

Chapter 13

Psychological Disorders

Psychological Disorders



- Psychological Disorder
 - a “harmful dysfunction” in which behavior is judged to be:
 - atypical--not enough in itself
 - disturbing--varies with time and culture
 - maladaptive--harmful
 - unjustifiable--sometimes there's a good reason

Psychological Disorders



- Medical Model
 - concept that diseases have physical causes
 - can be diagnosed, treated, and in most cases, cured
 - assumes that these “mental” illnesses can be diagnosed on the basis of their symptoms and cured through therapy, which may include treatment in a psychiatric hospital

Psychological Disorders



- Bio-Psycho-Social Perspective
 - assumes that biological, sociocultural, and psychological factors combine and interact to produce psychological disorders

Psychological Disorders



Biological
(Evolution, individual
genes, brain structure
and chemistry)

Social
(Roles, expectations,
definition of normality
and disorder)

Psychological
(Stress, trauma, learned
helplessness, mood-related
perceptions and memories)



Classifying Psychological Disorders



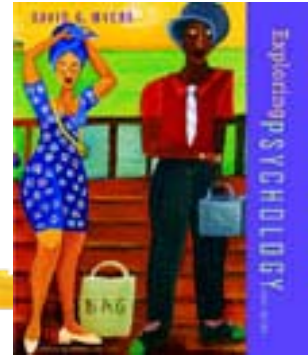
- **DSM-IV**
 - American Psychiatric Association's *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (Fourth Edition)
 - a widely used system for classifying psychological disorders
 - presently distributed as DSM-IV-TR (text revision)

Anxiety Disorders



- Anxiety Disorders
 - distressing, persistent anxiety or maladaptive behaviors that reduce anxiety
- Generalized Anxiety Disorder
 - person is tense, apprehensive, and in a state of autonomic nervous system arousal

Anxiety Disorders



- Panic Disorder
 - marked by a minutes-long episode of intense dread in which a person experiences terror and accompanying chest pain, choking, or other frightening sensation

Anxiety Disorders

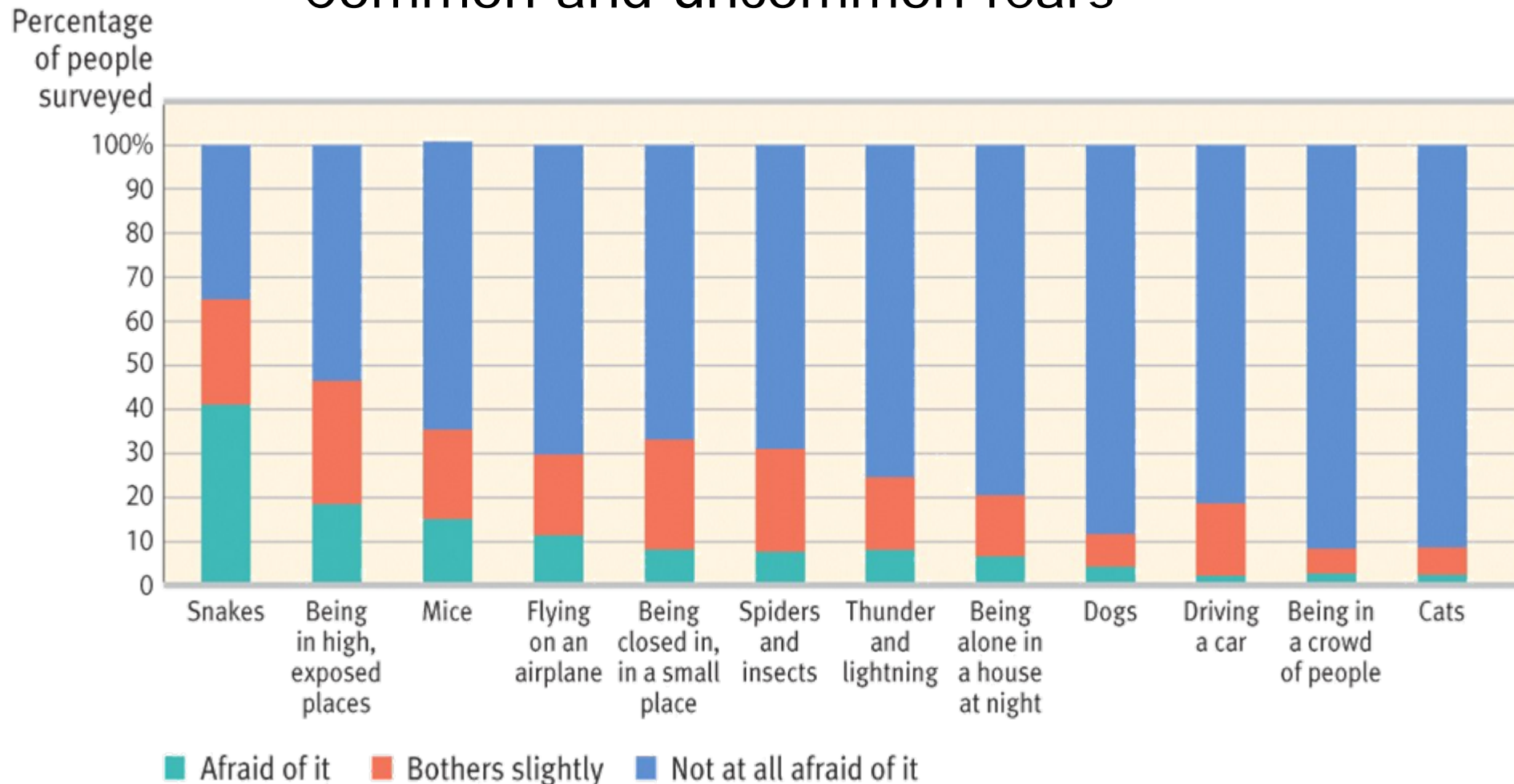


- Phobia
 - persistent, irrational fear of a specific object or situation
- Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder
 - unwanted repetitive thoughts (obsessions) and/or actions (compulsions)

