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
  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)

Redirect 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)
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

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