### **PSYCHOLOGY** PRINCIPLES IN PRACTICE

## Chapter 19 METHODS OF THERAPY

- Section 1: What Is Therapy?
- Section 2: The Psychoanalytic Approach
- Section 3: The Humanistic Approach

Section 4: Cognitive Therapy and Behavior Therapy

Section 5: <u>Biological Therapy</u>

Chapter 19

Section 1: What Is Therapy?

**PSYCHOLOGY** PRINCIPLES IN PRACTICE

Question: What is psychotherapy, and what are the advantages of each method of psychotherapy?

#### PSYCHOTHERAPY

- Psychotherapy is psychologically based therapy.
- Advantages of each type:
  - Some people do better with individual therapy because they need more personal attention than they would receive as part of a group
  - Group therapy helps people realize that they are not alone and that it enables people to see others benefiting from the therapy

Section 2: The Psychoanalytic Approach

**PSYCHOLOGY** PRINCIPLES IN PRACTICE

Question: What are the major techniques of psychoanalysis?

MAJOR TECHNIQUES OF PSYCHOANALYSIS

- Free Association the analyst asks the client to relax and then to say whatever comes to mind – taps into unconscious thoughts and feelings
- Dream Analysis analyst interprets the content of clients' dreams to unlock these unconscious thoughts and feelings
- Transference the patient's transfer of emotions associated with other relationships to the therapist

Section 3: The Humanistic Approach

**PSYCHOLOGY** PRINCIPLES IN PRACTICE

Question: What are the primary goals and methods of humanistic therapy?

### GOALS OF HUMANISTIC THERAPY

- Primary goal is to help individuals reach their full potential by developing self-awareness and selfacceptance
- Assumes that people with psychological problems merely need help tapping their inner resources so that they can grow and reach their full potential

Section 3: The Humanistic Approach

**PSYCHOLOGY** PRINCIPLES IN PRACTICE

Question: What are the primary goals and methods of humanistic therapy?

METHODS OF HUMANISTIC THERAPY

Person-Centered Therapy – clients receive help finding their true selves and realizing their unique potential

Nondirective Therapy – the client is seen as an equal of the therapist



Section 4: Cognitive Therapy and Behavior Therapy PRINCIPLES IN PRACTICE

Question: How do cognitive and behavior therapists try to help people?

#### HOW THERAPISTS TRY TO HELP

- Cognitive therapists use rational-emotive therapy and Beck's cognitive restructuring therapy
- Behavioral therapists use counter conditioning and operant conditioning

**P**SYCHOLOGY

Chapter 19

Section 5: Biological Therapy

**PSYCHOLOGY** PRINCIPLES IN PRACTICE

Question: What are the three major biological treatments for psychological disorders?

THREE MAJOR BIOLOGICAL TREATMENTS

- Drug Therapy consists of prescription drugs for the treatment of psychological disorders
- Electroconvulsive Therapy a controversial treatment consisting of electric-shock therapy
- Psychosurgery brain surgery used to treat psychological disorders



**PSYCHOLOGY** PRINCIPLES IN PRACTICE

# **Question: What are the goals and techniques of commonly used psychotherapy methods?**

Methods of Psychotherapy			
Psychoanalysis	Humanistic	Cognitive and Behavioral	Biological

HOLT, RINEHART AND WINSTON