

**ABNORMAL PSYCHOLOGY**  
**STUDY GUIDE: FINAL (Exam 4)**

**ESSAY QUESTION (15 Points).**

***SUBSTANCE-RELATED DISORDERS (A TWO-PART QUESTION)***

**Part One (8 Points)**

***What are the differences among substance (1) use, (2) abuse, and (3) dependence according to the DSM-IV?***

Be sure to include in your answer the following information:

A. Whether it involves impairment in functioning (social, educational, & occupational functioning).

B. In describing substance dependence, be sure to include the following information:

***Bodily Dependence***

1. a definition of tolerance
2. a definition of withdrawal (give an example of the withdrawal symptoms associated with **one** substance)

***Psychological Dependence (compulsive use)***

Provide three examples of this type of dependence

**Part Two (7 Points)**

***Describe the Component Treatment for Substance Abuse and Dependence. Include in your answer the following information:***

- A. A description of covert sensitization
- B. A description of contingency management
- C. Two aspects of the community reinforcement approach

***Be able to define the following terms.***

**Substance Abuse (Chapter 10)**

amotivational syndrome  
contingency management  
covert sensitization  
psychoactive substances  
tolerance  
synergistic effect  
withdrawal

**Schizophrenia (Chapter 12)**

alogia  
avolition  
anhedonia  
delusions  
delusions of grandeur  
delusions of persecution  
echolalia  
echopraxia  
hallucinations  
psychotic disorder  
expressed emotion

## **Personality Disorders (Chapter 11)**

comorbidity  
ideas of reference  
personality

## **SUBSTANCE-RELATED DISORDERS (CHAPTER 10)**

### ***1. Know the withdrawal symptoms for the various substances:***

alcohol  
cocaine  
amphetamines  
caffeine

### ***2. With respect to the four categories of substances, (1) Depressants (2) Stimulants (3) Opiates & (4) Hallucinogens, know the following:***

- A. the type of effect produced by the drugs in each category
- B. the specific drugs included in each category and in any subcategories (e.g., the barbiturates and benzodiazepines are both anxiolytics; anxiolytics are CNS depressants).
- C. any specific information about the drugs given on the chapter outline
- D. the neurotransmitter(s) that the drug acts on

### ***3. Know about the correlates of drug abuse and dependence:***

- A. neurobiological: "the pleasure pathway"
- B. psychological:
  - 1. positive reinforcement
  - 2. negative reinforcement
  - 3. the opponent process theory
- C. societal: the two societal views of substance abuse & dependence

### ***4. Know the different approaches to treatment for substance abuse & dependence:***

- A. Biological:  
agonist substitution; antagonist drugs; aversive treatments, and medications to help with withdrawal symptoms
- B. Psychosocial:
  - 1. Twelve-step programs
  - 2. Controlled use
  - 3. Component Treatment
    - a. covert sensitization
    - b. contingency management
    - c. community reinforcement approach

5. *With respect to alcohol abuse and dependence, in addition to know the neurotransmitters alcohol acts on.*

## **PERSONALITY DISORDERS (CHAPTER 11)**

1. *What are some general characteristics of the personality disorders in terms of the following:*
  - A. their clinical description
  - B. the age of onset
  - C. gender differences including clinicians' biases in making diagnoses (Ford and Widiger's 1989 study)
  - D. when a person is likely to seek treatment
  - E. the prognosis (likely outcome) even with treatment
2. *The particular personality disorders that fall into the three clusters:*
  - A. Odd or Eccentric
  - B. Dramatic, Emotional, & Erratic
  - C. Anxious or Fearful
3. *Be able to identify the personality disorder most likely to be diagnosed if given a description of a person's thoughts, feelings, and behaviors.*
4. *Know the possible causes and/or correlates of the different personality disorders, especially for Antisocial Personality Disorder.* More research has been conducted on APD than the others.
5. *Know the treatment approaches for the 10 personality disorders.*

## **SCHIZOPHRENIA (CHAPTER 12)**

1. *Know the positive, negative, and disorganized symptoms of schizophrenia.*
2. *Know the four DSM-IV subtypes:*  
*Catatonic, Disorganized, Paranoid, and Undifferentiated.*
  - A. What subtypes are likely to have a better prognosis (outcome)?
  - B. What subtypes are likely to have a poorer prognosis?

**3. Know the correlates of schizophrenia:**

- A. developmental
- B. cultural
- C. genetic (smooth pursuit eye movement or eye tracking)
- D. neurobiological theories:
  - 1. dopamine hypothesis
  - 2. serotonin hypothesis
  - 3. differences in brain structure
    - the brain ventricles and the frontal lobe
- E. psychological and social influences
  - the relationship between expressed emotion & relapse

**4. Be able to describe the treatments for schizophrenia.**

- A. Medications prescribed and the side effects of the medications (e.g., akinesia and tardive dyskinesia).
- B. Psychosocial Interventions
  - 1. a token economy
  - 2. social skills training
  - 3. behavioral family therapy
  - 4. vocational rehabilitation