Anxiety Disorders



- Common and uncommon fears



Anxiety Disorders



COMMON OBSESSIONS AND COMPULSIONS AMONG CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS WITH OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE DISORDER

Thought or Behavior Symptom

Percentage Report

Obsessions (repetitive thoughts)

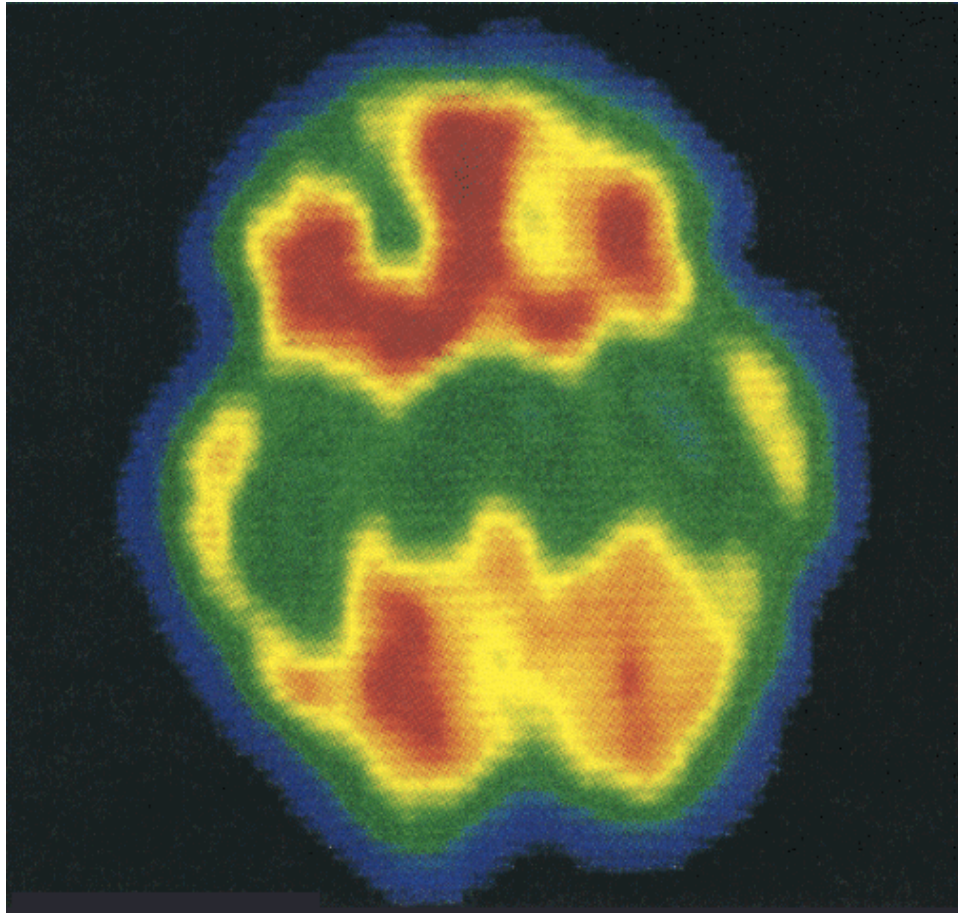
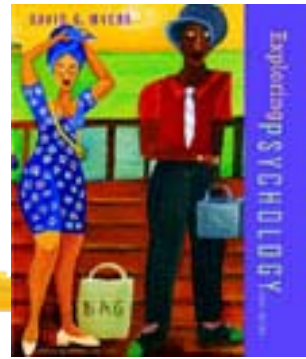
Concern with dirt, germs, or toxins	40%
Something terrible happening (fire, death, illness)	24
Symmetry, order, or exactness	17

Compulsions (repetitive behaviors)

Excessive hand washing, bathing, tooth brushing, or grooming	85
Repeating rituals (in/out of a door, up/down from a chair)	51
Checking doors, locks, appliances, car brake, homework	46

Source: Adapted from Rapoport, 1989.

Anxiety Disorders



- PET Scan of brain of person with obsessive-compulsive disorder
- High metabolic activity (red) in frontal lobe areas involved with directing attention

Dissociative Disorders



- Dissociative Disorders
 - conscious awareness becomes separated (dissociated) from previous memories, thoughts, and feelings
- Dissociative Identity Disorder
 - rare dissociative disorder in which a person exhibits two or more distinct and alternating personalities
 - formerly called multiple personality disorder

