

# DC:0-5™

## Diagnostic Classification of Mental Health and Developmental Disorders of Infancy and Early Childhood

**VERSION 2.0**

ZERO TO THREE

These pages  
show text edits  
that were made  
in Version 2.0



Washington, DC



Published by

ZERO TO THREE  
1255 23rd St., NW, Ste. 350  
Washington, DC 20037  
(202) 638-1144  
Toll-free orders (800) 899-4301  
Fax: (202) 638-0851  
Web: [www.zerotothree.org](http://www.zerotothree.org)

These materials are intended for education and training to help promote a high standard of care by professionals. Use of these materials is voluntary and their use does not confer any professional credentials or qualification to take any registration, certification, board or licensure examination, and neither confers nor infers competency to perform any related professional functions.

None of the information provided is intended as medical or other professional advice for individual conditions or treatment nor does it replace the need for services provided by medical or other professionals, or independent determinations, made by professionals in individual situations.

The user of these materials is solely responsible for compliance with all local, state or federal rules, regulations or licensing requirements. Despite efforts to ensure that these materials are consistent with acceptable practices, they are not intended to be used as a compliance guide and are not intended to supplant or to be used as a substitute for or in contravention of any applicable local, state or federal rules, regulations or licensing requirements. ZERO TO THREE expressly disclaims any liability arising from use of these materials.

References to other third party material and links to other websites does not mean that ZERO TO THREE endorses the materials or linked websites and, ZERO TO THREE is not responsible for any content that appears in these materials or on these linked websites.

Care has been taken to protect individual privacy. Names, descriptions and other biographical facts may have been changed to protect individual privacy.

These materials may not be copied, reproduced, or otherwise shared without the express written permission of ZERO TO THREE. Any other reproduction or use is prohibited. For permission to use these materials, go to [www.zerotothree.org/permissions](http://www.zerotothree.org/permissions).

Copyright © 2016, 2021 by ZERO TO THREE. All rights reserved. Version 2.0 2021.

Copyrighted by Tyler Krupa

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Names: Zero to Three (Organization), issuing body.

Title: DC: 0-5 : diagnostic classification of mental health and developmental disorders of infancy and early childhood.

Other titles: Diagnostic classification, 0-5.

Description: Washington, DC : Zero to Three, [2016] | Includes bibliographical references and index.

Identifiers: LCCN 2016034587 (print) | LCCN 2016042248 (ebook) | ISBN 9781938558573 | ISBN 9781938558580 ()

Subjects: LCSH: Child psychopathology--Classification. | Infant psychiatry--Classification. | Child psychopathology--Diagnosis. | Infant psychiatry--Diagnosis. | Child psychopathology--Case studies. | Infant psychiatry--Case studies.

Classification: LCC RJ500.5 .D53 2016 (print) | LCC RJ500.5 (ebook) | DDC 618.92/89075--dc23

LC record available at <https://lcn.loc.gov/2016034587>

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

ISBN 978-1-938558-70-2

Printed in the United States of America

Suggested citation: ZERO TO THREE. (2021). *DC:0-5™: Diagnostic classification of mental health and developmental disorders of infancy and early childhood* (Version 2.0). Washington, DC: Author. (Original work published 2016)

Revised copyright dates

Revised ISBN

Revised suggested citation

# Table of Contents

---

<b>Preface</b>		vii
<b>Acknowledgments</b>		ix
<b>Introduction</b>		1
<b>Axis I: Clinical Disorders</b>		15
<b>10 NEURODEVELOPMENTAL DISORDERS</b>		15
Numerical codes have been added for all clinical diagnoses--two examples marked here	<b>10.1</b> Autism Spectrum Disorder	16
	10.2 Early Atypical Autism Spectrum Disorder	20
	10.3 Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder	25
	10.4 Overactivity Disorder of Toddlerhood	30
	10.5 Global Developmental Delay	35
	10.6 Developmental Language Disorder	36
	10.7 Developmental Coordination Disorder	38
	10.8 Other Neurodevelopmental Disorder of Infancy/Early Childhood	40
	<b>20 SENSORY PROCESSING DISORDERS</b>	41
	20.1 Sensory Over-Responsivity Disorder	41
	20.2 Sensory Under-Responsivity Disorder	45
	20.3 Other Sensory Processing Disorder	48
	<b>30 ANXIETY DISORDERS</b>	50
	30.1 Separation Anxiety Disorder	51
	30.2 Social Anxiety Disorder (Social Phobia)	52
	30.3 Generalized Anxiety Disorder	53
	30.4 Selective Mutism	58
	30.5 Inhibition to Novelty Disorder	61
	30.6 Other Anxiety Disorder of Infancy/Early Childhood	63

<b>40 MOOD DISORDERS</b>	65
40.1 Depressive Disorder of Early Childhood	65
40.2 Disorder of Dysregulated Anger and Aggression of Early Childhood	69
40.3 Other Mood Disorder of Early Childhood	76
<b>50 OBSESSIVE COMPULSIVE AND RELATED DISORDERS</b>	77
50.1 Obsessive Compulsive Disorder	77
50.2 Tourette’s Disorder	81
50.3 Motor or Vocal Tic Disorder	84
50.4 Trichotillomania	85
50.5 Skin Picking Disorder of Infancy/Early Childhood	87
50.6 Other Obsessive Compulsive and Related Disorder	89
<b>60 SLEEP, EATING, AND CRYING DISORDERS</b>	90
<b>Sleep Disorders</b>	91
60.1 Sleep Onset Disorder	92
60.2 Night Waking Disorder	92
60.3 Partial Arousal Sleep Disorder	93
60.4 Nightmare Disorder of Early Childhood	94
<b>Eating Disorders of Infancy/Early Childhood</b>	99
60.5 Overeating Disorder	99
60.6 Undereating Disorder	102
60.7 Atypical Eating Disorder	106
<b>Crying Disorder of Infancy/Early Childhood</b>	110
60.8 Excessive Crying Disorder	110
60.9 Other Sleep, Eating, and Excessive Crying Disorder of Infancy/Early Childhood	112
<b>70 TRAUMA, STRESS, AND DEPRIVATION DISORDERS</b>	114
70.1 Posttraumatic Stress Disorder	115
70.2 Adjustment Disorder	119
70.3 Complicated Grief Disorder of Infancy/Early Childhood	122
70.4 Reactive Attachment Disorder	126
70.5 Disinhibited Social Engagement Disorder	129
70.6 Other Trauma, Stress, and Deprivation Disorder of Infancy/Early Childhood	133
<b>80 RELATIONSHIP DISORDERS</b>	134
80.1 Relationship Specific Disorder of Infancy/Early Childhood	135

<b>Axis II:</b> Relational Context	139	
<b>Axis III:</b> Physical Health Conditions and Considerations	149	
<b>Axis IV:</b> Psychosocial Stressors	153	
<b>Axis V:</b> Developmental Competence	159	
<b>Appendix A:</b> Developmental Milestones and Competency Ratings	161	
<b>Appendix B:</b> The Process of Revising and Updating DC:0–3R	187	Page numbers changed
<b>Appendix C:</b> ZERO TO THREE Diagnostic Classification Task Force (DC:0–3) and Revision Task Force (DC:0–3R)	191	
<b>Glossary</b>	193	
<b>References</b>	195	
<b>Index</b>	197	

This bullet was added.

