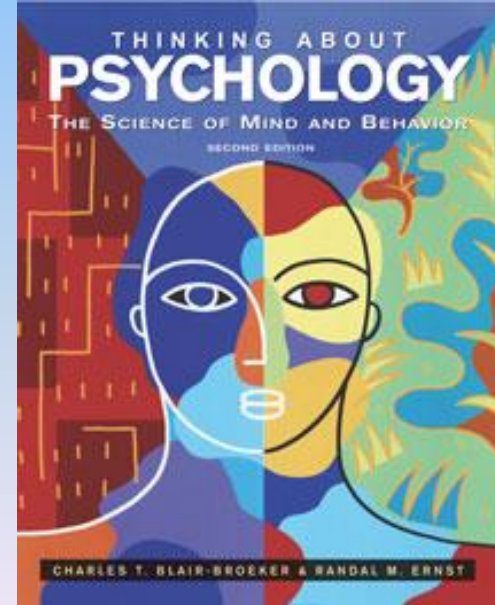


# Thinking About Psychology: The Science of Mind and Behavior 2e

Charles T. Blair-Broeker  
Randal M. Ernst



# Variations in Individual and Group Behavior Domain



# Psychological Disorders

## Chapter



# Module 31

## Dissociative, Schizophrenia, and Personality Disorders

# Module 31: Dissociative, Schizophrenia, and Personality Disorders

## Dissociative Disorders

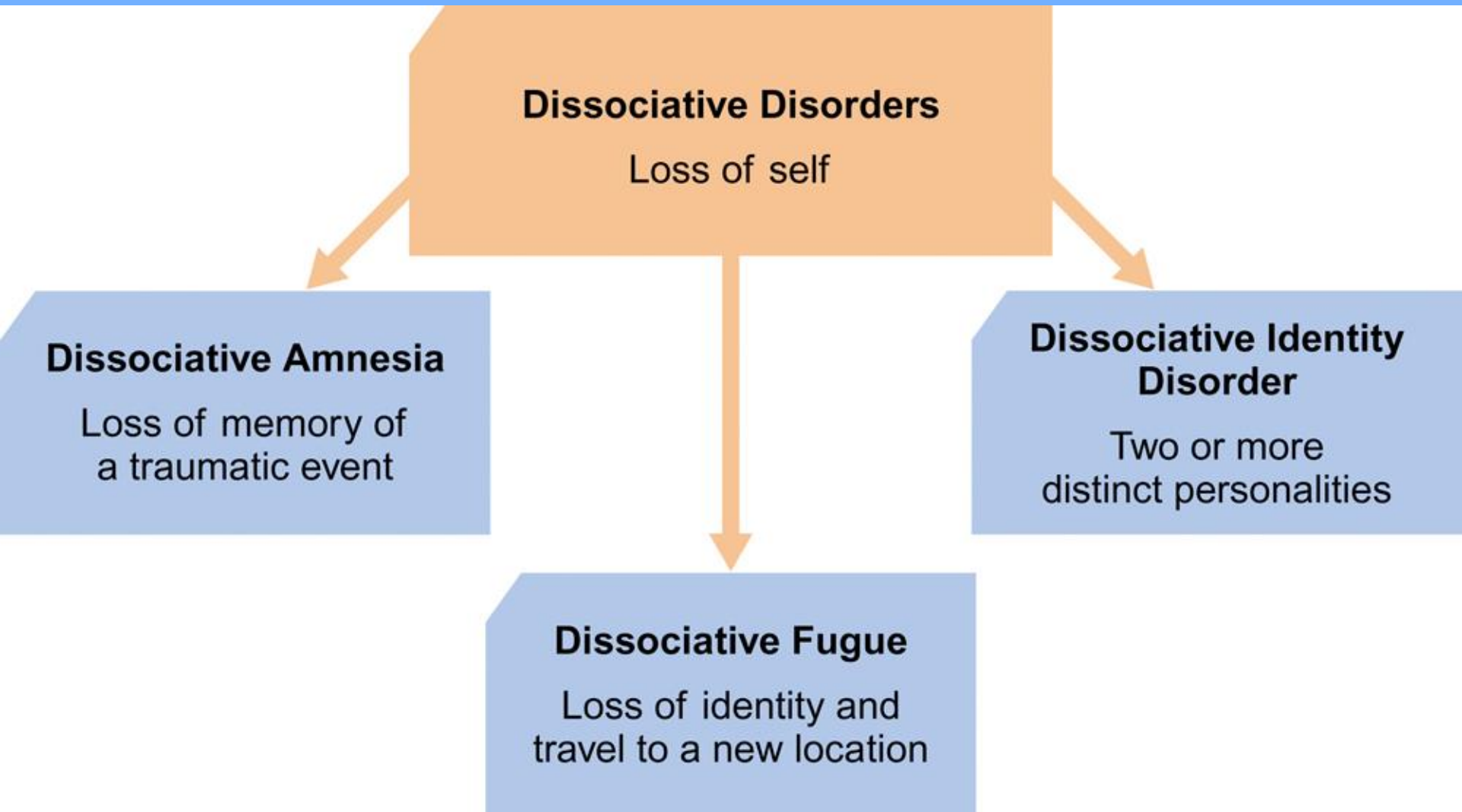
# Dissociative Disorders

- Disorders in which the sense of self has become separated (dissociated) from previous memories, thoughts, or feelings

# Types of Dissociative Disorders

- Three main types:
  - Dissociative Amnesia
  - Dissociative Fugue
  - Dissociative Identity Disorder

# Dissociative Disorders





# Module 31: Dissociative, Schizophrenia, and Personality Disorders

## Dissociative Amnesia

# Dissociative Amnesia

- A dissociative disorder characterized by *loss of memory in reaction to a traumatic event*
- Example: soldiers in combat

# Module 31: Dissociative, Schizophrenia, and Personality Disorders

## Dissociative Fugue

# Dissociative Fugue

- A symptom of dissociative disorders characterized by *loss of identity and travel to a new location*
- The person *may develop a new identity* and begin a new life.

Module 31: Dissociative, Schizophrenia, and Personality  
Disorders

Dissociative Identity  
Disorder

# Dissociative Identity Disorder (Multiple Personality Disorder)

- Rare and controversial dissociative disorder in which an individual experiences *two or more distinct and alternating personalities*
- Formerly called multiple personalities

