



Assessment

How are psychological disorders evaluated?



Chapter 3 Assessment


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Clinical Interview

- Information is gathered by the professional by talking with the *client* which provides information about:
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
- Unstructured Interview:
 - A series of _____
- Structured Interview:
 - _____ questions and assessments


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Clinical Description

- A presenting problem typically refers to the specific problem
 - _____
 - _____
- “Why are you here today?”

3



THINK What was the presenting problem?



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Mental Status Exam

- Used by clinicians to determine whether or not a psychological disorder _____ be present.
- Most people do this everyday...including you ☺

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What are some things you observe when you meet someone for the first time?

THINK

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Mental status exams cover five general areas:

1. _____
 - Overt physical behaviors, appearance, body language, facial expression

2. Thought Processes

- _____
- _____

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Mental Status

3. Mood and affect:

33. Mood is the emotion _____

- Depressed, 'anxious,' 'good,' and 'tired'
- Does the person appear "down" or elated?

34. Affect refers to the _____

- Is it "appropriate"? You feel sad...you look sad.
- Euthymic (normal), blunted (minimal variation), and flat affect (no variation).



Mental Status

4. Intellectual functioning:

- 35. A variety of tests are used to help determine level of intellectual functioning

- Repeat these 3 words: 'pen,' 'chair,' 'flag'
- The "serial 7s"
- Abstracts and metaphors
- Standardized IQ tests (Stanford-Binet, WAIS)

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Mental Status

5. Sensorium refers to our _____

6. Clinicians assess a person's _____

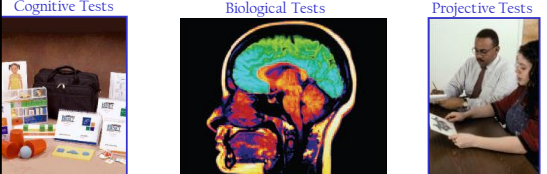
7. "Is the person oriented times 3?"

- What year is it?
- Where are you?
- Who are you?



Psychological Testing

Cognitive Tests **Biological Tests** **Projective Tests**




What makes a psychological test good?

8. Validity

- The _____
- Does the assessment measure what it is designed to measure?

9. Reliability

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If someone who is 200 pounds steps on a scale 10 times and gets readings of 150, 250, 95, 140, etc., the scale is not reliable. If the scale consistently reads "150", then it is reliable, but not valid.

If it reads "200" each time, then the measurement is both reliable and valid.

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Standardized Tests

- There are literally hundreds of standardized tests clinicians can use for assessment purposes.
 - 1. Intelligence Testing
 - 2. Personality and Diagnostic Testing
 - 3. Behavioral Assessment
 - 4. Biological Tests
 - 5. Multicultural Assessment
 - 6. Physiological Assessment

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Personality and Diagnostic Testing

- _____
- Tests designed to measure symptoms or personality traits based on clients' responses to structured questions
- These responses yield _____
_____ psychological symptoms and personality profiles
 - Beck Depression Inventory-II (BDI-II)
 - Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-2 (MMPI-2)

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TABLE 3.9 Sample Items and Instructions from the Beck Depression Inventory-II (BDI-II)

Date: _____

Name: _____ Birth Date: _____

On this questionnaire are groups of statements. Please read each group of statements carefully. Then pick out the one statement in each group which best describes the way you have been feeling the PAST WEEK, INCLUDING TODAY. Circle the number beside the statement you picked. If several statements in the group seem to apply equally well, circle each one. **Be sure to read all the statements in each group before making your choice.**

Item 1. Sadness

0	I do not feel sad.
1	I feel sad much of the time.
2	I am sad all the time.
3	I am so sad or unhappy that I can't stand it.

Item 2. Pessimism

0	I am not discouraged about my future.
1	I feel more discouraged about my future than I used to be.
2	I do not expect things to work out for me.
3	I feel my future is hopeless and will only get worse.

❏ Advantages:

- _____

❏ Limitations:

- Standardized tools _____

Projective Tests




Advantages:

- Offer more flexibility. These assess client's deeper, and less easily observable emotion and personality patterns by providing a psychological understanding of clients.

Limitations:

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Neuropsychological Assessment

- Process of gathering information about the client's brain function based on their performance on tests.
- Tests that are used to identify markers of psychological disorders few are currently useful in assessing mental disorders
- Brain imaging and scanning:
 - Electroencephalogram (EEG)
 - Computerized axial tomography (CAT)
 - Positron Emission Tomography (PET)
 - Functional MRI (fMRI)


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Clinicians are interested in:


- Course**- _____
- Described as either chronic, episodic, or time-limited
- Prevalence**- _____

- Incidence**- The number of _____ in a certain time period, usually per year
- Prognosis**- _____
- Etiology**- cause of the disorder

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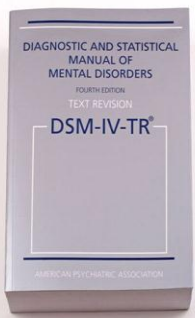
Diagnosing Psychological Disorders



Chapter 2
Classification and Treatment Plans

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How are disorders diagnosed?



- ☐ The *DSM IV* is the most widely used classification system currently used to make a diagnosis.
- ☐ Each disorder is defined by a
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - Prevalence, familial patterns, age, culture and differential diagnosis




The DSM is _____

No information about treatment or *etiology* is included.

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History of the DSM



- ☐ The first edition of the DSM was published in 1952 and contained about 60 disorders.
- ☐ _____
- ☐ _____
- ☐ There was no sharp distinction between "normal and abnormal"
- All disorders were loosely defined and caused by unconscious emotional conflict.
 - Poor reliability and validity ²⁵

DSM IV

- ☐ This DSM examined the reliability and validity of definitions and criteria, as well as creating new diagnoses.
- _____
- _____
- _____
- ☐ Example- in the *DSM-II*, homosexuality was listed as a psychological disorder, _____
- _____
- _____
- DSM-V (May 2013!)

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DSM IV is a "multi-axial" system of classification.

- ☐ Axis 1 - _____
- _____
- _____
- ☐ Axis 2- _____
- Disorders characterized by extreme personality traits that cause impairment/distress
- ☐ Axis 3- _____
- ☐ Axis 4- Psychosocial Stress
- ☐ Axis 5- (GAF)Global Assessment of Functioning

What's the BEST Diagnosis?

After reviewing all of the symptoms presented by the client the clinician makes a diagnosis.

Differential Diagnosis refers to all of the diagnostic categories during the diagnostic process.

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Assigning Rank

When clinicians give multiple diagnoses they typically consider one to be the *Principal Diagnosis*

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Is this system perfect?

One criticism of the DSM IV is the notion of comorbidity, the _____

Some criticize this categorical system because it can lead to _____

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Treatment Planning

Once a diagnosis has been assigned a treatment plan is developed which is designed to provide the most appropriate treatment for the client.

- First the clinician deals with the crisis, then handles problems in the near future and finally issues that require extensive work well into the future.

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Treatment Sites

Treatment sites vary in the degree to which they provide a controlled environment and in the nature of the services they provide.

- Psychiatric hospitals
- Outpatient Treatment Centers
- Halfway Houses and Day Treatment Centers

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What type of treatment is best?

The *Modality of Treatment* is the form of treatment determined by the clinician based on the best match between the client's goals and needs.

There are many forms of therapy available for clients:

- Individual
- Family
- Group Therapy
- Milieu Therapy





Next Class!
Anxiety Disorders

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