Abnormal Psychology

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What is abnormality in psychology

• It is a psychological or physical **behavior** state that will **lead** a person to an **impaired or damageable** situation towards **interpersonal functions**.

What can be called "Abnormal"

- People are allowed to have emotions, people that have been through negative events will have the negative emotions, and this is **normal**.
- But if this effect the person for too long time it will slowly become a lead to disorder and the symptoms will slowly develop to a disorder level gradually through time, further can be presented as a total **disfunction**.

The five perspectives of measuring abnormal psychology

- Abnormality as a deviation from social norms
 - **Derivation**: a unhealthy individual will slowly cut-off the connection themselves to the outside world.
- Abnormality as inadequate(lack) functioning need to consider the duration
 - **Inadequate**: is how the abnormal psychological status effected the individual, that interpreted his or her life?
- Abnormality as a deviation from ideal mental health
 - **Deviation from ideal mental health**: is how the individual's abnormal behavior is different; to what extent of differentiation is toward a normal psychological status.
- · Abnormality as statistical infrequency
 - **Statistical infrequency**: the status of their behavior is neither stable or sustainable, their emotions will switch in a higher frequency. Further this situation can be understood as unstable mental condition and performance.
- The medical model of abnormality
 - Medical model for abnormality: the reverse of abnormal psychology, every symptom has it's responsible way of treatment, could either be physical: pills intake to cure endocrine system problems, or psychological ways: psychiatrist: to have changes in cognitive perspectives.

The difference between Inadequate and disorder

• **Inadequate**: individuals will be influenced by a traumatic event for a period of time, due to the normal emotion responding. This affection can last from 1 day

to 2 weeks, sometimes even 1 month, causing the individual has less desire to sleep, get enough nutrients, but he or she will eventually to solve the problem and overcome the problems.

• **Disorder**: when an individual's inadequate influence is being extended to a long time such as months, unable to sleep, eat and move around; that further starts to fall into a total **life-disfunction status** that sticks in the individual's cognition, that will further **develop as an disorder**. Mental diseases are **not the final result** of disfunction, it **is the lead** of the final disfunction.

How are mental illness being identified

There are three indicators of abnormal & pathological psychology

- DSM-5: Diagnoses & Statistic Manual on Mental Disorders.
- ICD-11: International statistical classification of diseases and related health problems
- CCMD-3: Chinese classification and diagnostic Criteria for mental Disorders.

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