
Chapter 14:

Psychological Disorders

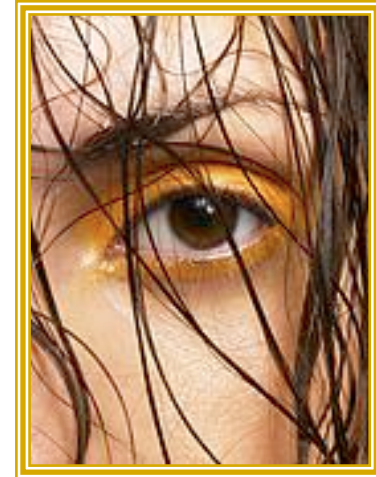
Lecture Overview

- Studying Psychological Disorders
- Anxiety Disorders
- Mood Disorders
- Schizophrenia
- Other Disorders

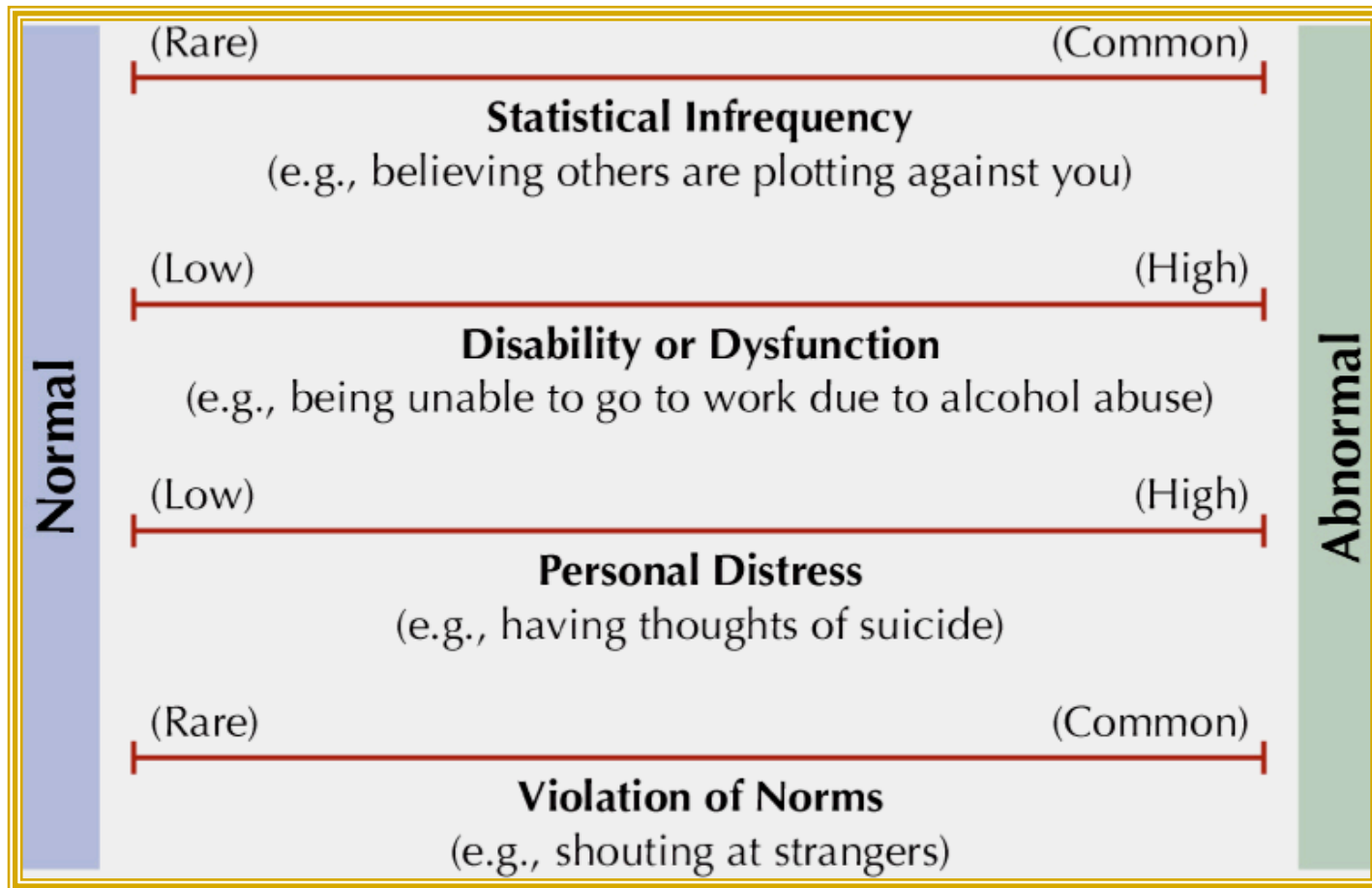


Studying Psychological Disorders

- **Abnormal Behavior:** patterns of emotion, thought, and action considered pathological for one or more of four reasons:
 - statistical infrequency
 - disability or dysfunction
