Jacob & Hannah

To what extent.

To what extent is the categorisation and diagnosis of mental illness invalid and unreliable? (15)

P - significant overlap - big extent

E - depression appears in more than one illness

C - having a disorder doesn't allow behaviour predictions

C - larger extent - useful to categorise symptoms so medication can be used.

P - Can be highly subjective - lack construct validity - big extent

E - Individuals can be diagnosed incorrectly - symptoms misinterpreted

E - Rosenham

C - diagnosis lacks objectivity

C - DSM has adapted criteria

P - large extent - self reports are unreliable because they percieve themselves as normal

E - incorrect diagnosis

E - many symptoms for DSM, if someone doesn't show these they may not be diagnosed correctly

C - not much reliability

C - friends and family can be used

Urisha & Prithvi

To what extent is the categorisation and diagnosis of mental illness invalid & unreliable? (15)

P - There is a significant overlap between disorders
E - Similar symptoms in multiple disorders
E - Loss of pleasure is a factor in depression and schizophrenia
C - Being diagnosed with a disorder cannot predict the patient's behaviour
C - If patients are diagnosed with the wrong disorder, the treatment/support would not be effec

P - Highly subjective
E - Can lead to incorrect diagnosis
E - Rosenhan
C - lacks objectivity
C - DSM adapted the criteria to make it clear and less likely to misdiagnose.

P - requires self-report from patient who may not recognise something abnormal
E - Incorrect diagnosis/no internal reliability
E - If patients don't recognise symptoms doctors can diagnose incorrectly
C - not reliable
C - Families/friends can give a holistic view/identify characteristics of disorders

Joe Abi

Assess.

Assess the validity and reliability of the categorisation and diagnosis of mental illness? (15)

1

oint: Overlap

xplination: A symptom can appear in or more disorder

vidence: e.g. a loss of pleasure an be a symptom in depression and schizophrenia. Anxiety is very common.

onclusion: An issue with criterion validity - being diagnosed may not acc predict behavoir

hallenge: May be helpful for effective treatments BUT if they do not have a disorder, it creates a self-fulling phorecy.

2

Point: Subjective, lack validity

Explination: Diagnosed incorrectly symptoms whis intvrpreted

一. Validity: does predict, can use to diagnose / construct validity, when two similar symtoms showed

二. Reliability: Arrive at the same diagnoses, but highly subjective (lower inter-rater reliability)

三. Ethnocentrism / individual differences

Categorisation of mental health has a high predictive validity. ~~There~~ It is ~~are~~ quite strict, as patients must show all the symptoms to be diagnosed; while symtomps of the disease have been listed clearly on both DSM and ICD. Therefore, psychologists should be able to come out with a precise diagnosis by ~~following~~ checking presence of symptoms. However, it could be a challenge, when two similar symtoms have shown. ~~Such as~~ For example, if the patient has a long term depression or temperary depression.

Highly ~~reliable and~~ useful for establishing a reliable diagnose for lateral treatment. / As following ~~a ch~~ an identical checklists. / ... / But it could be highly subjective, different psychologists could percive the self report of the patients in different way.

Level of reliability and validity can vary under different circumstances. / There may be ethnocentric ~~and~~ as well as individual differences. / A child brought up by a rich family could behave really different to a child who was brought up by a poor family. /

Lowlei Fena

Sasha Zara Saj

PEECCh

Evaluate

1

Validity

Reliability

Weakness: label people to have a mental illness (statistical infrequency)

make people feel insecure for being different and therefore classified as abnormal.

as shown when people are diagnosed with schiz. have a 18 year life expectancy from then.

why it can be a bad thing.

although people need to be told.

weakness: susceptible to abuse

think certain behavior is abnormal and labelling with mental illness when may just be non-conformist.

Szasz explains what we refer to as normal is just what a society believes.

lead to bullying

can have treatment.

strength:

RACHEL & EMMANUEL

Assess the validity & reliability of the categorisation & diagnosis of mental illness [15]

1

POINT: highly subjective, so lacks validity

EXPLANATION: individuals being diagnosed incorrectly because symptoms may be misinterpreted.

