

PROBLEM GAMBLING IN PEOPLE SEEKING TREATMENT FOR MENTAL ILLNESS

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PsychMed

SA Gambling Forum

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CONTENTS

- Psychiatric comorbidity
- Family violence
- Screening
- Assessment
- Treatments



COMORBIDITY: PSYCHIATRIC DIAGNOSES IN PROBLEM GAMBLING SAMPLES

Psychiatric disorder	%
Any alcohol/other drug use disorder	57.5
Alcohol use disorder	28.1
Illicit drug abuse/dependence	17.2
Nicotine dependence	60.1
Any mood disorder	37.9
Major depression	23.1
Bipolar/manic episodes	9.8
Any anxiety disorder	37.4
Generalised anxiety disorder	11.1
Antisocial personality disorder	28.8

Addiction

REVIEW

doi:10.1111/j.1360-0443.2010.03300.x

Prevalence of comorbid disorders in problem and pathological gambling: systematic review and meta-analysis of population surveys

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DEAKIN
UNIVERSITY AUSTRALIA

Worldly

- Any mood disorder: 23.1%
- Any alcohol use disorder: 21.2%
- Any anxiety disorder: 17.6%
- Any substance use disorder: 7.0%

Prevalence of psychiatric co-morbidity in treatment-seeking problem gamblers: A systematic review and meta-analysis

Nicki A Dowling^{1,2,3,4}, Sean Cowlshaw⁵, Alun C Jackson², Stephanie S Merkouris^{1,6}, Kate L Francis² and Darren R Christensen^{2,7}

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Disorder	%	Disorder	%
1. Nicotine dependence	56.4	11. Adjustment disorder	9.2
2. Major depressive disorder	29.9	12. Bipolar disorder	8.8
3. Alcohol abuse	18.2	13. OCD	8.2
4. Alcohol dependence	15.2	14. Dysthymia	6.7
5. Social phobia	14.9	15. Substance abuse	6.0
6. GAD	14.4	16. Psychotic disorder	4.7
7. Panic disorder	13.7	17. Intermittent explosive disorder	4.6
8. PTSD	12.3	18. Substance dependence	4.2
9. Cannabis use disorder	11.5	19. Somatoform disorders	3.6
10. ADHD	9.3	20. Kleptomania	2.7

Personality disorder	%
Any personality disorder	47.9
Any Cluster A disorder	6.1
Paranoid personality disorder	10.1
Schizoid personality disorder	6.0
Schizotypal personality disorder	4.1
Any Cluster B disorder	17.6
Antisocial personality disorder	14.0
Borderline personality disorder	13.1
Histrionic personality disorder	6.3
Narcissistic personality disorder	16.6
Any Cluster C disorder	12.6
Avoidant personality disorder	13.4
Dependent personality disorder	6.0
Obsessive-compulsive personality disorder	13.4

Journal of Personality Disorders, 28, 2014, 168
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**THE PREVALENCE OF COMORBID
 PERSONALITY DISORDERS IN
 TREATMENT-SEEKING PROBLEM GAMBLERS:
 A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW AND META-ANALYSIS**