Personality Disorders



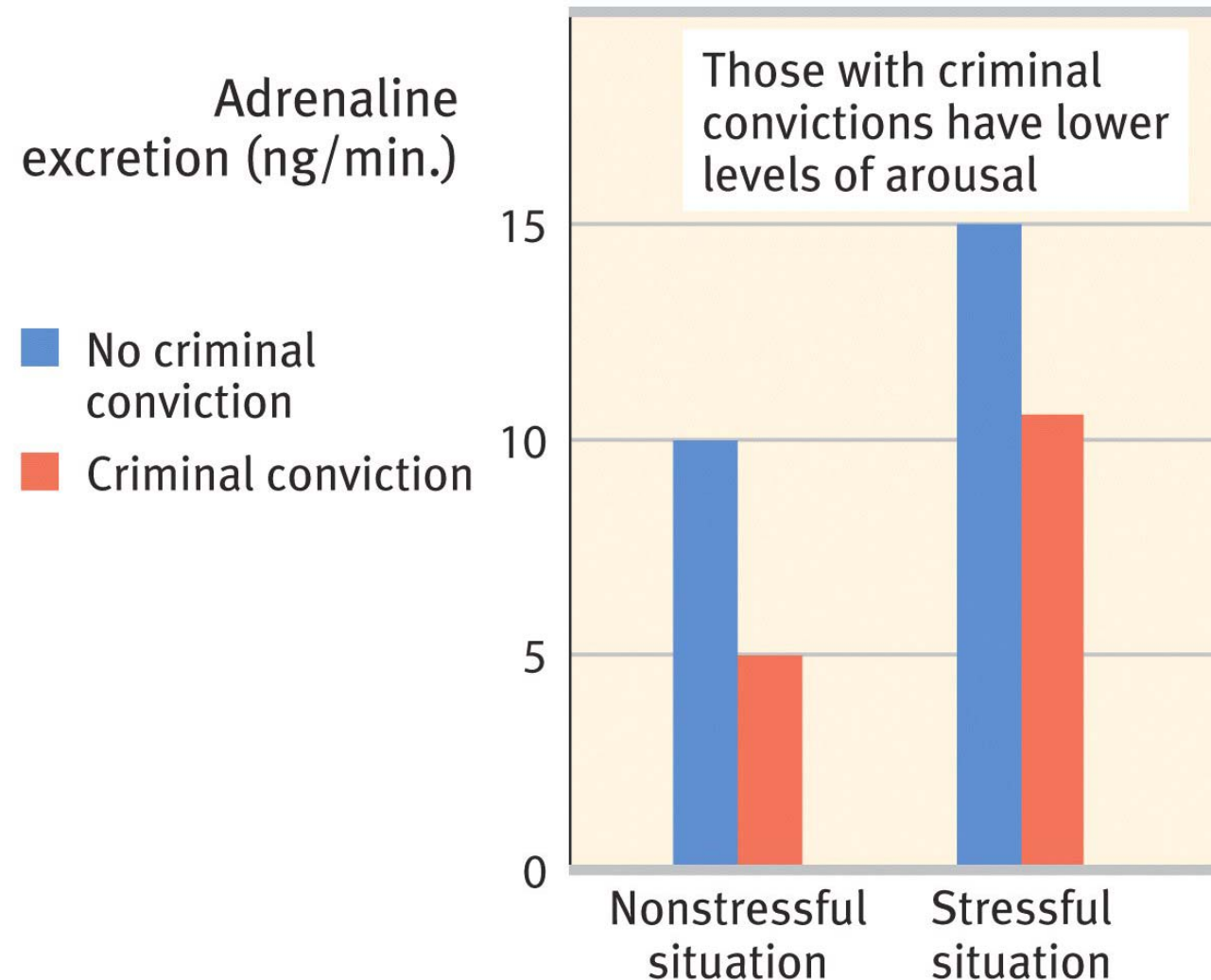
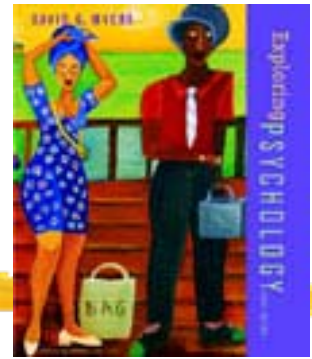
- Personality Disorders
 - disorders characterized by inflexible and enduring behavior patterns that impair social functioning
 - usually without anxiety, depression, or delusions

Personality Disorders



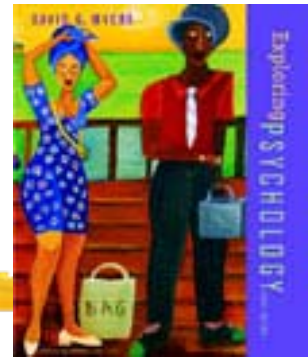
- **Antisocial Personality Disorder**
 - disorder in which the person (usually man) exhibits a lack of conscience for wrongdoing, even toward friends and family members
 - may be aggressive and ruthless or a clever con artist

Mood Disorders- Depression



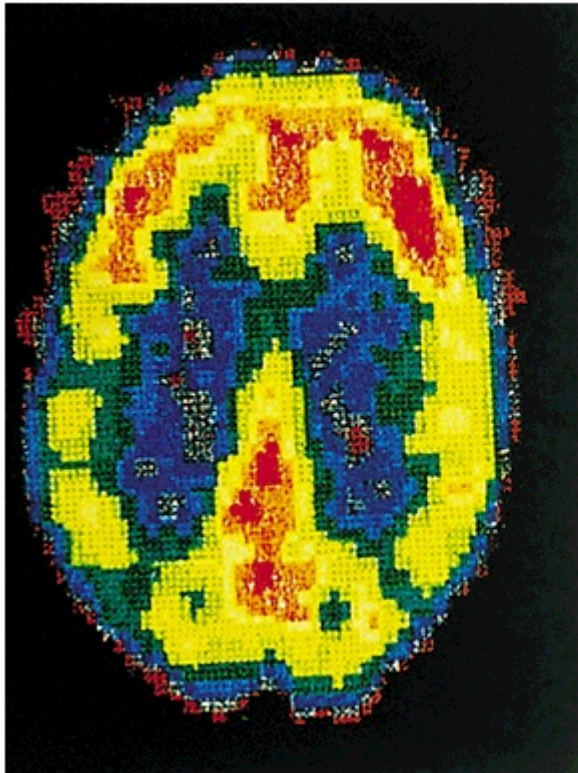
- Boys who were later convicted of a crime showed relatively low arousal

Personality Disorders

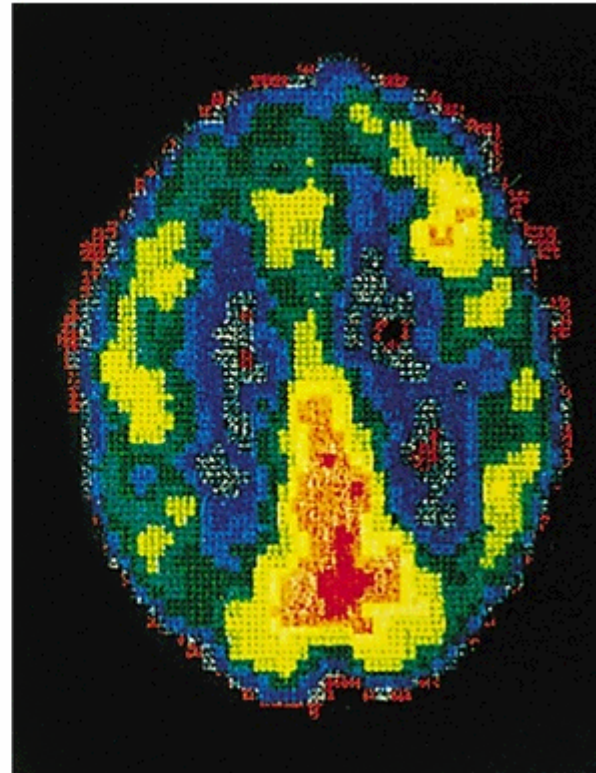


- PET scans illustrate reduced activation in a murderer's frontal cortex

Normal



Murderer



Mood Disorders



- Mood Disorders
 - characterized by emotional extremes
- Major Depressive Disorder
 - a mood disorder in which a person, for no apparent reason, experiences two or more weeks of depressed moods, feelings of worthlessness, and diminished interest or pleasure in most activities