- “Feeding Behavior Disorders” have been renamed “Eating Disorders of Infancy/Early Childhood” to focus the attention on the infant’s/young child’s contribution to an activity that is necessarily interactive and that universally occurs within the context of a relationship. The number of defined disorders in this category has been substantially reduced and clustered into broader categories of Overeating Disorder, Undereating Disorder, and Atypical Eating Disorder.
- Numerical codes for DC:0–5 Clinical Disorders are provided to facilitate inclusion of DC:0–5 disorders in health care delivery and electronic medical records. Numerical coding provides consistency among various disorder lists and can prevent misunderstanding when translating diagnosis into other languages.
- Links to the corresponding DSM–5 and ICD–10 disorders are included in the text for each DC:0–5 Axis I disorder.
- Extensive revisions have been made to Axis II (Relational Context). The axis now includes two parts: a rating of the level of adaptation of the primary caregiving relationship(s) and a rating of the level of adaptation of the caregiving environment—that is, the broader family relational network (including coparenting) in which the infant/young child is developing.
- Axis III has been expanded to include illustrative examples of medical conditions that should be noted.
- Axis IV has maintained the Psychosocial and Environmental Stressors Checklist but has added categories and some specific stressors.
- Axis V has been extensively revised to focus on developmental competencies that integrate domains of emotional, social-relational, language-social communication, cognitive, and movement and physical development. A table of “Developmental Milestones and Competency Ratings” is included in Appendix A to aid practitioners.
- For each disorder, links are included between DC:0–5, DSM, and ICD codes. A complete crosswalk of all DC:0–5 disorders is available at [www.zerotothree.org/dc05resources](http://www.zerotothree.org/dc05resources)

## A History of ZERO TO THREE’s Diagnostic Classification Efforts

DC:0–3, which was published in 1994 by ZERO TO THREE, was created to address the significant need for a systematic, developmentally based approach to the classification of mental health and developmental difficulties in the first 4 years of life (i.e., birth through 3 years old). The design and formation of DC:0–3 represented the first effort by a group of expert and extremely experienced clinicians to devise a useful scheme that would complement, but not replace, other approaches to diagnostic classification systems for older children and adults, such as the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (4th ed.;

- Axis I: Clinical Disorders
- Axis II: Relational Context
- Axis III: Physical Health Conditions and Considerations
- Axis IV: Psychosocial Stressors
- Axis V: Developmental Competence

## **Cultural Considerations in Diagnosing Disorders in Infants/Young Children**

Header  
changed

Infants'/young children's behavior and expression of emotion are shaped from the moment they are born by family cultural values and practices that are often unconsciously held but that carry enormous power as parameters of what is right and wrong in raising an infant/young child. These values and practices imbue every aspect of caregiving, from concrete decisions, such as where and with whom the baby sleeps and when to start toilet training, to adult expectations about what the infant/young child is allowed or not allowed to say and do in different situations. For these reasons, diagnosing an infant/young child who is experiencing mental health problems must include developing an understanding and appreciation of the family's cultural background and the parents' socioeconomic conditions, national origin and history, immigration status, ethnic and racial identity, sexual orientation, religious and spiritual practices, and other sources of diversity.

The accuracy and usefulness of the diagnostic process are significantly enhanced when clinicians actively elicit parents' perceptions and causal explanations for the infant's/young child's mental health problems, and when clinicians inform themselves about the possible cultural influences shaping parents' views. The importance is particularly evident when the family and the clinician are from different cultural backgrounds and may not be familiar with each other's prevailing attitudes and beliefs about accepted child-rearing practices, but it is also necessary to avoid false assumptions of shared beliefs when clinicians come from a similar background. Given the growing cultural diversity of most societies, learning about the specific values and practices of the infant's/young child's family is now a central component of best clinical practice. In this sense, cultural sensitivity and cultural competence should be considered integral elements of clinical sensitivity and clinical competence.

Learning to incorporate cultural considerations into the diagnostic process is a long-term effort because cultural groups are more often than not characterized by internal heterogeneity within the group, and families are becoming increasingly multicultural. For example, people from the same race may differ in ethnicity, religion, socioeconomic status, educational attainment, and many other factors, and family members may have different demographic characteristics. In addition, individuals often see themselves as having several identities simultaneously because of the different prisms of the groups to which they belong. Cultural considerations must honor the dynamic nature of cultures as well

**Table 1. Cultural Formulation for Use With Infants and Toddlers (continued)**

<p><i>(continued)</i></p> <p>C. Parents’/Caregivers’ Beliefs about Parenting and Child Development. Note here any beliefs about parenting and child development not noted elsewhere, including range of views or discrepancies among parents/caregivers, such as: ceremonial practices (e.g., naming), beliefs about gender roles, disciplinary practices, goals and aspirations for child, belief systems about children and child development, sources parents/caregivers turn to for advice about parenting, beliefs about parenting/caregiving role, etc.</p>
<p><b>4. Cultural Features of the Relationship Between the Individual and the Clinician</b></p>
<p><b><i>Cultural Elements of the Relationship Between the Parents/ Caregivers and the Clinician</i></b></p> <p>Indicate differences in culture and social status between the child’s parents/ caregivers and the clinician and any problems these differences may cause in diagnosis and treatment. This may include differences in understanding the child’s distress, communication difficulties due to language, communication styles, or understanding about the involvement of others (e.g., extended kin) in the diagnosis and treatment process. Note how parents may perceive the role of the clinician and the parents’ level of comfort with help seeking. Also note how the parents’/caregivers’ past experience with clinicians or treatment/ service systems impacts on the current clinical relationship. These considerations are reflected in the Irving Harris Foundation Professional Development Network’s Diversity-Informed Infant Mental Health Tenets (Ghosh Ippen, Noroña, &amp; Thomas, 2012).</p>
<p><b>5. Overall Cultural Assessment</b></p>
<p><b><i>Overall Cultural Assessment for Child’s Diagnosis and Care</i></b></p> <p>Summarize the implications of the components of the cultural formulation identified in earlier sections of the Outline for comprehensive diagnosis and care of the child and support of the parent/caregiver–child relationship.</p>

Added date. **Note:** Table 1 used with permission, Michelle Sarche, Monica Tsethlikai, Leandra Godoy, Robert Emde, and Candace Fleming (2019). *Cultural Perspectives for Assessing Infants and Young Children*. University of Colorado Denver, Anschutz Medical Campus, and Arizona State University, Children’s National Health System.

and cause impaired functioning) are defined. Early Atypical Autism Spectrum Disorder involves impairing features of ASD but without the full symptom picture. Similarly, Overactivity Disorder of Toddlerhood affects young children who are impaired by symptoms of hyperactivity but do not necessarily meet criteria for ADHD. Each of these disorders derive from longitudinal data in high-risk samples of infants/young children, many of whom eventually manifest full criteria for ASD and for ADHD, respectively.

Three other developmental disorders are also defined: Global Developmental Delay, Developmental Language Disorder, and Developmental Coordination Disorder. These disorders may occur alone, but more often, they occur in combination with other neurodevelopmental disorders. For children with significant developmental delays, clinicians should use the child's mental age in considering Axis I diagnosis.

This sentence was added.

---

## 10.1 Autism Spectrum Disorder

### Introduction

Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD), a neurodevelopmental disorder, is characterized by severe impairments in social interaction and communication and by the presence of restrictive and repetitive behaviors. Accurate and early identification of ASD is critical, particularly given the high prevalence, family and societal costs, and recognized importance of early intervention.

### Diagnostic Algorithm

All of the following criteria must be met.

A. Each of the following three social-communication symptoms must be present:

1. Limited or atypical social–emotional responsivity, sustained social attention, or social reciprocity as evidenced by at least one of the following:
  - a. Atypical social approach.
  - b. Reduced or limited ability to engage in reciprocal social games or activities that require turn-taking (e.g., peek-a-boo).
  - c. Reduced or limited ability to initiate joint attention to share interests or emotions or to seek information about objects of interest in the environment.
  - d. Infrequent or restricted responses to social interaction.
  - e. Rare and restricted, or lack of, initiation of social interaction.
2. Deficits in nonverbal social-communication behaviors as evidenced by at least one of the following:
  - a. Lack of or restricted integration of nonverbal and verbal behaviors.
  - b. Atypical use of eye contact and turning away from others in social contexts.

Changed from "all."

efforts. However, infants/young children with GDD show marked delays in **most** developmental domains, in contrast to infants/young children with specific learning or language disorders. GDD is associated with a broad range of mental health disorders.

### **Diagnostic Algorithm**

All of the following criteria must be met.

A. Deficits in cognitive functioning, verbal and nonverbal problem solving, planning, symbolic reasoning, motor skills, social judgment, and learning, including preacademic skills in the preschool period, which is confirmed by standardized developmental or intellectual assessment with a norm-referenced assessment tool. These deficits are documented by a delay that is 2 standard deviations below the mean on a test of developmental/intellectual functioning (or within the standard error of 2 standard deviations below the mean; e.g., a standard score less than 75).

B. Deficits in adaptive behavior, which refers to the performance of age-expected communication, social, and daily living skills required for independent day-to-day adaptive functioning. Without supports, the adaptive deficits limit the infant's/young child's participation and engagement in one or more age-expected activities of daily life, such as home routines (e.g., self-care), playing with family members and other infants/young children (e.g., early education settings), and community experiences (e.g., playground). These deficits are documented by functioning that is 2 standard deviations below the mean in at least two areas of adaptive functioning.

