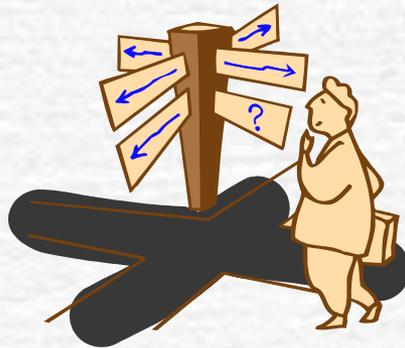


Chapter 13: Abnormal Psychology



PSY 100

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Psychological Disorders

- ☞ **Afflict more than 1 in 10 Americans**
 - more common than cancer
 - the leading reason for hospital admissions
 - filling 21% of hospital beds nationwide
- ☞ **Costly**
 - direct costs (medical bills)
 - indirect (lost work or decreased productivity)
 - mental illness costs \$70 billion per year
- ☞ **Important to recognize and treat mental illness**

Defining Abnormal Behavior

Abnormality

- **Social Norm violation**
- **Statistical abnormality**
- **Personal discomfort (distress)**
- **Maladaptive (Dysfunctional) behavior**
- **Deviation from an ideal**

Models to Understand Mental Illness

Medical Model

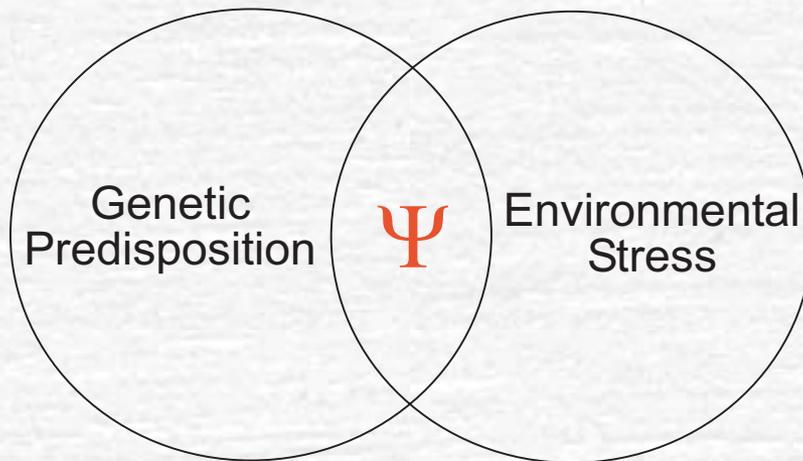
- Abnormal behavior seen as a symptom of an underlying disease
- Interventions:
 - Remove/repair the defect surgically
 - Medicate

Models to Understand Mental Illness

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

Models to Understand Mental Illness

• diathesis-stress model



• biopsychosocial model

DSM-IV

- ✓ **Diagnostic and Statistical Manual, Fourth Edition**
- ✓ **Taxonomy of behavioral, mental, and psychiatric disorders**
 - **Atheoretical**
 - **Nomothetical**

Multi-Axial System

Axis I

- Clinical syndromes and V-Codes

Axis II

- Developmental and Personality Disorders

Axis III

- Physical disorders

Axis IV

- Severity of Psychosocial Stressors

Axis V

- Global Assessment of Functioning

Criticisms of Labeling

- ✓ **Self-fulfilling prophecy**
- ✓ **Create preconceptions leading to bias**
- ✓ **stigmatizing**

Insanity Defense

Insanity

- Legal term
- Determination whether individual has the ability to tell the difference between right and wrong
- Kentucky Statute:
 - “insanity” means that, as a result of a mental condition, [a person lacks] substantial capacity to either appreciate the criminality of one’s conduct or to conform one’s conduct to the requirements of the law

Insanity Defense

- Furthermore, a person is “not responsible for criminal conduct” if he or she is determined to have been insane at the time that conduct occurred

☞ **Insanity defense is seldom used**

- **And seldom successful**

Anxiety Disorders

Phobic disorder

- Individual has irrational, overwhelming, persistent fear of a particular object or situation



Social phobia

- Intense fear of being humiliated or embarrassed in social situations



Anxiety Disorders

Generalized anxiety disorder

- **Consists of persistent anxiety for at least a month**
- **Individual is unable to specify the reasons for the anxiety**

Panic disorder

- **Marked by recurrent sudden onset of intense apprehension or terror**

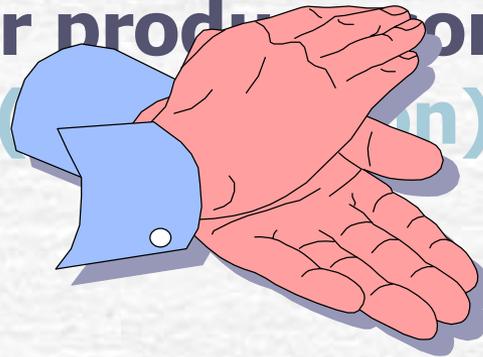
Anxiety Disorders

Agoraphobia

- characterized by an intense fear of
 - entering crowded, public places
 - traveling away from home, especially by public transportation
 - feeling confined or trapped
 - being separated from a place or person associated with safety

