

Psychology 3010
Learning Objectives
Carson, Butcher, Mineka 13th Edition

Unit 1 - History of Abnormal Psychology Up To the Time of Messmer
(28-52)

Demonology (28)
Trepining (28)
Ancient Chinese, Egyptian, Hebrew and Greek Cultures
Prior to 460 B.C. (28)

Greek, Roman and Arabic Influences
Hippocrates (28-29)
Plato (29-30)
Aristotle (30)
Later Greek and Roman Thought (30-31)
Alexandra (30)
Asclepiades
Aretaus
Galen (31)
Trallianus

Survival of Greek Thought in Arabia (31-32)

Demonology in the Dark Ages
Pope Innocent VIII, Exodus 22:18
Malleus Maleficarium or Witches Hammer (35)
Mass Madness (33)

Humanitarian Approach
Johan Weyer (35-36)
Reginald Scot (52)
Establishment of Early Asylums and Shrines (36)
Philippe Pinel (37-38)
William Tuke (38)
Benjamin Rush (39)
Dorthea Dix (39-40)
Moral Therapy (39)
Founding of the American Psychiatric Association
Clifford Beers (41)

Development of the Medical Model
Whilhelm Griesinger (45)
Emil Kraepelin (46)
Conquest of General Paresis (43)

Unit 2 - Incidence of Abnormal Behavior in Our Times and Working
Towards a Definition of What is Abnormal (10-13)

Incidence of Abnormal Behavior in the United States
(13)
Incidence of Abnormal Behavior in Utah

Towards a Definition of Abnormal Behavior (9-13)
Basic Definition
Statistical Approach
The effects of culture, "cultural relativism"
Normal and Abnormal by a process of exclusion -
DSM-IV
Personal Discomfort

Attempts at an Actual Definition
Butcher's (Coleman's Definition) G-1
Dr. William's Definition
Davison and Neale
DSM-IV (9)

The Four Parent Mental Health Disciplines and the term,
Psychoanalyst (15)
Other Career Possibilities

Unit 3 - Models of Abnormal Behavior

The Medical Model (63-68)
The concept of disease
 Syndrome
 Etiology
Types of diseases and their application to
abnormal psychology
Diathesis Stress (60-62)
DSM-IV
Reliability and validity of Psychiatric Diagnosis
Contributions and Weaknesses of the Medical Model
 Neurotransmitters (64-66)
 Hormonal Imbalance (66)
 Genetic Vulnerabilities (66-67)

The Psychoanalytic Model (46-48,75-77)
Historic Origins
 Anton Mesmer (46)
 Nancy School (47)
 Liebeault and Bernheim
 Sigmund Freud (48)
 Joseph Breuer (48)
 Jean Charcot (47-48)
Sigmund Freud the person
Basic Personality Structures
 Id (76)
 Pleasure Principle (76)
 Libido (76)
 Eros
 Thanatos
 Ego (76)
 Reality Principle (76)
 Superego (76)
 Anxiety, Defense, and the Unconscious (76)

Psychosexual Stages of Development (76-77)
Psychoanalysis (48)

Behavioral Cognitive Model (49-51,81-87)

Redirection of the focus of Psychology - Watson
(50)

Basic Assumptions

Basic Learning Principles

Classical or Respondent Learning (49,80-82)

Reflex

Unconditioned Stimulus (81)

Unconditioned Response (81)

Neutral Stimulus

Stimulus Substitution

Conditioned Stimulus (81)

Conditioned Response (81)

Extinction (81)

Spontaneous Recovery (81)

Experimental Neurosis

Other contributions of Pavlov

Operant Learning (50-51,82-83)

Basic Paradigm

Reinforcer, Reinforcement (83)

Shaping

Extinction

Spontaneous Recovery

Continuous Reinforcement

Intermittent Reinforcement Schedules

Negative Reinforcer

Modeling (84)

Behavioral Cognitive Perspective (83-87)

Interpersonal Model and the Social Perspective

Interpersonal (Communication) model of Beier

The social perspective of abnormal psychology as
advanced by people like Goffman and Scheff

The Rosenham study

Humanistic Model

The humanistic model of Carl Rogers

The ideas of R.D. Laing

Unit 4 - Clinical Assessment (107-139)

DSM-IV Axis I through Axis V (135)

Social History: Who typically prepares it and its
contents (127-128)

Mental Status: Who typically prepares it and its
contents

Psychological Evaluation: Who typically prepares it and
its contents

Psychological Tests

Definition of a Psychological Test

Objectivity
Reliability (132)
Validity (132)
Standardization

Individual Intelligence Tests
Stanford-Binet (117)
Wechsler Scales (118)
Neuropsychological Screening Tests (113)
The Bender Gestalt
Graham-Kendall Memory for Designs Test
Halstead Reitan (113)
Lauria-Nebraska
Objective personality Tests
The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality-2
(122-127)
Projective Personality Tests
Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) (121-122)
Rorschach (119-121)

Most likely place for Test 1

Unit 5 - Research Methods in the Study of Abnormal Behavior
(This is an optional lecture)

Research methods in Abnormal Psychology
Correlation (20)
Field Study
Case Study
Surveys
Longitudinal Designs
Cross-Sectional Designs
Experiment
Variable
Independent Variable (20)
Dependent Variable (20)
Confounding Variables
Matching
Randomization
Control Group
Experimental Group
ABA, ABAB Designs (23)
Analogue Experiments (23)

Unit 6 - Causes of Abnormal Behavior

Causes at a cellular level
Concordance Rates (69)
Downs (67)
Twisted Molecules
Phenylketonuria (68)
Neurotransmitters (64-66)

