

Original Paper

# Item Response Theory Analyses of Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition (DSM-5) Criteria Adapted to Screen Use Disorder: Exploratory Survey

Mathieu Boudard<sup>1,2\*</sup>, MD; Jean-Marc Alexandre<sup>1,2\*</sup>, MSc; Charlotte Kervran<sup>1,3\*</sup>, PhD; Louise Jakubiec<sup>1,2</sup>, MD; Dvora Shmulewitz<sup>4</sup>, PhD; Deborah Hasin<sup>4</sup>, PhD; Lucie Fournet<sup>1,2</sup>, MPhil; Christophe Rassis<sup>1,2</sup>, MPhil; Patrice Claverie<sup>5</sup>, MA; Fuschia Serre<sup>1,2</sup>, PhD; Marc Auriacombe<sup>1,2</sup>, MD

<sup>1</sup>Sanpsy (Sleep Addiction and Neuropsychiatry), CNRS (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique), UMR (Unité Mixte de Recherche) 6033, University of Bordeaux, Bordeaux, France

<sup>2</sup>Pôle Interétablissement d'Addictologie, Centre Hospitalier Charles Perrens and Centre Hospitalier Universitaire de Bordeaux, Bordeaux, France

<sup>3</sup>MÉRISP (Methods for population health intervention research), BPH (Bordeaux Population Health), INSERM (Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale) Unité 1219, University of Bordeaux, Bordeaux, France

<sup>4</sup>Department of Psychiatry, Columbia University, New York, NY, United States

<sup>5</sup>Mairie de Martignas, Martignas, France

\*these authors contributed equally

**Corresponding Author:**

Marc Auriacombe, MD

Sanpsy (Sleep Addiction and Neuropsychiatry), CNRS (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique), UMR (Unité Mixte de Recherche) 6033

University of Bordeaux

146, rue Léo Saignat

Bordeaux, 33076

France

Phone: 33 607764371

Email: [marc.auriacombe@u-bordeaux.fr](mailto:marc.auriacombe@u-bordeaux.fr)

## Abstract

**Background:** Screen use is part of daily life worldwide and morbidity related to excess use of screens has been reported. Some use of screens in excess could indicate a screen use disorder (ScUD). An integrative approach to ScUD could better fit the polymodal reality of screens, and concurrent problems with screens, than a split approach, activity by activity. In that paradigm, a pragmatic and operationalized approach to study a potential ScUD requires the use of common criteria, for all screens and activities done on screens, in a single questionnaire.

**Objective:** Our goals were (1) to describe screen uses in a general population sample and (2) to test the unidimensionality, local independence, and psychometric properties of the 9 Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition (DSM-5) internet gaming disorder (IGD) criteria adapted to screen use in a community sample. We hypothesized that the 9 DSM-5 IGD criteria adapted to ScUD would show unidimensionality, local independence, and good discrimination, with criteria distributed on the severity continuum.

**Methods:** This cross-sectional survey in a French suburban city targeted adults and adolescents. A self-administered questionnaire covered the main types of screens used and their use for various activities in the past month. Presence of ScUD diagnostic criteria in past 12 months was also self-evaluated in the questionnaire. Factor and 2-parameter Item Response Theory analysis were used to investigate the dimensionality, local independence, and psychometric properties of the ScUD criteria.

**Results:** Among the 300 participants, 171 (57.0%) were female (mean age 27 years), 297 (99.0%) used screens, 134 (44.7%) reported at least one criterion (potential problem users), and 5 (1.7%) reported 5 or more criteria and endorsed an ScUD. The most endorsed criteria were loss of control (60/300, 20.0%) and preoccupation (52/300, 17.3%). Screen types used and screen activities differed between participants with no ScUD criteria and those with at least one ScUD criterion. The latter were more likely to have a computer as the most used screen type, and more video gaming, communication/social network, and watching news and research of information as activities. Unidimensionality was confirmed by all fit indices. Local independence was

confirmed by the absence of residual correlation between the items. Criteria had relatively high factor loading, with loss of interest in other recreational activities having the highest. However, criteria with the lowest factor loading all remained above the cut-offs, sanctioning unidimensionality. Most discriminating criteria were loss of interests, preoccupation, deceive/cover up, and risk/lose relationship/opportunities, which also provided the most information on the measurement of the latent trait.

**Conclusions:** We described screen uses in a French community sample and have shown that the adaptation of the DSM-5 IGD to “ScUD” has good psychometric validity and is discriminating, confirming our hypothesis. We suggest to use those criteria to assess potential “ScUD.” Further studies should determine if all criteria are needed and whether others should be added.

(*J Med Internet Res* 2022;24(7):e31803) doi: [10.2196/31803](https://doi.org/10.2196/31803)

## KEYWORDS

screen media use; screen addiction; internet gaming disorder; screen use disorder; Item Response Theory

## Introduction

Increased affordability and functionality of screen devices have contributed to making screen use part of current daily life worldwide [1-4]. Screen use facilitates communication for leisure-related activities (ie, video games, social media) and access to knowledge for education and work-related activities. However, some adverse consequences of using electronic screens have been reported. Sleep [5-7], visual problems [6,8], and overweight and obesity [9] have been associated with screen use. Excessive screen use has also been associated with a drop in academic accomplishments [10], psychiatric disorders [11], and suicide in adolescents [12]. All of these are related to duration of use and could be the expression of a potential addiction to screens [13,14]. Although the link and the direction of the link between screen use and increased mortality and morbidity remain to be confirmed [15,16], there is enough evidence to explore whether such a screen use disorder (ScUD) could be diagnosed for the purpose of prevention and treatment.

Based on clinical similarities with addictions, and the significant damages related to video game use, the American Psychiatric Association (APA) included internet gaming disorder (IGD) in the third section of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition (DSM-5)* in expectation of further research [17,18]. The 9 IGD criteria were adapted from gambling disorder criteria, with a threshold of 5 to qualify for the diagnosis. Some criteria are common with those of substance use disorder. Differences are no craving or time spent criterion, an adverse negative mood, and a deceive/cover up criterion. Studies showed that IGD criteria have good psychometric validity with unidimensionality and good discrimination [19,20]. However, specific features of IGD are debated, including validity of the criteria and how to better operationally define them [18,21,22].

Many screen activities represent potentially addictive behaviors, and problematic media use has been studied on many screen types, such as “gaming disorder” [18,22,23], “smartphone use disorder” [24,25], and “internet addiction” [26]. Other authors have adapted IGD criteria to assess other potential behavioral addictions, such as “social media disorder” [27-29] and “screen media addiction” [14]. Considering clinical observations [30] and existing studies, we suggest combining these disorders into one “ScUD,” characterized by the DSM-5 IGD criteria adapted to screen use [31]. We do not imply that screens are of themselves addictive, but that the combination of screen

portability with ongoing internet access reduces time from decision to action and to positive reinforcement, which increases the addictive potential [32] of activities mediated by screen use. Screens offer a much higher availability, even permanent, of not just 1 activity but all of them at the same time, on the same medium, for almost everyone. Besides, internet connection may potentialize them (in terms of incitation, salience, rewards, problems, etc.). From a nosographic perspective, the study of a potential disorder of screen use with an integrative approach could better fit the polymodal reality of screens, and concurrent problems with screens, than a split approach, activity by activity. In that paradigm, a pragmatic and operationalized approach to study a potential ScUD requires the use of common criteria, for all screens and activities done on screens, in a single questionnaire.