 - personal distress
 - violation of norms



Studying Psychological Disorders: Four Criteria for Abnormal Behavior



Studying Psychological Disorders (Continued)

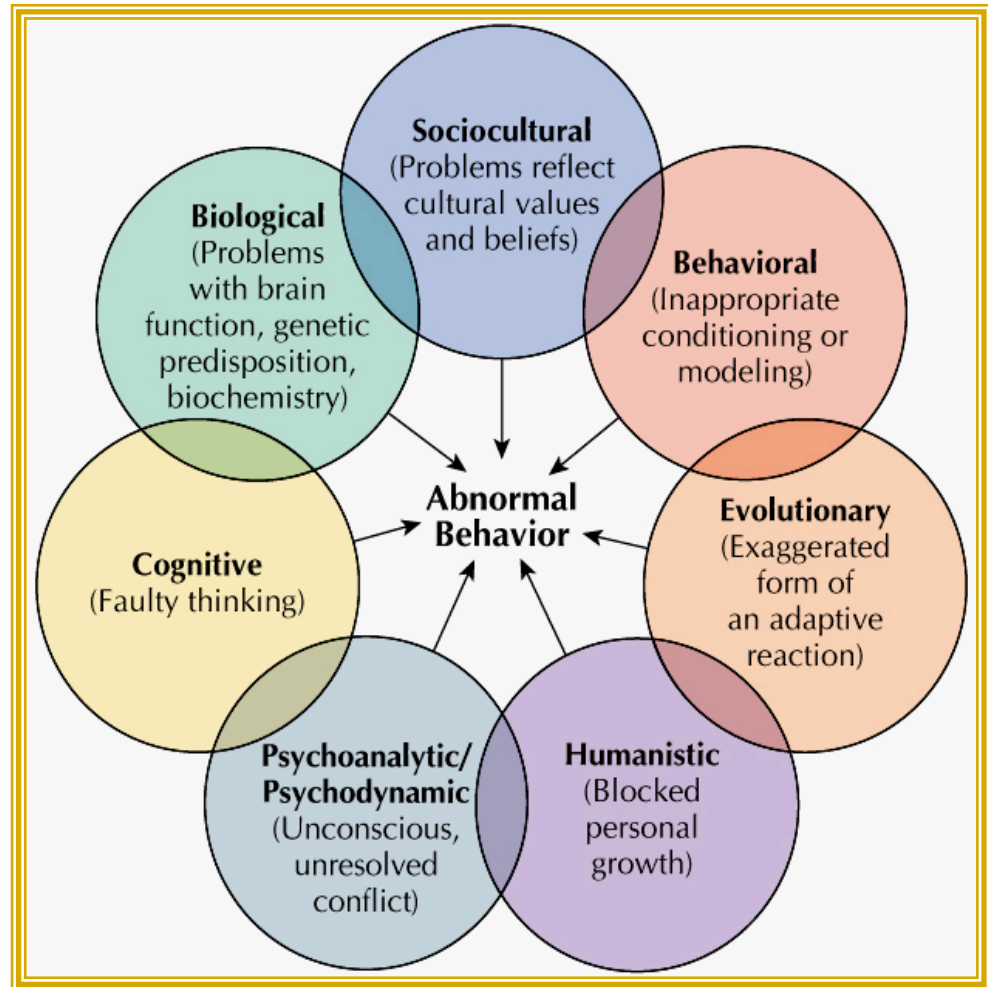
■ Historical perspectives:

- ❑ In ancient times, people believed **demons** were the cause of abnormal behavior.
- ❑ In the 1790s, Pinel and others began to emphasize disease and physical illness, which later developed into the **medical model**.