Nicki A. Dowling, PhD, S. Cowlshaw, PhD, A. C. Jackson, PhD,
 S. S. Merkouris, GDipPsych, K. L. Francis, MSci,
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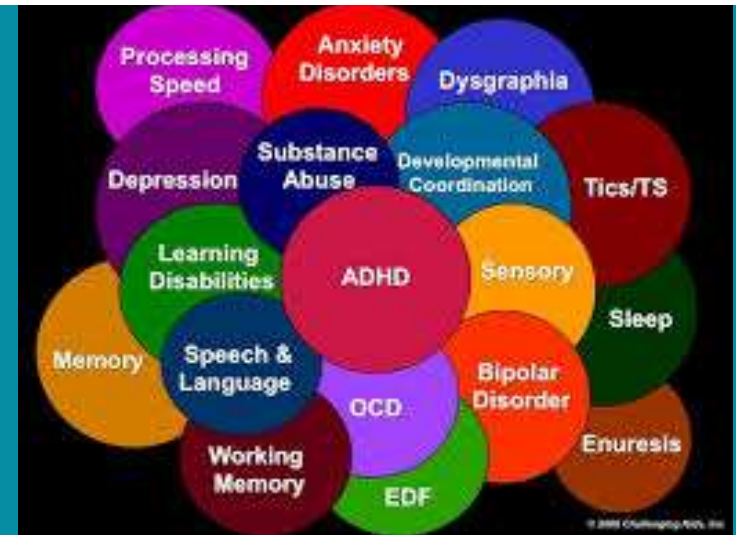
COMORBIDITY: PROBLEM GAMBLING IN PSYCHIATRIC POPULATIONS

Population	
Primary care settings	3.0-15.7%
AoD services	10.0-43.4%
Mental health	0.9-17.1%

Mental health population	
Psychiatric outpatient	2.0-6.3%
Any mood disorder	3.2-5.4%
Major depressive disorder	0.9-6.0%
Bipolar disorder	2.3-6.3%
Dysthymia	0.9%
Panic disorder	1.2%
Generalised anxiety disorder	1.6%
Specific phobia	1.3%
Social phobia	2.4%
Psychotic disorders	5.8%

PROBLEM GAMBLING AS COMORBID DISORDER IN COMMUNITY SERVICES

- Problem gambling complicates the clinical profile of patients from primary care, AoD, and mental health services
- Age of onset studies suggest problem gambling predates at least one other psychiatric disorder in ¼ of cases
- Problem gambling consistently predicts the subsequent development of psychiatric disorders



Problem gambling has the potential to compromise engagement, management plans & mental health outcomes

PSYCHIATRIC DISORDER AS COMORBIDITY IN GAMBLING SERVICES

- Problem gambling complicates the clinical profile of patients from primary care, AoD, and mental health services
- Age of onset studies suggest that the clear majority of psychiatric disorders predate the onset of problem gambling
- Albeit with equivocal results, many psychiatric disorders predict the subsequent development of problem gambling



Psychiatric comorbidity has the potential to compromise engagement, management plans & gambling outcomes

PROBLEM GAMBLING AND IPV: VICTIMISATION

Problem Gambling and Intimate Partner Violence: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

TRAUMA, VIOLENCE, & ABUSE
1-19
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SAGE

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Jane Koziol-McLain⁶, Malcolm Battersby⁴, Peter Harvey⁴,
and Max Abbott⁶

- Systematic review
 - 6 quantitative studies exploring the relationship between problem gambling and IPV victimisation
- Studies found:
 - Disproportionately high rates of IPV victimisation in problem gamblers; over one-third of problem gamblers report being victims of physical IPV (38.1%) OR
 - A significant association between problem gambling and IPV victimisation



PROBLEM GAMBLING AND IPV: PERPETRATION



- Systematic review
 - 10 quantitative studies exploring the relationship between problem gambling and IPV perpetration
- Studies found that:
 - IPV perpetration is over-represented in problem gamblers
 - Problem gambling is over-represented in IPV perpetrators, or
- Over one-third of problem gamblers report being perpetrators of physical IPV (36.5%)
- Problem gambling is over-represented in perpetrators of IPV (11.3%)
 - There is a significant relationship between problem gambling and IPV perpetration



Prevalence of Problem Gambling and Family Violence in the Australian Community

PGSI category	FV victimisation	FV perpetration
Non-problem gambling	9.4%	9.0%
Low-risk gambling	20.0%	19.3%
Moderate-risk/problem gambling	21.3%	19.7%

BRIEF REPORT

Journal of Behavioral Addictions 7(3), pp. 806–813 (2018)

DOI: 10.1556/2006.7.2018.74

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Problem gambling and family violence: Findings from a population-representative study

