

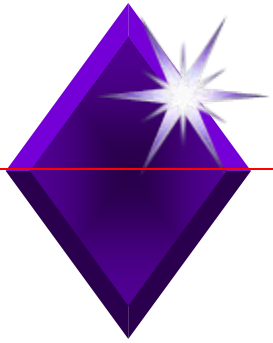


# OUTLINE

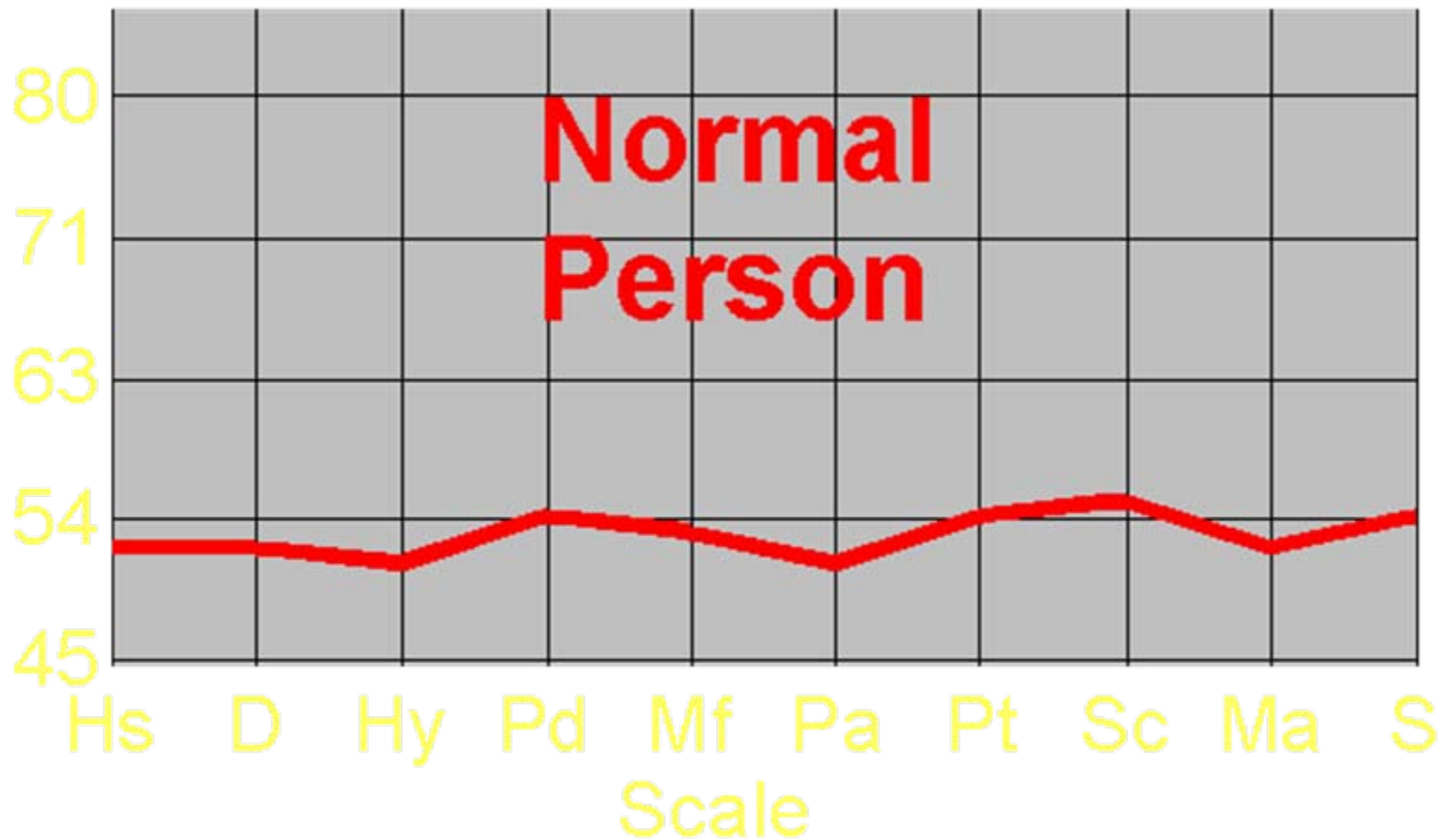
## PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

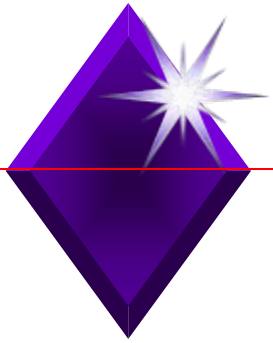
## TREATING PSYCHOLOGICAL DISORDERS

- History of psychological Treatments
- Biological Treatment
  - Medication
  - Psychosurgery
- Psychological Treatments
  - Freudian Psychoanalysis
  - Psychodynamic therapy
  - Humanistic therapies
  - Cognitive-Behavioral therapies
  - Family systems therapy
- Most Effective Treatments
- Commonalities of Effective Treatments



