Unit 8: Clinical Psychology (12-16%)

Abnormal Reading Guide Due: Thursday, February 6th

Treatment Reading Guide Due: Thursday, February 13th

Quiz: Monday, February 10th

Exam and Notecards: Wednesday, February 19th

*In this portion of the course, students examine the nature of common challenges to adaptive functioning. This section emphasizes formal conventions that guide psychologists’ judgments about diagnosis and problem severity. It also provides students with an understanding of empirically based treatments of psychological disorders. The topic emphasizes descriptions of treatment modalities based on various orientations in psychology.*

**Learning Objectives**  **Notecard Terms**

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| • Describe contemporary and historical conceptions of what constitutes  psychological disorders.  • Recognize the use of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*  (DSM) published by the American Psychiatric Association as the primary  reference for making diagnostic judgments.  • Evaluate the strengths and limitations of various approaches to explaining  psychological disorders: medical model, psychoanalytic, humanistic, cognitive,  biological, and sociocultural.  • Identify the positive and negative consequences of diagnostic labels (e.g., the Rosenhan study).  • Discuss the intersection between psychology and the legal system (e.g.,  confidentiality, insanity defense).  • Discuss the major diagnostic categories, including anxiety and somatoform disorders, mood disorders, schizophrenia, organic disturbance, personality disorders, and dissociative disorders, and their corresponding symptoms.  • Describe the central characteristics of psychotherapeutic intervention.  • Describe major treatment orientations used in therapy (e.g., behavioral, cognitive, humanistic) and how those orientations influence therapeutic planning.  • Compare and contrast different treatment formats (e.g., individual, group).  • Summarize effectiveness of specific treatments used to address specific problems.  • Discuss how cultural and ethnic context influence choice and success of treatment (e.g., factors that lead to premature termination of treatment).  • Describe prevention strategies that build resilience and promote competence.  • Identify major figures in psychological treatment (e.g., Aaron Beck, Albert Ellis, Sigmund Freud, Mary Cover Jones, Carl Rogers, B. F. Skinner, Joseph Wolpe). | 1. Insanity 2. DSM-5 3. Comorbidity 4. Etiology 5. generalized anxiety disorder 6. panic disorder 7. Agoraphobia 8. Social anxiety disorder 9. somatic symptom and related disorders 10. illness anxiety disorder 11. conversion disorders 12. dissociative amnesia 13. dissociative identity disorder 14. Major (Unipolar) Depression 15. Seasonal Affective Disorder (SAD) 16. Seligman’s Learned helplessness 17. Bipolar Disorder 18. Manic Episode 19. schizophrenia 20. tardive dyskinesia 21. delusions vs. hallucinations 22. Diathesis-Stress Model 23. antisocial personality disorder 24. Narcissistic personality disorder 25. obsessive-compulsive disorder 26. posttraumatic stress disorder 27. Bulimia vs. Anorexia 28. Neurodevelopmental Disorders 29. The Rosenhan Study: The Influence of Labels 30. Transference and resistance 31. Client-centered therapy (Rogers) 32. Counterconditioning (Jones) 33. Systematic desensitization (Wolpe) 34. Aversive conditioning 35. Token Economy 36. Beck’s Cognitive Therapy 37. Rational Emotive Behavioral Therapy (Ellis) |