

Opioid Use Disorder: Diagnostic Criteria

Assess for the presence of opioid use disorder (OUD) using the following checklist based on the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders Fifth Edition (DSM-5) criteria. To confirm a diagnosis of OUD, at least two of the following criteria should be observed within a 12-month period.

Diagnostic Criteria

- Taking opioids in larger amounts or over a longer period of time than intended
- Having a persistent desire or unsuccessful attempts to reduce or control opioid use
- Spending excess time obtaining, using or recovering from opioids
- Craving opioids
- Continued opioid use causing inability to fulfill work, home, or school responsibilities
- Continuing opioid use despite having persistent social or interpersonal problems
- Lack of involvement in social, occupational, or recreational activities
- Using opioids in physically hazardous situations
- Continuing opioid use in spite of awareness of persistent physical or psychological problems
- Exhibiting tolerance symptoms, as defined by either of the following: *
 - A need for markedly increased amounts of opioids to achieve intoxication or desired effect, or
 - Markedly diminished effect with continued use of the same amount of an opioid.
- Exhibiting withdrawal symptoms, as manifested by either of the following: *
 - The characteristic opioid withdrawal syndrome, or
 - Opioids (or a closely related substance) are taken to relieve or avoid withdrawal symptoms

** Tolerance and withdrawal are not considered to be met for those taking opioids solely under appropriate medical supervision*

Severity Level

OUD exists on a continuum of severity. Specify current severity based on the number of diagnostic criteria that have been met.

- Mild: Presence of 2-3 symptoms
- Moderate: Presence of 4-5 symptoms
- Severe: Presence of 6 or more symptoms