Studying Psychological Disorders (Continued)

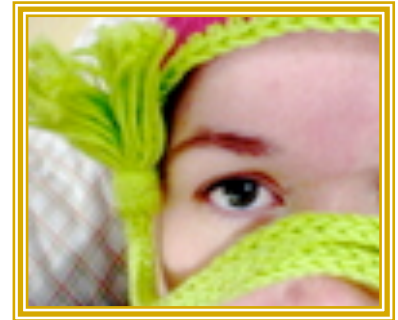
- Modern psychology includes seven major perspectives on abnormal behavior.



Studying Psychological Disorders: Classifying Abnormal Behavior

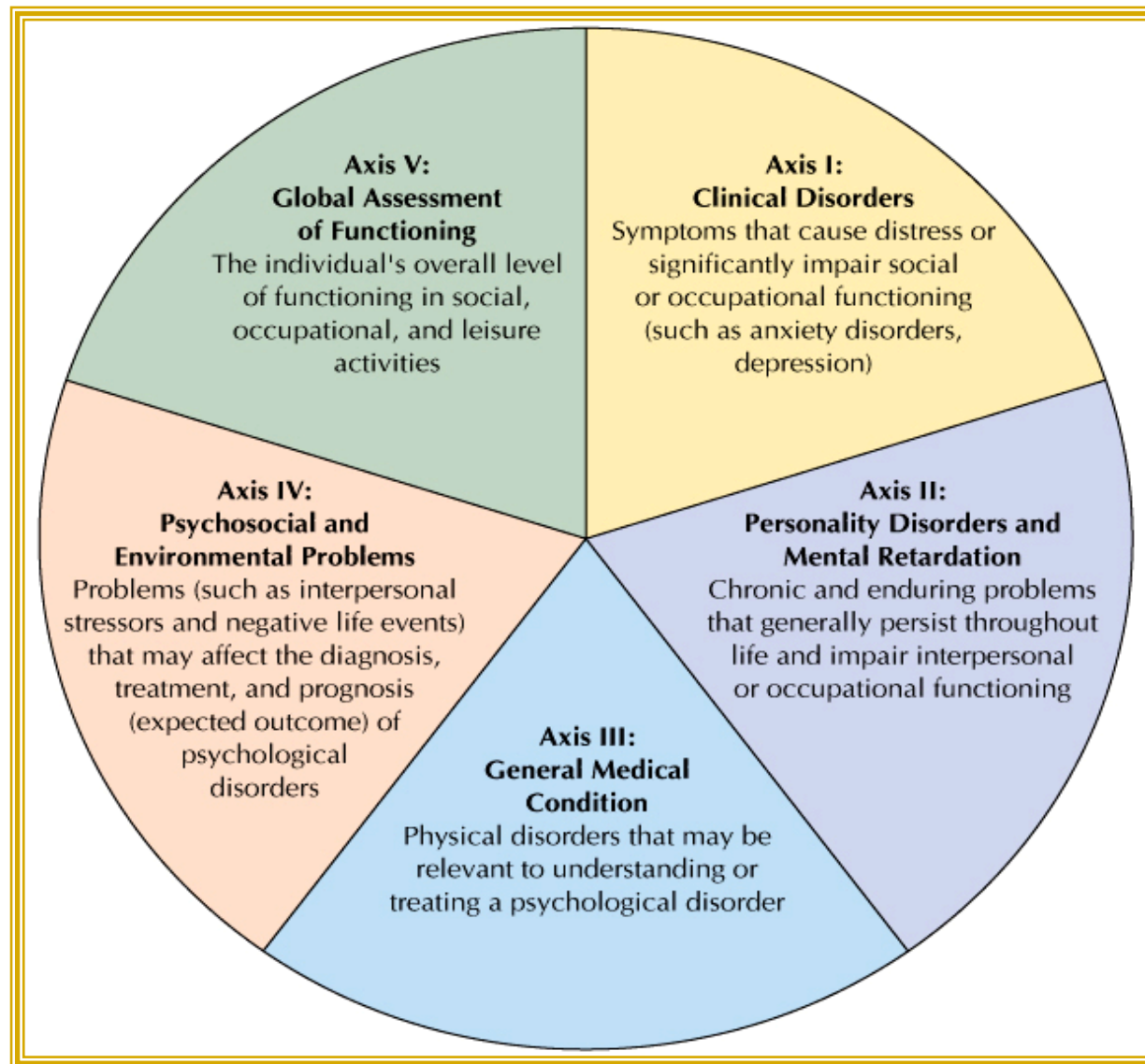
■ The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV-TR):

- provides detailed descriptions of symptoms
- contains over 200 diagnostic categories grouped into 17 major categories and five dimensions (or axes)



Studying Psychological Disorders: Classifying Abnormal Behavior (Cont.)

