

Topic in Action 1

Maladaptive styles of emotion processing and regulation, and mental health

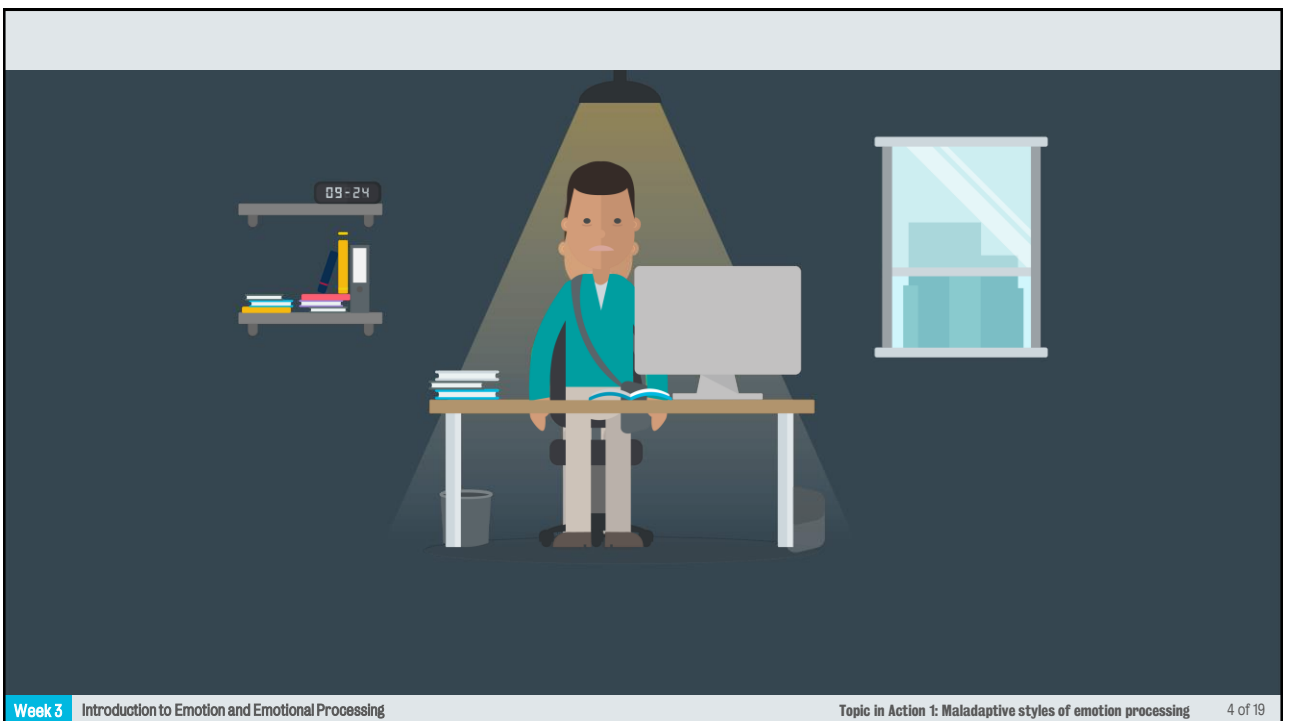
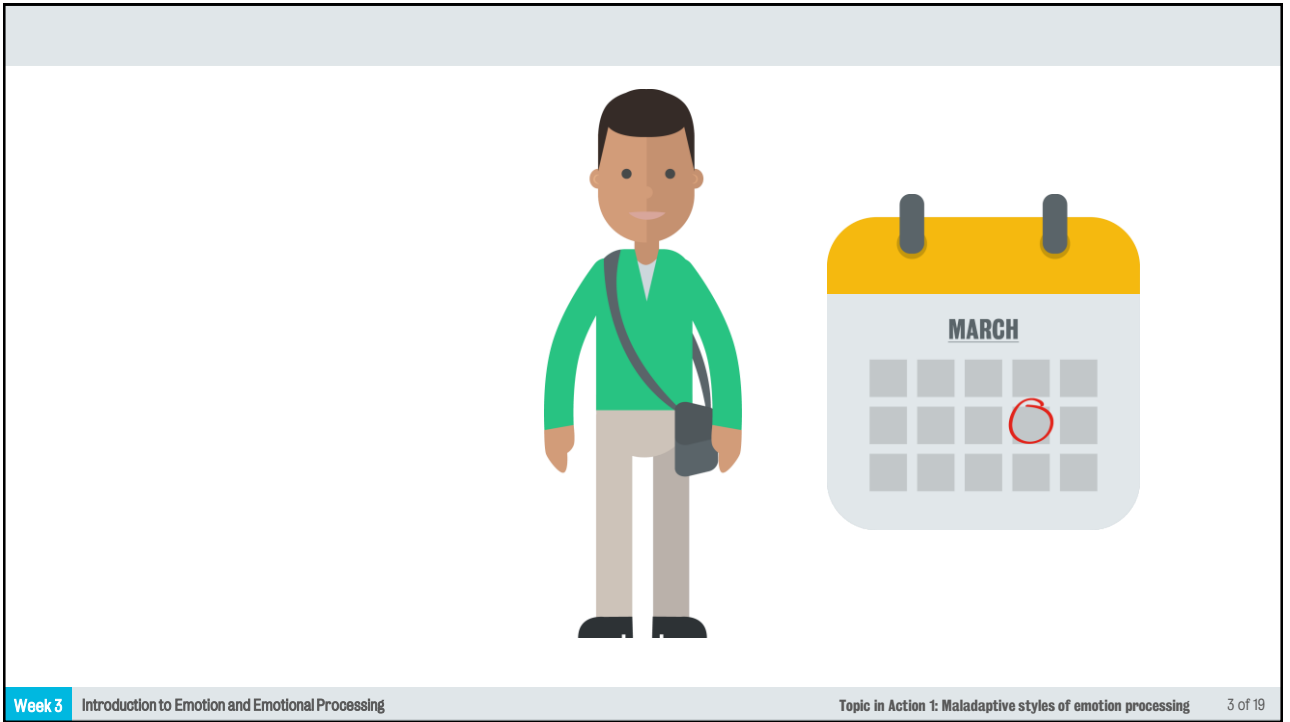
Part 2 of 4

