

**Unit 12 Reading Guide**  
**Abnormal Behavior (Psychological Disorders)**

**Module 65: Introduction to Psychological Disorders (pg. 649-660)**

- **Psychological Disorder:**

- **Maladaptive:**

- Example:

A. Understanding Psychological Disorders Causes

- In earlier times, what did people think the cause of disorders were?

- **Medical Model:**

- What do psychologists who believe in the biopsychosocial approach believe is the cause of disorders?

- What is the evidence of this belief?

B. Classifying Psychological Disorders

- **Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 5<sup>th</sup> edition (DSM-5):**

- What is this used for?

- What disorders have changed in the new edition of the DSM?

- What do critics say against the DSM?

C. Labeling Psychological Disorders

- Summarize the layout of the Rosenhan study.

- What can happen when we label a person with a disorder? (read this whole section before answering!)

- Do you think *your* opinion of someone or the way you interact with them would change if you found out they had a disorder? How?

- What are the benefits of diagnostic labeling?

D. Rates of Psychological Disorders

- What percentage of adults in America suffer from a mental disorder in a given year?

- What are 5 risk factors for mental disorders? (see Table on pg. 658)

- **Anxiety Disorders:**
  
- **Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD):**
  - What does it mean that the anxiety of GAD is free-floating?
  
- **Panic Disorder:**
  
- **Phobia:**
  
- **Social Anxiety Disorder (social phobia):**
  
- **Agoraphobia:**
  
- **Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD):**
  
- When does OCD cross the line between normal and disorder?
  
- **Post-traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD):**
  
- What were old names for PTSD?
  
- What determines whether a person suffers PTSD after a traumatic event?
  
- **Posttraumatic Growth:**
  - A. Understanding Anxiety Disorders, OCD, and PTSD—Causes
    - Explain how we learn fear from the learning perspective.
  
  - Give an example of how an anxiety disorder might have been passed down from our biological ancestors.
  
- What 2 neurotransmitters might be involved in anxiety?

*Module 67: Mood Disorders (pg. 671-683)*

- **Mood Disorders:**
- What could be some biological reasons to developing depression after traumatic events?
  
- **Major-Depressive Disorder:**
- What are the 6 symptoms of depression?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- **Mania:**
- **Bipolar Disorder:**
- What is disruptive mood dysregulation disorder?
- Give some examples of behaviors someone would have during their manic phase.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- Who is more at risk for depression—men or women?
- What neurotransmitter is scarce during depression and overabundant during mania?
- What second neurotransmitter is also probably involved in depression?
- Why does excessive alcohol use correlate with depression?
- What kinds of thought patterns do people with depression have? Give at least 3 examples.

**Module 68: Schizophrenia (pg. 684-692)**

- **Schizophrenia:**
- **Psychosis:**
- **Delusions:**
  - Example:
- What is word salad?
- **Hallucinations:**
  - Example:
- Explain what it means that disorganized thoughts may result from a breakdown in selective attention.
  
- What is a flat affect?
  
- What are positive symptoms of schizophrenia?
  
- What are negative symptoms of schizophrenia?
  
- What neurotransmitter is linked to schizophrenia? Too little or too much?
  
- What parts of the brain are effected by schizophrenia?

**Module 69: Other Disorders (pg. 693-703)**

- A. Somatic Symptom and Related Disorders
- **Somatic Symptom Disorder:**
  
  - **Conversion Disorder:**

- **Illness Anxiety Disorder** (Hypochondria):

B. Dissociative Disorders

- **Dissociative Disorders:**
- **Dissociative Identity Disorder (DID):**
- What was the old name for DID?
- Why do some people believe that DID is NOT a real disorder?
- What evidence is there that DID IS a real disorder?

C. Eating Disorders

- **Anorexia Nervosa:**
- **Bulimia Nervosa:**
- **Binge-Eating Disorder:**
- Give 2 examples of how the family environment might play a role in eating disorders.
- Who is most vulnerable to eating disorders?

D. Personality Disorders

- **Personality Disorders:**
- What does each cluster of personality disorders focus on?
- **Antisocial Personality Disorder:**
- Why do most criminals not have Antisocial Personality Disorder?
- Is there a genetic link for Antisocial Personality Disorder?