



Gambling Disorder and DSM 5: what's new ?

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Background

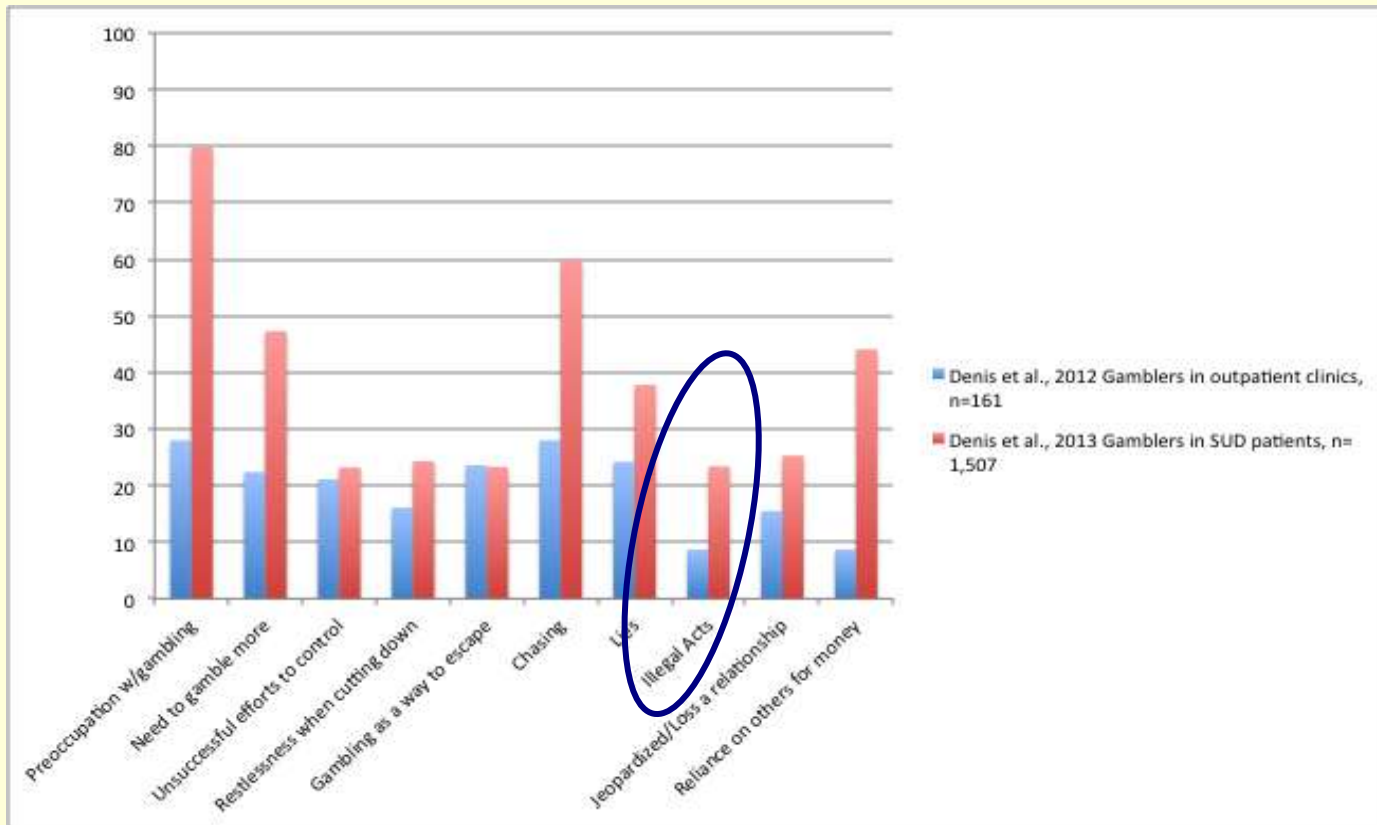
- May 2013: DSM-5
- Pathological gambling = Gambling Disorder
 - Substance Related and Addictive Disorder
 - Increase its recognition and improve research (Petry 2013, O'Brien 2011)
 - Similarities with addiction to substance (Grant 2010)
 - Remove Illegal Acts criteria (APA 2012, Petry 2013)
 - Reduced number of criteria (APA 2012, Petry 2013)
- Impact of these changes on prevalence rate?
 - Are newly diagnosed deserve the diagnostic?

