

Hij komt, hij komt! Kritische reflecties bij DSM-5

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APA & BPS: open brief aan het DSM-5 comité + petitie:

“... concerned about:

- the lowering of diagnostic thresholds for multiple disorder categories
- introduction of disorders that may lead to inappropriate medical treatment of vulnerable populations
- proposals that appear to lack empirical grounding.

In addition, we question proposed changes to the definition(s) of mental disorder that deemphasize sociocultural variation while placing more emphasis on biological theory”

The lowering of diagnostic thresholds for multiple disorder categories

- “DSM-IV was an unwitting contributor to three false positive ‘epidemics.’ Its publication coincided with high rates of ADHD, autistic disorder, and childhood bipolar disorders” (Frances, 2010)
- DSM-5: risico op over-diagnosticering voor: ‘ADHD, **mixed anxiety depression**, binge eating, mood dysregulation, **attenuated psychotic symptoms**, generalized anxiety and adult attention deficit’ (Batstra & Frances, 2012)

Introduction of disorders that may lead to inappropriate medical treatment of vulnerable populations



Bvb. Premenstrueel Dysfore Stoornis?

www.dsm5.org/ProposedRevision/Pages/proposedrevision.aspx?rid=484

Reader

Premenstrual Dysphoric Disorder

- A. In the majority of menstrual cycles, the following symptoms must be present in the final week before the onset of menses, start to *improve* within a few days after the onset of menses, and become *minimal* or absent in the week post-menses. At least one of the symptoms must be either (1.), (2.), (3.), or (4.) below and the individual must experience at least five total symptoms:
1. marked affective lability (e.g., mood swings; feeling suddenly sad or tearful or increased sensitivity to rejection)
 2. marked irritability or anger or increased interpersonal conflicts
 3. marked depressed mood, feelings of hopelessness, or self-deprecating thoughts
 4. marked anxiety, tension, feelings of being "keyed up" or "on edge"
 5. decreased interest in usual activities (e.g., work, school, friends, hobbies)
 6. subjective sense of difficulty in concentration
 7. lethargy, easy fatigability, or marked lack of energy
 8. marked change in appetite, overeating, or specific food cravings
 9. hypersomnia or insomnia
 10. a sense of being overwhelmed or out of control
 11. physical symptoms such as breast tenderness or swelling, joint or muscle pain, a sensation of "bloating," weight gain

Note: The criteria above must have been met for most menstrual cycles that occurred in the preceding year.



Kritiek werkwijze DSM-5 commissie:



Geheimhouding: “When I first heard about this agreement, I just went bonkers. Transparency is necessary if the document is to have credibility, and, in time, you’re going to have people complaining all over the place that they didn’t have the opportunity to challenge anything.” (Spitzer, 2008)

Invloed farmaceutische industrie stijgt: DSM-IV → 57% DSM-5 → 69%



2 psychologische en psychotherapeutische kritieken:

- Decontextualiserende benadering van psychische klachten
- Uitgesproken tendens tot biomedicalisering

Decontextualiserende benadering van psychische klachten

Wat zijn psychische symptomen en klachten? “They are *constructs* in the sense that subjects create sense or construct a meaning out of an inchoate preconceptual and preverbal experience. They are *personal* in that although social and cultural influences will help their articulation, the experiences themselves are unique to the individual and inaccessible to anyone else” (Markova & Berrios, 2009, p. 344)

→ Cambridge Model of Symptom Formation.

↔ Decontextualiserend benaderen van psychische symptomen en klachten

Indien onze kritiek *niet* klopt: criterium-gerichte diagnostiek → betere betrouwbaarheid

Spitzer en Fleiss (1974): betrouwbaarheidsstudies (kappa) jaren 50, 60 en 70:

→ Enkel voor 'organisch hersensyndroom' (kappa ≥ 75)
excellente betrouwbaarheid; meeste andere diagnostische
hoofdcategorieën matig tot goed (mentale achterstand:
kappa = .72; alcoholisme: kappa = .71; psychose: kappa
= .55; affectieve stoornis: kappa = .41;
persoonlijkheidsstoornis of neurose: kappa = .44); 'psycho-
fysiologische reactie' (kappa .38)

→ Gemiddelde kappa van .47

Wat met DSM-III-R?