Item Response Theory (IRT) postulates that a latent construct or trait that is not directly observable such as the proposed ScUD can be measured by a group of criteria [33]. These are the preferred analyses for assessing dimensional and structural validity of diagnostic criteria, such as IGD or substance use disorder criteria [19,20,34-37]. In recent studies on IGD that included gamers recruited via gaming websites or social media [19,20], screen media “addiction” in parents’ reports of their children’s behavior [14] showed that the IGD criteria fit well with the 1-factor model and that some criteria were more discriminant than others. However, to our knowledge, no study has yet assessed IGD criteria adapted to screen use using IRT among general population samples.

In 2015, Martignas-sur-Jalle (Nouvelle-Aquitaine, France) city council requested a local survey about screen uses (n=7400). This was an opportunity to conduct a general population survey of the IGD criteria adapted to screen use. Our goals were, in a suburban community sample, (1) to describe screen use and (2) to test the unidimensionality, local independence, and psychometric properties in terms of difficulty and discrimination of the 9 DSM-5 IGD criteria adapted to screen use. We hypothesized that the 9 DSM-5 IGD criteria adapted to ScUD would show unidimensionality, local independence, and good discrimination, with criteria distributed on the severity continuum.

## Methods

### Study Design

We designed an exploratory survey among the population of Martignas-sur-Jalle (n=7400). A task force with the University of Bordeaux, Charles Perrens Hospital Addiction Clinic, Martignas-sur-Jalle city council, and population representatives was established to carry out and supervise the survey conducted from January 4, 2016, to February 25, 2016.

### Participants

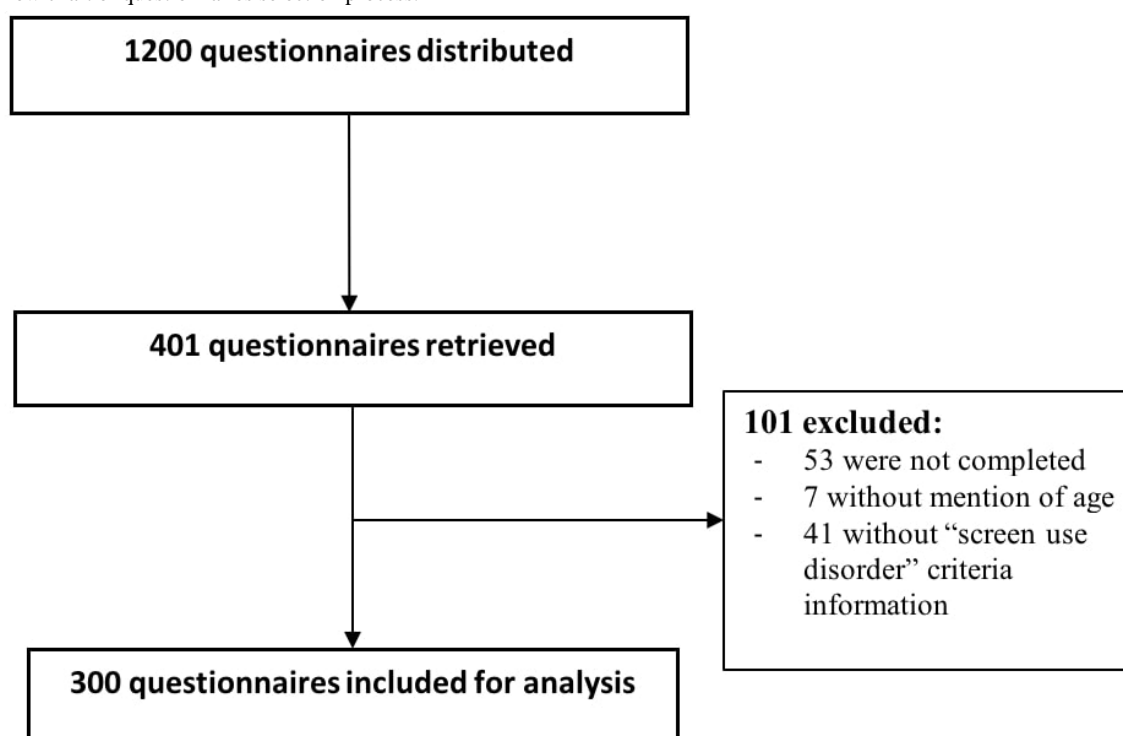
The study targeted all adults and adolescents from middle-school age (ie, from 11 to 12 years of age) with no upper age limitation.

The task force agreed on this minimal age to assess screen users and ensure understanding of the questions. There were no exclusion criteria.

### Procedure

Participants received the questionnaire from distribution points (all city services and schools) and returned them directly through ballot boxes or mail. Of the 1200 questionnaires distributed, 401 were returned. The response rate was 33.4% and the sample represented 6.6% of the target population of the city. After a quality check, 101 questionnaires were excluded (53 with no information, 7 without age, and 41 with ScUD questions not completed). The remaining 300 questionnaires were used for the database (Figure 1).

**Figure 1.** Flow chart of questionnaires selection process.



### Survey Questionnaire

The survey questionnaire was a 10-15-minute 2-part self-administrated questionnaire including 49 closed-ended questions designed by the task force. The first part (37 questions) explored the main types of screens used over the past month (eg, TV, computers, smartphones, tablets, and handheld consoles) and for which activities (communication, social media, work, searching information on internet, other documentation, shopping, gaming, gambling, and others). The second part assessed each ScUD diagnostic criteria in the past 12 months (9 questions) and which screens and activities were considered problematic, that is, when at least one ScUD criterion was endorsed (1 question for screens and 1 for activities). We used the previously published French translation of the 9 IGD criteria [18] and adapted them to screen use (the term “videogames” was replaced by “screens”). The original French version and

the translated version of the questionnaire are provided in [Multimedia Appendix 1](#).

### Measures

Our variables of interest were sociodemographic data (age, sex), screen use (converted into hours per day), activities, main screen used, main activities, prevalence of each diagnostic criteria, and ScUD. Activities were quantified by the number of days in the past 30 days (participants had to choose out of the following 4 options: every day or almost every day; more than 1 day out of 2; less than 1 day out of 2; and never or almost never). The main screen used was defined as the prevalence of participants for whom this screen was the most used (frequency over the past 30 days multiplied by the time per day). The main activity was defined for each activity as the prevalence of participants endorsing the activity on the main screen. ScUD was defined when 5 or more criteria were reported on the scale adapted from IGD (Table 1).

**Table 1.** Screen use disorder criteria.

Criteria	Internet gaming disorder	Screen use disorder
Preoccupation	Do you spend a lot of time thinking about games even when you are not playing, or planning when you can play next?	Do you spend a lot of time thinking about screens, even when you are not using them, or planning when you can use them next?
Withdrawal	Do you feel restless, irritable, moody, angry, anxious, or sad when attempting to cut down or stop gaming, or when you are unable to play?	Do you feel restless, irritable, moody, angry, anxious, or sad when attempting to cut down or stop using screens, or when you are unable to use screens?
Tolerance	Do you feel the need to play for increasing amounts of time, play more exciting games, or use more powerful equipment to get the same amount of excitement you used to get?	Do you feel the need to use screens for increasing amounts of time, use more exciting screens, or use more powerful equipment to get the same amount of excitement you used to get?
Loss of control	Do you feel that you should play less, but are unable to cut back on the amount of time you spend playing games?	Do you feel that you should use less screens, but are unable to cut back on the amount of time you spend using screens?
Loss of interest	Do you lose interest in or reduce participation in other recreational activities (hobbies, meetings with friends) due to gaming?	Do you lose interest in or reduce participation in other recreational activities (hobbies, meetings with friends) due to screens?
Continue despite problems	Do you continue to play games even though you are aware of negative consequences, such as not getting enough sleep, being late to school/work, spending too much money, having arguments with others, or neglecting important duties?	Do you continue to use screens even though you are aware of negative consequences, such as not getting enough sleep, being late to school/work, spending too much money, having arguments with others, or neglecting important duties?
Deceive/cover up	Do you lie to family, friends, or others about how much you game, or try to keep your family or friends from knowing how much you game?	Do you lie to family, friends, or others about how much you use screens, or try to keep your family or friends from knowing how much you use screens?
Escape adverse mood	Do you game to escape from or forget about personal problems, or to relieve uncomfortable feelings such as guilt, anxiety, helplessness, or depression?	Do you use screens to escape from or forget about personal problems, or to relieve uncomfortable feelings such as guilt, anxiety, helplessness, or depression?
Risk/lose relationship/opportunities	Do you risk or lose significant relationships, or job, educational, or career opportunities because of gaming?	Do you risk or lose significant relationships, or job, educational, or career opportunities because of screen use?

