

Chapter 2



Classification and Treatment Plans

Classification and Treatment Plans

Diagnosis
Client's Symptoms
Diagnostic Criteria
Final Diagnosis
Case Formulation
Cultural Formulation

Treatment
Planning Goals
Planning Site
Planning Modality
Treatment Implementation
Treatment Course
Treatment Outcome

DSM-IV
Its Development
Its Assumptions
The Five Axes

The Client:
The person seeking psychological services.



Prevalence of Psychological Disorders:
1 in 5 during past year

Comorbidity:
Co-existence of mental disorders

The Clinician:

Mental health professional. There are many types taking many approaches.



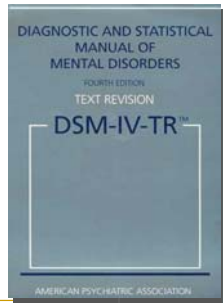
Clinical Psychologists (PhD or PsyD)



Psychiatrists (MD)

The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders

published by the American Psychiatric Association

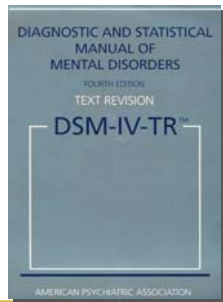


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The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders

Concerns in Developing the DSM-IV:

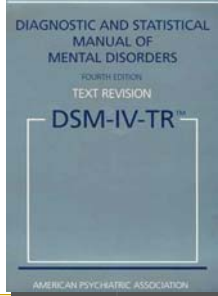
- Reliability
- Validity
- Base Rates
- Social Context



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The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders

- 1952 *DSM* (a.k.a. DSM-I)
- 1968 *DSM-II* (based on ICD)
- 1980 *DSM-III*
- 1987 *DSM-III-R*
- 1994 *DSM-IV*
- 2000 *DSM-IV-TR*



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Mental Disorder



- Clinically significant behavioral or psychological syndrome or pattern
- Distress or disability
- Significant risk
- Not expectable, culturally sanctioned response to a particular event

Assumptions of the *DSM-IV*

- Classification system based on medical model
- Descriptive rather than explanatory
- Atheoretical orientation
- Categorical approach
- Multi-axial system

Neurosis:

Term referring to behavior that involves distressing, unacceptable symptoms that are enduring and lack any physical basis.

Not a modern diagnostic term.

Psychosis:

Term referring to various forms of behavior involving a loss of contact with reality, such as **delusions** (false beliefs) and **hallucinations** (false perceptions).

The Five Axes of the *DSM-IV*

- > Axis I: Clinical Disorders
- > Axis II: Personality Disorders and Mental Retardation
- > Axis III: General Medical Conditions
- > Axis IV: Psychosocial and Environmental Problems
- > Axis V: Global Assessment of Functioning (helps assess prognosis)

The Diagnostic Process

- The Client's Reported and Observable Symptoms
- Diagnostic Criteria and Differential Diagnosis
- Final Diagnosis
- Case Formulation
- Cultural Formulation



Planning Treatment



Determine Treatment Site

- Psychiatric Hospitals
- Outpatient Treatment
- Halfway Houses and Day Treatment Programs
- Guidance Counselors
- Employee Assistance Program

Treatment Modality



- Individual Psychotherapy
- Family Therapy
- Group Therapy
- Milieu Therapy

Treatment Implementation

- The Course of Treatment
 - The Clinician's Role
 - The Client's Role
- The Outcome of Treatment



Internet Resource

For more information on material covered in this chapter, visit the textbook Web site:



<http://www.mhhe.com/halgin5>
