

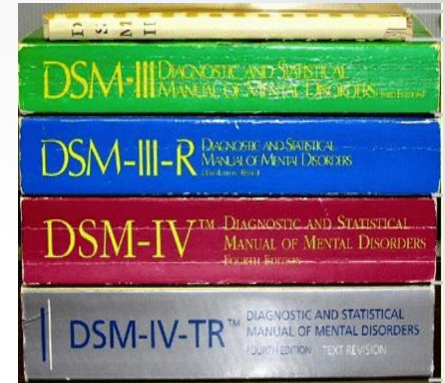
Psychiatric Disorders

Understanding the **DSM V**
Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of
Disorders

What is it?

- A book published by the American Psychiatric Association that provides common language and standard criteria for the classification of mental disorders.
 - It also lists known causes of these disorders, statistics in terms of gender, age of onset, and prognosis (possible outcome) as well as some research concerning the best methods for treatment.

The Revisions...



- The **DSM** has been revamped several times – from the DSM I (1952) II (1968) III III R to IV to IV TR and most recently DSM V.
- The DSM IV TR was published in 2000, and the **DSM V** was published almost a year ago, in May of 2013.
 - Notable changes include dropping [Asperger syndrome](#) as a distinct classification; loss of subtype classifications for variant forms of [schizophrenia](#); dropping the "bereavement exclusion" for [depressive disorders](#); a revised treatment and naming of *gender identity disorder* to [gender dysphoria](#), and removing part of the criterion for [posttraumatic stress disorder](#) (PTSD) because some of the emotional reactions to trauma did not apply to combat veterans and first responders with PTSD.

Who uses it?



- Mental Health Professionals, and doctors use this manual when working with patients in order to better understand their illness and potential treatment.
- The book is typically considered the ‘bible’ for any professional who makes psychiatric diagnoses in Canada, the United States and many other countries.
- Drug companies and Insurance companies and even the World Health Organization refer to it as well

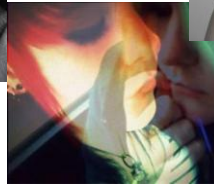
How is it organized?

- The DSM uses a multidimensional approach to diagnosing because often there are many factors in a person's life that impact their mental health.

It assesses five dimensions:

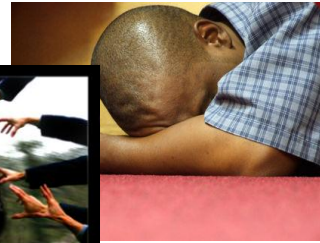
- Axis I: Clinical Syndromes (Diagnosis)
Index of syndromes
- Axis II: Developmental Disorders & Personality Disorders
- Axis III: Physical Conditions
- Axis IV: Severity of Psychosocial Stressors
- Axis V: Highest Level of Functioning

Axis I



- This is what we typically think of as the diagnosis (e.g., depression, schizophrenia, social phobia)
- They are indexed and fall under the following 10 main groups [back](#)
- Anxiety Disorders <http://allpsych.com/disorders/anxiety/index.html>
- Dissociative Disorders <http://allpsych.com/disorders/dissociative/index.html>
- Eating Disorders <http://allpsych.com/disorders/eating/index.html>
- Impulse-Control Disorders http://allpsych.com/disorders/impulse_control/index.html
- Mood Disorders <http://allpsych.com/disorders/mood/index.html>
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Axis I continued...



- Sexual Disorders <http://allpsych.com/disorders/paraphilias/index.html>
- Sleep Disorders <http://allpsych.com/disorders/sleep/index.html>
- Psychotic Disorders <http://allpsych.com/disorders/psychotic/index.html>
- Substance Disorders <http://allpsych.com/disorders/substance/index.html>
- Personality Disorders <http://allpsych.com/disorders/personality/index.html>



Axis II: Developmental Disorders & Personality Disorders

- **Developmental disorders** include autism and mental development delays, disorders which typically show up in children
- **Personality disorders** are clinical disorders which have longer lasting symptoms and include the person's way of interacting with the world. They include Paranoid, Antisocial, and Borderline Personality Disorders. [back](#)

Axis III

- **Physical conditions which play a role in the development, continuance, or that intensify Axis I and II Disorders**
 - An example would be conditions such as brain injury or HIV/AIDS that can result in symptoms of mental illness. [back](#)

Axis IV: Severity of Psychosocial Stressors

- Events in a persons life, such as death of a loved one, starting a new job, college, unemployment, and even marriage can impact the disorders listed in Axis I & II.
 - These events are both listed and rated for this axis. [back](#)

Axis V: Highest Level of Functioning

- On the last axis, the doctor or psychiatrist rates the person's level of functioning both at the present time and the highest level within the previous year.
 - This helps the clinician understand how the four axes are affecting the person and what type of changes could be expected. [back](#)