**Age:** The infant/young child must be at least 6 months old.

### **Links to DSM–5 and ICD–10**

**DSM–5:** Global Developmental Delay

**ICD–10:** Other Disorders of Psychological Development,  
Global Developmental Delay (F88)

---

## **10.6 Developmental Language Disorder**

### **Introduction**

Developmental Language Disorder is diagnosed when the young child exhibits significant delays in expressive or receptive communication that are not due to sensory impairment (e.g., hearing loss), medical/neurological conditions (e.g., traumatic brain injury or acquired epileptic aphasia), or other neurodevelopmental disorders (e.g., Autism Spectrum Disorder or Global Developmental Delay). Language and communication skills should be selectively impaired in Developmental Language Disorder, even if other delays (e.g., motor or cognitive delays) are present. Often, the etiology of the Developmental Language

## 20 SENSORY PROCESSING DISORDERS

Sensory processing disorders are diagnosed when the infant/young child demonstrates behaviors that are believed to reflect abnormalities in regulating sensory input. The behaviors cause distress or impair the infant's/young child's functioning in daily activities. Sensory processing disorders affect individuals throughout infancy and early childhood, and there is evidence that these problems are stable in the first years of life.

There is now considerable empirical evidence that some infants/young children experience clinically significant and impairing responses to sensory stimuli that are independent of other psychopathological and neurodevelopmental conditions. These responses may be characterized by over-responsivity (e.g., heightened magnitude of response, faster latency of response, and slower habituation or recovery from response to sensory stimuli), under-responsivity (e.g., reduced magnitude of response, or slower latency to respond to sensory stimuli), or atypical responses to stimuli that may be characterized by extended sensory exploration of stimuli that is typically not noticed (e.g., licking walls or doorknobs). The sensory abnormalities must occur in more than one context (e.g., home, child care, community settings) and may involve one or more sensory domains (e.g., tactile, visual, auditory, vestibular, olfactory, taste, the sense of position of joints or pressure on muscles [proprioceptive sensation], and the sensations from internal organs [interoception]). Failure to process or respond to sensory information in an age-typical manner is associated with impairments for the infant/young child and his or her family.

The symptoms are not better accounted for by another mental disorder (e.g., Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder, Generalized Anxiety Disorder, Autism Spectrum Disorder, or Posttraumatic Stress Disorder) but may co-occur with other mental disorders (with the exception of Autism Spectrum Disorder because atypical sensory responsiveness is now a repetitive and restricted behavior criterion).

Phrase added

In contrast to regulatory disorders that were defined in the DC:0–3 and DC:0–3R, the focus on sensory processing disorders is exclusively on over- and under-responsiveness, with an “Other” category for less typical presentations. Difficulties in motor coordination are defined elsewhere and are not included in the criteria.

---

### 20.1 Sensory Over-Responsivity Disorder

#### Introduction

The central feature of Sensory Over-Responsivity Disorder is a persistent pattern of exaggerated, intense, or prolonged responses to sensory stimuli that are more severe, frequent, or enduring than are typically observed in individuals of similar age and developmental level. The sensory over-responsivity occurs in more than one context (e.g., home, child care/preschool, community settings)

Phrase added

and can involve one or more sensory domains (e.g., tactile, sound, vision, taste, olfactory, movement through space [vestibular sensation], sense of position of joints or pressure on muscles [proprioceptive sensation], and the sensations from internal organs [interoception]). Although individual differences in sensory sensitivity exist, it is defined as a disorder when there is evidence that the sensory over-responsivity causes significant distress or results in impairment for the infant/young child or his or her family. The sensory over-responsivity symptoms observed are not better accounted for by another mental disorder (e.g., Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder, Generalized Anxiety Disorder, Autism Spectrum Disorder [ASD], **or Posttraumatic Stress Disorder [PTSD]**) but may co-occur with other mental disorders.

### Diagnostic Algorithm

All of the following criteria must be met.

A. The infant/young child displays a persistent and pervasive pattern of sensory over-responsivity that involves intense, negative reactions to one or more types of routine sensory stimuli (including tactile, visual, auditory, vestibular, olfactory, taste, proprioceptive, or interoceptive) in more than one context (e.g., home, child care, playground) and with different caregivers (if the infant/young child has more than one caregiver). The intensity of reactivity or the duration of reactivity is disproportionate to the intensity of the stimulus. Either criterion 1 or 2 below must be present:

1. The infant/young child shows intense emotional or behavioral responses when exposed to stimuli that evoke the sensation. The intensity and duration of the response are disproportionate to the intensity of the stimulus.
2. The infant/young child predictably tries to avoid contact with routine sensory stimuli that are aversive to him or her.

B. The infant/young child does not meet criteria for ASD. Symptoms are not better explained by Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder.

C. Symptoms of the disorder, or caregiver accommodations in response to the symptoms, significantly affect the infant's/young child's and family's functioning in one or more of the following ways:

1. Cause distress to the infant/young child;
2. Interfere with the infant's/young child's relationships;
3. Limit the infant's/young child's participation in developmentally expected activities or routines;
4. Limit the family's participation in everyday activities or routines; or
5. Limit the infant's/young child's ability to learn and develop new skills or interfere with developmental progress.

**Age:** The infant/young child must be at least 6 months old.

## Developmental Features

Infants/young children may show sensory over-responsivity symptoms—for example, crying excessively and having difficulty being soothed after exposure to loud noises or showing a consistent pattern of distress in response to being soothed by tactile, gentle movement (e.g., rocking) or other sensory experiences. As infants/young children get older, they may develop patterns of avoidance or opposition when asked to engage in activities that involve exposure to sensations to which they have adverse responses.

## Prevalence

The prevalence of Sensory Over-Responsivity Disorder is unknown, but epidemiological data based on parent report of symptoms suggest prevalence between 5% and 16.5% associated with family impairment.

## Course

The course of Sensory Over-Responsivity Disorder is unknown. However, there is moderate stability in Sensory Over-Responsivity Disorder symptoms between 1 and 8 years old, and, on average, all young children show an increase in sensory over-responsivity behaviors between 1 and 3 years old.

## Risk and Prognostic Features

Infants who are born preterm or small for gestational age appear to be at elevated risk for Sensory Over-Responsivity Disorder. In addition, environmental conditions—including lack of movement/tactile stimulation in the early years (e.g., due to being raised in an orphanage), exposure to drugs or prenatal stress, cumulative risk, or community violence—appear to increase risk for Sensory Over-Responsivity Disorder. Furthermore, infants/young children with Global Developmental Delays or intellectual disabilities are at increased risk for Sensory Over-Responsivity Disorder. Finally, Sensory Over-Responsivity Disorder symptoms appear to be heritable.

## Culture-Related Diagnostic Issues

As there is cultural variation in recognition of somatic symptoms across cultures, an infant's/young child's sensory symptoms must be evaluated in the context of the infant's/young child's family and community cultural beliefs and practices.

## Gender-Related Diagnostic Issues

There are no known gender differences in rates of Sensory Over-Responsivity Disorder.

## Differential Diagnosis

Given that atypical sensory responsivity is now a criterion for ASD, it is not possible to diagnose both ASD and Sensory Over-Responsivity Disorder. **It is necessary to determine if sensory over-responsivity is not better explained by PTSD or Other Trauma, Stress, and Deprivation Disorder.** In addition, it can be challenging to distinguish some anxiety responses from sensory responses (e.g., fear of vacuum cleaner). If the infant/young child is only bothered by

Sentence added

4. Limit the family's participation in everyday activities or routines; or
5. Limit the infant's/young child's ability to learn and develop new skills or interfere with developmental progress.

**Duration:** The fear, anxiety, or avoidance is persistent, typically lasting for at least 1 month.

### Links to DSM–5 and ICD–10

**DSM–5:** Separation Anxiety Disorder

**ICD–10:** Separation Anxiety Disorder of Childhood (F93.0)

## 30.2 Social Anxiety Disorder (Social Phobia)

### Diagnostic Algorithm

All of the following criteria must be met. Criteria can be met if the young child has demonstrated these behaviors in the past and exposure is currently avoided or intentionally limited by caregivers.