Objective

- To assess the impact of the changes on prevalence rate of GD
- To characterize the newly diagnosed patients
 - Impairment clinically important
 - Similarities with patients already diagnosed with DSM-IV criteria

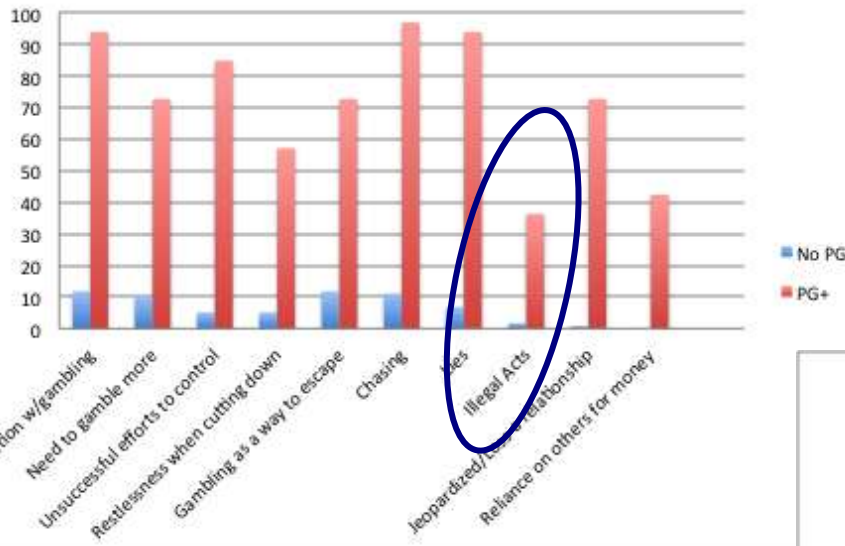
Change - Delete the Illegal Act criterion

- Illegal Act criterion = one of the least endorsed criterion



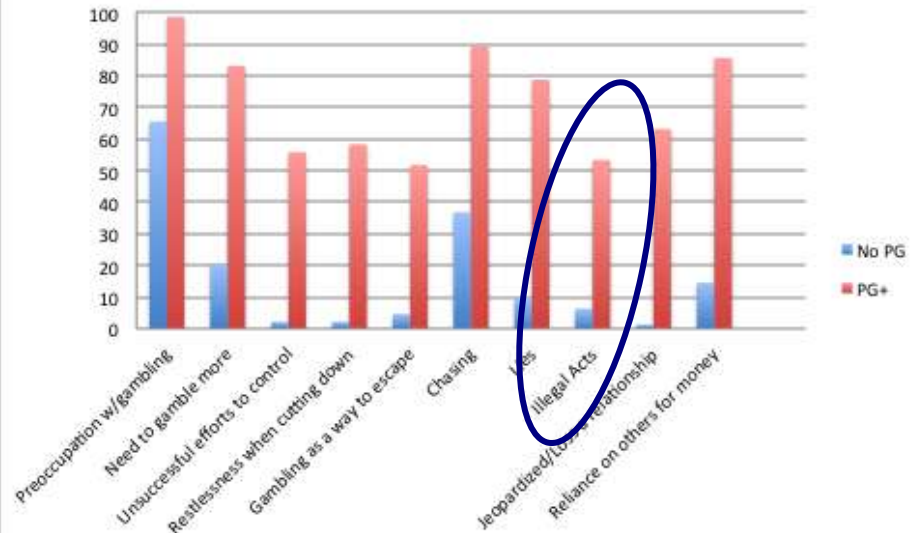
Change - Delete the Illegal Act criterion

