

CHAPTER 12
Psychological Disorders
LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Define psychopathology. Discuss the prevalence of mental disorder in the United States. (p. 433)
2. Describe the statistical infrequency, norm violation, and personal suffering criteria for abnormality, and discuss the limitations of each criterion. Describe the practical approach and impaired functioning. (p. 434)
3. Discuss how each of the following explains psychological disorders: neurobiological model, psychological model, and sociocultural model. Explain how each of these models fits into the biopsychosocial model of mental disorder. (pp. 436–438)
4. Describe and give an example illustrating the diathesis-stress approach to mental disorder. (p. 439)
5. Discuss the purposes of diagnosis. Describe the contents of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV). List the five axes of the DSM-IV used in diagnosis. (pp. 440-442)
6. Discuss the reliability and validity of diagnostic labels. Describe the problems associated with diagnosis. Discuss the research examining diagnostic biases. (pp. 442-444)
7. Define anxiety disorder. Specify what disorders are classified as anxiety disorders. (p. 444)
8. Define phobia. Describe the symptoms of specific phobia, social phobia, and agoraphobia. (p. 444–446)
9. Describe the symptoms of generalized anxiety disorder, panic disorder, and obsessive-compulsive disorder. Explain the difference between obsessions and compulsions. (p. 446)
10. Discuss the biological and psychological factors that may contribute to anxiety disorders. (pp. 447-448)
11. Discuss the learning principles that may be involved in the acquisition and maintenance of phobias. Discuss how humans are biologically prepared to learn certain phobias. (p. 448)
12. Define somatoform disorder. Describe the symptoms of conversion disorder, hypochondriasis, somatization disorder, and pain disorder. (pp. 449–450)
13. Discuss the various theoretical explanations of how somatoform disorders develop. (p. 450)
14. Define dissociative disorder. Compare and contrast dissociative fugue and dissociative amnesia. Describe the symptoms of dissociative identity disorder. (p. 451)
15. Discuss the various theoretical explanations of how dissociative disorders develop. (pp. 451-452)
16. Define mood disorder. Describe the symptoms of major depressive disorder, dysthymic disorder, bipolar disorder, mania, and cyclothymic disorder. Define delusions. (p. 453)
17. Describe the relationship between depression and suicide. List the factors that may predict suicide. (pp. 453-455)
18. Discuss the biological, psychological, and social factors that may contribute to the development of mood disorders. (pp. 455-458)

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19. Define schizophrenia. Describe the disorganized thought, language, and behavior associated with schizophrenia. Give examples of neologisms, loose associations, and word salad. (p. 459)
20. Describe the following delusions: ideas of reference, delusions of grandeur, thought broadcasting, thought blocking, thought withdrawal, and thought insertions. Define hallucinations. (p. 460)
21. Describe the symptoms of the following DSM-IV categories of schizophrenia: paranoid, disorganized, catatonic, undifferentiated, and residual. Discuss alternative ways of categorizing schizophrenic symptoms. (pp. 460-461)
22. Discuss the biological, neurodevelopmental, and psychological and sociocultural factors that may contribute to the development of schizophrenia. Describe the vulnerability theory of schizophrenia. (pp. 460-462)
23. Define personality disorder and briefly describe the symptoms of the schizotypal, avoidant, and narcissistic personality disorders. (p. 463)
24. Discuss the possible causes of antisocial personality disorder. Be sure to address the research on the link between childhood abuse and antisocial personality disorder. (p. 465)
25. Discuss the following categories of childhood disorders: externalizing, internalizing, and pervasive developmental. Describe the symptoms of conduct disorders, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, separation anxiety disorder, and autistic spectrum disorders. (pp. 467-468)
26. Define substance-related disorder, addiction, substance abuse, and alcoholism. (pp. 468–469)
27. Describe the problems associated with, and the theoretical explanations for, dependence on alcohol, heroin, and cocaine. (pp. 469-470)
28. Discuss the laws designed to protect the rights of people with severe psychological disorders who are accused of a crime. (p. 471)