

Bryant-Taneda

AP Psychology 12

Psychological Disorders

Schizophrenia

Mood Disorders

Dissociative Disorder

Anxiety Disorders

Personality Disorder

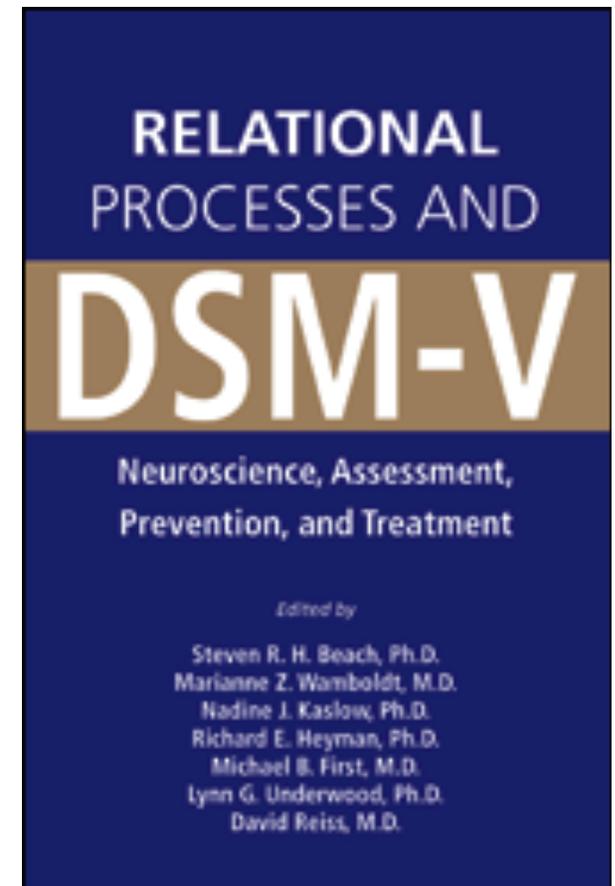
Insanity

“Insane” is a legal term



October 2014 DSM V

- Systematically classifies Psychological disorders; it gives guidelines to diagnose
- Classifies a large group of behaviours as *disorders*
- Why might there be Criticism?



Schizophrenic Disorder:



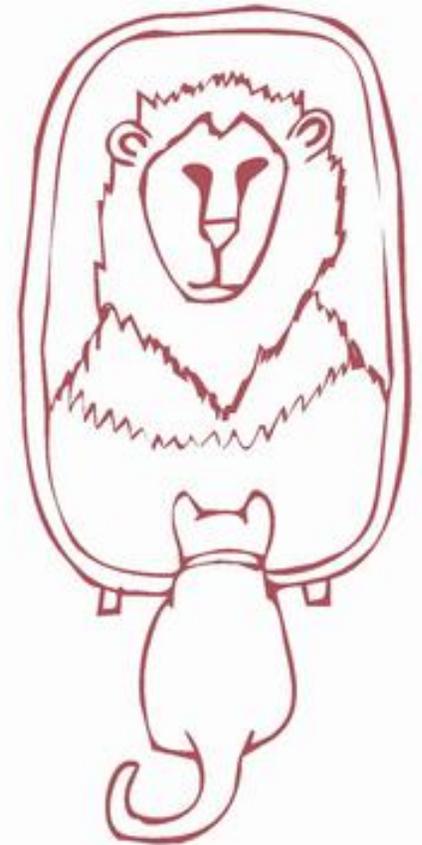
Schizophrenia

Typical characteristic symptoms:

Hallucinations,

Delusions of grandeur, &

Catatonia



Mood Disorders

Mood Disorders

- **Dysthymic**
lowered energy &
self esteem;
less disabling than
other mood
disorders
- **Bi-polar**
- **Mania**