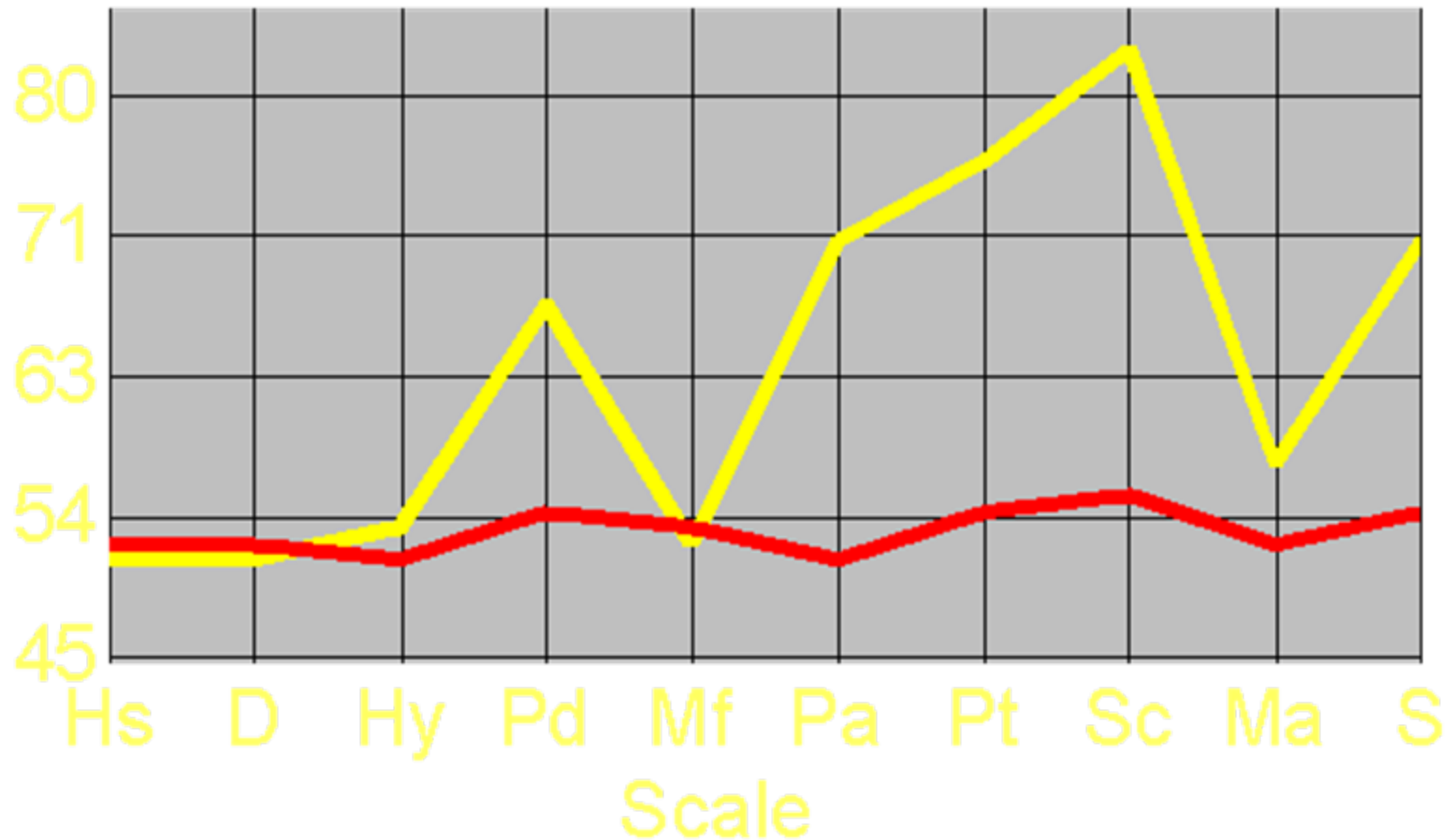
# Typical MMPI-2 Profiles

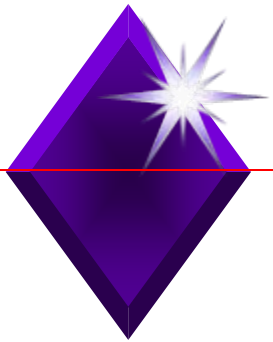




## Typical MMPI-2 Profiles

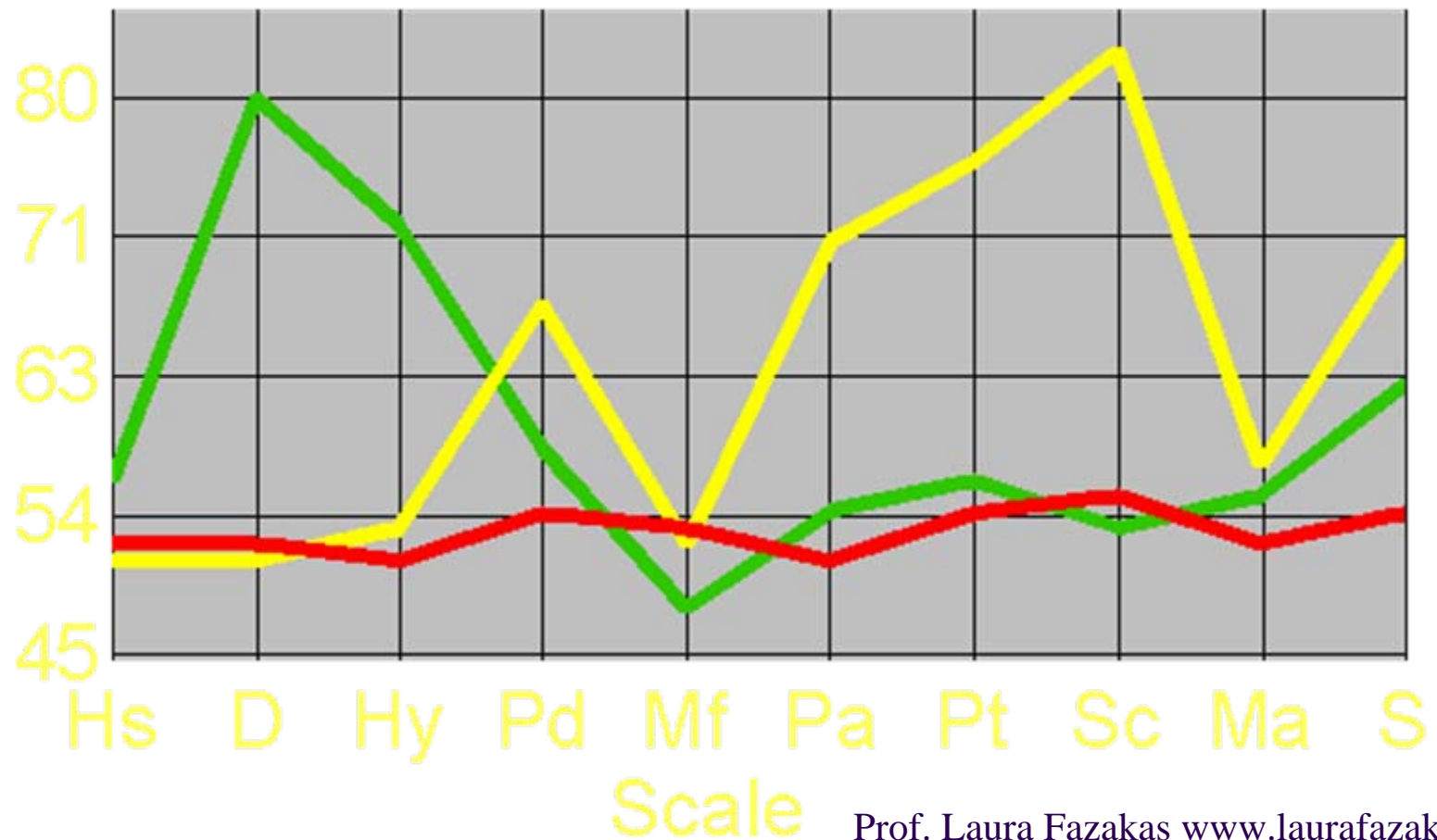
# Schizophrenic

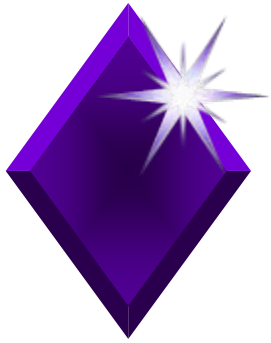




# Typical MMPI-2 Profiles

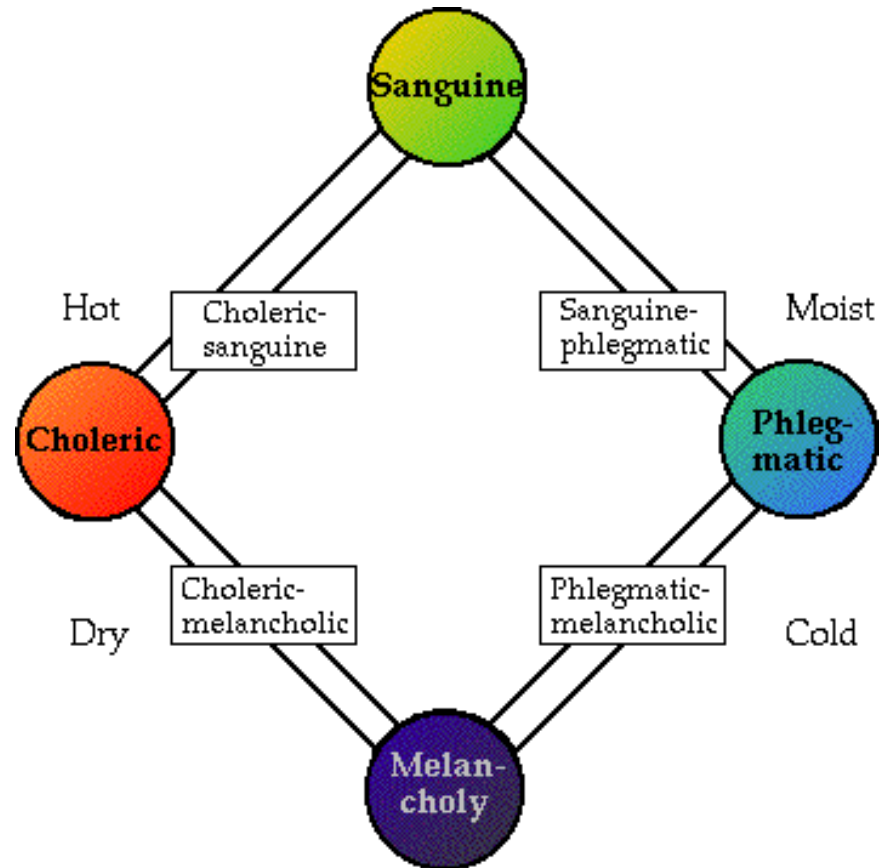
## Depressive



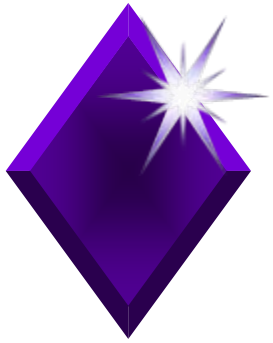


