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## S42. WHO ICD-10: Evaluation and evolution

*Chairmen:* JE Cooper, D Goldberg

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### THE REVISED ICD10-PHC CLASSIFICATION

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The ICD10-PHC is simple, user-friendly and orientated towards management. It has been subjected to field trials in a number of countries and revised with feedback from GPs themselves. The Classification will be described with examples, and some results given from the British field trial. Two studies designed to evaluate the new system will be described.

The need is for training materials to assist GPs in familiarising themselves with the cards. These need to be prepared in local languages, taking into account the typical conditions of primary care in a particular country.

### ICD-10 MULTIAXIAL PRESENTATION

A. Janca, M. Kastrup, H. Katschnig, J.J. Lopez-Ibor Jr, J.E. Mezzich, N. Sartorius. *Division of Mental Health & Prevention of Substance Abuse, World Health Organization, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland*

The multiaxial presentation of ICD-10 for use in adult psychiatry uses the following three axes: Axis I Clinical diagnosis of both mental and physical disorders; Axis II-Disabilities; and Axis III-Contextual factors. The ICD-10 multiaxial presentation is intended for use in clinical, educational and research activities and aims to ensure that disabilities and factors relevant to the management of the patients clinical condition are systematically recorded.

The ICD-10 multiaxial system was tested in two international field trials involving 21 countries, 63 centres and 274 clinicians. About 90% of participants found the ICD-10 multiaxial systems easy to use and useful in routine clinical work, in the training of mental health professionals and in research on mental disorders. The ICD-10 multiaxial system has now been released for general use. WHO plans to collect reports on experience with the proposed ICD-10 multiaxial system and will take them into account in producing its next edition.

### ICD-10 CASEBOOK AND LEXICA

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The ICD-10 Classification of Mental and Behavioural Disorders represents a major step towards the attainment of a common language among mental health professionals worldwide. The Classification is published in different versions for different users and is accompanied by a series of publications developed from Chapter V (F) of ICD-10.

The ICD-10 Casebook contains a collection of cases provided by clinicians from different backgrounds and cultures. For each case, the Casebook presents a description of the patient's problem and history, and the clinician's findings, followed by a comprehensive discussion concerning the diagnosis and differential diagnosis according to ICD-10 diagnostic guidelines and/or diagnostic criteria for research.

The second edition of the Lexicon of Psychiatric and Mental Health Terms contains some 700 terms that appear in the text of the ICD-10 and that, in the judgment of experts, require definitions.

The Lexicon of Alcohol and Drug Terms provides a set of definitions of terms concerning alcohol, tobacco and other drugs, which

will be useful to clinicians, administrators, researchers and others interested in this field.

The ICD-10 Casebook and Lexica will be presented, using examples taken from the texts, and their aims in clinical practice and research will be discussed.

### WHO ICD-10 EVALUATION AND EVOLUTION: ICD-10 TRAINING COURSES

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The appearance of the ICD-10 Classification of Mental and Behavioural Disorders in its various versions and many languages has been an event of great importance for psychiatry. The new classification is an essential part to the effort to develop a language which will allow national and international communication in the field of mental health and facilitate joint work across cultures and countries. The next challenge is to familiarize psychiatrists and other mental health workers — as well as others involved in mental health and general health care — with the principles on which the ICD classification of mental disorders is based and to help them to use it well.

Since the publication of the ICD-Classification of Mental and Behavioural Disorders, lectures and training seminars have been organised all over the world, through ICD-10 Reference and Training Centres for Assessment and Classification and directly through WHO, for instance in most of the new countries in Eastern Europe. To date Chapter V of ICD-10 has already been translated in more than 30 languages.

To further stimulate training in the use of this classification WHO and the World Psychiatric Association have jointly undertaken the production of an educational programme for the familiarization with ICD-10, Ch. V and its related assessment instruments. The package includes guidelines for training seminars of different lengths, a great number of transparencies and written case summaries for case exercises.

The key to effective treatment of patients with a mental disorder is recognition of the disorder. Education and training is an important tool in improving the fate of mentally ill.

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## S43. Obsessive action

*Chairmen:* S Montgomery, L Ravizza

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### BEHAVIOURAL TREATMENTS IN OBSESSIVE COMPULSIVE DISORDER

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The behavioural treatment of exposure and self imposed response prevention has been used since the 1970s for patients with obsessive compulsive disorder. Success rates are high with over 70% of patients responding to this therapy. This paper partially examines those who fail treatment.

The study is a naturalistic study examining 49 patients with obsessive compulsive disorder who were treated in a specialist in-patient setting. Treatment consisted of exposure which was combined with other treatments if necessary. Overall, 63% of these severely disabled