



# **Chapter Two: An Integrative Approach to Psychopathology**

**Rick Grieve, Ph.D.**

**Western Kentucky University**



# Biological Perspective

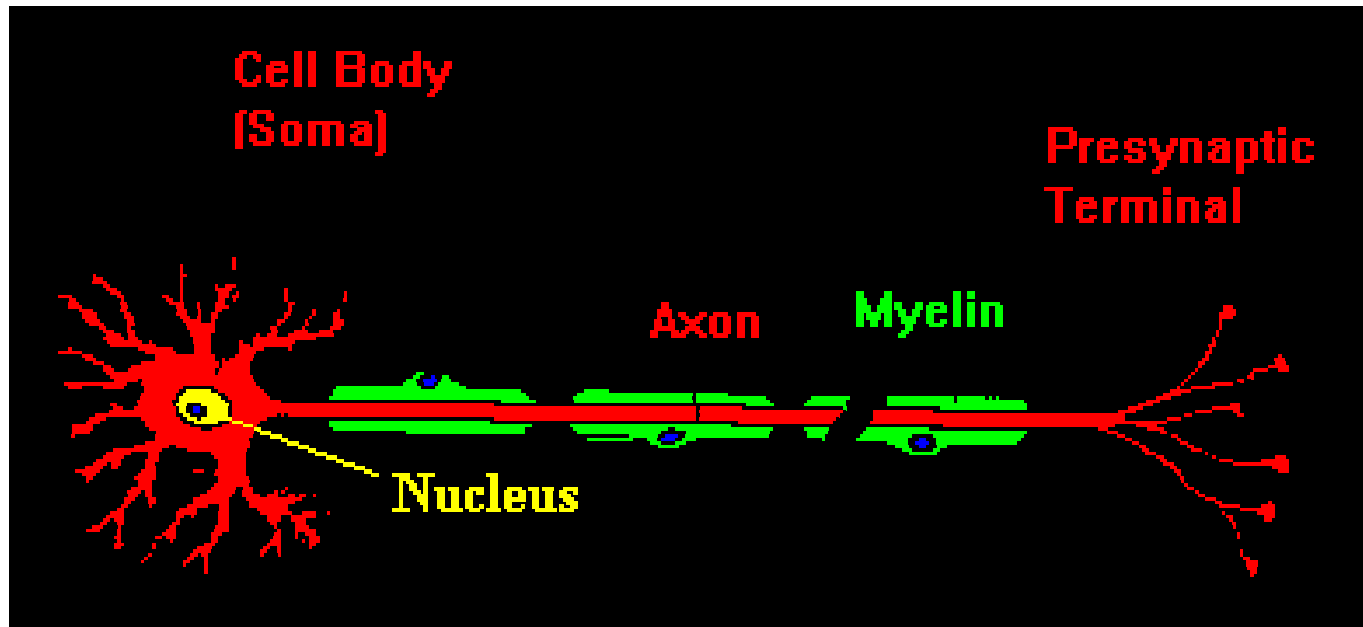
- Medical Model
  - Abnormal behavior seen as a symptom of an underlying disease
  - Interventions:
    - Remove/repair the defect surgically
    - Medicate
  - Reductionistic presence of a discrete illness



# Biological Perspective

- Equates health with lack of illness
- Medication is not the appropriate intervention as long as surgery is possible
- Garage Model of Psychotherapy

