

College of Southern Nevada

General Psychology - PSY 101

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Cell Phones on Vibrate - Texting & Calls Outside of Class

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Psychological Disorders



CHAPTER 12

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Intern's Syndrome

- The tendency of students to believe they have the disorder they are studying
- Human behavior lies along a _____
- What is Abnormal:
- _____:

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Incidence

- On Occasion we all feel, think or act the way _____ people do. We Get:
 - Anxious
 - _____
 - Withdrawn
 - _____

“To Study the abnormal is the best way of _____ the normal”
 Wm. James

Worldwide _____ million people suffer psychological disorders & NIMH estimates that _____ of the American population suffers from some form of mental disorder




Disorder and Deviant Behavior

- Psychological Disorder - An ongoing pattern of thoughts, feelings & actions that is:
 - _____


Dysfunctional
 Interference with

Being _____ within one's own _____ Inability to _____ in a clam, _____ manner



What is Deviant


- **Psychological Disorders**
 - Mental processes and /or behavior patterns
 - That cause _____ distress and/or
 - substantial impairment in _____
 - That cause personal distress?
 - Experiencing considerable emotional distress without any life experience that warrants it
- Is the behavior considered _____ within the person's own culture?
 - What is _____ in some cultures is abnormal in other



What is Abnormal

• Defining Mental Disorders


- Is the behavior _____?
 - Does it lead to healthy or _____?
 - Washing your hands before you eat is healthy
 - Washing your hands 100 times daily is maladaptive
- Is the person a _____ to _____ or others?
 - A priority consideration to be committed to a mental hospital
- Is the person _____ responsible for his or her acts?
 - The term "insanity" is not used by mental health professionals
 - It is a legal term used by the courts
 - Mass murderer _____ was ruled legally responsible but clearly his behaviors were abnormal




Abnormal Psychology

In general, **abnormal psychology** can be described as an area of psychology that studies people who are _____ **unable to adapt** and _____ **effectively** in a variety of conditions. The four main _____ **factors** to how well an individual is able to adapt include their:


1. _____ Makeup
2. _____ Condition
3. Learning/ _____ Process
4. _____ Skills



Factors that Contribute to Abnormal Behavior



If A Persons _____, Thoughts and _____ Produce



Frequency of Psychological Disorders

- **Psychological Disorders** are more common than many physical ailments
 - Each year in the U.S. less than _____ (1.3 million people) of adults are diagnosed with **cancer**
 - 30% will be diagnosed with _____ at some time in their life
 - Each year _____ (44 million people) are diagnosed with a _____ **disorder** of some kind
 - 50% will be _____ with a disorder at some time in their life

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Understanding Psychological Disorders

Ancient Treatments of psychological disorders include _____, _____, being caged like animals, being beaten, burned, _____, mutilated, or transfused with animal's _____.

_____ (boring holes in the skull to remove evil forces)



The Medical Model

Philippe Pinel (1745-1826) from France, insisted that _____ was not due to _____ possession, but an ailment of the _____.

In the 1800's it was discovered that _____ infects the brain & distorts the mind - triggered the need to look for other _____ causes that result in mental _____ & scientifically based treatments that would effect cure

Medical model requires a _____ based on symptoms & needs to be cured through therapy requiring an _____ of brain structure & chemistry



Medical Model

When _____ discovered that _____ led to mental disorders, they started using **medical models** to review the physical causes of these disorders.

1. _____: Cause and _____ of the disorder.
- _____: _____ (symptoms) and distinguishing one disease from another.
- **Treatment:** Treating a disorder in a psychiatric hospital.
- _____: _____ about the disorder.



The Biopsychosocial Approach

Assumes that _____, socio-cultural, and psychological factors combine and interact to produce _____ disorders.



Classifying Disorders


- Goal of _____ is to create a common order which enhances communication
- In psychology using a system of classification conveys a litany of _____. For Example:
 - Schizophrenia
 - _____ speech
 - Bizarre _____
 - Subdued or _____ affect
 - Socially withdrawn
- Classification attempts to predict the disorders future & suggests treatment
- It _____ research into causation

The best organized structure for classifying disorders is: Am. Psychiatric Association's _____ & _____ Manual of Mental Disorders - IV-TR




DSM - IV

First Edition Published in 1952
Current Edition Published in 2000




Regardless of perspective all clinicians and researchers use the same set of _____ to _____ and _____ psychological disorders.

The most recent edition, DSM-IV-TR (Text Revision, 2000), describes 400 disorders compared to 60 in the 1950s.