Anxiety Disorders

- ✓ **Obsessive-compulsive disorder**
 - Individual has anxiety-provoking thoughts that will not go away (**obsession**) and/or urges to perform repetitive, ritualistic behaviors to prevent or produce some future situation (**compulsion**)



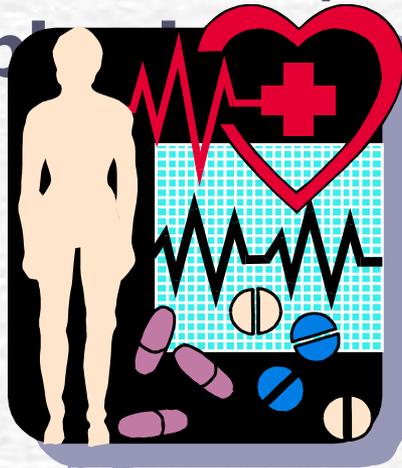
Anxiety Disorders

- ✓ **Post-traumatic stress disorder**
 - **Develops through exposure to a traumatic event, severely oppressive situation, severe abuse, natural disaster, or accidental disaster**
 - **Anxiety symptoms may immediately follow the trauma or be delayed**

Somatoform Disorders

☞ Somatoform disorders

- Mental disorders in which psychological symptoms take a physical, or somatic, form even though no physical causes can be found



Somatoform Disorders

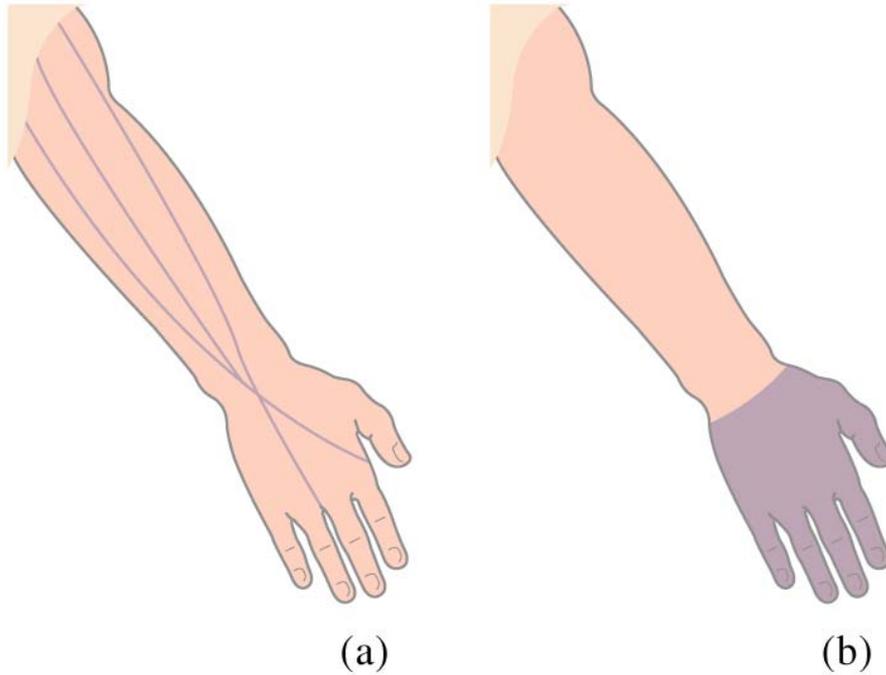
☞ Hypochondriasis

- Individual has a pervasive fear of illness and disease

☞ Conversion disorder

- individual experiences specific physical symptoms even though no physiological problems can be found

Glove Anesthesia



Dissociative Disorders

☞ Dissociative disorders

- Involve a sudden loss of memory or change in identity

☞ Dissociative amnesia

- Memory loss caused by extensive psychological stress

Dissociative Disorders

☞ Dissociative fugue

- Individual not only develops amnesia, but also unexpectedly travels away from home and assumes a new identity

☞ Dissociative identity disorder

- Formerly called multiple personality disorder
- Individuals have two or more distinct personalities or selves

Mood Disorders

✓ Mood disorders

- Psychological disorders characterized by wide emotional swings, ranging from deep depression to extreme euphoria and mania



Mood Disorders

Major depressive disorder

- Individual experiences a major depressive episode and depressed characteristics for at least two weeks or longer
- Vegetative symptoms of depression