- **Five Axes of DSM-IV-TR** (guidelines for making decisions about symptoms)
 - **Axis I** (current clinical disorders)
 - **Axis II** (personality disorders and mental retardation)
 - **Axis III** (general medical information)
 - **Axis IV** (psychosocial and environmental problems)
 - **Axis V** (global assessment of functioning)
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Anxiety Disorders

- **Anxiety Disorder** (characterized by unrealistic, irrational fear)

- **Four Major Anxiety Disorders**

1. **Generalized Anxiety Disorder:** persistent, uncontrollable, and free-floating anxiety

2. **Panic Disorder:** sudden and inexplicable panic attacks



Anxiety Disorders (Continued)

3. Phobia: intense, irrational fear of a specific object or situation

4. Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD): intrusive, repetitive fearful thoughts (obsessions), urges to perform repetitive, ritualistic behaviors (compulsions), or both



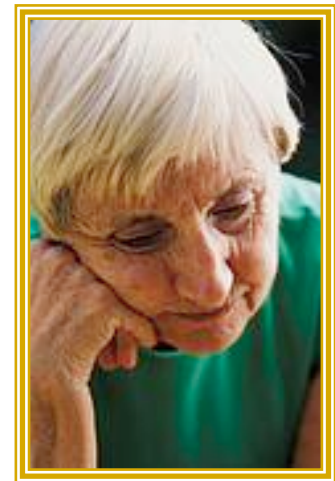
Anxiety Disorders (Continued)

- Explanations of Anxiety Disorders:
 - ❑ **Psychological**--faulty cognitions, maladaptive learning
 - ❑ **Biological**--evolution, genetics, brain functioning, biochemistry
 - ❑ **Sociocultural**—environmental stressors, cultural socialization



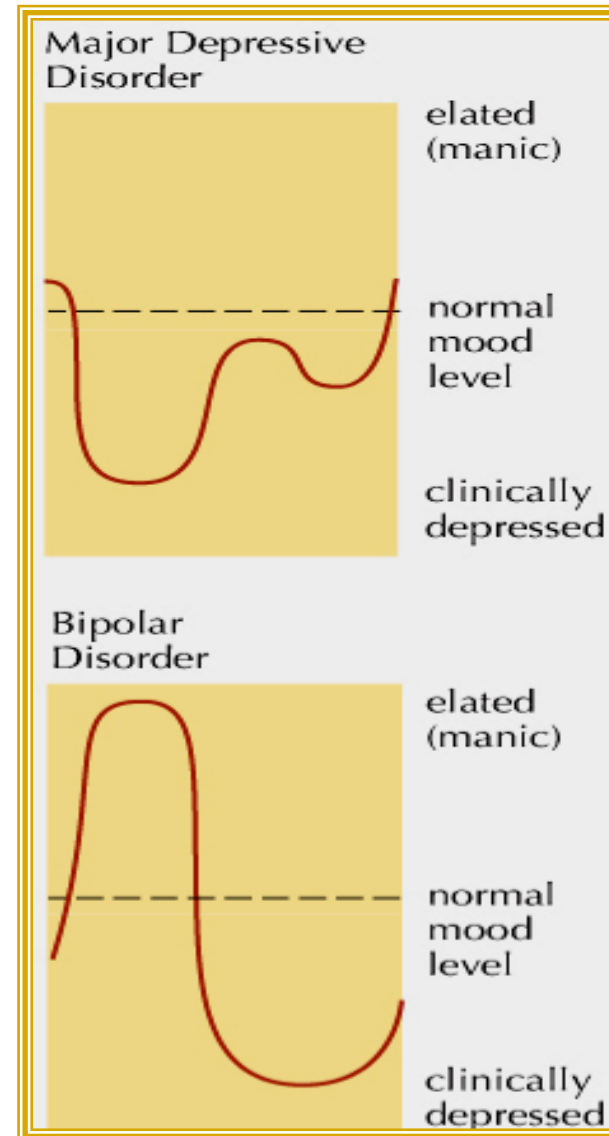
Mood Disorders

- **Mood Disorders** (characterized by extreme disturbances in emotional states)
- **Two Main Types of Mood Disorders:**
 - **Major Depressive Disorder** (long-lasting depressed mood that interferes with the ability to function, feel pleasure, or maintain interest in life)
 - **Bipolar Disorder** (repeated episodes of mania and depression)



Mood Disorders (Continued)

- Using this hypothetical graph, note how major depressive disorders differ from bipolar disorders.



