

ABNORMAL

PSYCHOLOGY

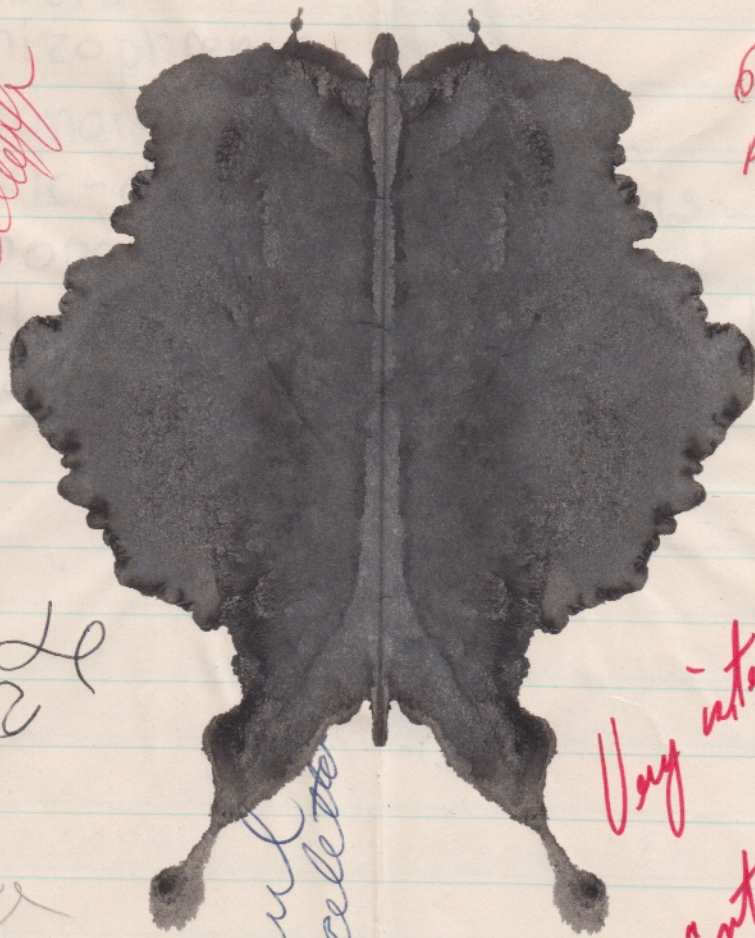
ABNORMAL PSYCHOLOGY

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Very interesting paper

Content - a-
Outline - a
Antecedents - B
Bibliography - a

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of our joyce

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Table of Contents

Outline	3
Neurosis	7
Anxiety Neurosis	7
Phobic Neurosis	9
Psychosis	13
Schizophrenia	13
Paranoia	15
Manic-depressive Psychosis	15
Psychopathic Personality	19
Mental Illness, from Demonology to Therapy	21
Bibliography	25

D. Schizophrenia

E. Paranoia

F. Manic depression

G. Psychopathic personality symptoms

A. Appears outwardly intelligent and normal

B. Incapable of emotional depth

H. Causes

A. Organic

 1. Brain injury at birth

 a. Retardation

 b. Epilepsy

3/1/72

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Abnormal Psychology

~~W
B~~

I. Neuroses symptoms

- A. Anxiety state
- B. Hypochondria
- C. Hysteria
- D. Phobia

II. Psychoses diseases

- A. Schizophrenia
- B. Simple schizophrenia
- C. Hebephrenia
- D. Catatonia
- E. Paranoia
- F. Manic depression

III. Psychopathic personality symptoms

- A. Appears outwardly intelligent and normal
- B. Incapable of emotional depth

IV. Causes

A. Organic

- 1. Brain injury at birth
 - a Retardation
 - b Epilepsy

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A. Arteriosclerosis hardens the arteries of the brain with old age

B. Functionae

Manic depression is generally a milder form of mental illness than a psychosis. People with manic depressive symptoms are usually in contact with reality; they are able to function in society even though they may feel uncomfortable or their efficiency may be impaired. They are usually aware that there is something within them which does not allow them to get the most out of life. By contrast, psychotic people tend to withdraw from the real world into their own, a world in strange, even bizarre, ways and are often not aware of them. This is the most important type of manic depressive disorder. In this condition, the patient has periods of anxiety which can vary from mild "nervousness" (due partly to diet) to actual panic. The anxiety can produce

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Neurosis

A neurosis is an emotional disturbance which can interfere with a person's ability to lead a normal, useful life, or can impair his physical health.

A neurosis is generally a milder form of mental illness than a psychosis. People with neurotic symptoms are usually in contact with reality; they are able to function in society even though they may feel uncomfortable, or their efficiency may be impaired. They are usually aware that there is something within them which does not allow them to get the most out of life. By contrast psychotic people tend to withdraw from the real world into their own, or to act in strange, even bizarre, ways, and are often not aware of their illness.

Anxiety Neurosis

This is the most important type of a neurotic disorder. In this condition, the patient has periods of anxiety which can vary from mild uneasiness ("free floating anxiety") to blind panic. The anxiety can produce

a variety of physical symptoms similar to what we all experience when we are tense, such as sweating, dizziness, or shortness of breath.