The Individual

- Prenatal influences (93-94)
- Differences in children's personalities - Chess (71-72)
- The Question of Critical -vs- Optimum Development
- Maternal Deprivation
 - Harlow
 - Institutionalized infants
- Faulty Parent-Child relationships and faulty child-rearing practices (92-94)

Stress

- General Adaptation Syndrome - Selye (151)
- Social Readjustment Rating Scale - Holmes and Rahe (147)
- Sources of Stress
 - Frustration (145)
 - Conflict (145)
 - Approach-Approach
 - Avoidance-Avoidance
 - Approach-Avoidance
 - Double Approach-Avoidance
 - Pressure (145-146)
 - Anxiety
- Adjustment to Stress
 - Healthy and unhealthy coping (149-150)
 - Defense Mechanisms

Unit 7 - Reactions to Severe Stress

- Adjustment Disorders (Transient Situational Disorders)
- The former concept of Neurosis (180)
- The concept of anxiety and its measurement

Unit 8 - Anxiety Disorders (180-222)

- Subdivisions, etiology, and treatment
 - Phobic Disorders (Phobic Neurosis) (183-194)
 - Types of Phobias according to DSM-IV
 - Treatment of Phobias
 - Panic Disorders with and without agoraphobia (194-205)
 - Etiology
 - Treatment
 - Generalized Anxiety Disorder (205-211)
 - Etiology
 - Treatment
 - Obsessive-Compulsive Disorders (211-222)
 - Obsession Definition
 - Compulsion Definition
 - Etiology
 - Treatment
 - Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (159, 169-171)

Unit 9 - Somatoform Disorder/Dissociative Disorders (280-308)

Somatoform Disorder (280-294)

Subdivisions:

Somatization Disorder (283-285)

Hypochondriasis (281-283)

Conversion Disorder (286-290)

Pain Disorder (285-286)

Body Dysmorphic Disorder (290-294)

Etiology and treatment of Somatoform Disorders
(280-294)

Dissociative Disorders (295-308)

Subdivisions

Dissociative Amnesia (296-298)

Dissociative Fugue (296-298)

Dissociative Identity Disorder
(Multiple personality) (299-308)

Depersonalization Disorder (295-296)

Etiology and treatment of Dissociative Disorders
(295-308)

Unit 10 - Schizophrenia (489-527)

Delusion definition (493)

Hallucination definition (493-494)

Hallucination and Delusions do not a schizophrenic make

Functional versus Organic psychosis

Incidence of Schizophrenia

Historical Origins of the term Schizophrenia (492)

Schizophrenia Diagnostic Criteria, DSM-IV

Types of Schizophrenia according to DSM-IV

Disorganized (hebephrenic) (497)

Catatonic (497-498)

Paranoid (496)

Undifferentiated (498)

Residual (4498)

Other Terms you might hear

Reactive versus Process

Simple

Latent

Etiology of Schizophrenia (501-521)

Hereditiy (510-507)

Biochemistry (515-516)

Psychological Factors (517-521)

Neurotransmitters (515)

Course and Prognosis (522)

Treatment of Schizophrenia (523-527)

Delusional Disorder (Paranoid Disorder) (499)

Shared Psychotic Disorder (Folie a Deux) (500)

Schizo-Affective Schizophrenia (499)

Unit 11 - Affective Disorders (226-275)

The term Affect (226)
Affective Disorders - Definition
Degrees of depression/Depressive Symptoms
The Manic Continuum/Manic Symptoms
Types of Affective Disorders according to DSM-IV
(230- 233, 253-257)
Etiology of Affective Disorders
 Hereditary Predisposition (235-236)
 Biochemical Factors (236-239, 257-258)
 Psychological Factors (240-253, 259)
 Sociocultural Factors
Treatment (263-268)
Suicide (269-275)
 Incidence
 Age and Sex
 Marital and Occupational Status
 General Sociocultural Factors
 Range of methods used
 Degree of Intent
 Communication of Intent
 Intervention
 Suicide Locally

Unit 12 - Personality Disorders (372-407)

Introduction
Overview of types (376-392)
Antisocial Personality (359-407)
 Features (396)
 Etiology (399-406)
 More competent Psychopaths
Treatment (407)

Unit 13 - Childhood Psychoses

Autism (575-579)
Childhood Schizophrenia

Unit 14 - Sex (450-485)

Overview of Psychosexual Disorders according to DSM-IV
Sexual Response Cycle
Psychosexual Dysfunctions and their treatment
(478-485)
Homosexuality (452-454)
Transsexualism (465-466)
Paraphilia (456-465)
Prostitution
Rape (472-477)
Treatment

Unit 15 - Cognitive Disorders (Organic Brain Syndrome) (532-555)

The Nervous System, parts, location, and functions
(536)

Organic Brain Syndromes

Definition (533)

Manifestations (537)

Acute versus chronic

Known etiologies (538-555)

Unit 16 - Mental Retardation (582-588)

Definition (582)

Levels of retardation and associated behavioral
expectations (582-583)

Known causes of mental retardation (583-588)

Identification, treatment, and prevention

Unit 17 - Somatic Therapies

E.C.T. (618-620)

Psychosurgery (620-621)

Psychopharmacology (609-618)

Other biological therapies

Unit 18 - Psychotherapy

Psychoanalysis (631-637)

Rational-Emotive Psychotherapy (625)

Client-Centered therapy (628)

Cognitive Behavioral therapy (622-627)

Unit 19 - Effectiveness of Therapy plus Other Forms of
Therapeutics

The Eysenck argument

The Bergin counter

Other forms of therapy

Therapeutic Communities

Sub-cultures

Community Mental Health