

PREPARED BY

MS.KAVITHA.T

TUTOR

ICON

Central Objective:

The students will acquire knowledge on classification of mental disorders, personality development and defense mechanism and develop desirable skill and attitude in identifying and managing clients at psychiatric and clinical settings

Specific Objective: At the end of the teaching session the students will be able to

- define classification
- discuss the classification of mental disorders
- elaborate the ICD 10 Classification of mental disorders
- enumerate DSM V and IV Classification of mental disorders
- list Indian classification of mental disorders
- define personality
- describe different theories of personality development
- Define defense mechanism
- review the various defense mechanism

Overview/ Introduction

- This unit focuses on the classification of mental disorders, personality development and defense mechanism. Classification helps us to group homogenous population of patients based on characteristics and possible determinants of mental illness. Review of personality help us to distinguish individuals from one another and to understand the meaningful change of personality through out lifespan based on temperament, character and environment. Defense mechanism represents unconscious psychological mechanism that helps compromise and reduce anxiety in an individual.

Meaning / Definition

- **Classification:** Classification is the process by which complexities of phenomena is reduced by arranging them into categories according to some established criteria.
- **Personality:** Personality is the dynamic organization within the individual that determine his characteristic behavior and thought development and his unique adjustment to the environments
- **Defense mechanism:** Automatic psychological process that protects the individual against anxiety and from awareness of internal or external stressors or dangers.

Subheading and the sub content

- ❖ Classification of mental disorders
 - ICD Classification
 - DSM Classification
 - Indian Classification
- ❖ Review of personality development
 - Psychoanalytical theory
 - Interpersonal theory
 - Theory of psychosocial development
 - Cognitive development theory
 - Theory of moral development
- ❖ Defense mechanism

Classification of mental disorders

- Classification of mental disorders is also known as psychiatric nosology or psychiatric taxonomy. It represents a key aspect of psychiatry and other mental health professions and is an important issue for people who may be diagnosed.
- Classification of mental disorders may be grouped under ICD Classification, DSM Classification or Indian Classification

ICD-10 (International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision)

- International coding guidelines for health problems and procedures
- Released by the World Health Organization (WHO) in 1992, replacing ICD-9
- Introduced alphanumeric categorization
- Classification “F” ranges from F00-F99

F 00—F09 Organic, including symptomatic, mental disorders :

- F 00 Dementia in Alzheimer's disease
- F 01 Vascular dementia
- F 05 Delirium , not induced by alcohol and other psychoactive substances
- F 06 Other mental disorders due to brain damage and dysfunction and to physical disease
- F 07 Personality & behavioral disorder due to brain disease , damage and dysfunction
- F 09 Unspecified organic or symptomatic mental disorder

F 10—F19 Mental & behavioral disorder due to psychoactive substance use :

F 10 Mental and behavioral disorders due to use of alcohol

F 11 Mental and behavioral disorders due to use of opioids

F 12 Mental and behavioral disorders due to use of cannabinoids

F 13 Mental and behavioral disorders due to use of sedatives or hypnotics

F 14 Mental and behavioral disorders due to use of cocaine

F 15 Mental and behavioral disorders due to use of other stimulants, including caffeine

F 16 Mental and behavioral disorders due to use of hallucinogens

F 18 Mental and behavioral disorders due to use of volatile solvents

F 20– F29 Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders

- F 20 Schizophrenia
- F 21 Schizotypal disorder
- F 22 Persistent delusional disorders
- F 23 Acute and transient psychotic disorders
- F 24 Induced delusional disorder
- F 25 Schizoaffective disorders

F 30 - F 39 Mood (affective) disorder

F 30 Manic episode

F 31 Bipolar affective disorder

F 32 Depressive episode

F 33 Recurrent depressive disorder

F 34 Persistent mood [affective] disorders

F 38 Other mood disorder

F 39 Unspecified mood disorder

F40- F49 Neurotic, stress-related and Somatoform Disorders

- F 40 Phobic anxiety disorders
- F 41 Other anxiety disorders
- F 42 Obsessive - compulsive disorder
- F 43 Reaction to severe stress, and adjustment disorders
- F 44 Dissociative [conversion] disorders
- F 45 Somatoform disorders

F 50– F 59 Behavioural syndromes associated with physiological disturbances and physical factors:

- F 50 Eating disorders
- F 51 nonorganic sleep disorders
- F 52 Sexual dysfunction

F 60—F 69 Disorders of adult personality and behaviour

- F 60 Personality Disorders
- F 63 Habit & Impulse disorders
- F 64 Gender identity disorders
- F 65 Disorders of sexual preference

F 70 – F79 Mental retardation

F 70 Mild mental retardation

F 71 Moderate mental retardation

F 72 Severe mental retardation

F 73 profound mental retardation

F 80- F89 Disorders of psychological development

- F 80 Disorders of psychological development Specific developmental disorder of speech and language
- F 81 Specific developmental disorder of scholastic skills
- F 82 Specific developmental disorder of motor function
- F 84 Pervasive developmental disorders

