

Grace Kim

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Chapter 12:

1. A “positive symptom” of schizophrenia are pathological excesses to a person’s behavior. The four positive symptoms of schizophrenia are delusions, disorganized thinking and speech, heightened perceptions and hallucinations, and inappropriate affects. Firstly, delusions are ideas that an individual with schizophrenia fully believes in with no foundation in fact. Those delusions continue to dominate the individual’s thought and behavior. Some delusions have individuals wholeheartedly believing that they are being “plotted or discriminated against, spied on, slandered, threatened, attacked, or deliberately victimized”. Disorganized thinking and speech is when individuals are not able to think logically nor speak rationally/normally. Heightened perceptions and hallucinations are self explanatory in the way that their senses begin to intensify, which result in problems of perceptions and attention. Lastly, inappropriate affect is when an individual with schizophrenia displays emotions that are inappropriate to the current situation.

2. A “negative symptom” of schizophrenia are pathological deficits to a person’s behavior. The four negative symptoms of schizophrenia are poverty of speech, restricted affect, loss of volition, and social withdrawal. Firstly, poverty of speech is a reduction in speech or speech content in individuals with schizophrenia. It would entail that individuals would say very little, or when

they do say something, it conveys very little meaning. Restricted affect is when they show a lot less emotion than most individuals in certain situations. They may not show any emotion at all – where their face is still, poor eye contact, and monotone voice. Loss of volition is when they feel apathetic, with feelings of drained energy, or interest in normal activities and goals. They are unable to start or follow through on a course of action. Lastly, social withdrawal is when people with schizophrenia actively withdraw from their social environment, and attend to their own delusions and fantasies.

8. Lobotomy is a surgical procedure in which it involves the intentional cutting/damaging of brain tissue in order to reduce or alleviate symptoms of mental illness. This surgical procedure was considered a “miracle” cure mainly due to the limited understanding of mental illness and early positive reports with lobotomies. During the 20th century, the understanding of mental illnesses were limited – and schizophrenia especially. The cause and treatments were unknown, and a lobotomy was a radical approach to an illness that had no plausible treatment. Furthermore, the lobotomy had early positive reports. This caused early and emotional testimonials that swayed physicians and families. However, the usual result of lobotomies would be cognitive impairments, significant personality changes, and physical disabilities. There would be extreme complications with lobotomies, and inconsistent outcomes.

21. I don't think there is a black and white answer to whether a person suffering from a psychological disorder is responsible for their behavior – especially when the behavior is evidently harmful to others. I would say that there is a degree of responsibility in management of the psychological disorder, but at the same time a systemic responsibility in assisting with treatment. For example, in the case where Larry Robison was discharged due to expiration of

insurance coverage – resulted in the murder of five individuals. Therefore, there needs to be responsibility on both sides to manage symptoms that could potentially be harmful to other individuals. In Claude’s case, I understand that there are two opposing doctrines in place – one of the hippocratic oath promising to do no harm, and the American Medical Association’s code of ethics that states physicians should not treat patients to restore their competence so that they can be executed. However, I think the priority with Claude and any individual with a psychological disorder should be treatment, rather than the validity of their competence. I personally do not favor the death sentence. I do not think it is up to man to determine the death of another.

Chapter 13:

23. The three clusters of personality disorders are odd, dramatic, and anxious personality disorders. The odd personality disorder consists of paranoid, schizoid, and schizotypal personality disorders. Paranoid personality disorder entails individuals to deeply distrust others no matter what the relationship is. They are continuously suspicious of their intentions. Schizoid personality disorder is when they persistently ignore and avoid others, and show little to no emotions. Schizotypal personality disorder is a more general disorder where they display a broader range of problems that show discomfort with others, and abnormal patterns of thinking/perceiving. The “dramatic” personality disorder consists of antisocial, borderline, histrionic, and narcissistic personalities. Antisocial personality disorder constantly misbehaves in order to violate, and disregard others. Borderline personality disorder expresses immense instability in terms of mood, self image, and impulsivity. Histrionic personality disorder shows extreme emotion, where they continually seek to be in the spotlight. Narcissistic personality disorder is when they need to feel a different level of self admiration, and have no empathy for

others. Lastly, the “anxious” personality disorders consist of avoidant, dependent, and obsessive compulsive personality disorders. Avoidant personality disorders are individuals who are extremely uncomfortable and anxious in social situations. Dependent personality disorders are individuals who have a persuasive and over-the-top need to be taken care of by others in every situation. They often fear separation. Obsessive compulsive personality disorder are individuals who are overly fixated on order, perfection, and control.

32. Selfies are pictures that individuals take of themselves through their front camera. Selfies have been a trend and will most likely continue as a trend of taking selfies. The selfies are more than likely not for the purpose of being posted on social media. They can be related to narcissism because it is a personal mark of beauty – and social media likes can often be associated with success, power, attention, and admiration. In addition, with social media portrayal, selfies could often be modified to increase the amount of attention or admiration. Selfies could essentially feed the core want of people with narcissistic personality disorder. All in all, I do want to clarify that not everyone taking selfies is narcissistic, but there could definitely be a correlation with selfies and narcissistic personality disorder.

35. The characteristics of obsessive-compulsive personality disorder is overfixation on order, perfection, and control. Everything has to be done “right”, and it often impairs normal living/productivity. For example, when it comes to a future event – they get fixated on the details and the organization of the event that they fail to be present. They often have this extreme high standard for themselves, and it is almost unforgivable if they underperform. They are often stuck in the fact that everything has to be perfect, thus starting projects or assignments in itself could

be difficult. Additionally, they also may come off as indecisive because they are reluctant to make the “wrong” decision. They are often rigid and stubborn in their “right” ways.

36. Lying is the purposeful action where an individual provides false information, or misleading information – all with the intention of deceit or manipulation. The intention of lying is a broad range, but commonly – individuals lie in order to gain an advantage, avoid a certain consequence, or to manipulate others. The different types of lying are fabrication, falsification, omission, exaggeration, or white. Fabrication lying is when individuals deliberately create information that is not true nor happen ever. Fabrication could look like making up a story, or making details that in reality did not happen. Falsification is when the person distorts the truth in a way to misrepresent the truth or what already happened. Omission is the type of lying where one withholds or completely ignores information in order to mislead the situation or others. Exaggeration is in the same line of falsification – where the individual exaggerates the truth in order to present the situation or present the person in a certain way. Lastly, white lying is when people lie with the predisposition of it being small or seemingly insignificant/harmless for the sake of peace and harmony.