

## QUIZ 2 STUDY GUIDE

### Topic 3: Psychopathology of Affect

- Identify the roles that emotions play in normal human functioning
- Describe the characteristics of stressors and their role in physical and mental health
- List and define the major characteristics of the following mood disorders in DSM-IV: dysthymic disorder, major depressive disorder, bipolar disorder
- Explain similarities and/or differences between the different mood disorders listed in DSM, and explain the meaning of “double depression”
- Describe how mania and hypomania are distinguished in DSM. and explain how the distinction applies to bipolar disorders
- Describe how the differences between “chronic” and “acute” and “single episode” and “recurrent” are applied to mood disorders in DSM
- List and define the main specifiers that DSM uses to further differentiate patterns of mood disorder
- Explain how DSM deals with what is commonly known as “seasonal affective disorder”
- Describe how fear and anxiety can be distinguished from each other
- List and define the major characteristics of the following anxiety disorders in DSM-IV: simple phobia, social phobia, agoraphobia, panic disorder
- Explain the possible relationships between panic disorder and agoraphobia as presented in DSM-IV
- List and define the major characteristics of the following anxiety disorders in DSM-IV: generalized anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder
- Explain why one needs to be careful in correctly using “obsession” and “compulsion” as they relate to OCD
- Describe the pros and cons of regarding hoarding as a form of obsessive-compulsive disorder
- Explain what DSM means by an adjustment disorder and how it is both similar to and differs from mood and anxiety disorders
- Define what DSM means by “trauma” and how the concept might be misused in the diagnosis of PTSD
- Identify the main categories of symptoms for PTSD listed in DSM-IV and give examples within each
- Identify the additional symptom that differentiates acute stress disorder (ASD) from PTSD

#### 4: Psychopathology of Behavior

- Define what it means to describe behavior as adaptive and appropriate
- Explain how “bad” behavior and “sick” behavior are overlapping concepts
- List and define substance use disorders in DSM-IV
- Explain similarities and/or differences between dependence and abuse
- Distinguish between DSM-IV approaches to alcohol versus other drugs
- List and define eating disorders in DSM-IV
- Distinguish between the subtypes of eating disorders in DSM-IV
- Define what DSM-IV means by paraphilia
- Explain how paraphilias in DSM-IV differ from sexual dysfunctions
- Identify the different patterns of paraphilia currently recognized by DSM-IV
- Explain the meaning of “maniac” in “sex maniac,” and connect it to other “manias” recognized in DSM
- List and define the “externalizing” disorders of childhood in DSM-IV
- Identify the distinctions in DSM-IV between conduct disorder and oppositional defiant disorder
- Explain the meaning of the AD and the H in attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder
- Define what DSM-IV means by personality disorder
- Explain why DSM-IV puts personality disorders on a different axis
- Explain the diagnostic difficulties and controversy associated with personality disorders in DSM
- List the criteria for antisocial and borderline personality disorders

#### Topic 5: Psychopathology of Cognition

- Explain what DSM-IV means by psychosis and psychotic disorders
- List and define the major symptoms of schizophrenia presented in DSM-IV
- Distinguish between the different forms of delusion seen in schizophrenia
- List the different types of hallucination, and explain what type is most commonly seen in schizophrenia
- Explain how DSM-IV distinguishes between delusions and the “unreality” of religious beliefs
- Distinguish between and give examples of “positive” and “negative” symptoms of schizophrenia
- Explain how DSM-IV distinguishes between schizophrenia, schizophreniform disorder, and brief psychotic disorder
- Explain how DSM-IV distinguishes between schizophrenia and delusional disorder
- Explain what DSM-IV means by dissociation
- List and define dissociative disorders in DSM-IV
- Describe commonly-seen features dissociative identity disorder (DID) in DSM-IV
- Explain the controversy surrounding DID
- Define and distinguish between delirium and dementia in DSM-IV
- Explain what DSM-IV means by pervasive developmental disorder

- List and define the major types of symptoms of autistic disorder presented in DSM-IV
- Distinguish between the various disorders in DSM-IV that are on what some call "the autism spectrum"
- Describe how DSM-IV defines and classifies mental retardation/intellectual disability
- Define what DSM-IV means by gender identity disorder