

EXPECTED LEARNING OUTCOMES

Topic 5: Dimensions of Psychopathology: Physical Health

Key Terms You Should Be Able to Define and Apply:

(in order they appear in the text)

Part IID

Cartesian dichotomy

Placebo effect

General adaptation syndrome

Sympathetic/Parasympathetic nervous system

Unit 14

Malingering

Somatic

Conversion

Factitious

Unit 15

Sexual dysfunction

Human sexual response cycle

Tic

Coprolalia

Insomnia

Narcolepsy

Apnea

Circadian rhythm

Unit 16

Delirium

Dementia

Amnesia

Confabulation

Alzheimer's disease

Key Concepts You Should Be Able to Understand:

(in order they appear in the text)

Part IID

- Explain the meaning of the Cartesian dichotomy
- Give examples of phenomena that support psychologists' rejection of the Cartesian dichotomy
- Describe the role of the autonomic nervous system
- Explain, with examples, the significance of "medically unexplained symptoms"

Unit 14

- Describe the major change from DSM-IV that DSM-5 has made with regard to its presentation of somatic symptom disorders
- List and define the major characteristics that distinguish somatic symptom disorder and illness anxiety disorder in DSM-5
- Describe some of the types of symptoms typically seen in conversion disorder
- Explain the difference between malingering and factitious disorder
- Summarize some of the findings that illustrate the role that psychological factors play in cardiovascular health and disease

Unit 15

- List and define the major characteristics that distinguish delayed ejaculation, erectile disorder, and premature ejaculation
- List and define the major characteristics of hypoactive sexual desire disorder in males and sexual interest/arousal disorder in females
- Give an example of motor disorders listed in DSM-5
- Explain the difference between encopresis and enuresis
- Describe the distinction DSM-5 makes between parasomnias and dyssomnias

Unit 16

- List and describe the types of impairments typically seen in dementia
- List some of the factors that are known to produce delirium
- List some of the conditions that often lead to dementia