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Essays: Unit 6

CHAPTER 12

#1

A person might exhibit both positive and negative signs of schizophrenia. Positive signs occur when a person exhibits "pathological excesses," often known as strange additions to their conduct. Delusions are an example of a good symptom. Delusions occur when a person with schizophrenia has notions that are fully genuine to them but have no basis. These illusions may be enlightening or perplexing to the individual who is experiencing them. People might suffer from a variety of illusions, which can interfere with their daily lives. Disorganized thought and speech are another favorable sign of schizophrenia. This is when a person is unable to think clearly and may speak in unusual ways. This may cause a lot of misunderstanding and make communication tough. They may also make up words and have rapid-fire ideas that may not make sense. Increased senses and hallucinations are another favorable sign. People suffering from schizophrenia may have highly intense sensations and experience a flood of sight and sound. This makes it difficult to attend anything. They may also hallucinate, in which people perceive objects that are not truly present. The last good indicator is inappropriate affect, which occurs when people experience feelings that are inappropriate for the context. They react to events improperly, displaying illogical emotions.

#16

John Nash was a notable instance since he was well-known and a genius before developing schizophrenia. His case exemplifies the key symptoms of schizophrenia since he displayed all the major symptoms that persons with schizophrenia normally exhibit. He became highly disoriented and had little sense of what was going on around him. He suffered delusions and hallucinations that interfered with his daily existence. He entered and exited institutions, making him feel like an animal. He had lost all he had worked for and was unable to do his customary duties. I believe that John Nash's genes had a significant role in his schizophrenia. His father too had schizophrenia and suffered from it his entire life. This, I believe, was the primary cause of Nash's schizophrenia. I believe that we can talk ourselves out of a significant psychiatric problem. I believe this since Nash was able to do it and recovered from his terrible symptoms normally. I believe that would be extremely tough, but it is conceivable for someone with enormous willpower.

#19

Different things are now feasible for persons with major psychiatric issues thanks to antipsychotic medicine. People can become productive again, and they can rejoin society without experiencing as severe symptoms as they had previously. The prescription permits those who are suffering to be perceived as normal again, as if they have been repaired in some manner. I believe there is a minor overuse of pharmacological therapy in the treatment of psychotic patients in our nation today, but I believe it can benefit a lot of people.

Medication is frequently utilized; however, this is owing to evidence that it works for many individuals and can help them return to a more normal life. It assists many individuals when other kinds of assistance do not. I wouldn't claim that the usage of medication therapy is particularly problematic; I just believe that it is utilized more frequently than other options.

Augustine's experience with antipsychotic medicines struck me as realistic since it might happen to many other individuals who are suffering. This can happen to other people who have these psychological issues, allowing them to return to a normal life. This, I believe, is usual, and many people can respond positively to the treatment because of many studies and data. The medications have the potential to cause issues and unwanted effects, but they also can benefit individuals.

#20

A novel medicine or therapy can now be offered and proved through research and clinical trials. They usually test it on a small sample of people to determine whether it benefits them in any way. They will continue to conduct testing until there is study and proof that it is beneficial to the wider public. However, there must be a lot of proof behind it, and there are a lot more rules that force them to prove how it may be beneficial and healthy for people to use. Therapy and other sorts of therapy are some alternatives to pharmacological treatment for schizophrenics. People can go through different symptoms on their own and figure out what is wrong. Outside of pharmacological therapy, therapy is one of the most successful methods, and it is commonly used. Other therapies can be beneficial; it simply depends on the individual and what works best for them. Different people react differently to different things, and each might benefit from something different. A schizophrenic patient should have minimal say in determining treatment decisions for themselves. When it comes to therapy, a patient should not be completely helpless and powerless. They should not be ignored because of what they desire or believe would benefit them. I believe they should have some influence over their treatment. However, I believe that a caregiver and a psychologist should have a larger role in the therapy since they can provide a more objective viewpoint and make the best, healthiest decision. They are looking at the patient from the outside and considering all their symptoms, which is usually required to determine the optimal treatment approach.