# Dissociative Identity Disorder

- Personalities can be different ages, genders, and have different abilities
- *Three Faces of Eve*
- *Sybil*



Module 31: Dissociative, Schizophrenia, and Personality  
Disorders

Schizophrenia  
Disorders



# Module 31: Dissociative, Schizophrenia, and Personality Disorders

## Somatoform Disorders

# Somatoform Disorders

- Disorders in which symptoms take a bodily form without apparent physical cause
- Somatic comes from the Greek work for “body”

# Hypochondriasis

- More commonly known as *hypochondria*, this somatoform disorder is characterized by imagined symptoms of illness
- People with hypochondriasis experience symptoms of physical illness, such as headaches or fleeting joint pains, but medical exams reveal nothing physically wrong with their bodies.
- Now called Somatic Symptom Disorder

# Somatic Symptom Disorder

- While your book uses the term hypochondriasis, the DSM-V now calls it Somatic Symptom Disorder
- People with this disorder suffer because they *believe* they are sick.
- *Pretending* to be sick to avoid responsibility or to gain attention does not qualify for this disorder

# Conversion Disorder

- Once called *hysteria*, conversion disorder's main symptom is the change, or *conversion*, of a psychological factor (usually anxiety) into an actual loss of physical function.
- A person with this disorder might suddenly experience blindness, laryngitis, or paralysis that has no physical cause.
- If you've ever been so scared that you momentarily couldn't move, or so stunned that you momentarily lost the ability to speak, then you've experienced a minor version of this.

