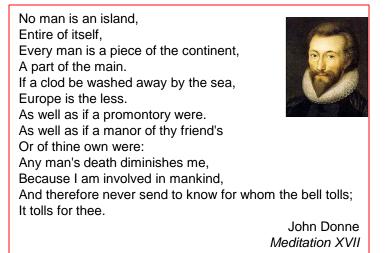
The Social Context of Mental Illness

Lecture 42

Social Influence in Mental Illness

- Social Learning
 - Phobias, Obsessions, Compulsions
- Social Environment
 - Unpredictable
 Anxiety
 - Uncontrollable Depression
- Vulnerability
 - Depressogenic Schemata
 - Depressogenic Attributional Style
- Relapse and Recovery in Schizophrenia
 - Expressed Emotion
 - Developed vs. Developing Societies



Group Therapy

- Economic Advantage Efficiency
- Modeling
- Social Support
- Social Context
- "Safe Place" for Practice



American Psychological Association

Family Therapy for Eating Disorders Minuchin et al. (1974)

- Open Systems Model
 - Family Organization Triggers Child's Symptoms
 - Child's Symptoms Maintain Family Organization
- Family Transactional Characteristics
 - Enmeshment
 - Overprotectiveness
 - Rigidity
 - Lack of Conflict Resolution
- Mobilize Entire Family for Treatment



Where Cure is Impossible

- Irreversible Brain Damage
 - Organic Brain Syndromes
 Intellectual Disability
- Chronic-Disease Management
 - Schizophrenia
 - Affective Disorder
- Rehabilitation Programs
 - Cope with Chronic Disability
 - Make Optimal Social Adjustment

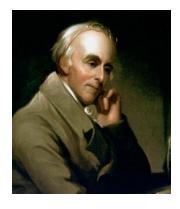
"Bedlam"



William Hogarth "Bedlam" Scene from A Rake's Progress, 1735

Robert Fleury "Dr. Philippe Pinel at the Salpêtrière" (1795)

Mental Hospital Reform





The Institute of Pennsylvania Hospital, Founded in 1841 by Benjamin Rush



Bethlem Royal Hospital in the 1860s

State Mental Hospitals



Binghamton State Hospital, New York



Napa State Hospital, California



Oregon State Insane Asylum, Salem

The "Pseudopatient" Study

Rosenhan (1973), after Nellie Bly's *Ten Days in a Mad-House* (1887)

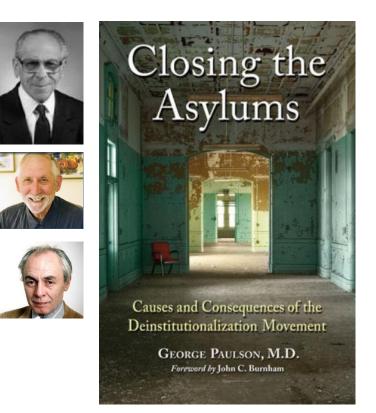
- Confederates Sought Treatment
 - Auditory Hallucinations
 - Ceased Simulation Upon Admission
- Diagnosis of Schizophrenia
- Largely Ignored by Staff
 - Custodial Care
 - Medication (*M* = 14 Capsules/Day)
- Discharge after M = 19 days
 - "Schizophrenia in Remission"





The Movement for De-Institutionalization

- Sources
 - Pharmaceutical Revolution
 - "Anti-Psychiatry" Movement
 - Thomas Szasz
 - T.J. Scheff
 - R.D. Laing
 - Disability Rights
 - Economics
- Phases
 - Mental Illness
 - Intellectual Disability



Failure of De-Institutionalization

- Premature Discharge
- Lack of Financing
- Lack of Community Support

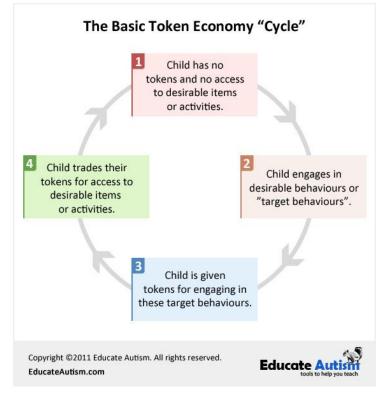
- "Not in My Back Yard"



Judy Moriarty

Token Economies

- Based on Instrumental Conditioning
- Tokens as Secondary Reinforcers
- Motivate Adaptive Social Behaviors



The Stigma of Mental Illness Goffman (1963)



- "Attribute that is Deeply Discrediting"
- Discrediting
 - Undesirable, Rejected
- Discreditable
 - Vulnerable to Discrediting
- "Passing"

Dimensions of Social Stigma

Jones et al. (1984)

- Concealable
 - Can the Person "Pass" for "Normal"?
- Course of the Mark
 - Stigma Becomes More Apparent Over Time
- Disruptiveness
 - Does Stigma Impair Social Interactions?
- Aesthetics
 - Other People's Reactions to the Stigma
- Origin
 - Congenital or Acquired?
- Peril
 - Danger to Other People



