

DSM時代の終焉と多元主義言説の台頭

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The end of the DSM era and the rise of pluralism in psychiatry

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Abstract

Although the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, the fifth edition (DSM-5) published by the American Psychiatric Association in May 2013 required the longest number of years for revision work among all the revised versions of the DSM, no dramatic changes were made in the DSM-5; thus it remains a conservative revision. In particular, the paradigm shift from the current categorical model to the dimensional model of the psychiatric diagnostic system was eventually abandoned, disappointing those who expected a major revision. On the other hand, in the ICD-11 published by the WHO recently in June 2018, the chapter “Mental, behavioural and neurodevelopmental disorders” uses several new diagnostic approaches that were not completed during the development of the DSM-5, including a dimensional model of the diagnostic criteria for personality disorders. This advance of the ICD-11 in the psychiatric diagnostic system surpasses the DSM-5, a symbol of hegemony of American psychiatry. In the earliest stage of the DSM-5 development process, a psychiatric diagnostic system reflecting the pathophysiology of mental illness was initially proposed; however, biological reductionism has currently been replaced by explanatory pluralism, a new concept in the philosophy of science. Will the DSM era fade away with the rise of pluralistic explanation in psychiatry?

Key words

American psychiatry, DSM-5, ICD-11, biological reductionism, explanatory pluralism

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