



Reflections on DSM 5 and ICD 11

ISAJE Annual Meeting,
Chicago, 02 – 04 September 2014

Gerhard Bühringer
Maria Neumann



DSM IV TR

(1) Substance-Related Disorders

(1.1) Substance Use Disorders

- * Abuse
- * Dependence

(1.2) Substance Induced Disorders

- * Intoxication
- * Withdrawal
- * Substance-Induced Mental Disorders
 - Delirium,
 - Dementia,
 - others

DSM 5

(1) Substance-Related and Addictive Disorders

(1.1) Substance-Related Disorders

(1.1.1) Substance Use Disorders

(1.1.2) Substance Induced Disorders

- * Intoxication
- * Withdrawal
- * Other Substance / Medication-Induced Disorders

(1.2) Non-Substance-Related Disorders

- * Gambling Disorder

DSM IV TR

(1) Diagnostic criteria

- * Abuse: 4
- * Dependence: 7

(2) Dimensionality

- * None

(3) Medically induced intoxication or withdrawal

- * Relevant for diagnosis

DSM 5

(1) Diagnostic criteria

- * Substance Use Disorder: 11
 - legal
 - + craving

(2) Dimensionality

- * Mild: 2-3 criteria
- * Moderate: 4-5 criteria
- * Severe: 6+ criteria

(3) Medically induced intoxication or withdrawal

- * Not relevant for diagnosis
 - + opioids
 - + sedatives, hypnotics, anxiolytics
 - + stimulants

(4) Many minor changes

- * remission criteria
- * coffee/cannabis: + withdrawal
- * structure of substance classification



(1) A further step towards a symptom-based description of mental disorders

- * no more: dependence, addiction
- * „... addiction is not applied as a diagnostic term in this classification,“. “... the word is omitted from the official DSM-5 substance use disorder diagnostic terminology because of its uncertain definition and its potentially negative connotation.“
- * but not consistent: „addiction“ is used in the title (for non-substance related disorders)
- * but not in the subtitle

(2) No diagnosis if under „appropriate“ medical supervision

- * understandable
- * but: risk to neglect a major problem

(3) Lack of comparability

- * DSM IV TR
- * ICD 10 / 11



(4) General „statement of concern“ on DSM 5 (see Francis Allen, 2013)

- * External scientific review is missing
- * Lack of reliability and validity
- * Wrong labeling of people that would do better without diagnosis
- * Inappropriate allocation of mental health resources – away from those, who really need it
- * Consequence of lower diagnostic thresholds: inappropriate use of psychopharmaceutical drugs?

BUT:

- * Increase in prevalence rates not empirically confirmed
- * Diagnosis ≠ need for treatment
- * Critics are not necessarily DSM 5 specific
- * Idea: DSM 5 as “living document”, open for alterations

- * **Conclusion:** Towards an objectification of debate!



4. Towards ICD 11

– What is the current state?

Institute of Clinical Psychology and Psychotherapy | Addiction Research Unit

- * **Maintenance of the traditional ICD format** for mortality and morbidity reporting
- * **Three-stage revision process**
 - (1) systematic review of scientific, clinical and public health evidence
 - (2) creation of a draft ICD-11 and field-testing
 - (3) development of meaningful linkages to standardized health care terminologies
- * **Currently:** Beta-Draft publicly approachable and modifiable on WHO website
- * **Aim:** collecting suggestions, discussions and evidence from experts and interested public
- * Expected **year of publication: 2017**
- * **SUD:**
 - + no integration of harmful use and dependence
 - + no integration of pathological gambling



(1) Encourage studies on validity of diagnostic criteria, e.g.

- * Relevance of single items
- * Comparability of SUD and GD
- * Inclusion of internet (gaming) disorders and other similar disorders

(2) Encourage studies on comparability of diagnoses, e.g.

- * Population screenings
- * Clinical groups

(3) Encourage commentaries and discussions, e.g.

- * Clinical consequences: patients
- * Treatment delivery: mild disorder