A. The young child exhibits marked and persistent fear of one or more social or performance situations that involve exposure to unfamiliar people or possible scrutiny by others commonly shown with peers and adults. The fear or anxiety is out of proportion to the threat posed by the social situation.

B. Exposure to the feared social situation almost invariably provokes anxiety in the young child, who may express anxiety by panicking, crying, tantruming, freezing, clinging, shrinking, or failing to speak in social situations with unfamiliar people.

C. The young child avoids the feared social or performance situation(s) or endures it with intense anxiety or distress.

"Social Phobia" was removed from this list

D. The fear is not better accounted for by other disorders, including Autism Spectrum Disorder, Separation Anxiety Disorder, or other anxiety disorders.

E. Symptoms of the disorder, or caregiver accommodations in response to the symptoms, significantly affect the young child's and family's functioning in one or more of the following ways:

1. Cause distress to the young child;
2. Interfere with the young child's relationships;
3. Limit the young child's participation in developmentally expected activities or routines;
4. Limit the family's participation in everyday activities or routines; or
5. Limit the young child's ability to learn and develop new skills or interfere with developmental progress.

**Age:** The young child is at least 24 months old.

5. Marked physiological reactions (e.g., sweating, agitated breathing, changes in color) at reminders of the traumatic event(s).
  6. Dissociative episodes, beginning after the traumatic event(s), in which the infant/young child freezes, stills, or stares and is unresponsive to environmental stimuli for seconds to minutes in response to reminders of the traumatic event(s).
- C. The infant/young child persistently attempts to avoid trauma-related stimuli through efforts to avoid people, places, activities, conversations, or interpersonal situations that are reminders of the trauma(s).
- D. The infant/young child experiences a dampening of positive emotional responsiveness that appears or intensifies after the trauma(s) and is revealed by at least one of the following:
1. Increased social withdrawal.
  2. Reduced expression of positive emotions.
  3. Markedly diminished interest or participation in activities such as play and social interactions.
  4. Increased fearfulness or sadness.
- E. After a traumatic event, an infant/young child may exhibit onset or intensification of signs of increased arousal, as revealed by at least two of the following:
1. Difficulty going to sleep, evidenced by strong bedtime protest, difficulty falling asleep, or repeated night waking unrelated to nightmares.
  2. Difficulty concentrating.
  3. Hypervigilance.
  4. Exaggerated startle response.
  5. Increased irritability, outbursts of anger or extreme fussiness, or temper tantrums.
- F. Symptoms of the disorder, or caregiver accommodations in response to the symptoms, significantly affect the infant's/young child's and family's functioning in one or more of the following ways:
1. Cause distress to the infant/young child;
  2. Interfere with the infant's/young child's relationships;
  3. Limit the infant's/young child's participation in developmentally expected activities or routines;
  4. Limit the family's participation in everyday activities or routines; or
  5. Limit the infant's/young child's ability to learn and develop new skills or interfere with developmental progress.

**Age:** The diagnosis should be made with caution in infants less than 12 months old. Misspelling fixed

---

## 70.3 Complicated Grief Disorder of Infancy/ Early Childhood

### Introduction

The death or permanent loss of an attachment figure represents a severe emotional stressor for an infant/young child. Infants/young children have not yet developed an understanding of the permanence of death and the involuntary nature of most deaths, and their effort to give meaning to the absence of the loved one reflects the cognitive capacities and limitations of their developmental stage. In infants, emotional distress and somatic manifestations—such as disturbances in feeding, sleeping, and digestive processes—predominate. Young children construct explanations for the **death or permanent loss** that may involve self-attributions, such as causing the attachment figure's death because of their anger or behavior. The infant's/young child's difficulty in creating a reality-based understanding of the **death/permanent loss** may result in pathogenic beliefs, such as being unlovable or negative emotions being dangerous, that have a deleterious effect on the infant's/young child's healthy developmental trajectory. The circumstances of the **death/permanent loss** and the availability of consistent and supportive alternative attachment figures are important factors in determining the course of the infant's/young child's mourning process. Most infants/young children are able to tolerate their intense distress, create a developmentally appropriate explanation of the death, and redirect their attachment to substitute adults when they are supported in these processes by their remaining primary caregivers. The category of Complicated Grief Disorder of Infancy/Early Childhood is designed for those infants/young children who show a significant and pervasive impairment of function following a **death/permanent loss** that lasts for at least 30 days and interferes with normative developmental activities.

Changes from death  
to death/permanent  
loss

### Diagnostic Algorithm

All of the following criteria must be met.

A. Following the death or permanent loss of an attachment figure, the infant/young child exhibits at least two of the following symptoms:

1. The infant/young child persistently cries, calls, or searches for the lost person.
2. When encountering reminders of the loss, the infant/young child shows any of the following:
  - a. Detachment, including seeming indifferent toward reminders of the caregiver, such as a photograph or mention of the caregiver's name.
  - b. Selective "forgetting," including apparent lack of recognition of photographs or other reminders of the lost person.
  - c. Extreme sensitivity to any reminder of the lost person, including acute distress when a possession that belonged to the person is touched by another or is taken away.

*Specify:*

1. Whether the infant/young child was present during the events leading to the death
2. Whether the infant/young child was exposed to information about the circumstances of the death

## **Diagnostic Features**

Complicated Grief Disorder of Infancy/Early Childhood is diagnosed only if the symptoms listed previously are present more days than not for at least 30 days. This pattern of pervasiveness and persistence differentiates this diagnosis from infants'/young children's normative grieving patterns, which may be characterized by intense distress, preoccupation with the whereabouts of the person who died, or other manifestations of grieving that are usually circumscribed in duration and do not interfere significantly with the infant's/young child's developmental course and everyday functioning. In preverbal infants/young children, symptoms are expressed somatically, behaviorally, or through emotional responses. The nature and severity of grief must exceed expected norms for the infant's/young child's developmental stage and cultural group and be impairing for the infant/young child.

## **Associated Features Supporting Diagnosis**

The **death/permanent loss** of an attachment figure may have effects on infants/young children other than complex grief. The infant/young child may become fearful of becoming attached to other adults for fear that they will also die; may avoid activities because of fear that they may result in injury or death; and may show reduced interest in exploration, learning, and problem solving. Role reversal may occur, with young children becoming precociously solicitous about the well-being of caregivers because of fear for their safety. Separation anxiety is usually exacerbated following loss or permanent separation from an attachment figure.

## **Developmental Features**

There are no systematic studies of the course of grief in infants/young children less than 3 years old, and there are very few studies involving preschool-age young children. Infants in the first year of life may be intensely distressed by permanent separation or loss of an attachment figure, which they are likely to express through crying, lack of soothability, sleep disruptions, and listlessness. Young children may develop self-attributions about causing the death, preoccupation with death and dying, worry about having caused the death, negative thoughts such as wishing to die to join the attachment figure, and anger or ambivalent attachment involving substitute caregivers.

## **Prevalence**

No data are available about the prevalence of Complicated Grief Disorder of Infancy/Early Childhood.

## Course

The long-term course of Complicated Grief Disorder of Infancy/Early Childhood is not known.

## Risk and Prognostic Features

Clinical experience suggests that infants/young children who have surviving alternative attachment figures are less likely to develop a disorder than those who lose their only attachment figure. There is some indication that infants/young children who lost an attachment figure in infancy/early childhood may be more prone to react with depression in later life following the loss of a loved person.

## Culture-Related Diagnostic Issues

There are no studies addressing cultural differences in the manifestation of Complicated Grief Disorder of Infancy/Early Childhood in infants/young children. A significant obstacle to these studies is the pervasive belief across different cultural groups that infants/young children will forget the person who died/lost if the person is not mentioned and if reminders of the person are removed from the infant's/young child's everyday environment.

## Gender-Related Diagnostic Issues

No gender differences have been identified for this disorder in infants/young children.

## Differential Diagnosis

The clinical picture of Complicated Grief Disorder of Infancy/Early Childhood includes specific and nonspecific symptoms. Specific symptoms are sudden onset of distressing symptoms following the loss, as described in the criteria for the disorder. Nonspecific symptoms are negative affect, including pervasive sadness, irritability, fearfulness, and emotional withdrawal. Onset or intensification of symptoms following the death or permanent loss is necessary to meet criteria for a diagnosis of Complicated Grief Disorder of Infancy/Early Childhood. A diagnosis of Adjustment Disorder involves primarily a nonspecific emotional or behavioral response to a traumatic or stressful event without symptoms involving preoccupation with loss or death.