# Schizophrenia

- Group of severe disorders characterized by disorganized and delusional thinking, disturbed perceptions, and inappropriate emotions and actions
- Is not one disorder but a family of disorders
- Is not “split personality”
- Occurs in about 1% of the population

# Module 31: Dissociative, Schizophrenia, and Personality Disorders

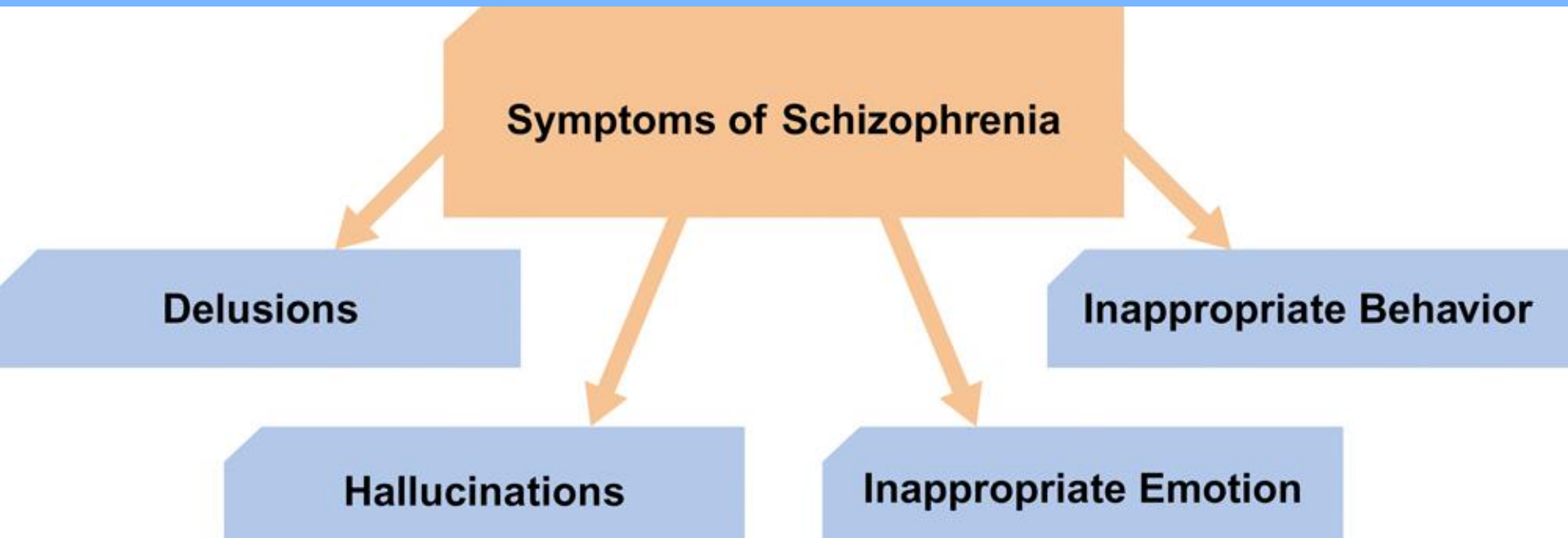
## Symptoms of Schizophrenia

# Symptoms of Schizophrenia

- Symptoms of schizophrenia include:
  - Delusions (false beliefs)
  - Hallucinations (false perceptions)
  - Inappropriate emotions or behaviors



# Symptoms of Schizophrenia



# Delusions

- False beliefs that are symptoms of schizophrenia and other serious psychological disorders
- Four major types of delusions:
  - Grandeur
  - Persecution
  - Sin or guilt
  - Influence

# Delusions of Grandeur

- False beliefs that a person is more important than they really are
- Patients may believe they are a famous person (e.g. Napoleon)

# Delusions of Persecution

- False beliefs that people are out to get the person
- Believe they are being followed, the phone is wiretapped, etc.