## Statistical Analysis

### Overview

We first described sociodemographic data. Quantitative variables were described by means and SD, and categorical variables with percentages. Adolescents and adults were analyzed together unless specified differently. Main activities and screen types for participants with no ScUD criteria versus those with at least one ScUD criteria were compared in univariate (Pearson tests) and multivariate analyses (logistic regression, controlled on age and gender). Statistical significance was set at  $P < .05$ . The prevalence of participants endorsing at least one ScUD criteria was compared between adults and teenagers. On an exploratory basis, participants with potential screen use problem (defined here as at least one criterion endorsed) were compared with those with no ScUD criterion.

### Unidimensionality and Local Independence

To assess the dimensionality of the 9 criteria, a prerequisite to IRT, we fitted a 1-factor model using confirmatory factor analysis (CFA). Analysis was done using Mplus 8 [38]. Unidimensionality was confirmed when the CFA model showed adequate fit by comparative fit index or Tucker-Lewis Index of 0.95 or more and root mean squared error of approximation 0.06 or less [39]. Factor loadings below 0.40 were considered to be weakly related to the underlying construct [40].

We verified local independence between items using standardized  $z$ -scores with Mplus 8 [38,41]. Any significant residual correlation between the pairs of items (bivariate), after accounting for the underlying latent trait, would violate the assumption of local independence. Residual correlation between the items is observed if either the standardized  $z$ -scores for the different combinations of item responses are greater than 1.96 or below  $-1.96$  (corresponding to a  $P$  value  $< .05$ ), or if the chi-square value (an overall measure for both items, combining all the possible combinations) is greater than 3.84 ( $P < .05$ ).

### Item Response Theory

A 2-parameter logistic (2PL) IRT model was performed with the 9 criteria. Our scale was dichotomous and the 2PL model allowed us to examine the difficulty (inversely related to frequency; rarely endorsed criteria are considered more difficult) and discrimination (how well the criterion differentiated between respondents with high and low difficulty of the condition) of each criterion. Item characteristic curves (ICCs) were generated to display the estimated probability of endorsing each criterion across the underlying continuum. In the ICC, the difficulty parameter was the point on the  $x$ -axis where the probability of endorsing a criterion was 0.5 (curve toward the right indicates criteria of greater difficulty), and discrimination is the slope of the curve at that point (steeper slopes indicate greater discrimination). We generated item information curves, an indicator on how each item contributes variably to the total test

information. Total information curves were generated to show their ability to discriminate individuals along the latent trait severity spectrum [33,40,42].

Description of the sample (mean, SD, and percentage) was performed with JMP; CFA and IRT (psychometric analysis) were performed with Mplus 8 [38].

### Ethics Approval

The survey was anonymous and confidential, and met French regulation ethics standards for noninterventional research after institutional review board (Sanpsy/University of Bordeaux) review [43]. Participation was voluntary with no financial

compensation. The questionnaire was distributed with an information note presenting the investigation, consent collection, confidentiality, and legal issues.

## Results

### Sociodemographic Information

Of the 300 participants, 171 were women (57.0%), mean age was 27 years (SD 18.9 years), and 160 were under 18 years (53.3%). The youngest participant was 11 years and the oldest was 84 years. Almost all participants (n=297, 99.0%) reported daily screen use (Table 2).

**Table 2.** Demographic characteristics, screen use (any), and screen use disorder (n=300).

Characteristics	Sample
Age, mean (SD)	27 (18.9)
Age, median	15
Males, n (%)	129 (43.0)
<18-year olds, n (%)	160 (53.3)
Screen use (every day), n (%)	297 (99.0)
<b>Screen use disorder criteria (cumulative), n (%)</b>	
0	166 (55.3)
≥1	134 (44.7)
≥2	58 (19.3)
≥3	23 (7.7)
≥4	7 (2.3)
≥5	5 (1.7)
≥6	3 (1.0)
7	1 (0.3)

### Screen Use Disorder Diagnosis

Most of the sample reported no criteria (n=166, 55.3%), 134 participants (44.7%) reported at least one criterion (potential problem users), and 5 participants (1.7%) reported 5 criteria or more and qualified for a potential ScUD (Table 2). Adolescents (defined as 11-17 years; mean age 12.92 years, SD 1.50 years) were significantly more likely to endorse at least one ScUD

criteria than adults (defined as being aged above 18 years, mean age 43.2 years, SD 16.5 years; 97/300, 32.3% vs 37/300, 12.3%;  $P<.001$ ).

The prevalence of each criterion is reported in Table 3. The most endorsed were *loss of control* (60/300, 20.0%) and *preoccupation* (52/300, 17.3%). The less endorsed were *losing an opportunity* (6/300, 2.0%) and *tolerance* (7/300, 2.3%).



**Table 3.** Parameter estimates from confirmatory factor analysis/Item Response Theory analysis in screen use disorder.

Screen use disorder criteria	Factor loading <sup>a</sup>		Screen use (n=300)			
	1-factor model	Prevalence (N=300), n (%)	Item Response Theory parameters			
			(b) Difficulty (SE)	Difficulty rank	(a) Discrimination (SE)	(c) Discrimination rank
Preoccupation	0.726	52 (17.3)	1.279 (0.224)	1	1.882 (0.618)	2
Withdrawal	0.457	10 (3.3)	3.656 (1.515)	9	1.058 (0.569)	7
Tolerance	0.493	7 (2.3)	3.290 (0.855)	8	1.404 (0.500)	5
Loss of control	0.477	60 (20.0)	1.806 (0.484)	2	0.884 (0.284)	9
Loss of interests	0.779	21 (7.0)	1.962 (0.350)	3	2.027 (0.714)	1
Continue despite problems	0.499	44 (14.7)	2.009 (0.468)	4	1.047 (0.317)	8
Deceive/cover up	0.649	10 (3.3)	2.658 (0.523)	5	1.735 (0.564)	3
Escape adverse mood	0.568	21 (7.0)	2.664 (0.704)	6	1.174 (0.429)	6
Risk/lose relationship/opportunities	0.650	6 (2.0)	3.020 (0.856)	7	1.721 (0.823)	4

<sup>a</sup>Model fit indices: comparative fit index 1.000; Tucker-Lewis Index 1.026; root mean square error of approximation  $\leq 0.0001$ .

