

Unit Five: Organic Disorders

Directions: Answer each of these questions in the space provided.

What are the amnestic disorders?

What is the significance of the prefrontal lobes in memory?

What are the dementia disorders?

What is absentmindedness?

What is Déjà Vu?

What is Jamais Vu?

What is pseudopresentiment?

What is the tip of the tongue phenomenon?

What is an eidetic image?

What is an anesthetic memory?

What is the significance of flashbacks during surgery?

What is the significance of musical memory?

What is the significance of visual memory?

What is the significance of memory in myth?

What is long term potentiation?

What is acetylcholine?

What is glutamate?

What is ribonucleic acid?

What is the significance of calcium to the brain?

What is retrograde amnesia?

What is anterograde amnesia?

What is Korsakoff's Syndrome?

What does confabulate mean?

What is Wernicke's Encephalopathy?

What is the significance of head trauma in memory?

What is Alzheimer's Disease?

What is early onset alzheimer's?

What is late onset alzheimer's?

What are neurofibrillary tangles?

What are senile plaques?

What is beta amyloid protein?

What are genetic causes of alzheimer's?

What is familial Alzheimer's disease?

What is sporadic alzheimer's disease?

What is the significance of chromosome 21 to Alzheimer's Disease?

What is beta amyloid precursor protein?

What is the heavy metals theory?

What is the aluminum theory?

What is vascular dementia?

What is pick's disease?

What is Creutzfeldt Jakob's disease?

What is Huntington's disease?

What is Parkinson's disease?

What are nootropics?

What is donepezil or aricept?

What is tacrine?

What is cognex?

What is behavioral intervention?

What is cognitive intervention?

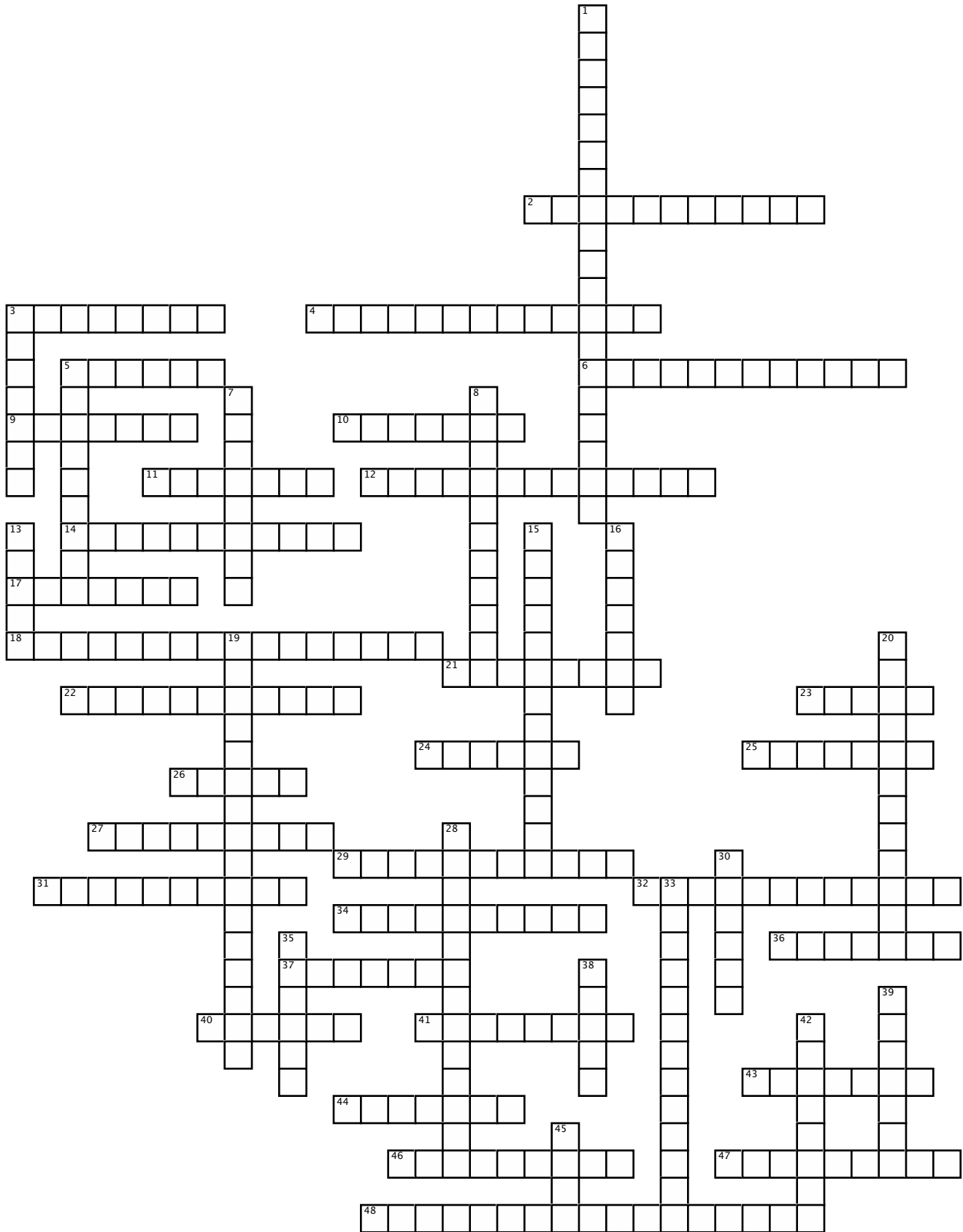
What is the infectious disorders theory?