# Delusions of Sin or Guilt

- False beliefs that the person is responsible for some misfortune

# Delusions of Influence (or delusions of being controlled)

- False beliefs of being controlled by outside forces

# Hallucinations

- False perceptions that are symptoms of schizophrenia or other serious psychological disorders
- Types of hallucinations:
  - Auditory (hearing voices)
  - Visual (seeing things)
  - Tactile (feeling skin sensations)
- Can also have distorted smell and taste

# Inappropriate Emotions/Behaviors

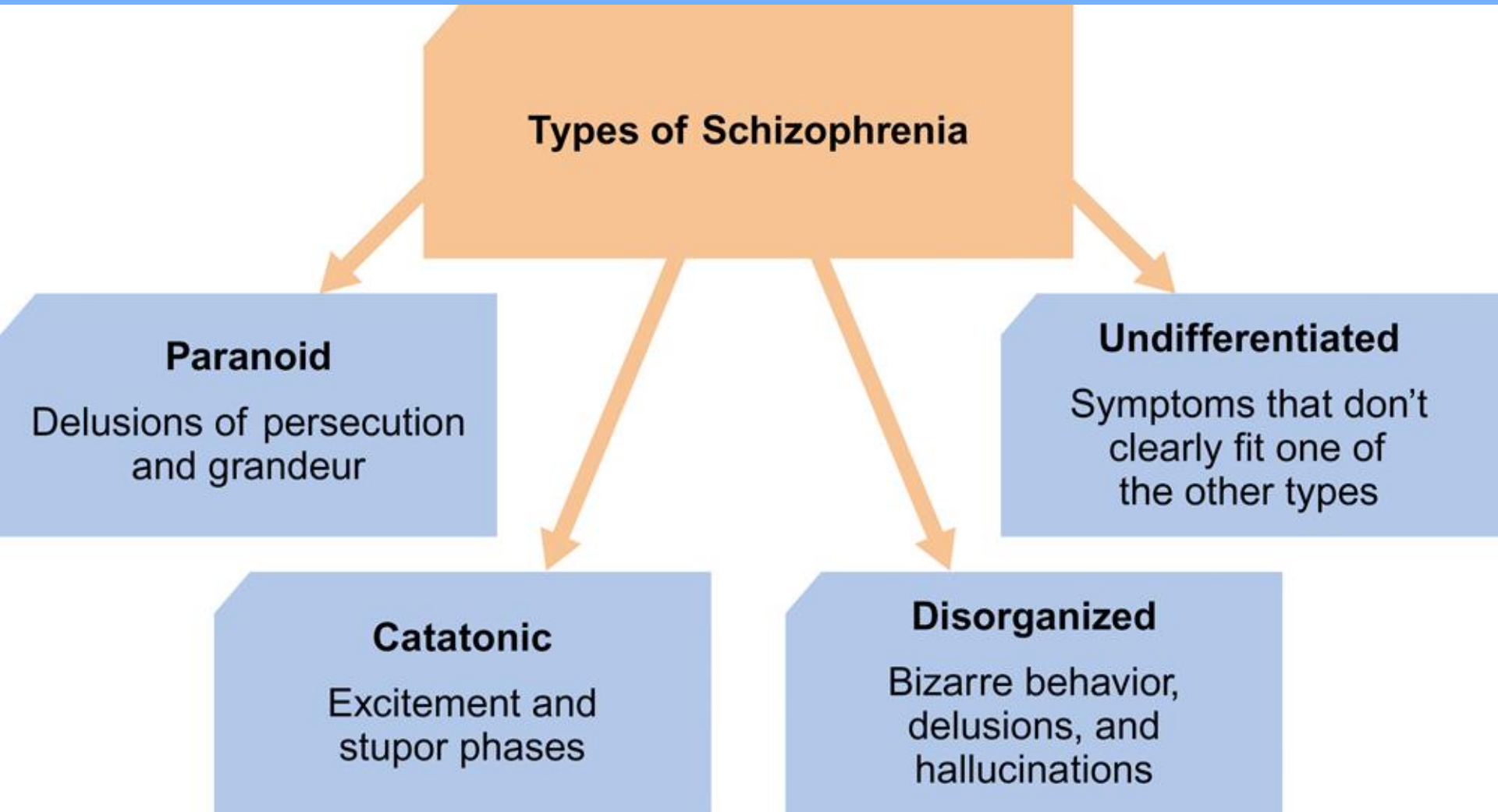
- Flat affect – showing little or no emotional response
- Word salad – nonsense talk
- Waxy flexibility – the person's arms and legs will remain in place after being moved there



# Module 31: Dissociative, Schizophrenia, and Personality Disorders

## Types of Schizophrenia

# Types of Schizophrenia



# Paranoid Schizophrenia

- Characterized by delusions, especially grandeur and persecution. Auditory and other hallucinations support the delusions.