Mood Disorders (Continued)



■ Explanations of Mood Disorders:

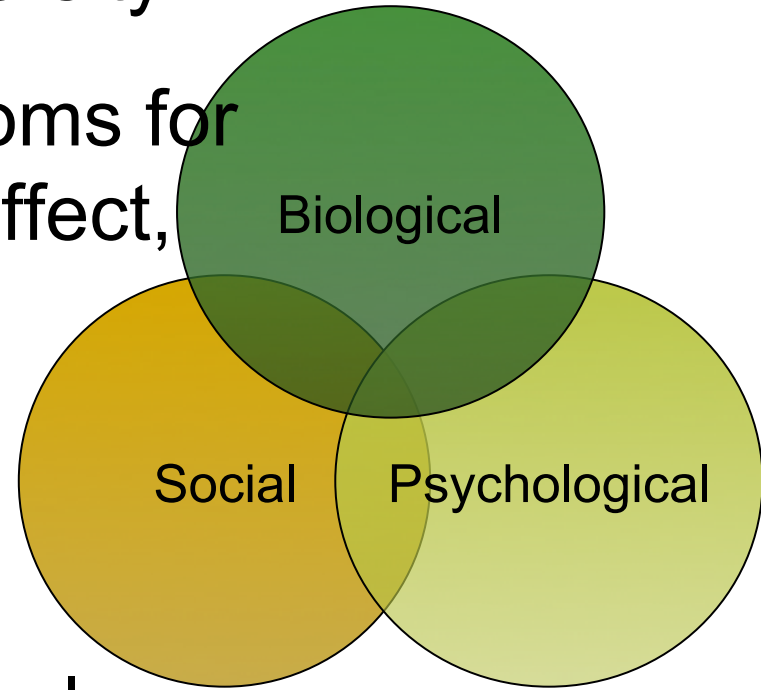
- ❑ **Biological**--brain functioning, neurotransmitter imbalances, genetics, evolution
- ❑ **Psychosocial**--environmental stressors, disturbed interpersonal relationships, faulty thinking, poor self-concept, learned helplessness, faulty attributions

Mood Disorders (Continued)

- Gender and Cultural Diversity:

- Culture-general symptoms for depression (e.g., sad affect, lack of energy)

