

Differences between ICD10 and ICD11 on Personality Disorder Diagnosis (and other considerations)

Resource:

NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde Co-ordinated Clinical Care one day
training

NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde trainings to support CCC and use of ICD11

ICD-11

Complete transformation of diagnostic system

Introduces fully dimensional classification of personality disorder

New system focuses on severity of impairment.

Aim to be fully transitioned in Scotland by November 2022

First time lived experience collaboration to inform system

Further reading re: ICD manual

INCLUDE study - first time service user feedback collated to inform diagnostic system - ICD-11

[ICD should reflect what it's like to live with mental illness, study concludes | The BMJ](#)

ICD-10 vs ICD-11

F60.0 Paranoid
F60.1 Schizoid
F60.2 Dissocial
F60.3 Emotionally unstable (borderline)
F60.4 Histrionic
F60.5 Anankastic
F60.6 Anxious [avoidant]
F60.7 Dependent
F60.8 Other [e.g., narcissistic]
F60.9 Unspecified

(Z73.1 Accentuation of personality traits)

1. 10.Z Personality Disorder (yes/no)
2. Level of severity:
(50.7 Personality Difficulty)
10.0 Mild Personality Disorder
10.1 Moderate Personality Disorder
10.2 Severe Personality Disorder
3. Additional codes/specifiers
11.0 Negative Affectivity
11.1 Detachment
11.2 Dissociality
11.3 Disinhibition
11.4 Anankastia
4. 11.5 Borderline Pattern (if relevant)

New to ICD-11

Clusters have gone (ICD-10)

Dimensional classification – Mild – Moderate – Severe
Trait domains

Categories ditched except - Borderline Pattern Personality Disorder (EUPD no longer a term)

Sub-threshold category – Personality Difficulties

DSM-5 continues with categorical criteria

Diagnostic requirements for Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD) according to ICD-11

STEP

1

Essential Features

STEP

2

Severity Determination

STEP

3

Trait Domains

STEP

4

Borderline Pattern Qualifier

ICD-11 Essential Features

An enduring disturbance of sense of self
and/or interpersonal function

Manifestation of emotional dysregulation
and maladaptive behaviours

Pervasive – across a range of personal/
social situations

Associated with significant impairment in
functioning

Usually imposing substantial distress to
person

ICD-11 Severity Determination

Mild – Moderate – Severe

Sense of self

Interpersonal relationships

Emotional, Cognitive, Behavioural

Impact on functioning

ICD-11 Trait Domains

Behaviour can be described using one or more of five personality trait domains

Negative Affectivity

Detachment

Dissociality

Disinhibition

Anankastia

Borderline Pattern Qualifier

Affective instability

Recurrent suicidal behaviour, gestures or threats or self mutilating behaviour

Difficulty in maintaining any course of action that offers no immediate reward

Frantic efforts to avoid real or imagined abandonment

Pattern of unstable and intense interpersonal relationships

Identity disturbance

Chronic feelings of emptiness

Impulsivity and/or inappropriate intense anger or difficulty controlling anger

Transient paranoid ideas or severe dissociative symptoms or psychotic-type features in situations of high affect arousal

Steps in Diagnosing PD

Assessment of general PD diagnostic requirements;
IF MET, THEN:

Assessment of severity
AND

Assessment of personality trait domains relevant to individuals' personality
disturbance

IF APPLICABLE, assignment of Borderline Qualifier

ICD-11 in a nutshell



The image shows a walnut with a ICD-11 personality disorder severity scale and prominent domain features scale overlaid on it. The scale is divided into two rows. The top row is labeled 'PERSONALITY DISORDER SEVERITY' and has five options: NONE, DIFFICULTY, MILD, MODERATE, and SEVERE. The 'MILD' option is selected with a checkmark. The bottom row is labeled 'PROMINENT DOMAIN FEATURES' and has five options: NEGATIVE AFFECTIVITY, DETACHMENT, DISSOCIALITY, DISINHIBITION, and ANANKASTIA. Both 'NEGATIVE AFFECTIVITY' and 'DETACHMENT' are selected with checkmarks.

PERSONALITY DISORDER SEVERITY				
NONE	DIFFICULTY	MILD	MODERATE	SEVERE
☐	☐	☒	☐	☐

PROMINENT DOMAIN FEATURES				
NEGATIVE AFFECTIVITY	DETACHMENT	DISSOCIALITY	DISINHIBITION	ANANKASTIA
☒	☒	☐	☐	☐

+ Borderline
Specifier

PRO's for Diagnosis

Names what the patient experiences and allows them to make sense it.
Tangible steps toward recovery or management of symptoms

A label can be empowering and inclusive.

A diagnosis might legitimise your symptoms.

Patients may be offered better support with evidence-based practice, access to specialist teams and improved communication between professionals.

A formal diagnosis might help with the allowance of adjustments in schools and workplaces.

Helpful regarding research/development of treatments

CON's for Diagnosis

Receiving a diagnosis can be a lengthy and potentially stressful process

Not all MH professionals will agree on a diagnosis - can lead to confusion and variable treatment

A diagnosis can feel reductive and can ignore external or individual factors (e.g wider elements of formulation)

The patient might not agree with the diagnosis and feel that it misrepresents their experiences or view

Diagnosis might exacerbate the mental health experience. (e.g. be re-traumatising, promote a 'sick role', create over-identification with a diagnostic community)

May lead to stigma and discrimination

MWC Themed Report on BPD (2018)

"I have never been told my diagnosis face to face, and only found out by being copied into an email by mistake"



"I do not disclose my diagnosis. I am aware that , although most professionals would not let this cloud their judgement or impression of me, as a professional worker, there are others who would view me differently were I to mention this"

Staying mindful of diagnostic implications

Diagnosis has an impact/consequence for those who receive it

Diagnosis can feel reductive, labelling, stigmatising or meaningless

Diagnosis can exacerbate mental health experience/can be re-traumatising

Diagnosis should be viewed as a complex intervention

Diagnosis could be validating

Diagnosis is a process which guides treatment