

List of Diseases and Conditions

14 Mental Diseases

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When you have found your disease or condition, you look for the treatment color. The treatment colors are magenta (red-blue), blue, cyan (blue-green), green, yellow (red-green), and red. I give the treatment color numbers. Magenta = 0, blue = 1, cyan = 2, green = 3, yellow = 4, and red = 5. *Personality disorders* would then be categorized as **14-12-0**. Here the last digit, the treatment color, is **magenta**. The first two digits are the disease/condition group (from 00 to 66). The next two digits (from 00 to 66) are the illness within the group, and the last digit (from 0 to 6) is the treatment color.

1 4 0 0 **0**

Alcoholic-induced Mental Disorders

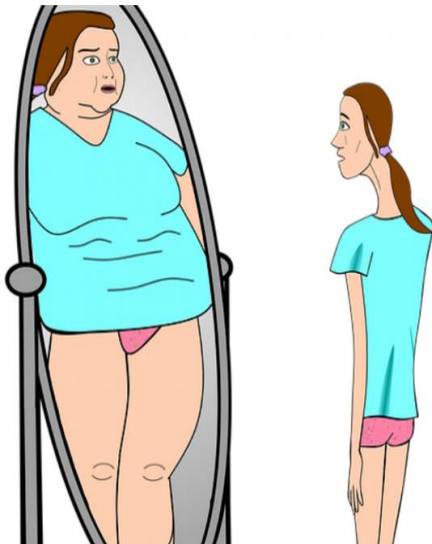


Chronic alcohol abuse may lead to a variety of complications following abrupt alcohol cessation, the mildest and most common presentation being withdrawal symptoms of anxiety, insomnia, tremors, palpitations, and diaphoresis, with the patient's orientation left intact. The more severe presentation of chronic alcohol abuse is that of delirium tremens (DT), aptly named for the delirium, or sudden and severe confusion, that begins two to four days after abstinence. Additional findings of DT include agitation, fever, tachycardia, hypertension, diaphoresis, and hallucinations.

Less well-characterized is a manifestation of chronic alcohol abuse termed alcoholic hallucinosis, or as alcohol-induced psychotic disorder (AIPD), predominantly hallucinatory type. AIPD may manifest with visual, auditory, or tactile hallucinations, delusions of persecution, and mood disturbances, though the level of consciousness and the patient's vital signs remain intact, distinguishing it from DT.

1 4 0 1 **0**

Anorexia Nervosa



Anorexia nervosa is an eating disorder often characterized by a distorted body image—significant weight loss and difficulty maintaining appropriate body weight. The exact cause of anorexia is not well understood, but it involves a combination of self-esteem and body-image issues, genetic factors, and societal pressures.

Symptoms of anorexia nervosa can include restricting food intake, compulsive exercise, overuse of laxatives, extreme weight loss, and preoccupation with weight, food, calories, and diet. Poor nutritional status and weight loss can also cause symptoms throughout the body.

Examples of possible associated signs and symptoms are dizziness, constipation, feeling cold, sleep disturbances, irregular menstruation, muscle weakness, poor wound healing, thinning hair, damage to the teeth's enamel, delayed puberty, and difficulty concentrating.

1 4 0 2 **0**

Apathy



APATHY

Apathy lacks the motivation to do anything or not care about what's going on. Apathy can be a symptom of mental health problems, like Parkinson's disease or Alzheimer's disease. It often lasts a long time. You may lack the desire to do anything that involves thinking or your emotions. The term comes from the Greek word "pathos," which means passion or emotion. Apathy is a lack of those feelings.

But it isn't the same thing as depression, though it can be hard to tell the two conditions apart. Feeling "blah" about life is common in both situations. It isn't sadness or anger, either. Rather than feeling these emotions, you don't feel much of anything. Things that used to make you happy don't excite you anymore. You no longer feel motivated to achieve your goals. Everyone loses interest in things at one time or another, but when it happens a lot, it can affect your relationships, your job, and your ability to enjoy life.

1 4 0 3 **0**

Bulimia Nervosa



Bulimia nervosa, commonly called bulimia, is a severe, potentially life-threatening eating disorder. People with bulimia may secretly binge — eating large amounts of food with a loss of control over the eating — and then purge, trying to get rid of the extra calories in an unhealthy way.

To get rid of calories and prevent weight gain, people with bulimia may use different methods. For example, they may regularly self-induce vomiting or misuse laxatives, weight-loss supplements, diuretics, or enemas after bingeing. Or they may use other ways to rid themselves of calories and prevent weight gain, such as fasting, strict dieting, or excessive exercise.

1 4 0 4 0 Dementia



Dementia is a term used to describe a group of symptoms affecting memory, thinking, and social abilities severely enough to interfere with daily life. It isn't a specific disease, but several conditions can cause dementia.