Mood Disorders



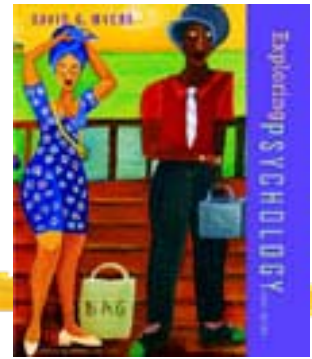
- **Manic Episode**

- a mood disorder marked by a hyperactive, wildly optimistic state

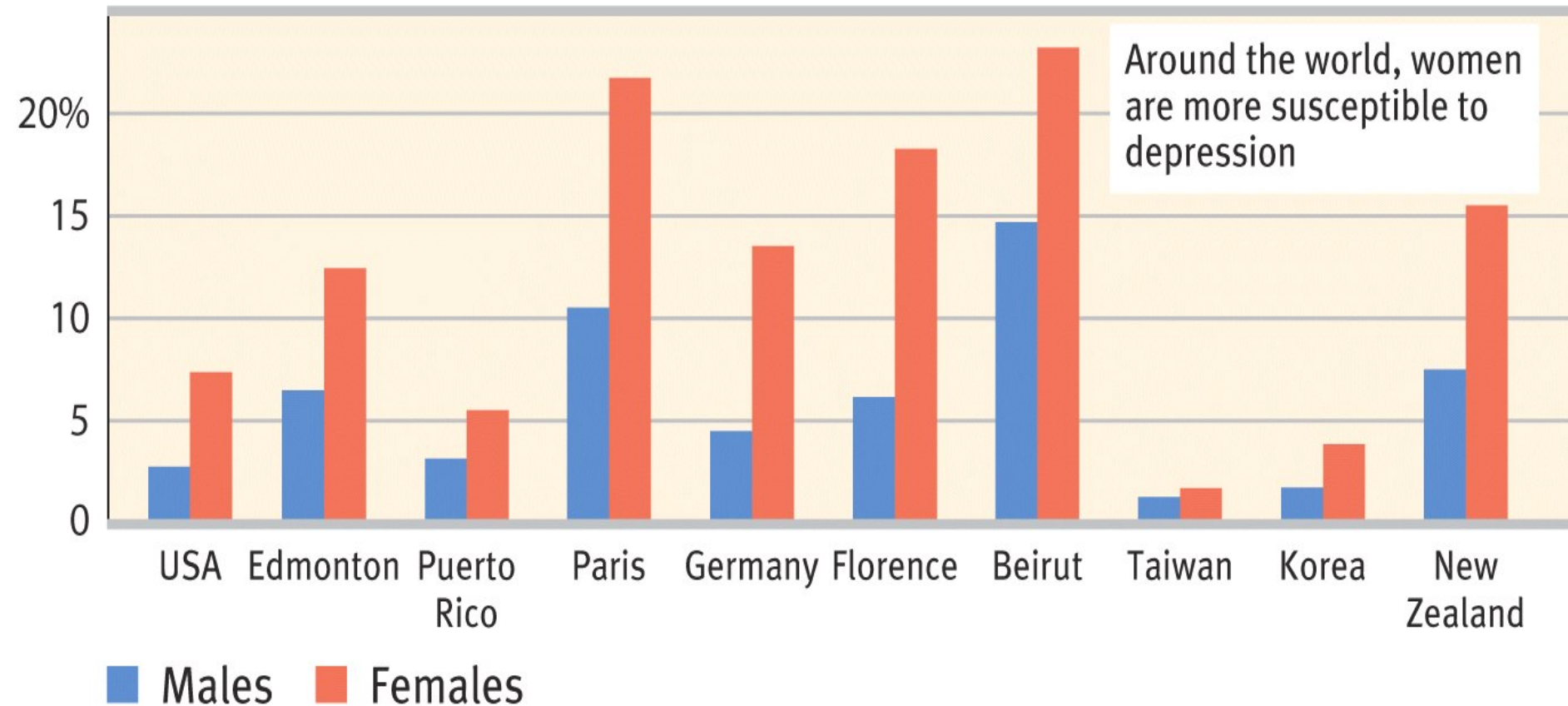
- **Bipolar Disorder**

- a mood disorder in which the person alternates between the hopelessness and lethargy of depression and the overexcited state of mania
- formerly called manic-depressive disorder