# ***HISTORY OF THE TREATMENT OF MENTAL ILLNESS***

## ◆ Theory of the 4 Humors







# NEUROPHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF ANTIDEPRESSANTS

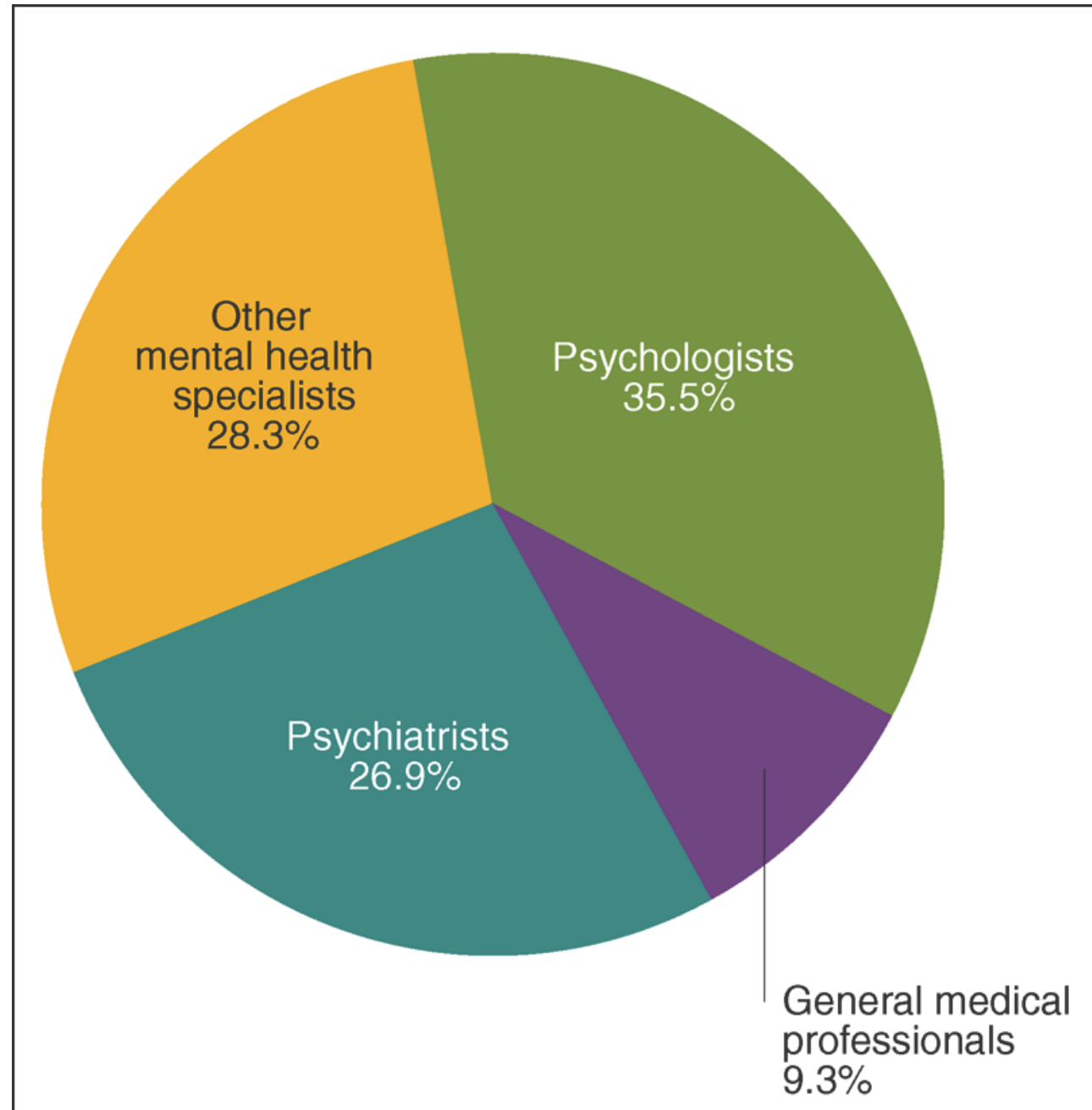
Tricyclic antidepressants inhibit reuptake at serotonin and norepinephrine synapses, which elevates activity at both types of synapses. Tricyclics also blockade activity at several subtypes of postsynaptic receptors.

Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) slow reuptake at serotonin synapses, so activity is increased only at serotonin synapses.

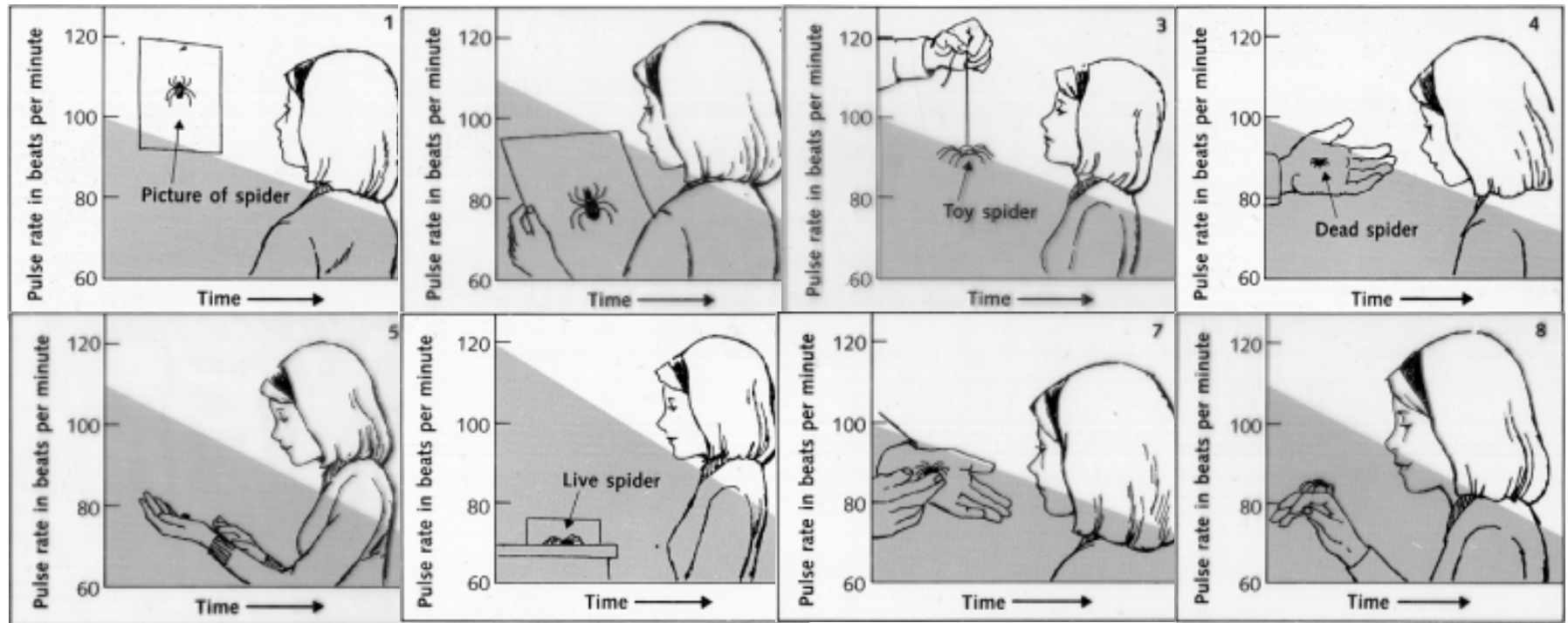
MAO inhibitors work by disabling MAO enzymes that would normally metabolize and inactivate neurotransmitters at dopamine, norepinephrine, and serotonin synapses.