- Women more likely to suffer depressive symptoms. Why?
Combination of biological, psychological, and social forces (**biopsychosocial model**)
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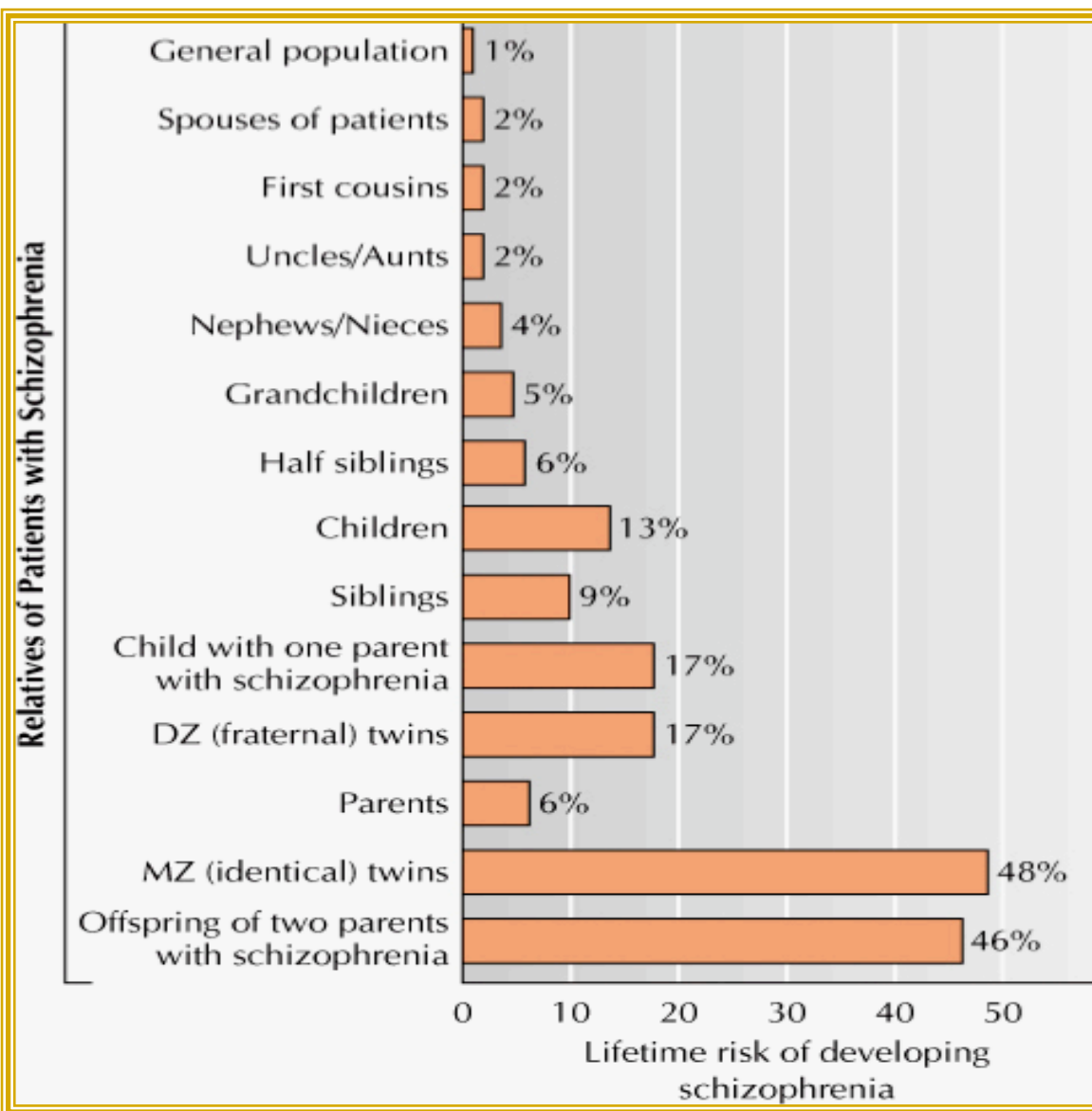
Schizophrenia

- **Schizophrenia**
(group of psychotic disorders)
 - **Five areas of major disturbance:**
 1. **Perception** (hallucinations)
 2. **Language** (word salad, neologisms)
 3. **Thoughts** (psychosis, delusions)
 4. **Emotion** (exaggerated or flat affect)
 5. **Behavior** [unusual actions (e.g., catatonic, waxy flexibility)]
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Schizophrenia (Continued)