# Biological Perspective



# BUILDING BLOCKS OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM

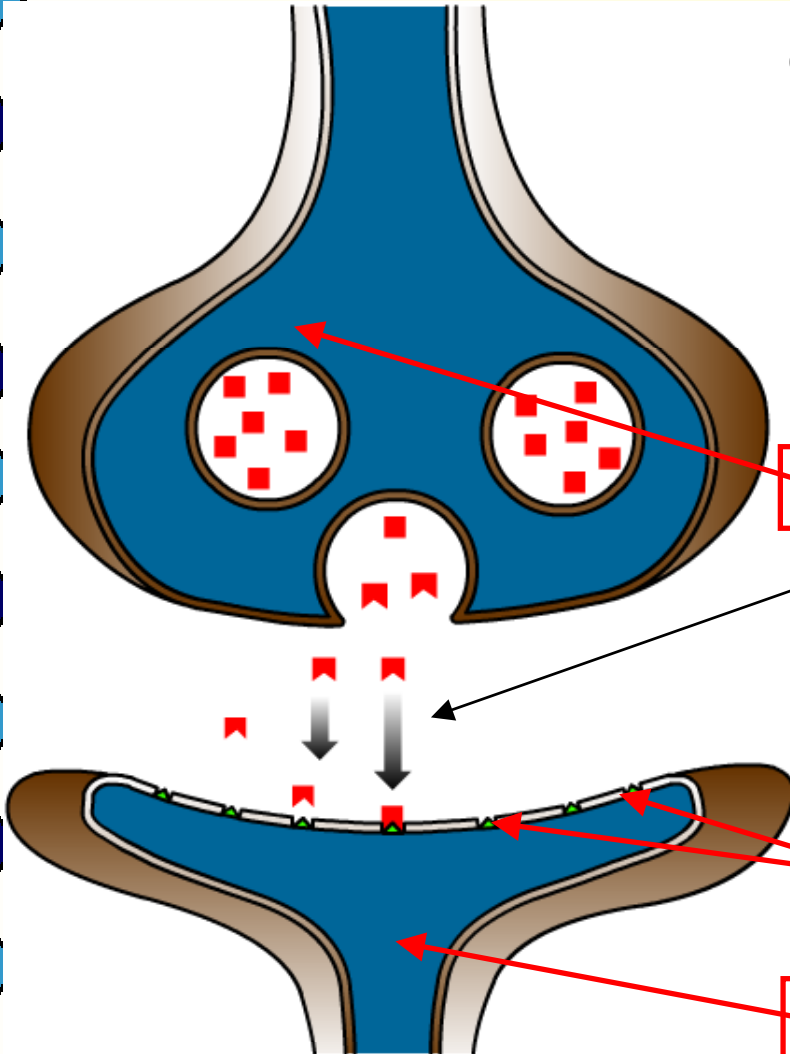
- *synapse* –  
small gap between axon  
terminal of one neuron  
and dendrite of next

presynaptic axon terminal

*neurotransmitters* –  
chemicals released from axon  
terminals by neuron firing

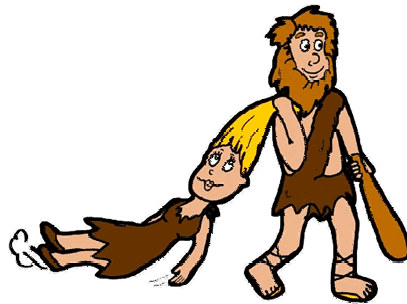
receptor sites

postsynaptic dendrite



# Biological Perspective

- Parts of the Nervous System
  - Central Nervous System (CNS)
  - Peripheral Nervous System
    - Somatic Nervous System
    - Autonomic Nervous System



# THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM



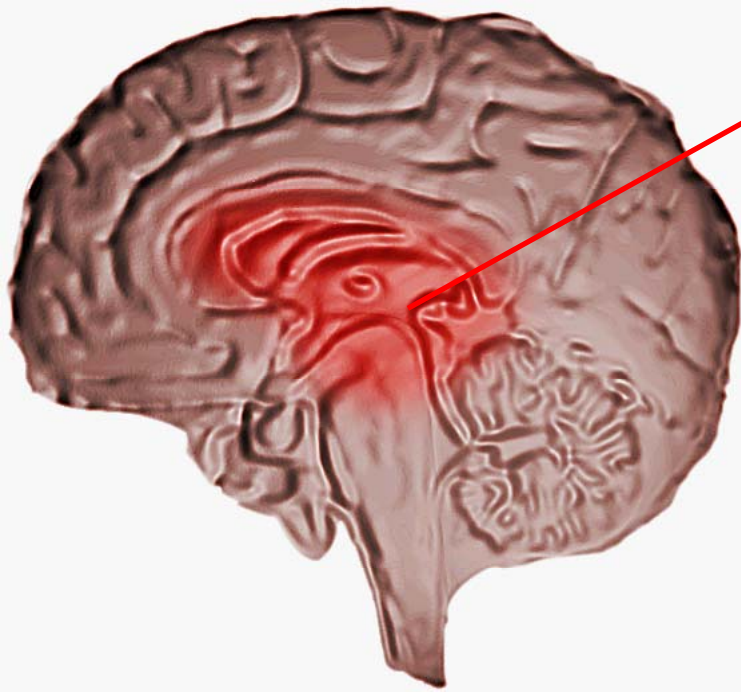
*cerebral cortex* –  
**processes  
perceptions,  
memories, and  
thoughts;  
implements  
behavior**

# THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM

*midbrain structures*

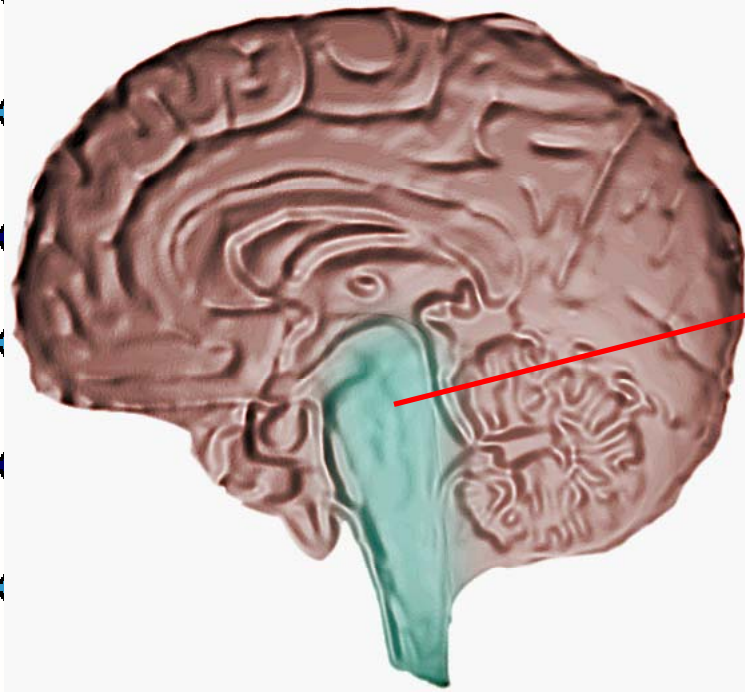
—

**regulate hunger & thirst, generate emotions, & relay signals from other parts of brain**



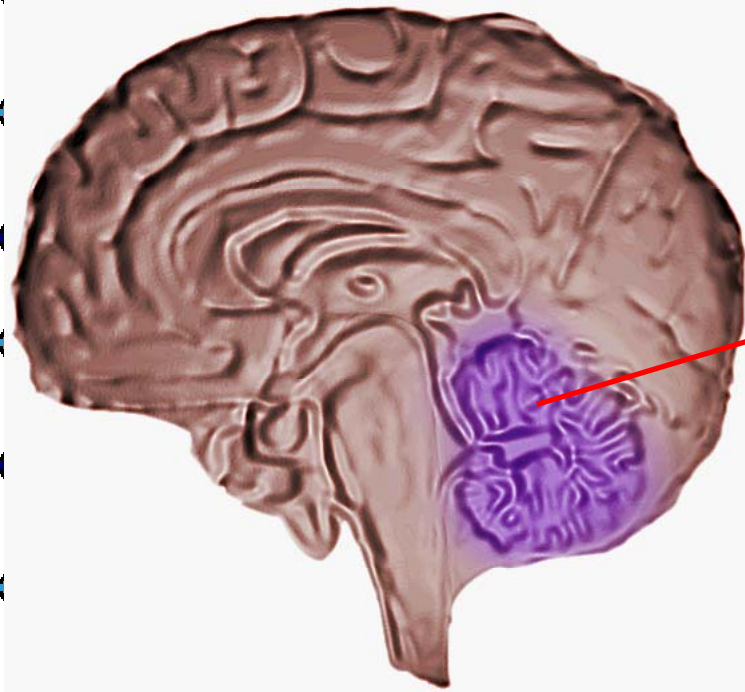


# THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM



*brain stem –*  
**controls some of  
the most critical  
life functions**

# THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM



*cerebellum* –  
**controls fine  
motor  
coordination**

# Psychological Perspective

- **Psychodynamic Models**
  - **First there was Freud**



- **The most influential person in the field of psychology**
- **Most influential personality theorist**



# Psychological Perspective

- Psychoanalysis rests on 3 assumptions:
  - Childhood experiences determine adult personality
  - Unconscious mental processes influence every day behavior
  - Unconscious conflict underlies maladaptive human behavior



# Psychological Perspective

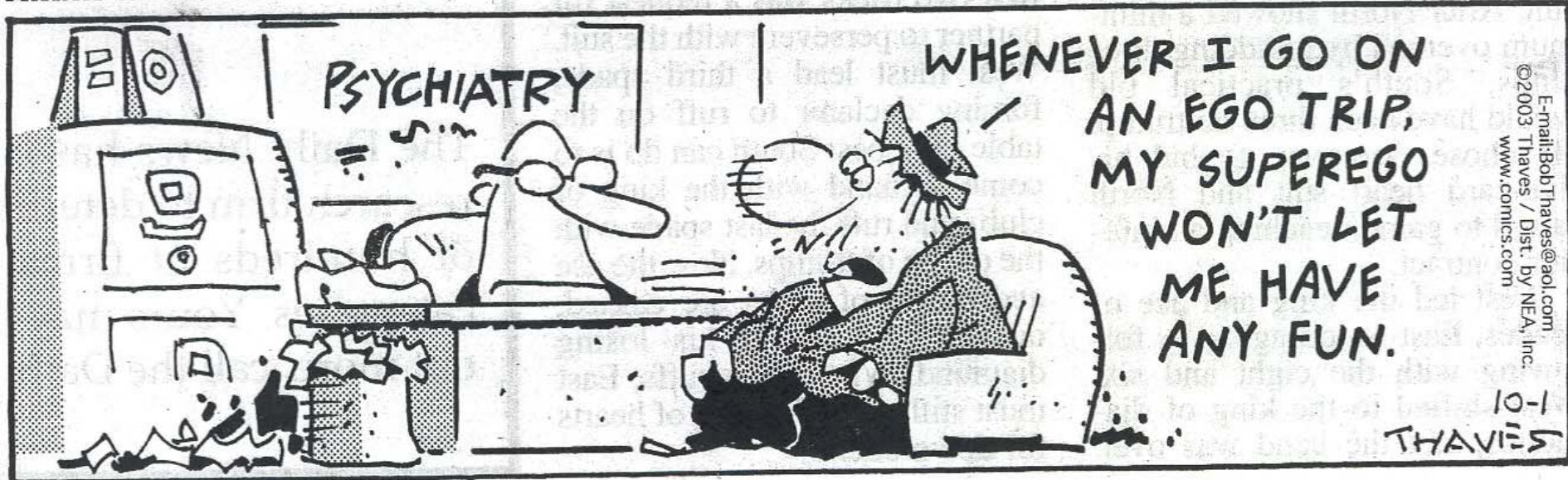
- Structure of Consciousness

- Conscious
- Preconscious
- Unconscious

- Components of Personality

- Id
- Superego
- Ego

FRANK & ERNEST



E-mail: BobThaves@aol.com  
©2003 Thaves / Dist. by NEA, Inc.  
www.comics.com



# Psychological Perspective

## – Defense Mechanisms

- Repression
- Rationalization
- Regression
- Denial
- Sublimation
- Isolation/Intellectualism



