



Unit Twelve: Schizophrenia

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

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What is Psychosis?  
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What is schizophrenia?  
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What is lycanthropy?  
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What are positive symptoms?  
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What are negative symptoms?  
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What are psychomotor symptoms?  
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What are delusions?  
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What are delusions of persecution?  
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What are delusions of reference?  
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What are delusions of grandeur?  
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What are delusions of control?  
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What are formal thought disorders?  
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What are loose associations?  
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What are neologisms?  
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What is perseveration?  
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What is clang?  
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What is smooth pursuit eye movement?  
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What are hallucinations?  
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What is inappropriate affect?  
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What is alogia?  
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What is blunted affect?  
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What is flat affect?  
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What is anhedonia?  
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What is avolition?  
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What is ambivalence?  
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What is catatonia?  
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What is catatonic excitement?

What is the prodromal phase?

What is the active phase?

What is the residual phase?

What is premorbid functioning?

What is disorganized schizophrenia?

What is catatonic schizophrenia?

What is paranoid schizophrenia?

What is undifferentiated schizophrenia?

What is residual type?

What is type I schizophrenia?

What is type II schizophrenia?

What is Schizophreniform disorder?

What is a brief psychotic disorder?

What is folie a deux?

What is the dopamine hypothesis?

What are antipsychotic medications?

What are phenothiazines?

What is L-dopa?

What is amphetamine psychosis?

What are dopamine antagonists?

What are atypical antipsychotics?

What are clozapine and risperidone?

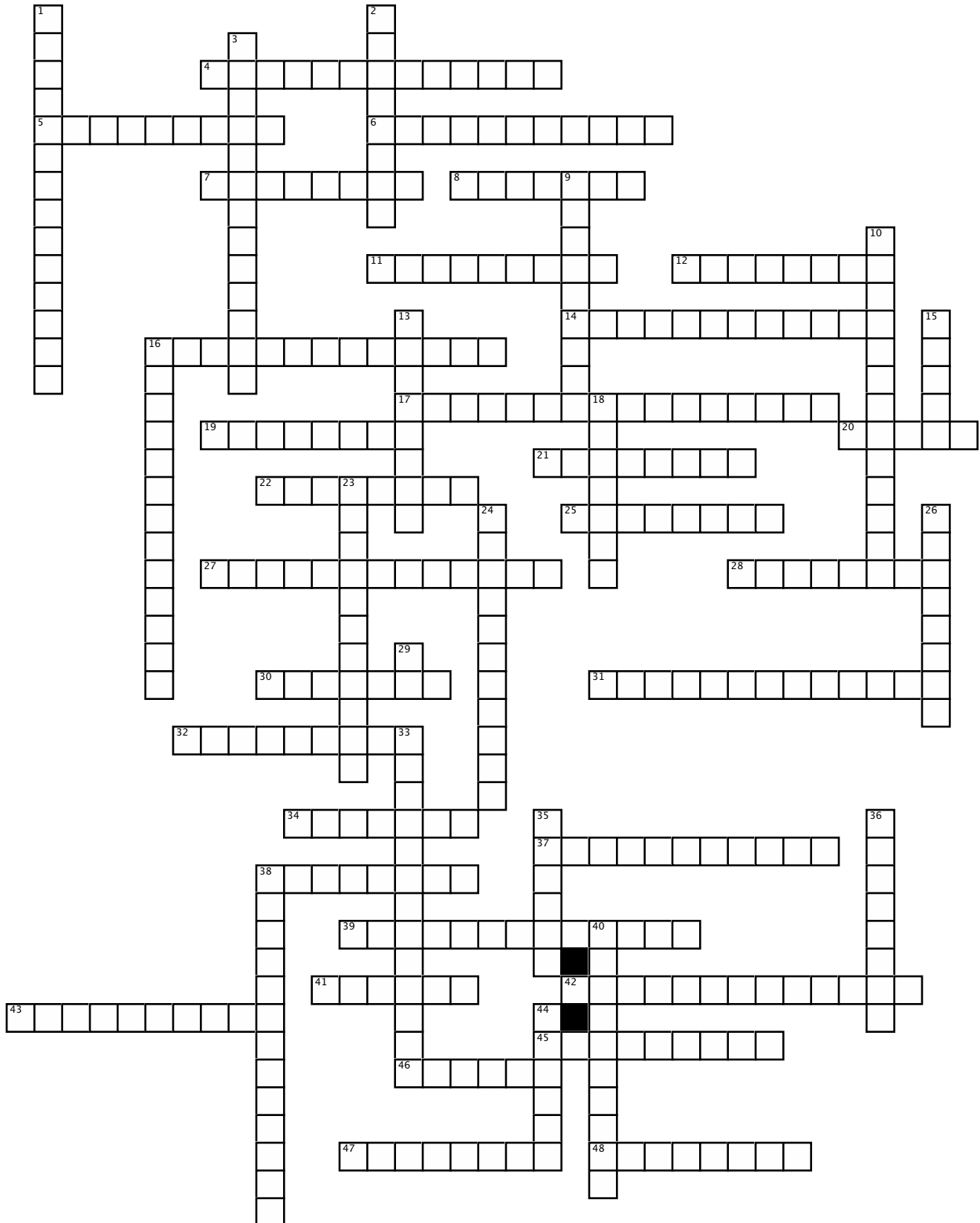
What are enlarged ventricles?

