



PRE-THESIS: PRESENTATION 2

Adjustment **Disorder:** Secondary Research

Ni Ni Than: 2022













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SOURCES

researching Adjustment Disorder; Subtype Depressive Mood; Clinical Studies: Qualifiers; Al Assessment

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Journal of Affective Disorders

Adjustment disorder: A diagnosis whose time has come



Journal of Psychiatric Research

Screening of adjustment disorder: Scale based on the ICD-11 and the Adjustment Disorder New Module

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Journal of Anxiety Disorders

Psychometric evaluation of the Adjustment Disorder New Module-20 (ADNM-20): A multi-study analysis



Journal of Affective Disorders

Systematic review and metaanalysis of predictors of adjustment disorders in adults



Psychopathology

Adjustment Disorder with Depressed Mood



American Psychological Association

APA PsycNET

Adjustment Disorders: A **Research Gaps Analysis**



Cambridge **University Press**

Adjustment disorder or adaptive adjustment?



Proceedings of the 27th ACM International Conference on Multimedia

Inferring Mood Instability via Smartphone Sensing: A Multi-View Learning Approach

Path Forward

Studies and Articles Reviewed

2009

ADJUSTMENT DISORDER WITH DEPRESSED MOOD

Critque of DSM(Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders)-IV and ICD(nternational Classification of Diseases)-10 Classifications are inadequate

The current operational definition of AD is characterised by 3 main limitations: (1) the inadequately defined clinical significance criterion,

(2) the relegation of AD behind other diagnoses and

(3) the missed recognition of the importance of contextual factors, such that normal human adaptive processes might be pathologised.

Despite their frequency adjustment disorders have been severely neglected in clinical research.

DSM-5 and ICD-11 now include adjustment disorder in a separate chapter of stress-related disorders.

ICD-11 presents a new diagnostic concept with specific symptom criteria that differs from DSM-5.

These diagnostic developments will likely attract attention to the condition in the near future.

2018

ADJUSTMENT DISORDER: A DIAGNOSIS WHOSE TIME HAS COME

Interpret the results and write your conclusion.

Table 1. Summary of corresponding DSM-5 [1] and ICD-11 [19] diagnostic criteria for adjustment disorder.

DSM-5	IC
A. Onset of emotional or behavioural symptoms must occur in response to identifiable stressor, and within 3 months of the stressor.	1. Presence of an id stressor(s). Symp 1 month o
B. These symptoms are clinically significant, marked by:	2. Preoccupation rela consequences in the the fo
- Distress that is disproportionate to the severity or intensity of the stressor, taking into account contextual and cultural factors.	(a) excessive wor (b) recurrent and dis the (c) constant run implications
or - Significant impairments in social, occupational or other domains of functioning.	3. Failure to adapt to significant impairm social, educational, important are
C. The disturbance does not meet the diagnostic criteria for another mental disorder, and is not an exacerbation of a pre-existing disorder.	 Symptoms an specificity or severit another mental or
D. The symptoms do not represent normal bereavement.	
E. Symptoms do not last for more than six additional months after the stressor or its consequences have been resolved.	5. Symptoms typ 6 months, unless th longer

[CD-11

dentifiable psychosocial ptoms emerge within of the stressor.

lated to the stressor or its ne form of at least one of following: orry about the stressor

istressing thoughts about stressor

imination about the

ns of the stressor.

to the stressor that causes ment in personal, family, al, occupational or other reas of functioning

are not of a sufficient ity to justify diagnosis of r behavioural disorder.

pically resolve within he stressor persists for a er duration

Path Forward

Studies and Articles Reviewed

Self-report for the assessment of adjustment disorder

ADNM - 20 Questionnaire

Adjustment Disorder – New Module 20

Below is a list of stressful life events. Please indicate those events that happened during the past [insert time frame] years and are currently a strong burden to you, or have burdened you in the last six months. You can indicate as many events as applicable.

