

Disorders with irritability, aggression, etc. in official criteria

1. Bipolar 1 disorder: manic episode “persistently elevated, expansive, or irritable mood.”
2. Bipolar 2: same
3. Cyclothymic disorder
4. Substance/medication induced Bipolar and related disorder
5. Bipolar and related disorder due to another medical condition
6. Other specified bipolar
7. Unspecified bipolar
8. Disruptive mood dysregulation disorder “severe recurrent temper outbursts”
9. Premenstrual dysphoric disorder “marked irritability or anger or increased interpersonal conflicts.”
10. Social anxiety disorder “in children the fear or anxiety may be expressed by... tantrums”
11. Generalized anxiety disorder: “irritability”
12. Substance medication induced anxiety disorder
13. Anxiety disorder due to another medical condition
14. Other specified anxiety disorder
15. Unspecified anxiety disorder
16. Reactive attachment disorder “episodes of unexplained irritability.”
17. Post traumatic stress disorder “irritable behavior and angry outbursts with little or no provocation typically expressed as verbal or physical aggression toward people or objects.”
18. Other specified trauma and stressor related disorder
19. Unspecified trauma and stressor the lated disorder
20. Rapid eye movement sleep behavior disorder. “these behaviors may be very bothersome to the individual and the bed partner and may result in significant injury (EG falling jumping or flying out of bed running punching thrusting hitting or kicking)
21. Oppositional defiant disorder “often loses temper, is often touchy or easily annoyed, is often angry and resentful.”
22. Intermittent explosive disorder “recurrent behavioral outbursts representing a failure to control aggressive impulses”
23. Conduct disorder “often initiates physical fights, has used a weapon that can cause serious physical harm to others, often bullies, threatens, or intimidates others, has been physically cruel to people,”
24. Alcohol intoxication “inappropriate sexual or aggressive behavior”
25. Caffeine withdrawal “dysphoric mood, depressed mood, or irritability.”
26. Cannabis withdrawal “irritability, anger, or aggression.”
27. Phencyclidine use disorder: ““violent behavior can also occur with phencyclidine use as intoxicated persons may believe that they are being attacked.”
28. Other hallucinogen use disorder: “rates of antisocial personality disorder but not conduct disorder are significantly elevated among individuals with other hallucinogen use disorder as are rates of adult antisocial behavior.”
29. Phencyclidine intoxication: “belligerence, assaultiveness...”
30. Other hallucinogen intoxication: “can result in injuries or fatalities from automobile crashes, physical fights, or unintentional self injury”
31. Inhalant intoxication: “belligerence, assaultiveness...”

32. Sedative, hypnotic, or anxiolytic intoxication: "inappropriate sexual or aggressive behavior"
33. Stimulant use disorder "chaotic behavior, social isolation, aggressive behavior, and sexual dysfunction can result from long term stimulant use disorder."
34. Stimulant intoxication: "anxiety, tension, or anger"
35. Tobacco withdrawal: "irritability, frustration, or anger."
36. Other or unknown substance intoxication: "belligerence"
37. Delirium: "the individual with delirium may exhibit emotional disturbances such as anxiety, fear, depression, irritability, anger, euphoria, and apathy."
38. Neurocognitive disorder due to traumatic brain injury: "May be accompanied by disturbances in emotional function (EG irritability, easy frustration, tension and anxiety, affective lability" "personality changes EG disinhibition apathy suspiciousness aggression"
39. Substance/medication induced major or mild neurocognitive disorder: "increased irritability" "there may also be loss of emotional control, including aggressive or inappropriate affect, or apathy."
40. Paranoid personality disorder: "they more often display a labile range of affect with hostile, stubborn, and sarcastic expressions predominating." "Their combative and suspicious nature may elicit a hostile response in others which then serves to confirm their original expectations."
41. Antisocial personality disorder: "Irritability and aggressiveness as indicated by repeated physical fights or assaults."
42. Borderline personality disorder: "Inappropriate, intense anger or difficulty controlling anger, eg frequent displays of temper, constant anger, recurrent physical fights"
43. Personality change due to another medical condition: "Aggressive type: If the predominant feature is aggressive behavior."
44. Sexual sadism disorder: "Recurrent and intense sexual arousal from the physical or psychological suffering of another person."
45. Child physical abuse "Occurring as a result of punching, beating, kicking, biting, shaking, throwing, stabbing, choking, hitting, burning..."
46. Child psychological abuse "Berating, disparaging, humiliating, threatening, harming/abandoning, confining the child, coercing the child to inflict pain upon himself or herself..."
47. Spouse or partner violence, physical
48. Spouse or partner violence, sexual
49. Spouse or partner abuse, psychological
50. Adult abuse by nonspouse or nonpartner
51. Adult antisocial behavior
52. Child or adolescent antisocial behavior

Disorders where aggression is NOT an official criterion, but...

Intellectual disability

Autism Spectrum Disorder

ADHD (but “significantly more likely than their peers without ADHD to develop conduct disorder in adolescence and antisocial personality disorder in adulthood.”)

Specific Learning Disorder with Impairment in Reading (F81.0)

Schizophrenia “hostility and aggression can be associated with schizophrenia although spontaneous or random assault is uncommon. aggression is more frequent for younger males and for individuals with a past history of violence nonadherence with treatment substance abuse and impulsivity.”

Schizoaffective disorder

Substance/medication induced psychotic disorder

Obsessions (where harm of others or self is frequently the content of obsessive images)

Circadian rhythm sleep-wake disorder, delayed sleep phase type

Pyromania

Alcohol use disorder

Alcohol withdrawal

Sedative, hypnotic, anxiolytic withdrawal

Major neurocognitive disorder

Antidepressant discontinuation syndrome