### Dimensionality, Local Independence, and IRT Analysis

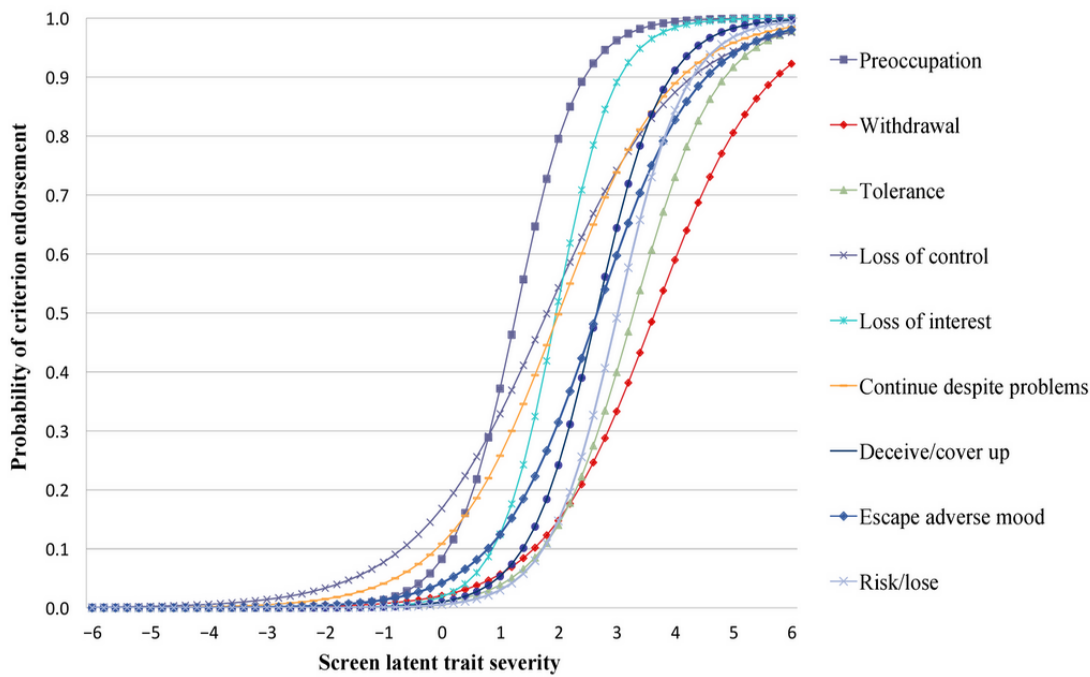
Unidimensionality was confirmed by all fit indices (comparative fit index 1.000; Tucker-Lewis Index 1.026; root mean square error of approximation  $\leq 0.0001$ ; and factor loading  $\geq 0.4$  for each criterion). Local independence was confirmed by the absence of residual correlation between the items (minimum and maximum standardized  $z$ -scores for the different combinations of item responses were equal to  $-1.042$  and  $1.129$ , respectively; maximal chi-square value was 2.008). All criteria had relatively high factor loading except *tolerance* (0.493), *withdrawal* (0.457), and *loss of control* (0.477), but these also remained above the cut-offs sanctioning unidimensionality. Factor loading for *loss of interest* (0.779) was higher than for any other diagnostic criterion, followed by *preoccupation* (0.726). The criterion *preoccupation* (1.279) had the lowest difficulty to be endorsed, followed by *loss of control* and *loss of interest*. Inversely, the *withdrawal* and *tolerance* criteria showed the highest difficulty. Discrimination parameters ranged from 0.884 to 2.027, indicating a good ability to delineate individuals who were higher versus lower to the latent trait

(ICC; Figure 2). Both *Loss of interest* (2.027) and *preoccupation* (1.279) criteria showed a higher discrimination, while *loss of control* showed a lower discrimination (0.884) compared with other criteria (Table 3).

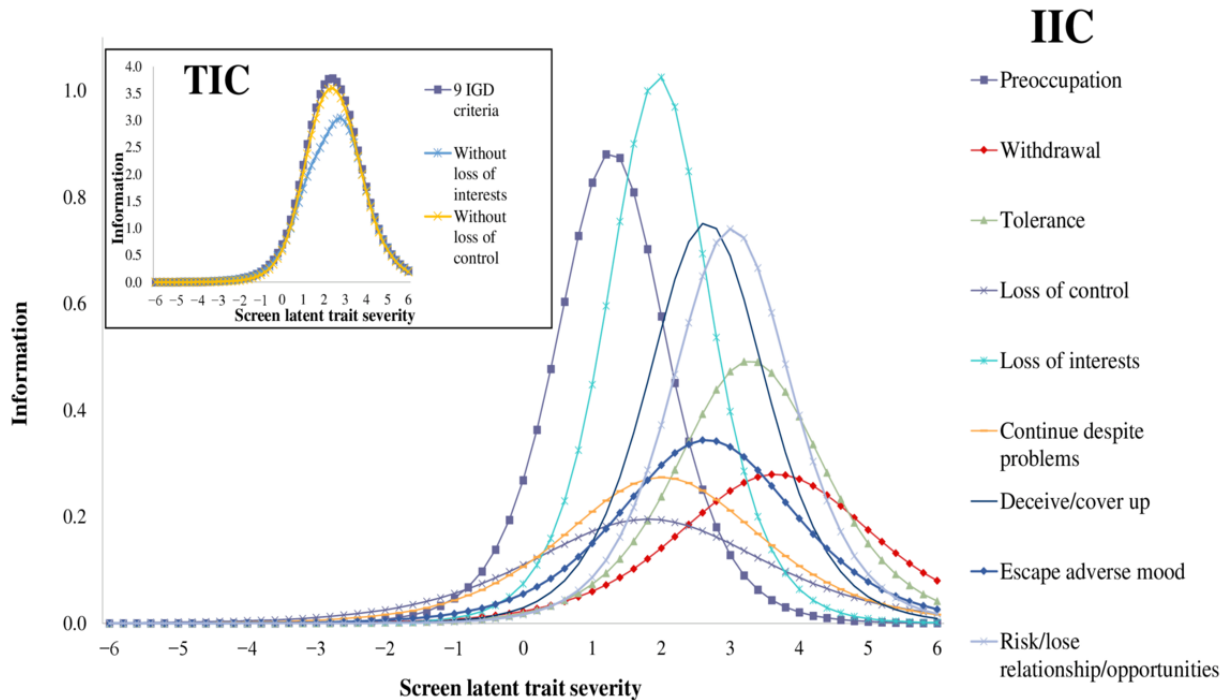
Item information curves (Figure 3) showed that most discriminating criteria were, in order, *loss of interests*, *preoccupation*, *deceive/cover up*, and *risk/lose relationship/opportunities*, which also provided the most information on the measurement of the latent trait. *Loss of interests* and *preoccupation* criteria also provided the greatest amount of information and high precision across the latent trait severity continuum of ScUD. *Loss of control* criterion was identified as the least discriminating and the least informative.

Total information curves (Figure 3) showed an increased information across the severity spectrum for the 9 IGD criteria group. Removing the *loss of control* criterion did not seem to affect the ability of the test to capture the disorder phenomenon. However, removing the *loss of interests* criterion changed the amount of severity information provided by the test. The 3 models brought roughly the same range of severity.

**Figure 2.** ICC for IGD criteria adapted to screen use disorder in the general population sample of a French suburban city. ICC: item characteristics curve; IGD: internet gaming disorder.



**Figure 3.** IICs and TICs for IGD criteria adapted to screen use disorder in the general population sample of a French suburban city. IGD: internet gaming disorder; IIC: item information curve; TIC: total information curve.



### Screen Use and Screen Activities

In univariate analysis, participants with no ScUD criterion were more likely to report *television* ( $P<.001$ ) as the most used screen (Table 4). Participants with at least one ScUD criterion were

more likely to have *smartphone* ( $P=.04$ ) and *computer* ( $P=.04$ ) as the most used screens, which they also reported as the most problematic screens: *smartphone* (69/269, 25.7%) and *computer* (61/269, 22.7%). For *tablets* and *handled console* there was no

difference between participants with and without at least one ScUD criteria.

