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PSY 342: Psychopathology (OA) - Spring 2023

Essay #2, Chapter 3

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20. What are the weaknesses in assessment? What can be done to address these weaknesses? Be sure to address reliability, validity, and bias issues.

Assessment is a collection of information to get to a certain conclution from an individual. When an individual enters for admission or to a new place, do an interview with the client based on their personal information. In this case, clinitian, and under the three characteristics the clinician does their assessment. First, *standardize*, it is when a group of clinicians evaluate their client in its different aspects; these evaluations yield under norms, and common standards. *Reliability* is when a service or a system presents adequately constantly; in other words, it shows similar results. On the other hand, this assessment is formed with multiple-choice tests to evaluate them. Lastly, *validity* is the more accurate measure because it not just tests an individual with the result that they are supposed to obtain; but try to go around all the rest categories. For example the book in page (78) illustrates under this category, about people with depression cry constantly. And that is one of the symptoms that a depressed individual can identify. On the other hand, based on *validity* it also examines those people that are depressed and do not cry often or at all. This call, face validity. The weakness in assessment based on these tools is standardized because this clinician interprets all together the result from the client. Based on my understanding, this kind of assessment needs to be more concrete.

21. If a clinician had only 15 minutes to conduct a preliminary clinical interview, what information should he or she try to get, and why?

Usually a preliminary clinical interview is about the client's problems and feelings, his/her lifestyle, how his/her relationship and any other personal history. Also, the clinician asks and offers their service for therapy if she/he thinks they need it. Clinittian tries with psychodynamic interviews based on past and present relationships. Cognitive interview that is based on the

different interpretations they have of many things in their life based on the influence they are getting. Also, humanistic clinician, us based on how the individual evaluates themselves. I agree with this kind of information, it is better to ask the person to just tell the story of their life because everybody has a story to tell and they need to be heard. Also, all this information is basically the basic information, the rest of the question will vary based on the circumstances the individual is in. For example, if the individual experiences domestic violence and if the person is in a domestic violence shelter, they will include an assessment questionnaire about the accident and their experience, and the kind of help they want to receove.

22. A clinician has to do a clinical assessment, and the only tests he has available are the Rorschach Test, the Thematic Apperception Test, and the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory. Which two should he use, and why? What would be the strengths and weaknesses of the two tests he should use?

Rorschach Test: *Rorschach inkblot test*, are psychological studies, which are made up of inkblots, where the patient has to see many inkblots and say that they see what memories come to mind when they see each image. It seems that each image of the inkblots has intentional meaning and based on the answer that the client gives, the therapist will understand the state of the client based on the answer that the client gives.

Thematic Apperception Test: TAT test is a variety of different old black and white pictures that tell a story and the client has to see these pictures and describe what is happening in these pictures. TAT believes that this picture i'll lead the client to describe the scene of the picture and will relate it with his own life situation, feeling, thoughts and needs.

Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory: this test helps the professional to identify any abnormal behavior, though patterns, or if there is any disorder in the individual's functions.

24. Distinguish between neurological tests and neuropsychological tests, giving examples of each and describing in general how each type of test is used diagnostically.

Neurological tests: study and measure the structure of the brain, it waves for example blood or urinary tests. On the other hand, we have *neuropsychological tests* examining the process of

learning of the individual, how they perceive the performance of their motor , is here when clinician examines their os any abnormal behavior, or any abnormal performance. Also, brain indamage also causes visual, perception, memory, and visual-motor corrdination. For example: Language processing.