Gamblers in outpatient clinics, n=161 (Denis et al., 2012)



- Illegal Acts criterion
 - Higher endorsement among GD
 - Still one of the less endorsed
- Delete Illegal Act criterion = little impact on the prevalence rate

Gamblers in SUD patients, n= 1,507 (Denis et al., 2013)



Change - Lower the threshold for GD diagnosis

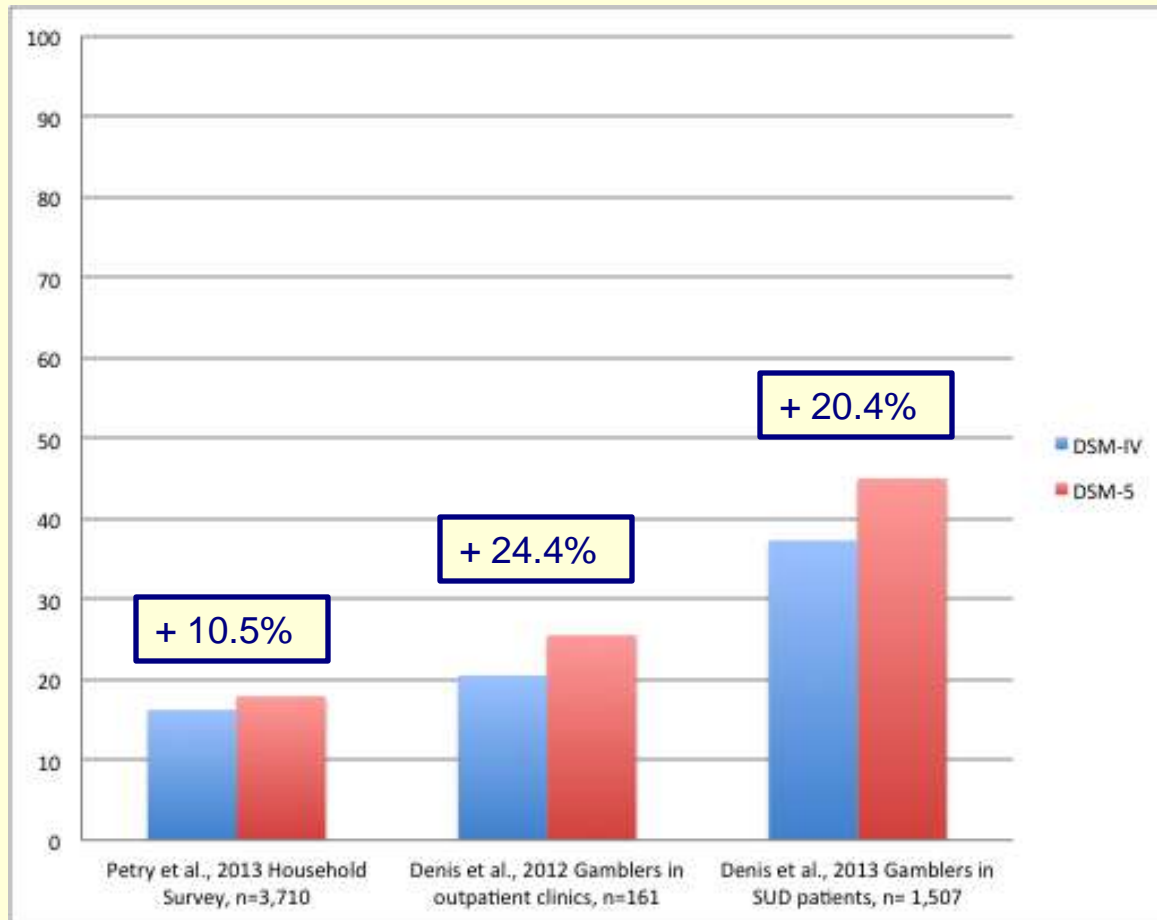
- Excellent correlation DSM-IV PG diagnosis – DSM-5 GD diagnosis
 - $r = .87$
- Significant correlations btw No. of criteria endorsed and measure of gambling severity
 - Explained as much or more of the variance as DSM-IV criteria

