

Examples Of Presenting Problems In Therapy

Essay by  IvyPanda®

Client Presenting Problem: Psychotherapy

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The client decided to seek professional help because she was suffering from a mental disorder. June, a 26-year-old African American lady, reported having cases of self-injury. The proof of the disorder had manifested on her thighs and biceps accompanied by the two suicidal attempts. The first case was reported when she was an adolescent after trying to overdose. She used the same technique six months ago in the second case. The patient was described to have chronic suicidal ideation, which would act as a relief to her.

Symptoms and Reasons for Referral

The symptoms were the main reason why she opted for professional help. The signs comprised the anger she felt against her partner despite being in a healthy romantic relationship (Şavk, 2022). The anxiety manifested as she thought of how her partner would leave her because of the habits she portrayed. The two suicidal attempts fall in the same category as they could be used as a confluence for seeking professional assistance. The different moods she experienced with her partner signify that she had emotional dysregulation.

June was not satisfied even after the engagement with her partner. Impulsivity manifests through her actions, making it necessary to ask for help. The mood cycles that made her change hobbies, attire, and job could be identified as a symptom requiring attention. Throwing objects at her partner and overdosing twice showed she engaged in risky behaviors which would require further attention. The cuts on her arms and legs were assurance that she needed a therapy session. Suicidal ideation shows she required immediate care and a way out of the situation she could have been going through.

Examples of presenting problems in therapy are critical for therapists to understand in order to provide effective treatment. Presenting problems refer to the issues or challenges that clients bring to therapy, often outlining their emotional, psychological, or behavioral difficulties. Identifying these problems is the first step in developing a tailored therapeutic approach. In this article, we will explore various examples of presenting problems in therapy, the underlying causes, and potential therapeutic approaches that can be utilized.

Common Presenting Problems in Therapy

Therapists encounter a wide range of presenting problems across different demographics and settings. Understanding these issues can help both therapists and clients in recognizing the importance of therapy. Here are some common examples:

1. Anxiety Disorders

Anxiety is one of the most prevalent presenting problems in therapy. Individuals may experience excessive worry, panic attacks, or social anxiety.

- **Panic Disorder:** Characterized by recurrent and unexpected panic attacks, leading to significant changes in behavior to avoid future attacks.
- **Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD):** Involves persistent and excessive worry about various aspects of life, such as work, health, and relationships.
- **Social Anxiety Disorder:** A fear of social situations that may lead to embarrassment or judgment, often resulting in avoidance of social interactions.

2. Depression

Depression is another common presenting problem that can significantly impact a person's quality of life. Symptoms may include:

- Persistent sadness or low mood

- Loss of interest in previously enjoyed activities
- Fatigue and low energy
- Feelings of worthlessness or excessive guilt
- Difficulty concentrating or making decisions

3. Relationship Issues

Many clients seek therapy to address issues within their relationships, whether romantic, familial, or platonic. Common relationship problems include:

- **Communication Breakdown:** Difficulty expressing thoughts and feelings, leading to misunderstandings and conflict.
- **Infidelity:** Trust issues arising from betrayal in a relationship.
- **Parenting Struggles:** Conflicts between partners over parenting styles or challenges in raising children.
- **Attachment Issues:** Difficulty forming or maintaining emotional bonds with others.

4. Trauma and PTSD

Trauma can have lasting effects on individuals, leading to conditions such as Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). Presenting problems may include:

- Intrusive memories or flashbacks of the traumatic event
- Avoidance of reminders associated with the trauma
- Negative changes in mood and cognition
- Heightened arousal symptoms, such as irritability or difficulty sleeping

5. Substance Abuse

Substance use disorders can manifest in various ways, with clients presenting with issues related to their substance use. Common problems include:

- Inability to control or limit substance use
- Continued use despite negative consequences
- Withdrawal symptoms when not using the substance
- Strained relationships due to substance use

Understanding the Underlying Causes

Each presenting problem arises from a complex interplay of factors. Understanding these underlying causes can empower therapists in addressing the root of the issues. Some common underlying causes

include:

1. Biological Factors

Mental health issues can often have a biological basis. Genetics may play a role in conditions such as depression or anxiety. Neurochemical imbalances, such as serotonin or dopamine deficiencies, can also contribute to various mental health problems.

2. Psychological Factors

Cognitive patterns and emotional responses significantly impact mental health. For example, individuals with negative thought patterns may be more susceptible to depression or anxiety. Past experiences, particularly during childhood, can also shape current mental health.

3. Environmental Factors

Life circumstances, such as trauma, chronic stress, or significant life changes (like divorce or job loss), can trigger or exacerbate mental health issues. Support systems, or lack thereof, also play a crucial role in mental well-being.

Therapeutic Approaches for Addressing Presenting Problems

Once presenting problems are identified, therapists can employ various therapeutic approaches to help clients. Here are some common methods used in therapy:

1. Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT)

CBT is a widely-used approach that focuses on identifying and changing negative thought patterns and

behaviors. It is effective for anxiety, depression, and many other presenting problems.

2. Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT)

DBT combines cognitive-behavioral techniques with mindfulness strategies. It is particularly useful for individuals with borderline personality disorder and those struggling with emotional regulation.

3. Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing (EMDR)

EMDR is a specialized therapy for individuals suffering from trauma and PTSD. It helps clients process traumatic memories and reduce their emotional charge.

4. Interpersonal Therapy (IPT)

IPT focuses on the interpersonal relationships and social context of the client. It is effective for depression and relationship issues, emphasizing communication and social skills.

5. Motivational Interviewing (MI)

MI is particularly effective for clients with substance use disorders. It focuses on enhancing motivation to change and exploring ambivalence toward treatment.

Conclusion

Understanding examples of presenting problems in therapy is essential for both clients and therapists. By recognizing the wide range of issues individuals may face, therapists can tailor their approaches to meet the specific needs of clients. Whether dealing with anxiety, depression, relationship issues, or trauma, it is crucial to address not only the symptoms but also the underlying causes. With the right

therapeutic approach, individuals can work toward healing and personal growth, ultimately leading to improved mental health and well-being.

Frequently Asked Questions

What are common examples of presenting problems in therapy?

Common presenting problems include anxiety, depression, relationship issues, trauma, substance abuse, and stress management.

How can relationship issues manifest as presenting problems in therapy?

Relationship issues can present as communication problems, infidelity, trust issues, or conflicts around parenting and finances.

What role does trauma play in presenting problems for clients?

Trauma can lead to symptoms like PTSD, anxiety, depression, and difficulty in relationships, often prompting individuals to seek therapy.

How might a client express their anxiety as a presenting problem?

A client might express anxiety through physical symptoms like panic attacks, excessive worry, or avoidance of certain situations.

What are some signs that a person may need therapy for depression?

Signs include persistent sadness, loss of interest in activities, changes in sleep and appetite, and feelings of hopelessness.

Can presenting problems change during therapy?

Yes, as therapy progresses, clients may uncover deeper issues or their initial concerns may evolve, leading to new presenting problems.

What is the importance of identifying presenting problems in therapy?

Identifying presenting problems helps therapists tailor their approach, set goals, and focus on the client's immediate needs.

How can substance abuse be a presenting problem in therapy?

Substance abuse may present as a primary concern, with clients seeking help for addiction, related legal issues, or health problems.

Are there cultural factors that influence presenting problems in therapy?

Yes, cultural background can affect how individuals perceive and express their problems, which can influence their presenting issues in therapy.

What is the difference between presenting problems and underlying issues in therapy?

Presenting problems are the immediate concerns clients bring to therapy, while underlying issues are the deeper, often unresolved conflicts that contribute to these problems.

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