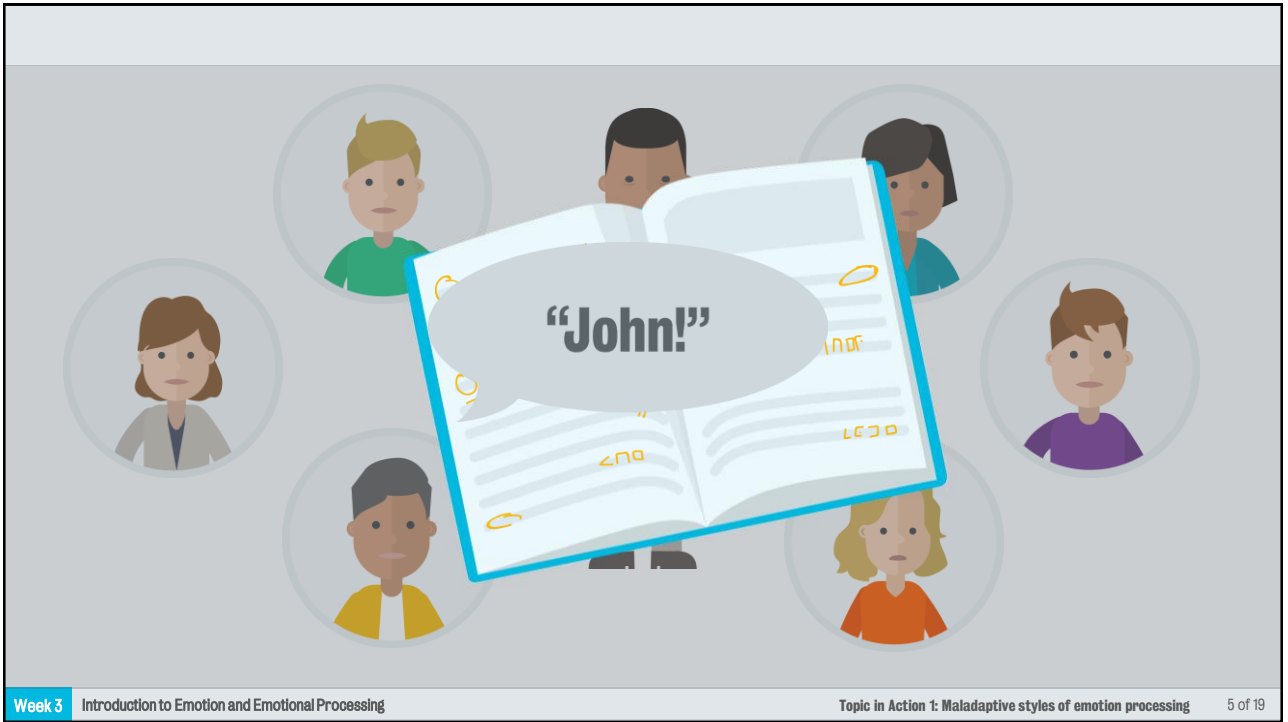
Dr Victoria Pile

Department of Psychology, King's College London



Psychosis





Psychosis (6)

