid use despite having persistent or recurrent social or interpersonal problems caused or exacerbated by the effects of opioids.
	Important social, occupational or recreational activities are given up or reduced because of opioid use disorder.
	Recurrent opioid use in situations in which it is physically hazardous.
	Continued use despite knowledge of having a persistent or recurrent physical or psychological problem that is likely to have been caused or exacerbated by opioids.
	*Tolerance, as defined by either of the following: (a) a need for markedly increased amounts of opioids to achieve intoxication or desired effect (b) markedly diminished effect with continued use of the same amount of an opioid
	*Withdrawal, as manifested by either of the following: (a) the characteristic opioid withdrawal syndrome (b) the same (or a closely related) substance are taken to relieve or avoid withdrawal symptoms

Total Number Boxes Checked: _____

Severity: Mild: 2-3 symptoms. Moderate: 4-5 symptoms. Severe: 6 or more symptoms

Diagnostic Criteria*: The criteria not considered to be met for those individuals taking opioids solely under appropriate medical supervision.

Source: American Psychiatric Association (2013). Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition, Washington, DC, American Psychiatric Association page 541.