



Office of Addiction Services and Supports

OASAS. Every Step of the Way.

OASAS Approved Gambling Screening/Assessment Tools

Brief Screens:

NODS-Clip¹ - National Opinion Research Center Diagnostic Screen for Gambling Disorders, Loss of Control, Lying and Preoccupation screen, is a three-item screen derived from the NODS.

NODS-PERC² - National Opinion Research Center Diagnostic Screen for Gambling Disorders, Preoccupation, Escape, Risked Relationships and Chasing Screen, is a four-item screen derived from the full NODS.

Brief Bio-Social Gambling Screen³ - A three-question brief screening instrument that helps a person decide whether to seek a more formal evaluation or treatment of their gambling behavior. Clinicians can also use this with their clients to determine if a more comprehensive screen is necessary. This tool is developed by the Division on Addiction, Cambridge Health Alliance.

Lie-Bet Tool to Rule Out Problem Gambling⁴ - This questionnaire is a two-item tool that has been deemed valid and reliable for ruling out pathological gambling behaviors. If an individual answers yes to one or both questions on the Lie-Bet questionnaire, further assessment is indicated.

Diagnostic Screens:

DSM V Screen for Pathological Gambling⁵ - This Pathological Gambling criteria screen is from the Diagnostic Criteria from the DSM-V manual. Four or more “yes” answers indicate a diagnosis for Gambling Disorder. Less than 4 indicates a potential problem and/or at-risk indicators which may warrant further support, education, and treatment services.

¹ NORC A National Organization for Research at the University of Chicago

² The National Opinion Research Center DSM-IV Screen for Gambling Problems

³ Cambridge Health Alliance Division on Addiction: Gebauer, L., LaBrie, R. A., Shaffer, H. J. (2010). Optimizing DSM IV classification accuracy: a brief bio-social screen for detecting current gambling disorders among gamblers in the general household population. *Canadian Journal of Psychiatry*, 55(2), 82-90

⁴ Johnson, E.E., Hamer, R., Nora, R.M., Tan, B., Eistenstein, N., & Englehart, C. (1988). The lie/bet questionnaire for screening pathological gamblers. *Psychological Reports*, 80, 83-88. Götestam, K.G., Johansson, A., Wenzel, H.G., Simonsen, I.E. (2004). Validation of the lie/bet screen for pathological gambling on two normal population data sets. *Psychological Reports*, 95, 1009-13

⁵ Adapted from the American Psychiatric Association Diagnostic Criteria from the DSM V 2013



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Please review the National Council on Problem Gambling [Screening Standards Manual](#) It will assist with the OASAS approved gambling screens/assessment tools that are below:

- [NORC Diagnostic Screen](#)⁶ - The NODS is based on the DSM-V criteria for Pathological Gambling and assesses for both lifetime and past-year problem gambling.
- [South Oaks Gambling Screen](#)⁷ - The SOGS is a lifetime measure of problem gambling that has been found to be reliable and valid. This 16-item screening tool places individuals in one of three categories: Non-problem, Problem Gambler, Probable Pathological Gambling.
- [South Oaks Gambling Screen\(Adolescents\)](#)⁸ - Revised for Adolescents - This instrument is composed of 12 items and has been found to be valid and reliable for detecting gambling problems among adolescent populations.
- [South Oaks Gambling Screen\(Spanish\)](#)⁹ - Spanish This was developed by Henry Lesieur, Ph.D., and Sheila Blume, M.D., as a screen for compulsive gambling. Translated into Spanish.
- [Problem Gambling Severity Index](#)¹⁰ - An abbreviated version of the original tool called the Canadian Problem Gambling Index, consisting of nine items rather than 31. Clients can use it as a self-assessment tool, or you can use it as part of your screening process.
- [Nower Gambling Screen](#)¹¹ – The Nower screen is based on the DSM-IV-TR classification: it is a brief biosocial screen used to detect current gambling disorders among gamblers.

⁶ NORC A National Organization for Research at the University of Chicago

⁷ Lesieur, H. R., & Blume, S. B. (1987). *South Oaks Gambling Screen (SOGS)*

⁸ Winters, K. C., Stinchfield, R. D., & Fulkerson, J. (1993). *South Oaks Gambling Screen–Revised for Adolescents (SOGS-RA)*

⁹ Echeburúa Odriozola, E., Báez Gallo, C., Fernández-Montalvo, J., & Páez Rovira, D. (1994). Cuestionario de juego patológico de South Oaks (SOGS): Validación Española [The South Oaks Gambling Screen Questionnaire]

¹⁰ Ferris, J., & Wynne, H. (2001). The Canadian problem gambling index: Final report. Submitted for the Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse

¹¹ Ferris, J. A., & Wynne, H. J. (2001). The Canadian problem gambling index (pp. 1-59). Ottawa, ON: Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse. Gebauer, L., LaBrie, R., & Shaffer, H. J. (2010). Optimizing DSM-IV-TR classification accuracy: A brief biosocial screen for detecting current gambling disorders among gamblers in the general household population. *The Canadian Journal of Psychiatry*, 55(2), 82-90. Nower, L (2020). *Gambling activities and frequency chart*. New Brunswick, NJ: Author.

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