Session 2

Title: Gambling As A Co-Occurring Disorder, Pathways Model, DSM-5/ICD 11 Criteria, Gender Differences and Brain Biology

Date: 10/10/2024

9am-12pm

Presenters: Fiorigio (Fred) Fetta, LPC, ICGC-II, BACC, CGT, AADC and Marc Potenza, MD

Description:

As the Behavioral Health field continues to expand, we are learning more about how mental health and substance use disorders do not occur alone; rather they often co-occur. When it comes to gambling, which is often overlooked as an addiction, the same message applies. Depending on the study you review, clients who are receiving treatment for a mental health or a substance use disorder, have a higher probability of meeting criteria for a gambling disorder; conservatively, it is 10 times the rate of the general population.

In this workshop, an overview of the neurobiological process involved in addiction will be discussed. The correlation of substance use and mental health disorders with problem gambling will be reviewed, along with similarities and differences between gambling and substance use disorders. We will explore clinical criteria for Gambling Disorder in the DSM-5 and discuss three different pathways, that can lead an individual towards problematic or disordered gambling behaviors. This training will contain lecture but will also be interactive through poll questions and learning tasks.

Learning Objectives:

1. Demonstrate an understanding of the neurobiological processes involved in addictive behavior.

2. Identify the DSM-5 criteria for Gambling Disorder.

3. Describe the three (3) Gambling Pathways.

4. List three (3) similarities and three (3) differences between gambling and substance use disorders.

Presenter Bios:

Fiorigio (Fred) Fetta, LPC (Licensed Professional Counselor), ICGC-II (International Certified Gambling Counselor, level-II), BACC (Board Approved Clinical Consultant), CGT (Certified

Gambling Disorder Trainer), AADC (Advanced Alcohol and Drug Counselor), has provided clinical oversight for the treatment and integration programs for Problem Gambling Services with the Department of Mental Health & Addiction Services (DMHAS) in Connecticut since 2014. Prior to his work with DMHAS, he provided treatment at United Community & Family Services (UCFS) for individuals impacted by gambling disorder and affected loved ones in Eastern Connecticut for seven years in the roles of supervisor and clinician of the Bettor Choice Gambling Treatment Program.

Fred was also a clinician in an Opioid Treatment Program for nearly two years at Community Substance Abuse Centers (CSAC) in Hartford, Connecticut. He obtained his undergraduate degree at Eastern Connecticut State University and his Master's degree in Community Counseling at Fairfield University. Fred is the chair of the National Council on Problem Gambling's Treatment Committee.

Marc Potenza, MD is a psychiatrist with sub-specialty training and certification in addiction psychiatry. He received a combined BS/MS with Honors in Molecular Biochemistry and Biophysics and a PhD in Cell Biology at Yale University. He is a Professor of Psychiatry, Child Study and Neuroscience at the Yale University School of Medicine where he is the Director of the Problem Gambling Clinic, the Center of Excellence in Gambling Research, and the Women and Addictive Disorders Core of Women's Health Research. He has consulted to the World Health Organization, the National Institutes of Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental

Health Services Administration, and other bodies on matters of addiction, and has participated in two DSM-5 research work groups.

Dr Potenza's research has focused on the neurobiology and treatment of substance and non-substance addictions characterized by impaired impulse control and reward-related motivations. The majority of this work has focused on understanding clinical and neurobiological underpinnings of these disorders, and their co-occurrences with other mental health disorders. His research has applied a number of methodologies and has involved identifying potential intermediary phenotypes that may explain the high rates of co-occurrence between psychiatric conditions and might represent novel targets for prevention and treatment strategies.