# Psychological Perspective

- Projection
- Displacement
- Reaction Formation
- Psychosexual Stages of Development
  - Oral
  - Anal
  - Phallic





# Psychological Perspective

- Latency
- Genital
- Fixation
- Neo-Freudians
  - Alfred Adler
    - Striving for superiority
    - Feelings of inferiority
      - » Inferiority complex



# Psychological Perspective

- Karen Horney
  - Basic anxiety
  - Basic hostility
- Carl Jung
  - Persona
  - Collective unconscious
  - Extraversion/introversion

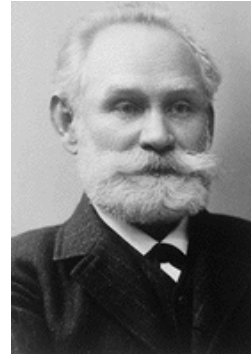
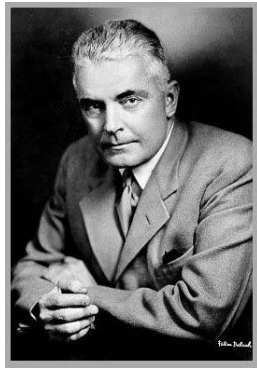


# Psychological Perspective

- Erik Erikson
  - Ego identity
  - Role diffusion
- Object Relations Theory
  - Introject

# Psychological Perspective

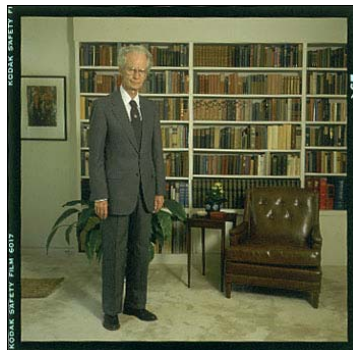
- Learning Models
  - John B. Watson



– Ivan Pavlov

# Psychological Perspective

- Classical Conditioning
  - UCS  $\rightarrow$  UCR
  - CS  $\rightarrow$  CR
- B. F. Skinner



- Operant Conditioning

# Psychological Perspective





# Psychological Perspective

	Give Something	Take Something Away
Increase Behavior	Positive Reinforcement	Negative Reinforcement
Decrease Behavior	Positive Punishment	Negative Punishment

# Psychological Perspective

- Schedules of Reinforcement
  - Fixed Ratio
  - Fixed Interval
  - Variable Ratio
  - Variable Interval
- Albert Bandura







# Psychological Perspective

- Reciprocal Determinism
- Self-efficacy
- Modeling
- Walter Mischel
  - Competencies
  - Encodings
  - expectancies