Compared with participants with no ScUD criteria, participants with at least one ScUD criteria reported more *video gaming* ( $P<.001$ ) and *communication/social network* ( $P<.001$ ), which they also reported as the most problematic activity: 36.6% (71/194) and 31.4% (61/194), respectively.

In multivariate analysis, when controlled on age and gender, participants with at least one ScUD criterion were more likely to have a *computer* ( $P=.004$ ) as the most used screen type. For activities, they reported more *videogaming* ( $P=.002$ ) and *communication/social network* ( $P=.03$ ) compared with participants with no ScUD criteria. Besides, a new association was found between having at least one ScUD criterion and *watching news and research of information* ( $P=.002$ ) that was not observed in the univariate analysis.

**Table 4.** Main screen and activity for participants with no ScUD<sup>a</sup> criteria and at least one ScUD criteria. Description of screen type and activities considered as problematic for participants with at least one ScUD criteria.

Activities (several answers possible)	Participants with no ScUD criteria (n=166)	Participants with 1 or more ScUD criteria (n=134)	Univariate analysis: <i>P</i> value (Pearson)	Multivariate analysis: adjusted <i>P</i> value (logistic regression)
<b>Screen type (several answers possible), n (%)</b>				
TV	103 (62.0)	57 (42.5)	<.001	.06 <sup>b</sup>
Smartphone	55 (33.1)	60 (44.8)	.04	.41
Computer	24 (14.5)	32 (23.9)	.04	.004
Tablet	20 (12.0)	23 (17.2)	.21	.73
Handheld console	7 (4.2)	11 (8.2)	.15	.30
<b>Screen type reported as problematic (several answers possible; n=269), n (%)</b>				
TV	— <sup>c</sup>	58 (21.6)	—	—
Smartphone	—	69 (25.7)	—	—
Computer	—	61 (22.7)	—	—
Tablet	—	45 (16.7)	—	—
Handheld console	—	31 (11.5)	—	—
Other	—	5 (1.9)	—	—
<b>Screen activities reported as problematic (several answers possible; n=194)</b>				
News and information	—	17 (8.8)	—	—
Work-related activities	—	8 (4.1)	—	—
Others	—	27 (13.9)	—	—
Communication/social	—	71 (36.6)	—	—
Video gaming	—	61 (31.4)	—	—
Purchase	—	6 (3.1)	—	—
Gambling	—	4 (2.1)	—	—

<sup>a</sup>ScUD: screen use disorder.

<sup>b</sup>Not significant.

<sup>c</sup>Not applicable.

## Discussion

### Principal Findings

This is the first study to combine description of screen use and exploration of the dimensionality and psychometric validity of the 9 IGD DSM-5 criteria adapted to a potential “ScUD” among a general population sample. Prevalence of ScUD was 1.7% (5/300) in our sample. Our results confirm the initial hypothesis of unidimensionality of the 9 IGD DSM-5 criteria adapted to ScUD.

Almost all participants (297/300, 99.0%) of this survey used screens daily, reflecting a high level of equipment use in daily life. ScUD criteria were characterized by the DSM-5 IGD criteria adapted to screen use. The majority of our participants (166/300, 55.3%) self-reported none of the criteria in the past 12 months. However, a notable proportion (134/300, 44.7%) self-reported at least one criterion and a screen type or screen activity as problematic in the past 12 months. This can be interpreted as a need for support and advice for better use of screens in that population. “Screen addiction” prevalence ( $\geq 5$  criteria endorsed) was 1.7% (5/300), which is in range with the



prevalence of IGD (2.0%) in population-based studies [23,44,45]. Two recent meta-analysis on gaming disorder prevalence, a “screen-related addiction,” showed prevalence in the same order of magnitude, 3.0% and 3.3%, respectively [44,45]. Our results are interesting in that they go against lay beliefs of a very high prevalence of “screen addiction.” For those people satisfying 5 or more ScUD criteria, a persistent and recurrent use of screens leading to clinically significant impairment or distress could be assumed, similar to IGD in the DSM-5 [17,18]. In this particular situation, it should be assumed that advice on screen use would be insufficient, and that an addiction-oriented intervention would be useful. There were more adolescents than adults with at least one ScUD criterion (97/300, 32.3% vs 37/300, 12.3%). As many as 2 adults and 3 teenagers met the threshold of 5 criteria for ScUD.

Screens most used differed between participants with at least one ScUD criteria or no criteria. When controlled for age and gender, participants with at least one ScUD criterion were significantly more likely to use computers as the main screen. This may be explained by the activities performed on computers. These participants reported more *video gaming*, *communication/social network*, and *watching news and research of information*, all of which are commonly done on computers. Screens and activities reported as problematic by participants with at least one ScUD criterion were similar to the screens used (eg, smartphone, computers) and activities (eg, video gaming, communication/social network) performed the most, a result that may be of interest for prevention. There was a group of screen users that reported some problem with use and as such is likely to be responsive to interventions focused on related support.

Our study showed unidimensionality of the 9 IGD DSM-5 criteria adapted to ScUD. The model showed adequate fit and the criteria reflected 1 underlying latent trait (ScUD). Moreover, we found no residual correlation between the items, and thus confirmed local independence, a fundamental assumption in IRT models. This means that the items were correlated only through the latent trait that the test is measuring [46]. Some criteria had specific psychometric characteristics. *Loss of interest* (losing interest or reducing participation in other recreational activities) and *preoccupation* (being absorbed by screen use and thinking about it) loaded more strongly than other diagnostic criteria, indicating that they fit well with the 1-factor model, similar to results from a parent-reported survey of screen media “addiction” in children [14]. These criteria were among the more frequently endorsed, and had higher discrimination than others. Thus, both *loss of interest* and *preoccupation* criteria seem to capture the less severe end of the diagnostic spectrum, and the criteria well differentiated between respondents with high and low screen use severity. By identifying participants with less severe ScUD, these items are potentially useful as early indicators of ScUD [47]. It would be interesting to assess, within a prospective cohort of adolescents, whether the occurrence of these criteria predicts a subsequent ScUD.

*Withdrawal* and *tolerance* criteria had the lowest factor loading and showed the highest difficulty and moderate discrimination power, similar to results in a general population study of children [14]. Our results suggest that these criteria may not be relevant

to define ScUD. By contrast, in some IGD surveys including population of video gamers with significant gaming time, *withdrawal* and *tolerance* had higher factor loadings and seemed discriminating [19,20], suggesting that very high and regular level of gaming practice may promote tolerance and withdrawal symptoms. Recently, the World Health Organization (WHO) specified its own gaming disorder criteria in the 11th revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-11) [48]. *Tolerance* and *withdrawal* criteria were removed, as well as *preoccupation*, *deceive/cover up*, and *escape adverse mood*. Additional studies among the general population are thus needed to determine to what extent withdrawal and tolerance are related to the intensity of screen use and characterize potential ScUD.

The *loss of control* criterion (feeling that you should use less screens, but being unable to cut back on the amount of time spent watching it) had a lower factor loading, a lower discrimination power, and was among the less difficult (more frequent) criteria. This suggests that this criterion is frequent in a population without ScUD, perhaps due to high overall screen use exposure [1,3]. Including a criterion with poor discrimination may increase the risk for false-positive diagnosis, especially at the lower range of difficulty (high frequency) [47]. In previous studies on IGD [19,20] this criterion had low standard in terms of factor loading, discrimination, and difficulty. However, this result is questionable because this criterion is reported to be a central criterion of addiction [17,49]. By contrast, in another study about screen addiction, *loss of control* showed the highest factor loading in children [14], possibly because reports were from children’s caregivers, and cessation of use is a source of conflict between parents and children. More studies are therefore needed to evaluate the potential importance of this criterion in ScUD.