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Multiaxial Classification

Axis I	Is a <i>Clinical Syndrome</i> (cognitive, anxiety, mood disorders [16 syndromes]) present?
Axis II	Is a <i>Personality Disorder</i> or <i>Mental Retardation</i> present?
Axis III	Is a <i>General Medical Condition</i> (diabetes, hypertension or arthritis etc) also present?
Axis IV	Are <i>Psychosocial</i> or <i>Environmental Problems</i> (school or housing issues) also present?
Axis V	What is the <i>Global Assessment</i> of the person's functioning?




Critics of DSM

Critics of the DSM-IV argue that labels may _____ individuals.


Too _____ - allowing for any type of behavior to be _____


Labels _____ value judgements of society - once labeled a person is _____ differently



Categories of Psychological Disorders

- _____ Disorders
- _____ Disorders
- _____
- _____ Disorders
 - Hypochondriasis
 - _____ Disorder
- _____ Disorders
- _____ Disorders
- _____ Disorders







Anxiety Disorders

Feelings of _____ apprehension and anxiety.


1. Generalized _____ disorder
2. _____ disorder
3. _____
4. _____-compulsive disorder
5. Post-traumatic stress disorder



Anxiety Disorders



- Anxiety Disorder
 - _____ fearful thoughts about what _____ happen in the future that interfere with a person's social & occupational functioning resulting in _____ behavior so as to reduce the anxiety
- _____ Anxiety Disorder - constantly tense & uneasy for no _____ reason
 - People (2/3rds are _____) who are plagued with chronic worry for 6 months or more
 - Finances, health, work, or ability to function socially
 - Symptoms include
 - Feeling _____, tired, and _____, jittery, on edge, sleep deprived
 - loss of concentration & linked to _____
 - Trembling, palpitations, _____, dizziness, _____, diarrhea
 - Cannot identify & therefore deal with the cause
 - _____ drugs and cognitive and behavioral therapies may be helpful




Anxiety Disorders

_____ Attacks

- An episode of _____ anxiety, fear, or terror
 - About 2% of men and 5% of women in the U.S.
- Symptoms include
 - A _____ heart
 - Uncontrollable _____ or _____
 - _____ of _____ or smothering
 - Feeling as if you are going to die
 - Feeling as if you are "going _____"


The more _____ the belief, the more intense the panic

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Anxiety Disorders


_____ Disorders

- _____ panic attacks may be diagnosed as **Panic Disorder**
 - Anxiety about the _____ or consequences of future attacks
 - People will avoid _____ that they associate with the previous panic attack
- Significant Health and _____ Consequences**
 - Frequently visit doctors' offices and emergency rooms to treat physical _____ and not the root cause of the disorder
 - Increased risk for abuse of alcohol and other drugs
- Treatments include medication and _____

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Phobias

- A _____, _____ **fear** of some specific object, situation, or _____ that poses little or no real danger
 - Phobics realize their fears are _____**, but feel compelled to avoid the feared situations or objects.

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Phobias - Agoraphobia

- An intense fear of *being in a _____ from which _____ is not _____* or in which help would not be available if one _____ overwhelming anxiety or a panic attack
- Life is planned around avoiding feared situations
- May not _____ home unless _____ by a friend, family member, or when severe, not even then




Phobias - Agoraphobia

- _____ are _____ times more likely than men to be diagnosed
- Begins typically in early _____ years with panic attacks
 - Leads to avoidance of places or situations where attack occurred
 - Affects physical, _____, social, _____, and interpersonal and _____ areas of life



Phobias - Social Phobia

- An _____ fear and _____ of any social or _____ situation in which one might embarrass or _____ oneself in front of others
 - By shaking, blushing, sweating, or appearing clumsy, foolish, or incompetent.
- The most common type of _____ disorder
- One third only fear _____ in public
- In extremes can affect performance at work, education, or restrict social life



<http://www.stuartxchange.org/Phobias.html>



- Bacillophobia Germs, microbes,
- Ballistophobia Missiles,
- Barophobia Gravity
- Basophobia Falling
- Bathophobia Depth.
- Batophobia Heights or being close to high buildings.
- Batrachophobia Frogs and toads,
- Belonephobia Pins and needles,
- Bibliophobia Books.
- Blemmophobia Slime.
- Bogyphobia Bogyman, demons and goblins.

