What is Abnormal?

<u>Chapter One:</u>
Abnormal Behavior in Historical Context

1

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<u>Class Objectives</u>

Ψ What is **ABNORMAL**?

Ψ _____
_____ ?

Ψ Historical perspectives and treatments

2

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<u>Are psychological disorders rare?</u>

_____
_____
_____
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Sensitivity Please!

Ψ The language we use when discussing psychological disorders is very important-people are not just their disorders!

4

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What did you learn?

Ψ Abnormal behavior is characterized as:

- _____

- _____

- Distressing to the person who exhibits it or to the people around them

5

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What do we *call* people labeled as abnormal?

_____
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Labels, Labels, Labels...

Ψ These words are used to dismiss and _____people who we consider different.

7

Who decides what's "NORMAL"?

_____

8

Are the standards for abnormal behavior universal?

_____
_____
_____
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How do we define a *psychological disorder?*

Ψ _____associated with distress or impairment that is not typical or culturally appropriate

10

Defining psychological disorders

Ψ _____also contributes to defining psychological disorders.
- being _____

Ψ The concept of *impairment* is also useful in defining this.

Ψ _____
_____ 11

Can any of these criteria be used solely to define a psychological disorder?

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Ψ _____
  _____
  _____
  _____

Ψ The conclusion…it is _____
  to define "abnormal" and "normal"

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Psychopathology

Ψ *Psychopathology* is the_____
  _____
  _____

Ψ This area studies the _____ (*etiology*) and
  possible treatments of psychological disorders

Ψ This area is also involved in the _____
  _____
  _____
  of these disorders

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Assessment

How are psychological disorders
evaluated?

Mental Health professionals look for specific characteristics when evaluating a person in need of intervention.

_____
_____
_____

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Evaluation Behavior

Ψ A *clinical description* is written to document behaviors...

_____
_____

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Clinical Description

Ψ A *presenting problem* typically refers to the specific problem that brought the person in for help.

Ψ " _____ "

18

What was the presenting problem?

_____

_____

_____

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Clinicians are interested in:

Ψ _____ - pattern of the disorder in time
 - Described as either chronic, episodic, or time-limited

Ψ *Prevalence* - _____
_____

Ψ *Incidence* - The _____ of a
disorder in a certain time period, usually per year

Ψ _____ - future development

Ψ *Etiology* - _____ of the disorder

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"In Order to Understand the Future it is necessary to know and understand the past"

Psychopathology in a historical Context

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Where did it all begin?

Although many early "treatments" are now recognized as cruel and ineffective, they were considered state-of-the-art for their times.

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Treatment was influenced by the _____ of mental illness

Ψ Very early in history (500-700 A.D) the problem was based on the medical model

- disorders may have natural causes and should be treated as a_____

PAVPERIEVS GRATIS Fig. VI.

Ψ Later in history (500-1700 A.D) due to the influence of the church _____

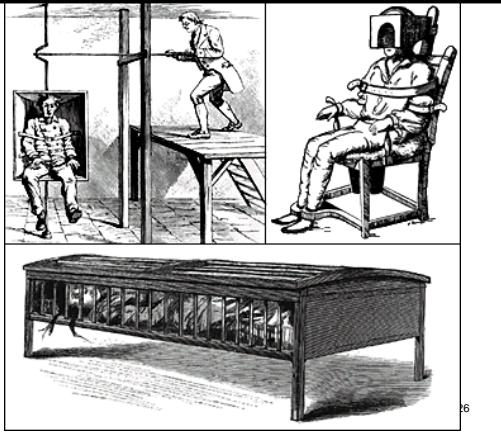_____ were common explanations for mental illness.

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1700-1900 A.D

Ψ People with psychological disorders or "madmen" were seen as dangerous animals who _____ _____.

Reform

Ψ Reformers like _____ _____advocated for humane treatments for the mentally ill in the 19th century.

Ψ Dorothea Dix began the _____ _____, which ensured treatment for all.

- Including the poor and homeless.

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The unfortunate result:

- _____

  _____

- The creation of the "insane asylums"

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Next Class

How are psychological disorders
DIAGNOSED?

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