## Limitations

Study limitations are to be noted. This was a convenience sample with a somewhat low response rate. Survey respondents represented 6.60% (401/6075) of the target population (men and women above 11 years from Martignas-sur-Jalle). Compared with the target population, our final sample was younger (24 years vs 40.5 years), mainly due to a higher proportion of 12-18 year olds (160/300, 53.3%, in our sample vs 784/6075, 12.9%, in the target population). Gender ratio was comparable (3159/6075, 52.0%, women in target population vs 171/300, 57.0%, in our sample). As our questionnaire was self-administered, risk of participant misinterpretation should be considered. However, we used the operationalized formulations for IGD assessment [18]. As a result of missing information, 101 questionnaires (responses) were excluded and there was a higher rate of adolescents among our sample. This could suggest that the questionnaire may have been of little interest to some participants, or might have been difficult to understand, or that adolescents might feel more concerned by this survey. An important element for the validity of the ScUD diagnostic criteria is to determine whether criteria or criteria sets function differently across population subgroups, such as age or sex. As our sample is composed of adolescents and adults, it would be interesting to see whether criteria behave differently according to age. However, in this study, the prevalence of some criteria was too small and thus such an analysis could not be

performed here. Additional data in samples more likely to endorse ScUD criteria should be collected and analyzed for differential item functioning. Further studies should investigate the relationships between ScUD items to determine whether there is some local dependence, indicating a possible redundancy. Finally, because craving was not part of IGD criteria [18], no craving criterion was assessed. Some studies suggest that craving should be included [50,51], as it has a high prevalence in samples of those with IGD [52,53], and is the most specific criterion for many substance use disorders [37]. Additional studies should thus be carried out by including craving.

## Conclusions

We described screen use in a French community sample and have shown that the adaptation of the DSM-5 IGD criteria to

“ScUD” has good psychometric validity. Endorsement of diagnostic criteria in the past 12 months could be interpreted as current complaints and impairment of the users, strengthening the possibility for ScUD to qualify as a disorder. Further studies are needed to confirm the validity of ScUD diagnosis and its negative consequences. We suggest that there may be similarities between different screen-related addictions, thus allowing for a broader tool to encompass the screen activities. Future studies will have to determine whether the type of screen/screen activity is related to the likelihood of ScUD diagnosis, the validity of a craving criterion, if all criteria are needed or if some should be removed or replaced, and if the diagnosis threshold of 5 is appropriate. Screen use and its consequences represent an important emerging field for addiction research.

## Acknowledgments

The authors acknowledge all participants for their contribution and are grateful to Martignas city representatives for their collaboration. Since the study was finished some contributors have changed affiliation. LJ is now with the Institut de Neurosciences Cognitives et Intégratives d'Aquitaine (INICIA) at University of Bordeaux. CK is now with Methods for Population Health Intervention Research (MÉRISP), Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale (Inserm) Unit 1219, Bordeaux Population Health Research Center (BPH) at University of Bordeaux. PC is with the city of Saint-Médard-en-Jalles.

## Authors' Contributions

MA was the overall principal investigator of the study. J-MA, LJ, MB, CR, PC, FS, and MA developed study protocol and the questionnaire. MB, J-MA, and CK performed analysis. MB wrote the first draft of the manuscript, which was edited by J-MA, LJ, CK, DS, DH, and MA. PC coordinated Martignas city representatives in contact with CR, and monitored questionnaire dissemination and collection. FS and LF provided methodological support. All authors contributed to and have approved the final manuscript.

## Conflicts of Interest

None declared

## Multimedia Appendix 1

English and French versions of the questionnaire.

[PDF File (Adobe PDF File), 192 KB-Multimedia Appendix 1]

## References

1. Observatoire Français des Drogues et des Toxicomanies (OFDT). Niveaux d'usages des écrans à la fin de l'adolescence en 2017. OFDT. 2019. URL: <https://www.ofdt.fr/BDD/publications/docs/eisxapza.pdf> [accessed 2022-06-22]
2. United States Census Bureau. Computer and Internet Use in the United States: 2015. United States Census Bureau. 2017. URL: <https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2017/acs/acs-37.pdf> [accessed 2022-06-22]
3. Ofcom. Children and parents: Media Use and Attitudes Report. Ofcom. 2020. URL: [https://www.ofcom.org.uk/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0023/190616/children-media-use-attitudes-2019-report.pdf](https://www.ofcom.org.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0023/190616/children-media-use-attitudes-2019-report.pdf) [accessed 2022-06-22]
4. Screen Time: UK vs US vs The Rest Of The World Compared. Businessfibre. 2019. URL: <https://businessfibre.co.uk/screen-time/> [accessed 2022-06-22]
5. Reynolds AC, Meltzer LJ, Dorrian J, Centofanti SA, Biggs SN. Impact of high-frequency email and instant messaging (E/IM) interactions during the hour before bed on self-reported sleep duration and sufficiency in female Australian children and adolescents. *Sleep Health* 2019 Feb;5(1):64-67. [doi: [10.1016/j.sleh.2018.10.008](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sleh.2018.10.008)] [Medline: [30670168](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/30670168/)]
6. Benchebra L, Alexandre J, Dubernet J, Fatséas M, Auriacombe M. [Gambling and Gaming disorders and physical health of players: A critical review of the literature]. *Presse Med* 2019 Dec;48(12):1551-1568. [doi: [10.1016/j.lpm.2019.10.014](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.lpm.2019.10.014)] [Medline: [31767247](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/31767247/)]
7. Carter B, Rees P, Hale L, Bhattacharjee D, Paradkar MS. Association between portable screen-based media device access or use and sleep outcomes: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *JAMA Pediatr* 2016 Dec 01;170(12):1202-1208 [FREE Full text] [doi: [10.1001/jamapediatrics.2016.2341](https://doi.org/10.1001/jamapediatrics.2016.2341)] [Medline: [27802500](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/27802500/)]

