Knowledge Map: Psychological problems

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Knowledge Map: Psychological problems

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······	Addiction Symptoms and diagnosis of addiction
linical depression	What is addiction
he term for the medical condition	<u>Griffiths</u> Addiction becomes the most important thing.
adness and depression adness = 'regular' emotion, can still function lepression = enduring sadness, stops ability to function.	Dependence vs. addiction Dependence = Psychological/Physiological reliance. Stopping will cause withdrawal symptoms. Addiction = Dependence + buzz or sense of escape (mood modification).
Inipolar Ine emotional state of depression	Misuse vs. abuse
ipolar epression alternates with mania, and periods of normality	Misuse = not following the rules. Abuse: Using substances 'to get high' (buzz) or sense of escape.
Diagnosing depression	Diagnosing addiction
<u>CD -10</u> nternational classification of disease is used to diagnose mental and physical disorders.	ICD -10 International classification of disease is used to diagnose mental and physical disorders.
<u>Unipolar depression</u> Diagnosed if 2-3 key symptoms are present plus 2 others. Symptoms must be present all or most of the time for 2 weeks.	Addiction Diagnosed if 3 or more characteristics are present together during the previous year.
Key symptoms .ow mood, loss of interest and pleasure, and reduced energy levels.	<u>Characteristics</u> Strong desire to use the substance, persisting despite knowing harm, difficulty controlling use, higher priority given to substance, withdrawal
<u>Other symptoms</u> Changes in sleep, changes in appetite, decrease in self-confidence, guilt, pessimism, self-harm.	symptoms if stopped, evidence of tolerance (needing more to get the same effect).
terventions for treatment	Therapies for addiction <i>Treating addiction with a reductionist approach or a more</i>
terventions for treatment	•
	Treating addiction with a reductionist approach or a more holistic approach
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