

ABNORMAL BEHAVIOR IN HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Psychological Disorder - is a psychological dysfunction within an individual associated with distress or impairment in functioning and a response that is not typical or culturally expected.

Abnormal Behavior - is the most widely accepted definition used in DSM-5 describes behavioral, psychological, or biological dysfunctions that are unexpected in their cultural context and associated with present distress and impairment in functioning or increased risk of suffering, death, pain, or impairment.

Psychological Dysfunction refers to a breakdown in cognitive, emotional or behavioral functioning.

Example: *cognitive* - may nawawalang memory araw-araw at walang mapagkakitaan.

emotional - may nagjojoke tapos umiiyak ka.

behavioral - dapat nakaupo lang pero upo tayo ang ginawa nya.

Phobia is a psychological disorder characterized by marked and persistent fear of an object or situation.

Personal Distress the criterion is satisfied if the individual is extremely upset.
extreme anxiety, pain or sorrow

Impairment the state or fact of a faculty or function being weakened or damaged.

Distress and impairment are natural part of life and having only these feeling doesn't mean that you have psychological disorder

ABNORMAL BEHAVIOR IN HISTORICAL CONTEXT (cont)

Atypical/ not culturally - is a reaction is outside cultural norms or deviating from the average.

hindi normal ang actions mo sa lugar at culture nakinaroroonan mo.

not a soul basis.

Example Going on stage performing naked in one culture may be considered normal and acceptable, while in others it may lead to arrest.

Danger- the state in which individuals become likely to do harm either to themselves or to others, representing a threat to their own or other people's safety.

Psychological disorder is clinically defined as an abnormality that is: DEVIANT because it goes against what is normal, DISTRESSFUL because not only does it upset the person but also creates an unpleasant situation for the friends and family members of the sufferers and DYSFUNCTIONAL because it causes a person to be unable to function normally in everyday life.

the criteria defining the psychological disorder are; DYSFUNCTION, DISTRESS, DEVIANCE, DANGER

THE SCIENCE OF PSYCHOPATHOLOGY

Psychopathology is the scientific study of psychological disorders.

within this field are specially trained professionals, including clinical and counseling psychologist, psychiatrists, psychiatric social workers and psychiatric nurses, as well as marriage and family therapist and mental health counselors.

THE SCIENCE OF PSYCHOPATHOLOGY (cont)

Clinical judgment refers to the thought process (clinical reasoning) that allows healthcare providers to arrive at a conclusion (clinical decision-making) based on objective and subjective information about a patient.

Clinical psychologist- conduct research into the causes and treatment of psychological disorders and to diagnose, assess, and treat these disorders.

Counseling psychologist - tend to study and treat adjustment and vocational issues encountered by relatively healthy individuals.

Psychiatrists- investigate the nature and causes of psychological disorders, often from a biological point of view; make diagnoses and offer treatment.

also, emphasize drugs or other biological treatments, although most use psychosocial treatment as well.

Psychiatric Social Workers- they develop expertise in collecting information relevant to the social and family situation of the individual with a psychological disorder.

also, treat disorders, often concentrating on family problems associated with them.

Marriage and Family therapist and Mental health counselors - employed to provide clinical services by hospitals or clinics, usually ally under the supervision of a doctoral- level clinician.

Scientist Practitioner are the clinical and counseling psychologist, psychiatrist, psychiatric social worker and nurses, marriage and family therapist and mental health counselors

Mental Health practitioners may function as scientist- practitioner in three ways

THE SCIENCE OF PSYCHOPATHOLOGY (cont)

Consumer of science 1. *Enhancing the practice.* They may keep up with the latest scientific developments in their field and therefore use the most current diagnostic and treatment procedures.

Evaluator of science 2. *Determining the effectiveness of the practice.* Scientist-practitioner evaluate their own assessments or treatment procedures to see whether they work.

Creator of science 3. *Conducting research that leads to new procedures useful in practice.* Conduct research often in clinics or hospitals, that produces new information about disorders or their treatment, thus becoming immune to the fads that plague our field, often at the expense of the patients and their families.

Data flows from research that aims to achieve three basic things.

1. *Clinical description.* To describe psychological disorders.

2. *Causation (etiology).* To determine their causes.

3. *Treatment and outcome.* To treat them.

Clinical refers both to the types of problems or disorders that you would find in a clinic or hospital and to the activities connected with assessment and treatment.

Important function of the clinical description is to specify what makes the disorder different from normal behavior or from other disorders.

Statistical data that used in clinical description

THE SCIENCE OF PSYCHOPATHOLOGY (cont)

1. *Prevalence of the disorder.* It is how many people in the population as a whole have the disorder.

2. *Incidence of the disorder.* It is the statistic on how many new cases occur during a given period such as a year.

3. *Sex ratio.* It is what percentage of males and females have the disorder.

Individual pattern or course

1. *Chronic course-* tend to last a long time.

2. *Episodic course-* the individual is likely recover within a few months only to suffer a recurrence of the disorder at a later time.

3. *Time limited course-* the disorder will improve without treatment in a relatively short period.

Onset of disorder

Acute onset - begin suddenly. (basta nangyare, walang mapagkakitaan kung saan nagsimula.)

Insidious onset -develop gradually over an extended period. (natatrack ang pinagsimulan)