## Comorbidity

There are no studies documenting comorbidity of Complicated Grief Disorder of Infancy/Early Childhood. Features of Generalized Anxiety Disorder and Depressive Disorder of Early Childhood have been observed clinically.

## Links to DSM–5 and ICD–10

**DSM–5:** Other Specified Trauma- and Stressor-Related Disorder  
(Persistent Complex Bereavement Disorder)

**ICD–10:** Other Reactions to Severe Stress (F43.8)

# Axis III

## Physical Health Conditions and Considerations

---

Axis III should be used to note physical health conditions and considerations not described in Axis I. A comprehensive, diagnostic assessment includes evaluation of an infant's/young child's physical, cognitive, and developmental conditions in addition to mental health. These health conditions and considerations are generally elicited from medical documentation, family report, or collaboration with the medical provider when risk is identified. The clinical function of the Axis III condition is considered part of a comprehensive formulation. An Axis III condition has a variable influence on mental health status, increasing risk in some instances, promoting resilience in other instances, or at times having no substantial impact.

All aspects of infants'/young children's development are interrelated, and the domains of physical, neurodevelopmental, and mental health overlap and interact substantially. By convention, DC:0–5™ uses Axes I and II to focus on the observable emotional, behavioral, and relational patterns of infants/young children, and Axis III focuses on the physical health conditions. **Using this approach, Axis III also includes biological factors or processes that contribute to well-characterized syndromes including Fetal Alcohol Syndrome or Fragile X Syndrome.** As our understanding of the complex interactions among biological factors, environmental factors, and psychological processes deepens, it is acknowledged that the distinctions among these categories will likely blur further.

Sentence revised

Health conditions may influence mental health directly or indirectly. A health condition, the toxins causing the condition, or the medications used to treat the infant/young child may influence central nervous system functioning through congenital malformations, injuries, or insults. In addition., the experience of physical symptoms—including pain, itching, or respiratory distress—may affect emotional expression, sleep, and feeding patterns. Axis III includes specific attention to pregnancy and perinatal complications that can have direct influences on the infant's/young child's development. Indirectly, medical conditions may influence an infant's/young child's experiences by exposure to potentially traumatic medical procedures (even when they are lifesaving) and through the limitations on normative activities and interactions because of physical disabilities, fragile immune status, or schedule. Chronic or acute medical conditions may result in separations from primary caregivers and exposure to a high number of health caregivers and, thus, may influence the functioning of the family through fatigue, financial stressors, stress, and related means. Psychologically,

Header changed

## PSYCHOSOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL STRESSORS FOR THE IDENTIFIED INFANT/YOUNG CHILD

Word changed

This list provides the clinician with a framework for (1) identifying the multiple sources of stress experienced by an individual infant/young child and family and (2) noting their duration and severity. Note: the items listed in each category are examples and the list is not exhaustive.

Sentence added

To capture the cumulative severity of stressors, the clinician should identify all the sources of stress in an infant’s/young child’s circumstances. For example, an infant/young child who enters foster placement may be experiencing the impact of abuse, parental psychiatric illness, separation, and poverty. The greater the number of stressors involved, the greater the adverse impact on the infant/young child is presumed to be.

Find a printable copy of this table on [www.zerotothree.org/dc05resources](http://www.zerotothree.org/dc05resources)

Table number added and title changed

**Table 4. Psychosocial and Environmental Stressors**

*(Complete information for all stressors that apply)*

Stressors	Age of onset <i>(in months)</i>	Comments, including duration and severity
<b>Challenges within the infant’s/young child’s family or primary support group</b>		
Acculturation or language conflicts		
Birth of a sibling		
Change in primary caregiver		
Criminal activity within the household		
Death of a parent or important caregiver		
Death of another important person		
Death of other family member		
Domestic violence		
Emotional abuse		
Family social isolation		

Stressors	Age of onset <i>(in months)</i>	Comments, including duration and severity
Parent is victim of crime		
Parental arrest		
Parental deportation		
Parental incarceration or return from incarceration		
Undocumented immigration status		
<b>Other</b>		
Abduction (specify by family member or nonfamily member)		
Disaster (e.g., fire, hurricane, earthquake)		
Disease epidemic		
<b>Terrorism</b>		
<b>War</b>		
<b>Other (specify)</b>		

Order of  
items  
changed

**Note:** “Parent” refers to parenting figure(s).

## By 15 months old

Competency Domain	Milestone	Milestone Rating	Comments	Competency Domain Rating
<b>Emotional</b>	Shows affection with kisses (without pursed lips).			
	Demonstrates cautious or fearful behavior such as clinging to or hiding behind caregiver.			
<b>Social-Relational</b>  Removed an item that was duplicated	Seeks and enjoys attention from others, especially caregivers.			
	Engages in parallel play with peers.			
	Presents a book or toy when he or she wants to hear a story or to play.			
	Repeats sounds or actions to get attention.			
	Enjoys looking at picture books with caregiver.			
<b>Language-Social Communication</b>	Uses simple gestures such as shaking head “no” or waving “bye-bye.”			
	Responds to the gestures of others.			
	Enjoys looking at picture books with caregivers.			
	Makes sounds with changes in tone (sounds more like speech).			
	Uses complex communication skills integrating gestures, vocalizations, and eye contact (e.g., looking to parent while taking his or her hand to bring him or her to a desired toy).			

Rating key: 1 = Fully present; 2 = Inconsistently present or emerging; 3 = Absent.

# Appendix B

## The Process of Revising and Updating DC:0–3R

---

### Revising and Updating DC:0–3R

A 3-year plan for carrying out the revision and update of the *Diagnostic Classification of Mental Health and Developmental Disorders of Infancy and Early Childhood, Revised Edition* (DC:0–3R; ZERO TO THREE, 2005) was presented to and approved by the Executive Committee of ZERO TO THREE in January 2013. The plan included the following: a survey of DC:0–3R users, a review of clinical literature, drafting and eliciting comments on draft criteria, and additional communication with world-renowned clinical experts in particular areas of diagnosis and treatment. The plan also included connecting with various organizations—American Academy of Pediatrics, American Psychological Association, International Association for Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Allied Professions, International Society for Traumatic Stress Studies, American Occupational Therapy Association, National Child Traumatic Stress Network, American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, and Society for Research in Child Development—to establish official liaisons for the revision process.

The Diagnostic Classification Revision Task Force was formed whose members worked both independently and collaboratively, and conferred via conference calls, e-mail, and in-person meetings throughout the 3-year period. Members of the Diagnostic Classification Revision Task Force included the following: Charles H. Zeanah (chair), Alice Carter, Julie Cohen, Helen Egger, Mary Margaret Gleason, Miri Keren, Alicia Lieberman, Kathleen Mulrooney, and Cindy Oser. Robert Emde served as Special Advisor to the Task Force. Helen Egger had served on the Revision Task Force that revised the *Diagnostic Classification of Mental Health and Developmental Disorders of Infancy and Early Childhood* (DC:0–3; ZERO TO THREE, 1994) in 2003–2005. Charles H. Zeanah and Alicia Lieberman served on the original Task Force that developed DC:0–3, and Charles H. Zeanah served as a member of the Childhood and Adolescent Disorders Work Group for the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (5th ed.; DSM–5; American Psychiatric Association, 2013). Reflecting on the multidisciplinary nature of infant mental health, the Diagnostic Classification Revision Task Force members included individuals representing the professional disciplines of psychiatry, psychology, pediatrics, nursing, social work, and counseling.

developmental milestones and competency ratings, 163–184  
inclusion of relationships, 7–8  
Table 1. Cultural Formulation for Use With Infants and Toddlers, 10–12

atopic disorders, 58

attachment behaviors, 21, 24, 74, 95, 126–138.  
*See also* caregiving relationships; specific attachment disorders

Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), 15, 25–30  
age for diagnosis, 27  
anxiety disorders and, 57  
ASD and, 20, 28  
associated features supporting diagnoses, 27  
cautions for diagnosing, 25  
comorbidity, 29–30, 69, 75–76, 80, 83, 121  
core features of the disorder, 27  
course, 28  
culture-related diagnostic issues, 29  
developmental features, 28  
diagnostic algorithm, 25–27  
diagnostic features, 27  
differential diagnosis, 28, 29  
duration, 27  
gender-related diagnostic issues, 29  
genetic factors, 27, 28  
links to DSM-5 and ICD-10, 30  
prevalence, 28  
proactive aggression and, 73  
risk and prognostic features, 28–29  
sensory response abnormalities and, 41, 42, 45, 48  
sleep problems and, 98  
social inhibition and, 131

Atypical Eating Disorder, 106–109  
age for diagnosis, 106  
associated features supporting diagnoses, 107  
comorbidity, 108  
course, 107–108  
culture-related diagnostic issues, 108  
developmental features, 107  
diagnostic algorithm, 106  
diagnostic features, 106–107  
differential diagnosis, 108  
duration, 106  
gender-related diagnostic issues, 108  
links to DSM-5 and ICD-10, 109  
medical conditions and, 106  
prevalence, 107  
risk and prognostic features, 108  
what to specify, 106

Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD), 15, 16–20  
age for diagnosis, 17  
age of onset, 18–19  
associated features supporting diagnoses, 18  
comorbidity, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 58, 107, 108  
course, 19  
culture-related diagnostic issues, 19  
defined, 16  
developmental features, 18–19  
diagnostic algorithm, 16–17  
diagnostic features, 18  
differential diagnosis, 21  
distinguishing from RAD, 128–129

family or caregiver functioning and, 17  
gender-related diagnostic issues, 19, 20  
genetic factors, 19  
links to DSM-5 and ICD-10, 20  
prevalence, 19  
regressions and, 18  
risk and prognostic features, 18, 19, 23, 24  
sensory response abnormalities and, 17, 41, 42, 44, 47–48  
signs of DDAA and, 75  
stereotypies and, 80  
when to evaluate for EAASD, 18  
when to have a comprehensive medical evaluation, 18

behaviorally inhibited temperaments (shyness), 56, 57, 59, 61, 62

beta-adrenergic agonists (albuterol), effects on behavior, 34, 75

Binge Eating, 101

Bipolar Disorder, 65

Bulimia Nervosa, 101, 104

caregiving environment, 139  
assessment of infant/young child  
adaptation, 145–148  
bilingual or multilingual, 37, 60  
community violence and, 44, 115  
compromised to disturbed (Level 3), 148  
cultural considerations, 146  
dangerous, need for active intervention, 148  
defined, 145–146  
disordered to dangerous (Level 4), 148  
impact of medical conditions on, 149–150  
institutions or orphanages, 28, 44, 67, 127, 128  
levels of adaptive functioning, 147–148  
physical injuries or exposures reflective of the caregiving environment, 151  
prenatal, 74

Psychosocial and Environmental Stressor Checklist, 154–158  
psychosocial stressors and, 153  
social neglect in, 35, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132  
strained to concerning (Level 2), 147

Table 3. Dimensions of the Caregiving Environment, 146  
well-adapted to good-enough (Level 1), 147

caregiving relationship, 68, 98, 134–138. *See also* family as risk factor; Relationship Specific Disorder of Infancy/Early Childhood  
assessment of caregiver-infant/young child relationship adaptation, 141–145  
Axis II and, 135, 137, 139, 141–145  
Axis II levels explained, 139, 141, 143–145  
caregiving adversity, 33  
compromised to disturbed (Level 3), 144  
cultural considerations, 143  
death **or permanent loss** of a caregiver, 122–125  
depression and, 134  
disordered to dangerous (Level 4), 144–145  
disturbed, 111

Phrase  
added

- emotional availability and, 140
- first-time parents, 140–141
- note on complexity of, 145
- parental psychopathology and, 145
- psychosocial stressors and, 153
- risk of infants/young children for psychopathology and, 134, 138
- role-inappropriate behavior, 136
- strained to concerning relationships (Level 2), 144
- Table 1. Dimensions of Caregiving, 142
- Table 2. Infant’s/Young Child’s Contributions to the Relationship, 143
- three characteristics of adequacy of caregiving, 140
- well-adapted to good-enough relationships (Level 1), 143–144
- caseness, 13
- climbing on furniture, 26, 30, 32
- clinging, 51, 52, 54, 127
- cognitive functioning
  - ASD outcomes and, 19
  - Competency Domain Rating Summary Table, 160
  - developmental milestones and competency ratings (by age), 163–184
  - disorders associated with deficits, delays, or decrease in, 20, 23, 24, 36, 69, 80, 131, 132
  - genetic conditions and, 35
  - RAD and, 129
  - social neglect and, 127
- Complicated Grief Disorder of Infancy/Early Childhood, 122
  - age for diagnosis, 114, 123
  - associated features supporting diagnoses, 124
  - comorbidity, 125
  - course, 125
  - culture-related diagnostic issues, 125
  - depression risk and, 125
  - developmental features, 124
  - diagnostic algorithm, 122–123
  - diagnostic features, 124
  - differential diagnosis, 125
  - duration, 123, 124
  - fears associated with, 124
  - gender-related diagnostic issues, 125
  - links to DSM-5 and ICD-10, 125
  - prevalence, 124
  - risk and prognostic features, 125
  - role reversal and, 124
  - specific and nonspecific symptoms, 125
  - surviving alternative attachment figure and, 125
  - what to specify, 124
- compulsions, 78, 79. *See also* Obsessive Compulsive Disorder
  - “just right” compulsions, 79, 83
  - most common, 79
  - OCD and multiple, 79
- conduct disorders, 28, 73
- co-sleeping, 55, 57, 97, 98
- crosswalk of all DC:0-5 disorders, 6
- website, 3
- crying. *See also* Excessive Crying Disorder; Other Sleep, Eating, and Excessive Crying Disorder of Infancy/Early Childhood
  - excessive, 44, 51, 52, 54, 120, 151
  - frequent, 120, 122, 124
  - infant colic, 110, 111
  - medical conditions associated with, 110
  - as normal, 110
  - physical movements and, 111
- cultural considerations, 9–12. *See also specific disorders*
  - ASD diagnostic issues, 19
  - bilingual environments, 37
  - caregiver-infant/young child relationship adaptation assessment and, 143
  - caregiving environment assessment and, 146
  - cultural elements of the relationship
    - between the parents/caregivers and the clinician, 12
  - cultural explanations of the child’s presenting problem, 11
  - cultural factors related to the child’s psychosocial and caregiving environment, 11–12
  - cultural identity of child and caregivers, 10
  - developmental milestones and, 37
  - language assessment and, 37
  - overall cultural assessment for child’s diagnosis and care, 12
- Table 1. Cultural Formulation for Use With Infants and Toddlers, 10–12
- DC:0–3
  - awareness of individual differences in infants/young children, 7
  - date of publication, 3
  - decision tree of, and single diagnosis, 5
  - five axes of, 4
  - goals of, 3–4
  - importance of relationships, 7
  - origins of, 4–5
- DC:0–3R
  - creation of, 4, 5
  - crosswalks added, 6
  - date of publication, 4, 5
  - five axes of, 5
  - inclusion of comorbidity, 5
  - origins of, 5–6
  - translations of, 6
  - usefulness of and need for revision, 6
- DC:0–5, 1–2, 4, 187–189
  - assessment, diagnosis, and formulation, 6–8, 13
  - assessment criteria, 7–8
  - classification of disorders, 7
  - context of infants’/young children’s development and, 2, 7
  - correlation with DSM-5, 6
  - cultural considerations and, 9–12
  - descriptive criteria of, 13
  - drafting and further input, 189

