Unit 8: Clinical Psychology (12-16%)

Abnormal Reading Guide Due: Thursday, February 6th

Treatment Reading Guide Due: Thursday, February 13th

Quiz: Monday, February 10th

Exam and Notecards: Wednesday, February 19th

*In this portion of the course, students examine the nature of common challenges to adaptive functioning. This section emphasizes formal conventions that guide psychologists’ judgments about diagnosis and problem severity. It also provides students with an understanding of empirically based treatments of psychological disorders. The topic emphasizes descriptions of treatment modalities based on various orientations in psychology.*

 **Learning Objectives**  **Notecard Terms**

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| • Describe contemporary and historical conceptions of what constitutespsychological disorders.• Recognize the use of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*(DSM) published by the American Psychiatric Association as the primaryreference for making diagnostic judgments.• Evaluate the strengths and limitations of various approaches to explainingpsychological disorders: medical model, psychoanalytic, humanistic, cognitive,biological, and sociocultural.• Identify the positive and negative consequences of diagnostic labels (e.g., the Rosenhan study).• Discuss the intersection between psychology and the legal system (e.g.,confidentiality, insanity defense).• Discuss the major diagnostic categories, including anxiety and somatoform disorders, mood disorders, schizophrenia, organic disturbance, personality disorders, and dissociative disorders, and their corresponding symptoms.• Describe the central characteristics of psychotherapeutic intervention. • Describe major treatment orientations used in therapy (e.g., behavioral, cognitive, humanistic) and how those orientations influence therapeutic planning. • Compare and contrast different treatment formats (e.g., individual, group). • Summarize effectiveness of specific treatments used to address specific problems. • Discuss how cultural and ethnic context influence choice and success of treatment (e.g., factors that lead to premature termination of treatment). • Describe prevention strategies that build resilience and promote competence. • Identify major figures in psychological treatment (e.g., Aaron Beck, Albert Ellis, Sigmund Freud, Mary Cover Jones, Carl Rogers, B. F. Skinner, Joseph Wolpe). | 1. Insanity
2. DSM-5
3. Comorbidity
4. Etiology
5. generalized anxiety disorder
6. panic disorder
7. Agoraphobia
8. Social anxiety disorder
9. somatic symptom and related disorders
10. illness anxiety disorder
11. conversion disorders
12. dissociative amnesia
13. dissociative identity disorder
14. Major (Unipolar) Depression
15. Seasonal Affective Disorder (SAD)
16. Seligman’s Learned helplessness
17. Bipolar Disorder
18. Manic Episode
19. schizophrenia
20. tardive dyskinesia
21. delusions vs. hallucinations
22. Diathesis-Stress Model
23. antisocial personality disorder
24. Narcissistic personality disorder
25. obsessive-compulsive disorder
26. posttraumatic stress disorder
27. Bulimia vs. Anorexia
28. Neurodevelopmental Disorders
29. The Rosenhan Study: The Influence of Labels
30. Transference and resistance
31. Client-centered therapy (Rogers)
32. Counterconditioning (Jones)
33. Systematic desensitization (Wolpe)
34. Aversive conditioning
35. Token Economy
36. Beck’s Cognitive Therapy
37. Rational Emotive Behavioral Therapy (Ellis)
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