

Autisme+

- de moraliserende diagnoser

Bo Hejlskov Elvén
Autoriseret psykolog

Autisme+

Når vi stiller diagnoser kan vi tænke på forskellige måder

- Differentialdiagnostisk
 - At vælge mellem forskellige diagnoser
- Comorbiditetsdiagnostik
 - Hvilke diagnosers kriterier er opfyldte?
 - Hvordan skal vi organisere dem?
 - Parallelt?
 - Efter vores kompetence, interesser eller NPM?
 - Hierarkisk, hvilken diagnose skal aktuelt være styrende for indsatsen?

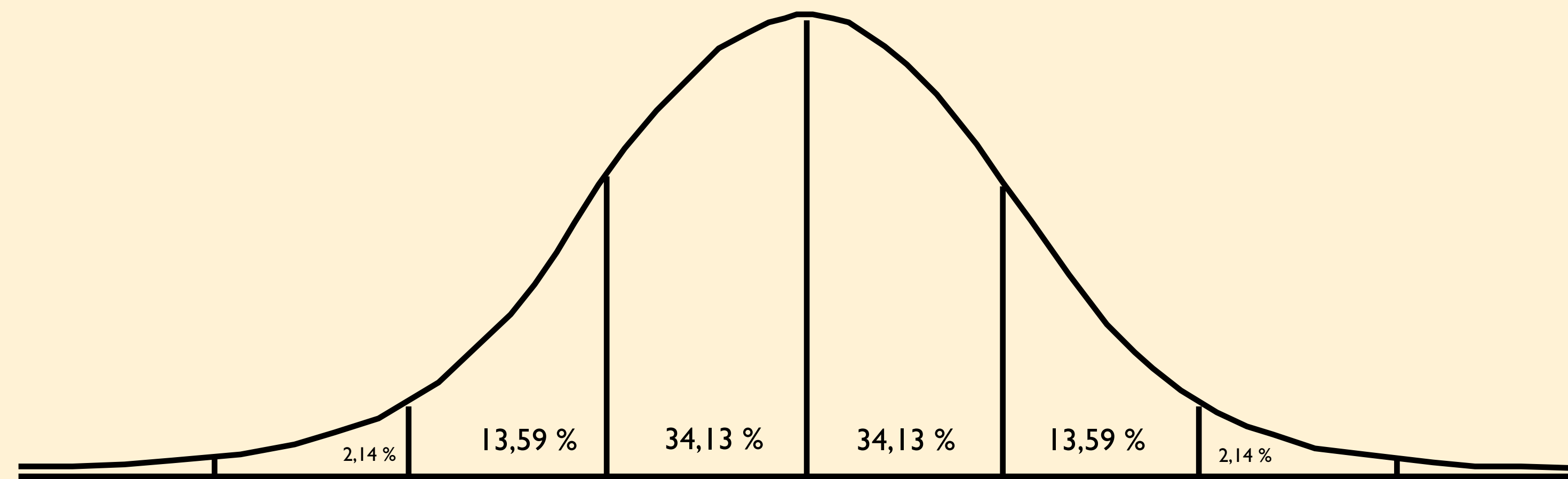


Symptomer og diagnoser

Vi har to slags symptomer

- Afgrænsende symptomer
 - Bruges ved diagnostik
 - Forskellige ved forskellige diagnoser
 - Alle med en vis diagnose skal have symptomet, ingen andre
- Beskrivende symptomer
 - Kan findes hos mennesker uanset diagnose
 - Men stadig indebære store vanskeligheder for personen

Normalfordelingen



- Autisme er en kombination af egenskaber
- Diagnoser defineres af samvarierende egenskaber
- Men en person er mere end sin diagnose

