



Unit Ten: Dissociative Disorders

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

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What is memory?  
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What is identity?  
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What are dissociative disorders?  
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What is psychogenic amnesia?  
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What is psychogenic fugue?  
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What is multiple personality disorder?  
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What is depersonalization disorder?  
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What is localized amnesia?  
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What is selective amnesia?  
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What is amnestic episode?  
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What is generalized amnesia?  
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What is continuous amnesia?  
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What is retrograde amnesia?  
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What is anterograde amnesia?  
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What are subpersonalities?  
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What is primary personality?  
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What are mutually amnesic relationships?  
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What are mutually cognizant patterns?  
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What is a one-way amnesic relationship?  
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What are co-conscious subpersonalities?  
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What are evoked potentials?  
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What is Iatrogenic disorder?  
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What is state-dependant learning?  
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What are arousal levels?  
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What is the amygdala?  
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What is hypnotic amnesia?  
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What is self-hypnosis?

What is hypnotic therapy?

What is sodium amobarbital?

What is sodium pentobarbital?

What is depersonalization?

What is doubling?

What is derealization?

What is sensory deprivation?

What is repression?

What is a significant alteration in memory?

What is special trance?

What are common processes?

What is psychodynamic therapy?

What is a psychodynamic theorist?

What is a cognitive theorist?

What is psychogenic fugue?

What is a host personality?

What is hypnotism?

What is the behavioral view?

What are causes of dissociative disorders?

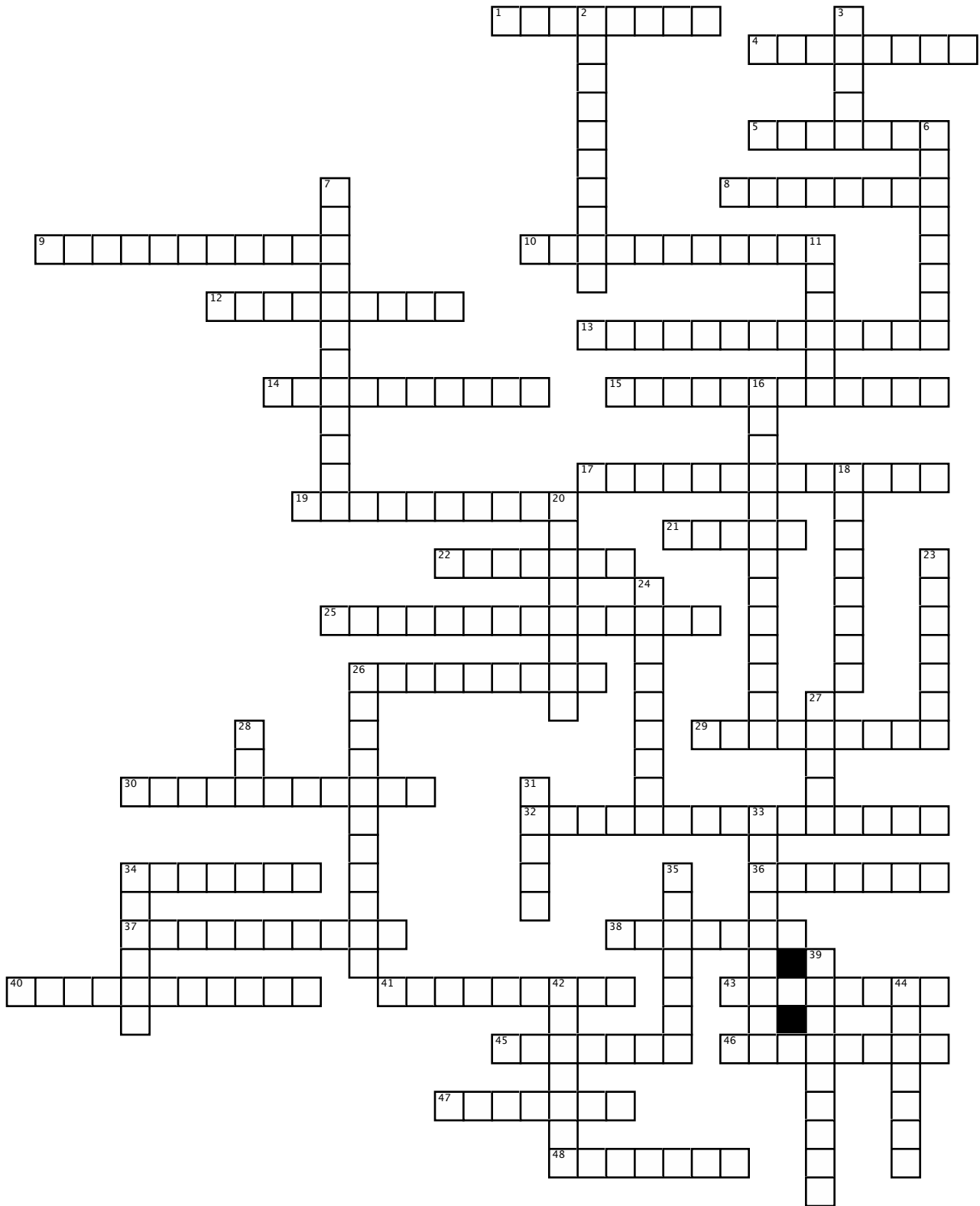
What are physiological responses?

What are abilities and preferences?

What are vital statistics?

What is personality?