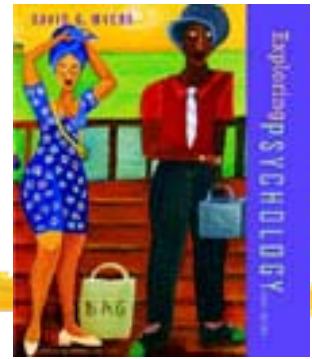
Mood Disorders- Depression



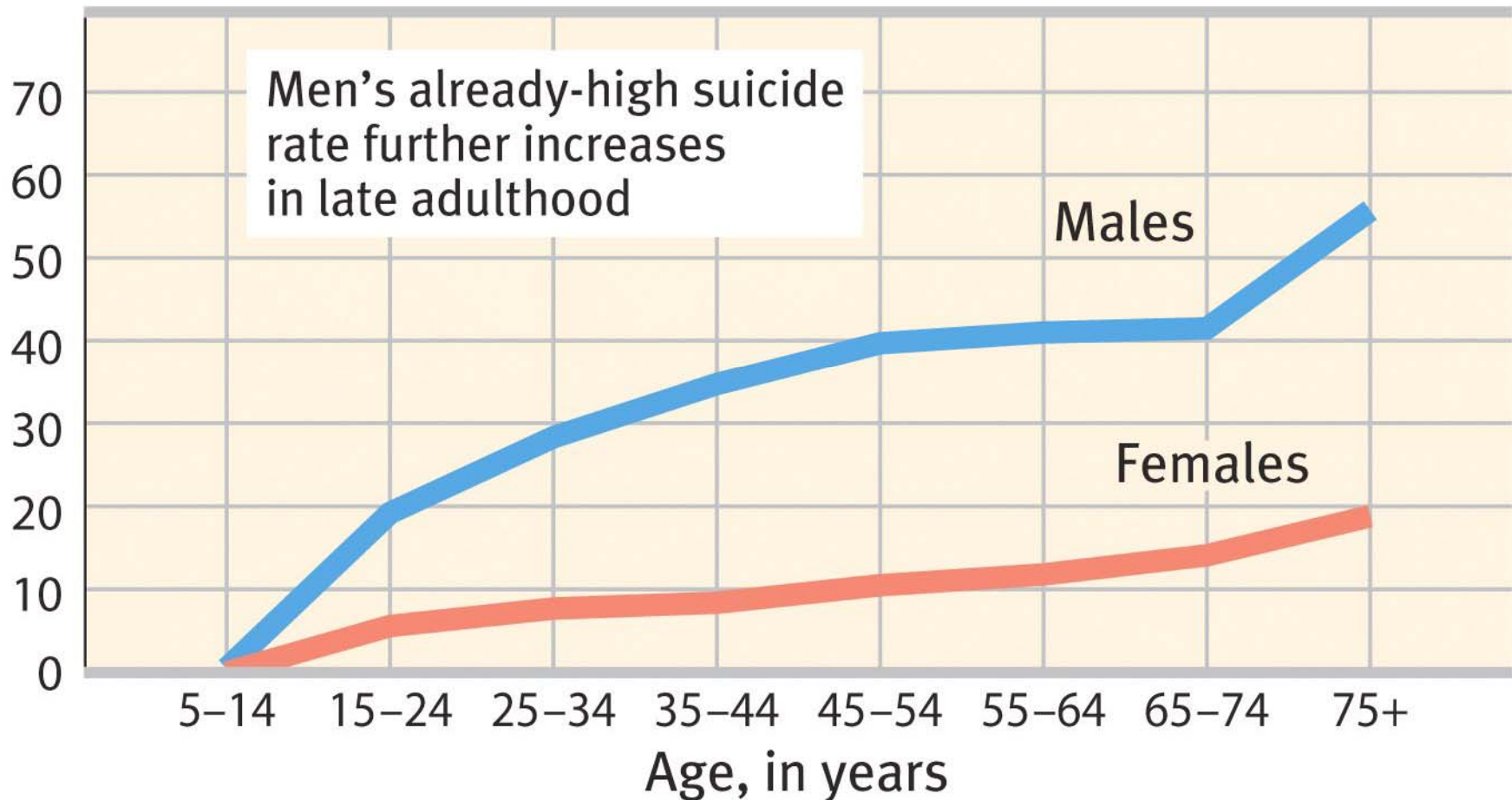
Percentage of 18–84-year-olds experiencing major depression at some point in life



Mood Disorders- Suicide



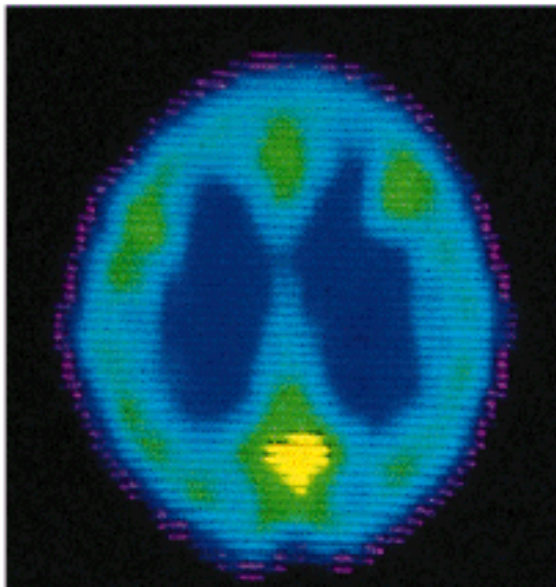
Suicides per 100,000 people (1998)



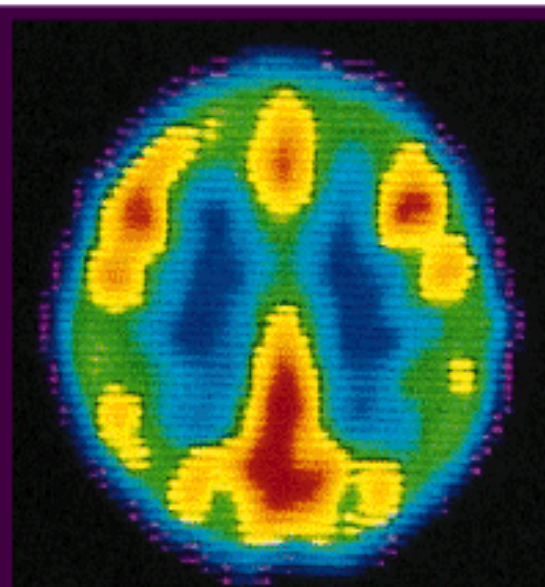
Mood Disorders- Bipolar



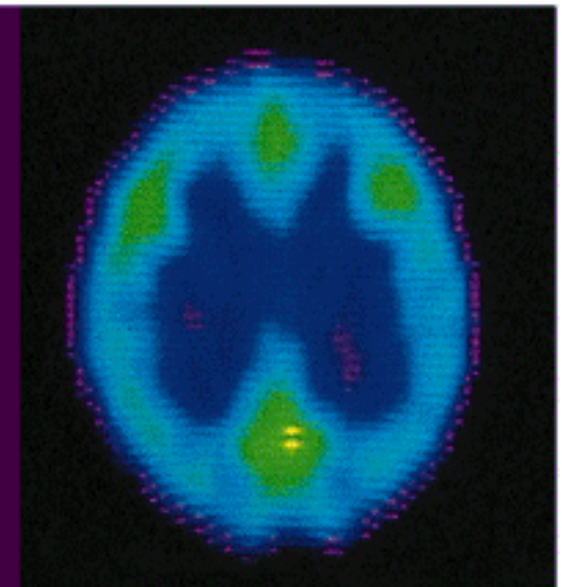
- PET scans show that brain energy consumption rises and falls with emotional switches