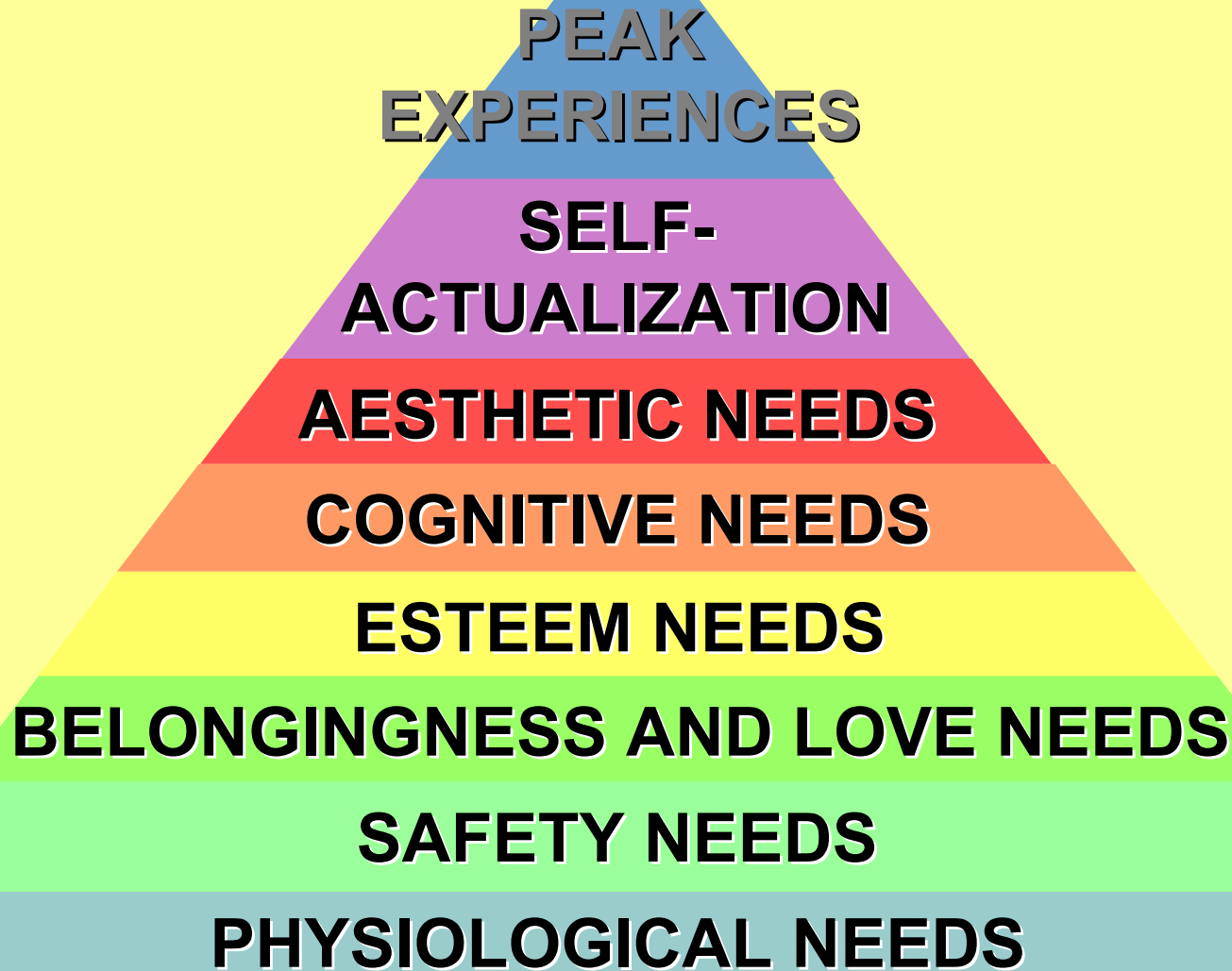
# Psychological Perspective

- Humanistic Theories
  - Abraham Maslow



- **Self-Actualization**

# Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs

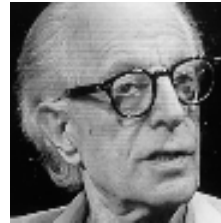


# Psychological Perspective



- Carl Rogers
  - Conditional positive regard
  - Conditions of worth
- Cognitive Models
  - Information Processing Models