Unit Review Number Ten  
Dissociative Disorders



## Across

1. Doubling is when a patient's mind seems to be \_\_\_\_\_ a few feet above them.
4. Hypnotism is the \_\_\_\_\_ of a trance-like mental state in which a person becomes extremely suggestible.
5. Repression is an ego \_\_\_\_\_ mechanism that prevents unacceptable impulses from conscious.
8. A psychodynamic \_\_\_\_\_ is one who uses the psychodynamic approach to solve problems and treat clients and patients.
9. Abilities and \_\_\_\_\_ refer to the different abilities a subpersonality may possess or have such as speaking a foreign language, playing a musical instrument, or the ability to drive.
10. Sodium \_\_\_\_\_ is a drug used to put people into a near-sleep state during which they may recall forgotten events.
12. Physiological \_\_\_\_\_ are responses made by the subpersonalities such as autonomic nervous system activity, blood pressure levels, and menstrual cycles.
13. Sodium \_\_\_\_\_ is a drug used to put people into a near-sleep state during which they may recall forgotten events.
14. Vital \_\_\_\_\_ include statistics that can sometimes determine the origin of multiple personality disorders.
15. One-way amnesic occurs when some subpersonalities are aware of others, but the awareness is not \_\_\_\_\_.
17. Co-conscious \_\_\_\_\_ are subpersonalities that are aware of the others.
19. The \_\_\_\_\_ view is the belief that dissociation is a response acquired through operant conditioning.
21. Evoked potentials is the \_\_\_\_\_ response patterns recorded on an electroencephalograph as the subject observes the flashing light.
22. Hypnotic \_\_\_\_\_ is a treatment for psychological problems in which the patient undergoes hypnosis and then is guided to recall forgotten past events.
25. Primary personality is the \_\_\_\_\_ that appears more often than the others (also known as host personality).
26. Arousal levels are levels that show arousal during state \_\_\_\_\_ learning.
29. Dissociative \_\_\_\_\_ are diagnosed to people that experience a breakdown in integration and self-recognition.
30. Host \_\_\_\_\_ is the subpersonality that appears more often than the others (also known as host personality).
32. Iatrogenic disorders are disorders that are \_\_\_\_\_ caused by practitioners.
34. Psychodynamic \_\_\_\_\_ is a system of therapy whose goal is to help clients uncover past traumatic events and the inner conflicts that have resulted from them.
36. Depersonalization disorder is diagnosed to people whose sense of self and the reality of the self has become \_\_\_\_\_.

## Down

2. Depersonalization is an \_\_\_\_\_ in one's experience of the self in which one's mental functioning or body feels unreal or foreign.
3. Psychogenic \_\_\_\_\_ is a person that not only forgets the past, but also travels to a new location and assumes a new identity.
6. Derealization is the feeling that the \_\_\_\_\_ world is unreal and strange.
7. Causes of \_\_\_\_\_ disorders are believed by theorists as to be state-dependent learning and self-hypnosis have begun to capture the enthusiasm of clinical scientists.
11. Amygdala is the structure in the brain's \_\_\_\_\_ system that originates emotional behavior.
16. Mutually amnesic \_\_\_\_\_ occur when the subpersonalities have no awareness of one another.
18. A cognitive \_\_\_\_\_ is one who uses the cognitive approach to solve problems and treat clients and patients.
20. State-dependent learning is \_\_\_\_\_ that becomes associated with conditions in which it occurred, so that it is best remembered under the same conditions.
23. Hypnotic amnesia is a condition in which a person \_\_\_\_\_ facts, events, and even his or her identity in obedience to an instruction received under hypnosis.
24. Subpersonalities are the \_\_\_\_\_ and unique personalities of a person with multiple personality disorder.
26. Sensory \_\_\_\_\_ is a type of experiment in which subjects are prevented from seeing, hearing, or touching any external stimulus for an extended period of time.
27. Memory is the function in the \_\_\_\_\_ that links our past, present, and future.
28. Identity is a sense of \_\_\_\_\_ we are.
31. Psychogenic \_\_\_\_\_ is a person that not only forgets the past, but also travels to a new location and assumes a new identity.
33. Psychogenic amnesia is an \_\_\_\_\_ to recall important personal events and information.
34. Special \_\_\_\_\_ is an out-of-the-ordinary kind of psychological and physiological functioning.
35. Selective \_\_\_\_\_ is when a person remembers some, but not all events occurring over the circumscribed period of time.
39. Mutually \_\_\_\_\_ patterns occur when the subpersonalities are well aware of each other.
42. Continuous \_\_\_\_\_ is when a person fails to create new memories and new experiences fail to be retained.
44. An amnesic \_\_\_\_\_ is the forgotten or partially forgotten circumscribed period of time.

**Across**

37. A significant \_\_\_\_\_ in memory is used to diagnose a person with dissociative disorder because they experience a significant alteration in memory.
38. Localized \_\_\_\_\_ is when a person forgets all events that occurred over a limited period of time.
40. Common processes are processes such as attention and \_\_\_\_\_.
41. Personality is a term used to \_\_\_\_\_ the unique pattern of behavior, motives, and emotions that each individual person is known by.
43. Multiple personality \_\_\_\_\_ is an individual that has two or more distinct personalities and periodically switches from one to another.
45. Generalized \_\_\_\_\_ is when people fail to remember who they are and can not recognize relatives and friends.
46. Self-hypnosis is the induction by oneself of a \_\_\_\_\_ state.
47. Retrograde \_\_\_\_\_ is a lack of memory about events that occurred before the event that caused the amnesia.
48. Anterograde \_\_\_\_\_ is characterized by the inability to learn new information.