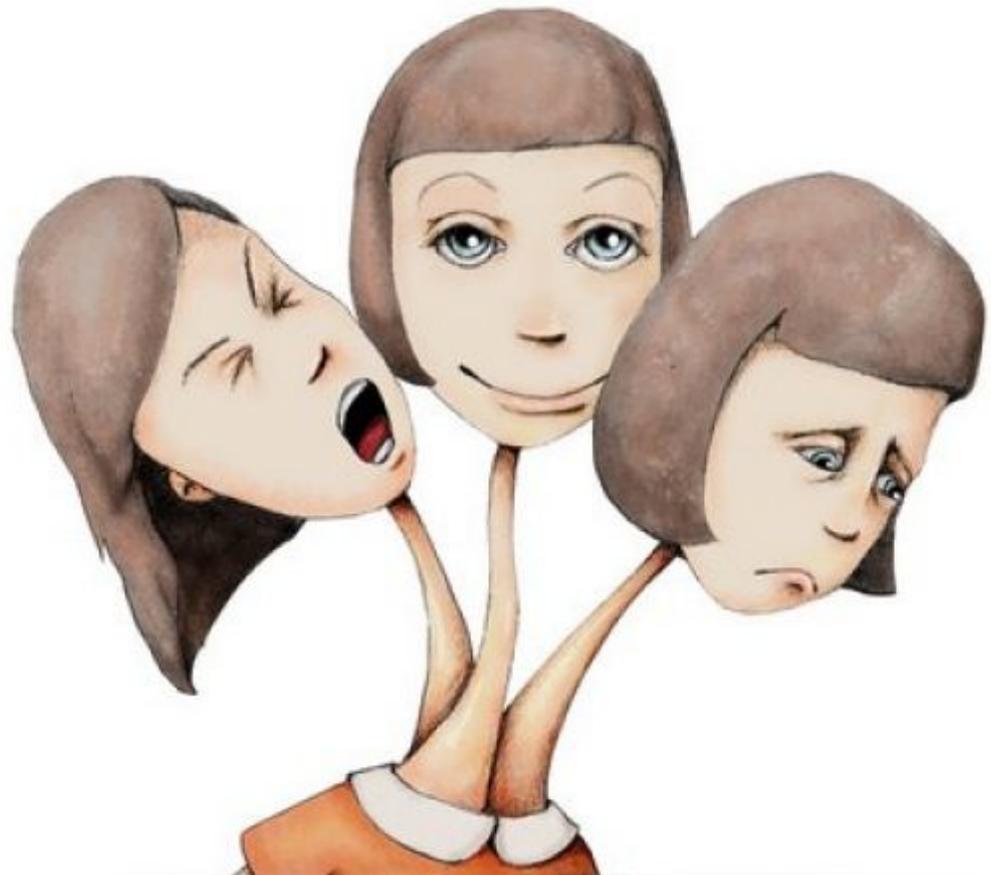
Mood

- **Women & Depression** – women tend to think a lot; so, there is a higher incidence of depression in women
- **Overthinking** - correlation with overthinking and depression
- ...
- **Suicide** rates in the US – Whites & Men have the highest rates!

