What is SUD?

Substance use disorder (SUD) is a lifelong illness that involves intoxication and withdrawal from a substance that causes euphoria. These substances typically involve alcohol, tobacco, or illicit drugs. This disease tends to affect a person’s ability to function day to day and can result in distorted thinking & behavior. A person can have intense cravings, changes in personality, and abnormal movements.

While on these substances, a person can have impaired judgement, decision making skills, leaning, memory, and behavioral changes.

According to National Institute on Drug Abuse, people take drugs to feel good, to feel better, to do better, or even due to peer pressure.

The goal of treatment is stopping the use of drug, eliminating drug-seeking behaviors, and returning to normal function.

DSM-5 Criteria

According to Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 5th edition (DSM-5), SUD is “problematic pattern of substance use leading to clinically significant impairment or distress as manifested by at least 2 of 11 criteria occurring in the preceding 12-month period.”

The following are the criteria for SUD:

1. Substance is often taken in larger amounts or over a longer period of time than intended.
2. Persistent desire or continued unsuccessful efforts to cut down or control substance use.
3. Considerable amount of time is spent obtaining substance, using substance, or recovering from use of substance.
4. Craving or strong desire to use substance.
5. Recurrent use of substance is resulting in failure to fulfill major obligations to work, home, or school.
6. Continue to use substance despite persistent social/interpersonal problems.
7. Reducing/missing social, occupation, or recreational events due to substance use.
8. Continued use of substance despite knowledge of persistent or recurrent physical or psychological harm that was caused or worsened by substance.
9. Recurrent substance use in situations with increasing risk of physical harm.
10. Tolerance as experienced by either: need for increased amounts of substance or noticeably decreased effect with continued use for same amount of substance.
11. Withdrawal as experienced by either: standard symptoms of withdrawal as defined by specific substance or use of substance/similar substance to relieve or avoid withdrawal symptoms.

Resources for SUD

- SAMHSA’s national helpline
- Alcoholics Anonymous
- Behavioral health treatment services locator
- Center for substance abuse treatment
- Cocaine Anonymous
- Narcotics Anonymous

References:

