

Fearfully & Wonderfully

The role of mental health in
God's Kingdom

Substance Abuse Disorders

The use of one or more substances that leads to clinically significant impairment or distress.

Addiction

Compulsive substance use despite harmful consequence
(Severe Substance Abuse Disorder)

Addictive Substances

- Alcohol
- Marijuana
- Hallucinogens
- Inhalants
- Opioids
- Sedatives, hypnotics and anxiolytics
- Stimulants
- Tobacco

Addiction Symptoms

- **Control-** Proverbs 23:29-30
 - Tolerance and Withdraw
 - Cognitive Distortions
 - Loss of Emotional & Behavioral Control
- **Compulsion-** Proverbs 23:30-31
 - Cravings
 - Drug-Seeking Behavior
- **Chronicity-** Proverbs 23:32-35
 - Continued use despite harm/adverse consequences
 - Relapse



three Cs

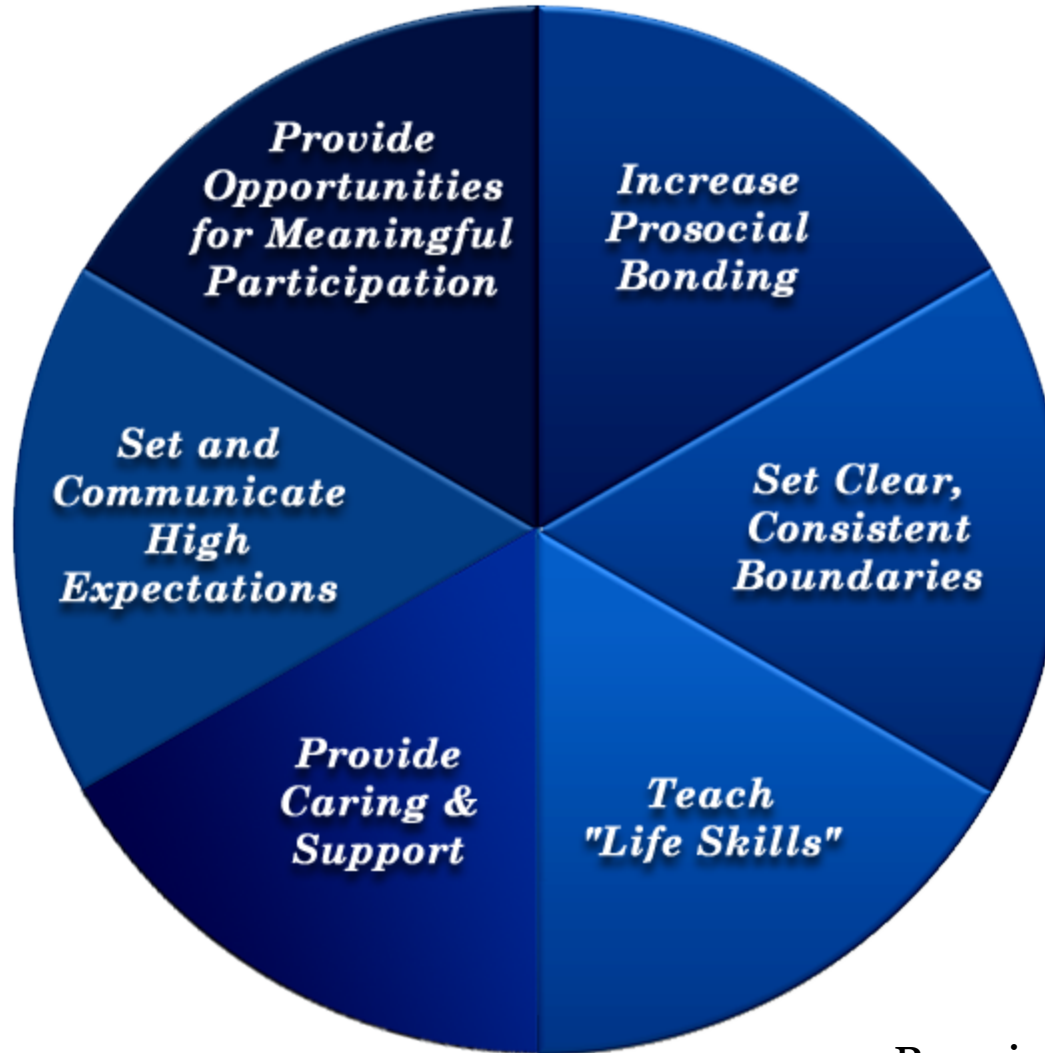
Understanding why people use

- **To feel good-** feeling of pleasure, seeking a “high”
- **To feel better-** relieve stress, relieve pain, relieve cravings
- **To do better-** improve performance, minimize unwanted symptoms
- **Curiosity and Peer Pressure**

Myths of Addictions- The BIG 6

- **Addiction is a lack of will or a character flaw**
- **Addiction is genetic**
- **Addiction is permanent**
- **You have to hit “rock bottom”**
- **You have to want help**
- **Relapse means starting at Square One**

The Church's Response



Bonnie Benard (2004)



865-524-1122



ENCOUNTER
recovery

Tuesdays

Supper 6:30pm

Support Groups 7:00pm



ENCOUNTER
celebration

**Second Tuesday of each
month**

Supper 6:30pm

Bible Study 7:00pm

NATIONAL **HELP**  **LINE**

1-800-662-HELP (4357)

Schizophrenia Spectrum & Other Psychotic Disorders

Characteristic Symptoms

- Positive Symptoms

Abnormal thoughts, perceptions and behaviors most individuals do not normally experience

- Delusions
- Hallucinations
- Disorganized thinking
- Disorganized behavior

Characteristic Symptoms

- Negative Symptoms

The loss or decrease of an ability that is normally present

- Flat affect (lack of emotional expression)
- Avolition (low motivation)
- Alogia (lack of speech)
- Associality (lack of interest in social interaction)
- Anhedonia (lack of ability to experience joy/pleasure)

Types and Subtypes

- Delusional Disorder
 - King Saul- I Samuel 18:8-9
- Brief Psychotic Disorder
- Schizophreniform Disorder
- Schizophrenia
 - Gadarene demoniac- Mark 5
- Schizoaffective Disorder
 - Nebuchadnezzar- Daniel 4:28-33

- It really can't be faked
 - I Samuel 21:10-15

- But it really can be treated
 - Antipsychotics
 - Psychosocial Therapy



Personality Disorders

A personality disorder is a type of mental disorder in which you have a rigid and unhealthy pattern of thinking, functioning and behaving.

A person with a personality disorder has trouble perceiving and relating to situations and people. This causes significant problems and limitations in relationships, social activities, work and school.

(Mayo Clinic, 2013)

Cluster A “Odd-Eccentric”

- Paranoid-
distrust, suspiciousness, believe being victimized, highly critical yet hypersensitive to criticism
- Schizoid-
long standing pattern detachment from social relationships, restricted range of emotions, rarely use non-verbal cues
- Schizotypal-
acute discomfort in close relationships, hold odd beliefs and engage in eccentric behavior, below threshold for psychotic dx

Cluster B “Dramatic-Erratic”

- Antisocial-
manipulation, exploitation, violation of rights of others, deceitful, lack remorse, unwilling to conform to laws/norms
- Borderline-
persistent pattern of emotional instability, volatile relationships, self-destructive impulsive behavior
- Histrionic-
excessive emotional expression, attention seeking, overly dramatic, excessive need for approval, provocative
- Narcissistic-
extreme feelings of self importance, high need for admiration, lack of empathy, exploit others for personal gain and overly sensitive to criticism

Cluster C “Anxious-Fearful”

- Avoidant-

Feelings of inadequacy, hypersensitivity to negative evaluation, fearful of rejection, choose to be lonely rather than face potential rejection

- Dependent-

Submissive, clingy behavior, excessive need to be taken care of, strong feeling of helplessness and unable to cope independently, transfers personal responsibility to others

- Obsessive Compulsive-

Preoccupation with orderliness, perfectionism, control. Preoccupied with details, rules, schedules- often to the point it interferes with their ability to complete tasks.