CHAPTER 13**#22**

Everyone has a personality, which is made up of everything about a person. A personality is a collection of attributes that have a significant impact on each individual and what they do in their everyday lives. A person's personality influences their actions, emotions, thoughts, and interactions. All these factors are influenced by our personality and what makes us unique. Each person has personality qualities that make us predictable in our daily lives and how we go about them. We usually adjust something if it doesn't work and experiment with different reactions to objects in the surroundings. These are all characteristics of a personality, which persons with personality disorders generally lack. A personality disorder occurs when people exhibit a variety of qualities. They generally "display an enduring, rigid pattern of inner experience and outward behavior that impairs their sense of self, emotional experiences, goals, empathy capacity, and/or intimacy capacity." This indicates they have personality traits that are more intense and difficult for others to deal with. They are distinct from others in their culture and are frequently dysfunctional, which can cause to issues and psychological distress. These symptoms can linger for years and are challenging to manage.

#23

The DSM-5 recognizes 10 distinct personality disorders and categorizes them into three groups. Personality disorders in these several groups are all related and have comparable symptoms. The first cluster is distinguished by the patient's unusual or eccentric conduct. The paranoid, schizoid, and schizotypal personality disorders are included in this cluster. All these illnesses have the common feature of creating strange behavior that might resemble schizophrenia. This often isolates the person and leads to "extreme suspiciousness, social withdrawal, and strange ways of thinking and perceiving things." The second cluster is characterized by spectacular conduct. Antisocial, borderline, histrionic, and narcissistic personality disorders fall within this category. This group of personality disorders causes people to be dramatic, emotional, and erratic. It is nearly hard for them to establish giving and rewarding relationships. The last cluster is distinguished by a significant level of anxiousness. This cluster includes avoidant, dependent, and obsessive-compulsive personality disorders. People suffering with these diseases are often nervous and apprehensive.

#26

One of the most frequent and troublesome personality disorders is antisocial personality disorder. Antisocial personality disorder occurs when a person consistently disregards and violates the rights of others. It can only be formally diagnosed in those over the age of 18, however symptoms usually appear before the age of 15. They exhibit misbehavior such as "truancy, fleeing, cruelty to animals or people, and property destruction." They also have a habit of lying all the time and are unable to hold down a job. They are often impulsive and do not consider the implications. They might also be irritable and violent. They are also often careless and unconcerned about their own safety. People who suffer from this are also more prone to end up in jail and develop alcoholism. They are also often self-centered and incapable of maintaining close connections. Many therapies are useless because the patient is unconcerned about getting better. Therapy is one sort of treatment in which a cognitive therapist works with patients to help them think about moral concerns and the needs of others. Other suggestions include therapeutic groups for persons with this disorder where they may learn how to be accountable to others.

#29

Using DSM-5 to diagnose personality disorders can lead to several issues. One of the issues is that the criteria used to diagnose in DSM-5 are not readily visible. They cannot be seen from the outside; they are generally items that the customer must explain themselves. Another issue is that physicians have quite varied ideas on what constitutes a disorder. They have differing perspectives on whether personality types become diseases, and some even believe that personality styles are not disorders at all. A third issue is that personality disorders can be quite like one another, making it difficult to diagnose the client with one. They may fit the requirements with more than one, which might be confusing. Another issue is that persons with completely varied features and personalities might all be classified as having the same personality disorder. The "Big Five" theory of personality is a different alternative to DSM-5 diagnoses that is currently attracting study interest. This introduces the concept of a fundamental personality structure and how it may consist of five "super traits": neuroticism, extroversion, openness to experiences, agreeableness, and conscientiousness. These all have a variety of subfactors that can assist explain people's personalities. "Personality Disorder- Trait Specific" is another option. This is used by clinicians to "identify and list problematic traits, as well as rate the severity of impairment caused by them." This alternative has five groupings of undesirable features.