A Beautiful Mind

# Catatonic Schizophrenia

- Characterized by variations in voluntary movement
- Catatonic excitement – rapid movements with delusions and hallucinations
- Catatonic stupor – little or no activity, movement, or speech (waxy flexibility)

# Disorganized Schizophrenia

- Characterized by bizarre behavior, delusions, and hallucinations.
- Very disturbed thought and language (word salad)

# Undifferentiated Schizophrenia

- Symptoms that don't clearly fit into one of the other types of schizophrenia but still show clear symptoms of schizophrenia

# Module 31: Dissociative, Schizophrenia, and Personality Disorders

## Schizophrenia Disorders: Causes

# Biological Factors - Genetics

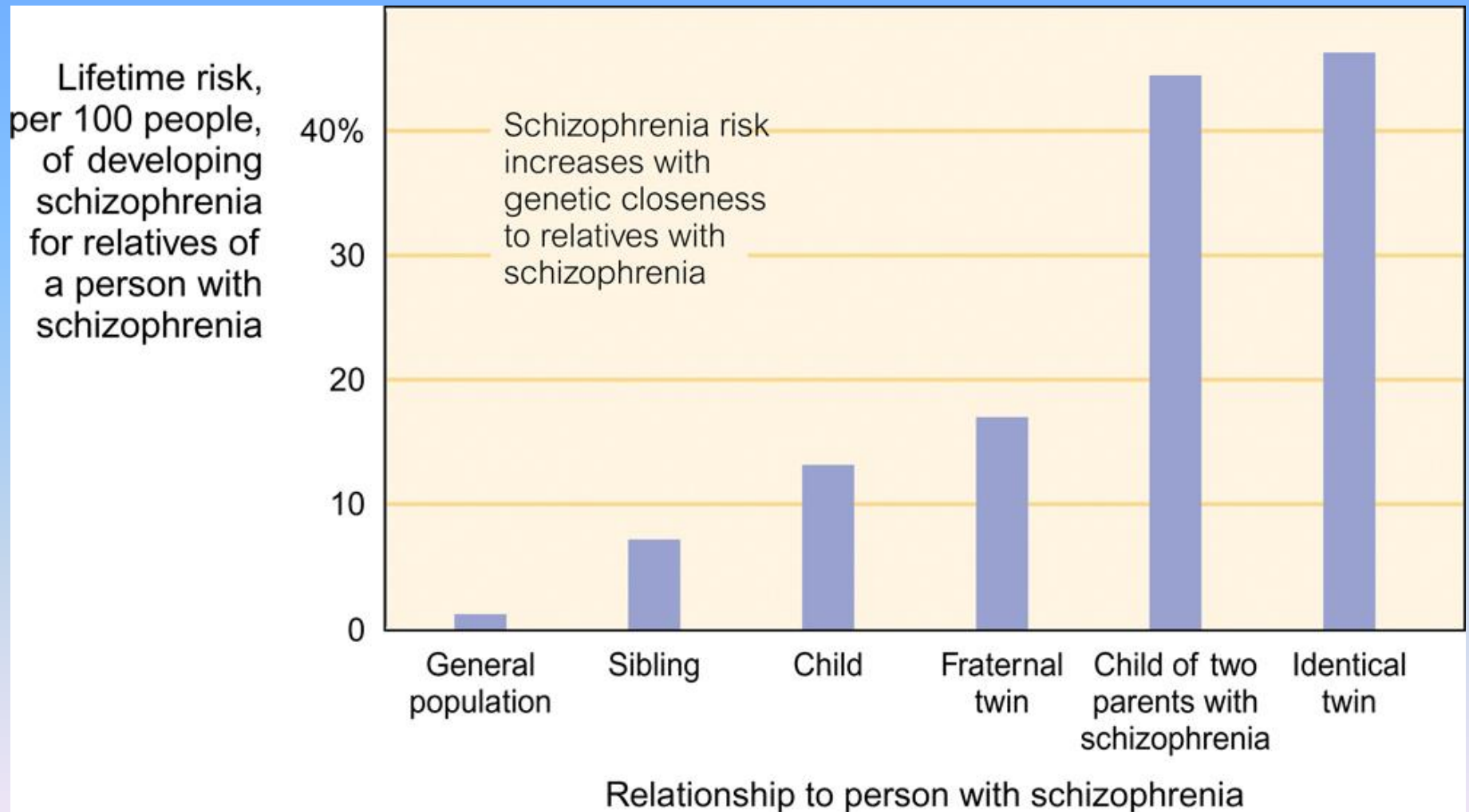
- Schizophrenia tends to run in families.
- Genetics appears to produce a predisposition (increased likelihood) to develop schizophrenia.

