

PSYCHOLOGY 3010
Abnormal Psychology

1. Instructor: Dr. Richard T. Grow
Office: SS334, Phone, 626-6713
2. Textbook: Abnormal Psychology and Modern Life,
13th Edition by Butcher, Mineka, Hooley
3. Tests: In this class you will have three to four unit tests and a comprehensive final exam. You will also have unannounced quizzes, and some classroom assignment which in total and Combined with your class report will be equivalent to one unit test. It is possible that we will have a test during Dead Week. Tests taken late are normally reduced one grade.
4. Grades: As a class you can select between one of the following two grading criteria. This selection will be determined on the basis of a class vote held during the first day of class.

Option 1

90 - 100% of points = A
80 - 89% of points = B
70 - 79% of points = C
50 - 69% of points = D
49% or less = E

Option 2

95 - 100% of points = A
90 - 94% of points = A-
87 - 89% of points = B+
84 - 86% of points = B
80 - 83% of points = B-
76 - 79% of points = C+
70 - 75% of points = C
65 - 69% of points = C-
60 - 64% of points = D+
55 - 59% of points = D
50 - 54% of points = D-
49% of points = E

5. Reading Assignments: Your list of learning objectives will tell you where you should be reading in the textbook as we go along.
6. Incompletes: Incompletes are seldom given in this class and are only awarded in keeping with University policy. Therefore some friendly advice would be to try and avoid finding yourself in the position where you need to ask for an Incomplete if it is at all possible.
7. Outside Reading: All class members are expected to read and report on three articles found in psychology journals since 1980, and which pertain to the subject of abnormal psychology.

These reports will be given in small group situations during the last week of class, and students will grade the reports of the other students involved.
- 8: Class Reports All class member are expect to give a three to five minute class report. This reports will be given in small groups when we finish Unit 6 and are ready to start Unit 7. You can earn up to 10 points depending on how well you do and these points will be applied to your quiz score. People who do exceptionally well will be invited to present to the whole class latter on and can win additional bonus points. The topics are up to you as long as they pertain to Abnormal Psychology.

Any student requiring accommodations or services due to a disability must contact Services for Students with Disabilities (SSD) in room 181 of the Student Service Center. SSD can also arrange to provide course materials (including this syllabus) in alternative formats if necessary.

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)

Trephining (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

Wilhelm 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)
 Heredity (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)

Most likely place for Test 2

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)

Most likely place for Test 3

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

Psychanalysis (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

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