Psychotic disorders
Substance Use Disorders
Developmental Disorders

$100  $100  $100
$200  $200  $200
$300  $300  $300
$400  $400  $400
$500  $500  $500
$600  $600  $600
$700  $700  $700
$800  $800  $800
$1000 $1000 $1000

schizophrenia for $100
- These two categories of symptoms are present in schizophrenia (please provide the name and a description of each symptom category).
- What are positive and negative symptoms? (Positive: delusions, hallucinations, disorganized speech, disorganized or catatonic behavior, inappropriate affect; negative: flattened affect, poverty of speech.)

schizophrenia for $200
- This is a good description of the differences between schizophrenia and schizotypal personality disorder.
- The difference is one of degree. Like schizophrenia, schizotypal PD involves odd speech, behavior, thinking, and/or perception, but these symptoms are not odd enough for a diagnosis of schizophrenia. For example, someone with schizotypal PD may exhibit odd beliefs or magical thinking (e.g., “I can read people’s minds”), but they rarely experience more severe forms of psychosis like auditory and visual hallucinations and catatonia. People with schizotypal PD are generally regarded as slightly “off” or eccentric and might best be conceptualized on a continuum with schizophrenia.

schizophrenia for $300
- This is the most common subtype of schizophrenia.
- Paranoid Schizophrenia
**schizophrenia for $400**

- What is the name of the period when people experience symptoms of schizophrenia before full disorder onset?
  - Prodromal period

**schizophrenia for $500**

- Name and describe three common negative symptoms.
  - Alogia
  - Avolition
  - Anhedonia
  - Flattened affect

**schizophrenia for $600**

- The firmly-held belief that certain gestures, comments, passages from books, newspapers, etc., are specifically directed at you illustrates this category of delusion in schizophrenia.
  - What is delusions of reference?

**schizophrenia for $700**

- Name 2 (of 3) delusions about thought manipulation.
  - What are: thought broadcasting, thought insertion, and thought withdrawal?
**schizophrenia for $800**

- This is the fundamental difference between psychosis experienced by people with schizophrenia vs. a mood disorder with psychosis.
- **Duration/timing**
  - (In schizophrenia, psychotic episodes occur for extended periods of time in the absence of prominent mood symptoms. In a mood disorder with psychosis, psychotic symptoms occur only during times of prominent mood disturbances (e.g., during a manic episode or severe depression)).

**schizophrenia for $1000**

- __% of prodromal patients convert to psychosis in ___ years
  - 35%, 2

**Substance Use Disorders for $100**

- How is binge drinking defined (be as precise as possible)
- 3 or more drinks for women, 4 or more for men in about a 2 hour period

**Substance Use Disorders for $200**

- Relapse rates for nicotine are similar to what other 2 drugs?
  - Alcohol, heroin
Substance Use Disorders for $300

- Describe how antabuse works
- Antabuse serves as physical and psychological deterrent to someone trying to stop drinking. It does not reduce the person's craving for alcohol, nor does it treat any alcohol withdrawal symptoms.

Substance Use Disorders for $400

- The most common of the psychoactive substances, used by 90% of Americans, is: Caffeine

Substance Use Disorders for $500

- Define tolerance and withdrawal
  1. Tolerance - needing more of a substance to achieve the desired effect
  2. Withdrawal - Experience of clinical significant physiological distress due to the cessation or reduction of substance use.

Substance Use Disorders for $600

- Among the so-called recreational or illicit "designer drugs" is a dissociative anesthetic that produces a sense of detachment along with a reduced awareness of pain. It is called: K or Special K
Substance Use Disorders

for $700

- The "pleasure pathways," or internal reward centers, in the human brain are primarily made up of:
- dopamine-sensitive neurons

for $800

- Name 3 symptoms of substance abuse
  1. Recurrent, drug-related failure to fulfill major role obligations
  2. Recurrent drug use in physically dangerous situations
  3. Drug-related legal problems
  4. Continued drug use despite social or interpersonal problems

for $1000

Name and describe 2 biological treatments for substance dependence, excluding aversive treatment.

- Agonist Substitution
  - Safer drug, similar chemical composition
  - Ex: methadone (adolphine) and nicotine gum or patch

- Antagonistic Treatment
  - Block or counteract pleasurable effects
  - Ex: naltrexone for opiate and alcohol

- Subjunctive Medication
  - Cope with withdrawal symptoms
    - Benzod (valium) - Reduce accompanying anxiety
    - Clonidine and opiate withdrawal - Treats hypersensitive symptoms

Developmental Disorders

for $100

- In what 3 domains must a person have impairments to meet criteria for autism?
  - Social interaction
  - Communicaton
  - Restricted interests & repetitive behaviors
Developmental Disorders for $200

• To meet criteria for mental retardation, one must have an IQ below what?
  – 70

Developmental Disorders for $300

• More severe MR is usually accounted for by what kind of cause?
  – Organic (versus cultural-familial)

Developmental Disorders for $400

• Name two of the three central features of ADHD
  – Overactivity
  – Impulsivity
  – Inattention

Developmental Disorders for $500

• Which of the 3 symptom categories tends to persist in adults with ADHD?
  – Inattention
Developmental Disorders for $600

• What theory describes the failure to understand the perspective of another?
  – Theory of mind

Developmental Disorders for $700

• Joe is 24 years old, lives in a rural area and works as a helper/stock boy in a small local store. Joe’s IQ was tested when he was in elementary school and again in high school. His IQ score was about 65 and he did not finish high school. Joe lives in a guesthouse on his parents’ farm and although he does spend lots of time with his family, he takes care of himself. Based on the information provided, would Joe meet criteria for Mental Retardation? Why or why not?
  • No, because he would not meet criteria for the adaptive functioning requirement.

Developmental Disorders for $800

• Learning disorders are characterized by performance in what 3 areas?
• Reading, mathematics, written expression

Developmental Disorders for $1000

• Provide two examples of a communicative disorder
• Stuttering, selective mutism, tic disorder