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Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD)

- An anxiety disorder in which a person suffers from recurrent obsession or compulsions, or both.
- _____ = **Thinking**
 - A _____, _____ thought, _____, or impulse that invades _____ and causes great distress
 - Contamination by germs
 - Whether they performed a specific action
 - Turning off the stove or locking the door
 - _____
 - Religion
 - _____

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Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD)

- _____ = **Acting**
 - A _____, irresistible, and _____ urge to _____ an act or ritual repeatedly
 - Individuals know the act is _____ but cannot resist _____ them without experiencing intolerable anxiety
 - _____ **is relieved only by doing the action**
 - Becomes a psychological problem only if:
 - The person cannot _____ performing it
 - It is very _____
 - It interferes with _____ activities and relationships with others

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Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD)

• Compulsion

- ___% of OCD involves ___ **and** ___
- Sometimes **reflects** ___ **thinking** that must be done to **ward off danger**
- 2-3% of U.S. population suffer from OCD
- ___
 - Early ___ diseases,
 - ___ infections,
 - Changes in the brain caused by ___
- Twin and family studies indicate genetic factors
 - Genes affecting ___ are suspected of causing OCD
- Antidepressant medication that increase serotonin levels often helpful

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Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder

Four or more weeks of the following symptoms constitute post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD):
The greater one's emotional distress during trauma & the frequency of the traumatic event(s) the higher the risk for PTSD

1. ___ memories
2. ___
3. ___ withdrawal
4. Jumpy ___
5. ___ problems



Sensitivity of the ___ System seems to make some people more vulnerable




Resilience to PTSD

Only about 10% of women and 20% of men react to traumatic situations and develop PTSD.
 Holocaust survivors show remarkable resilience against traumatic situations.
 All major religions of the world suggest that surviving a trauma leads to the growth of an individual.



Understanding Anxiety


- Anxiety is both a _____ & a _____
 - an _____ of one's safety or social skills filled with doubt
 - Freud - starting in _____ people repress certain impulses, ideas & _____ which may leak out appearing as symptoms in later life
- Today psychologists lean towards _____ & _____ perspectives to explain Anxiety

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The Learning Perspective

_____ & _____ events lead to Anxiety

- Classical Conditioning** can produce fear & anxiety
 - _____ - The experience of a fearful event causes fear of a similar event
 - Almost drowned in a pool now can't get on a boat
 - _____ - Anything that helps a person avoid or escape a feared situation reduces anxiety and will reinforce this behavior even if maladaptive
- Learning** - Learn fear by observing the fear of others - what the observer learns from watching is very similar to what the person learns from the _____ experience


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The Biological Perspective

_____ studies suggest that our _____ may be partly responsible for developing fears and anxiety. Twins are more likely to share _____ even when raised separately

Natural _____ has led our ancestors to learn to fear snakes, spiders, and other animals. Therefore, fear preserves the species.

Fear of flying may have grown from fear of _____ & heights



The Biological Perspective

Our experiences alter the Brain creating new pathways with fear-_____ leaving tracks in the _____ making it easier for new fear pathways to be built upon those that are existing

Generalized anxiety, panic attacks, and even _____ are linked with **Brain** circuits like the *anterior* _____.



Dissociative Disorders

- The person's conscious _____ is separated from _____ memories, thoughts & feelings
 - People may _____ lose their memory
 - People may change their identity as a response to _____ stress

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Disorders

- _____ Disorder (DID)
 - two or more _____, unique _____ occur in the same person
 - severe memory disruption concerning personal information about the other personalities.
 - In 50% of cases there are more than _____ different _____
 - Change from one _____ to another usually occurs _____ and usually during _____
 - The personality in charge of body most of the time is called the _____ Personality

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Dissociative Disorders


- **Dissociative Identity Disorder (DID)** (continued)
 - _____ (other) _____ *may* _____ *in*
 - _____, *speech, accent, _____, posture, body language, hairstyle, taste in clothes, manners, _____, and _____ orientation*
 - 80% of cases host personality _____ alter (other)
 - _____ personalities have _____ levels of _____ of each other
 - Lost time – periods with no memory when in alter personality
 - Usually begins in _____, rarely in adolescence
 - _____, and 95% of these patients have a history of severe _____ and/or _____ & use _____ as a way to cope
 - Responds well to psychotherapy

DID Critics

Critics argue that the diagnosis of DID increased in the late 20th century. DID has not been found in other countries.


Critics' Arguments

1. Role-playing by people open to a therapist's suggestion.
2. Learned response that reinforces reductions in anxiety.



Personality Disorders

Personality disorders are _____ by inflexible, disruptive and enduring behavior _____ that impair social functioning. They are usually without _____, depression, or _____.



