

Appendix A

Functional Conditions Often Masquerading as Neurologic Disorders

	Psychogenic Disorders			
	Conversion Disorder (DSM III-IV)	Somatization Disorders	Factitious Disorders	Malingering
Also Known As Subtypes	<p>ICD-10 – <i>Dissociative (Conversion) Disorder</i></p> <p>DSM-II – <i>Hysterical Neurosis (Conversion Type)</i></p> <p>DSM – <i>Conversion Reaction</i></p> <p>Psychiatric Literature – <i>Hysteria</i></p>	<p>Previously: <i>Briquet's Syndrome</i></p>	<p>Subtypes: <i>Munchausen's Syndrome; Munchausen by Proxy</i></p>	--
Awareness, Intention	Unconscious, not deliberate	Unconscious, not deliberate	Conscious, deliberate	Conscious, deliberate
Motivation	Unconscious	Unconscious	Unconscious	Conscious – Secondary gain – external incentives (e.g., financial compensation, avoidance of work or other undesirable situation)
Characteristics	<p>Often abrupt onset of somatoform disorder characterized by:</p> <p>(1) medically unexplained symptom(s) of volitional sensory or motor dysfunction;</p> <p>(2) suggestive of neurological disease or other medical disorder;</p> <p>(3) judged to be related to psychological stressors or conflicts</p> <p>(4) resulting in impairment or distress related to major areas of functioning such as occupation or social relations;</p> <p>(5) symptoms not restricted to sexual dysfunction or pain and not attributable to Somatization Disorder;</p> <p>(6) primary gain believed to be repression of conflict or stress;</p> <p>(7) often cited as common in women with a history of sexual dysfunction or abuse;</p> <p>(8) spontaneous remission cited as 60-75% within 1-5 years; and</p>	<p>Somatoform disorder characterized by multiple medical complaints with:</p> <p>(1) onset prior to age 30;</p> <p>(2) a history of pain related to a minimum of four sites or functions;</p> <p>(3) a minimum of two gastrointestinal symptoms;</p> <p>(4) at least one symptom suggestive of neurological disease;</p> <p>(5) at least one sexual symptom;</p> <p>(6) symptoms are not believed to be deliberately feigned;</p> <p>(7) commonly found in women of lower intelligence and/or economic status with psychosocial problems, or persons with antisocial personality disorder; may reflect a history of personal rejection;</p> <p>(8) attempts that are manipulative and demanding to meet perceived medical care needs;</p> <p>(10) resistance to suggestion that no disorder is present and to</p>	<p>Psychological disorder characterized by:</p> <p>(1) deliberate, conscious production or feigning of symptoms;</p> <p>(2) primary gain assumed to be taking on of "sick role," although the need for this role is often complex and not known to the individual; and</p> <p>(3) an absence of external incentives (e.g., financial gain, avoidance of legal responsibility, etc.)</p> <p>In Munchausen's syndrome, individuals may travel from one area to another producing a variety of supposed disorders with awareness of their falsehood.</p> <p>In Munchausen by Proxy syndrome, factitious disorders or the appearance of such disorders are produced by another person caring for the individual, not uncommonly a parent of a child.</p>	<p>Often difficult to identify. Nonorganic disorder characterized by:</p> <p>(1) production of false, grossly exaggerated, or vague physical and/or psychological symptoms for the purpose of potential gain of external incentives, such as release from financial, military, occupational, or legal responsibility, evading criminal prosecution, or for obtaining financial gain or drugs;</p> <p>(2) lack of cooperation with clinician during evaluation;</p> <p>(3) resistance to positive prognosis; and</p> <p>(4) association with antisocial personality.</p>

	(9) behaviors conforming to the patient's <i>conception of the disorder</i> rather than to the disorder itself.	suggestions for psychiatric evaluation (11) higher frequency in African American men and women than in other U. S. populations.		
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Sources: American Psychiatric Association (1994); Duffy (2005); Guggenheim & Smith (1995); Maldonado & Spiegel (2000); Robins & Rogier (1991); Shaibani & Sabbaugh (1998); Wool & Barsky (1994)