	DSM-IV		DSM-5	
	r	% of explained variance	r	% of explained variance
SOGS Score	0.82	68	0.84	70
No.of gambling days past 30 days	0.44	20	0.45	20
No. of years gambling	0.43	19	0.45	20
Money spent in gambling past 30 days	0.37	14	0.38	15

Denis et al., 2012

Change in Prevalence rate

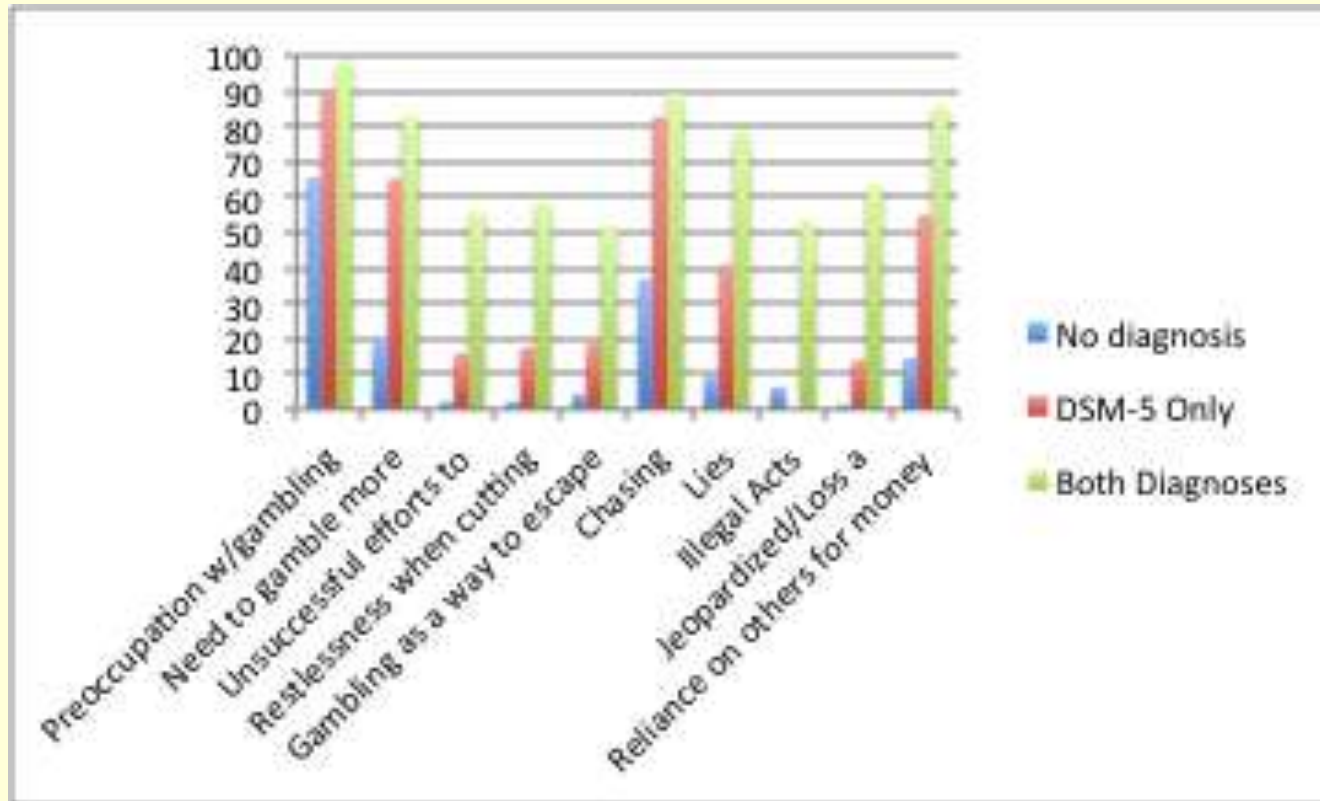
- Increase ranged: 11% - 24%



Who are the newly diagnosed? (1)