Genain Quadruplets





# Genetics and Schizophrenia



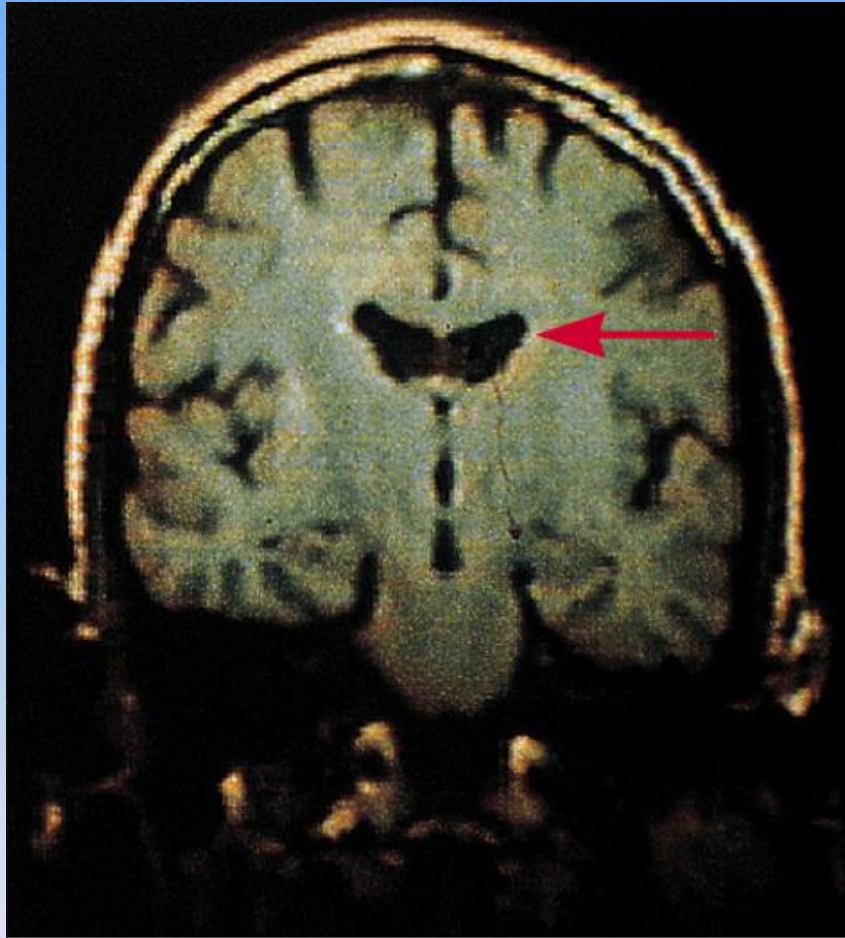
# Biological Factors – Brain Structure

- Brain structure of those with schizophrenia is different than the normal brain
- Those with schizophrenia have smaller amounts of brain tissue and larger fluid filled spaces.
- The thalamus is smaller in those with schizophrenia.