Antisocial Personality Disorder

A disorder in which the person (usually men) exhibits a lack of _____ for _____, even toward friends and family members. Formerly, this person was called a _____ or _____.



Antisocial Personality Disorder

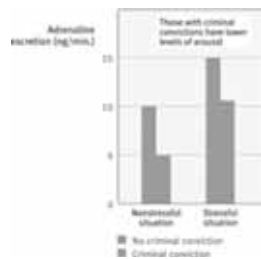
- Lack of conscience seen before age 15
 - Person _____, _____, fights & may exhibit _____ sexual behavior
 - Unable to keep a job
 - _____ as spouse & parent
 - Violent
 - Feel and fear very little



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Understanding Antisocial Personality Disorder

Like mood disorders and _____, _____ personality disorder has biological and _____ reasons. _____, before committing a crime, respond with lower levels of stress _____ than others do at their age.



Understanding Antisocial Personality Disorder

PET scans of 41 murderers revealed reduced activity in the frontal lobes. In a follow-up study, repeat offenders had 11% less frontal lobe activity (Raine et al., 1999; 2000).



Substance-Related Disorders

Substance-Related Disorders

- _____ Addiction and Dependence
- Types of _____ Drugs
- Understanding Substance Abuse

_____ **Drug:** A chemical substance that _____ and mood (affects consciousness)



Tolerance, Addiction & Dependence

Continued use of a psychoactive drug produces _____.

With repeated exposure to a drug, the drug's effect lessens. Thus it takes greater _____ to get the desired effect.

The user's ^{effect} Brain chemistry _____ to offset the drug's effect

_____ = The user _____ the drug despite its _____



Withdrawal & Dependence

Withdrawal: Upon stopping use of a drug (after addiction), users may _____ the _____ effects of withdrawal.

Dependence: Absence of a drug may lead to a feeling of _____ pain, _____ cravings (physical dependence), and _____ emotions (psychological dependence).



Psychoactive Drugs

Psychoactive drugs are divided into three groups.

1. **Depressants**
2. _____
3. **Hallucinogens**

These drugs work at the _____ level increasing, decreasing or mimicking the activity of _____



Depressants

1- **Alcohol** affects _____ skills, judgment, and memory...and increases aggressiveness while reducing self awareness. A little acts as a _____ slowing _____ & inhibitions

Low doses slow _____ Nervous System

Larger doses slow reactions & interferes with long term memory encoding & suppresses _____ sleep

Those who began drinking before _____ at least _____% became alcohol _____


Girls & young women become addicted more quickly than men



Depressants

2- Barbiturates: Drugs that _____ the activity of the central nervous system, reducing _____ but _____ memory and judgment. Nembutal, _____, and _____ are some examples. **Tranquilizers that depress nervous system activity used to induce sleep or reduce anxiety**


Larger dose impairs memory & _____ & combined with alcohol can cause _____



Depressants

3- Opiates: Opium and its derivatives (_____ and heroin) _____ activity, _____ lessening pain and anxiety. They are highly addictive.


Creates a _____ sense of blissful pleasure replacing pain & anxiety
Creates _____ craving for another fix & _____ larger does for same effect
Brain stops producing _____



Stimulants

Stimulants are drugs that excite neural activity and speed up body functions. Examples of stimulants are:

- _____
- Nicotine** Pupils _____, heart & breathing rate _____, blood-sugar levels raise (suppressing _____), energy & _____ raise
- _____
- _____
- Amphetamines**
- Methamphetamines**




Caffeine & Nicotine

Caffeine and nicotine increase heart and breathing rates and other _____ functions to provide energy.

Nicotine is as addictive as _____ & cocaine


Within _____ seconds _____ releases flood of Neurotransmitters

Epinephrine & _____ boosting alertness & suppressing appetite




Cocaine

Cocaine induces immediate _____ followed by a crash. Crack, a form of cocaine, can be smoked. Other forms of cocaine can be sniffed or injected.




Methamphetamine

- Highly _____
- Triggers release of _____ enhancing energy & mood for 8 hours
- _____: irritability, insomnia, high blood pressure, seizures, _____, violence
- Permanently reduces output of _____



Ecstasy


Ecstasy or Methylenedioxyamphetamines (MDMA) is a _____ and mild _____. It produces a _____ high and can damage _____-producing neurons, which results in a permanent deflation of mood and _____ of memory.



