open.michigan

Author(s): Rachel Glick, M.D., 2009

License: Unless otherwise noted, this material is made available under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution–Noncommercial–Share Alike 3.0 License: http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/

We have reviewed this material in accordance with U.S. Copyright Law and have tried to maximize your ability to use, share, and adapt it. The citation key on the following slide provides information about how you may share and adapt this material.

Copyright holders of content included in this material should contact open.michigan@umich.edu with any questions, corrections, or clarification regarding the use of content.

For more information about how to cite these materials visit http://open.umich.edu/education/about/terms-of-use.

Any medical information in this material is intended to inform and educate and is not a tool for self-diagnosis or a replacement for medical evaluation, advice, diagnosis or treatment by a healthcare professional. Please speak to your physician if you have questions about your medical condition.

Viewer discretion is advised: Some medical content is graphic and may not be suitable for all viewers.



Psychiatry Sequence (PSY614)

Topic:Somatoform Disorders, Factitious Disorder, and MalingeringFaculty:Rachel Glick, M.D.Recommended
Reading:Andreasen & Black, Introductory Textbook of Psychiatry, 3rd Edition pp 363-388Lecture:Tuesday, October 28, 2008, 1:00 – 2:00 pmLearning Objectives:

After reviewing this material, the student should be able to:

- 1. Define Somatization.
- 2. Recognize, compare, and contrast Somatization Disorder, Conversion Disorder, Hypochondriasis, Pain Disorder, and Body Dysmorphic Disorder, so that given a clinical vignette, the correct disorder will be chosen.
- 3. Know the general approach to management of the Somatoform Disorders.
- 4. Recognize Factitious Disorder if presented with a case, and know how it differs from the Somatoform Disorders.



5. Know what distinguishes Factitious Disorder from Malingering.

Sample Test Question:

A young mother of two is brought to the emergency room by her husband because she is suddenly unable to see. Examination of her eyes reveals no abnormalities. On careful questioning the emergency room physician learns that this happened to her once before about 3 years ago, and at that time the symptom went away by itself after a few days. The most likely diagnosis is:

- A. Factitious Disorder
- B. Hypochondriasis
- C. Somatization Disorder
- D. Conversion Disorder
- E. Malingering

Answer: D