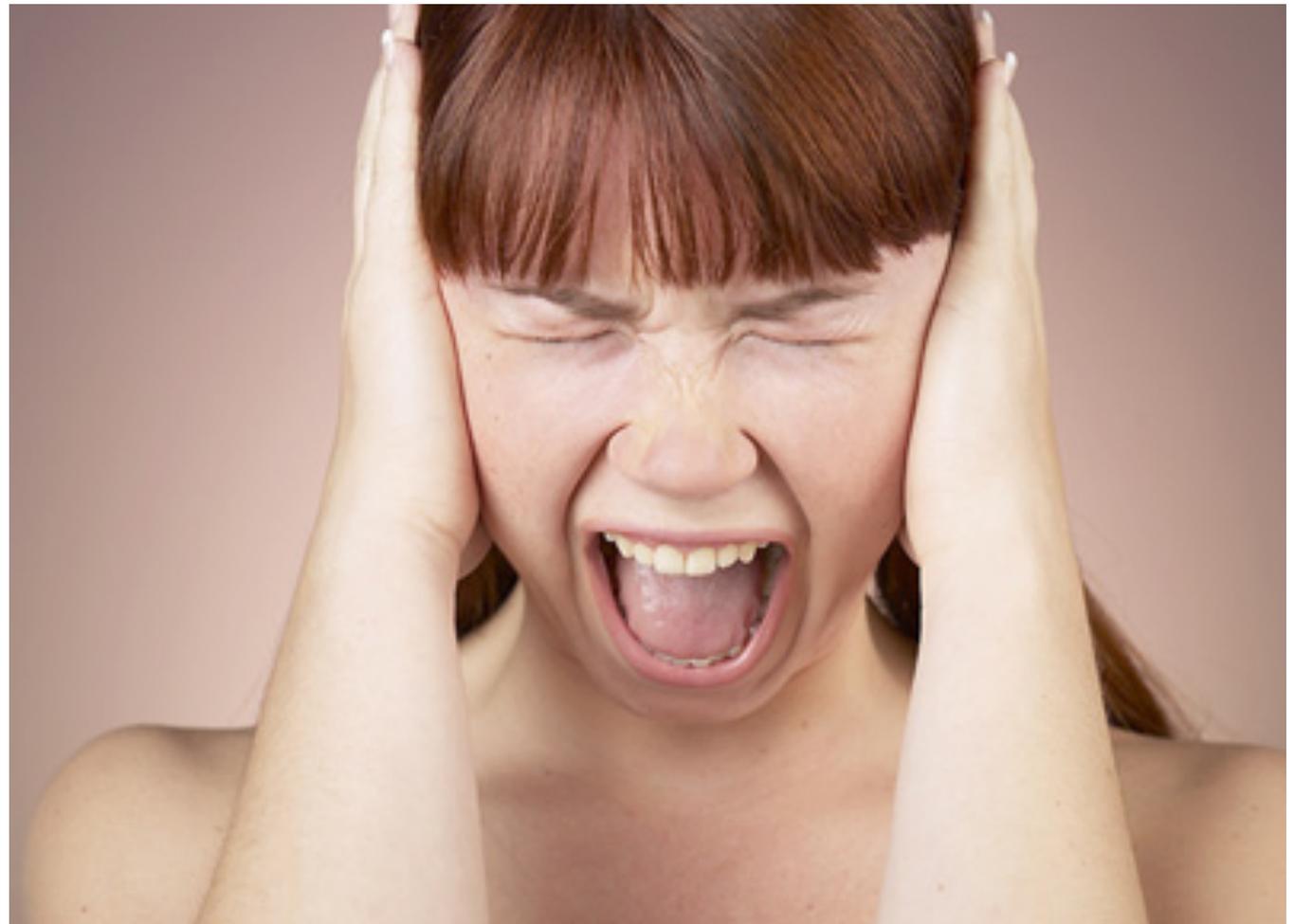
Dissociative Disorders

Dissociative Disorders

Involve disruptions or breakdown in memory, awareness, and identity or perception