Hallucinogens

Hallucinogens are _____ (mind-manifesting) drugs that distort _____ and evoke sensory images in the absence of _____ input.

Ecstasy is also included in this category



Hallucinogens

1. LSD: (lysergic acid diethylamide) powerful hallucinogenic drug that is also known as *acid*.

A- _____ with _____ & creating euphoria, detachment, panic

B- Begins with _____ forms evolving to meaningful images causing user to feel separated from their body. _____ scenes


1. THC (delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol): is the major active ingredient in marijuana (hemp plant) that _____ a variety of effects, including mild _____.

A- Relaxes, slight _____, mild hallucinogen increasing _____ to colors, sounds, tastes & smells

B- THC stays within the body a _____ or more

C- More use produces greater risk for _____, depression & possi _____

Hemp Plant



Influences on Drug Use


The use of drugs is based on _____, psychological, and social-_____ influences.

1-Addiction correlates to _____ history

2-Boys age _____ who are _____, _____, fearless are more likely to smoke, drink & abuse drugs as teens

3-Maybe _____ linkage to addiction

4-Girls with history of _____, eating disorders or sexual or physical abuse are addiction risk



Psychological Disorders

Mood Disorders

Major _____ Disorder


_____ Disorder

Understanding Mood Disorders

Characterized by _____ Extremes


Major Depressive Disorder = A _____ state of hopeless depression

Bipolar Disorder = A _____ alteration between Hyperactivity & Depression



Mood Disorders

- Depression is a response to past and current loss
 - Depression is a response to a very sad event
 - Natural in the _____ nature of the situation but if lingering a warning sign of trouble
 - It is _____ to feel depressed from time to time
 - It is normal to feel _____ but when this turns to thoughts of suicide with an _____ to concentrate and a lack of energy - it is time to seek help
- _____ Perspective - Depression protects the mind by forcing a slow _____, defuse aggression & cuts back on risk taking



Major Depressive Disorder


- Symptoms
 - Changes in _____, **weight**, or _____ patterns
 - **Loss of energy**
 - **Difficulty in _____ or _____**
 - Psychomotor disturbances
 - Slowed body _____, reaction time, and speech or
 - Constant movement, _____, wringing of hands, and pacing
 - _____ **Depression** is when person experiences
 - **Delusions or Hallucinations**

Symptoms last weeks or more and are not caused by _____ or a medical condition

Mood Disorders


- **Major Depressive Disorder**
 - **1 year after initial diagnosis**
 - % of patients are without symptoms
 - % are still _____ with the disorder
 - % are still depressed but not enough to warrant hospitalization
 - Slightly less than half of _____ patients will become fully recovered

www.depressiontreatmenthelp.org/

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Mood Disorders


- **Major Depressive Disorder**
 - Many _____ antidepressant drugs
 - Studies reflect psychotherapy can be equally effective
 - _____ of disorder
 - - % of patients will have a **recurrence**
 - Recurrence **greatest for _____** and when initial **onset is before age 15**
 - May be frequent or infrequent
 - - % of patients **recurrence is chronic—lasting more than years**
 - Medication, _____, social support, and exercise preventative

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Bipolar Disorder

Formerly called _____ - _____ disorder. An alternation between depression and mania signals _____ disorder.

Depressive Symptoms	Manic Symptoms
Gloomy	_____
Withdrawn	Euphoria
Inability to make _____	_____
Tired	Hyperactive
Slowness of thought	Multiple ideas




Theory of Depression

A- Depressive episodes with or without therapy although therapy _____ recovery
 ___% will suffer another _____ episode within 2 years

B- Stressful events often precede _____
 Death, job loss, marital crisis, physical assault


C- Depression is _____, especially in the teens.



Biological Influences

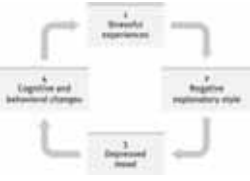
Genetic Influences: Mood disorders run in families. The rate of depression is higher in identical (___%) than fraternal twins (___%).


Linkage _____ and association studies link possible genes and dispositions for _____.



Depression Cycle


1. Negative _____ events.
2. _____ explanatory style.
3. _____ depressed state.
4. These hamper the way the individual thinks and acts, fueling personal _____.






