

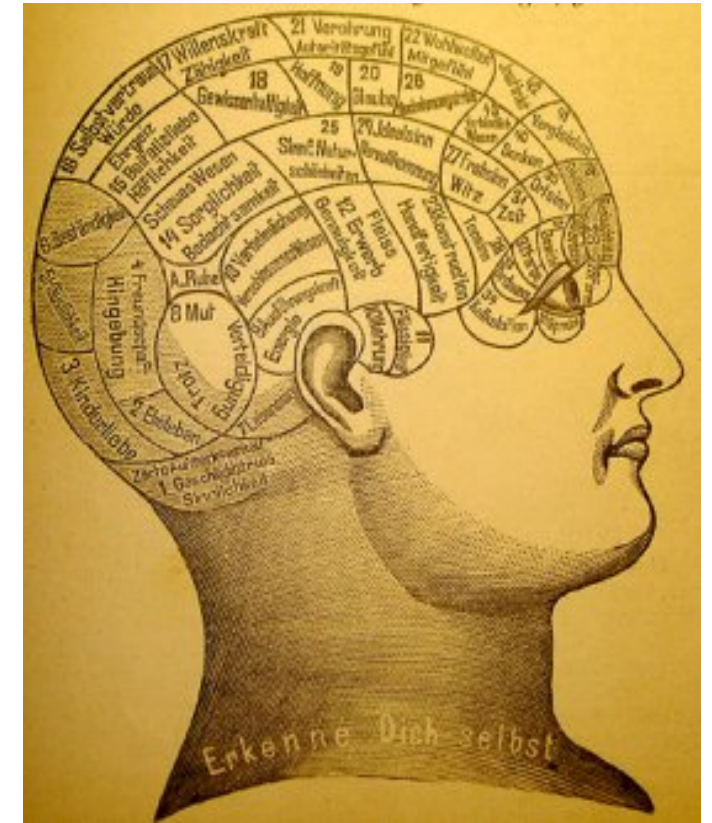
Psychological Disorders

Psychological Disorders

- **The Medical Model**
- What types of interventions do we use to treat psychological disorders?

Historical Perspectives of Psychological Disorders

- Does anyone know what Physiognomy is and what it entails?
- Does anyone know what Phrenology is and what it entails?
- Phrenology was developed by Franz Gall.



Historical Perspectives of Psychological Disorders

- What is a prefrontal lobotomy? Why was it used to treat abnormal behaviour?
- Leucotme
- Dr. Egas Moniz, 1949

Contemporary Perspectives of Psychological Disorders

- In the 1950s antipsychotic medication was developed
- How effective was this strategy in helping persons with mental illness?
- Why would patients stop taking medications that effectively treat psychotic symptoms?

Psychological Disorder Classification

- Has anyone heard of the DSM? What is it and what is it used for?
- The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders 5th edition (DSM-V)

Psychological Disorder Classification

- The DSM-V contains a Global Assessment of Functioning Score (GAF score)
 - 0-100
 - 91-100
 - 0-10

Psychological Disorder Classification – DSM

1. “Disorders usually first diagnosed in infancy, childhood or early adolescence.”
- 2. “Delirium, dementia due to a general medical condition not elsewhere classified.”
 - 3. “Mental disorders due to a general medical condition not elsewhere classified.”

Psychological Disorder Classification – DSM

- 4. “Substance-related disorders”:
- 5. “Schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders”:
- 6. “Mood disorders”:

Psychological Disorder Classification – DSM

- 7. “Anxiety disorders”:
- 8. “Somatoform disorders”:
- 9. “Factitious disorders:”

Psychological Disorder Classification – DSM

- 10. “Dissociative disorders”:
- 11. “Sexual and gender identity disorders”:
- 12. “Eating disorders:”

Psychological Disorder Classification – DSM

- 13. “Sleep disorders:”
- 14. “Impulse control disorder not elsewhere classified:”
- 15. “Adjustment disorders”:

Psychological Disorder Classification – DSM

- 16. “Personality disorders”:
- 17. “Other conditions that may be a focus of clinical attention”:

- What is “comorbidity”? What are two psychological disorders with high comorbidity?
- Why are psychological disorders more than a deviation from normal behaviour?
- Why is finding the correct diagnosis for a disorder difficult? What factors might create difficulty with the diagnostic process?
- Why wouldn't a clinician simply just use a brain scan to arrive at a diagnosis?

Psychological Disorders

- Biological, psychological and environmental factors associated with psychological disorders:

- Stress:

Culture and Psychological Disorders

- Koro (South east Asia)
- Ataque de nervios (attack of nerves; Hispanic/Spanish)

Anxiety Disorders

- Generalized anxiety disorder (GAD):

Anxiety Disorders

- Phobic disorders:
 - Specific Phobias:
 - Social Phobia/Agoraphobia:

Anxiety Disorders

- Panic Disorder:
- increased respiration, increased heart rate and diaphoresis
- What other psychological disorder may develop if people are worried about having an attack in public?

Anxiety Disorders

- Obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD):

Anxiety Disorders

- Post traumatic stress disorder [PTSD]:

- How might the association of these cues lead to maladaptive behaviour when a person hears a door slam?

Mood Disorders

- **Mood disorders:**
- 20%
- 16%
- 6 months to 1 year

Mood Disorders

- **Major depressive disorder:**
- **anhedonia**

Mood Disorders

- **Dysthymia:**
- **Double depression:**
- **Seasonal affective disorder:**

Mood Disorders

- Learned Helplessness

Forced-swim test



Mood Disorders

- 33% to 45%
- norepinephrine and serotonin

Mood Disorders

- Why do people with depression display greater activation in the prefrontal cortex compared to healthy controls? What type of cognitive process might be more commonly found in depressed patients that may account for this difference?

Mood Disorders

- Suicide:
- What gender, age group and ethnicity is most likely to commit suicide?

Bipolar Disorder

- Mania
- Depression
- 1%

Dissociative Disorders

- **Dissociative disorder:**
- Memory
- Personality
- **Dissociative identity disorder:**

Dissociative Disorders

- **Dissociative fugue:**
- How is dissociative fugue differ from other conditions that severely impair memory such as Alzheimer's?

Schizophrenia

- **Schizophrenia:**
- Delusions, hallucinations, disorganized speech and behaviour
- Negative symptoms

Schizophrenia

- Subtypes:

- Paranoid

- Catatonic

- Disorganized

- Undifferentiated

- Residual

Personality Disorders

Classifications:

- odd/eccentric
 - dramatic/erratic
 - anxious/inhibited
-
- 15%

Personality Disorders

- Borderline Personality Disorder
- impulse control
- self-destructive behaviour
- extreme and frequent mood changes

Personality Disorders

- Antisocial personality disorder
- impulsive, aggressive and violent behaviour.
- 4%
- serotonin

Personality Disorders

- Obsessive-compulsive personality disorder
- Can you think of a context(s) in which certain personality disorder symptoms might be beneficial to an individual?