Depressed state

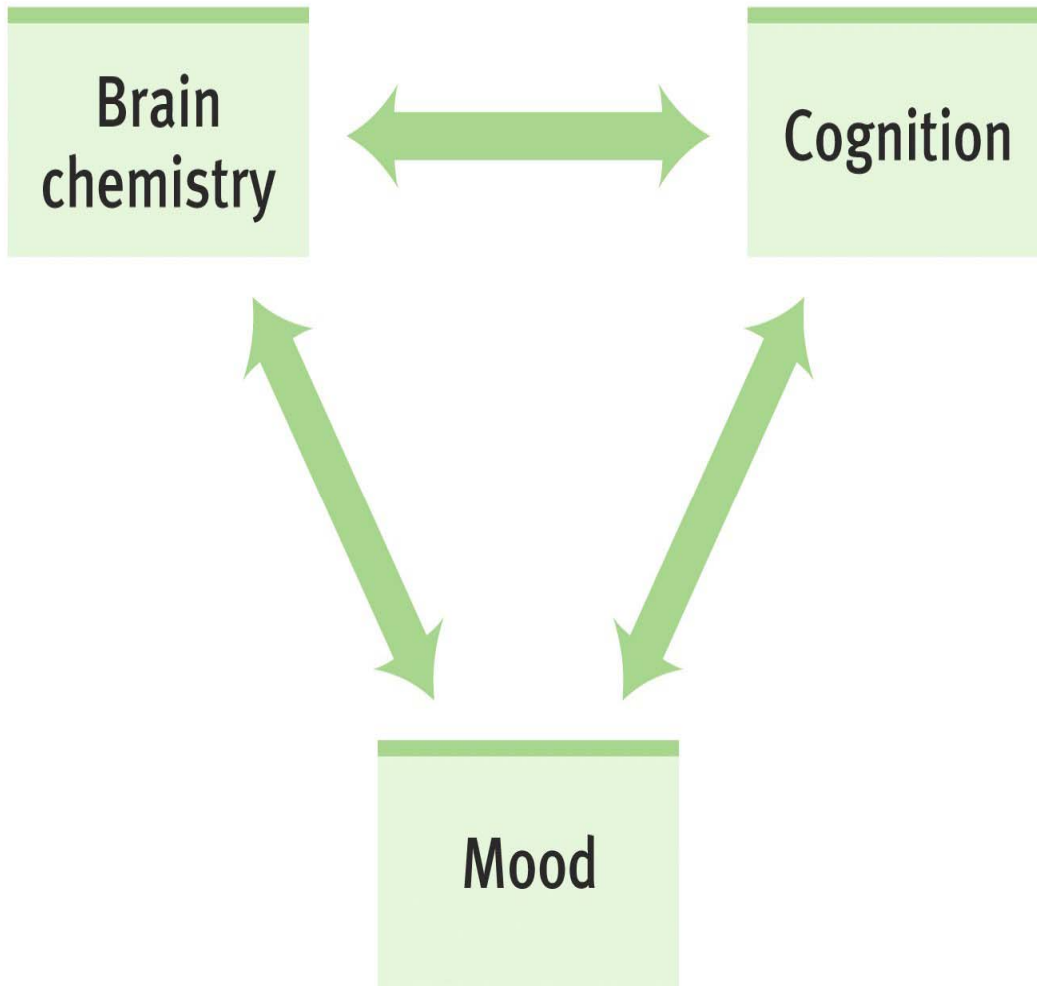


Manic state



Depressed state

Mood Disorders- Depression

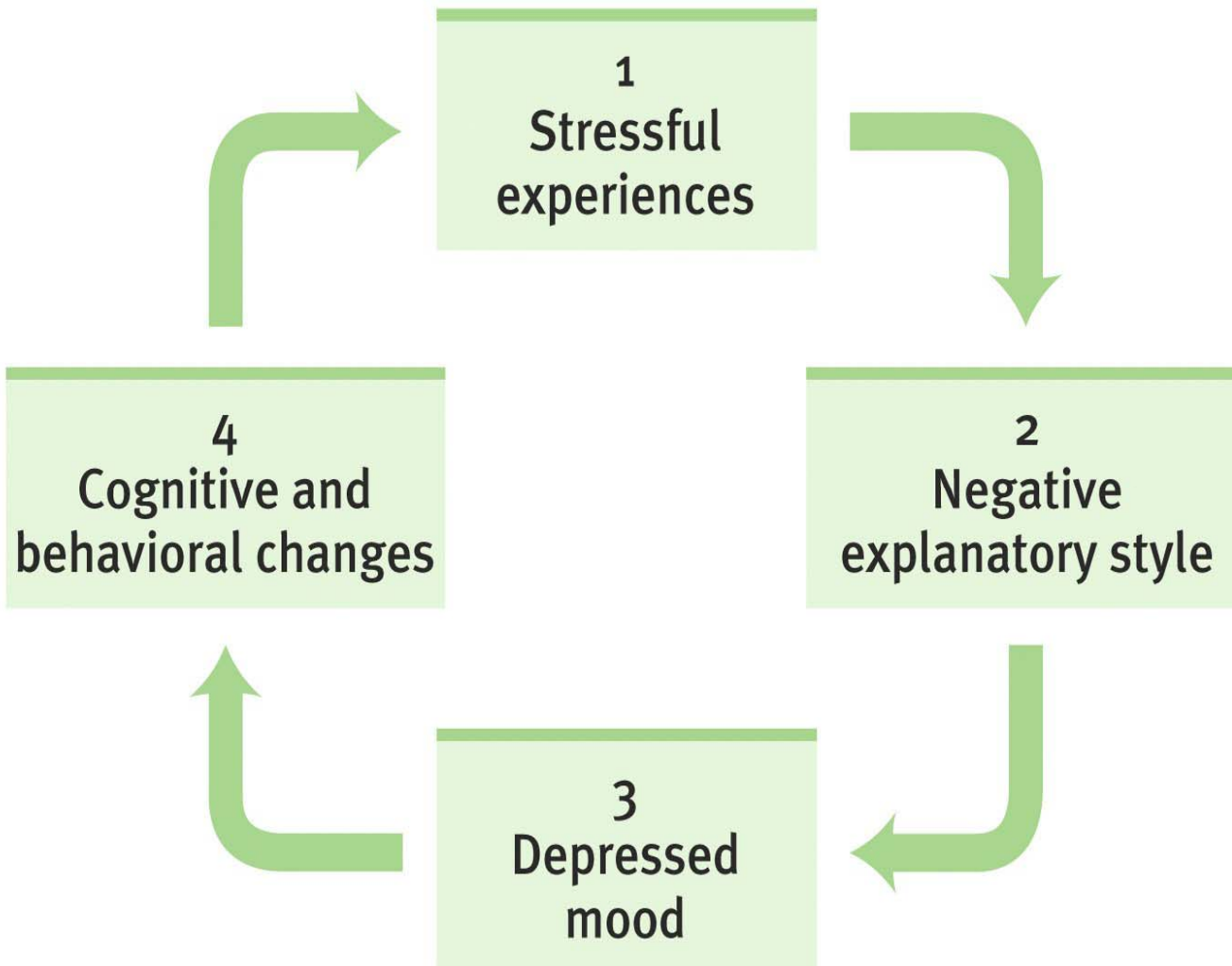


- Altering any one component of the chemistry-cognition-mood circuit can alter the others

Mood Disorders- Depression



- The vicious cycle of depression can be broken at any point



Schizophrenia



- Schizophrenia
 - literal translation “split mind”
 - a group of severe disorders characterized by:
 - disorganized and delusional thinking
 - disturbed perceptions
 - inappropriate emotions and actions

Schizophrenia



- Delusions
 - false beliefs, often of persecution or grandeur, that may accompany psychotic disorders
- Hallucinations
 - sensory experiences without sensory stimulation