NICKI A. DOWLING^{1,2*}, CARRIE EWING¹, GEORGE J. YOUSSEF¹, STEPHANIE S. MERKOURIS¹, AINO SUOMI³, SHANE A. THOMAS^{4,5} and ALUN C. JACKSON²



Prevalence of Problem Gambling and Family Violence Across Australian Treatment Services

	Gambling services			FV services	Alcohol & drug services	Mental health services	Financial counselling services
	Men	Women	Total				
FV victimisation	21%	37%	27%		54%	62%	37%
FV perpetration	21%	27%	23%		49%	33%	33%
Any form of FV	29%	43%	34%		84%	62%	48%
Problem gambling				2.2%	4.3%	2.0%	10.6%

Addictive Behaviors 39 (2014) 1713–1717



Short Communication

Problem gambling and family violence: Prevalence and patterns in treatment-seekers



NA. Dowling^{a,b,c,*}, A.C. Jackson^b, A. Suomi^{h,d}, T. Lavis^e, S.A. Thomas^f, J. Patford^b, P. Harvey^e, M. Battersby^e, J. Koziol-McLain^g, M. Abbott^h, M.E. Belringer^h



Types of Family Violence in Treatment-Seeking Gamblers

HITS items	FV victimisation	FV perpetration
Physically hurt you	17.9%	16.5%
Insulted or spoken down to you	50.9%	41.0%
Threatened you with harm	21.2%	40.2%
Screamed or cursed at you	48.1%	44.8%
Any of the above	55.2%	49.5%

J Gambi Stud
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10899-018-9768-9>



ORIGINAL PAPER

Patterns of Family and Intimate Partner Violence in Problem Gamblers

Aino Suomi¹ · Nicki A. Dowling^{1,2} · Shane Thomas^{3,4} · Max Abbott⁵ ·
Maria Bellringer⁶ · Malcolm Battersby⁷ · Jane Koziol-McLain⁸ · Tiffany Lavis⁹ ·
Alun C. Jackson¹



SCREENING

Screening decisions

The purpose of screening is to identify potential problem gambling cases (for more detailed assessment and possible treatment)



Assessment decisions

The purpose of assessment is to provide a definitive diagnosis of problem gambling and to assess the therapeutic needs of the cases



Treatment decisions

The purpose of treatment decision making is to decide whether treatment is appropriate and if so, to select and design the most appropriate treatment for the client

BARRIERS TO SCREENING

- Barriers to screening in primary care setting (Sullivan 2007)
 - Lack of time
 - Effectiveness of screening
 - Training, knowledge and skills
 - Stigma
 - Prevalence and burden of disease
 - Appropriate interventions
 - Funding and resource constraints
 - Specialist referral services



BRIEF SCREENING INSTRUMENTS

Brief screening instrument	No. items	Brief screening instrument	No. items
Lie/Bet Questionnaire	2	NODS-PERC	4
Short South Oaks Gambling Screen (SOGS)	5	Problem Gambling Severity Index Short Form (PGSI-SF)	3
One item screen	1	NODS-CLiP2	5
Case Finding and Help Assessment Tool (CHAT)	2, 3	Consumption Screen for Problem Gambling (CSPG)	3
NODS-CLiP	3	NLCLiP	3
Questionnaire for Impulsive-Compulsive Disorders in Parkinson's Disease QUIP)	2, 5	Rapid Screener for Problem Gambling (RSPG)	3, 4
Brief Biosocial Gambling Screen (BBGS)	3	Brief Adolescent Gambling Screen (BAGS)	3
Brief Problem Gambling Screen (BPGS)	2-5		

SCREENING: PROBLEM GAMBLING

1

One-
item
screen

2

Lie/Bet
QUIP-SF
BPGS-2

3

BBGS
NODS-
CLiP
PGSI-SF

4

NODS-
PERC

5

Short
SOGS
NODS-
CLiP2

SCREENING: BOTH PROBLEM AND AT-RISK GAMBLING

1

2

3

4

5

BPGS-
2

NODS
-CLiP

NODS
-PERC

NODS
-CLiP2

PGSI-
SF

SCREENING IN AUSTRALIAN MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Services wanting to screen for any level of gambling problems: 5-item BPGS

