

smoking. The investigators concluded that 90% (n=905) of the smokers fulfilled the DSM-III criteria for tobacco dependence.

Hale et al. surveyed 201 residents of Burlington, VT. Using the DSM-III-R criteria for drug dependence, the researchers concluded that 80% of the current tobacco users were dependent (Male=91%, Female=71%). The most commonly met criteria were unsuccessful attempts to control use despite a persistent desire to quit (93%) and experiencing withdrawal symptoms when stopping or cutting down (74%).<sup>148</sup>

In another study, Cottler compared the various DSM and ICD diagnostic criteria for nicotine dependence among persons who reported smoking or using tobacco daily for 1 month or more during their lives. Sixty-three percent of the sample included patients from substance abuse treatment programs; 37% of the sample was drawn from the general population. Among the 677 nicotine users who fulfilled the smoking or tobacco use requirement, 77% were deemed dependent under the DSM-III diagnostic criteria. Eighty percent met the criteria for dependence according to the DSM-III-R criteria. Under the old ICD-10 criteria, 92% were found to be dependent, compared with 86% under the new ICD-10 criteria.<sup>149</sup>

Woody et al. analyzed the responses of 1,100 subjects who had identified themselves as having used tobacco six or more times during their lives. Subjects were all between 18 and

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<sup>148</sup> Hale KL, Hughes JR, Oliveto AH, et al. Nicotine dependence in a population-based sample: problems of drug dependence, 1992. Proceedings of the 54th Annual Scientific Meeting of the College on Problems of Drug Dependence. NIDA Research Monograph 132. NIH Publication No. 93-3505. Washington, DC. U.S. Government Printing Office. 1993.

<sup>149</sup> Cottler LB. Comparing DSM-III-R and ICD-10 substance use disorders. *Addiction*. 1993;88:689-696.