8. Kozeis N. Impact of computer use on children's vision. *Hippokratia* 2009 Oct;13(4):230-231 [[FREE Full text](#)] [Medline: [20011087](#)]
9. Tremblay MS, LeBlanc AG, Kho ME, Saunders TJ, Larouche R, Colley RC, et al. Systematic review of sedentary behaviour and health indicators in school-aged children and youth. *Int J Behav Nutr Phys Act* 2011 Sep 21;8:98 [[FREE Full text](#)] [doi: [10.1186/1479-5868-8-98](#)] [Medline: [21936895](#)]
10. Adelantado-Renau M, Moliner-Urdiales D, Cavero-Redondo I, Beltran-Valls MR, Martínez-Vizcaíno V, Álvarez-Bueno C. Association between screen media use and academic performance among children and adolescents: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *JAMA Pediatr* 2019 Nov 01;173(11):1058-1067 [[FREE Full text](#)] [doi: [10.1001/jamapediatrics.2019.3176](#)] [Medline: [31545344](#)]
11. Boers E, Afzali MH, Conrod P. Association of media screen time use with depression in adolescents-reply. *JAMA Pediatr* 2020 Feb 01;174(2):210. [doi: [10.1001/jamapediatrics.2019.4920](#)] [Medline: [31860010](#)]
12. Twenge JM, Joiner TE, Rogers ML, Martin GN. Increases in depressive symptoms, suicide-related outcomes, and suicide rates among U.S. adolescents after 2010 and links to increased new media screen time. *Clinical Psychological Science* 2017 Nov 14;6(1):3-17. [doi: [10.1177/2167702617723376](#)]
13. Balhara YPS, Verma K, Bhargava R. Screen time and screen addiction: Beyond gaming, social media and pornography- A case report. *Asian J Psychiatr* 2018 Jun;35:77-78. [doi: [10.1016/j.ajp.2018.05.020](#)] [Medline: [29803121](#)]
14. Domoff SE, Harrison K, Gearhardt AN, Gentile DA, Lumeng JC, Miller AL. Development and validation of the problematic media use measure: a parent report measure of screen media "addiction" in children. *Psychol Pop Media Cult* 2019 Jan;8(1):2-11 [[FREE Full text](#)] [doi: [10.1037/ppm0000163](#)] [Medline: [30873299](#)]
15. Twenge JM. Why increases in adolescent depression may be linked to the technological environment. *Curr Opin Psychol* 2020 Apr;32:89-94. [doi: [10.1016/j.copsyc.2019.06.036](#)] [Medline: [31415993](#)]
16. Sedgwick R, Epstein S, Dutta R, Ougrin D. Social media, internet use and suicide attempts in adolescents. *Curr Opin Psychiatry* 2019 Nov;32(6):534-541. [doi: [10.1097/YCO.0000000000000547](#)] [Medline: [31306245](#)]
17. American Psychiatric Association. *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (5th ed)*. Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Association; 2013.
18. Petry NM, Rehbein F, Gentile DA, Lemmens JS, Rumpf H, Möble T, et al. An international consensus for assessing internet gaming disorder using the new DSM-5 approach. *Addiction* 2014 Sep;109(9):1399-1406. [doi: [10.1111/add.12457](#)] [Medline: [24456155](#)]
19. Király O, Slezcka P, Pontes HM, Urbán R, Griffiths MD, Demetrovics Z. Validation of the Ten-Item Internet Gaming Disorder Test (IGDT-10) and evaluation of the nine DSM-5 Internet Gaming Disorder criteria. *Addict Behav* 2017 Jan;64:253-260. [doi: [10.1016/j.addbeh.2015.11.005](#)] [Medline: [26632194](#)]
20. Schivinski B, Brzozowska-Woś M, Buchanan EM, Griffiths MD, Pontes HM. Psychometric assessment of the Internet Gaming Disorder diagnostic criteria: An Item Response Theory study. *Addict Behav Rep* 2018 Dec;8:176-184 [[FREE Full text](#)] [doi: [10.1016/j.abrep.2018.06.004](#)] [Medline: [30505924](#)]
21. Auriacombe M, Denis C, Fatséas M. Commentary on Scharnow et al. (2014): Welcomed and yet to come. Are we looking at what we are looking for? *Addiction* 2014 Nov;109(11):1918-1919. [doi: [10.1111/add.12723](#)] [Medline: [25297961](#)]
22. Leouzon H, Alexandre J, Fatséas M, Auriacombe M. L'addiction aux jeux vidéo dans le DSM-5, controverses et réponses relatives à son diagnostic et sa définition. *Annales Médico-psychologiques, revue psychiatrique* 2019 Sep;177(7):610-623. [doi: [10.1016/j.amp.2019.03.013](#)]
23. Paulus FW, Ohmann S, von Gontard A, Popow C. Internet gaming disorder in children and adolescents: a systematic review. *Dev Med Child Neurol* 2018 Jul 06;60(7):645-659 [[FREE Full text](#)] [doi: [10.1111/dmcn.13754](#)] [Medline: [29633243](#)]
24. Yu S, Sussman S. Does smartphone addiction fall on a continuum of addictive behaviors? *Int J Environ Res Public Health* 2020 Jan 08;17(2):31936316 [[FREE Full text](#)] [doi: [10.3390/ijerph17020422](#)] [Medline: [31936316](#)]
25. Sohn S, Rees P, Wildridge B, Kalk NJ, Carter B. Prevalence of problematic smartphone usage and associated mental health outcomes amongst children and young people: a systematic review, meta-analysis and GRADE of the evidence. *BMC Psychiatry* 2019 Nov 29;19(1):356 [[FREE Full text](#)] [doi: [10.1186/s12888-019-2350-x](#)] [Medline: [31779637](#)]
26. Cheng C, Li AY. Internet addiction prevalence and quality of (real) life: a meta-analysis of 31 nations across seven world regions. *Cyberpsychol Behav Soc Netw* 2014 Dec;17(12):755-760 [[FREE Full text](#)] [doi: [10.1089/cyber.2014.0317](#)] [Medline: [25489876](#)]
27. van den Eijnden RJ, Lemmens JS, Valkenburg PM. The Social Media Disorder scale. *Computers in Human Behavior* 2016 Aug;61:478-487. [doi: [10.1016/j.chb.2016.03.038](#)]
28. Fung S. Cross-cultural validation of the Social Media Disorder scale. *Psychol Res Behav Manag* 2019;12:683-690 [[FREE Full text](#)] [doi: [10.2147/PRBM.S216788](#)] [Medline: [31695527](#)]
29. Chen I, Strong C, Lin Y, Tsai M, Leung H, Lin C, et al. Time invariance of three ultra-brief internet-related instruments: Smartphone Application-Based Addiction Scale (SABAS), Bergen Social Media Addiction Scale (BSMAS), and the nine-item Internet Gaming Disorder Scale- Short Form (IGDS-SF9) (Study Part B). *Addict Behav* 2020 Feb;101:105960. [doi: [10.1016/j.addbeh.2019.04.018](#)] [Medline: [31072648](#)]
30. Sharma M, Sharma MK, Anand N, John N, Sahu M, Chakraborty Thakur P, et al. Binge watching: An emerging manifestation of technology use. *Asian J Psychiatr* 2019 Oct;45:81-82. [doi: [10.1016/j.ajp.2019.08.009](#)] [Medline: [31526919](#)]

