Abnormal Behavior

The most commonly used criteria for distinguishing between normal and abnormal behaviors are:

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Abnormal Behavior

We can define behaviors as abnormal when…

Insanity:
Abnormal Behavior

- Models of Abnormal Behavior:
  - The medical model:
  - The psychodynamic model:
  - The behavioral model:
  - The cognitive model:
  - The sociocultural model:
  - The biopsychosocial model:

Classifying and Counting Psychological Disorders

- Diagnosis:
  - Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 4th Edition, Text Revision (DSM-IV-TR):

Classifying and Counting Psychological Disorders

- Rosenhan’s pseudopatient study:
Epidemiologists study the distribution and factors associated with accidents, diseases, and psychological disorders.

- Prevalence of disorders:
- Incidence of a disorder:

One-year prevalence estimates for selected psychological disorders based on combined data from the Epidemiologic Catchment Area Study and the National Comorbidity Survey.

Comorbidity:

- Three or more disorders: 13%
- Two disorders: 14%
- One psychological disorder: 21%
- No psychological disorder: 52%
Anxiety, Somatoform, and Dissociative Disorders

- **Anxiety:**
- **Phobias:**
  - Agoraphobia:
  - Social phobia:
  - Specific phobia:

Specific phobias are not uncommon.

Panic disorder:
Rapid increase in heart rate during a panic attack.

Generalized anxiety disorder (GAD):
Obsessive–compulsive disorder (OCD):
Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD):

Somatoform disorders:
Hypochondriasis:
Somatization disorder:
Conversion disorder:
Anxiety, Somatoform, and Dissociative Disorders

- Dissociative disorders:
  - Dissociative amnesia:
  - Dissociative fugue:
  - Dissociative identity disorder (multiple personality):

Mood Disorders

- Mood disorders:
  - Depression:
    - The symptoms of depression fall into four broad categories: emotional, cognitive, motivational, and somatic/behavioral.
    - Two forms of insomnia are frequently associated with depression:
    - Incidence (worldwide/United States):

Mood Disorders

- Suicide:
  - The risk factors for suicide include:
  - If you suspect that someone you know might attempt suicide, you should not be afraid to ask, “Are you thinking about suicide?”
Mood Disorders

- Mania:
- Bipolar disorder:

Mood Disorders

- Source of mood disorders:
- Treatment:

Mood Disorders

- Mood disorders tend to run in families, which suggests genetic transmission.
Mood Disorders

- A twin pair is said to be concordant when both twins have mood disorders.
- The concordance rate is:
- The concordance rate for mood disorders among identical twins is approximately XX%; the rate among fraternal twins is about XX%.

Mood Disorders

- More on Depression:
  - Neurotransmitters
  - The learned helplessness model:
    - Learned helplessness
    - The hopelessness model

Mood Disorders

- The hopelessness model has much in common with the cognitively oriented theories of researchers who view depression as stemming from problems in the way people think.
  - Arbitrary inferences
Schizophrenia

- Schizophrenia:
- Psychosis:

Schizophrenia is often confused with dissociative identity disorder.
The "split" in schizophrenia, however, is not among different personalities.

The positive symptoms of schizophrenia are:
Schizophrenia

- Loose associations:
- Delusions:
- Hallucinations:

Schizophrenia

- Negative symptoms:
  - poverty of speech
  - disturbances in affect and volition (will)
  - poverty of content
  - flat affect
  - blunted affect
  - Avolition and apathy
- A number of disturbances in motor movements and a lack of self-care also characterize some forms of schizophrenia.

Schizophrenia

- The DSM-IV lists five subtypes of schizophrenia:

  1.
  2.
  3.
  4.
  5.
Schizophrenia

- Schizophrenia tends to run in families.

Schizophrenia

- Prevalence and onset
  - Men:
  - Women:
  - Prognosis:

Schizophrenia

- Possible biological causes?
  - 
  - 
  - Environmental Causes?
  - Neurodevelopmental model:
Personality and Sexual Disorders and Substance Use Disorders

- Personality disorders:
  - The DSM-IV-TR describes 10 personality disorders divided into three clusters:
    1.
    2.
    3.

Personality and Sexual Disorders and Substance Use Disorders

- Antisocial personality disorder:

Personality and Sexual Disorders and Substance Use Disorders

- The DSM-IV-TR divides sexual disorders into several categories: gender identity disorder (transsexualism), the paraphilias, and sexual dysfunctions:
  - Gender identity disorder (transsexualism):
  - Paraphilia:
  - Fetishism:
Personality and Sexual Disorders and Substance Use Disorders

- Psychodynamic theorists see paraphilias…
- Behavioral psychologists, in contrast, believe…