

Anna-Lena Gilbert

Professor Maret

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Essays: Unit 5

CHAPTER 10

#5

The appeal of the club drug MDMA (Ecstasy) is that it is a stimulant and psychedelic that helps enhance the mood of many partygoers and gives them an energy boost that allows them to continue dancing and partying. It also instills in users' emotions of connection and closeness. Yet, there are several risks associated with this medicine, and it is extremely hazardous when used frequently. One of the risks is that it might cause acute psychological disorders such as bewilderment, sadness, sleep problems, extreme anxiety, and paranoid thinking. These effects may potentially last for several weeks after using MDMA. Another risk is substantial deterioration of memory and other cognitive abilities. Physical symptoms such as muscular tension, nausea, blurred vision, faintness, and chills or sweating are a third hazard of MDMA. MDMA causes the neurotransmitters serotonin and dopamine to be released all at once throughout the brain, initially raising and eventually diminishing a person's total supply of the neurotransmitters. It also impairs the body's capacity to manufacture fresh serotonin supplies.

#6

In the 1970s, using marijuana, a mild type of cannabis, seldom resulted in cannabis use disorder. Now, however, many people are acquiring this disease, getting high on marijuana daily and discovering that their social, occupational, or academic life are severely impacted. This is especially true among high school pupils. When regular users try to quit, they acquire a tolerance and experience flu-like symptoms such as restlessness and irritability. In the previous year, around 1.7 percent of all persons in the United States suffered from cannabis use disorder. This condition affects 4 to 5% of people at some time in their life. This illness has become more prevalent in the last three decades. This is because marijuana is evolving and growing much stronger. Marijuana now is four times more potent than it was in the 1970s. Today's marijuana has an average THC level of 8%, compared to 2% in the late 1960s. Marijuana has various risks, and the stronger it becomes, the greater the risk. Marijuana can produce panic attacks comparable to those caused by hallucinogens. It can also impair the execution of complicated sensory activities as well as cognitive function. Individuals also tend to forget knowledge, which puts them at a disadvantage in school or at job.

#16

MDMA is incredibly popular because of how it makes people feel and the sensations of euphoria that accompany it. Several variables contribute to a person's susceptibility to drug misuse. Individuals begin to want the way the drug makes them feel and how much happier they are with it. It enables people to be more content in their life and with themselves. They want to maintain feeling that way, so they keep taking the medication to keep feeling that way. They also gain confidence and have more fun with the medication. This makes people susceptible since they crave the sensations they don't ordinarily have. The greatest way for society to avoid drug usage is to keep drugs out of the public eye and out of reach. I believe that individuals will continue to use medications to achieve the desired effect, and there is nothing that can be done to prevent this. Making the hazards more visible might help individuals realize what they're doing and, ideally, make them reconsider their decisions.

#17

I support medicinal marijuana use because it truly benefits people and makes them better. There is solid proof from people who utilized marijuana to heal and recover. Marijuana, in my opinion, may be used positively and help individuals with their physical difficulties when taken responsibly. It has been demonstrated that it truly helps individuals, and it is managed, allowing it to remain safe. Marijuana is typically portrayed in a negative and hazardous manner, but there is a method to make marijuana safer and use it for constructive purposes. I believe that society should settle this crucial debate by relying on authentic testimonials and facts from those who have lived through it and have an appropriate perspective. It is critical to weigh the benefits and drawbacks of medicinal marijuana to determine its use in everyday life. This may be gleaned from those who use medicinal marijuana and what they personally think of it. To be considered, the positives should always exceed the drawbacks, and it should not put individuals in risk.

CHAPTER 11

#18

Male hypoactive sexual disorder has several features. A person suffering from this would have a continuous lack or diminished interest in sex and would not engage in much sexual activity. If they have sex, they will have a normal bodily reaction and will enjoy the event. It can also create a great deal of anguish or disability. Female sexual interest/arousal problem has a few traits as well. A person suffering from these lacks normal sex desire and seldom initiates sexual activity. They may also have minimal enthusiasm during sexual activity, are unaroused by erotic cues, and have little genital or nongenital feelings while sexually active. A high amount of the hormone prolactin, a low level of the male sex hormone testosterone, and either a high or low level of the female sex hormone estrogen are examples of biological causes of these illnesses. Some pain medicines, psychiatric drugs, and illicit substances such as cocaine, marijuana, amphetamines, and heroin are other examples of biological causes of these illnesses. Several factors can contribute to these diseases and reduce their sexual urge.

#21

There are many various forms of modern sex therapy, each with its own set of concepts and practices. One form is issue evaluation and conceptualization. Patients are examined and interrogated about their sexual history. They get historical data as well as present elements that may be contributing. Mutual accountability is another sort of sex therapy. This is something that therapists emphasize. They want both spouses to recognize that they have a sexual problem, and that treatment will be more effective if they both go to therapy. Sexual education is another sort of sex therapy. Those who suffer from these diseases typically lack understanding of physiology and sexual activity strategies. The therapists provide the patient with a wide range of instructional materials. An attitude shift is the fourth form of sex therapy. Therapists assist patients in thinking about and changing their sexual attitudes that are limiting them from experiencing sexual desire and pleasure. Misguided views can spread throughout society because of past occurrences. Physical and medical aspects are addressed in a fifth form of sex therapy. If the dysfunction is the result of a medical condition, the therapist will treat the sickness, injury, medicine, or substance abuse. They may try to find a solution and assist them in changing the medication.

#25

Prepubescent or early pubescent children provide equal or more sexual arousal to a person with pedophilic disorder than physically mature adults. This disease can cause people to be drawn to prepubescent children (classic type), early pubescent youngsters (classic type), or both (pedohebephilic type). Child pornography or seemingly benign content might satisfy some individuals. Some desire more, such as the ability to watch, touch, fondle, or participate in sexual intercourse with youngsters. The "normal" person with this disease develops a pattern of sexual demand during adolescence. Some were sexually molested as youngsters, and many were ignored, overly disciplined, or robbed of true personal relationships. They are often married and may be experiencing sexual troubles or other life disappointments that drive them to pursue something they can master. They are frequently immature, with poor social and sexual abilities. Aversion therapy, masturbatory satiation, orgasmic reorientation, cognitive-behavioral therapy, and antiandrogen medications are some of the treatments available for this illness. Relapse-prevention training is a sort of treatment in which individuals identify the stimuli that frequently trigger their fantasies and acts. They then acquire ways for avoiding or dealing with such circumstances more effectively.

#32

Sexting is the act of texting explicit phrases and inducing sexual excitement through the phone. It is increasingly frequent these days and is usually done amongst teens. This behavior is regarded normal among teens, and it is expected that it will occur. It is not considered serious, and teens do it frequently. That is not considered normal by adults, and adults normally disapprove of teenagers doing this at such a young age. Many adults consider it unacceptable and discourage it. The age gap has a lot to do with whether it is considered normal or odd. That is highly dependent on someone's age and what they consider normal. The young age is only considered normal by other teenagers and what they believe to be normal.