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Psy342: Psychopathology OA

4/14/2023

Chapter 12

1-Positive symptoms of Schizophrenia are highly exaggerated ideas, perceptions, or actions that show the person can't tell what's real from what isn't. Here the word positive means the presence (rather than absence) of symptoms.

Hallucinations: People with schizophrenia might hear, smell, or feel things no one else does. The types of hallucinations in schizophrenia.

Visual: someone might see lights, objects, people, or patterns. Often it's loved ones or friends who are no longer alive. They may also have trouble with depth perception and distance.

Trouble concentrating: for example, someone might lose track of what's going on in a TV show as they're watching.

Movement disorders: Some people with schizophrenia can seem jumpy. Sometimes they'll make the same movements over and over again. But sometimes they might be perfectly still for hours at a stretch, which experts call being catatonic contrary to popular belief, people with the disease usually aren't violent.

2- Negative symptom of Schizophrenia refers to an absence or Lack of normal mental function involving thinking, behavior, and perception.

Lack of pleasure: The person may not seem to enjoy anything anymore. A doctor will call this anhedonia.

Trouble with speech: They might not talk much or show any feelings.

Flattering: the person with schizophrenia might seem like they have a terrible case of the blahs. When they talk, their voice can sound flat, like they have no emotions. They may not smile normally or show usual facial emotions in response to conversations or things happening around them. A doctor might call this affective flattening.

Withdrawal: this might include no longer making plans with friends or becoming a hermit. Talking to the person can feel like pulling teeth; if you want an answer, you have to really work to pry it out of them.

3- The diathesis-stress model is a concept in psychiatry and psychopathology that offers a theory of how psychological disorders come about. It intervenes in the debate about "nature vs nurture" in psychopathology -whether disorders are predominantly caused by innate biological factors (nature) or by social and situational factors (nurture)-by providing an account of how both might coincide in giving rise to a disorder. According to the diathesis-stress model, the emergence of a psychological disorder requires first the existence of a diathesis, or an innate predisposition to that disorder in an individual, and second, stress, or a set of challenging life circumstances which then trigger the development of the disorder. The model has been useful in explaining why some individuals with biological dispositions to mental illness do not develop a disorder and why some individuals living through stressful life circumstances nonetheless remain psychologically healthy.

21-Video Mental health care

-One of the reasons why people are punished when they are convicted of a crime is because they chose to commit an immoral act. However, some people cannot tell right from wrong due to mental disorder. Those people should be treated for their illness instead of punished.

- In clause's case the doctor should do his job correctly, whether Claude really committed the murder without any mental disorder, he deserves to be executed. But to know if he was aware of his act or not, the doctor should not have compassion and examine it properly.

- The death penalty remains difficult, and the costs of capital trial and appeal procedures are great. I favor death penalty because it helps to protect the society and preserve the moral order.

Chapter 13-

22- One's personality is made up of specific traits that tend to be consistent and predictable throughout life. These traits tend to influence the person's behaviors, emotions, and thoughts and how he or she interacts with others. Those with personality disorders have personality traits that are extreme and dysfunctional that leads to problems with others and cause psychological pain for both themselves as well as others.

24- People with odd personality disorder have odd or eccentric behaviors that tend to be similar to those with schizophrenia. These include suspiciousness, social withdrawal, and peculiar ways of thinking and perceiving things. As a result of these behaviors, the person is often isolated from others. People with these disorders rarely seek treatment.

People with Dramatic personality disorder are dramatic, emotional, and erratic. They tend to have problems forming and maintaining close social relationships because of their behavior. These are the most commonly diagnosed personality disorder and treatment is generally ineffective.

28- Psychodynamic psychologists view both histrionic and narcissistic personality disorder as stemming from the same source: people with these disorders had cold and controlling parents who left them feeling unloved and afraid of abandonment.

Cognitive psychologists believe that histrionic personality disorder results from a person having a lack of substance and suggestibility. According to this view, those with this disorder are not interested in learning about the world because they are self-focused and emotional. In addition, those with disorder hold a general assumption that they are helpless and need others. Narcissistic personality disorder, however, stems from people being treated either too positively or too negatively early in life.

29- Therapists using the DSM-5 to diagnose personality disorders regularly misdiagnose those disorders. This may indicate a problem with the validity and reliability of the categories used in the DSM-5. Many researchers believe that personality disorders should be classified using a dimensional approach, rather than a categorical approach is the big five model. The second dimensional approach is the personality disorder trait specified model.