The APA is offering a number of "emerging measures" for further research and clinical evaluation. These patient assessment measures were developed to be administered at the initial patient interview and to monitor treatment progress. They should be used in research and evaluation as potentially useful tools to enhance clinical decision-making and not as the sole basis for making a clinical diagnosis. Instructions, scoring information, and interpretation guidelines are provided; further background information can be found in DSM-5-TR. The APA requests that clinicians and researchers provide further data on the instruments' usefulness in characterizing patient status and improving patient care at http://www.dsm5.org/Pages/Feedback-Form.aspx.

Measure: LEVEL 2—Substance Use—Adult (adapted from the NIDA-Modified

ASSIST)

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LEVEL 2—Substance Use—Adult*

*Adapted from the NIDA-Modified ASSIST

Name:	Age:	Date:
If the measure is being completed by an informa	nt, what is your relationship with the individua	al receiving care?
In a typical week, approximately how much time	do you spend with the individual receiving car	re? hours/week
Instructions: On the DSM-5-TR Level 1 cross during the past 2 weeks you (the individual without a doctor's prescription, or in greate marijuana, cocaine or crack, and/or other drhow often you (the individual receiving care weeks. Please respond to each item by ma	receiving care) have been bothered by "using reserving care) have been bothered by "using remounts or longer than prescribed, and/orugs" at a slight or greater level of severity have used these medicines and/or substance.	ing medicines on your own or using drugs like . The questions below ask

During the past TWO (2) WEEKS , about how often did you use any of the following medicines ON YOUR OWN, that is, without a doctor's prescription, in greater amounts or longer than prescribed?							Clinician Use	
		Not at all	One or two days	Several days	More than half the days	Nearly every day	Item Score	
a.	Painkillers (like Vicodin)	□ 0	1	2	□ 3	4		
b.	Stimulants (like Ritalin, Adderall)	0	1	2	□ 3	4		
c.	Sedatives or tranquilizers (like sleeping pills or Valium)	0	1	2	3	4		
Or drugs like:								
d.	Marijuana	□ 0	1	2	□ 3	4		
e.	Cocaine or crack	□ 0	1	2	□ 3	4		
f.	Club drugs (like ecstasy)	□ 0	1	2	□ 3	4		
g.	Hallucinogens (like LSD)	□ 0	1	2	□ 3	4		
h.	Heroin	□ 0	1	2	□ 3	4		
i.	Inhalants or solvents (like glue)	□ 0	1	2	3	4		
j.	Methamphetamine (like speed)	0	1	2	3	4		
Total Score:								

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Instructions to Clinicians

The DSM-5-TR Level 2—Substance Use—Adult is an adapted version of the NIDA-Modified ASSIST. The 15-item measure is used to assess the pure domain of prescription medicine, and illicit substance use in adults age 18 and older. It is completed by the individual prior to a visit with the clinician. If the individual receiving care is of impaired capacity and unable to complete the form (e.g., an individual with dementia), a knowledgeable informant may complete the measure. Each item asks the individual receiving care (or informant) to rate the severity of the individual's use of various substances **during the past 2 weeks.**

Scoring and Interpretation

Each item on the measure is rated on a 5-point scale (i.e., 0=not at all; 1=1 or 2 days; 2=several days; 3=more than half the days; 4=nearly every day). The clinician is asked to review the score of each item on the measure during the clinical interview and indicate the raw score for each item in the section provided for "Clinician Use." Scores on the individual items should be interpreted independently because each item inquires about the use of a distinct substance. The rating of multiple items at scores greater than 0 indicates greater severity and complexity of substance use.

Frequency of Use

To track change in the severity of the individual's use of alcohol, tobacco/nicotine, prescription or illicit substance over time, the measure be may completed at regular intervals as clinically indicated, depending on the stability of the individual's symptoms and treatment status. For individuals of impaired capacity, it is preferred that completion of the measures at follow-up appointments is by the same knowledgeable informant. Consistently high scores on the measure may indicate significant and problematic areas that might warrant further assessment, treatment, and follow-up. Your clinical judgment should guide your decision.