

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Clinical Psychology Review

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/clinpsychrev



Review

Defining and measuring irritability: Construct clarification and differentiation



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HIGHLIGHTS

- Irritability is defined and measured inconsistently in scholarly literature.
- · We review and analyze scholarly definitions and measures of irritability.
- There is much overlap among the constructs of irritability, anger, and aggression.
- Themes of irritability were divided into causes, experience, and consequences.
- · We propose a definition of irritability and recommend items for measurement.

ARTICLE INFO

Article history: Received 21 October 2015 Received in revised form 23 December 2016 Accepted 30 January 2017 Available online 1 February 2017

Keywords: Irritability Anger Aggression Definition Assessment

ABSTRACT

Irritability is a symptom of 15 disorders in the DSM-5 and is included in Mood Disorders, Addictive Disorders, Personality Disorders, and more (American Psychiatric Association, 2013). However, the term *irritability* is defined and measured inconsistently in the scholarly literature. In this article, we reviewed the scholarly definitions of irritability and the item content of irritability measures. Components of definitions and items measuring irritability were divided into three categories: a) causes, b) experience, and c) consequences. We also reviewed potential causes and biomarkers of irritability. We found much overlap between definitions and measures of irritability and related constructs such as anger and aggression. Consequently, the validity of research on irritability needs to be questioned including the role of irritability in psychopathology and the presence of irritability as a symptom in any disorder. Research on irritability's role in behavioral disorders needs to be repeated after more well defined measures are developed. We proposed a more precise definition of irritability that clearly differentiates it from related constructs. Suggested items for measuring irritability are also provided.

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Contents

1.	Introd	luction		
2.	Definitions and measures of irritability			
	2.1.	Public conceptualization		
	2.2.	Medical conceptualization		
	2.3.	Psychological/psychiatric conceptualization		
	2.4.	Causes of irritability		
		2.4.1. Definitions		
		2.4.2. Measures		
		2.4.3. Commentary		
	2.5.	Experience of irritability		
		2.5.1. Definitions		
		2.5.2. Measures		
		2.5.3. Commentary		

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	2.6.	Consequences of irritability	03
		2.6.1. Definitions	03
		2.6.2. Measures	03
		2.6.3. Commentary	03
3.	Future	considerations	03
	3.1.	Construct clarification and measurement	03
	3.2.	Diagnosis and psychopathology	03
	3.3.	Biomarkers	04
	3.4.	Causes	04
	3.5.	Treatment	05
	3.6.	Sensory sensitivity	05
	3.7.	Cognition	05
	3.8.	Culture	05
	3.9.	Pathways to aggression	05
4.	Definit	tion and assessment recommendations	05
	4.1.	Proposed definition	05
	4.2.	Proposed measurement	06
Ackr	nowledg	gment	06
Refe	rences.		06

1. Introduction

Irritability is one of the most transdiagnostic constructs in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 5th edition (DSM-5), ranging across 15 disorders including Mood Disorders; Trauma- and Stressor-Related Disorders; Disruptive, Impulse-Control, and Conduct Disorders; Substance-Related and Addictive Disorders; and Personality Disorders (American Psychiatric Association, 2013). Although irritability is one of the precursors for anger and aggression (Craig, Hietanen, Markova, & Berrios, 2008; DiGiuseppe & Tafrate, 2007; Ekman, 2007; Holtzman, O'Connor, Barata, & Stewart, 2015; Kassinove & Tafrate, 2002), considerable confusion has existed in distinguishing irritability from anger, aggression, and other related constructs among the public, researchers, practitioners, and theoreticians (DiGiuseppe & Tafrate, 2007; Holtzman et al., 2015).

This overlap in the conceptualizations of irritability, anger, and aggression is apparent in the DSM-5. A list of the disorders that include irritability, anger, and aggression as a symptom appears in Table 1. It is not immediately clear what distinguishes anger from irritability. Also, the

DSM-5 often provides descriptive qualifiers to specify the nature of constructs; however, these qualifiers add further conceptual confusion. For example, the terms *irritable mood*, *irritability*, *mood* [that] can be *irritable*, unexplained *irritability*, and *irritable behavior* represent the various ways irritability is described across DSM-5 disorders. It is unclear what discriminates unexplained *irritability* from *irritability*, or *irritability* from *irritable mood* or *irritable behavior*. Further, it is unclear what discriminates *irritable mood* from *anger*, or *irritable behavior* from *aggression* or *angry behavior*. Researchers and clinicians will find it difficult to make diagnostic judgments and treatment decisions given this lack of clarity.

Our goal is to enhance the diagnostic accuracy and treatment efficacy of disorders related to irritability, anger, and aggression by forming clearer, more precise conceptualizations of each of these constructs. Once these conceptualizations are clarified, the field can progress to examine how the constructs are related to any given psychiatric disorder.

Some literature exists addressing the role of irritability in the context of psychopathology throughout the lifespan. Irritability has been detected as early as infanthood (Keefe & Froese-Fretz, 1991; Keefe, Kotzer, Froese-Fretz, & Curtin, 1996; Snaith & Taylor, 1985), and is potentially

Table 1Disorders with symptoms of irritability, anger, and aggression in the DSM-5.

Tobacco Withdrawal: "irritability" (p. 518) Antisocial Personality Disorder: "irritability" (p. 659) Borderline Personality Disorder: "irritability"

(p. 663)

Irritability Anger Aggression **Generalized Anxiety Disorder**: "irritability" (p. 122) Disruptive Mood Dysregulation Disorder: "persistently... Disruptive Mood Dysregulation Disorder: "physical Bipolar Disorder I and II: "irritable mood" angry" (p. 156) aggression" (p. 156) (p. 124-125; p. 132-133) Premenstrual Dysphoric Disorder: "anger" (p. 177) Posttraumatic Stress Disorder: "verbal or physical Cyclothymic Disorder: "irritable mood" (p. 139) Posttraumatic Stress Disorder: "angry outbursts (with little aggression" (p. 272) Disruptive Mood Dysregulation Disorder: or no provocation)" (p. 272) Acute Stress Disorder: "verbal or physical aggression" Acute Stress Disorder: "angry outbursts (with little or no "persistently irritable" (p. 156) (p. 281) Major Depressive Disorder: "irritable mood" Intermittent Explosive Disorder: "verbal or physical provocation)" (p. 281) **Oppositional Defiant Disorder**: "angry mood" (p. 462) (p. 160)aggression" (p. 466) Persistent Depressive Disorder: "mood can be Cannabis Withdrawal: "anger" (p. 518) Conduct Disorder: "aggression" (p. 469) irritable" (p. 168) Stimulant Intoxication: "anger" (p. 567) Alcohol Intoxication: "aggressive behavior" (p. 497) Cannabis Withdrawal: "aggression" (p. 518) Premenstrual Dysphoric Disorder: "marked **Tobacco Withdrawal**: "frustration or anger" (p. 575) irritability" (p. 172) Paranoid Personality Disorder: "react angrily" (p. 649) Inhalant Intoxication: "assaultiveness" (p. 538) Reactive Attachment Disorder: "unexplained Borderline Personality Disorder: "anger" (p. 663) Sedative, Hypnotic, or Anxiolytic Intoxication: "aggressive behavior" (p. 550) irritability" (p. 265) Posttraumatic Stress Disorder: "irritable behavior" Antisocial Personality Disorder: "aggressiveness" (p. 659) (p.273)Acute Stress Disorder: "irritable behavior" (p. 281) Oppositional Defiant Disorder: "irritable mood" (p. 461) Cannabis Withdrawal: "irritability" (p. 506)

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