

**Side by Side Comparison of DSM-IV-TR Diagnostic Criteria for  
Substance Abuse and Substance Dependence**

<p align="center"><i>Dependence</i></p> <p align="center"><i>(3 or more in a 12-month period)</i></p>	<p align="center"><i>Abuse</i></p> <p align="center"><i>(1 or more in a 12-month period)</i> <i>Symptoms must never have met criteria for substance dependence for this class of substance.</i></p>
<p>Tolerance (marked increase in amount; marked decrease in effect)</p> <p>Characteristic withdrawal symptoms; substance taken to relieve withdrawal</p> <p>Substance taken in larger amount and for longer period than intended</p> <p>Persistent desire or repeated unsuccessful attempt to quit</p> <p>Much time/activity to obtain, use, recover</p> <p>Important social, occupational, or recreational activities given up or reduced</p> <p>Use continues despite knowledge of adverse consequences (e.g., failure to fulfill role obligation, use when physically hazardous)</p>	<p>Recurrent use resulting in failure to fulfill major role obligation at work, home or school</p> <p>Recurrent use in physically hazardous situations</p> <p>Recurrent substance related legal problems</p> <p>Continued use despite persistent or recurrent social or interpersonal problems caused or exacerbated by substance</p>

In using the DSM-IV criteria, one should specify whether substance dependence is with physiologic dependence (i.e., there is evidence of tolerance or withdrawal) or without physiologic dependence (i.e., no evidence of tolerance or withdrawal). In addition, patients may be variously classified as currently manifesting a pattern of abuse or dependence or as in remission. Those in remission can be divided into four subtypes -- full, early partial, sustained, and sustained partial -- on the basis of whether any of the criteria for abuse or dependence have been met and over what time frame.