Describe the various dissociative disorders, their prevalence, etiology, symptoms, and treatments

APA 7th edition, references cannot be older than 5 years.

Use Pregabalin, a GABA analogue that inhibits the release of excitatory neurotransmitters, has demonstrated efficacy

for GADPregabalin, a GABA analogue that inhibits the release of excitatory neurotransmitters, has demonstrated efficacy

for gabbards treatment of psychiatry 5th edition and stahls psychopharmacology 4th edition for refences.

see below a peers assignment, please use this as reference only.

here are various Dissociative disorders for instance: Dissociative Amnesia, Depersonalization disorder and

Dissociative identity disorder.

Dissociation Amnesia. Car et The main symptom is difficulty remembering important information about one’s

self. Dissociative amnesia may surround a particular event, such as combat or abuse, or more rarely, information

about identity and life history. The onset for an amnesic episode is usually sudden, and an episode can last

minutes, hours, days, or, rarely, months or years. There is no average for age onset or percentage, and a person

may experience multiple episodes throughout her life.

Depersonalization disorder. This disorder involves ongoing feelings of detachment from actions, feelings,

thoughts and sensations as if they are watching a movie (depersonalization). Sometimes other people and things

may feel like people and things in the world around them are unreal (derealization). A person may experience

depersonalization, derealization or both. Symptoms can last just a matter of moments or return at times over the

years. The average onset age is 16, although depersonalization episodes can start anywhere from early to mid

childhood. Less than 20% of people with this disorder start experiencing episodes after the age of 20.

Dissociative identity disorder. Formerly known as multiple personality disorder, this disorder is characterized by

alternating between multiple identities. A person may feel like one or more voices are trying to take control in

their head. Often these identities may have unique names, characteristics, mannerisms and voices. People with

DID will experience gaps in memory of every day events, personal information and trauma. Women are more

likely to be diagnosed, as they more frequently present with acute dissociative symptoms. Men are more likely

to deny symptoms and trauma histories, and commonly exhibit more violent behavior, rather than amnesia or

fugue states. This can lead to elevated false negative diagnosis. (Sar. Et al, ( 2017)

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In a study conducted by Lysseno et al among a representative female sample from the general population of

Sivas City a town in central-eastern Turkey the lifetime prevalence of all Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of

Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition (DSM-IV), dissociative disorders was 18.3%. A separate study conducted

among both genders in the same town (N = 994) showed that 2 times more women than men had elevated

Dissociative Experiences Scale scores. In a 2006 study conducted in the community of New York State (NYS),

the prevalence was 9.1% for all dissociative disorders observed in the past year (N = 658). The latter study did

not identify a significant difference between women and men (8.6% and 9.7%, respectively (2017)