Services wanting to employ a shorter instrument or to screen only for moderate-risk or problem gambling: NODS-CLiP or 3-item BPGS

Services only able to accommodate a very brief instrument: Lie/Bet or 2-item BPGS

ADDICTION

RESEARCH REPORT

SSA SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF ADDICTION

doi:10.1111/add.14150

Screening for problem gambling within mental health services: a comparison of the classification accuracy of brief instruments

Nicki A. Dowling^{1,2}, Stephanie S. Merkouris¹, Victorian Manning^{3,4}, Rachel Volberg⁵, Stuart J. Lee⁶, Simone N. Rodda^{7,1,3} & Dan I. Lubman^{3,4}

Screens evaluated:

- Lie/Bet Questionnaire
- 2-5 item Brief Problem Gambling Screen
- Brief Biosocial Gambling Screen
- NODS-CLiP2
- NODS-PERC

ASSESSMENT

Screening decisions

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PROBLEM GAMBLING SEVERITY INDEX

Thinking about the last 12 months...

1. Have you bet more than you could really afford to lose?
2. Have you needed to gamble with larger amounts of money to get the same feeling of excitement?
3. When you gambled, did you go back another day to try to win back the money you lost?
4. Have you borrowed money or sold anything to get money to gamble?
5. Have you felt that you might have a problem with gambling?
6. Has gambling caused you any health problems, including stress or anxiety?
7. Have people criticized your betting or told you that you had a gambling problem, regardless of whether or not you thought it was true?
8. Has your gambling caused any financial problems for you or your household?
9. Have you felt guilty about the way you gamble or what happens when you gamble?

TREATMENT

Screening decisions

The purpose of screening is to identify potential problem gambling cases (for more detailed assessment and possible treatment)



Assessment decisions

The purpose of assessment is to provide a definitive diagnosis of problem gambling and to assess the therapeutic needs of the cases



Treatment decisions

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TREATMENT FOR PROBLEM GAMBLING



- **Psychological interventions**
 - CBT, MI/MET
- **Self-directed interventions**
 - High-intensity programs
- **Pharmacological interventions**
 - Opioid antagonists, mood stabilisers

Table 2
 Characteristics of included studies from second systematic search.

Study	Sample size	Country	Treatment type	Control group	Psychiatric comorbidity
Echeburua, Gomez, and Freixa (2011)	44	Spain	CBT plus standard drug treatment for schizophrenia	Standard drug treatment for schizophrenia	Chronic schizophrenia (measure not reported)
Grant et al. (2014)	28	USA	N-acetylcysteine plus Ask-Advise-Refer therapy plus imaginal desensitisation/MI	Placebo plus Ask-Advise-Refer therapy plus imaginal desensitisation/MI	Nicotine dependence
Grant and Potenza (2006)	13 (open-label); 4 (RCT)	USA	Escitalopram	Placebo	Anxiety disorders (SCID)
Toneatto, Brands, and Selby (2009)	52	Canada	Naltrexone plus CBT	Placebo plus CBT	Alcohol or substance use disorder
Korman et al. (2008)	42	Canada	Modified DBT	Specialised treatment-as-usual (TAU) for gambling and substance use (eclectic including CBT relapse prevention)	Anger and alcohol/substance use disorder
Hollander, Pallanti, Allen, Sood, & Rossi (2005)	29	USA	Sustained-release lithium	Placebo	Bipolar spectrum disorders

MATCHED INTERVENTIONS



Interventions for comorbid problem gambling and psychiatric disorders: Advancing a developing field of research

N.A. Dowling^{ab,c,*}, S.S. Merkouris^a, F.K. Lorains^a

