

Psychology 3010
Learning Objectives
Butcher, Mineka, Hooley 14th Edition

Unit 1 - History of Abnormal Psychology Up To the Time of Mesmer
(30-54)

- Demonology (30)
 - Trephining (30)
 - Ancient Chinese, Egyptian, Hebrew and Greek Cultures Prior to 460 B.C. (30)
- Greek, Roman and Arabic Influences
 - Hippocrates (30-31)
 - Plato (32)
 - Aristotle (32)
 - Later Greek and Roman Thought (32-33)
 - Alexandra (30)
 - Asclepiades
 - Aretaus
 - Galen (32)
 - Trallianus
- Survival of Greek Thought in Arabia (33)
- Demonology in the Dark Ages
 - Pope Innocent VIII, Exodus 22:18
 - Malleus Maleficarum or Witches Hammer (36)
 - Mass Madness (34)
- Humanitarian Approach
 - Johan Weyer (36)
 - Reginald Scot
 - Establishment of Early Asylums and Shrines (36)
 - Philippe Pinel (38)
 - William Tuke (38-39)
 - Benjamin Rush (39)
 - Dorthea Dix (40)
 - Moral Therapy (39)
 - Founding of the American Psychiatric Association
 - Clifford Beers (42)
- Development of the Medical Model
 - Wilhelm Griesinger
 - Emil Kraepelin (47)
 - Conquest of General Paresis (43)

Unit 2 - Incidence of Abnormal Behavior in Our Times and Working Towards a Definition of What is Abnormal (3-7)

- Incidence of Abnormal Behavior in the United States (12)

Towards a Definition of Abnormal Behavior (3-7)
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 (5)

The Four Parent Mental Health Disciplines and the term,
Psychoanalyst (13-14)
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)
DSM-IV
Reliability and validity of Psychiatric Diagnosis
Contributions and Weaknesses of the Medical Model
Neurotransmitters (65)
Hormonal Imbalance (66)
Genetic Vulnerabilities (66-67)

The Psychoanalytic Model (47-50, 74-76)
Historic Origins
Anton Mesmer (47-48)
Nancy School (49)
Liebeault and Bernheim
Sigmund Freud (49)
Joseph Breuer (49)
Jean Charcot (49)
Sigmund Freud the person
Basic Personality Structures
Id (74)
Pleasure Principle (74)
Libido (74)
Eros
Thanatos

- Ego (74)
 - Reality Principle (74)
- Superego (74)
- Anxiety, Defense, and the Unconscious (74-75)
- Psychosexual Stages of Development (75)
- Psychoanalysis (49)

- Behavioral Cognitive Model (50-52,80-82)
 - Redirection of the focus of Psychology - Watson
 - Basic Assumptions
 - Basic Learning Principles
 - Classical or Respondent Learning (80)
 - Reflex
 - Unconditioned Stimulus (80)
 - Unconditioned Response (80)
 - Neutral Stimulus
 - Stimulus Substitution
 - Conditioned Stimulus (80)
 - Conditioned Response (80)
 - Extinction (80)
 - Spontaneous Recovery (80)
 - Experimental Neurosis
 - Other contributions of Pavlov
 - Operant Learning (52,81-82)
 - Basic Paradigm
 - Reinforcer, Reinforcement (81)
 - Shaping
 - Extinction
 - Spontaneous Recovery
 - Continuous Reinforcement
 - Intermittent Reinforcement Schedules
 - Negative Reinforcer
 - Modeling (82)
 - Behavioral Cognitive Perspective (82-85)

- 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 (106-137)

- DSM-IV Axis I through Axis V (132-133)
- Social History: Who typically prepares it and its contents (123)

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

Validity

Standardization

Individual Intelligence Tests

Stanford-Binet (117)

Wechsler Scales (117)

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
(120-122)

Projective Personality Tests

Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) (119)

Rorschach (118-119)

Most likely place for Test 1

Unit 5 - Research Methods in the Study of Abnormal Behavior

(This is an optional lecture 14-25)

Research methods in Abnormal Psychology

Correlation (19-21)

Field Study

Case Study (15)

Surveys

Longitudinal Designs

Cross-Sectional Designs

Experiment (21-23)

Variable

Independent Variable (21)

Dependent Variable (21)

Confounding Variables

Matching

Randomization

Control Group

Experimental Group

ABA, ABAB Designs (24)

Analogue Experiments (25)

Unit 6 - Causes of Abnormal Behavior

- Causes at a cellular level
 - Concordance Rates (68)
 - Downs (555-557)
- Twisted Molecules
 - Phenylketonuria (557)
 - Neurotransmitters
- The Individual
 - Prenatal influences (89-92)
 - Differences in children's personalities - Chess
- 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
 - Social Readjustment Rating Scale - Holmes and Rahe
 - Sources of Stress
 - Frustration
 - Conflict
 - Approach-Approach
 - Avoidance-Avoidance
 - Approach-Avoidance
 - Double Approach-Avoidance
 - Pressure
 - Anxiety
 - Adjustment to Stress
 - Healthy and unhealthy coping
 - Defense Mechanisms