Yes	
	01. Divorce / separation
	02. Family conflicts
	03. Conflicts in working life
	04. Conflicts with neighbors
	05. Illness of a loved one
	06. Death of a loved one
	07. Adjustment due to retirement
	08. Unemployment
	09. Too much / too little work
	10. Pressure to meet deadlines / time pressure
	11. Moving to a new home
	12. Financial problems
	13. Own serious illness
	14. Serious accident
	15. Assault
	16. Termination of an important leisure activity
	17. Any other stressful event (please indicate)
	18. Any other stressful event (please indicate)

The events you have just indicated can have numerous consequences for our well-being and behavior. Please indicate was the most straining event(s) below:

2018

SCREENING OF ADJUSTMENT DISORDER: SCALE BASED ON THE ICD-11 AND THE ADJUSTMENT DISORDER NEW MODULE

In line with ICD-11 new conceptualization of Adjustment disorder (AjD), a self-report Adjustment Disorder-New Module (ADNM) was developed and validated.

ADNM-20 **ADNM-8 ADNM-4**

In the following, you will find various statements about which reactions these types of events can trigger. We ask you first of all to indicate how often the respective statement applies to you ("never" to "often").

In a second step, we would like to ask you to indicate for how long you have been having this reaction. It can be less than one month (<1 month), for approx. one month to half a year (<6 months) or longer than 6 months (> 6 months). This will probably not be very easy to estimate, but please try to give a rough classification of the duration of the reaction!

		Frequency during last week never rarely some- often times often		For how long? <1 1 - 6 6 months month months - 2 years			
1	Since the stressful problem, I feel low and sad.						
2	I have to think about the stressful situation repeatedly.						
3	I try to avoid talking about the stressful situation wherever possible.						
4	I keep having to think about the stressful situation and this is a great burden to me.						
5	Nowadays, I do those activities which I used to enjoy much more rarely.						
6	If I think about the stressful situation, I find myself in a real state of anxiety.						
7	I avoid certain things that might remind me of the stressful situation.						
8	I am nervous and restless since the stressful situation.						
9	Since the stressful situation, I am much quicker to lose my temper, even over small things.						
10	Since the stressful situation, I can only concentrate on certain things with difficulty.						
11	I try to abolish the stressful situation from my memory.						
12	I have noticed that I am becoming more irritable due to the stressful situation.						
13	I get constant memories of the stressful situation and can't do anything to stop them.						
14	I try to suppress my feelings because they are a burden to me.						
15	My thoughts revolve around anything to do with the stressful situation.						
16	Since the stressful situation, I am scared of doing certain things or of getting into certain situations.						
17	Since the stressful situation, I don't like going to work or carrying out the necessary tasks in everyday life.						
18	I have been feeling dispirited since the stressful situation and have little hope for the future.						
19	Since the stressful situation, I can no longer sleep properly.						
20	Overall, the situation affected me strongly in my personal relationships, my leisure activities, or other important areas of life						

Path Forward

AUG 2021

Studies and Articles Reviewed

SYSTEMATIC REVIEW AND META-ANALYSIS OF PREDICTORS OF ADJUSTMENT DISORDERS IN ADULTS

The goal of this systematic review was to evaluate predictors of adjustment disorders in adults. A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW ON PREDICTORS OF ADJUSTMENT DISORDERS IDENTIFIED 70 STUDIES.

GENDER, EMPLOYMENT, AND STRESS PREDICTED ADJUSTMENT DISORDERS.

SOCIAL SUPPORT AND PSYCHIATRIC HISTORY WERE ALSO REVEALED AS PREDICTORS.

YOUNGER AGE PREDICTED ADJUSTMENT DISORDERS VERSUS ANOTHER MENTAL HEALTH CONDITION.

PREDICTORS OF ADJUSTMENT DISORDERS WERE COMPARED TO PTSD, DEPRESSION, AND ANXIETY.

POSSIBLE BIAS DOD - BUT GAP APPLICABLE TO GENERAL POPULATION

GAPS CALLING FOR VALID AND RELIABLE DIAGNOSTIC CRITERIA AND SCREENING TOOLS

PREVENTION RESEARCH, IN TURN, MAY BE FACILITATED BY THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCREENING AND ASSESSMENT MEASURES

IDENTIFICATION OF PREDICTORS OF ADJUSTMENT DISORDERS

SCANT RESEARCH ON ITS LONGITUDINAL COURSE SUGGESTS THAT A PROPORTION OF PATIENTS MAY HAVE THE DISORDER FOR A PROLONGED PERIOD OF TIME OR MAY DEVELOP SUBSEQUENT MENTAL HEALTH DISORDERS

2021

ADJUSTMENT DISORDERS: A RESEARCH GAPS ANALYSIS

The current effort synthesizes existing research and distills 254 research-needs statements into 11 highpriority gaps in the adjustment disorders literature.

Thank You

