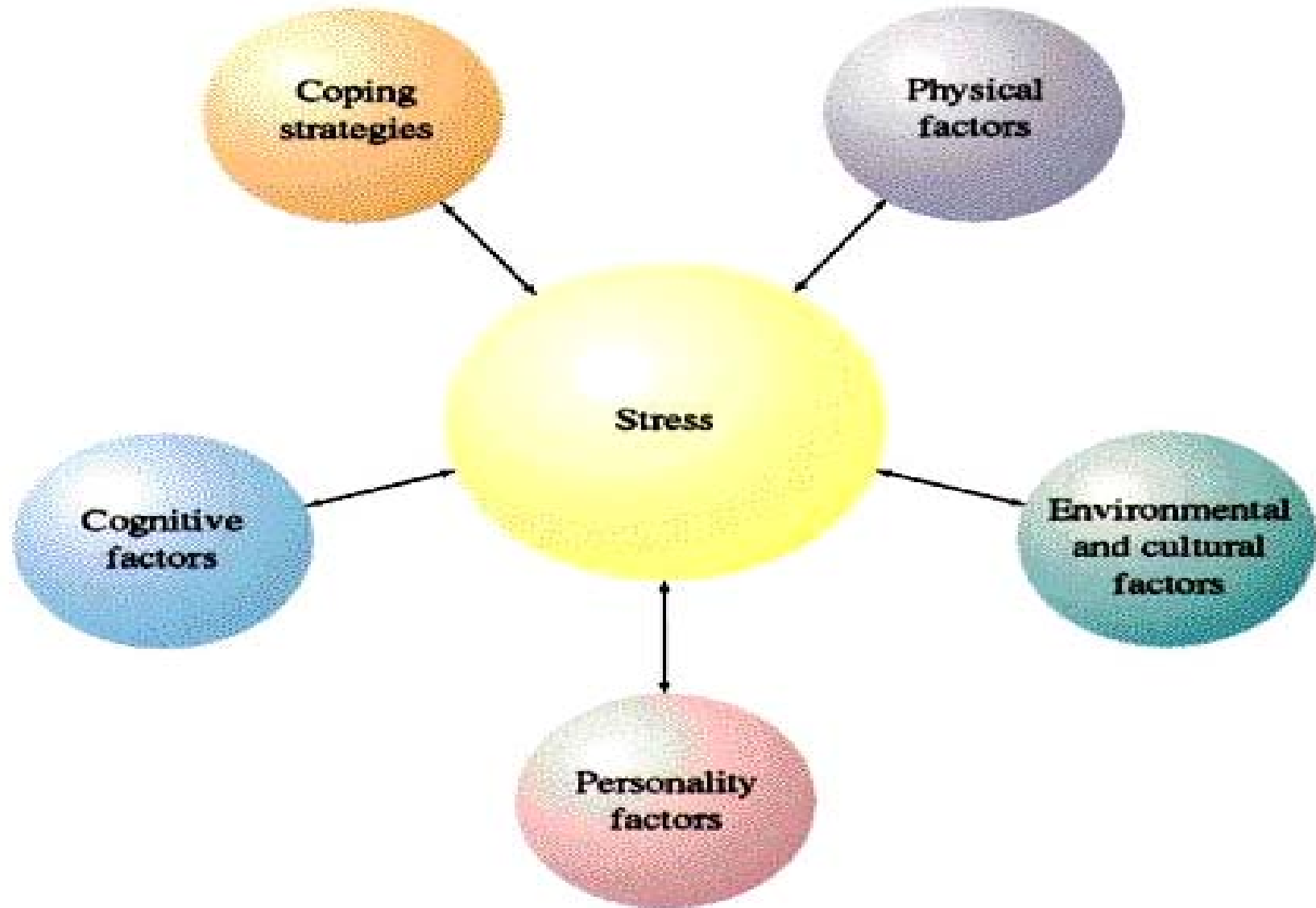


Abnormal Psychology

- Integrating the Models:
 - Biopsychosocial Model
 - Abnormality results from the interaction of biological, psychological, and social factors



Diathesis Stress Model



Vulnerability

Biological Factor

(genes, disordered biochemistry, brain anomalies)

Social Factor

(maladaptive upbringing, chronic stress, etc.)

Psychological Factor

(unconscious conflicts, poor skills, maladaptive cognitions, etc.,)



Stress

Biological trigger

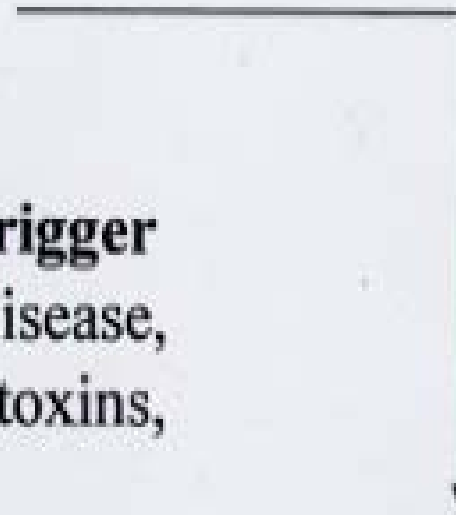
(onset of a disease, exposure to toxins, etc.)

Social trigger

(traumatic event, major loss, etc.)

Psychological trigger

(perceived loss of control, violation of trust, etc.)