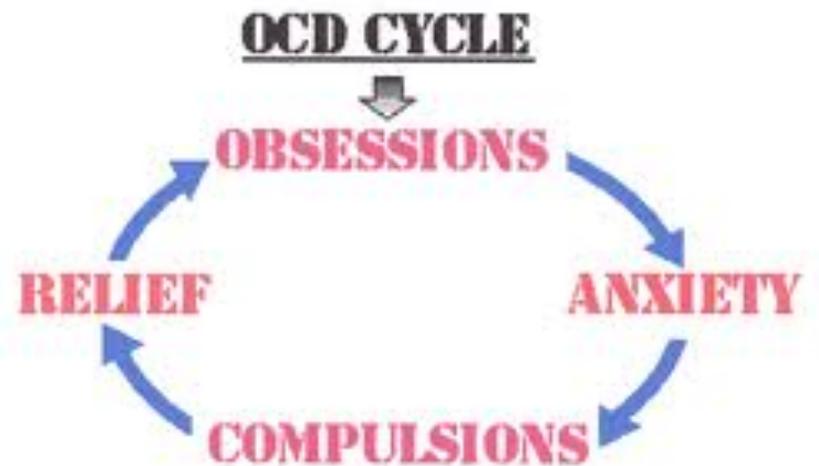
Anxiety



Anxiety

OCD: Obsessions & Compulsions

Category



Source: <http://www.ocdhelp.org/ocdfacts.html>

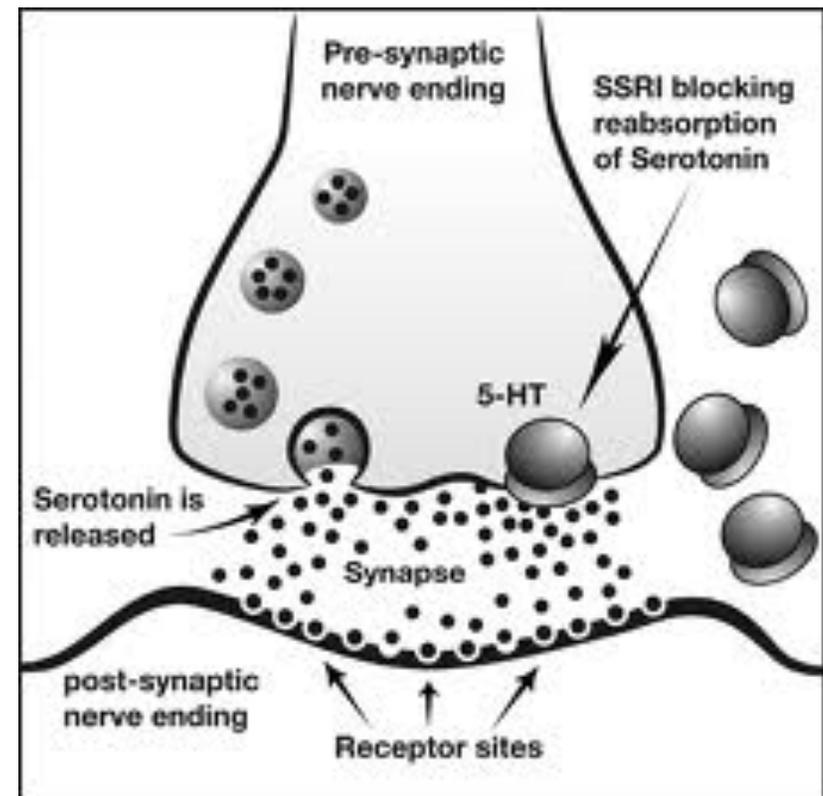
Anxiety

Phobia,
Panic attack, &
Anxiety

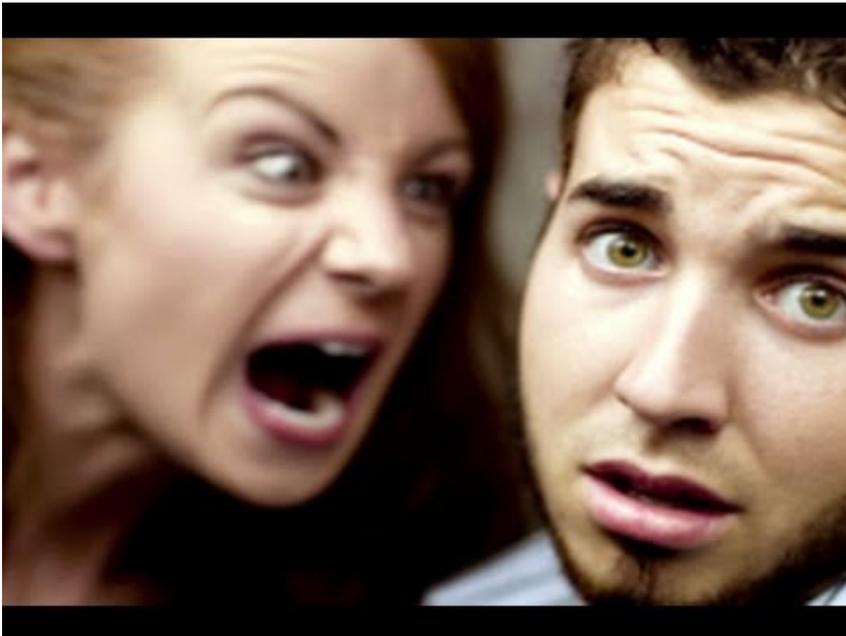


Anxiety OCD & Anti-depressants

Anti-depressants affect the availability of serotonin
(Serotonin calms & dampens *fear* circuits)