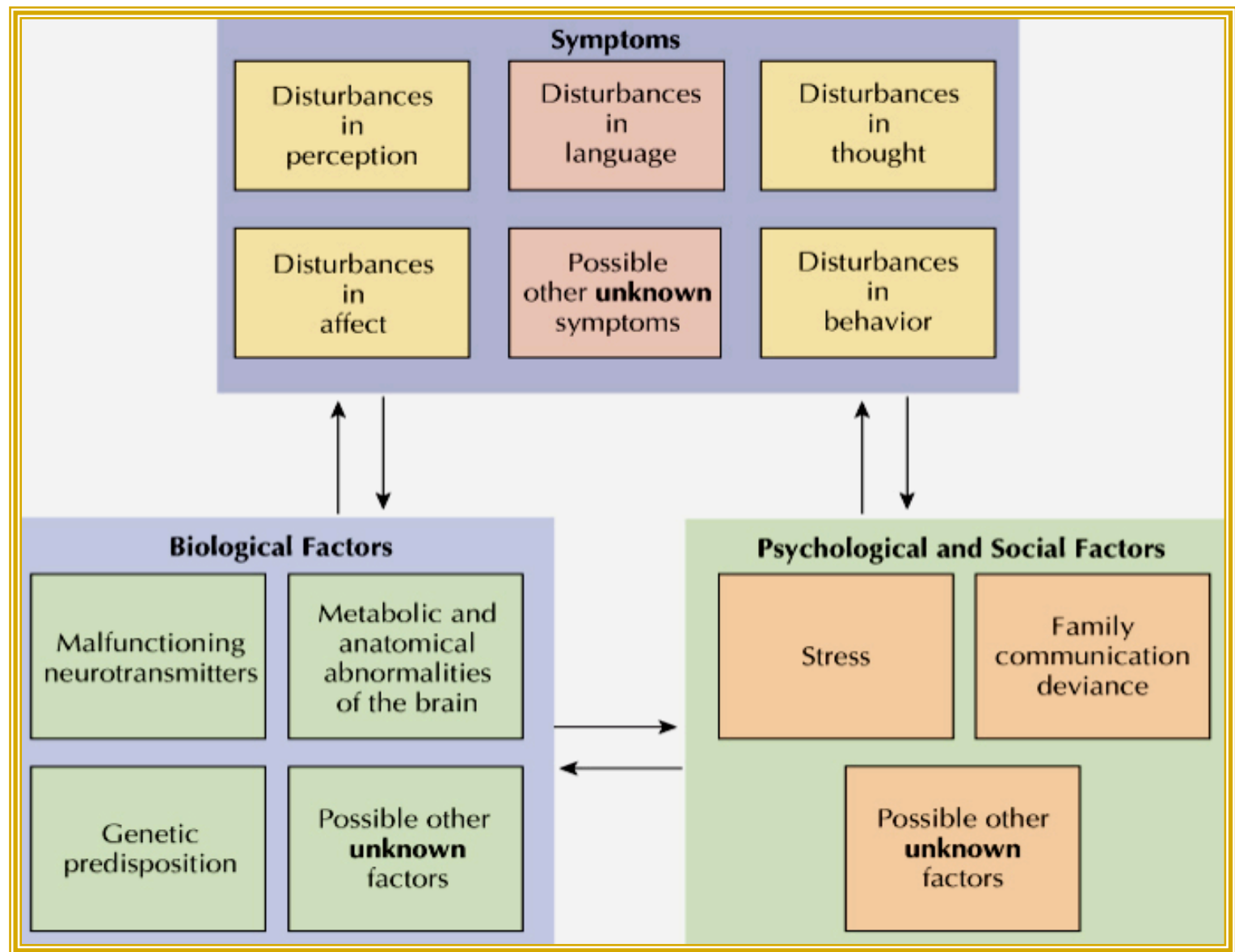
TABLE 14.3 SUBTYPES OF SCHIZOPHRENIA

Paranoid	Dominated by delusions (persecution and grandeur) and hallucinations (hearing voices)
Catatonic	Marked by motor disturbances (immobility or wild activity) and echo speech (repeating the speech of others)
Disorganized	Characterized by incoherent speech, flat or exaggerated emotions, and social withdrawal
Undifferentiated	Meets the criteria for schizophrenia but is not any of the above subtypes
Residual	No longer meets the full criteria for schizophrenia but still shows some symptoms



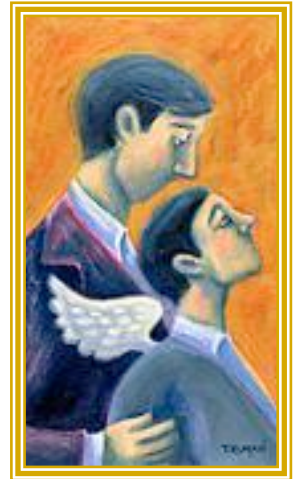
Schizophrenia (Continued)

