

DSM-5 diagnostic criteria for opioid withdrawal [1]	
A) Fundamental criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abrupt cessation or reduction in prolonged and heavy opioid use (weeks or more) • OR status post administration of an opioid antagonist (e.g., naloxone) after a period of opioid use
B) Presence of ≥ 3 symptoms/signs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dysphoria • Nausea or vomiting • Myalgias • Insomnia • Diarrhea • Yawning • Fever • Lacrimation or rhinorrhea • Piloerection, sweating, or pupillary dilation
C) Symptom characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Features in criterion B cause significant distress or impairment (e.g., social, occupational).
D) Alternative diagnoses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not attributable to or better explained by another medical, mental, or substance-related disorder
All criteria must be fulfilled to confirm the diagnosis.	

[1] American Psychiatric Association. Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders. 2013. doi: 10.1176/appi.books.9780890425596.

**How severe is the
withdrawal?**

