**Ella M post to week 6 discussion 1**

**Case description**

In this scenario which centers around a young male, 21 years of age who has been evaluated for his recent involvement in an incident that spun out of control, ending up in his incarceration.  Mr. M has been given a diagnosis of “Atypical Psychosis”.

Of significance in my view is the fact that prior to this, Mr. M had an “obsession” about his material being stolen. This is significant, because it is the point of origin; it all began with a belief held by Mr. M that grew to the degree that it became an “obsession”.  An obsession is as a “rigidity that underlies a failure to use social cues adaptively.” (Benrimoh & Friston, 2020).  It is like a fixation that is steeped in the perception that is associated with some “strongly held but contextu-ally inaccurate prior beliefs.” (Benrimoh & Friston, 2020).

The MMPI-3 is an assessment that was designed to facilitate psychiatric diagnosis.  (Gregory, 2014) It has been a “pathbreaker “ (Gregory, 2014) that has trailblazed the way for others, such as the Sixteen Personality Factor Questionnaire, as well as the California Psychological Inventory, just to name a few.  This tool is widely used, and regarded as reliable, having been tested, and improved upon over the years.  There are versions of this tool that can be used for adult and adolescent populations, (MMPI-A, for adolescents, MMPI-2, for adults).

The MMPI-3 satisfies professional and ethical practice standards of reliability and validity.  It is deemed as valid because it “can be used in the specific way it has been intended to do so.”  (Gregory, 2014) It is reliability, by repeatedly producing similarity of scores.  This has been the credibility of this tool which has continued to be a preferred method of assessment over time.  In this case scenario, I would at some point employ the use of this tool which I feel would be instrumental in gaining deeper insight into this diagnosis of psychosis.  Due to the multiplicity of scales, I feel that it would broaden understanding in situations such as this.

Reference:

Benrimoh, D. A., & Friston, K. J. (2020). All grown up: Computational theories of psychosis, complexity, and progress. Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 129(6), 624–628. [https://doi-org.proxy-library.ashford.edu/10.1037/abn0000543 (Links to an external site.)](https://doi-org.proxy-library.ashford.edu/10.1037/abn0000543)

Gregory, R. J. (2014). Psychological testing: History, principles, and applications (7th ed.). Boston, MA: Pearson.