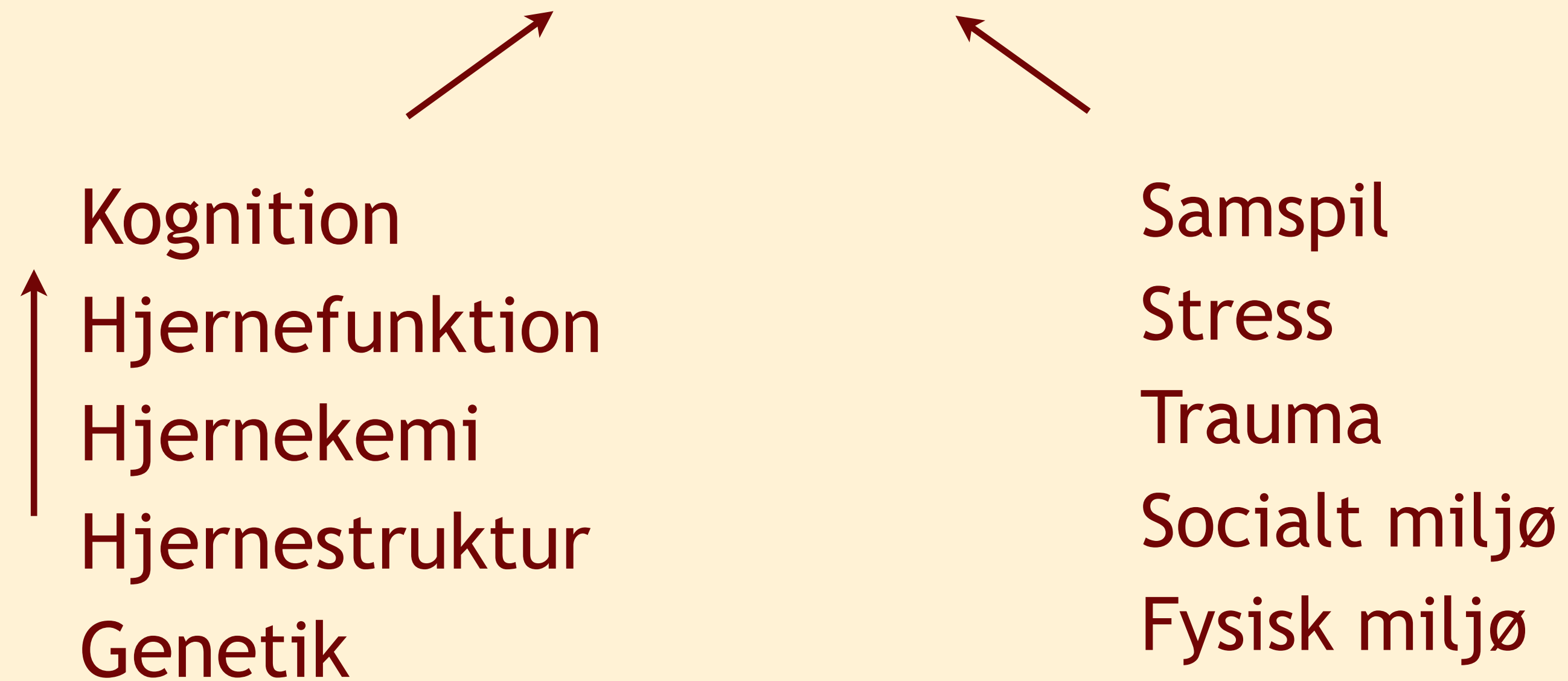
Gælder

- Højde
- Intelligens
- Vægt
- Social evne
- Kommunikationsevne
- Fleksibilitet
- Central kohærens
- Udadvendthed

