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At the start of each answer to a question, write the question number in the box. / Avant de répondre à une question, veuillez écrire le numéro de la question que vous allez traiter dans la case prévue à cet effet. / Al comienzo de cada respuesta, escriba el número de pregunta en la casilla.

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The medical model of abnormality, is rather than defining abnormality as a whole it comes up with different types of disorders and a set of symptoms to identify it. It argues that all disorder have a cause which is not directly observable, but can be found by its symptoms. The process of linking symptoms to a specific @ mental disorder is called diagnosis.

However, diagnosis is not a ~~easy~~ ~~~~ it is ~~still~~ much hard to diagnose mental illness than physical, and the validity and the reliability of diagnosis needs to be considered. So people have less change of being diagnosed

The reliability of diagnosis ~~relate~~ is *if B* Clinicians would ~~for identify a Same~~ *Come to a Same* conclusion when interviewing a patient using the same classification system. The reliability of diagnosis can be ~~tested~~ established in 2 ways. First, the 1st clinician can record his/her interview with a patient for the ~~2~~ 2nd clinician to view, and compare the conclusions of the ~~2~~ 2 separate diagnosis. The strength in this method is that the ~~two~~ clinician receive the ~~exact~~ exact same stimulus from the patient's response and behaviours, therefore ~~the~~ *there should be* ~~be guven an~~ any uncertainties when their diagnosis compare similar or different. However, this method is highly artificial, because ~~although~~ ~~the~~ in real life when 2 clinicians interview a patient their questions would slightly differ and not exactly the same.

The 2nd way to establish reliability in diagnosis is for the clinicians to interview the patient individually. The strength in this method is that ~~the clinician to~~ it is not artificial. However the weakness include the factor of time: the patient's response

to the same question might differ because of the time passed between the 2 interviews, therefore when the diagnosis differ it is uncertain if it is because the diagnosis lacks reliability or other unexplained historical factors because of the time passed.

The validity of diagnosis, on the other hand, is if the classification system itself is valid or not. For example, the before 1974 homosexuality was considered to be a mental illness according to the DSM. In this case, the DSM classification system before 1974 would have lead to invalid diagnosis of mentally healthy homosexuals.

The research Rosenhan (1975) aims to investigate if Psychiatrist can distinguish between mentally sane and insane people. It conducted a field experiment, in which 8 mentally healthy pseudo-patients was recruited (including Rosenhan himself), and were instructed to report to mental institution, telling the hospital staff that they are hearing voices such as "empty," and "Hollow." Except for this, they were instructed to act normal and telling their true life stories. If they got in, they were instructed to cease any abnormal behaviours and get out as soon as possible by showing the hospital staff that they were in fact normal. The results were that all the pseudo-patients successfully got into the mental hospital except for one. They stayed in the mental hospital in a range of 7-52 days about 50 days. They were all diagnosed as patients of schizophrenia. Some of their behaviours, such as taking down notes, were observed by some staff members and noted as a symptom to their disorder.

In a follow up, Rosenhan claimed there will be more pseudo-patients arriving at a mental hospital in the next 3 months, however there was none. During this period, out of the 193 patients received by the hospital, 41 were identified as "pseudo-patients".

First, this research shows the reliability of diagnosis, as there are

inconsistencies in diagnosis of the 8 people. Although the clinician and the hospital used the same classification system, and they displayed the very similar symptoms, there is still one person who did have not accepted in the hospital. This difference in contrast. $\frac{1}{8}$ difference may as well create problems plus someone mentally healthy in the hospital and or someone mentally ill day.

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The patients were instructed to behave as normal as possible in order to get out of the hospital, however the days they were let out had a big range of 7 - over 50. This also shows how the diagnosis may not be very reliable, as the patients were instructed to act normal. However acting normal is a broad concept, therefore some patients may act less normal and some more normal, resulting in the difference of days they stayed in the hospital, and in this case the diagnosis should be more reliable

The patient has also diagnosis
Second, the validity of the classification system can be displayed in this research, as different the failure of an accurate diagnosis can be because of the classification system being to vague. For example as many as $\frac{1}{8}$ people were wrongly diagnosed, and in the follow up study $\frac{41}{193}$ patients were also falsely identified as pseudo-patients. Here the hospital based again Rosenhan's research, so they there might have been personal feelings involved when they falsely identified 41 patients as pseudo-patients, and in a real-life scenario the validity of diagnosis would be much lower

In conclusion, because the the reliability and validity of the diagnosis is important in correctly identifying patients diagnosing patients. As seen from the study Rosenhan (1973), the diagnosis of the time weren't very

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