

**Dear Students,**

**Here is a brief review of the week one quiz.**

1. The differential diagnosis is important is a critical step in providing safe, quality care.
2. The process of DSM-5 differential diagnosis can be broken down into six basic steps:
  1. ruling out malingering and factitious Disorder
  2. ruling out a substance etiology
  3. ruling out an etiological medical condition
  4. determining the specific primary disorder(s)
  5. differentiating Adjustment Disorder from the residual Other Specified and Unspecified conditions, and
  6. establishing the boundary with no mental disorder
3. Ruling out a general medical etiology is one of the most important and difficult distinctions in psychiatric diagnosis.
4. See Boland table 1-23 Drugs of abuse that can be detected in urine.

alcohol, amphetamines, barbiturates, benzodiazepine, cocaine, codeine, heroin, marijuana, methadone, Methaqualone, and morphine
5. "Social determinants of health describe "the causes of the causes" of poor health.

"Social determinants of health describe the "causes of the causes" of poor health: the conditions in which individuals are "born, grow, live, work, and age" that contribute to the development of both physical and psychiatric pathology over the course of one's life