

158 - 6C4H Disorders due to use of non psychoactive

6C4H Disorders due to use of non-psychoactive substances

Clinical Descriptions and Diagnostic Requirements for ICD-11 Mental, Behavioural or Neurodevelopmental Disorders 6C44.Z Disorder due to use of sedatives, hypnotics or anxiolytics, unspecified 6C45.Z Disorder due to use of cocaine, unspecified 6C46.Z Disorder due to use of stimulants, including amfetamines, methamphetamine and methcathinone, unspecified 6C47.Z Disorder due to use of synthetic cathinones, unspecified 6C48.Z Disorder due to use of caffeine, unspecified 6C49.Z Disorder due to use of hallucinogens, unspecified 6C4A.Z Disorder due to use of nicotine, unspecified 6C4B.Z Disorder due to use of volatile inhalants, unspecified 6C4C.Z Disorder due to use of MDMA or related drugs, including MDA, unspecified 6C4D.Z Disorder due to use of dissociative drugs, including ketamine and PCP, unspecified 6C4E.Z Disorder due to use of other specified psychoactive substance, including medications, unspecified 6C4F.Z Disorder due to use of multiple specified psychoactive substances, unspecified 6C4G.Z Disorder due to use of unknown or unspecified psychoactive substances, unspecified Disorders due to use of non-psychoactive substances Disorders due to use of non-psychoactive substances are characterized by the pattern and consequences of non-psychoactive substance use. Non-psychoactive substances include laxatives, growth hormone, erythropoietin and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs. They may also include proprietary or over-the-counter medicines and folk remedies. Disorders due to use of non-psychoactive substances do not include disorders related to psychoactive substances such as anabolic steroids, antidepressants, medications with anticholinergic properties (e.g. benztropine), and some antihistamines. These should be classified under 6C4E Disorders due to use of other specified psychoactive substance, including medications. Episode of harmful use of non-psychoactive substances Essential (required) features • An episode of use of a non-psychoactive substance that has caused clinically significant damage to a person's physical health or mental health is required for diagnosis. • Harm to the health of the individual occurs due to the direct or secondary toxic effects of the non-psychoactive substance on body organs and systems, or a

harmful route of administration. • The harm to health is not better accounted for by a medical condition not caused by the substance or by another mental disorder. 6C4H Substance-induced mental disorders | Disorders due to use of non-psychoactive substances 6C4H.0

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Clinical Descriptions and Diagnostic Requirements for ICD-11 Mental, Behavioural or Neurodevelopmental Disorders Boundaries with other disorders and conditions (differential diagnosis) Boundary with other specified hazardous drug use The category other specified hazardous drug use from Chapter 24 on factors influencing health status or contact with health services may be assigned if the episode of non-psychoactive substance use in question appreciably increases the risk of harmful physical or mental health consequences to an extent that warrants attention and advice from health professionals, but has not resulted in specific identifiable harm to the individual's physical or mental health. Boundary with harmful pattern of non-psychoactive substance use If the harm to health is a result of a known episodic or continuous pattern of non-psychoactive substance use, harmful pattern of non-psychoactive substance use is the appropriate diagnosis rather than episode of harmful use of non-psychoactive substances. Substance use is

generally considered to be following a pattern if there has been at least episodic or intermittent use over a period of at least 12 months, or continuous use over at least 1 month. If harm is caused by use of a non-psychoactive substance but no information is available about the pattern or history of substance use, a diagnosis of episode of harmful use of non-psychoactive substances may be assigned until such time as evidence for a pattern of use is ascertained. Boundary with injury, poisoning or certain other consequences of external causes When use of a non-psychoactive substance results in injury or life-threatening symptoms (e.g. coma, severe cardiac, respiratory symptoms), a diagnosis from the grouping of harmful effects of substances in Chapter 22 on injury, poisoning or certain other consequences of external causes should also be assigned. Harmful pattern of use of non-psychoactive substances Essential (required) features

- A pattern of repeated or continuous use of a non-psychoactive substance that has caused clinically significant damage to a person's physical health or mental health is required for diagnosis.
- Harm to the health of the individual occurs due to the direct or secondary toxic effects of the non-psychoactive substance on body organs and systems, or a harmful route of administration.
- The pattern of use of the relevant substance is evident over a period of at least 12 months if substance use is episodic or at least 1 month if use is continuous.
- The harm to health is not better accounted for by a medical condition not caused by the substance or by another mental disorder. Note: harm to physical health includes acute or chronic health problems resulting from a pattern of non-psychoactive substance use such as testicular atrophy, cardiomegaly, and exacerbation

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- There must be explicit evidence of harm to the individual's physical or mental health. There must also be a clear causal relationship between the harm to health and the episode of non-psychoactive substance use in question.
- Non-psychoactive substance use may occur in the context of other mental disorders (e.g. use of laxatives in anorexia nervosa to reduce body weight, use of anabolic steroids in body dysmorphic disorder to increase muscle mass). An additional diagnosis of harmful pattern of non-psychoactive substance use can be made if the pattern of non-psychoactive substance use has resulted in clinically significant harm to the individual's physical or mental health.

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