Components of the Stigma of Mental Illness Link & Phelan (2001)

- Social Selection
 - Identifies, Labels Differences
- Stereotyping
- "Us" vs. "Them"
- Discrimination, Loss of Status
 - Direct
 - Structural
 - Self-concept
- Exercise of Power



Construals of Deviance

- Statistical, Social Standards for Abnormality
 - Unusual, Nonconforming Behavior as "Sick"
 - Inappropriate Diagnoses

- Moral vs. Medical Model
 - Mentally III as Socially Undesirable
 - Mentally III Responsible for Own Afflictions
 - Emphasize "Criminal" Role
 - Emphasize Restraint, Confinement

Serbsky Central Research Institute for Forensic Psychiatry, Moscow



Stigma and the Self-Fulfilling Prophecy

- Stereotyping and Stigma
 - Dominance of First Impressions
 - Diagnoses as Labels
 - Tend to "Stick"
- Expectancy Confirmation Effects
 - Diagnosis as Expectancy
 - Behavioral Confirmation
 - Perceptual Confirmation
 - Effects on Self-Construal

Mental Health Policy

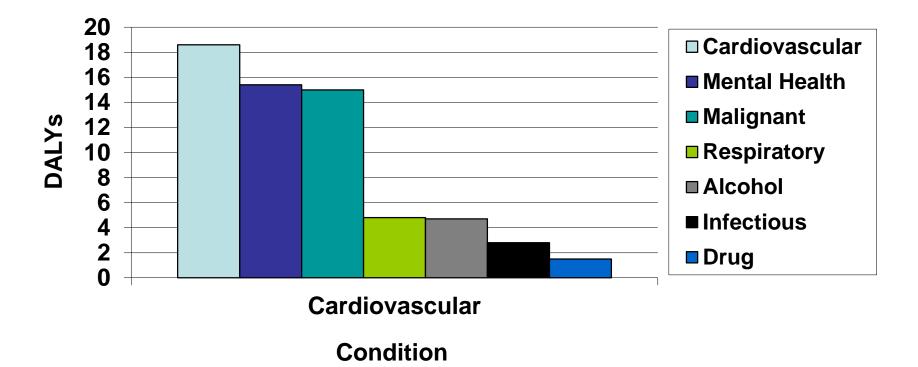
White House Conference on Mental Health (1999) Surgeon General's Report (1999)

- "Mental Health is Fundamental to Health"
- "Mental Health Disorders are Real Health Conditions"
- "The Efficacy of Mental Health Treatments is Well Documented"
- "A Range of Treatments Exists for Most Mental Disorders"

The Burden of Mental Illness

Murray & Lopez (1996)

Disability-Adjusted Life-Years Lost



Mental Health Parity

Mental Health Parity Act (1996)

- Annual/Lifetime Dollar Limits
 - Medical/Surgical
 - Mental Health
- Deductibles, Co-Payments
- Exemptions
 - Substance Abuse, Chemical Dependency



Evidence-Based Practices

Chambless & Ollendeck (2001)

- Scientific Revolution in Medicine
 - Louis Pasteur (Rabies)
 - Robert Koch (Tuberculosis)



- Scientific Revolution in Mental Health
 - Empirically Supported Treatments
 - Evidence-Based Treatments
 - Extensions
 - Assessment, Diagnosis
 - Prevention

Clinical Trials

- Comparison with Control Condition
 - No Treatment (Waiting List)
- Random Assignment of Patients
- Objective Evaluation of Outcomes
 - Blind to Condition
- Statistical Significance

| | Phase II | Phase III | Phase IV |
|---|-------------------------|---|---|
| Phase I | r nase li | | Thousands of |
| 20-80 participants | 100-300 participants | 1,000-3,000 participants One (1) - | participants |
| Up to several months | Up to (2) years | Four (4) years | One (1) year + |
| Studies the safety of medication/treatment | Studies the efficacy | Studies the safety, efficacy and dosing | Studies the long-term effectiveness; cost effectiveness |
| 70% success rate | 33% success rate | 25-30% success rate | 70-90% success rate |
| | | | CERN Foundation |

• Multiple Independent Studies

Lines of Improvement

- Comparison Condition
 - Placebo Condition
 - "Standard of Care"
- Clinical vs. Statistical Significance – "File-Drawer Problem"
- Mechanism of Action

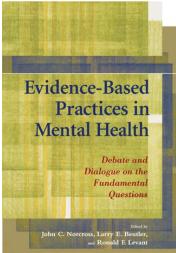
 "Dismantling" Studies



West Virginia Department of Education

The Debate Over Empirically Supported Treatments

- Efficacy (Effectiveness)
- Clinical Judgment
- Patient Values



Clinical Psychology

Owes Its Autonomy from Psychiatry, and Its Eligibility for Insurance Payments, to the Assumption that Its Practices Rest on a Firm Scientific Foundation