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| UNIT 11: TESTING AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES |

**Summarize the Rosenhan Experiment:** (40 Studies: 29 – Who’s Crazy Here, Anyway? and pg 567)

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| UNIT 12: ABNORMAL PSYCHOLOGY |

**Key Question: What is a psychological disorder?**

**Core Concept: The medical model takes a disease view, while the psychology sees psychological disorder as an interaction of biological, mental, social, and behavioral factors**

***What is normal? What is abnormal?***

Psychopathology:

Hallucinations:

Delusions:

Disturbance of Affect:

**Two Contrasting Views of Psychological Disorder**

1. Medical Model
2. Biopsychosocial Approach

 Combines FOUR components

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**CHANGING CONCEPTS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL DISORDER**

View of homosexuality:

Historical roots

1. Hippocrates:
2. Middle Ages/Church
3. Salem Witchcraft

**PSYCHOLOGICAL MODELS**

Social-Cognitive Behavioral Approach:

Biopsychology of Mental Disorder:

**INDICATORS OF ABNORMALITY**

Distress:

Maladaptiveness:

Irrationality:

Unpredictability:

Unconventional and undesirable behavior:

**DSM-IV-TR**:

**\*\*DSM V is current edition**

**Key Question: How are psychological disorders classified?**

**Core Concept: The DSM-IV is the most widely used system, classifies disorders by their mental and behavioral symptoms**

**Neurosis:** (now the term disorder is used)

**Psychosis**: loss of contact with reality

**ANXIETY DISORDERS**

distressing, persistent anxiety or maladaptive behaviors that reduce anxiety

 General Anxiety Disorder:

 Panic Disorder:

 Agoraphobia:

 Phobias:

 Obsessive Compulsive Disorder:

 Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder:

**SOMATOFORM DISORDERS**

 psychological disorder in which symptoms take a somatic(bodily) form without apparent physical cause

 Conversion Disorder:

 Hypochondriasis:

**DISSOCIATIVE DISORDERS**

 conscious awareness becomes separated(dissociated) from previous thoughts, memories, feelings

 Dissociative amnesia:

 Dissociative fugue:

 Depersonalization disorder:

 Dissociative Identity Disorder:

**EATING DISORDERS** (pg 337-339)

 Anorexia nervosa:

 Bulimia nervosa:

 Binge-eating disorder:

**MOOD DISORDERS**

involve a mood that is out of control

 **Major depression:**

 Dysthymia:

**What are the Causes of Depression?**

 Seasonal Affective Disorder:

 Bipolar Disorder:

 mania:

Schizophrenia:

**MAJOR TYPES OF SCHIZOPHRENIA** (pg 589-596)

***Disorganized Type****:*

***Catatonic Type:***

***Paranoid Type:***

***Undifferentiated Type:***

***Residual Type:***

**Possible causes of schizophrenia:**

 Diathesis-stress Hypothesis:

**PERSONALITY DISORDERS**

 inflexible and enduring behavior patterns that impair social functioning

 Narcissistic Personality Disorder:

 Antisocial Personality Disorder:

 Borderline Personality Disorder:

**DEVELOPMENTAL DISORDERS**

 Autism(424-425):

 Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD):

**Adjustment Disorders:**

 Relatively mild problems that do not fit well under other headings

 The largest group of people fit into this heading

***Examples include….***

Shyness:

**Key Question: What are the consequences of labeling people?**

**Core Concept: Ideally, accurate diagnoses lead to proper treatment ……but diagnoses may also become labels that *depersonalize individuals* and ignore the social and cultural contexts in which they arise.**

**THE PLEA OF INSANITY**

Insanity: