DSM-V: DISRUPTIVE BEHAVIORS, PERSONALITY DISORDERS AND V-CODES

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DISCLOSURES

No conflicts
ATTENTION DEFICIT/HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER

• Six of nine inattention symptoms and/or
• Six of nine hyperactivity and impulsivity symptoms
• SYMPTOMS PRIOR TO AGE 12
• Two or more locations
• Specify if one or the other or combined
• Specify in partial remission
• Specify mild, moderate, or severe
DISRUPTIVE MOOD DYSREGULATION DISORDER

• Listed under depressive disorders

• Almost was disruptive temperament dysregulation disorder

• Chronic severe irritability between temper outbursts

• Diagnosis not made before 6 years of age but must be before 10 years of age

• Not mania
OPPOSITIONAL DEFIANT DISORDER

• While often loses temper and is often angry and resentful, there is not the pervasive disturbance of mood between outbursts seen in mood dysregulation disorder

• In response to power struggle

• Tends to be a trait, very stable over time

• Daily to once per week
INTERMITTENT EXPLOSIVE DISORDER

- Physical or verbal outburst secondary to minor provocations
- Not directed to achieving a tangible objective
- Not premeditated
- Degree of aggression is marked beyond the provocation
CONDUCT DISORDER

- Repetitive pattern of violating basic rights of others
- Childhood or adult
- With limited pro-social emotions: lack of remorse or guilt, lack of empathy, shallow affect, unconcerned
- Tends to be state rather than trait phenomena
OTHER IMPULSE CONTROL DISORDERS

- Pathological gambling moved to addictive disorders
- Trichotillomania moved to Obsessive Compulsive disorders
- Pyromania and Kleptomania are in the disruptive, impulse control and conduct disorders and little changed
TWO APPROACHES TO PERSONALITY DISORDERS

• Categorical – describe phenomena or behaviors seen with the disorder, similar to DSM-IV

• Dimensional – Describe personality functioning in terms of identity/self-direction (self) and empathy/intimacy (interpersonal) along with pathological personality traits

• Inflexible/pervasive/stable at least from adolescence/early adulthood

• Not due to substances, medical condition, developmental stage or socio-cultural
CRITERIA A: PERSONALITY FUNCTIONING

- Identity
- Self Direction
- Empathy
- Intimacy

- Must have difficulties in two or more of these areas
- Can difficulty in only one have clinical significance?

CRITERIA B: PATHOLOGICAL PERSONALITY TRAITS

- A trait is a tendency to feel, perceive, behave and think in a consistent manner.
- Traits exist on a spectrum often with opposing poles.
- Either end of the pole can be pathological.
- Lists 5 groupings of broad trait dimensions called domains.
- Specific traits in each domain are called facets.
TRAIT, SYMPTOM OR BEHAVIOR

• Behavior – isolated aberration

• Symptom – Waxes and wanes in intensity, sometimes there and sometimes not

• Trait – Tendency to feel, perceive, behave and think in a relatively consistent manner across time and situations
NEGATIVE AFFECTIVITY vs. EMOTIONAL STABILITY DOMAIN

- Emotional Lability
- Anxiousness
- Separation Insecurity
- Submissiveness
- Hostility
- Perseveration
- Depressivity

- Suspiciousness
- Restricted Affectivity
DETACHMENT vs. EXTRAVERSION DOMAIN

- Withdrawal
- Intimacy Avoidance
- Anhedonia
- Depressivity
- Reduced Affectivity
- Suspiciousness
ANTAGONISM vs. AGREEABLENESS DOMAIN

- Manipulativeness
- Deceitfulness
- Grandiosities
- Attention Seeking
- Callousness
- Hostility
DISINHIBITION vs. CONSCIENTIOUSNESS DOMAIN

• Irresponsibility
• Impulsivility
• Distractibility
• Risk Taking
• Rigid perfectionism
PSYCHOTICISM vs. LUCIDITY DOMAIN

- Unusual beliefs and experiences
- Eccentricity
- Cognitive and perceptual dysregulation
ANTISOCIAL PERSONALITY DISORDER

• Egocentric identity, self-directed goal setting based on personal gratification, lack of empathy, using exploitation rather than intimacy (two)

• Traits: manipulative, callous, deceitful, hostile, risk taking, impulsive and irresponsible (six)

• Psychopathic feature specifier or LPFS
AVOIDANT PERSONALITY DISORDER

• Identity social inept, unwillingness to take personal risks or pursue goals, empathy oversensitivity to rejection/criticism, reluctant to get involved with people (two)

• Traits: anxiousness, withdrawal, anhedonia, intimacy avoidance (three)

• Can specify other traits if present or LPFS
BORDERLINE PERSONALITY DISORDER

• Identity is unstable with emptiness and dissociation, instability of self-direction, empathy interpersonal hypersensitivity, Intimacy characterized by intense, unstable with over or under valuation.

• Traits: emotional lability, anxiousness, separation insecurity, depressivity, impulsivity, risk taking, hostility (four)

• Specify other traits or LPFS
NARCISSISTIC PERSONALITY DISORDER

- Identity exaggerated self-appraisal, self-direction either higher than achievable or lower than can achieve due to entitlement, attuned to other only as needed for self, intimacy only as serve self

- Traits: Must have both grandiosity and attention seeking

- Specify additional traits or LPFS
OBSESSIVE-COMPLUSIVE PERSONALITY DISORDER

- Identity from productivity and control, self-direction rigid and inflexible, poor empathy for other input, intimacy with others serves to enhance productivity and control

- Traits: rigid perfectionism, perseveration, intimacy avoidance, restricted affectivity (three)

- Specify additional traits or LPFS
SCHIZOTYPAL PERSONALITY DISORDER

• Confused boundaries between self and others, unrealistic/incoherent goals, doesn’t understand impact on others or misinterprets, trouble developing close relationships (two)

• Traits: cognitive/perceptual dysregulation, unusual beliefs, experiences, eccentricity, restricted affectivity, withdrawal, suspiciousness (four)

• Specify other traits or LPFS
PERSONALITY DISORDER – TRIAT SPECIFIED

• If a patient does not meet one of the established diagnosis but has a personality disorder that impacts at least two of the following areas: identity, self-direction, empathy, intimacy

• Specify the traits or domains involved

• Specify LPFS
CATEGORICAL DESCRIPTIONS ONLY

- Paranoid personality disorder
- Schizoid personality disorder
- Histrionic personality disorder
- Dependent personality disorder
- These may be diagnosed using the dimensional diagnosis: Personality Disorder (Trait Specified)
LEVEL OF PERSONALITY FUNCTIONING SCALE

• Describes level of functioning in the four key areas of identity, self-direction, empathy and intimacy

• Little or no impairment 0, some 1, moderate 2, severe 3, extreme 4
AXIS IV AND V ARE GONE

• As a result, using V-codes and severity specifiers will be critical in ICD-10 coding

• V-codes are much expanded and need to be used even with the presence of psychopathology that was formerly coded on Axis I, II or III
V-CODES: Relationships

- Parent-child relational problem
- Sibling relational problem
- Upbringing away from parents
- Child affected by parent relational stress
- Relationship distress with spouse/partner
- Disrupted family due to separation/divorce
- High expressed emotion level
- Uncomplicated bereavement
V-CODE: Abuse

- Child Physical Abuse
- Child Sexual Abuse
- Child Neglect
- Child Psychological Abuse
- Spouse/Partner Violence, Physical
- Spouse/Partner Violence, Sexual
- Spouse/Partner Neglect
- Spouse/Partner Abuse, Psychological
- Adult Abuse by Other
V-CODE: Social Circumstances

- Education problem
- Problem related to employment
- Problem related to military deployment
- Homelessness
- Inadequate housing
- Discord with neighbor/lodger/landlord

- Lack adequate food/water
- Extreme poverty
- Low income
- Insufficient social insurance/welfare support
- Discrimination or persecution
V-CODE: Life Circumstances

- Phase of life problem
- Problem living alone
- Acculturation difficulty
- Social exclusion or rejection
- Victim of crime
- Conviction
- Imprisonment
- Released from prison
- Other legal circumstances
- Sex counseling
- Religious or spiritual problem
V-CODE: Everything Else

- Unwanted pregnancy
- Multiparity
- Discord with social service provider
- Victim of terrorism/torture
- Exposure to war or disaster
- Lifestyle health problems
- Overweight
- Non-compliance
- Malingering
- Borderline intellectual functioning
- Antisocial behavior
- Lack of access to health care