

Basic Guidelines for Providers New to Buprenorphine Prescribing

DSM-V Criteria for Opioid Use Disorder

While it is not necessary to have these memorized, it is helpful to be familiar with them.

- 1) Opioids are often taken in larger amounts or over a longer period than was intended.
 - 2) There is a persistent desire or unsuccessful efforts to cut down or control opioid use.
 - 3) A great deal of time is spent in activities necessary to obtain the opioid, use the opioid, or recover from its effects.
 - 4) Craving, or a strong desire or urge to use opioids.
 - 5) Recurrent opioid use resulting in a failure to fulfill major role obligations at work, school, or home.
 - 6) Continued opioid use despite having persistent or recurrent social or interpersonal problems caused or exacerbated by the effects of opioids.
 - 7) Important social, occupational, or recreational activities are given up or reduced because of opioid use.
 - 8) Recurrent opioid use in situations in which it is physically hazardous.
 - 9) Continued opioid use despite knowledge of having a persistent or recurrent physical or psychological problem that is likely to have been caused or exacerbated by the substance.
 - 10) Exhibits tolerance (see below).
 - 11) Exhibits withdrawal (see below).
- Tolerance and Withdrawal Diagnostic Criteria:
 - ▶ The last two diagnostic criteria, related to tolerance and withdrawal, are not considered to be met for individuals taking opioids solely under appropriate medical supervision.