Page numbers updated

Page numbers updated

- inclusion of comorbidity, 7
- multiaxial classification system, 2, 8–9
- results of the users' survey, 188–189
- revising and updating, 187–188
- summary of changes from DC:0–3R, 2–3
- supporting documentation for, 1, 6
- Task Force for, 1, 6, 187–188
- defiance, 70, 73. *See also* oppositional behavior; Oppositional Defiant Disorder
  - hearing impairment mistaken for, 75
- delirium, 57
- depression, 20, 28, 65, 68. *See also* Depressive Disorder of Early Childhood
  - anaclitic depression, 67
  - anger and risk for, 73
  - anxiety disorders and, 57, 59
  - death of a caregiver and, 125
  - distinguishing from RAD, 129
  - Generalized Anxiety Disorder and, 56
  - OCD and, 80, 81
  - parental, 29, 33, 56, 68, 97, 101, 104
  - phobias and, 69
  - as relationship specific, 134
  - Selective Mutism and, 60
  - Trichotillomania and, 86, 87
- Depressive Disorder of Early Childhood, 65–69
  - age for diagnosis, 67
  - associated features supporting diagnoses, 67
  - comorbidity, 69, 102
  - core symptoms, 65
  - course, 68
  - culture-related diagnostic issues, 68
  - DDAA symptoms and, 76
  - developmental features, 67
  - diagnostic algorithm, 66
  - diagnostic features, 67
  - differential diagnosis, 68–69
  - duration, 67
  - familial/genetic factors, 67, 68
  - gender-related diagnostic issues, 68
  - links to DSM-5 and ICD-10, 69
  - prevalence, 68
  - risk and prognostic features, 68
  - temperament characteristics, 68
- Deprivation Disorder, 112
- detachment, 117, 122
- developmental competence, 25, 159–160
  - Competency Domain Rating Summary Table, 160
- Developmental Coordination Disorder, 16, 38–40
  - age for diagnosis, 38, 39
  - diagnostic algorithm, 39
  - gender-related occurrence, 39
  - links to DSM-5 and ICD-10, 40
  - onset of the disorder, 38
  - risk factors, 39
- developmental deficits or delays, 16, 27, 34
  - cognitive, 20, 23, 24, 36, 69, 80, 131, 132
  - global, 35–36
  - language, 18, 19, 23, 24, 25, 35–38, 60
  - loss of milestones, 123
  - motor, 17, 20, 22, 27, 35–40, 41, 84, 127, 129, 131, 132
  - pica and, 107
  - regression, 117, 119
  - stereotypies, 17, 20, 22, 24, 80, 83, 87, 127, 128, 129, 131, 132
- Developmental Language Disorder, 16, 36–38
  - age for diagnosis, 38
  - behavioral problems with, 37
  - cultural considerations, 37
  - diagnostic algorithm, 37–38
  - distinguishing from ASD, 37
  - duration, 38
  - family history and, 37
  - hearing assessments and, 37
  - importance of early diagnosis, 37
  - links to DSM-5 and ICD-10, 38
  - range of limitations, 37
  - as selective impairment, 36
  - standardized tests scores and, 38
- developmental milestones and competency ratings, 161–184. *See also specific domains*
- diagnosis, 7. *See also specific disorders*
  - advances in biomarkers and delineating circuitry, 13
  - caseness and, 13
  - comorbidity and, 5, 7
  - cultural considerations, 9–12
  - descriptive criteria of DC:0–5 and, 13
  - environmental and contextual characteristics, 13
  - psychopathology on a continuum, 13
- Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 5th ed. (DSM-5)
  - DC:0–5 created to be current with, 6
  - limitations for infancy/early childhood, 1, 6
  - links to, 3
  - modification of depressive disorders in young children, 65
  - ODD in, 70
- DiGeorge syndrome, 58
- digestive problems, 122
- Disinhibited Social Engagement Disorder (DSED), 129–132
  - age for diagnosis, 114, 130
  - associated features supporting diagnosis, 131
  - comorbidity, 132
  - course, 131
  - developmental features, 131
  - diagnostic algorithm, 130
  - diagnostic features, 131
  - differential diagnosis, 132
  - duration, 130
  - essence of the disorder, 131
  - links to DSM-5 and ICD-10, 133
  - prevalence, 131
  - risk and prognostic features, 132
  - what to specify, 130
- dissociative episodes, 116
- Disorder of Dysregulated Anger and Aggression of Early Childhood (DDAA), 34, 69–76
  - age for diagnosis, 72, 73
  - associated features supporting diagnoses, 72–73
  - central component of, 70
  - comorbidity, 75–76
  - context and, 75

Added page number

hair pulling, 83. *See also* Trichotillomania  
 automatic or focused, 86  
 in infant/young child, age of onset, 86  
 swallowing hair and (*trichophagia*), 86

hand flapping, 20, 83

headaches, 55, 59

hiatal hernia, 108

hiding, 51, 54, 61

hoarding (food)  
 associated features supporting diagnoses, 107  
 comorbidity, 108  
 course, 107  
 culture-related diagnostic issues, 108  
 developmental features, 107  
 diagnostic algorithm, 106  
 diagnostic features, 106  
 differential diagnosis, 108  
 duration, 106  
 gender-related diagnostic issues, 108  
 links to DSM-5 and ICD-10, 109  
 maltreatment or neglect and, 107  
 medical conditions and, 106  
 prevalence, 107  
 risk and prognostic features, 108  
 what to specify, 106

hyperactivity, 25, 27. *See also* Attention Deficit  
 Hyperactivity Disorder; Overactivity  
 Disorder of Toddlerhood  
 as clinical syndrome, 30  
 heritability of, 29  
 hyperactivity-impulsivity cluster of ADHD,  
 26  
 in OADT, 30, 31  
 predictors of, 29  
 sleep problems and, 95, 96  
 stressor exposure and, 120

hypervigilance, 116

hypothyroidism, 102

impulsivity, 25, 27  
 hyperactivity-impulsivity cluster of ADHD,  
 26  
 inability to take turns, 26, 31  
 in OADT, 30, 31  
 predictors of, 29  
 sleep problems and, 95  
 social interactions and, 131

inattention, 25, 27, 53. *See also* Attention Deficit  
 Hyperactivity Disorder  
 absence seizures and, 29  
 inattention cluster of ADHD, 25–26

Inhibition to Novelty Disorder, 61–63  
 age for diagnosis, 61  
 associated features supporting diagnoses, 62  
 comorbidity, 63  
 course, 62  
 culture-related diagnostic issues, 63  
 developmental features, 62  
 diagnostic algorithm, 61  
 diagnostic features, 62  
 differential diagnosis, 63  
 duration, 61  
 essential feature of, 62  
 extremes of behavioral inhibition and, 61

gender-related diagnostic issues, 63  
 links to DSM-5 and ICD-10, 63  
 main functional consequence, 62  
 as precursor of other anxiety disorders, 62  
 prevalence, 62  
 risk and prognostic features, 62  
 risk of later anxiety orders and, 61  
 severity of impairment and diagnosis, 63

intellectual disability. *See also* cognitive functioning  
 ASD and, 19, 20  
 distinguishing from RAD, 129  
 EAASD and, 24  
 GDD and, 35–36  
 mild, 27  
 pica and, 107, 108  
 rumination and, 108  
 Sensory Over-Responsivity Disorder and, 44  
 social inhibition and, 131  
 tic disorders and, 83

*International Classification of Diseases*, 10th ed.  
 (ICD-10)  
 limitations for infancy/early childhood, 1  
 links to, 4

Mixed Disorder of Conduct and Emotions,  
 70  
 modification of depressive disorders in  
 young children, 65

intrusive thoughts, 78, 79, 80

irritability  
 anxiety disorders and, 53, 57, 59  
 death of a caregiver and, 125  
 eating disorders and, 100  
 familial/genetic factors, 74  
 mood disorders and, 65, 66, 67, 68–69, 70,  
 74, 75  
 ODD behaviors and, 70  
 sleep disorders and, 95, 98  
 trauma, stress, deprivation disorders and,  
 114, 116, 117, 118, 119, 125, 126, 127

Irving Harris Foundation Professional Development  
 Network's Diversity-Informed  
 Infant Mental Health Tenets, 12

itching, 149

Kleine–Levin syndrome, 108

lactose intolerance, 110

language-social communication. *See also*  
 Developmental Language Disorder;  
 Selective Mutism  
 ASD versus Selective Mutism, 60  
 communication disorders, 60  
 Competency Domain Rating Summary  
 Table, 160  
 cultural and language context, 37  
 delayed, frustration and signs of DDAA,  
 72–73, 75  
 delays or deficits, 18, 19, 23, 24, 25, 35–38,  
 60  
 developmental milestones and competency  
 ratings, by age, 162–184  
 difficulties with nonverbal communication,  
 17, 22  
 DSED and, 131, 132