Williams et al. (1992): SCID voor DSM-III-R: 25 beoordelaars, 390 patiënten, 202 'niet-patiënten'. Betrouwbaarheid voor de beoordeling van huidige stoornissen bij niet-patiënten zwak ($\kappa = .37$), patiënten matig tot goed ($\kappa = .61$).

→ 18 types stoornissen beoordeeld: voor 4 excellente betrouwbaarheid vastgesteld, 13 matig tot goed, 1 zwak
→ betrouwbaarheid van DSM-III-R diagnoses niet spectaculair beter dan betrouwbaarheidsstatistieken over de 'onbetrouwbare' pre-DSM diagnostiek (Kutchins & Kirk, 1999)

Wat met DSM-IV?

- Studie Kirk & Hsieh (2004): fictieve beschrijving van een jongen die voldoet aan DSM de inclusiecriteria voor een gedragsstoornis.
- 1334 psychiaters, psychologen en sociaal werkers
- 29 verschillende DSM hoofddiagnoses; 45.5% diagnosticeert effectief een gedragsstoornis

Wat met DSM-5?

DSM-5: normen kappa coëfficiënten: $\geq .80$ 'almost miraculous', $.60 - .80$ 'cause for celebration', $.40 - .60$ 'a realistic goal', $.20 - .40$ 'acceptable' (Kraemer et al., 2012, p. 14).

→ Stuk lager dan gewoonlijk gehanteerde normen (Frances, 2012; Spitzer, Williams, & Endicott, 2012)

Uitgesproken tendens tot biomedicalisering


- DSM-I en II: psychologische factoren als mogelijke oorzaak van psychiatrische problemen ('neurosis', 'psychological reaction')
- Vanaf de DSM-III: neo-Kraepeliniaanse focus:
 - descriptieve aanpak binnen medisch model
 - klasseren op basis van a priori criteria ("Classification *is* diagnosis", Robins & Guze, 1970),
 - focus op brein ("the primary organ of psychiatric illness" Compton & Guze, 1995) → a-theoretisch?

DSM-5

“Diagnoses in the DSM-III, DSM-III-R, and DSM-IV are best understood as useful placeholders, based on careful description, but not on deeper understanding” (Bernstein, 2011)

“complex brain disorder” i.p.v. “mental disorder” (Reynolds, et al. 2009)

“It is our hope and expectation that through advances in animal models, genetics, neuroimaging, and postmortem investigations psychiatry will ultimately have a diagnostic system based on etiology and pathophysiology” (Charney et al., 2002)



“The NIMH is launching the Research Domain Criteria (RDoC) project to create a framework for research on pathophysiology, especially for genomics and neuroscience, which ultimately will inform future classification schemes ... RDoC are intended to ultimately provide a framework for classification based on empirical data from genetics and neuroscience” (Insel et al., 2010)

“As constructs with poorly defined boundaries whose determination is dependent on interpretation, mental symptoms are of a different order of data compared with for example rates of blood flow, concentrations of neurotransmitters or changes in contrast density” (Markova & Berrios, 2009)



- louter descriptieve DSM-III en DSM-IV: ruimte voor psychologische theorieën; DSM-5: ingeperkt!
- Negeert de contextuele inbedding
- Stimuleert medische consumptie
 - bvb. ADHD: 80% artsen ervaart druk om medicatie voor te schrijven)
 - bruto uitgaven psychoactieve geneesmiddelen tussen 1998 en 2004: van 232,6 miljoen EUR tot 454,0 miljoen EUR.
 - 1996: 390.000 personen gebruiken antidepressiva; 2006: 860.000

Alternatief? (klinisch psychologisch / psychotherapeutisch)

- Herwaardering van de theorie-gestuurde casusformulering
- Accent op psychologische processen, ipv klinische tekens en symptomen
- Pleidooi voor loskoppeling DSM-diagnose gesubsidieerde hulpverlening

Meer info?

Vanheule, S. (2012). Hij komt, hij komt! Kritische reflecties bij DSM-5. *Tijdschrift voor Klinische Psychologie*.

Vanheule, S. (2012). Diagnosis in the field of psychotherapy: A plea for an alternative to the DSM-5.x. *Psychology and Psychotherapy: Theory, Research and Practice*, 85, 128-142.

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