

Chapter 14 Vocabulary Fun!

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| a) Agoraphobia | i) Disorganized schizophrenia | p) Major depressive disorder |
| b) Antisocial personality disorder | j) Dissociative disorders | q) Medical model |
| c) Anxiety disorders | k) Dissociative identity disorder (DID) | r) Mood disorders |
| d) Bipolar disorder | l) Epidemiology | s) Obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) |
| e) Comorbidity | m) Generalized anxiety disorder | t) Panic disorder |
| f) Conversion disorder | n) Hallucinations | u) Paranoid schizophrenia |
| g) Delusions | o) Insanity | v) Phobic disorder |
| h) Diagnosis | | w) Somatoform disorders |

1. ____ (formerly known as manic-depressive disorder) Mood disorder marked by the experience of both depressed and manic periods.
2. ____ A class of disorders in which people lose contact with portions of their consciousness or memory, resulting in disruptions in their sense of identity.
3. ____ A class of disorders marked by feelings of excessive apprehension and anxiety.
4. ____ A class of disorders marked by emotional disturbances of varied kinds that may spill over to disrupt physical, perceptual, social, and thought processes.
5. ____ A class of psychological disorders involving physical ailments with no authentic organic basis that are due to psychological factors.
6. ____ A fear of going out to public places.
7. ____ A legal status indicating that a person cannot be held responsible for his or her actions because of mental illness.
8. ____ A psychological disorder marked by a chronic, high level of anxiety that is not tied to any specific threat.
9. ____ A somatoform disorder characterized by a significant loss of physical function (with no apparent organic basis), usually in a single organ system.
10. ____ A type of anxiety disorder characterized by recurrent attacks of overwhelming anxiety that usually occur suddenly and unexpectedly.
11. ____ A type of anxiety disorder marked by a persistent and irrational fear of an object or situation that presents no realistic danger.
12. ____ A type of anxiety disorder marked by persistent, uncontrollable intrusions of unwanted thoughts (obsessions) and urges to engage in senseless rituals (compulsions).
13. ____ A type of dissociative disorder characterized by the coexistence in one person of two or more largely complete, and usually very different, personalities. Also called multiple-personality disorder.
14. ____ A type of personality disorder marked by impulsive, callous, manipulative, aggressive, and irresponsible behavior that reflects a failure to accept social norms.
15. ____ A type of schizophrenia in which particularly severe deterioration of adaptive behavior is seen.
16. ____ A type of schizophrenia that is dominated by delusions of persecution along with delusions of grandeur.
17. ____ Distinguishing one illness from another.
18. ____ False beliefs that are maintained even though they are clearly out of touch with reality.
19. ____ Mood disorder characterized by persistent feelings of sadness and despair and a loss of interest in previous sources of pleasure.
20. ____ Sensory perceptions that occur in the absence of a real, external stimulus, or gross distortions of perceptual input.
21. ____ The coexistence of two or more disorders.
22. ____ The study of the distribution of mental or physical disorders in a population.
23. ____ The view that it is useful to think of abnormal behavior as a disease.