Schizophrenia



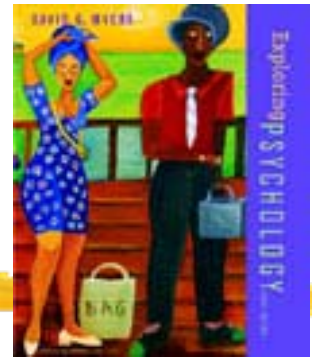
Schizophrenia



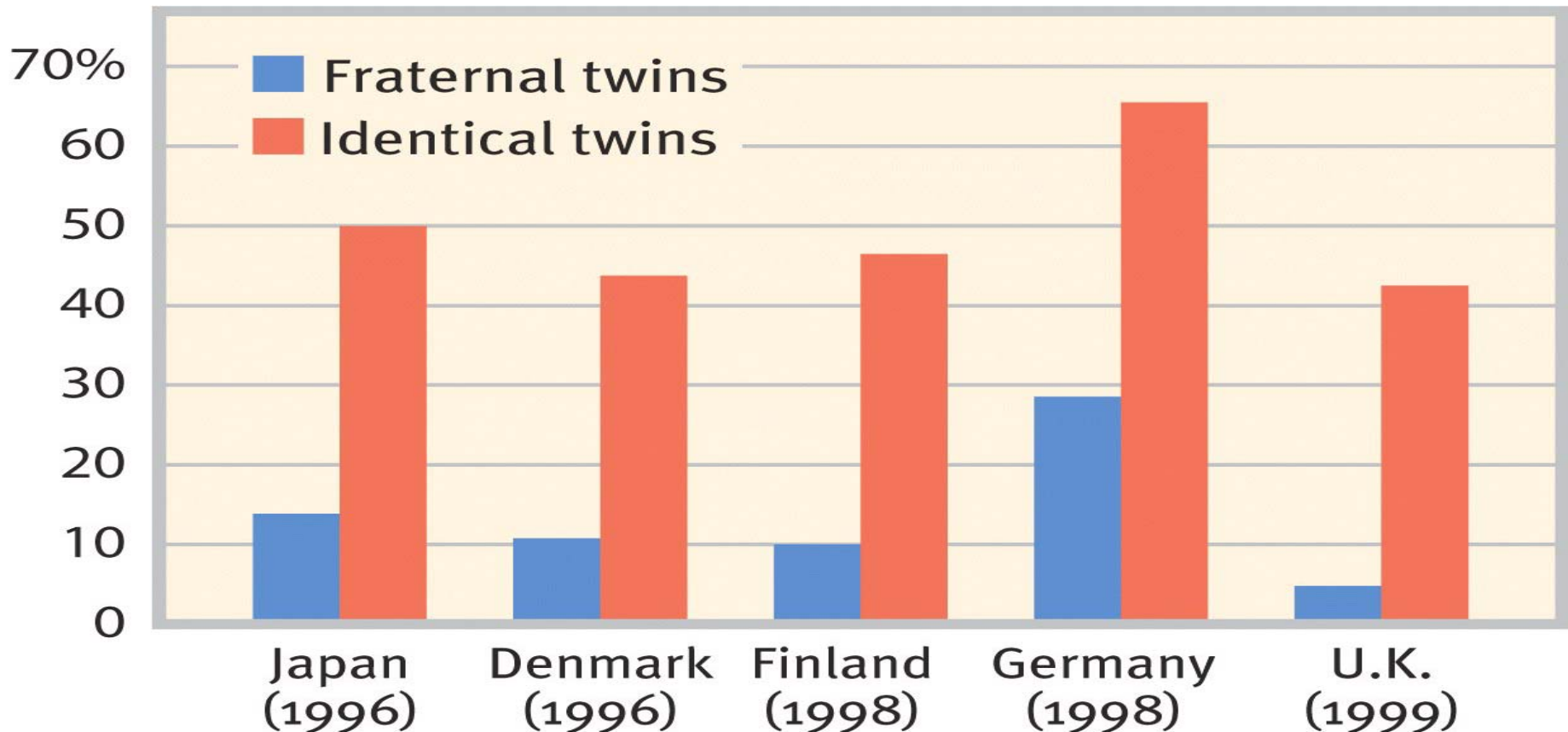
SUBTYPES OF SCHIZOPHRENIA

<i>Paranoid:</i>	Preoccupation with delusions or hallucinations, often with themes of persecution or grandiosity
<i>Disorganized:</i>	Disorganized speech or behavior, or flat or inappropriate emotion
<i>Catatonic:</i>	Immobility (or excessive, purposeless movement), extreme negativism, and/or parrotlike repeating of another's speech or movements
<i>Undifferentiated:</i>	Many and varied symptoms
<i>Residual:</i>	Withdrawal, after hallucinations and delusions have disappeared

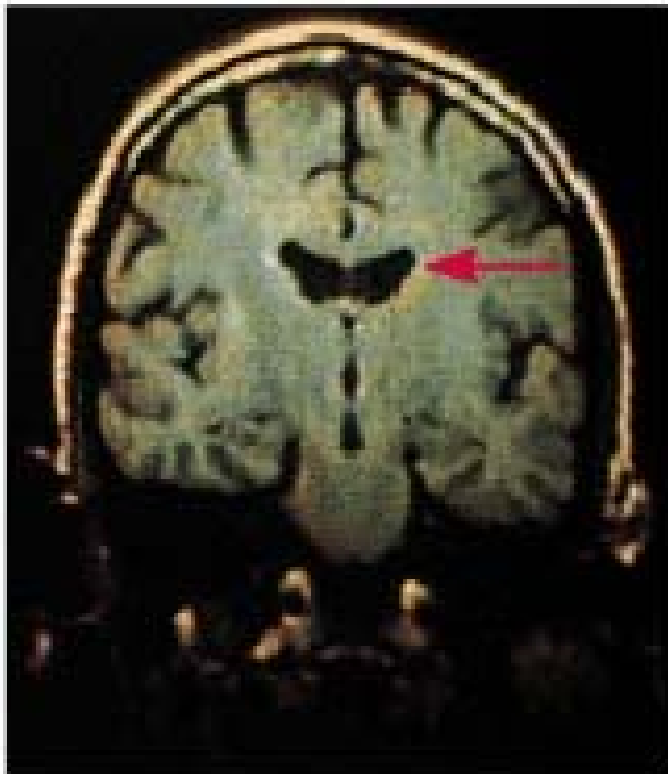
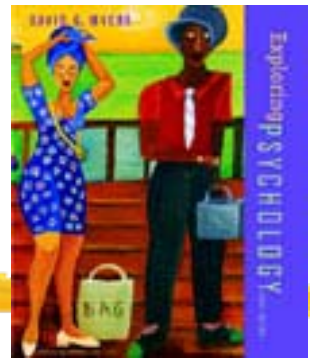
Schizophrenia



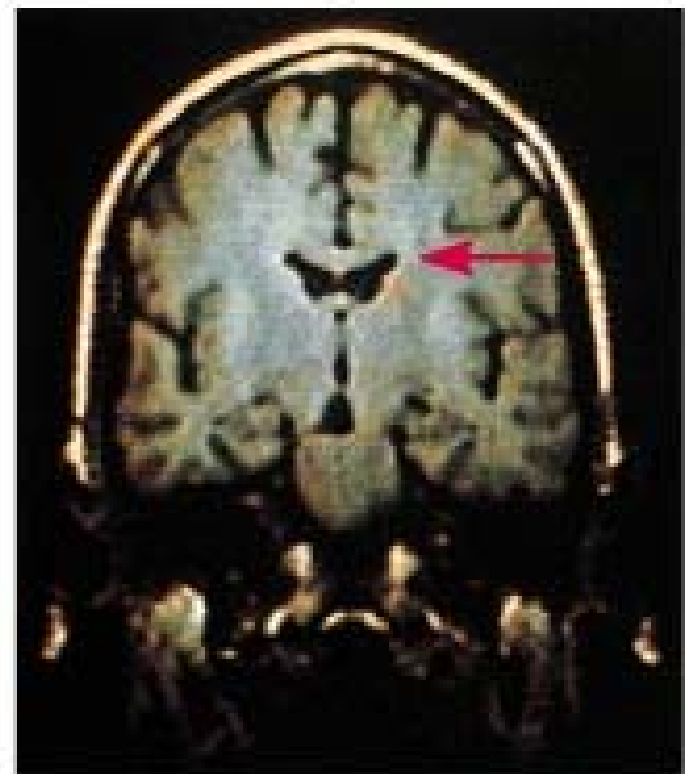
Schizophrenia risk for twins of those with schizophrenia diagnosed



Schizophrenia



Schizophrenia



No schizophrenia

Rates of Psychological Disorders



PERCENTAGE OF AMERICANS WHO HAVE EVER EXPERIENCED PSYCHOLOGICAL DISORDERS

Disorder	Ethnicity			Gender		
	White	Black	Hispanic	Men	Women	Total
Alcohol abuse or dependence	13.6%	13.8%	16.7%	23.8%	4.6%	13.8%
Generalized anxiety	3.4	6.1	3.7	2.4	5.0	3.8
Phobias	9.7	23.4	12.2	10.4	17.7	14.3
Obsessive-compulsive disorder	2.6	2.3	1.8	2.0	3.0	2.6
Mood disorder	8.0	6.3	7.8	5.2	10.2	7.8
Schizophrenia	1.4	2.1	0.8	1.2	1.7	1.5
Antisocial personality	2.6	2.3	3.4	4.5	0.8	2.6

Source: Data from Robins & Regier, 1991. Similar gender differences, though with somewhat higher rates of disorder, come from the U.S. National Comorbidity Survey (Kessler & others, 1994).