# Abnormal Psychology

## October 23, 2012

* **DSM-5 Changed to Substance Abuse and Dependence**
  + Now called Substance Use Disorder
  + Must Have:
    - A problematic pattern of use that leads to impairment or distress
    - Two or more of the following within a 12-month period
      * Combined criteria for abuse and dependence
      * A criterion for cravings added
        + Cravings or a strong desire or urge to use (such as alcohol)
* **Personality Disorders**
  + Axis II Disorders (Stable and Enduring Problems)
  + Personality traits lie on a continuum
  + Characteristics of personality disorders
    - Traits are rigid, undesirable, and maladaptive
    - Ingrained and pervasive
    - Chronic
    - Ego-syntonic vs. ego-dystonic
      * Ego-syntonic – Personality disorders are in line with persons self-view. They will not see it as something unusual or distressing, rather that’s just the way they are.
      * Ego-dystonic – Most axis I disorders are not in line with persons view of self. This is why people seek treatment for Axis I disorders
    - Impact on relationships – The partner or the other person in the relationship is having the issues with the relationships.
    - Implications for treatment – Since they’re grained and pervasive you cannot really change them. There are no well-structured effective treatments.
* **Generalized Diagnostic Criteria for PD**
  + An enduring pattern of inner experience and behavior that deviates markedly from the expectations of the individual’s culture in at least 2 of the following ways: Cognitions (perceive and interpret information), affectivity (overall emotional response to things), interpersonal functioning, and impulse control.
  + It is pervasive and inflexible across social and personal contexts
  + It leads to distress or impairment
  + It has an onset in adolescence or early adulthood and is stable over time
  + It is not better accounted for as manifestation of another disorder
* **DSM-IV Personality Disorder** 
  + Categorical vs. Dimensions
    - Current approach is categorical
    - DSM-5 will likely use a categorical/dimensional hybrid
      * Level of personality functioning
      * 6 Disorder types assessed for degree of “match”
      * 5 broad higher order personality trait domains also rated
* **DSM-V Personality Disorders**
  + Levels of personality Functioning
    - Self
      * Identity- experience of oneself as unique
      * Self-direction – A pursuit of coherent, meaningful goals
    - Interpersonal
      * Empathy – Comprehension and appreciation of other’s experiences and motivations
      * Intimacy – Depth and duration of positive connections with others
    - Each is rated from 0-4 (4 is worst)
  + Retained Diagnoses
    - Reformulated based on levels of personality functioning
      * Antisocial
      * Avoidant
      * Borderline
      * Narcissistic
      * Obsessive-Compulsive
      * Schizotypal
  + New Diagnoses
    - Personality Disorder Trait Specified
      * Negative Affectivity – Experiencing negative emotions frequently and intensely
      * Detachment – Withdrawal from others
      * Antagonism – Behaviors that put the person at odds with others (really annoying, doesn’t consider other people, etc)
      * Disinhibition – Engaging in behaviors on impulse
      * Psychoticism – Unusual and bizarre experiences
* **Cluster A – Odd or Eccentric**
  + **Diagnostic Criteria for Paranoid Personality Disorders**
    - A pervasive distrust and suspiciousness of others such that their motives are interpreted as **malevolent**, as indicated by four (or more) of the following
      * Suspects, without sufficient basis, that others are exploiting, harming, or deceiving him or her
      * Is preoccupied with unjustified doubts about the loyalty or trustworthiness of friends or associates
      * Is reluctant to confide in others because of unwarranted fear that the information will be used maliciously against him or her
      * Reads hidden demeaning or threatening meanings into benign remarks or events
      * Persistently bears grudges, i.e., is unforgiving of insults, injuries, or slights
      * Perceives attacks on his or her character or reputation that are not apparent to others and is quick to react angrily or to counterattack
      * Has recurrent suspicions, without justification, regarding fidelity of spouse or sexual partner
    - 2.5% Population prevalence total
    - More males than females
    - Higher rates of Paranoid Personality Disorder in those who have had family members diagnosed with schizophrenia
    - Treatments – None
  + **Diagnostic Criteria for Schizotypal Personality Disorder (Desire close relationships and often feel lonely)**
    - A pervasive pattern of interpersonal deficits, cognitive or perceptual distortions, and eccentricities of behavior, as indicated by five (or more) of the following:
      * Ideas of reference
      * Odd beliefs or magical thinking that influences behavior and is inconsistent with subcultural norms
      * Unusual perceptual illusions, including bodily illusions
      * Odd thinking and speech
      * Inappropriate or constricted affect
      * Behavior or appearance that is odd, eccentric, or peculiar
      * Lack of close friends and confidants other than first degree relatives
      * Excessive social anxiety that does not diminish with familiarity and tends to be associated with paranoid fears rather than negative judgments about self
    - 3% Prevalence
    - Slightly more men than woman
    - Related to schizophrenia, just at a lesser level and doesn’t fluctuate as much
    - Treatment - Work on basic social skills
  + **Diagnostic Criteria for Schizoid Personality Disorder**
    - A pervasive pattern of detachment from social relationships and a restricted range of expression of emotions in interpersonal settings, as indicated by four (or more) of the following:
      * Neither desires nor enjoys close relationships, including being part of a family
      * Almost always chooses solitary activities
      * Has little, if any, interest in having sexual experiences with another person
      * Takes pleasure in few, if any, activities
      * Lacks close friends or confidants other than first-degree relatives
      * Appears indifferent to the praise or criticism of others
      * Shows emotional coldness, detachment, and flattened affectivity
    - Between 2-5% prevalence
    - Potential link to autism
    - More prevalent in males
    - Don’t come in for treatment, but if they do they’ll work on social skills, work out with the person to benefits of social interactions