Årsager

- det 20. århundrede

Adfærd



Ikke noget neurodiversitetsperspektiv

Årsager

- det 20. århundrede

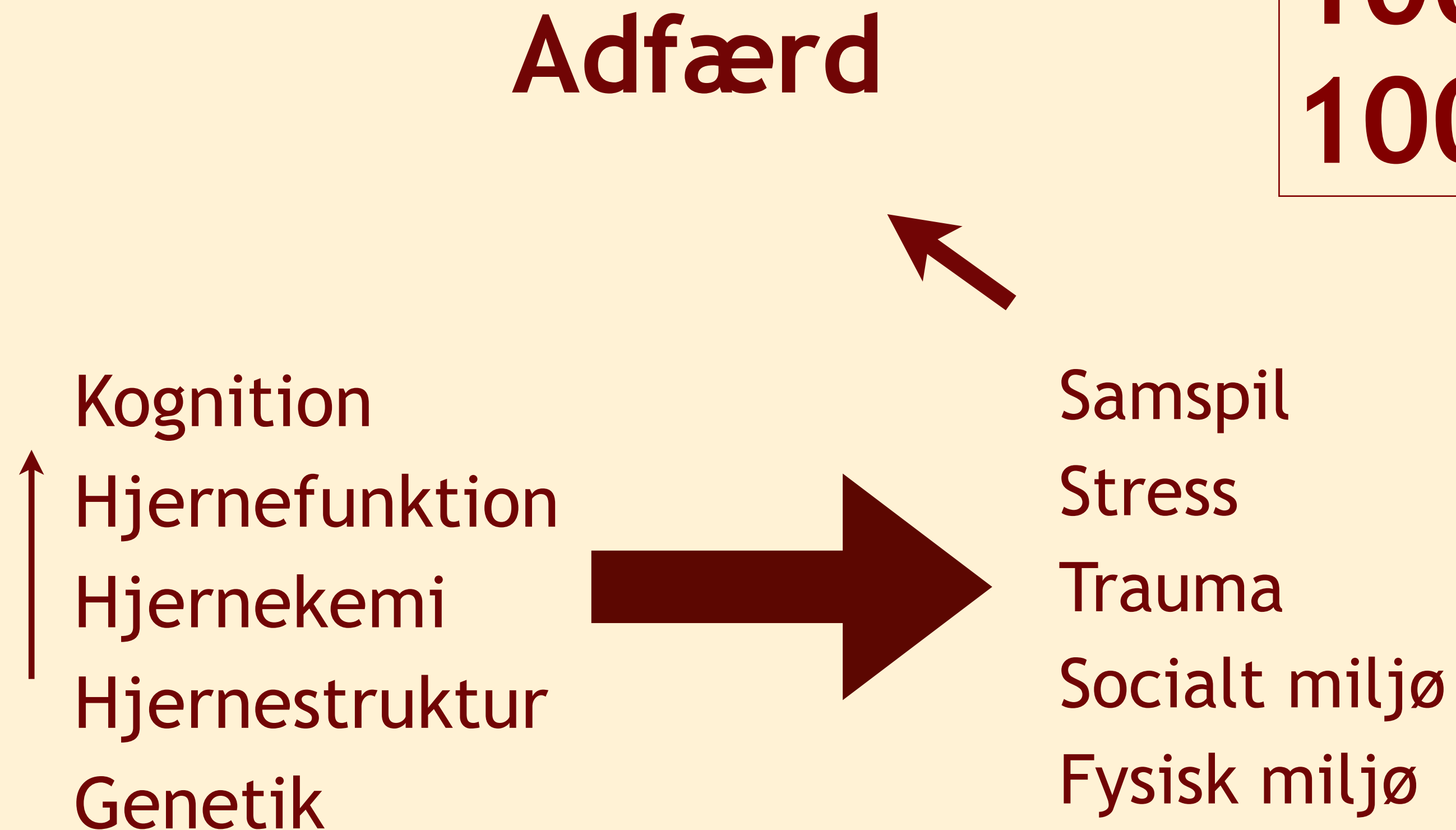
Adfærd



Ikke noget neurodiversitetsperspektiv

Årsager

- det 21. århundrede



Jo større genetisk baserede
vanskeligheder desto større følsomhed for
miljøfaktorer

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page 14

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OPEN ACCESS

Oppositional defiant- and conduct disorder-like problems: neurodevelopmental predictors and genetic background in boys and girls, in a nationwide twin study

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Jo krasigere
autismesymptomer jo
flere opfylder jo
kriterierne for ODD

Clinical Precursors of Adolescent Conduct Disorder in Children With Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder

[NAUREEN S. WHITTINGER, B.Sc.](#) · [KATE LANGLEY, Ph.D.](#)   · [TOM A. FOWLER, Ph.D.](#) ·
[HOLLIE V. THOMAS, D.Phil.](#) · [ANITA THAPAR, Ph.D., F.R.C.Psych.](#)

[Affiliations & Notes](#) 

[Article Info](#) 

ABSTRACT

Objective

To examine precursors of adolescent conduct disorder (CD) in children with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), investigating the significance of childhood oppositional defiant disorder (ODD) and ADHD.

Comparative Study

> [J Abnorm Child Psychol.](#) 2004 Oct;32(5):565-73.

doi: [10.1023/b:jacp.00000037784.80885.1a](#).