**F 90- F 98 Behavioural and emotional disorders
with onset usually occurring in childhood
and adolescence**

F 90 Hyperkinetic disorders

F 91 Conduct disorders

F 93 Emotional disorders with onset specific to childhood

F 94 Disorders of social functioning with onset specific to
childhood and adolescence

F 95 Tic disorders

F 99 Unspecified mental disorder

F 99 Unspecified mental disorder

Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM)

The DSM, produced by the American Psychiatric Association, characterizes mental disorder as "a clinically significant behavioral or psychological syndrome or pattern that occurs in an individual,...is associated with present distress...or disability...or with a significant increased risk of suffering" but that "...no definition adequately specifies precise boundaries for the concept of 'mental disorder'...different situations call for different definitions" (APA, 1994 and 2000).

DSM V

- DSM V is the 2013 update to the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, the taxonomic and diagnostic tool published by the American Psychiatric Association.
- DSM V has moved towards non axial system of diagnosis (formerly the Axis I, II, III) with separate notations for important psychosocial and contextual factors(formerly Axis IV) and disability (formerly Axis V)
- The three sections of DSM V are section I: Chapter organization, section II: Diagnostic criteria and codes and section III: Emerging measures and models.

DSM V Non axial Diagnostic criteria and codes

Neurodevelopmental disorders

- Intellectual disabilities (Intellectual developmental disorder)
- communication disorders
- Autism spectrum disorder
- Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder • Specific learning disorder
- Motor disorders –tic disorders such as tourettes

- Schizophrenia spectrum and other psychotic disorders
- Bipolar and related disorders
- Depressive disorders
- Anxiety disorders
- Obsessive compulsive and related disorders
- Trauma- and Stressor-Related Disorders
- Dissociative Disorders
- Somatic Symptom and Related Disorders
- Feeding and Eating Disorders
- Elimination Disorders

- Sleep-Wake Disorders
- Sexual Dysfunctions
- Gender Dysphoria
- Disruptive, Impulse-Control, and Conduct Disorders
- Substance-Related and Addictive Disorders
- Neurocognitive Disorders
- Personality Disorders
- Paraphilic Disorders

- Other Mental Disorders
- Medication-Induced Movement Disorders and Other Adverse Effects of Medication
- Other Conditions That May Be a Focus of Clinical Attention

DSM-IV Codes and Diagnostic Criteria

The DSM-IV-TR (Text Revision, 2000) consists of five axes (domains) on which disorder can be assessed. They are:

Axis I Current mental state diagnosis (all mental disorders except Personality Disorders and Mental Retardation)

Axis II Personality disorder and mental retardation

- Axis III** Any physical condition whether related or not to the psychiatric disorder
- Axis IV** Psychosocial or environmental factors contributing to the disorder
- Axis V** Global Assessment of Functioning (GAF) scale. This is a measure of functioning at a specified time, for example at time of evaluation, highest level of functioning during past 6 months, at time of discharge, etc.

Indian Classification Of Psychiatric Disorder

- Psychosis
- Neurosis
- Special psychiatric disorder

Psychosis

Functional:

Schizophrenia

Simple

Hebephrenic

Catatonic

Paranoid

Affective:

Mania

Depression

Organic:

Acute psychosis

Chronic psychosis

Neurosis:

Anxiety neurosis

Depressive neurosis

Hysterical neurosis

Obsessive compulsive neurosis

Phobic neurosis

Special disorders

Childhood disorders:	Conduct disorder, emotional disorder.
Personality disorders:	Sociopath personality, psychopath personality
Substance abuse:	alcohol abuse drug abuse
Psychophysiological disorder:	Asthma, psoriasis
Mental retardations:	Mild mental retardation Moderate mental retardation Severe mental retardation Profound mental retardation

ICD 10	DSM V
ICD 10 is not used in the USA, but it is used in other countries.	DSM V is used in the USA.
ICD refers to the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems.	DSM refers to Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders
ICD-10 was developed by the World Health Organization	DSM was developed by the American Psychiatric Association.
10 refers to the classification being in its 10th revision.	V refers to the Manual being in its fifth edition
ICD-10 has no axial format.	The DSM-IV-TR is in a five axis format. DSM V has no axis format

ICD 10	DSM V
ICD-10 contains codes for all types of diseases and disorders.	DSM covers mental disorders only
ICD-10 codes have an alphabetic prefix followed for numbers. The ICD-10 code for Paranoid Schizophrenia is F20.0	DSM codes are numerical only. For example, the code for ADHD is 314.01.
Available in all widely spoken language	English version only
Do not include social consequences of disorder	Includes occupational or other areas of functioning