Affective Disorders In Childhood And Adolescence: An Update

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Affective disorders in childhood have been more intensively studied in the last three decades. They can be recognized among the children of all ages, but are more frequent among the older children. The main characteristics of mood disorders are similar among children, adolescents and adults, although development factors affect their clinical features. Development factors affect the manifestation of all symptoms. Two main criteria for these disorders in childhood are mood disorders, such as reduced or elevated mood and irritability. These symptoms may result in social or academic damage. Depres (i) Avoidant disorder of childhood or adolescence: In this disorder, there is a persistent and excessive shrinking from contact with unfamiliar people, that is of sufficient severity to interfere with social functioning in peer relationships. The duration is of at least 6 months and is coupled with a clear desire for social involvement with familiar people, such as family members and peers the person knows well. Relationships with family members and other familiar figures are warm and satisfying. Affective symptoms of depression are seen in other psychiatric syndromes in children and adolescents. These include anxiety states, such as separation anxiety, agoraphobia or panic disorder. Conduct disorders and depression are often found together. Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder in children and adolescents. Edited by Somnath Banerjee. Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder in Children and Adolescents http://dx.doi.org/10.5772/50252 Edited by Somnath Banerjee. Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder in Children and Adolescents, Edited by Somnath Banerjee p. cm. ISBN 978-953-51-1086-6. Contents.
Disorder Risk Factors Fetal Alcohol Syndrome, Prenatal drug exposure, ADHD Note: A child with ADHD + Conduct Disorder is more likely to develop antisocial behavior persisting into adulthood than a child with Conduct Disorder alone Conduct Disorder develops as a result of biological risk and childhood experiences, so there are opportunities for early intervention. Treatment includes family therapy, behavior management training, social. Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder Half of adults with OCD report their symptoms began in childhood or adolescence. High degree of Affective Disorders Definition and Treatment. Last update July 9, 2019. (Votes: 5, average: 4.40). Loading 0 Comments. Affective or mood disorders are characterized by various types of psychiatric diseases that can be disruptive to a patient's life. They can involve abrupt onsets of manic or depressive episodes of mood changes and often combinations of the two. Patients usually experience depressive episodes of agitation, sleep disturbance, eating disturbances, lack of interest and feelings of worthlessness or guilt. The mania is usually associated with violence to others. The following table provides a comparison of the classification of affective disorders in the DSM-V and ICD-10: Major Depressive Disorder. One or more major depressive episodes. A pattern of severe mood instability in childhood or early adolescence that is characterized by typical or atypical mania, over activity, a decreased need for sleep, affective storms, and in some cases hyper sexuality and grandiosity. Unpredictably explosive moody and aggressive behaviors; often diagnosed with another disorder (impulse, mood, conduct) 3 meds for kids- Lithium (50% success rate), Risperdal for mixed. mania, Abilify for older kids (10-17) Fewer outburst as children age; often disappears or becomes more cyclic in adulthood Diagnosis can happen as early as age 3; high genetic relat... Autism, Asperger's, Rett's syndrome, and childhood disintegrated disorders. Reactive attachment disorder (RAD).