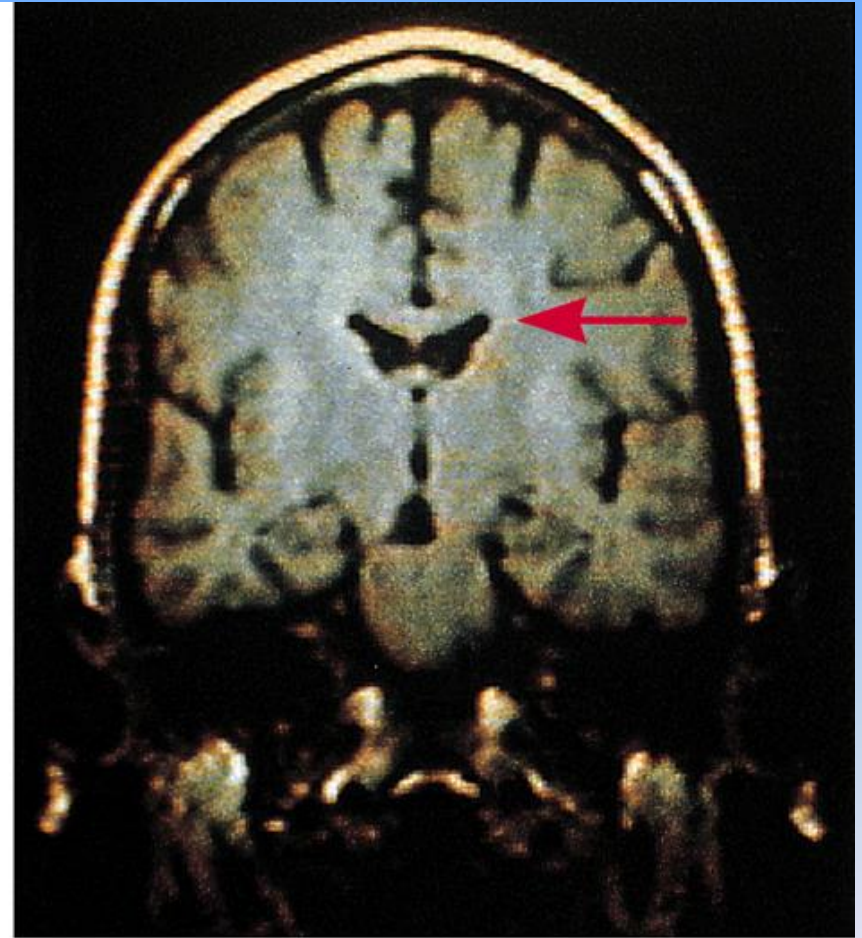
# Biological Factors – Brain Function

- The brain of those with schizophrenia operates differently than the normal brain.
- The frontal lobes show less activity.
- Those with schizophrenia have a larger number of receptor sites for the neurotransmitter *dopamine*.

# Biological Factors – Brain Function



Schizophrenia



No schizophrenia

# Biological Factors – Prenatal Viruses

- A viral infection during the middle of pregnancy may increase schizophrenia risk.

# Psychological Factors

- Two main areas:
  - Stress
  - Disturbed family situation
  - It's unclear whether these are causes or consequences of schizophrenia.