Unit Five: Organic Disorders
The World of Abnormal Behavior - Neuropsychological Disorders

Directions: Answer each of these questions in the space provided.

1. What are some primary functions of each of the following parts of the brain: the cortex, the limbic system, the frontal lobe, the temporal lobes, and the occipital lobe?
2. When Nick Crane fell off the swing, he injured the left side of his head. What problems are likely to result from an injury to the left side of the brain and how do these differ from those you might expect from damage to the right side of the brain?
3. Using Nick Crane as an example, differentiate between depression that is a direct result of head injury and depression that is secondary or reactive.
4. What does Dr. Russo mean when he says, "It's the client's worst behavior, not his best behavior, that will determine his future?" How would this apply to Nick?
5. What is the purpose of a mental status exam?
6. Which of Larry Gorrell's behaviors suggest that he has Alzheimer's disease? Relate each of these behaviors to a part of the brain.
7. Discuss the ways in which Larry Gorrell's memory loss differs from Wyatt Ingram's memory loss in terms of their respective abilities to recall previously learned information, their current abilities to learn and store new information, and their prognoses.
8. What do we learn about organic mental disorders from the phrase, "to be mad as a hatter" ?
9. When doctors first examined Wyatt Ingram, they thought he had Alzheimer's disease. Which of Wyatt's behaviors caused them to rule out his diagnosis?
10. What is the most likely reason Wyatt Ingram developed Korsakoff's syndrome?