Significance of childhood conduct problems to later development of conduct disorder among children with ADHD: a prospective follow-up study

[Salvatore Mannuzza](#) ¹, [Rachel G Klein](#), [Howard Abikoff](#), [John L Moulton 3rd](#)

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 15500034 DOI: [10.1023/b:jacp.00000037784.80885.1a](#)

Abstract

This study investigates whether low to moderate levels of childhood oppositional defiant disorder (ODD) and conduct disorder (CD) behaviors contribute to the development of clinically diagnosed CD in adolescence, in children with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). Participants were 207 White boys (ages 6-12) with ADHD free of conduct disorder diagnoses. Parent and

Comparative

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At få diagnosen ODD øger altså risikoen for Antisocialt personlighedssyndrom
Ikke adfærden
Diagnosen har altså negativ værdi

SCIENTIFIC CONTRIBUTION

Living the categorical imperative: autistic perspectives on lying and truth telling—between Kant and care ethics

Pier Jaarsma · Petra Gelhaus · Stellan Welin

Published online: 8 November 2011

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Abstract Lying is a common phenomenon amongst human beings. It seems to play a role in making social interactions run more smoothly. Too much honesty can be

be changed, though it creates problems in the social life of persons with autism. From a care ethics perspective, on the other hand, a way should be found to allow the high-