Personality Disorder:



The Mind of the Anti-Social:

Antisocial personality disorder - characterized by a lack of conscience for wrongdoing.

The **Psychopathic** person (usually male) may be ...

overtly aggressive & violent OR
a charming con artist; he shows little remorse for wrongdoing.

Universal versus Cultural-bound Psychological Disorders

- **Universal:**

Schizophrenia & depression

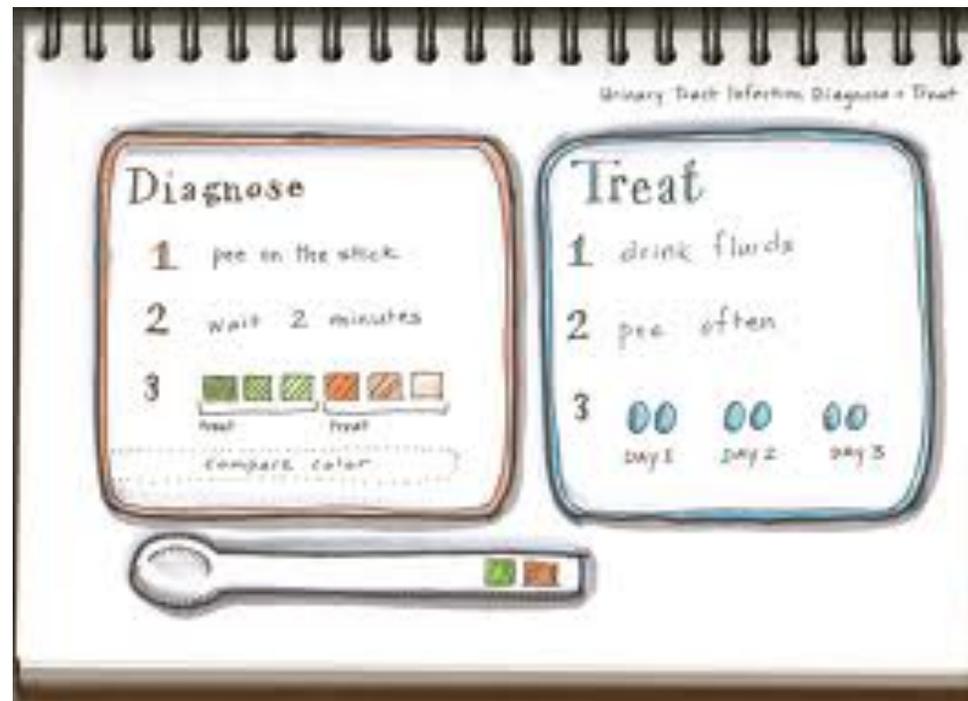
- **North America (culture-bound):**

Anorexia & Bulimia Nervosa

How to assess Psychological disorders.

1) Medical Model =

- Psychological Disorders are an *illness*
- Therefore you *diagnose & treat* them