- Explanations of Schizophrenia:
 - **Biological**--genetic predisposition, disruptions in neurotransmitters, brain abnormalities
 - **Psychosocial**--stress, disturbed family communication
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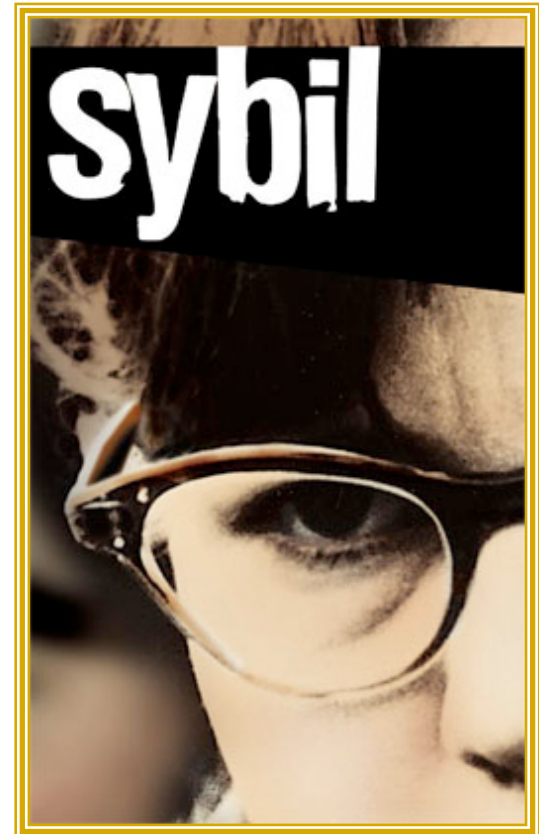
Other Disorders

- **Dissociative Disorders:** Splitting apart (*dissociation*) of experience from memory or consciousness
- **Types of Dissociative Disorders:**
 - ❑ Dissociative Amnesia
 - ❑ Dissociative Fugue
 - ❑ Dissociative Identity Disorder (DID)



Other Disorders (Continued)

- Best known and most severe dissociative disorder:
 - **Dissociative Identity Disorder (DID)**: presence of two or more distinct personality systems in the same person at different times (previously known as *multiple personality disorder*)

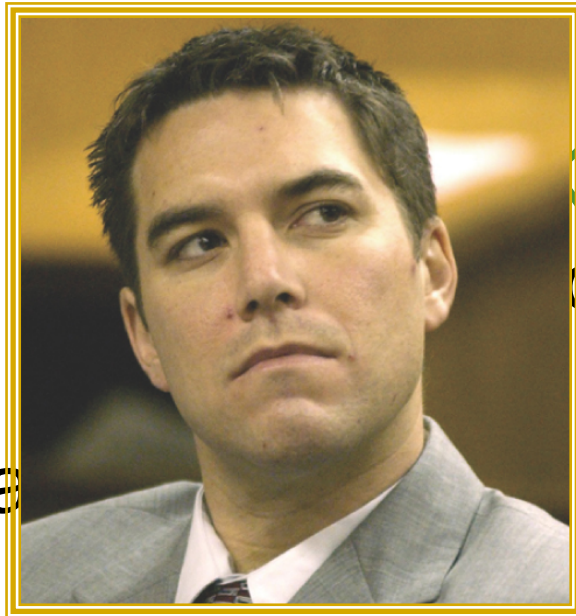


Other Disorders (Continued)

- **Personality Disorder:** inflexible, maladaptive personality traits that cause significant impairment of social and occupational functioning
 - Types of personality disorders:
 - ❑ **Antisocial Personality Disorder**
 - ❑ **Borderline Personality Disorder**
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Other Disorders (Continued)

- **Antisocial Personality Disorder:** profound disregard for, and violation of, the rights of others

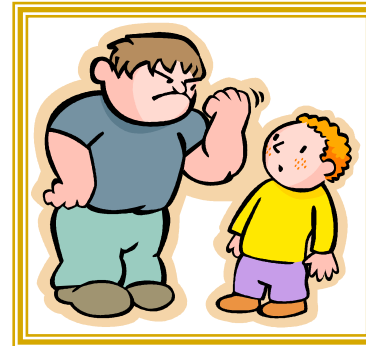
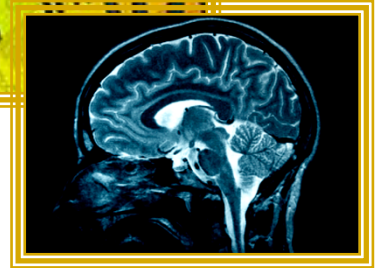


Key Traits: egocentrism,
lack of conscience,
impulsive behavior,
superficial charm

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Other Disorders (Continued)

- Explanations of Antisocial Personality Disorder:
 - **Biological**--genetic predisposition, abnormal brain functioning
 - **Psychological**—abusive parenting, inappropriate modeling



Other Disorders (Continued)

- **Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD):**
impulsivity and instability
in mood, relationships,
and self-image
- **Explanations of BPD:**
 - **Psychological**--childhood history of neglect, emotional deprivation, abuse
 - **Biological**--genetic inheritance, impaired brain functioning