# Psychological Perspective



– Albert Ellis

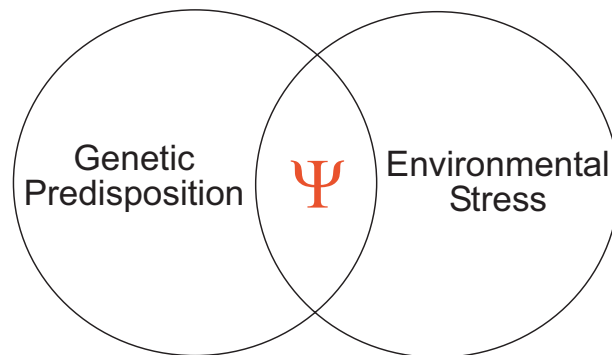
- Rational Emotive Behavior Therapy

- Activating Event
- Belief
- Emotional Consequences
- Disputing
- New Emotions

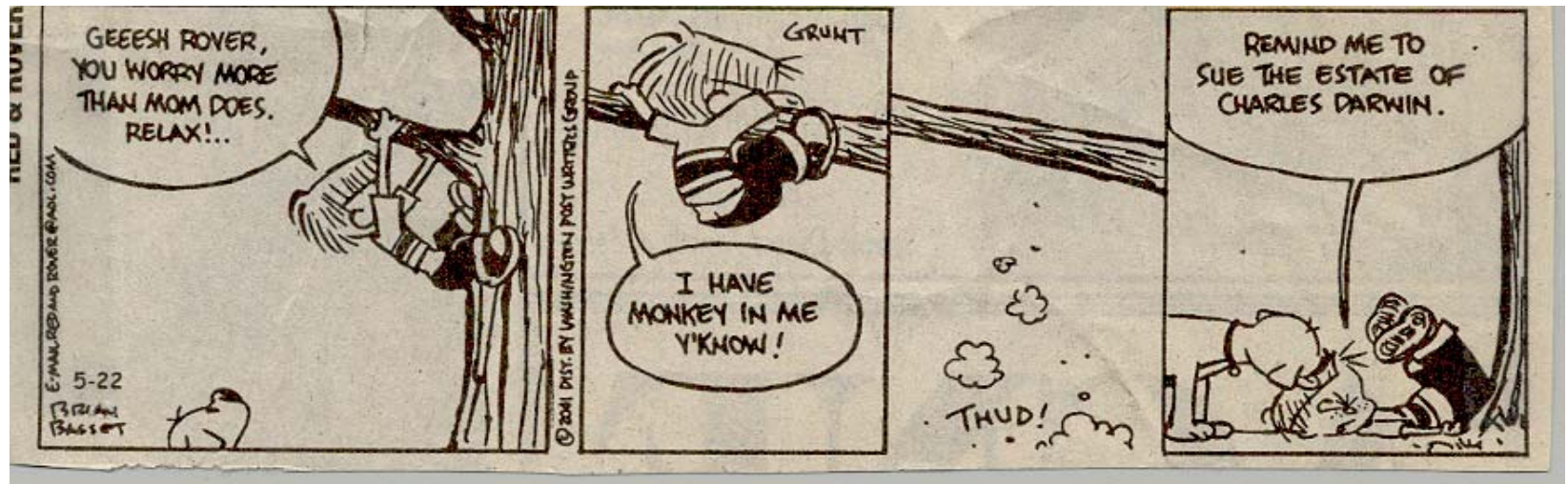
# Psychological Perspective

» Labeling

- Sociocultural Perspective
  - Ethnicity and Mental Health
- Biopsychosocial Perspective
  - Diathesis Stress Model



# Evolutionary Perspective





# EVOLUTIONARY PERSPECTIVE

*evolutionary perspective –*

**looks at:**

- **how psychopathology evolves across generations**
- **whether it was once adaptive**
- **environmental triggers**





# References Used

- American Psychiatric Association (1994). *Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders* (4<sup>th</sup> ed.). Washington, DC: Author.
- Nevid, J. S., Rathus, S. A., & Greene, B. (2003). *Abnormal psychology in a changing world*. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall.
- Newman, R. (2000). A psychological model for prescribing. *Monitor on Psychology*, 31(3), 45.
- Raulin, M. L. (2003). *Abnormal psychology*. Boston, MA: Allyn & Bacon.