EVIDENCE: E.G Rosenhan - sane in insane places. Found fake participants were digrosed with schizophrenia in a reliable manner but they didn't have any medical health issues.

CONCLUSION: the diagnoses lacks objectivity.

CHALLENGE: However the DSM has now adapted the criteria to make it clearer and ∴ less likely to miss diagnose.

2

Point: Consistency

Explanation: The system is reliable if the people using it consistently arrive at the same diagnosis

Evidence: The people who diagnose all use the same DSM checklist

Conclusion: There is high inter-rater reliability

Challenge: Different disorders / symptoms overlap

3

POINT: Requires self-report

EXPLANATION: when taking self reports you have to rely on the honest of the participants.

EVIDENCE: In self-reports people with schizophrenia don't realize if it is honest or not because to them it is real.

CONCLUSION: lacks inter-validity (construct)

CHALLENGE: Don't ask them ask their families.

Tara Georgie Discuss the validity + reliability of the categeration of mental illness?

Discuss.

P
① Significant overlap between disorders
② Identifying disorders → can be highly subjective, so lack construct validity
③ When identifying disorders it requires self-report from individuals who may not perceive their behaviour as abnormal or dysfunctional, or who may be prone to lying/social desirability.

E
① Sympton can appear in more than one disorder.
② can lead to individuals being diagnosed incorrectly bc. symptoms may be misinterpreted
③ This may mean that individuals are diagnosed incorrectly → no internal reliability.

E
① Loss of pleasure is a factor in depression and schizophrenia whilst bipolar + skiz can feauture delusions.
② Example Rosenhan - sane in insane places. found that fake Ps were diagnosed with schizophrenia, when they did not have any MHI.
③ In the DSM - symptoms include delusions and hallucinations and must be apparent for 6 months.

C
① There is an issue of criterion validity - being diagnosed with a disorder may not accurately predict what the behaviour will be like.
② so the diagnosis of MHI lacks objectivity
③ There will not be reliability in how people are dignosed, ~~as far~~

C
① However, it is useful to categorisise symptoms for different disorders as it can help to direct the most effective treatment + support.
② However, the DSM has now adapted the criteria to make it clearer & therefore less likely to misdiagnose.
③ However, information from family + friends could be collected to show a more holistic views.

Arabella Liam

Discuss the validity and reliability of the categorisation of mental illness (15)

P
1. May lack validity as identifying behaviours can be highly subjective
2. Individuals may believe their behaviour is normal, which means they may not accurately fill out the self-report form.
3. Several mental health disorders could have similar symptoms

E
1. Lead to patients being misdiagnosed. Extravagant behaviour may be wrongly interpreted for symptoms. Based on opinions
2. Inaccurate self-reporant form may lead to an inaccurate diagnosis - no internal reliabil
3. ...As symptons may appear in more than one disorder

E
1. Rosenhan - individuals were wrongly diagnosed with schizophrenia when they don't not have any issues.
2. Symptons include delusions and hallucinations - must be visible for six months
3. Depression and scizophrenazia have the same symptoms - loss of pleasure

C
1
2
3

C
1
2
3

Lyles, Muine

To what extent are the definitions of abnormality useful? [15]

Definitions

Useful — - Development
- Replicable
- Understand
generalisable
Valid

1• Allow medication to be Prescribed.
→ can treat symptoms
→ e.g Anti depressants for depression
→ Strength can ~~[illegible]~~ weakness side-effects
→ Ideal mental health everyone be diagnosed but not everyone's brain is developed.

2• DSM-5 is a manual doctors could use to understand symptoms
→ helps diagnose
→ e.g. Schizophrenia comes with hallucinations
→ Strength: → guideline for doctor
Weakness: → can get diagnosed wrong
→ Some people can fake the symptoms