Unit 8: Clinical Psychology

Content Area: **Social Studies**
Course(s): **AP Psychology**
Time Period: **April**
Length: **10 blocks**
Status: **Published**

Psychopathology and Treatment

Students will learn how psychologists evaluate, study, and treat a range of psychological disorders.

Enduring Understandings

- The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-V) published by the American Psychiatric Association is the primary reference for making diagnostic judgements.
- There are contemporary and historical conceptions of what constitutes psychological disorders.
- The various approaches to explaining psychological disorders have both strengths and limitations
- Major diagnostic categories include neurodevelopment and schizophrenic spectrum disorders, bipolar, depressive, anxiety, and obsessive-compulsive disorders, trauma, dissociative, and somatic symptom disorders, as well as feeding and eating disorders, personality and addiction disorders.
- Each perspective in psychology describes major treatment orientations used in theory and have influence therapeutic planning.

Essential Questions

1. How do psychologists measure and define abnormal behavior?
2. How are the various psychological disorders identified and studied?
3. What impact do these psychological disorders have on individuals, families, communities, and society?
4. What are the forms of treatment for abnormal behaviors?

Vocabulary

Psychological disorder, ADHD, autism, medical model, DSM-V, anxiety disorder, generalized anxiety disorder, panic disorder, phobia, obsessive-compulsive disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder, somatoform disorder, dissociative disorder, dissociative identity disorder, mood disorder, mania, depression, bipolar disorder, schizophrenia, delusion, hallucination, personality disorder, eclectic approach, psychotherapy, psychoanalysis, resistance, interpretation, transference, psychodynamic therapy, insight therapy, client-centered therapy, active listening, behavior therapy, counterconditioning, exposure therapy, systematic desensitization, aversive conditioning, token economy, cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT), family therapy, group therapy, meta-analysis, biomedical therapy, psychopharmacology, antipsychotic drug, tardive dyskinesia, anti-anxiety drug, anti-depressant drugs, electroconvulsive therapy (ECT), repetitive transcranial

magnetic stimulation (rTMS), psychosurgery, lobotomy

Important People

Mary Cover Jones, Dorthea Dix, Carl Rogers, Aaron Beck, Sigmund Freud, David Rosenhan, Phillipe Pinel, Martin Seligman, Albert Ellis

Objectives

1. Identify the criteria psychologists use to diagnose psychological disorders.
2. Differentiate among the different perspectives psychologists take to understand psychological disorders.
3. Describe the characteristics of mood disorders.
4. Describe the characteristics of anxiety disorders.
5. Describe the characteristics of somatoform disorders.
6. Describe the characteristics of dissociative disorders.
7. Describe the characteristics of schizophrenia.
8. Describe the characteristics of personality disorders.
9. Describe the characteristics of brain-based disorders.
10. Describe the different treatment options for the various types of psychological disorder

Student Expectations

I. Psychopathology

AP students in psychology will be able to:

- Describe contemporary and historical conceptions of what constitutes psychological disorders.
- Recognize the use of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-V) published by the American Psychiatric Association as the primary reference for making diagnostic judgments.
- Discuss the major diagnostic categories, including anxiety and somatoform disorders, mood disorders, schizophrenia, organic disturbance, personality disorders, and dissociative disorders, and their corresponding symptoms.
- Evaluate the strengths and limitations of various approaches to explaining psychological

disorders: medical model, psychoanalytic, humanistic, cognitive, biological, and sociocultural.

- Identify the positive and negative consequences of diagnostic labels (e.g., the Rosenhan study).
- Discuss the intersection between psychology and the legal system (e.g., confidentiality, insanity defense).

II. Treatments

AP students in psychology will be able to:

- Describe the central characteristics of psychotherapeutic intervention
- Describe major treatment orientations used in therapy (e.g., behavioral, cognitive, humanistic) and how those orientations influence therapeutic planning.
- Compare and contrast different treatment formats (e.g., individual, group).
- Summarize effectiveness of specific treatments used to address specific problems.
- Discuss how cultural and ethnic context influence choice and success of treatment (e.g., factors that lead to premature termination of treatment).
- Describe prevention strategies that build resilience and promote competence.
- Identify major figures in psychological treatment (e.g., Aaron Beck, Albert Ellis, Sigmund Freud, Mary Cover Jones, Carl Rogers, B. F. Skinner, Joseph Wolpe).

Standards

LA.RI.9-10.2	Determine a central idea of a text and analyze how it is developed and refined by specific details; provide an objective summary of the text.
LA.RI.9-10.8	Describe and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is valid and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; identify false statements and reasoning.
LA.W.9-10.9	Draw evidence from literary or nonfiction informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LA.W.9-10.9.B	Apply grades 9–10 Reading standards to nonfiction informational (e.g., “Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is valid and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; identify false statements and fallacious reasoning”).
SCI.9-12.IV.4	Psychological Disorders
SCI.9-12.IV.4.1	Perspectives on abnormal behavior
SCI.9-12.IV.4.1.1	Define psychologically abnormal behavior
SCI.9-12.IV.4.1.2	Describe historical and cross-cultural views of abnormality
SCI.9-12.IV.4.1.3	Describe major models of abnormality
SCI.9-12.IV.4.1.4	Discuss how stigma relates to abnormal behavior
SCI.9-12.IV.4.1.5	Discuss the impact of psychological disorders on the individual, family, and society
SCI.9-12.IV.4.2	Categories of psychological disorders
SCI.9-12.IV.4.2.1	Describe the classification of psychological disorders
SCI.9-12.IV.4.2.2	Discuss the challenges associated with diagnosis
SCI.9-12.IV.4.2.3	Describe symptoms and causes of major categories of psychological disorders (including schizophrenic, mood, anxiety, and personality disorders)
SCI.9-12.IV.4.2.4	Evaluate how different factors influence an individual’s experience of psychological disorders
SCI.9-12.APS	Applications of Psychological Science
SCI.9-12.APS.1	Treatment of Psychological Disorders
SCI.9-12.APS.1.1	Perspectives on treatment
SCI.9-12.APS.1.1.1	Explain how psychological treatments have changed over time and among cultures
SCI.9-12.APS.1.1.2	Match methods of treatment to psychological perspectives
SCI.9-12.APS.1.1.3	Explain why psychologists use a variety of treatment options
SCI.9-12.APS.1.2	Categories of treatment and types of treatment providers
SCI.9-12.APS.1.2.1	Identify biomedical treatments
SCI.9-12.APS.1.2.2	Identify psychological treatments
SCI.9-12.APS.1.2.3	Describe appropriate treatments for different age groups
SCI.9-12.APS.1.2.4	Evaluate the efficacy of treatments for particular disorders
SCI.9-12.APS.1.2.5	Identify other factors that improve the efficacy of treatment
SCI.9-12.APS.1.2.6	Identify treatment providers for psychological disorders and the training required for each
SCI.9-12.APS.1.3	Legal, ethical, and professional issues in the treatment of psychological disorders
SCI.9-12.APS.1.3.1	Identify ethical challenges involved in delivery of treatment
SCI.9-12.APS.1.3.2	Identify national and local resources available to support individuals with psychological

	disorders and their families (e.g., NAMI and support groups)
SCI.9-12.APS.2	Health