

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY EC-1

M.A SEMESTER-4

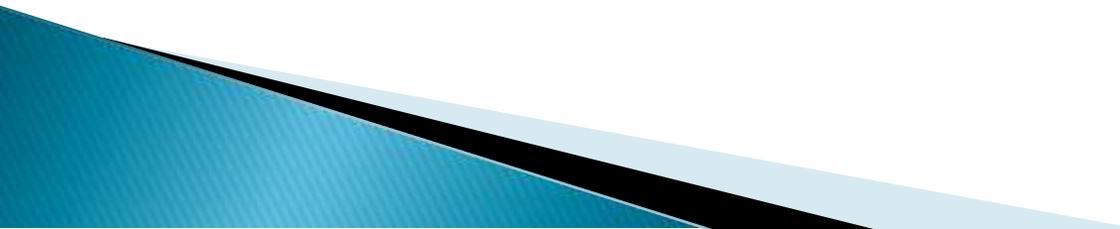
Topic: Sub specialization of Clinical Psychology

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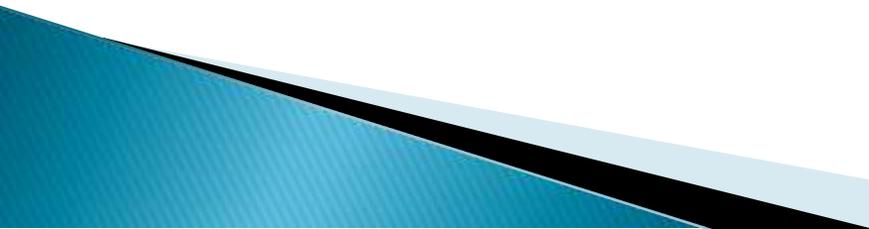
Sub specialization of Clinical Psychology:

1. Child Clinical Psychology- Child clinical psychologists specialize in working with both children and families. In the training in general clinical psychology, these psychologists obtain in-depth training in developmental psychology and child assessment (e.g., behavioral disorders, learning disabilities, and motor developmental delays) and treatment (e.g., play therapy, group therapy, parent consultation). They commonly work in community mental health clinics, child guidance clinics, schools, children's hospitals, and in private practices. They treat the children suffering from attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder, conduct disorders, autism, enuresis (bed wetting), learning disabilities, serious illness, school phobia, posttraumatic stress disorder, or some other emotional and behavioral problems. These child clinical psychologists provide consultation to teachers, school counselors, pediatricians, day care workers, parents, and others. They also assist teachers in classroom behavior management or parents in developing better parenting skills. Pediatric psychologists are child clinical psychologists.

2. Clinical Health Psychology- It is a branch of Clinical Psychology which deals with the promotion and maintenance of health, the prevention and treatment of illness, the identification of etiologic and diagnostic correlates of health, illness, and related dysfunction, and to the analysis and improvement of the health care system and health policy formation. Health psychologists are trained in clinical psychology, counseling psychology, social psychology, or child clinical psychology but specialize in health-related problems and interventions. They work in hospitals, academic, business, and outpatient clinic settings. They use specialized techniques like biofeedback, hypnosis, relaxation training, self-management strategies and general psychotherapy.



3. Clinical Neuropsychology- Neuropsychologists assess brain and behavioral functioning and use strategies for patients suffering from brain impairment and problems like dementia, head injuries, tumors, autism, stroke, Alzheimer's disease, epilepsy, and other problems whose outcomes are cognitive and neurological dysfunction. Clinical Neurologists are trained in cognitive science or neuroscience and they assess different cognitive abilities (Problem solving, judgment, Decision making), sensory and motor functioning, memory skills and abstract reasoning. They work in hospital, rehabilitation or clinic settings.



4. Forensic Psychology- Forensic psychologists specialize in using principles of human behavior in the judicial and legal systems. They are usually trained as clinical or counseling psychologists with a specialty in forensic work. They conduct psychological assessments and present their findings as an expert witness in the court. This field involves the application of psychological research, theory, practice, and traditional and specialized methodology (e.g., Interviewing, Psychological Testing, Forensic assessment, and Forensically relevant instruments) to provide information relevant to legal questions.

5. GeroPsychology- Geropsychology deals with the psychological services to elderly members of society. Geropsychologists provide Psychological or Neuropsychological assessment, individual or family Psychotherapy, and consultation on different problems of elders.