31. Alexandre J, Rassis C, Serre F, Fatseas M, Auriacombe M. A survey of potential Internet Gaming Disorder extended to screen use in a community sample. SANPSY. 2017. URL: <https://sanpsy.u-bordeaux.fr/fr/categorie2/news/page11> [accessed 2022-06-22]
32. Ainslie G. The Picoeconomics of Addiction. In: Pickard H, Ahmed SH, editors. *The Routledge Handbook of the Philosophy and Science of Addiction*. London, UK: Routledge; Jun 11, 2018:34-44.
33. Embretson SE, Reise SP. *Item response theory for psychologists*. Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates Publishers; 2000:371.
34. Shmulewitz D, Keyes K, Beseler C, Aharonovich E, Aivadyan C, Spivak B, et al. The dimensionality of alcohol use disorders: results from Israel. *Drug Alcohol Depend* 2010 Sep 01;111(1-2):146-154 [FREE Full text] [doi: [10.1016/j.drugalcdep.2010.04.002](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.drugalcdep.2010.04.002)] [Medline: [20537809](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/20537809/)]
35. Saha TD, Compton WM, Chou SP, Smith S, Ruan WJ, Huang B, et al. Analyses related to the development of DSM-5 criteria for substance use related disorders: 1. Toward amphetamine, cocaine and prescription drug use disorder continua using Item Response Theory. *Drug Alcohol Depend* 2012 Apr 01;122(1-2):38-46 [FREE Full text] [doi: [10.1016/j.drugalcdep.2011.09.004](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.drugalcdep.2011.09.004)] [Medline: [21963414](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21963414/)]
36. Mewton L, Slade T, McBride O, Grove R, Teesson M. An evaluation of the proposed DSM-5 alcohol use disorder criteria using Australian national data. *Addiction* 2011 May;106(5):941-950. [doi: [10.1111/j.1360-0443.2010.03340.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1360-0443.2010.03340.x)] [Medline: [21205055](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21205055/)]
37. Kervran C, Shmulewitz D, Serre F, Stohl M, Denis C, Hasin D, et al. Item Response Theory analyses of DSM-5 substance use disorder criteria in French outpatient addiction clinic participants. How much is craving special? *Drug Alcohol Depend* 2020 Jul 01;212:108036. [doi: [10.1016/j.drugalcdep.2020.108036](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.drugalcdep.2020.108036)] [Medline: [32464467](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32464467/)]
38. Muthén LK, Muthén BO. *Mplus User's Guide*. Eighth Edition. Muthén & Muthén. Los Angeles, CA: Muthén & Muthén; 1998. URL: [https://www.statmodel.com/download/usersguide/MplusUserGuideVer\\_8.pdf](https://www.statmodel.com/download/usersguide/MplusUserGuideVer_8.pdf) [accessed 2022-06-22]
39. Hu L, Bentler PM. Cutoff criteria for fit indexes in covariance structure analysis: Conventional criteria versus new alternatives. *Structural Equation Modeling: A Multidisciplinary Journal* 1999 Jan;6(1):1-55. [doi: [10.1080/10705519909540118](https://doi.org/10.1080/10705519909540118)]
40. Shmulewitz D, Keyes K, Wall MM, Aharonovich E, Aivadyan C, Greenstein E, et al. Nicotine dependence, abuse and craving: dimensionality in an Israeli sample. *Addiction* 2011 Sep;106(9):1675-1686 [FREE Full text] [doi: [10.1111/j.1360-0443.2011.03484.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1360-0443.2011.03484.x)] [Medline: [21545668](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21545668/)]
41. Muthén LK, Muthén BO. *Mplus Documentation*. Mplus. URL: <https://www.statmodel.com/> [accessed 2022-06-19]
42. Patel ZS, Jensen-Doss A, Zopluoglu C. Illustrating the applicability of IRT to implementation science: examining an instrument of therapist attitudes. *Adm Policy Ment Health* 2021 Sep;48(5):921-935. [doi: [10.1007/s10488-021-01139-1](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10488-021-01139-1)] [Medline: [33929639](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33929639/)]
43. Commission Nationale de l'Informatique et des Libertés (CNIL). *Méthodologie de référence MR-003. Délibération n°2018-154 du 3 mai 2018*. French Government. 2018. URL: <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/jorf/id/JORFTEXT000037187443> [accessed 2022-06-22]
44. Kim HS, Son G, Roh E, Ahn W, Kim J, Shin S, et al. Prevalence of gaming disorder: A meta-analysis. *Addict Behav* 2022 Mar;126:107183. [doi: [10.1016/j.addbeh.2021.107183](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.addbeh.2021.107183)] [Medline: [34864436](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/34864436/)]
45. Stevens MW, Dorstyn D, Delfabbro PH, King DL. Global prevalence of gaming disorder: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Aust N Z J Psychiatry* 2021 Jun 07;55(6):553-568. [doi: [10.1177/0004867420962851](https://doi.org/10.1177/0004867420962851)] [Medline: [33028074](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33028074/)]
46. Christensen KB, Makransky G, Horton M. Critical values for Yen's : Identification of local dependence in the Rasch Model using residual correlations. *Appl Psychol Meas* 2017 May 16;41(3):178-194 [FREE Full text] [doi: [10.1177/0146621616677520](https://doi.org/10.1177/0146621616677520)] [Medline: [29881087](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/29881087/)]
47. Chung T, Martin CS, Maisto SA, Cornelius JR, Clark DB. Greater prevalence of proposed DSM-5 nicotine use disorder compared to DSM-IV nicotine dependence in treated adolescents and young adults. *Addiction* 2012 Apr;107(4):810-818 [FREE Full text] [doi: [10.1111/j.1360-0443.2011.03722.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1360-0443.2011.03722.x)] [Medline: [22092543](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22092543/)]
48. World Health Organisation (WHO). *International Classification of Disease, 11th Revision (ICD-11)*. WHO. 2018. URL: <http://www.who.int/classifications/icd/en/> [accessed 2022-06-22]
49. Auriacombe M, Serre F, Denis C, Fatseas M. Diagnosis of addictions. In: *The Routledge Handbook of the Philosophy and Science of Addiction*. London, UK: Routledge; Jun 11, 2018:132-144.
50. Dong G, Potenza MN. A cognitive-behavioral model of Internet gaming disorder: theoretical underpinnings and clinical implications. *J Psychiatr Res* 2014 Nov;58:7-11 [FREE Full text] [doi: [10.1016/j.jpsychires.2014.07.005](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpsychires.2014.07.005)] [Medline: [25062755](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/25062755/)]
51. Wu L, Zhu L, Shi X, Zhou N, Wang R, Liu G, et al. Impaired regulation of both addiction-related and primary rewards in individuals with internet gaming disorder. *Psychiatry Res* 2020 Feb 22;286:112892. [doi: [10.1016/j.psychres.2020.112892](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psychres.2020.112892)] [Medline: [32114205](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32114205/)]
52. Jo YS, Bhang SY, Choi JS, Lee HK, Lee SY, Kweon Y. Clinical characteristics of diagnosis for Internet Gaming Disorder: Comparison of DSM-5 IGD and ICD-11 GD diagnosis. *J Clin Med* 2019 Jun 28;8(7):945 [FREE Full text] [doi: [10.3390/jcm8070945](https://doi.org/10.3390/jcm8070945)] [Medline: [31261841](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/31261841/)]



53. Ko C, Yen J, Chen S, Wang P, Chen C, Yen C. Evaluation of the diagnostic criteria of Internet gaming disorder in the DSM-5 among young adults in Taiwan. *J Psychiatr Res* 2014 Jun;53:103-110. [doi: [10.1016/j.jpsychires.2014.02.008](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpsychires.2014.02.008)] [Medline: [24581573](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/24581573/)]

## Abbreviations

**2PL:** 2-parameter logistic

**CFA:** confirmatory factor analysis

**DSM-5:** Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition

**ICD:** International Classification of Diseases

**IGD:** internet gaming disorder

**IRT:** Item Response Theory

**ScUD:** screen use disorder

**WHO:** World Health Organization

*Edited by A Mavragani; submitted 06.07.21; peer-reviewed by M Haucke, L Maldonado-Murciano; comments to author 21.12.21; revised version received 26.02.22; accepted 08.06.22; published 27.07.22*

*Please cite as:*

*Boudard M, Alexandre JM, Kervran C, Jakubiec L, Shmulewitz D, Hasin D, Fournet L, Rassis C, Claverie P, Serre F, Auriacombe M*

*Item Response Theory Analyses of Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition (DSM-5) Criteria Adapted to Screen Use Disorder: Exploratory Survey*

*J Med Internet Res* 2022;24(7):e31803

URL: <https://www.jmir.org/2022/7/e31803>

doi: [10.2196/31803](https://doi.org/10.2196/31803)

PMID:

©Mathieu Boudard, Jean-Marc Alexandre, Charlotte Kervran, Louise Jakubiec, Dvora Shmulewitz, Deborah Hasin, Lucie Fournet, Christophe Rassis, Patrice Claverie, Fuschia Serre, Marc Auriacombe. Originally published in the Journal of Medical Internet Research (<https://www.jmir.org>), 27.07.2022. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work, first published in the Journal of Medical Internet Research, is properly cited. The complete bibliographic information, a link to the original publication on <https://www.jmir.org/>, as well as this copyright and license information must be included.