Stigma

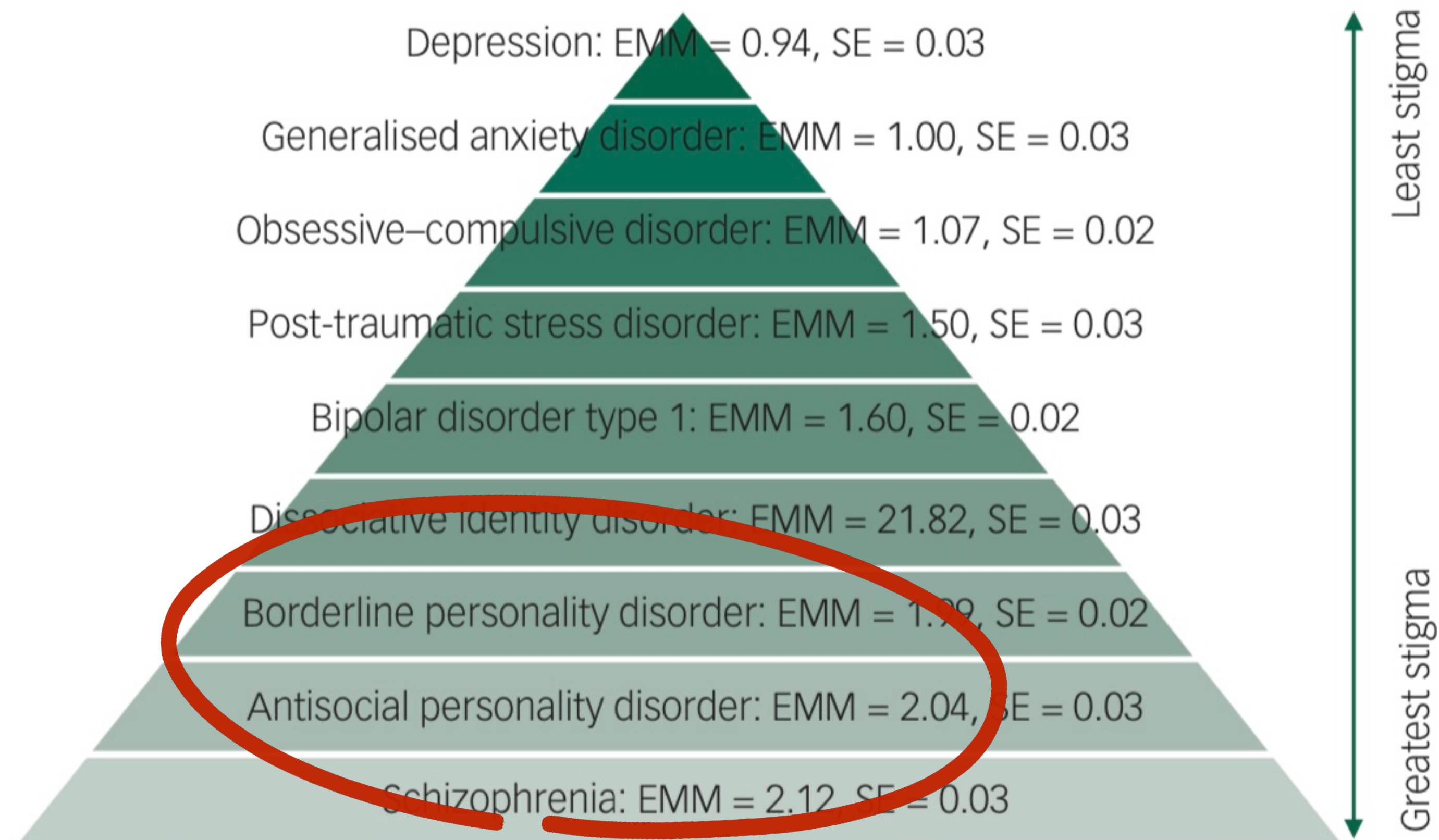
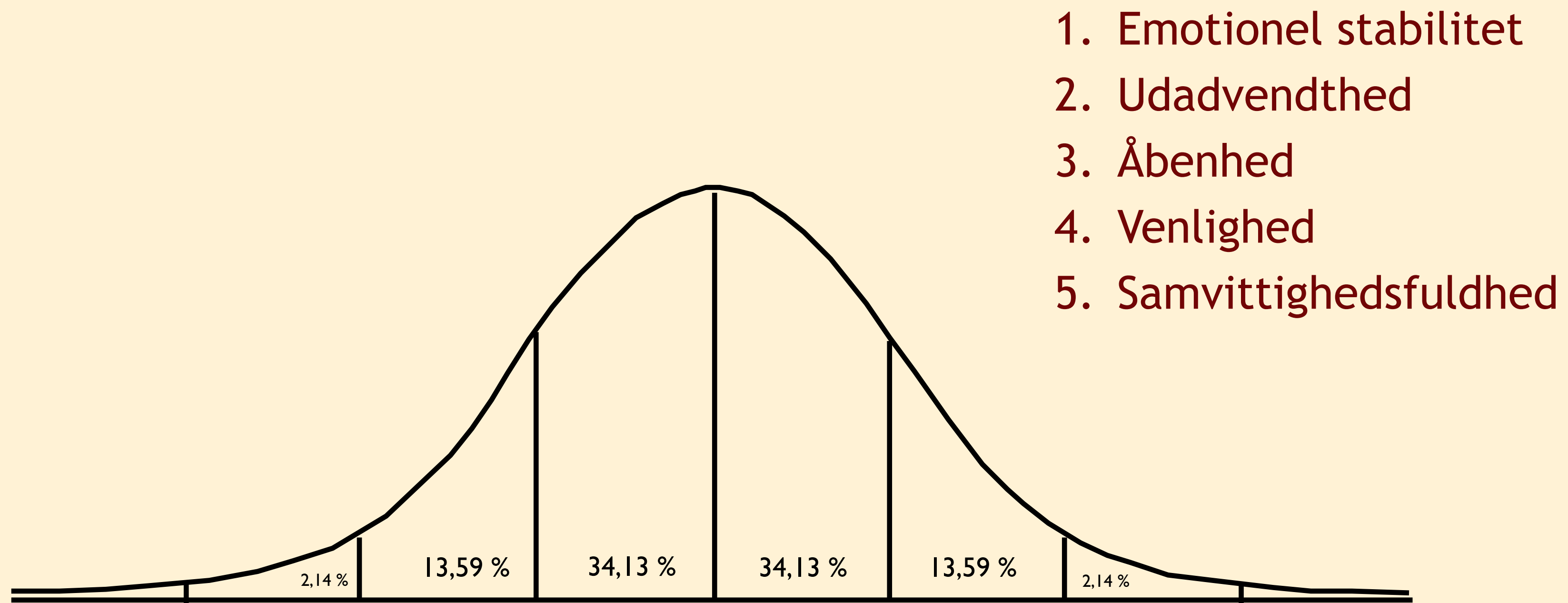


Fig. 1 The hierarchy of mental health stigma. EMM, estimated marginal means.