# *Treatment providers*

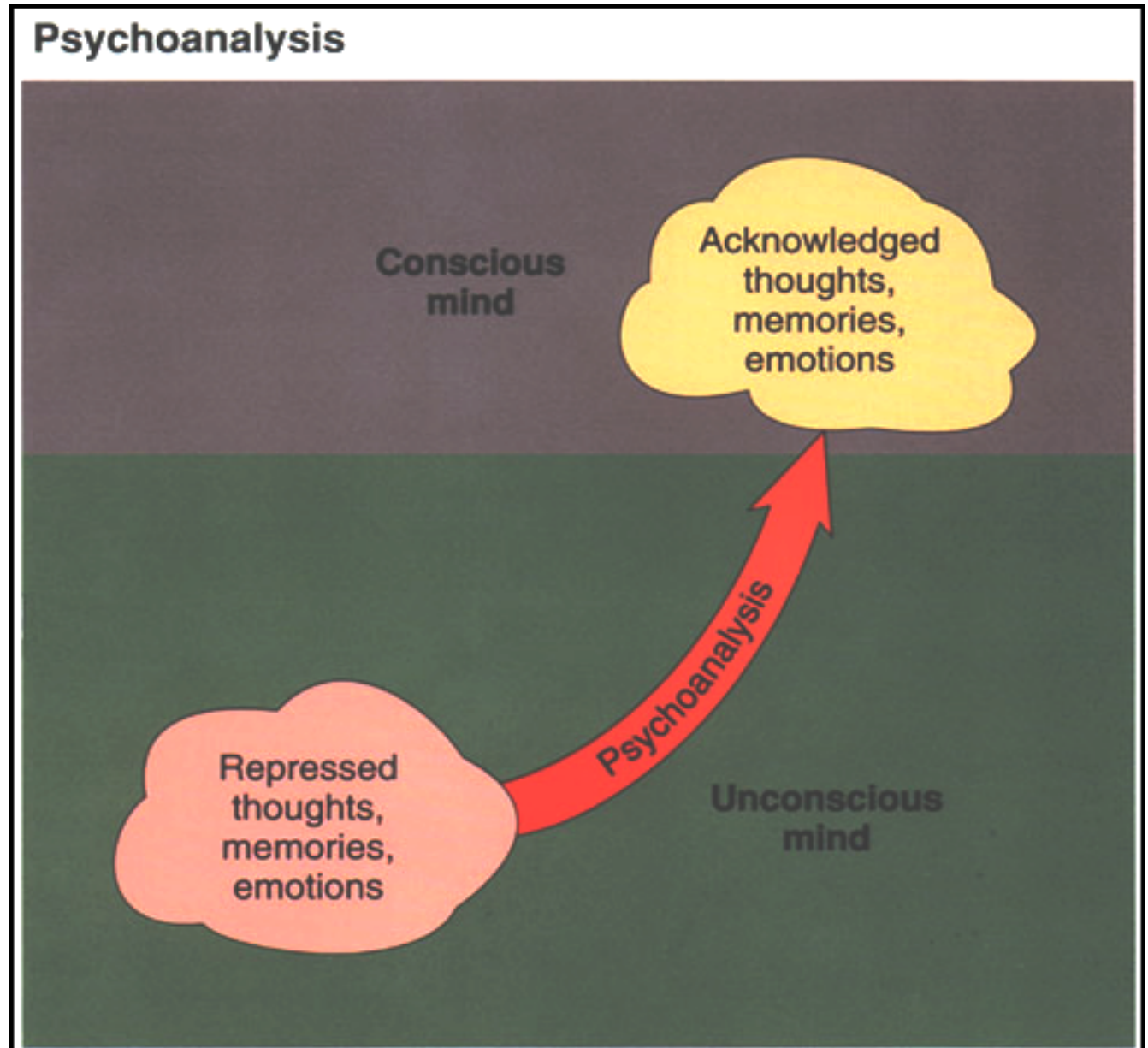
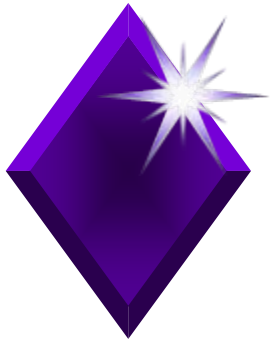