Distorted sense of reality

Changes in personality

Impaired functioning

Associated with specific
mental health conditions

- Schizophrenia
- Bipolar disorder
- Severe depression

Triggered by traumatic experiences,
stress, or physical conditions

Psychosis: symptoms

Hallucination:

- Perceives things that are not objectively there

Delusion:

- Believes things which are unfounded

Reflective exercise

Would John's experiences be considered an...

Hallucination

OR

Delusion

Click one answer

Week 3 Introduction to Emotion and Emotional Processing

Topic in Action 1: Maladaptive styles of emotion processing

9 of 19

Incorrect!

John is experiencing delusion

Week 3 Introduction to Emotion and Emotional Processing

Topic in Action 1: Maladaptive styles of emotion processing

10 of 19

Correct!

Yes! John is experiencing a delusion

Why psychosis?

Why psychosis and not schizophrenia?

More appropriately viewed as a spectrum of disorders

Traits span across the general population

More valuable to focus on specific symptoms

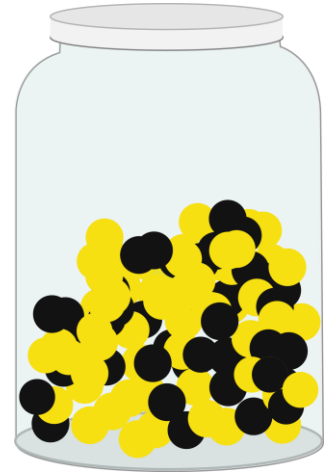
Delusions as single symptom

Beads task

60 black beads and 40 yellow beads



40 black beads and 60 yellow beads



Participants are told that 1 jar has been selected and have to decide how many beads they want to see before they decide which jar is selected

Freeman, Pugh & Garety (2008)

Reflective exercise



How many beads would you need to see before making a decision about which jar it was?

Click **Next** to continue

Response to exercise



The jumping to conclusions bias

- People with psychosis require fewer beads
- This is classified as *jumping to conclusions*
- This is thought to reflect a bias in data gathering

Click **Next** to continue

Lincoln et al 2010

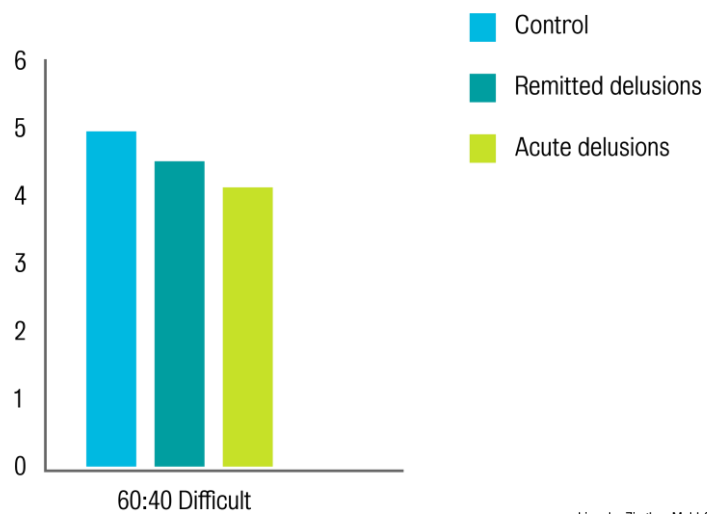
Lincoln et al., 2010

The **jumping to conclusions** bias identified in:

