Depression

DSM-IV vs. DSM-V
Understanding The Changes

Dimensional Versus Multiaxial Conceptualization: A Basic Overview

- The DSM-V combines DSM-IV Axes I, II and II

"The multiaxial distinction among Axis I, II and III disorders does not imply that there are fundamental differences in their conceptualization, that mental health disorders are unrelated to physical or biological factors or processes, or that general medical conditions are unrelated to behavioral, psychosocial factors or processes." (APA)

- We no longer use Axis, I, II, III, IV or V.
- We now code a Primary Diagnosis: example- 300.4 Persistent Depressive Disorder (Dysthymia), with limited-symptom panic attacks, in partial remission, early onset, moderate.
- The Primary Diagnosis is the most acute condition that requires the most intensive, skilled services. A Secondary diagnosis or Provisional Diagnosis can follow.
- Contributing psychosocial and environmental factors or other reasons for visits (replaces DSM-IV Axis IV).
- There are over 130 V codes (use Z codes after October 1, 2014; pgs. 715-727). The V code can be used when it is more specific to the care being rendered than a psychiatric diagnosis.
- The DSM-V includes separate measures of symptom severity and disability for individual disorders (replaces DSM-IV Axis V).
Sample DSM-5 Diagnoses

300.4 Persistent Depressive Disorder (Dysthymia), with limited-symptoms panic attacks, in partial remission, early onset, moderate

301.89 Other Specified Personality Disorder (mixed personality features—dependent and avoidant symptoms)

V62.21 Problem Related to Current Military Deployment Status

555.9 Crohn’s Disease NOS (per patient self-report)

278.00 Overweight or Obesity
(We can use our own words.)

Depression

**DSM-IV:** Depression and Bipolar are classified under Mood Disorders. Major Depression, Dysthymia and Depression, NOS are classified as Depressive Disorders.

**DSM-V:** Depressive Disorders do not include Bipolar Disorders.

**DSM-IV:** Major Depressive Disorder, Chronic and Dysthymia are categorized as:

**DSM-V:** Persistent Depressive Disorder.

- New specification; **With Pure Dysthymic Syndrome:** Full criteria for major depressive episode have **not** been met in at least the past 2 years.  **OR**
- **With Persistent Major Depressive Episode:** Full Criteria for a major depressive episode **have** been met throughout the preceding 2 year period.  **OR**
- **With Intermittent Major Depressive Episodes, With Current Episode:** Full criteria for a major depressive episode are currently met, but there have been periods of at least 8 weeks in at least the past 2 years with fewer symptoms than required for a full major depressive episode.  **OR**
- **With Intermittent Major Episodes Without Current Episode:** Full criteria for a major depressive episode are not currently met, but there has been one or more major depressive episodes in at least the past 2 years.
Depression

**DSM-IV:** Major Depressive Disorder Criterion C (clinically significant distress or impairment in social, occupational or other domains important to daily functioning)—moved to:

**DSM-V:** Major Depressive Disorder Criterion B.

**DSM-IV:** Premenstrual Dysphoric Disorder; listed in Appendix B, “Criteria Sets and Axes Provided for Further Study has been moved to:

**DSM-V:** Diagnostic body of the DSM-V Criterion B.

**DSM-IV:** Classification of Bipolar Disorder as a diagnosis for children is now:

**DSM-V:** Disruptive Mood Dysregulation Disorder—applies to children up to 18 years of age. The key feature is persistent irritability.

**DSM-IV:** Bereavement Exclusion: Major Depressive Disorder is not diagnosed for depressive symptoms lasting less than 2 months following the death of a loved one.

**DSM-V:** Bereavement Exclusion has been removed: Detailed footnote helps clinicians distinguish between symptoms characteristic of bereavement and those of a major depressive episode. Persistent Complex Bereavement Disorder is now listed in Conditions for Further Study.

Depression

**DSM-IV:** The diagnosis of Depressive Disorder NOS has been replaced with:

**DSM-V:** Other Specified Depressive Disorder: Applies to cases in which depressive symptoms do not meet the full criteria for any disorder in this category. The clinician chooses to indicate the specific reason why this is the case. OR

Unspecified Depressive Disorder: Applies to cases in which the depressive symptoms do not meet the full criteria for a disorder in this category and the clinician chooses not to indicate the reasons why this is the case. It includes presentations where there is insufficient information to make a more specific diagnosis.

**DSM-IV:** Major Depressive Disorder new descriptor:

**DSM-V:** Anxious Distress: Presence within a Major Depressive Episode of at least 3 manic symptoms, but not enough to qualify for a bipolar diagnosis. Manic symptoms must be present nearly every day during the most recent 2 weeks of the major depressive disorder.

**DSM-IV:** Major Depressive Disorder specifications Severe With Psychotic Features and Severe Without Psychotic Features are now:

**DSM-V:** With Mood Congruent Psychotic Features: The content of delusions and hallucinations is consistent with typical depressive themes OR With Mood Incongruent Psychotic Features: The content of delusions and hallucinations does not involve typical depressive themes.
Depression

- **DSM-IV**: With Catatonic Features is replaced with:
  - **DSM-V**: With Catatonia
- **DSM-IV**: With Postpartum Onset is replaced with:
  - **DSM-V**: With Peripartum Onset

**DSM-V**: New Diagnosis

800.00  **DSM-V Induced Frustration Disorder**
V800.01  **With Anticipatory Anxiety**
V800.02  **With Concern About Insurance Issues**
V800.03  **With Disagreement About DSM-V Changes**
V800.04  **With Amazement that the APA/APA Committee Developed a Tome with Which the NIMH and WHO Disagree**
V800.04  **With the Need for Benzodiazepines**
V800.05  **With Brain Shrinkage**