Changed page  
 number

- early childhood depression and, 68
- history of procedures, 151
- impact of medical conditions on infant's/young child's experiences, 149
- impact of medical conditions on the family, 149–150
- markers of health status, 151
- medication effects, 151
- physical injuries or exposures reflective of the caregiving environment, 151
- pregnancy and perinatal complications, 149, 150
- recurrent or chronic pain, 151
- physiological arousal, 55
- pica, 34
  - associated features supporting diagnoses, 107
  - comorbidity, 108
  - course, 108
  - culture-related diagnostic issues, 108
  - developmental features, 107
  - diagnostic algorithm, 106
  - diagnostic features, 107
  - differential diagnosis, 108
  - duration, 106
  - gender-related diagnostic issues, 108
  - lack of parental supervision and, 108
  - links to DSM-5 and ICD-10, 109
  - medical conditions and, 106
  - prevalence, 107
  - risk and prognostic features, 108
  - what to specify, 106
- play
  - difficulties in engaging, 17, 22
  - difficulties in reciprocal social games or activities, 16, 21
  - diminished interest in, 116
  - fear of new toys, playmates, 61
  - hyperactivity-impulsivity cluster of ADHD, 26, 31
  - intrusion into the play of others, 31, 32
  - reenacting trauma, 115, 117
  - repetitive use of toys, 17, 22
- Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), 29, 34, 115–119
  - age for diagnosis, 114, 116
  - anxiety disorders and, 53, 57
  - associated features supporting diagnoses, 117
  - comorbidity, 76, 118–119
  - course, 118
  - culture-related diagnostic issues, 118
  - defining feature of, 115
  - developmental features, 117
  - diagnostic algorithm, 115–116
  - diagnostic features, 117
  - differential diagnosis, 118
  - distinguishing from DDAA, 75
  - duration, 117
  - fears of, 63
  - freezing behavior, 63
  - gender-related diagnostic issues, 118
  - links to DSM-5 and ICD-10, 119
  - physiological reactions, 116
  - prevalence, 117
  - risk and prognostic features, 118
- sensory response abnormalities and, 41, 42, 44
  - sleep problems and, 98
  - specific and nonspecific symptoms, 118
- posturing, 20, 83
- Prader-Willi syndrome, 102
- prenatal conditions and exposures
  - congenital malformations, 150
  - genetic abnormalities, 150
  - injury from maltreatment, 150
  - prenatal alcohol exposure, 28, 39, 150
  - prenatal drug exposure, 44
  - prenatal stress, 74
- Sensory Over-Responsivity Disorder risk and, 44
- preterm birth, 150
  - ADHD risk and, 29
  - ASD risk and, 18
  - DCD risk and, 39
  - EAASD risk and, 24
  - OADT risk and, 33
  - Sensory Over-Responsivity Disorder risk and, 44
- psychomotor retardation, 66, 67
- psychosocial stressors, 153–158
  - cumulative risk hypothesis, 153
  - examples of, 153
  - impact of, three factors concerning, 153
  - Psychosocial and Environmental Stressors, 154–158
- pyloric stenosis, 108
- Reactive Attachment Disorder (RAD), 21, 24, 126–129
  - age for diagnosis, 114, 127
  - associated features supporting diagnoses, 127
  - comorbidity, 69, 129
  - core symptoms, 68
  - course, 128
  - culture-related diagnostic issues, 128
  - as a developmental emergency, 128
  - developmental features, 127
  - diagnostic algorithm, 126–127
  - diagnostic features, 127
  - differential diagnosis, 128–129
  - duration, 127
  - gender-related diagnostic issues, 128
  - links to DSM-5 and ICD-10, 129
  - prevalence, 127
  - risk and prognostic features, 128
- relationship disorders, 134–138. *See also specific disorders*
- Relationship Specific Disorder of Infancy/Early Childhood, 68, 98, 135–138
  - age for diagnosis, 136
  - associated features supporting diagnoses, 137
  - Axis II and, 135, 137, 139
  - comorbidity, 138
  - course, 137
  - culture-related diagnostic issues, 138
  - developmental features, 137
  - diagnostic algorithm, 136
  - diagnostic features, 137

Added

Changed to match revised title in text

- differential diagnosis, 138
- duration, 136
- eating disorders and, 100, 103, 105
- essence of the disorder, 135–136, 137
- excessive crying and, 112
- gender-related diagnostic issues, 138
- links to DSM-5 and ICD-10, 138
- prevalence, 137
- psychopathology risk and, 135
- risk and prognostic features, 137–138
- what to specify, 136
- repetitive behaviors, 24. *See also* stereotypies
  - babbling or speech, 17, 22
  - motor movements, 17, 20, 22, 81, 82, 84
  - presence of, 16, 17, 22, 78
  - severe abnormalities, 20
- respiratory distress, 149
- Rett syndrome, 20, 24
- ritualized behaviors, 17, 22, 77, 79, 80, 88, 128
- routines, rigidity in maintaining, 17, 22, 75
- rule breaking, 71, 73
- ruminatio
  - associated features supporting diagnoses, 107
  - comorbidity, 108
  - course, 108
  - culture-related diagnostic issues, 108
  - developmental features, 107
  - diagnostic algorithm, 106
  - diagnostic features, 107
  - differential diagnosis, 108
  - duration, 106
  - gender-related diagnostic issues, 108
  - links to DSM-5 and ICD-10, 109
  - medical conditions and, 106
  - medical conditions associated with, 108
  - prevalence, 107
  - risk and prognostic features, 108
  - what to specify, 106
- sadness, 119, 125, 127. *See also* Complicated Grief Disorder of Infancy/Early Childhood; Depressive Disorder of Early Childhood; Reactive Attachment Disorder
  - normative, 69
- Sandifer syndrome, 108
- schizophrenia, 108
- school performance
  - academic difficulties, 45
  - anxiety disorders and, 56
  - conduct disorders and, 73
  - difficult relationships with caregivers, peers, and teachers, 27
  - disruptions of class, 27, 56
  - failure to speak and, 58, 59
  - learning problems and academic failure, 27, 28
  - motor skill deficits and impairment, 38
  - poor pre-academic skills, 27
  - reluctance to attend, 51
  - sensory response abnormalities and emotional and behavior problems, 45
  - special education services, 27
  - suspensions and expulsions, 27
- seizures, 29, 57
- Selective Mutism, 58–60
  - associated features supporting diagnoses, 59
  - behaviorally inhibited temperaments or shyness and, 59–60
  - comorbidity, 60
  - core symptom, 58
  - course, 59
  - culture-related diagnostic issues, 60
  - depression and, 60
  - developmental features, 59
  - diagnostic algorithm, 58
  - diagnostic features, 59
  - differential diagnosis, 60
  - duration, 59
  - gender-related diagnostic issues, 60
  - genetic factors, 59–60
  - as highly impairing, 59
  - hypersensitivity to sensory stimuli and, 59
  - links to DSM-5 and ICD-10, 60
  - physical symptoms of, 59
  - prevalence, 59
  - risk and prognostic features, 59–60
  - speech problems and, 60
- self-blame, 66, 67, 122, 123, 124
- self-endangering behaviors, 27, 123, 131
  - limited to a specific relationship, 136
- self-esteem, expressions of worthlessness, 66, 67
- self-injurious behaviors, 20, 27, 30, 32, 123
  - suicidal ideation, 66, 67
  - temper tantrums with, 67
  - thoughts of, preoccupation with, 66, 67
- self-soothing behavior, 45
- Sensory Over-Responsivity Disorder, 34, 41–45
  - age for diagnosis, 42
  - anxiety responses vs., 44
  - associated features supporting diagnoses, 43
  - brain and, 43
  - central criterion for, 43
  - comorbidity, 44, 45
  - course, 44
  - culture-related diagnostic issues, 44
  - developmental features, 44
  - diagnostic algorithm, 42–43
  - diagnostic features, 43
  - differential diagnosis, 44–45
  - duration, 43
  - eating disorders and, 102
  - excessive crying and, 112
  - gender-related diagnostic issues, 44
  - genetic factors, 43, 44
  - intellectual disability and, 44
  - links to DSM-5 and ICD-10, 45
  - prevalence, 44
  - risk and prognostic features, 44
  - temper dysregulation and, 75
  - what to specify, 43
- sensory processing disorders, 41–49, 112. *See also specific disorders*
  - comorbidity and, 41
  - interoception and, 41
  - proprioception and, 41
  - sensory domains involved in, 41

Page number updated