Unit 7 - Reactions to Severe Stress

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

Unit 8 - Anxiety Disorders (176-216)

- Subdivisions, etiology, and treatment
 - Phobic Disorders (Phobic Neurosis) (179-192)
 - Types of Phobias according to DSM-IV
 - Treatment of Phobias
 - Panic Disorders with and without agoraphobia (192-200)
 - Etiology
 - Treatment

- Generalized Anxiety Disorder (201-206)
 - Etiology
 - Treatment
- Obsessive-Compulsive Disorders (206-214)
 - Obsession Definition
 - Compulsion Definition
 - Etiology
 - Treatment
- Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (159-171)

Unit 9 - Somatoform Disorder/Dissociative Disorders (273-301)

- Somatoform Disorder (273-288)
 - Subdivisions:
 - Somatization Disorder (277-278)
 - Hypochondriasis (274-276)
 - Conversion Disorder (279-283)
 - Pain Disorder (278-279)
 - Body Dysmorphic Disorder (284-288)
 - Etiology and treatment of Somatoform Disorders
- Dissociative Disorders (288-301)
 - Subdivisions
 - Dissociative Amnesia (290-292)
 - Dissociative Fugue (290-292)
 - Dissociative Identity Disorder (Multiple personality) (292-301)
 - Depersonalization Disorder (289-290)
 - Etiology and treatment of Dissociative Disorders

Unit 10 - Schizophrenia (458-496)

- Delusion definition (460-461)
- Hallucination definition (461)
- Hallucination and Delusions do not a schizophrenic make
- Functional versus Organic psychosis
- Positive and Negative Symptoms (462-463)
- Incidence of Schizophrenia (459)
- Historical Origins of the term Schizophrenia (458)
- Schizophrenia Diagnostic Criteria, DSM-IV (460)
- Types of Schizophrenia according to DSM-IV
 - Disorganized (hebephrenic) (464)
 - Catatonic (464-498)
 - Paranoid (463-464)
 - Undifferentiated (465)
 - Residual (465-466)
- Other Terms you might hear
 - Reactive versus Process
 - Simple
 - Latent

- Etiology of Schizophrenia (468-489)
 - Heredity (468-477)
 - Biochemistry (481-483)
 - Psychological Factors (484-489)
 - Neurotransmitters (481-483)
- Course and Prognosis
- Treatment of Schizophrenia (490-494)
- Delusional Disorder (Paranoid Disorder) (466)
- Shared Psychotic Disorder (Folie a Deux) (467)
- Schizo-Affective Schizophrenia (466)

Unit 11 - Affective Disorders (220-268)

- The term Affect (220)
- Affective Disorders - Definition
- Degrees of depression/Depressive Symptoms (221)
- The Manic Continuum/Manic Symptoms (221)
- Types of Affective Disorders according to DSM-IV (221, 222-229, 247-249)
- Etiology of Affective Disorders
 - Hereditary Predisposition (229-230, 251-253)
 - Biochemical Factors (230-234)
 - Psychological Factors (234-247, 253-254)
 - Sociocultural Factors
- Treatment (256-261)
- Suicide (262-268)
 - 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 (341-377)

- Introduction
- Overview of types (345-363)
- Antisocial Personality (365-377)
 - Features (365)
 - Etiology (369-375)
 - More competent Psychopaths
- Treatment (375-377)

Unit 13 - Childhood Psychoses

- Autism (546-550)
- Childhood Schizophrenia

Unit 14 - Sex (419-455)

Overview of Psychosexual Disorders according to DSM-IV
Sexual Response Cycle
Psychosexual Dysfunctions and their treatment
(446-454)
Homosexuality (421-424)
Transsexualism (432-436)
Paraphilia (425-432, 439-440)
Prostitution
Rape (441-446)
Treatment

Unit 15 - Cognitive Disorders (Organic Brain Syndrome) (499-525)

The Nervous System, parts, location, and functions
Cognitive Disorder what was formerly called Organic
Brain Syndromes
Definition
Manifestations (501)
Acute versus chronic
Known etiologies (505-525)

Unit 16 - Mental Retardation (552-588)

Definition (552)
Levels of retardation and associated behavioral
expectations (553-5554)
Known causes of mental retardation (554-559)
Identification, treatment, and prevention

Unit 17 - Somatic Therapies

E.C.T. (598-599)
Psychosurgery (599-602)
Psychopharmacology (590-598)
Other biological therapies

Unit 18 - Psychotherapy (568-590)

Psychanalysis (584-586)
Rational-Emotive Psychotherapy (579)
Client-Centered therapy (581-582)
Cognitive Behavioral therapy (579-581)

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