Unit 1 - History of Abnormal Psychology Up To the Time of Messmer (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 Maleficarium 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 Breur (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
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 (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