In the anxiety neurosis the person feels the same emotion without an apparent reason. He cannot identify the source of the threat that produces his anxiety. The symptoms are the result of unconscious fears. The person may, for example, have caught a glimpse of a woman with red hair, and this set off a series of associations linked to his sister's red-haired doll which he smashed as a boy, for which he was severely punished.

Phobic Neurosis (Phobias)

There are many other neurotic symptoms, so I will just write about one other important one.

Phobic neurosis is an exaggerated fear, either of things that most people normally fear, or of things that are not in themselves especially frightening. A common phobia is an excessive fear of knives and scissors. The person who has this phobia is aware

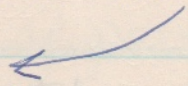
Phobias

of his discomfort when he sees sharp objects but is not aware that he may really fear a childish ~~wish~~ wish he once had to hurt someone.

Below is a list of some common phobias and their names:



SHARP OBJECTS - BELONPHOBIA



- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| BOOKS | BIBLIOPHOBIA |
| CATS | AILUROPHOBIA |
| CONFINED SPACES | CLAUSTROPHOBIA |
| HEIGHTS | ACROPHOBIA |
| NIGHT | NOCTIPHOBIA |
| RIDICULE | CATEGELOPHOBIA |
| BEING STARED AT | OPHTHALMOPHOBIA |
| STRANGE PEOPLE | XENOPHOBIA |
| STRING | LINONOPHOBIA |
| 13 | TRISKAIDEKAPHOBIA |
| WORK | ERGOPHOBIA |
| FEAR | PHOBOPHOBIA |

and so on -

Psychoses

The psychotic represents human wastage and suffering on a large scale. Psychoses do have mild phases, and sometimes mild psychotics can be treated on an outpatient basis, but usually they must be hospitalized.

Dear
Mrs.
Bliss,
Here I had to change color

Schizophrenia

The term means "fragmenting of personality." A schizophrenic is unable to concentrate on one idea or one train of thought. In extreme cases, the patient may develop catatonia, a condition in which there may develop unco-operative or impulsive behavior, alternate periods of excitement, and sometimes the assumption of rigid physical positions that may be maintained for a considerable time.

Schizophrenia, formerly called dementia praecox, usually develops between the ages of 15 and 30. It can vary from a mild disorder, at times ~~undetected~~ undetected, to one so severe as to require prolonged hospitalization.

Paranoia: dangerous to himself and to others

This psychosis, which is much less common than schizophrenia, is characterized by delusions of persecution. A person suffering from it becomes more and more deluded, seeing hidden meanings to support his conviction that people are plotting against him.

There are many degrees of paranoid reaction, from partly justified suspiciousness to the psychosis itself. Paranoid attitudes also appear in one type of schizophrenia.

In paranoia, unlike other psychoses, the patient does not lose contact with reality, but tends rather to misinterpret reality in terms of his delusion.

Manic-depressive Psychosis

This psychosis is characterized by greatly exaggerated emotional reactions. During the manic stage, the patient's energy and optimism seem boundless, and he may dash about talking gaily and wildly for days at a time; lack of judgement, combined with overenthusiasm, may

Psychopathic Personality
make him dangerous to himself and to others. During the depressed stage, he may sit or lie miserably inert, scarcely able to move or speak; here the danger of suicide may be present.

These have been a few of the main psychotic diseases.

Psychopathic Personality

The psychopath presents an altogether different picture. Unlike the psychotic, the psychopath is in touch with reality, but has no emotional depth whatsoever. He doesn't care about the results of his actions. Because of this condition, the psychopath is very dangerous to society.

In the 15th Century the mentally ill were tortured and burned alive. Although the Renaissance men began to ascribe madness to physical causes, it still seemed a just punishment—probably for a wicked life. The insane were imprisoned and chained to the floor.

The belief that the mentally ill were seized by demons was handed on to the Middle Ages from the Greeks and Romans; but the ancients treated their mentally ill with religious ceremonies and kindness.

But by the 15th Century, wars, chaos, and the Black Death gave rise to epidemics of madness—mass dancing, mass delusions—which in turn led to mass witch hunts. In France, 7,000 witches were burned over a period of several years; in Geneva over 500 were burned in the year 1515 alone.

Mental illness from demonology to therapy

For centuries, the mentally ill were treated with extreme cruelty. In early Christian times, madmen were believed to be inhabited by devils and were cast forth to live as they might, although monasteries sheltered some. Neglect turned to persecution and by the 15th Century the mentally ill were tortured and burned alive. Although the Renaissance men began to ascribe madness to physical causes, it still seemed a just punishment—probably for a wicked life. The insane were imprisoned and chained to the floor.

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In the Renaissance, secular authority replaced Church power in many areas of life. Monasteries relinquished the care of mental patients to society at large, which simply imprisoned them. In 1547, the London monastery of St. Mary of Bethlehem became the city hospital commonly called "Bedlam". There, as in most asylums, patients were chained among criminals. Wardens beat the violent; others were bled and blistered in the name of therapy. By the 19th Century, some physicians, although baffled by the disease they sought to cure, at least fought to improve living conditions. Dr. Benjamin Rush provided patients with warm rooms and decent attendants.

By the 20th Century, violence and torture died. In the 1950s the development of new drugs and other therapies helped change mental hospitals from largely custodial institutions to places of real hope.

~~at hand~~

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