Dysthymic disorder

- Generally more chronic and has fewer symptoms than major depressive disorder

Mood Disorders

✓ Bipolar disorder

- A mood disorder characterized by extreme mood swings that include one or more episodes of **mania** (an overexcited, unrealistically optimistic state)
- Person may experience depression *and* mania

Causes of Mood Disorders

✓ Biological causes

- Heredity and brain processes

✓ Psychological causes

- Learned helplessness

- occurs when individuals are exposed to aversive stimulation, such as prolonged stress or pain, over which they have no control

Schizophrenia

✓ Schizophrenia

- **A severe psychological disorder characterized by**
 - **Thought disorders**
 - **Delusion: irrational beliefs held despite evidence to the contrary**
 - **Clang associations**
 - **Perseveration**
 - **Word Salad**
 - **Tangential Thinking**

Schizophrenia

- **Disorders of perception**
 - **Hallucinations: strong mental images with no basis in reality**
- **inappropriate emotion**
- **abnormal motor behavior**
- **social withdrawal**
- **odd communication**
- **Positive vs. Negative symptoms**

Types of Schizophrenia

Disorganized schizophrenia

- Individual has delusions and hallucinations that have little or no recognizable meaning

Catatonic schizophrenia

- Characterized by bizarre motor behavior, which sometimes takes the form of a completely immobile stupor

Types of Schizophrenia

Paranoid schizophrenia

- Characterized by delusions of reference, grandeur, and persecution

Undifferentiated schizophrenia

- Characterized by disorganized behavior, hallucinations, delusions, and incoherence

Causes of Schizophrenia

✓ Biological factors

- Heredity and neurobiological factors

✓ Psychosocial factors

● Diathesis-stress view

- A combination of biogenetic disposition and stress causes schizophrenia

Social Disorders

Types of social disorders:

- **Personality Disorders**
- **Sexual Disorders**
 - **Sexual Dysfunction**
 - **Paraphilias**
- **Substance Use Disorders**

Personality Disorders

- Personality disorders
 - Chronic, maladaptive cognitive-behavioral patterns that are thoroughly integrated into the individual's personality



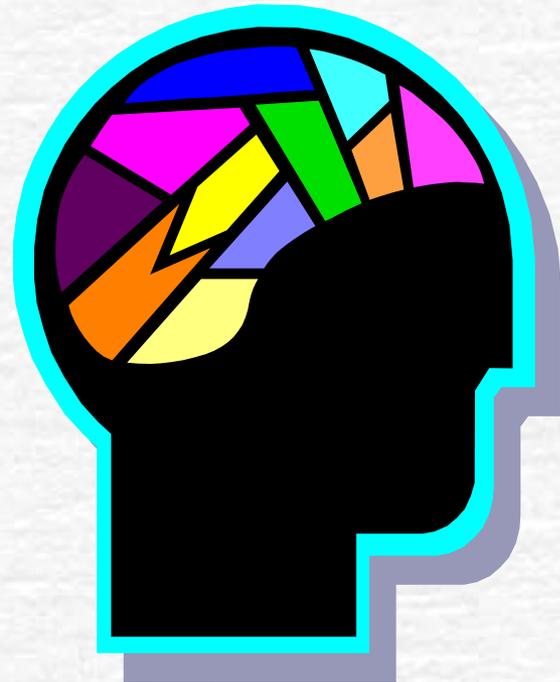
Odd / Eccentric Cluster

- **Paranoid**
- **Schizoid**
- **Schizotypal**



Dramatic/Emotionally Problematic Cluster

- ✔ **Histrionic**
- ✔ **Narcissistic**
- ✔ **Antisocial**
- ✔ **Borderline**



Chronic Fearfulness/Avoidant Cluster

- **Avoidant**
- **Dependent**
- **Obsessive-compulsive**
- **Passive-aggressive**



Paraphilias

- ✔ **Exhibitionism**
- ✔ **Fetishism**
- ✔ **Frotteurism**
- ✔ **Pedophilia**
- ✔ **Sexual Masochism**
- ✔ **Sexual Sadism**
- ✔ **Transvestic Fetishism**
- ✔ **Voyeurism**

Substance Use Disorders

Substance Dependence

- Tolerance
- Withdrawal
- Substance taken in larger amounts than intended
- Persistent desire or attempt to cut down

Substance Use Disorders

- **Great deal of time is spent in activities related to drug**
- **Important social, occupational, or educational activities are given up**
- **Substance is continued despite knowledge of a problem that has been caused or made worse by use**

3 of 7 needed in last 12 months

Substance Use Disorders

☞ Substance Abuse

- Recurrent use resulting in failure to fulfill major role obligations at work, school or home
- Recurrent use in situations where it is physically hazardous
- Recurrent substance-use related legal problems
- Continued use despite persistent or recurring social or interpersonal problems caused or exacerbated by substance use

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