- High-risk individuals
- Relatives

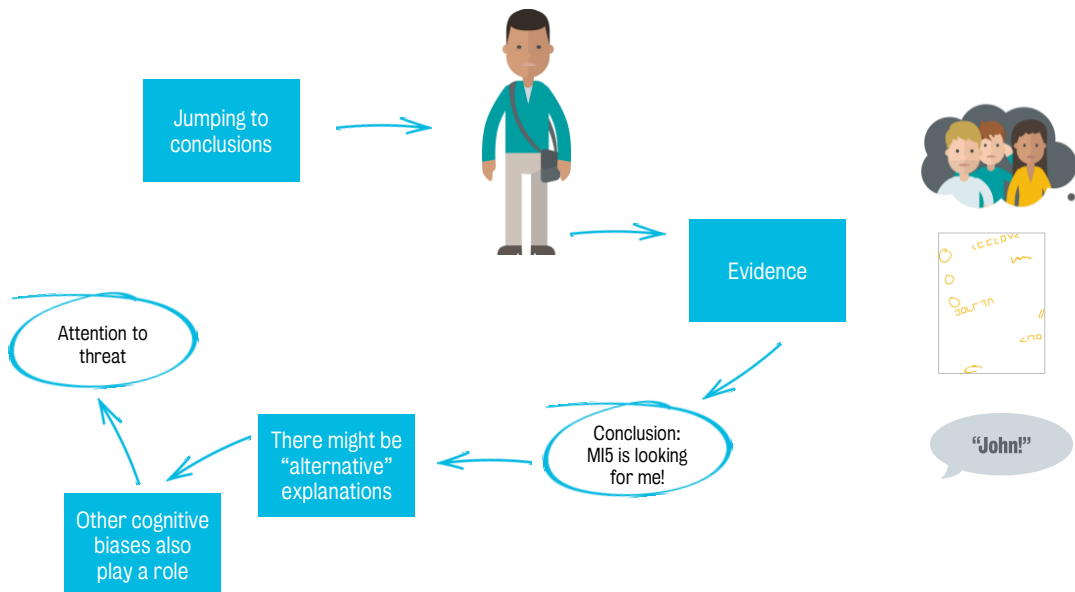
Intensified in:

- Those in an 'acute state'



Lincoln, Ziegler, Mehl & Rief (2010)

How does this relate to John?



Week 3 Introduction to Emotion and Emotional Processing

Topic in Action 1: Maladaptive styles of emotion processing

17 of 19

Freeman et al., 2008



Available online at www.sciencedirect.com



ScienceDirect

Schizophrenia Research 102 (2008) 254–260

SCHIZOPHRENIA
RESEARCH

www.elsevier.com/locate/schres

Jumping to conclusions and paranoid ideation in the general population

Daniel Freeman*, Katherine Pugh, Philippa Garety

Department of Psychology, Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, UK

Received 11 January 2008; received in revised form 14 March 2008; accepted 25 March 2008
Available online 28 April 2008

The jumping to conclusions reasoning bias was found in 20% of the non-clinical sample. JTC was strongly associated with higher levels of conviction in paranoid thoughts and the occurrence of perceptual anomalies, but not with the presence of affective symptoms.

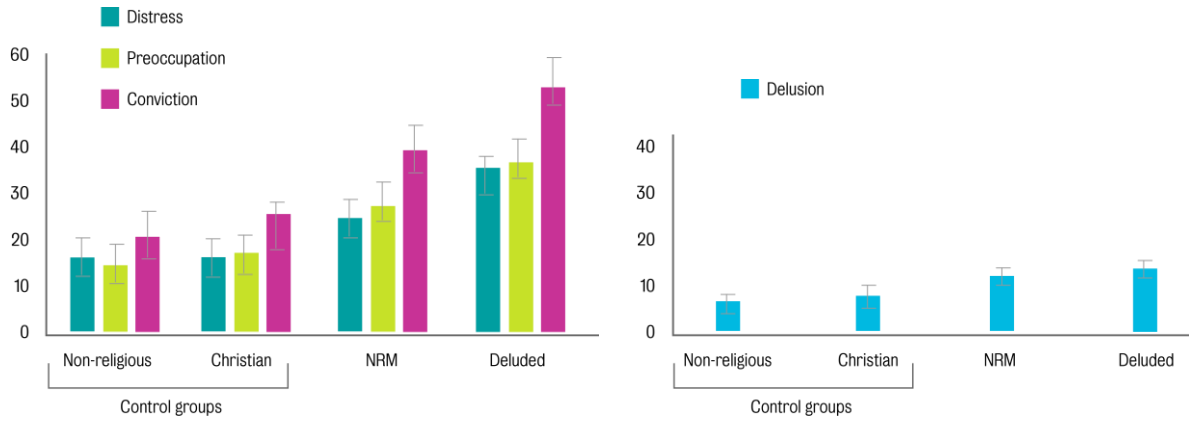
Freeman, Pugh & Garety (2008)

Week 3 Introduction to Emotion and Emotional Processing

Topic in Action 1: Maladaptive styles of emotion processing

18 of 19

Peters et al., 1999



Peters, Day, McKenna & Orbach (1999)