



DSM-5 Diagnostic Criteria

A. Persistent and recurrent problematic gambling behavior leading to clinically significant impairment or distress, as indicated by the individual exhibiting four (or more) of the following in a 12 month period:

- a. Needs to gamble with increasing amounts of money in order to achieve the desired excitement.
- b. Is restless or irritable when attempting to cut down or stop gambling.
- c. Has made repeated unsuccessful efforts to control, cut back, or stop gambling.
- d. Is often preoccupied with gambling (e.g., having persistent thoughts of reliving past gambling experiences, handicapping or planning the next venture, thinking of ways to get money with which to gamble).
- e. Often gambles when feeling distressed (e.g., helpless, guilty, anxious, depressed).
- f. After losing money gambling, often returns another day to get even ("chasing" one's losses).
- g. Lies to conceal the extent of involvement with gambling.
- h. Has jeopardized/lost a significant relationship, job, or educational or career opportunity because of gambling.
- i. Relies on others to provide money to relieve desperate financial situations caused by gambling.

B. The gambling behavior is not better explained by a manic episode.

Specify if:

Episodic: Meeting diagnostic criteria at more than one time point, with symptoms subsiding between periods of gambling disorder for at least several months.

Persistent: Experiencing continuous symptoms, to meet diagnostic criteria for multiple years.

Specify if:

In early remission: After full criteria for gambling disorder were previously met, none of the criteria for gambling disorder have been met for at least 3 months but for less than 12 months.

In sustained remission: After full criteria for gambling disorder were previously met, none of the criteria for gambling disorder have been met during a period of 12 months or longer.

Specify current severity:

Mild: 4–5 criteria met.

Moderate: 6–7 criteria met.

Severe: 8–9 criteria met.