2) Social-Cognitive Perspective =

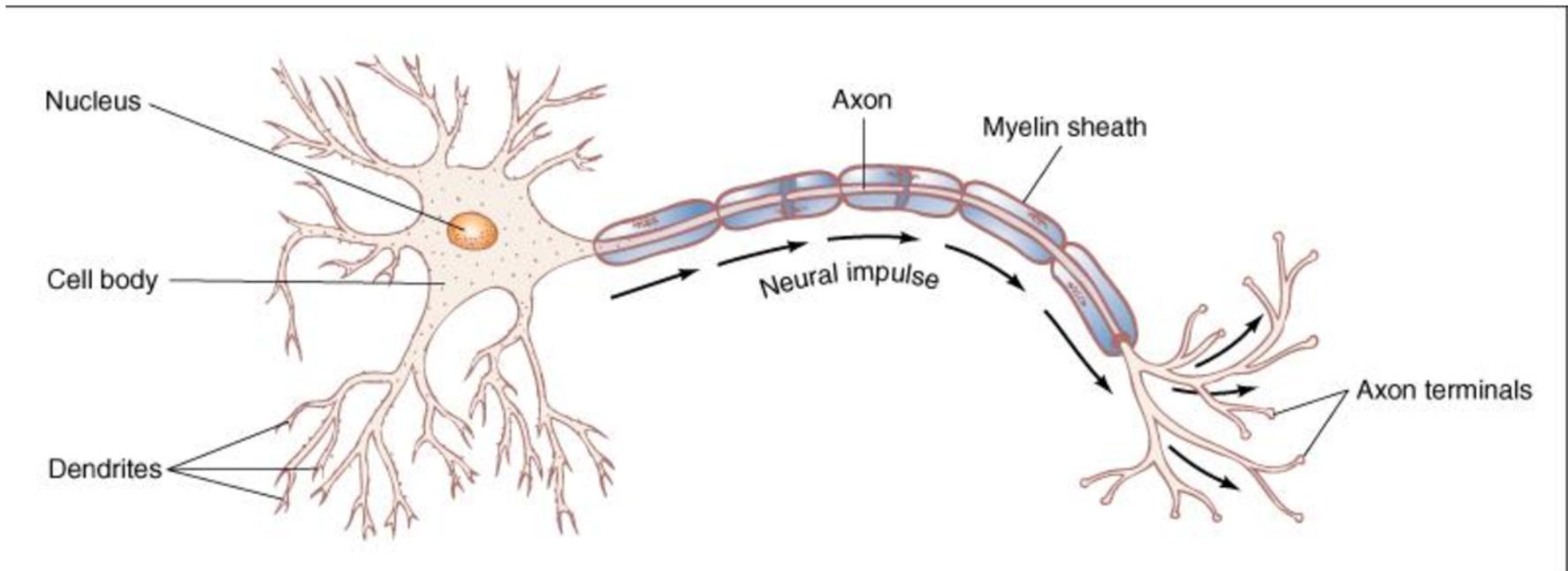
- If a *social event* is perceived as a *negative* thing, then a person will feel and think she is a victim or helpless
- Helplessness can develop into a mood disorder



3) Biological Perspective

= *Chemical* problem

The Biological Perspective: The Central Nervous System



4) Trait Perspective =

The problem is in the person's *Type*; Move the person to the *other side* of the continuum or spectrum

Introversion (I) -----|----- Extroversion (E)

iNtuition (N) -----|----- Sensing(S)

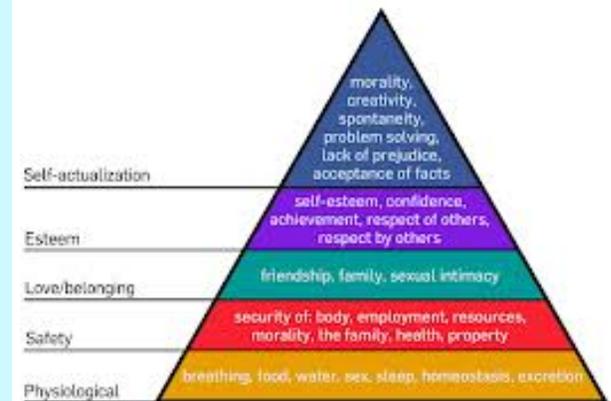
Thinking (T) -----|----- Feeling (F)

Perceiving (P) -----|----- Judging (J)

5) Psychoanalytic Perspective =
The Problem is in the *Subconscious*



6) Humanistic Perspective =
The Problem is with the *sense of Self*



7) Learning Perspective =
The Problem began with *unfortunate Associations*