Femfaktormodellen





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Short Communication

The five factor model of personality and heritability: Evidence from Denmark

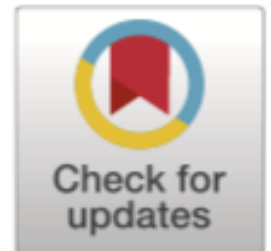
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Heritability

Replication

ABSTRACT

While previous studies have shown that the traits in the FFM are moderately heritable, it is important to examine whether earlier results hold across different contexts. To date, few studies from the Scandinavian context have estimated the heritability of the FFM. We remedy this shortcoming by making use of a large sample of Danish twins and adoptees (N = 62,111) in a population-based study. Our results confirm that previous findings regarding the

ORIGINAL PAPER

Can the Five Factor Model of Personality Account for the Variability of Autism Symptom Expression? Multivariate Approaches to Behavioral Phenotyping in Adult Autism Spectrum Disorder

Benjamin C. Schwartzman¹ · Jeffrey J. Wood¹ · Steven K. Kapp¹

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Abstract The present study aimed to: determine the extent to which the five factor model of personality (FFM) accounts for variability in autism spectrum disorder (ASD) symptomatology in adults, examine differences in average FFM personality traits of adults with and without ASD and

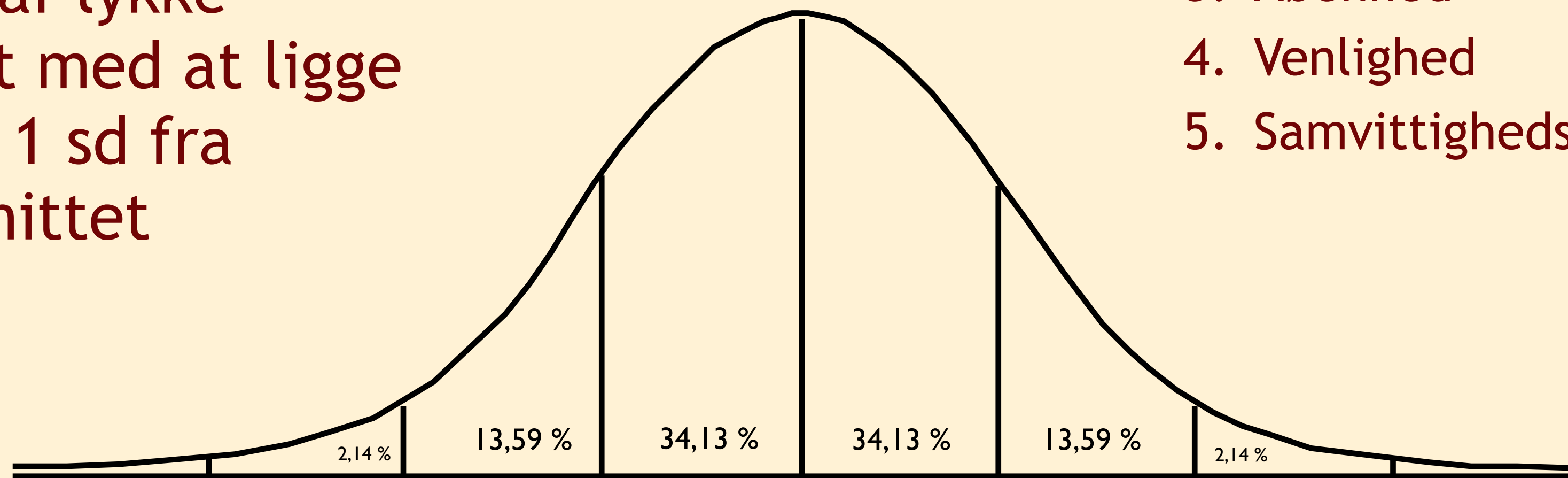
FFM. A sample of 828 adults with and without self-reported ASD diagnoses was recruited via the internet and through ASD social networks. Adults completed an online questionnaire which included the International Personality Item Pool Representation of the NEO-PI-R (IPIP-NEO-120;

Femfaktormodellen, autisme

Gennemsnittet 0,5-1 sd
lavere på alle fem
faktorer

Høj grad af lykke
forbundet med at ligge
inden for 1 sd fra
gennemsnittet

1. Emotionel stabilitet
2. Udadvendthed
3. Åbenhed
4. Venlighed
5. Samvittighedsfuldhed



Femfaktormodellen, autisme

Ved lav emotionel stabilitet og høj udadvendthed begynder personale at have fantasier om personlighedssyndrom

1. Emotionel stabilitet
2. Udadvendthed
3. Åbenhed
4. Venlighed
5. Samvittighedsfuldhed