# *Treating a spider phobia with Systematic Desensitization*

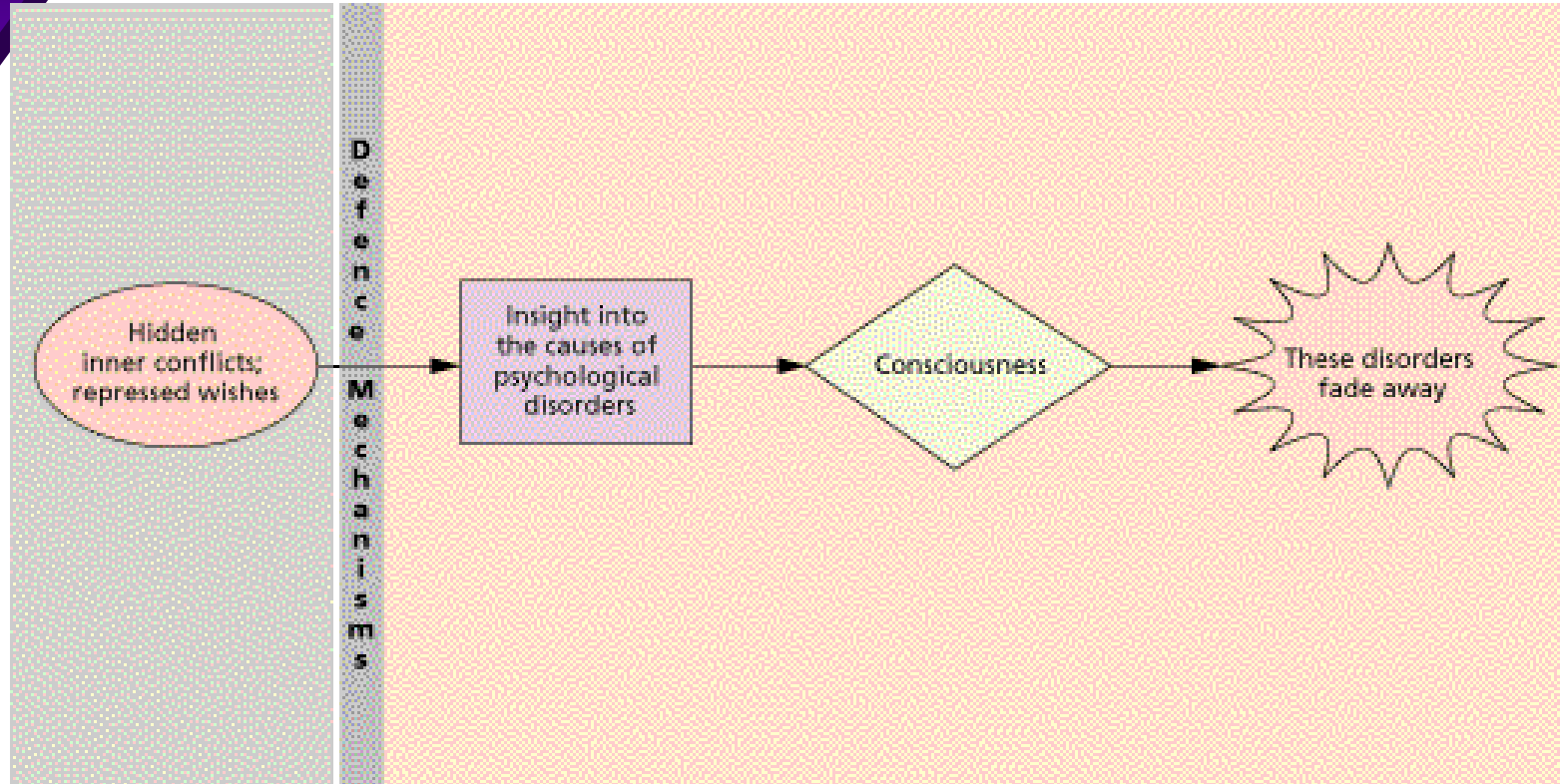


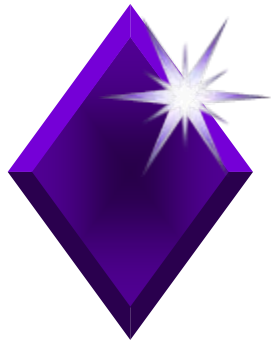


# Psychoanalysis: Process



# Psychoanalysis: An Overview





# Psychoanalytic techniques

## Resistance and transference

### Resistance



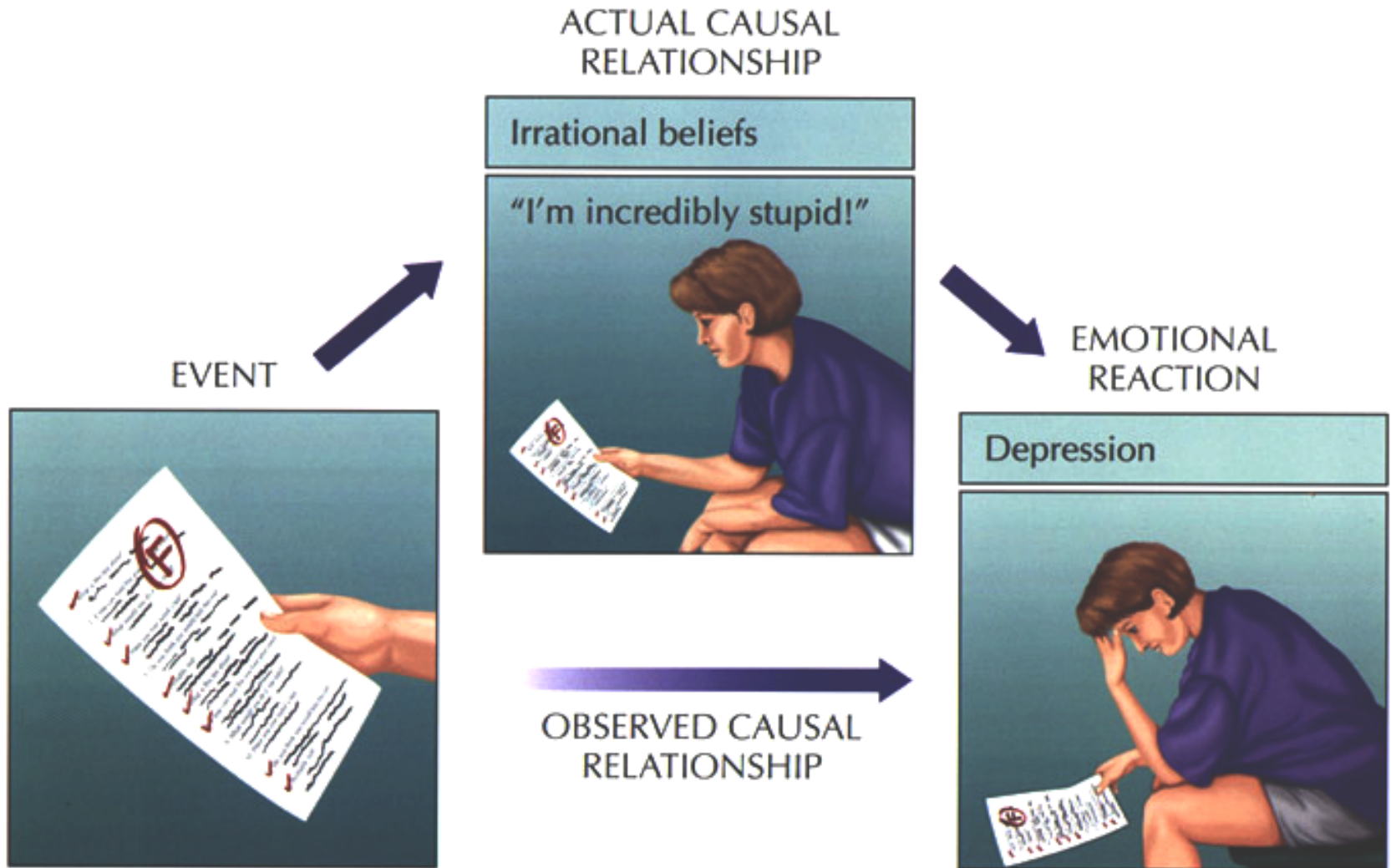
### Transference

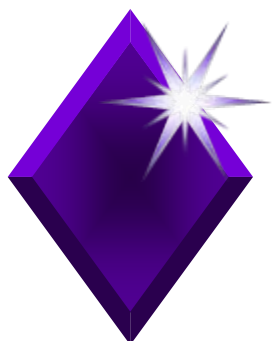


# Beck's Cognitive Behaviour Therapy: An Overview

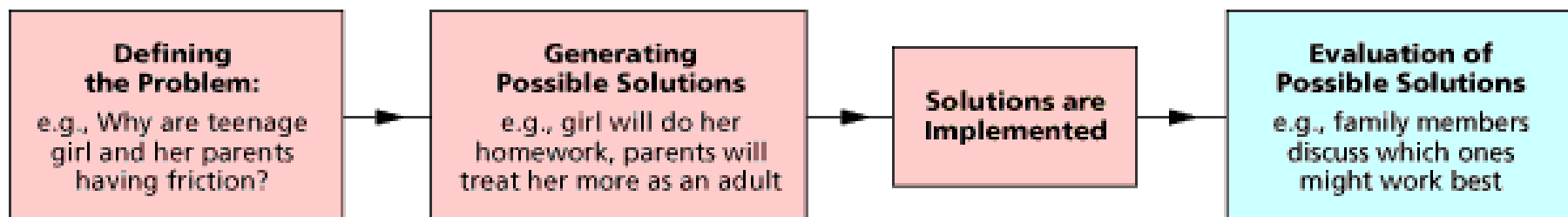
Prof. Laura Fazakas [www.laurafazakas.com](http://www.laurafazakas.com)

## Cognitive view of depression





# Problem-Solving Family Therapy





# SUMMARY & COMPARISON

Prof. Laura Fazakas [www.laurafazakas.com](http://www.laurafazakas.com)

## Psychotherapy: Approaches

### DIFFERENT APPROACHES TO THERAPY

NAME

**PSYCHOANALYSIS:**

**CLIENT-CENTERED:**

BASIS

**UNCONSCIOUS CONFLICTS  
REPPRESSED THOUGHTS**

**SELF-ACTUALIZATION  
CLIENT-DIRECTED**

TREATMENT

**FREE ASSOCIATION  
DREAM INTERPRETATION  
TRANSFERENCE AND RESISTANCE**

**CLARIFICATION OF IDEAS AND FEELINGS  
WARMTH, EMPATHY, GENUINENESS OF THERAPIST  
SUPPORTIVE, ACCEPTING ATMOSPHERE  
POSITIVE REGARD**

