

The Devil and Daniel Johnston: Bipolar I Diagnostic Criteria (DSM 296)

Manic Episode	Major Depressive Episode
<p>A. A distinct period of abnormally and persistently elevated, expansive, or irritable mood and abnormally and persistently increased goal-directed activity or energy, lasting at least 1 week and present most of the day, nearly every day.</p> <p>B. During the period of mood disturbance and increased energy or activity, three (or more) of the following symptoms are present to a significant degree and represent a noticeable change from usual behavior:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inflated self-esteem or grandiosity 2. Decreased need for sleep (e.g., feels rested after only 3 hours of sleep). 3. More talkative than usual or pressure to keep talking 4. Flight of ideas or subjective experience that thoughts are racing 5. Distractibility (i.e., attention too easily drawn to unimportant or irrelevant external stimuli), as reported or observed 6. Increase in goal-directed behavior (either socially, at work or school, or sexually) or psychomotor agitation (i.e., purposeless non-goal-directed activity). 7. Excessive involvement in activities that have a high potential for painful consequences (e.g., engaging in unrestrained buying sprees, sexual indiscretion, or foolish business investments). <p>C. The mood disturbance is sufficiently severe to cause marked impairment in social or occupational functioning or to necessitate hospitalization to prevent harm to self or others, or there are psychotic features.</p> <p>D. The episode is not attributable to the physiological effects of a substance or to another medical condition.</p> <p>Note: Criteria A-D constitute a manic episode. At least one lifetime manic episode is required for the diagnosis of Bipolar I Disorder.</p>	<p>A. Five (or more) of the following symptoms have been present during the same 2-week period and represent a change from previous functioning; at least one of the symptoms is either (1) depressed mood or (2) loss of interest or pleasure</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Depressed mood most of the day, nearly every day, as indicated by either subjective report (e.g., feels sad, empty, or hopeless) or observation made by others (e.g., appears tearful). 2. Markedly diminished interest in pleasure in all, or almost all, activities most of the day, nearly every day. 3. Significant weight loss when not dieting or weight gain (e.g., a change of more than 5% of body weight in a month), or decrease or increase in appetite nearly every day. 4. Insomnia or hypersomnia nearly every day. 5. Psychomotor agitation or retardation nearly every day (observable). 6. Fatigue or loss of energy nearly every day. 7. Feelings of worthlessness or excessive or inappropriate guilt (which may be delusional) nearly every day (not merely self-reproach or guilt about being sick). 8. Diminished ability to think or concentrate, or indecisiveness, nearly every day. 9. Recurrent thoughts of death (not just a fear of dying), recurrent suicidal ideation without a specific plan, or a suicide attempt or plan to commit suicide. <p>B. The symptoms cause clinically significant distress or impairment in social, occupational, or other important areas of functioning.</p> <p>C. The episode is not attributable to the physiological effects of a substance or another medical condition.</p> <p>Note: Criteria A-C constitute a major depressive episode. Major depressive episodes are common in Bipolar I Disorder, but are not required for the diagnosis of Bipolar I Disorder.</p>