efficiency, or stubbornness. This behavior commonly reflects hostility which the individual feels he dare not express openly. Often the behavior is one expression of the patient's resentment at failing to find gratification in a relationship with an individual or institution upon which he is over-dependent.

301.82* Inadequate personality*
This behavior pattern is characterized by ineffectual responses to emotional, social, intellectual and physical demands. While the patient seems neither physically nor mentally deficient, he does manifest inadaptability, ineptness, poor judgment, social instability, and lack of physical and emotional stamina.

301.89* Other personality disorders of specified types (Immature personality)*

301.9 [Unspecified personality disorder]

302 Sexual deviations
This category is for individuals whose sexual interests are directed primarily toward objects other than people of the opposite sex, toward sexual acts not usually associated with coitus, or toward coitus performed under bizarre circumstances as in necrophilia, pedophilia, sexual sadism, and fetishism. Even though many find their practices distasteful, they remain unable to substitute normal sexual behavior for them. This diagnosis is not appropriate for individuals who perform deviant sexual acts because normal sexual objects are not available to them.

302.0 Homosexuality
302.1 Fetishism
302.2 Pedophilia
302.3 Transvestitism
302.4 Exhibitionism
302.5* Voyeurism*
302.6* Sadism*
302.7* Masochism*
302.8 Other sexual deviation
[302.9 Unspecified sexual deviation]
303 Alcoholism

This category is for patients whose alcohol intake is great enough to
damage their physical health, or their personal or social functioning, or
when it has become a prerequisite to normal functioning. If the alcohol-
ism is due to another mental disorder, both diagnoses should be made.
The following types of alcoholism are recognized:

303.0 Episodic excessive drinking

If alcoholism is present and the individual becomes intoxicated as
frequently as four times a year, the condition should be classified
here. Intoxication is defined as a state in which the individual’s co-
ordination or speech is definitely impaired or his behavior is clearly
altered.

303.1 Habitual excessive drinking

This diagnosis is given to persons who are alcoholic and who either
become intoxicated more than 12 times a year or are recognizably
under the influence of alcohol more than once a week, even though
not intoxicated.

303.2 Alcohol addiction

This condition should be diagnosed when there is direct or strong
presumptive evidence that the patient is dependent on alcohol. If
available, the best direct evidence of such dependence is the appear-
ance of withdrawal symptoms. The inability of the patient to go one
day without drinking is presumptive evidence. When heavy drinking
continues for three months or more it is reasonable to presume addic-
tion to alcohol has been established.

303.9 Other [and unspecified] alcoholism

304 Drug dependence

This category is for patients who are addicted to or dependent on
drugs other than alcohol, tobacco, and ordinary caffeine-containing
beverages. Dependence on medically prescribed drugs is also excluded
so long as the drug is medically indicated and the intake is proportionate
to the medical need. The diagnosis requires evidence of habitual use
or a clear sense of need for the drug. Withdrawal symptoms are not
the only evidence of dependence; while always present when opium
derivatives are withdrawn, they may be entirely absent when cocaine
or marihuana are withdrawn. The diagnosis may stand alone or be
coupled with any other diagnosis.