Unit Review Number Five
Organic Disorders



Across

2. Flashbacks during surgery can be very vivid _____ from the past which seem real.
3. Early onset Alzheimer's is an uncommon form of _____ that strikes people younger than age 65.
4. Behavioral _____ as they relates to Alzheimer's are any group of conditionings that assist the patient with their moment to moment lives.
5. Late onset Alzheimer's is the more _____ form of dementia that strikes people over 65.
6. Cognitive _____ as it relates to Alzheimer's is any attempt to assist the patient in keeping the brain as fit as possible.
9. Head trauma can cause _____.
10. Although controversial, some _____ have shown an increased risk of developing AD with environmental factors such the intake of metals, particularly aluminum, or exposure to solvents.
11. Pick's _____, is a rare neurodegenerative disease that causes progressive destruction of nerve cells in the brain.
12. There is _____ evidence that heavy metals like mercury may have some relationship with Alzheimer's Disease.
14. The best known genetic risk factor related to Alzheimer's is the _____ of the $\mu 4$ gene allele of the apolipoprotein E.
17. Retrograde _____ is loss of memory for some events that happened before a trauma occurred.
18. Glutamate is a _____ associated with memory.
21. Long term potentiation is the ideas that the more _____ connections that a person has the more likely a long term memory will be able to be recalled.
22. To _____ means to elaborate or embellish a memory.
23. Nootropics are _____ that are purported to improve mental functions such as cognition, memory, intelligence, motivation, attention, and concentration.
24. Most people have very good _____ memory.
25. Cognex is also called _____ and is a parasympathomimetic and a centrally acting cholinesterase inhibitor (anticholinesterase).
26. Anterograde amnesia is loss of memory for some events that happen _____ a trauma occurs.
27. Calcium facilitates memory and is _____ in the brain in the presence of acetylcholine and glutamate.
29. Déjà Vu is the feeling that we have _____ an event already.
31. In 1991, the amyloid _____ postulated that amyloid beta deposits are the fundamental cause of the disease.

Down

1. Tacrine is a _____ and a centrally acting cholinesterase inhibitor (anticholinesterase).
3. Alzheimer's _____ is a form of dementia names after a nineteenth century German psychiatrist.
5. Individuals in the early stages of Korsakoff's Syndrome experience _____ known as Wernicke's Encephalopathy.
7. Vascular _____ is the second most common form of dementia after Alzheimer's disease and is related to stroke.
8. The vast majority of cases of Alzheimer's disease are sporadic, meaning that they are not _____ inherited although some genes may act as risk factors.
13. Ribonucleic acid is increases in the _____ in the presence of acetylcholine and glutamate.
15. Memory in myth is very important to cultures that believe in _____.
16. Support for the amyloid postulate comes from the location of the gene for the _____ beta precursor protein (APP) on chromosome 21.
19. Acetylcholine is a _____ associated with memory.
20. Parkinson's disease is a _____ disorder of the central nervous system which results from the death of dopamine-containing cells in the substantia nigra.
28. Absentmindedness is the failure to remember things because of metal _____.
30. The amnesic disorders primarily affect _____.
33. Senile plaques are _____ deposits of amyloid in the gray matter of the brain.
35. An anesthetic _____ is a memory that takes place while under anesthesia.
38. Amyloid beta is a peptide of 36 43 _____ acids that appears to be the main constituent of amyloid plaques.
39. Familial Alzheimer's _____ is an uncommon form of Alzheimer's disease that usually strikes earlier in life, and is inherited in an autosomal dominant fashion.
42. Korsakoff's _____ is a disorder in which the individual forgets newly learned information.
45. The prefrontal lobes are involved in _____ term memory.

Across

32. CJD is a _____ neurological disorder that is incurable and invariably fatal. CJD is at times called a human form of mad cow disease.
34. The tip of the tongue _____ is the feeling of knowing that one has a memory.
36. Donepezil, or _____ is a centrally acting reversible acetylcholinesterase inhibitor.
37. An _____ image is a very strong visual memory?
40. Musical _____ is a very strong giftedness in some individuals.
41. Pseudopresentiment is the feeling that a _____ event is about to happen.
43. Neurofibrillary _____ are aggregates of hyperphosphorylated tau protein that are most commonly known as a primary marker of Alzheimer's Disease.
44. Jamais Vu is the _____ that a common experience seems suddenly foreign to us.
46. The dementia disorders affect memory and cognitive _____.
47. The infections _____ theory suggests that dementia might some how be related to brain infection.
48. Huntington's disease, is a _____ genetic disorder that affects muscle coordination and leads to cognitive decline and dementia.