* Most therapists take an

Eclectic approach (use a combo of therapies) Five Perspectives of Therapy

	action	action	in sight	insight
Biomedical	Cognitive	Behavioral	Humanistic	Psychoanalytical
Egas Moinz Walter Freeman	Aaron Beck Albert Ellis	Mary Cover Jones B.F. Skinner	Carl Rogers	Key People Sigmund Freud
Imbalance of neurotransmitters, hormones; genetic predispositions and brain abnormalities.	Irrational and faulty thought processes and perceptions	Learned classically conditioned responses or operant learned behavior through reinforcement	Poor self-concept as a result of conditions of worth Poor self worth	Cause of Behavior Unconscious internal conflicts, possibly stemming from early childhood trauma
Through the use of medication, attempting to restore balance. Electro-convulsive shock treatment and psychosurgery used minimally as well.	Cognitive restructuring by changing the thoughts and replacing irrational with more rational perceptions. Reverse patterns of negative thinking in order to make them more positive.	Unlearn maladaptive behavior and replace it with more adaptive behavior Allow associations, like certain fears to become extinct.	To reduce the discrepancy between the real and ideal self	Goal of Treatment Help patients gain insight to their unconscious conflicts
Antipsychotic drugs Classical antipsychotics Atypical antipsychotics Antianxiety drugs Antidepressants SSRIs MAOI's and tricyclics Mood Stabilizing medications Lithium Depakote ECT rTMS DBS Lobotomies	Rational Emotive Therapy Stress inoculation training Negative Explanatory Style	Classical conditioning (Counter conditioning) Exposure Therapy Systematic Desensitization Flooding Virtual Reality Therapy Anxiety Hierarchies Aversive Therapy Operant Conditioning Behavior Modification Token Economy	Active listening Unconditional positive regard Client-centered therapy Genuineness Acceptance Empathy	Key Terms Psychodynamic therapy Interpersonal therapy Dream interpretation Resistance Transference Free Association