NAME

**COGNITIVE THERAPY:**

**BEHAVIOR THERAPY:**

BASIS

**AUTOMATIC, IRRATIONAL SELF-STATEMENTS**

**EMOTIONAL REACTIONS AND DISRUPTIVE  
BEHAVIORS ARE CONDITIONED**

TREATMENT

**MONITOR AND IDENTIFY NEGATIVE THOUGHTS  
REPLACE WITH POSITIVE THOUGHTS**

**SYSTEMATIC DESENSITIZATION  
SELF-REWARD, MODELING, ROLE-PLAYING  
COGNITIVE-BEHAVIOR TECHNIQUES**



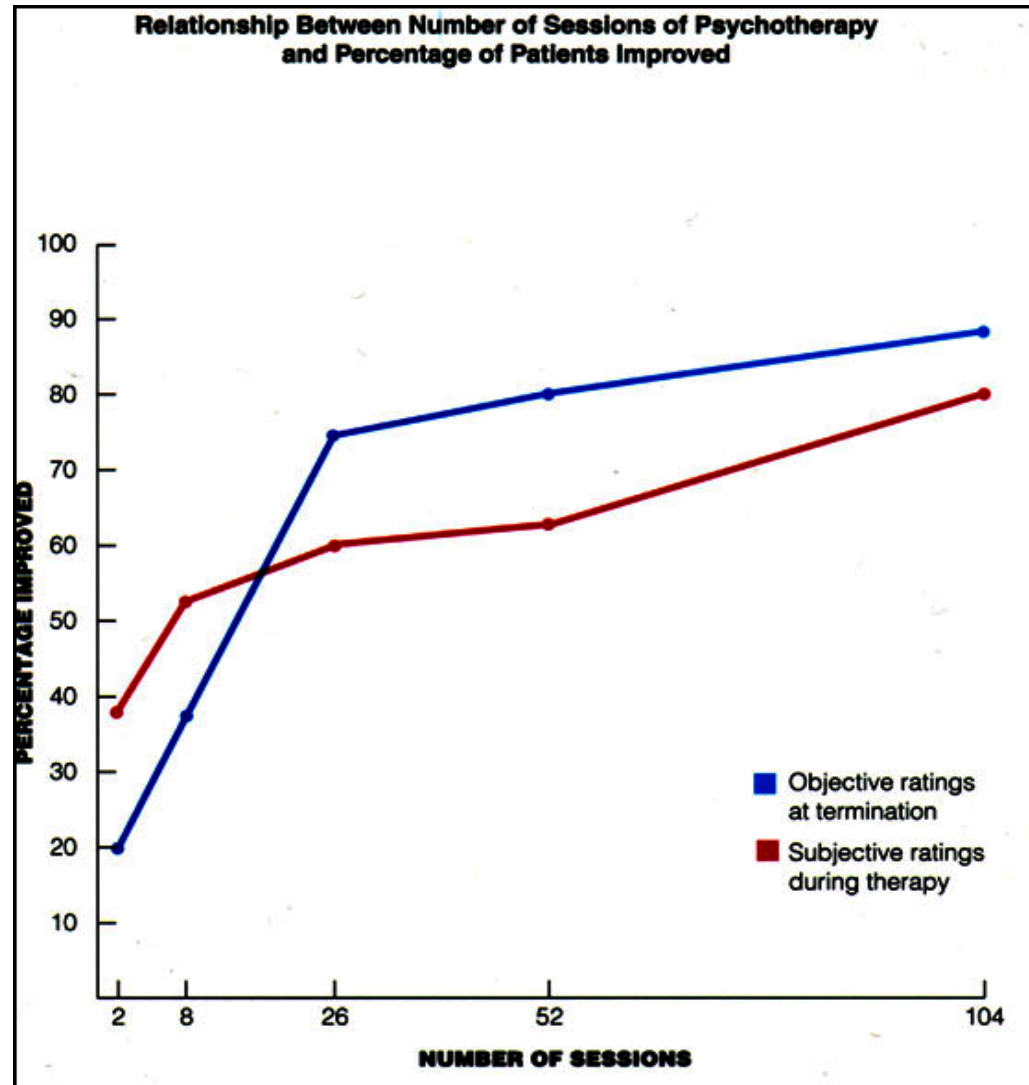
# Factors Effecting Therapy

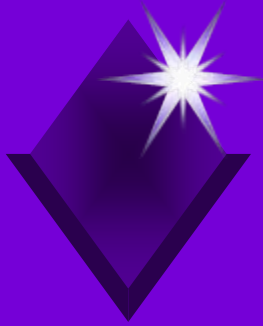


## THERAPY VARIABLES

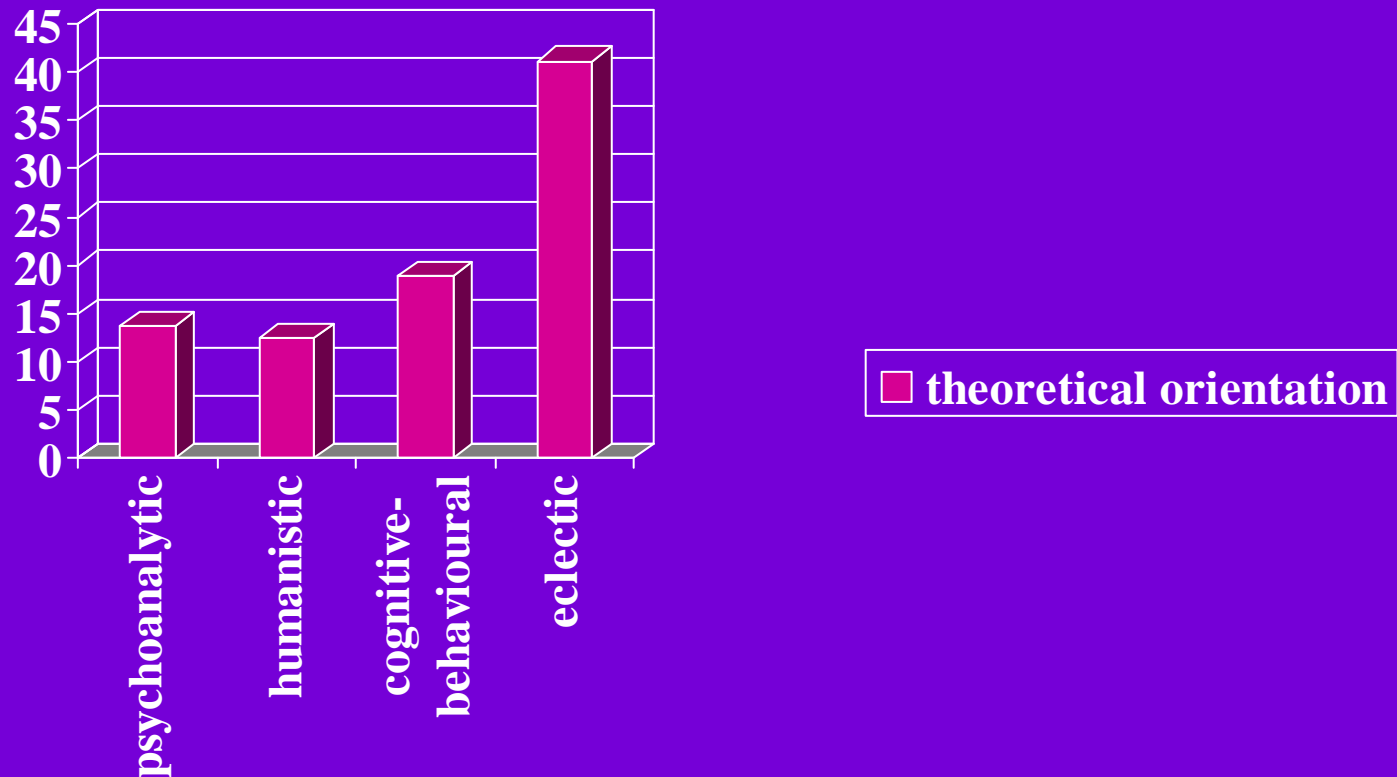
### LENGTH OF TREATMENT

- greatest change in first 6 months
- maintaining change?





# ***Theoretical orientation of sample of therapists***



# The Recovery Triad™