Disorder

Abnormal Psychology

- Integrating Models:
 - Eclecticism
 - Different theories are applied to explain a single problem
 - Treatments are borrowed from many different approaches

Diagnosis

- Diagnosis means a person's thoughts, feelings, and behaviors constitute a psychological problem that is the same as others with the same diagnosis.
- Diagnosis represents a grouping not an actual disease or disorder

Diagnosis

Symptoms



Syndromes



Categories

Diagnosis

- Diagnostic and Statistic Manual of Mental Disorders
 - American Psychiatric Association
 - Major revision in 1994
 - Minor changes in 2000
 - 400 mental disorders

Diagnosis

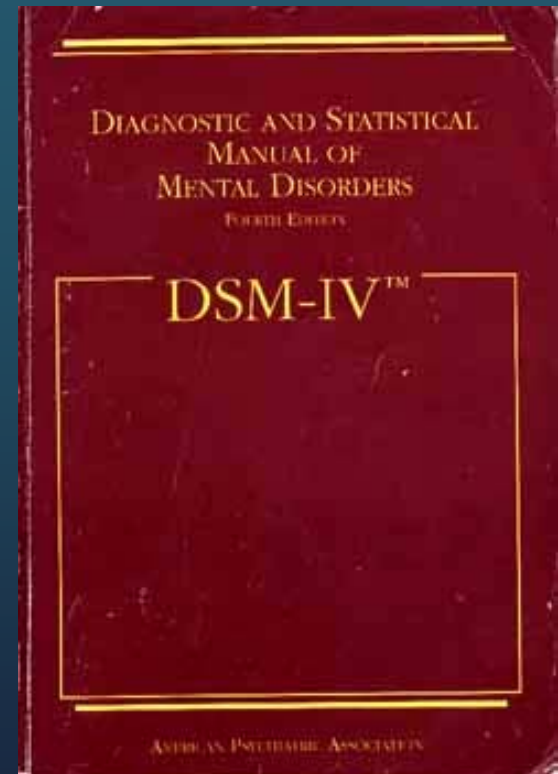
- DSM IV

- Each disorder listing includes:

- Clinical features
 - Demographic trends
 - Prevalence & risk
 - Course & complications
 - Predisposing factors
 - Family patterns

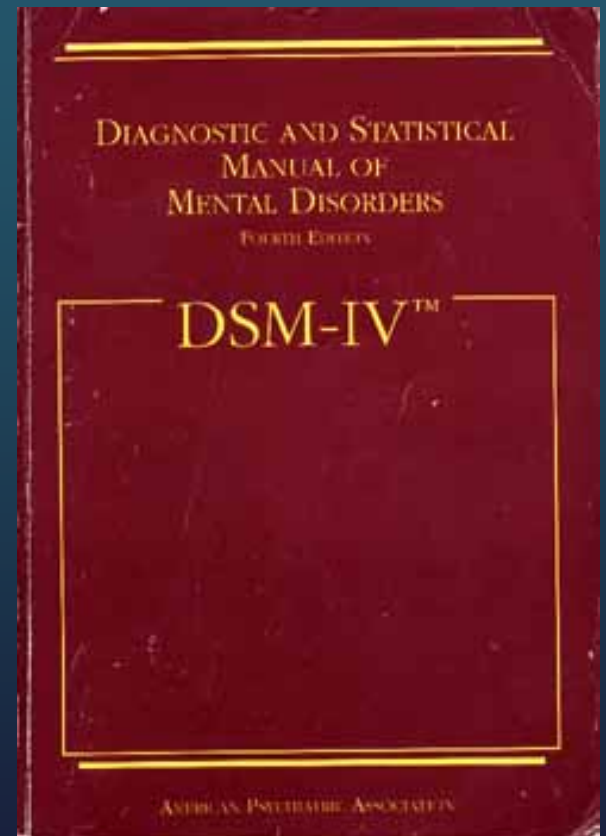
Diagnosis

- DSM – IV
 - Axis I
 - Clinical syndromes causing significant impairment
 - Axis II
 - Long standing problems



Diagnosis

- Axis III
 - General medical conditions
- Axis IV
 - Life stressors
- Axis V
 - Global assessment of functioning



Axis V
Global Assessment of Functioning (GAF) Scale

Code **Symptoms**

100	Superior functioning in a wide range of activities
90	Absent or minimal symptoms, good functioning in all areas
80	Symptoms transient and expectable reactions to psychosocial stressors
70	Some mild symptoms or some difficulty in social, occupational, or school functioning, but generally functioning pretty well
60	Moderate symptoms or difficulty in social, occupational, or school functioning
50	Serious symptoms or impairment in social, occupational, or school functioning
40	Some impairment in reality testing or communication or major impairment in family relations, judgment, thinking, or mood
30	Behavior considerably influenced by delusions or hallucinations, serious impairment in communication or judgment, or inability to function in almost all areas
20	Some danger of hurting self or others, occasional failure to maintain minimal personal hygiene, or gross impairment in communication
10	Persistent danger of severely hurting self or others

↑

Diagnostic Issues

- DSM Concerns:
 - Reliability
 - Verifiable signs increase reliability
 - Validity
 - Predictive validity is key
 - Validity is increasing

Diagnostic Issues

- Labeling:
 - Self-fulfilling prophecies
 - Social stigma