- Endorsed criteria

n= 1,507



Denis et al. 2013

Who are the newly diagnosed? (2)

	No Diagnosis (n=829)	DSM-5 Only (n=115)	Both Diagnoses (n=563)	Test value**	p-value
<u>Type of Gambling [n (%)]</u>					
Gambled on sports	274 (33.1) ^a	49 (42.6) ^b	271 (48.1) ^b	32.47	<0.0001
Gambled in casino	532 (64.2) ^a	89 (77.4) ^b	469 (83.3) ^b	62.90	<0.0001
Played lottery	529 (63.8)	82 (71.3)	397 (70.5)	7.90	0.019
Played sports for money	86 (10.4) ^a	19 (16.5) ^b	137 (24.3) ^b	48.49	<0.0001
Bought stocks/commodities	10 (1.2)	5 (4.3)	12 (2.1)	6.25	0.044
Gambled on Internet	21 (2.5) ^a	7 (6.1) ^b	30 (5.3) ^b	8.77	0.013
<u>Gambling Characteristics*</u>					
Amount gambled (\$) [M (SD)]	501 (1330) ^a	883 (1783) ^b	1446 (2410) ^c	168.17	<0.0001
Age at onset (yr) [M (SD)]	28.2 (9.97)	27.9 (9.67)	28.2 (9.75)	0.08	0.96
Months gambled [M (SD)]	33.6 (66.3) ^a	33.5 (51.1) ^{a,b}	37.3 (75.2) ^b	25.21	<0.0001
<u>Frequency of gambling [n (%)]</u>					
Daily	297 (35.8) ^a	60 (52.2) ^b	373 (66.3) ^c	124.97	<0.0001
Weekly or monthly	532 (64.2) ^a	55 (47.8) ^b	190 (33.7) ^c		
<u>Gambling problems [n (%)]</u>					
Gambling caused problems	97 (11.5) ^a	42 (29.6) ^b	417 (71.0) ^c	523.00	<0.0001
People objected to gambling	130 (13.9) ^a	40 (32.2) ^b	389 (66.1) ^c	402.08	<0.0001

Denis et al. 2013

Who are the newly diagnosed? (3)

- Multivariate analysis

Predictor Variable	OR DSM-5 Only vs. No Diagnosis	OR Both Diagnoses vs. DSM-5 Only	Order of Entry	χ^2	Final p-value
Gambling caused problems	2.36 (1.39, 4.03)	3.89 (2.32, 6.53)	4	489.44	<0.0001
People objected to gambling	1.81 (1.08, 3.06)	2.06 (1.23, 3.44)	5	95.12	<0.0001
Gambled daily	1.47 (0.96, 2.24)	1.41 (0.90, 2.22)	6	32.39	<0.0001
Gambler in casino	1.79 (1.09, 2.94)	1.34 (0.78, 2.30)	7	27.10	<0.0001
Amount gambled (\$)	1.07 (0.93, 1.22)	1.08 (0.95, 1.22)	8	9.39	0.0070
Lottery gambler	1.43 (0.90, 2.28)	1.02 (0.63, 1.67)	9	6.12	0.0469

Conclusion

- Increase of the prevalence using DSM-5
- Newly diagnosed = deserve the diagnosis
 - Impairment
 - Gambling cause problem
 - Object to their gambling behavior
- Newly diagnosed = lower severity of gambling problem
- Parallel with SUD DSM-IV “Diagnostic Orphan”
- Further studies needed
 - Follow-up of individuals diagnosed with DSM-5 GD

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