Though dementia generally involves memory loss, memory loss has different causes. Having memory loss alone doesn't mean you have dementia, although it's often one of the early signs of the condition.

Alzheimer's disease is the most common cause of progressive dementia in older adults, but there are several other causes of dementia. Depending on the cause, some dementia symptoms might be reversible.

1 4 0 5 0 Drug-induced Mental Disorders

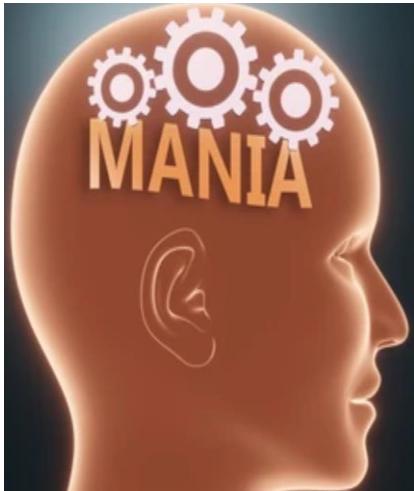


Psychosis may also be associated with certain types of drug or alcohol abuse. Hallucinogenic drugs like LSD, PCP, peyote, and magic mushrooms may be the first to come to mind. However, while these drugs may regularly elicit profoundly altered states of mind and certain psychotic features, several other types of substances, when taken for an extended period and in large enough amounts, can lead to a drug-induced psychosis.

In some cases, it is not the primary intoxication that results in psychosis but the withdrawal from a substance.

1 4 0 6 0

Mania



Mania refers to an abnormally elevated mood state. It is characterized by such symptoms as inappropriate elation, increased energy, irritability, severe insomnia, rapid or loud speech, and disconnected and racing thoughts. In addition, impulsivity, markedly increased energy and activity level, increased libido (sexual desire), poor judgment, and inappropriate social behavior. Grandiose thinking (believing that one has unique ability or powers) is often associated with mania. Those suffering from mania also may jump from one topic to another in conversation.

Mania is a characteristic feature of bipolar disorder, sometimes referred to as a bipolar depression. A person must have experienced at least one manic episode to be diagnosed with bipolar disorder. Major depressive episodes often alternate with manic episodes in bipolar disorder. The cause of the bipolar disorder is not well understood, but genetic and environmental factors are essential.

1 4 1 0 0

Paranoia



Paranoia refers to the perception or suspicion that others have hostile or aggressive motives in interacting with them (for example, "they are out to get me") when there is no reason for these suspicions. People experiencing paranoia believe that others are persecuting them and have delusional ideas about themselves as central figures in scenarios that, in reality, have little relevance to them. As a result, they may mistrust others and often remain in a state of suspicion. Minor feelings of paranoia are common, but severe paranoia can cause significant fear and anxiety and can have a pronounced effect on social functioning. One can observe feelings of paranoia with many psychological disorders, including schizophrenia, and several medical diseases that can affect brain function, ranging from Alzheimer's disease to Multiple sclerosis. Intoxication from alcohol or drug abuse may also lead to feelings of paranoia.

1 4 1 1 0 Persistent Mental Disorders



Severe and persistent mental illness (SPMI) is a group of serious mental health disorders defined in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual used by mental health professionals to diagnose clients. The SPMI category includes Major Depression, Bipolar Disorders, Schizophrenia, and Borderline Personality Disorder.

1 4 1 2 0 Personality disorders



A personality disorder is a mental disorder with a rigid and unhealthy pattern of thinking, functioning, and behaving. A person with a personality disorder has trouble perceiving and relating to situations and people. As a result, it causes significant problems and limitations in relationships, social activities, work, and school. In some cases, the person does not realize his personality disorder because his thinking and behavior seem natural to him, and he may blame others for the challenges he faces.

Personality disorders usually begin in the teenage years or early adulthood. There are many types of personality disorders. However, some types may become less obvious throughout middle age.

Types of personality disorders are grouped into three clusters based on similar characteristics and symptoms. Thus, many people with one personality disorder also have signs and symptoms of at least one other personality disorder.

1 4 1 3 0 Schizophrenia



The symptoms of schizophrenia vary in quality and intensity from individual to individual, but delusions or a failure to recognize what is real is characteristic. In addition, the illusions of schizophrenia can cause hallucinations in sight (visual hallucination), sound (auditory hallucination), or touch (tactile hallucination). Other symptoms of schizophrenia include disordered or confused thought. It can be associated with talking nonsense and disorganized speech. Both a decrease in social interactivity or being socially withdrawn and agitation are common. In addition, it can lead to other socially negative symptoms and unusual behavior.