# Module 31: Dissociative, Schizophrenia, and Personality Disorders

## Personality Disorders

# Personality Disorders

- Psychological disorders characterized by rigid and lasting behavior patterns that disrupt social functioning
- Divided into three clusters:
  - Related to anxiety
  - With odd and eccentric behaviors
  - With dramatic or impulsive behaviors



# 10 Categories of Personality Disorders

# Personality Disorders

## Personality Disorders

Lasting, rigid patterns of behavior that seriously diminish functioning

### Related to Anxiety

Avoidant personality disorder  
Dependent personality disorder

### Dramatic or Impulsive Behaviors

Borderline personality disorder  
Antisocial personality disorder

### Odd or Eccentric Behaviors

Paranoid personality disorder  
Schizoid personality disorder

# Cluster A Personality Disorders

## Eccentric Behaviors

- Paranoid Personality Disorder
- Schizoid Personality Disorder
- Schizotypal Personality Disorder



# Paranoid PD

- Extreme distrust of others, always suspicious of people's motives, questions loyalty of friends and associates, may accuse partner of cheating, perceives personal attacks that aren't real (“they're out to get me” or “my boss has it in for me”), persistently bears grudges.



# Schizoid PD

- Not schizophrenia though some of the same symptoms
- Shows very limited range of emotion, if any, praise or criticism from others seems to make no difference, uncomfortable around others because they can't relate to them, difficulty forming relationships, would rather be alone.



# Schizotypal PD

- Again, not schizophrenia, but has many of the same symptoms.
- Odd, peculiar, or weird behavior. Strange beliefs or delusions (such as being abducted by aliens), emotions that are inappropriate for the situation (like laughing at a funeral).



# Cluster B Personality Disorders

## Dramatic Behaviors

- Antisocial Personality Disorder
- Borderline Personality Disorder
- Histrionic Personality Disorder
- Narcissistic Personality Disorder



# Antisocial PD

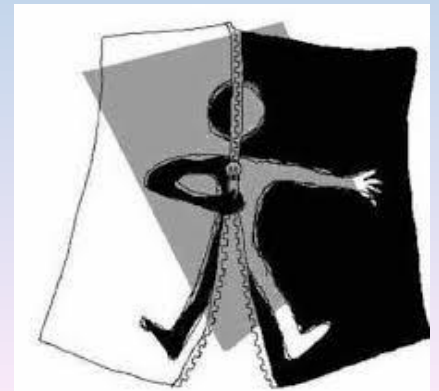
- Also called “sociopathic.”
- Total disregard for the rules of society, frequently involved with the criminal justice system, manipulative to get what they want at any cost, self-centered and lack of concern for others feelings, shows no remorse for actions (serial killers).





# Borderline Personality Disorder

- Very emotional, extreme mood swings (I love you, I hate you), unstable relationships, intense anger or difficulty controlling it, impulsive behavior (don't think before acting), may engage in self-destructive behaviors like substance abuse or even self-harm (cutting).
- High risk for attempted suicide.
- More women than men (70% were physically or sexually abused).



# Histrionic PD

- Extremely dramatic (“drama queen”), express extreme emotions that are usually fake and only to get a response, attention seeking, they feel uncomfortable when not the center of attention (me, me, me), makes a big deal out of everything (“you’re not going to believe what happened to me...”)



# Narcissistic Personality Disorder

- Feelings of superiority and being “special”
- Often feel that others don't recognize your greatness and that you should get the recognition and treatment that you deserve
- Require constant admiration from others
- Sense of entitlement and own importance
- Preoccupied with fantasies of unlimited success, beauty & brilliance



# Cluster C Personality Disorders

## Fearful Behaviors

- Dependent Personality Disorder
- Avoidant Personality Disorder
- Obsessive Compulsive Personality Disorder



# Dependent PD

- “Clinginess”, feel helpless when alone, needs to be taken care of, can’t make a decision on their own, needs constant reassurance and approval, will do whatever others want to avoid abandonment.



# Avoidant PD

- Feels inadequate, extremely sensitive to what others think and say about them (interpreting any comment as an insult or criticism even when it is not), usually avoid social situations or getting involved with others unless certain of being liked, belief that you are unappealing to others (why would they like me?).



# Obsessive Compulsive PD

- Not to be confused with OCD.
- Very rigid and inflexible, anal retentive, perfectionist, everything has to be orderly and “just right,” will focus on lists, schedules, and details, yet miss the big picture, narrow minded and inflexible thinking, will excessively work and be so preoccupied with being productive that will allow no time for fun or just relaxing.



The End