Causes of Mood Disorders

- Biological factors play a major role
 - _____ and abnormal brain structure and chemistry
 - Abnormal levels of _____ linked to depression and suicide
 - Production, transport, and _____ patterns of dopamine, _____, and _____ different than "normal" people




Causes of Mood Disorders

- Biological factors play a major role (continued)
 - _____ abnormalities may reflect genetic variations
 - Heritability of depressive disorder is __%, _____%
 - _____% of _____ twins of bipolar parents and 7% of fraternal twins suffers _____ with bipolar disorder
 - Biological relatives of bipolar disorder sufferers are at _____ risk for a number of other mental disorders




Causes of Mood Disorders

- **Cognitive Factors**
 - _____ individual view _____, the world, and future in a negative way
 - **Interactions are seen as a series of _____ and obstacles that end in failure**
 - Believe they are _____, _____, & **inadequate**
 - Their failures are a function of their own physical, mental, or moral _____

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Causes of Mood Disorders

- **Cognitive Factors**
 - Depressed individuals view themselves as _____ and may think:
 - "Everything turns out _____"
 - "I never win" or "it's no use"
 - "Things will never get better"
- **Life Stressors**
 - Vast majority of first _____ occur after _____ life
 - Women are more likely to experience a severe negative life event just prior to the onset of depression
 - _____ of depression in people with biological _____ often occurs without major life stressor

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Schizophrenia

A severe psychological disorder characterized by loss of contact with reality, hallucinations, delusions, inappropriate or flat affect, some disturbance in thinking, social withdrawal, and/or other bizarre behavior

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive Symptoms Are _____ to Negative Symptoms and include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - _____ (false perceptions) - _____ (false beliefs) - Derailment - Inappropriate affect Incidence: 1 out of _____ & _____ Million Worldwide 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negative Symptoms (loss or deficiency) - Social Withdrawal - _____ - Loss of _____ - Lack of goal-directed behavior - Very limited _____ - Slow movements - Poor _____ - Poor problem-solving - _____ sense of time
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Schizophrenia

A severe psychological disorder characterized by loss of contact with reality.

A **loss of reality orientation** is termed _____

• **Positive** (meaning in addition to - not good) **Symptoms**

- _____ - Imaginary sensations where schizophrenic patients may see, hear (_____ **most common**), feel, taste or smell strange things with no stimuli in the environment.

• Hearing **voices that _____, curse or _____ in a running on their behavior**

• Visual - black & white taking the **form of friends, _____, _____ or the _____.**

- _____ - false beliefs usually grandiose or feel persecuted

- _____ - shifting from one subject to another

- **Inappropriate affect** - unpredictable agitation, including shouting & swearing

In Men _____ develops 4 years earlier than _____

Brain Abnormalities in Schizophrenia

• **Several _____ in brain structure and function have been found**

- **Low levels of neural activity in the _____ lobes**

- **Defects in neural circuitry of the _____ cortex and _____ system** (involved in human emotions)

- **Reduced volume in _____, amygdala, _____, and _____ lobes**

A- Excess number of _____ Receptors

B- Drugs that block Dopamine _____ often lessen the positive symptoms of Schizophrenia

C- Drugs that increase Dopamine levels (cocaine, amphetamines) intensify _____ symptoms

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Types of Schizophrenia

• **Paranoid Schizophrenia**

- Characterized by _____ **of grandeur or _____**

- Convinced they **have an _____ other than their own** or that they possess great ability or talent

- Often show _____ **anger and _____**

- Feel they are being _____ or threatened

- **May become _____** to defend themselves against imagined _____

- _____ is not as disturbed as other types


- The chance for _____ is better

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Types of Schizophrenia

- _____ Schizophrenia
 - *The most serious type*
 - _____ *social withdrawal*
 - _____
 - _____
 - **Silliness**
 - _____ laughter
 - _____ mannerisms
 - Show **flat or _____ affect**
 - Frequently incoherent
 - May exhibit _____ **behavior**
 - May _____ almost any kind of object or material
 - Results in the most severe disintegration of personality
 - **Poorest chance of recovery**

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Types of Schizophrenia

- _____ Schizophrenia
 - Complete _____ or _____
 - Great _____ or agitation
 - Frequently alternate rapidly between the two
 - May assume an _____ posture
 - Remain in the pose for _____ periods of time
- _____ Schizophrenia
 - A catchall term used when schizophrenic symptoms either do not conform to the criteria of any one type of schizophrenia or conform to more than one type

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Risk Factors in Schizophrenia

- Genetic factors play a major role
- It develops when both a genetic _____ and more stress than a person can handle are present
- Environmental factors increase risk
 - Birth _____, _____, _____, head injury, etc.
- _____ are more likely than _____ to become schizophrenic and the age on onset is _____ in men than in women

THE END

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