Unit Twelve: Schizophrenia  
The World of Abnormal Behavior - The Schizophrenias

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

1. Symptoms of schizophrenia include delusions, hallucinations, and disorganized thoughts and speech. Describe examples from the video in which each of these symptoms is illustrated.
2. What schizophrenic symptom prompted Leslie to fall out the window?
3. Develop a short scene that illustrates the disconnection between perception, thoughts, and feelings that is typical of schizophrenia.
4. What would you expect a painting by a schizophrenic to look like? Why?
5. What factors contribute to Dr. Kuehnel's conclusion that Jeff is ready to move back to the community? What role do memory exercises play in this regard?
6. Discuss the relationship between homelessness and schizophrenia.
7. What possible causes of schizophrenia have been identified and why do scientists think schizophrenia probably has multiple causes?
8. What role does the family play in the development and treatment of schizophrenia?
9. In the video, you saw interviews with a number of patients both on and off medication. Describe the differences in behavior that you observed between the two states.
10. What are the goals of psychodynamic psychotherapy in the treatment of schizophrenia? How does this differ from its use in the treatment of other psychological disorders?

Unit Review Number Twelve  
Schizophrenia



## Across

4. Schizophreniform disorder is where a person experiences most of the key features of \_\_\_\_\_, but symptoms last from 1 to 5 months.
5. Amphetamine \_\_\_\_\_ is a syndrome that closely mimics schizophrenia and includes hallucinations and motor hyperactivity.
6. Antipsychotic \_\_\_\_\_ help to remove the symptoms of schizophrenia.
7. L-dopa, a facilitator of dopamine, is used to treat Parkinson's disease precisely because it raises \_\_\_\_\_ levels.
8. Neologisms are made up words that typically have \_\_\_\_\_ only to the person using them.
11. The \_\_\_\_\_ phase is an early stage of schizophrenia where symptoms, especially positive ones, are not yet prominent.
12. A general lack of \_\_\_\_\_ or enjoyment is called anhedonia.
14. Loose \_\_\_\_\_, or derailment of thought is the most common formal thought disorder.
16. Positive \_\_\_\_\_ symptoms are the "pathological excesses" like bizarre additions to a normal repertoire of behavior.
17. People diagnosed with \_\_\_\_\_ schizophrenia do not fall neatly into one category.
19. Negative schizophrenia \_\_\_\_\_ are "pathological deficits," or characteristics that are lacking.
20. If psychotic symptoms appear suddenly and last anywhere from a day to a month, they are considered \_\_\_\_\_ psychotic episodes.
21. Delusions where the person believes themselves to be great inventors, religious saviors, or other specially empowered person are called delusions of \_\_\_\_\_.
22. Psychomotor schizophrenia \_\_\_\_\_ are those that take the forms of either motionlessness, odd gestures, and excited movements.
25. Schizophrenia is a \_\_\_\_\_ in which one finds their previously adaptive personal, social, and occupational functioning deteriorating into a welter of distorted perceptions, disturbed thought processes, abnormal emotional states, and motor abnormality
27. Phenothiazines are \_\_\_\_\_ drugs developed in the 1950's by researchers who were looking for effective antihistamine drugs to combat allergies.
28. Ambivalence is conflicted \_\_\_\_\_ about most things; indecisiveness.
30. Delusions where the person believes their impulses, feelings, thoughts, and actions are being controlled by other people are called delusions of \_\_\_\_\_.
31. Premorbid functioning refers to how a person functions before they have \_\_\_\_\_.

## Down

1. Atypical \_\_\_\_\_ are the group of different types of antipsychotic drugs that differ from the traditional drugs.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ hypothesis is used to explain schizophrenia on a neuronal level.
3. Residual \_\_\_\_\_ is where a person's symptoms of schizophrenia lessen in intensity and number yet remain with the patient.
9. Disorders where the person may be \_\_\_\_\_ of logical, rational thinking, are called formal thought disorders.
10. The formal thought disorder where a person repeats their words and statements again and again is called \_\_\_\_\_.
13. Lycanthropy is the \_\_\_\_\_ of being an animal, more specifically a wolf.
15. A psychotic disorder found in a two-person relationship is called \_\_\_\_\_ a *deux*.
16. Delusions are ideas that many people with \_\_\_\_\_ believe but that have no basis in fact.
18. Psychosis is a condition characterized by loss of contact with \_\_\_\_\_. Those with psychosis may have hallucinations or delusions, or go into their own world.
23. Delusions of \_\_\_\_\_ are the most common in schizophrenia.
24. Dopamine \_\_\_\_\_ are drugs that bind to dopamine receptors, prevent dopamine from binding there, and so prevent dopamine-receiving neurons from firing.
26. The \_\_\_\_\_ phase is the final phase of schizophrenia which is marked by a return to a prodromal-like level functioning.
29. Flat affect is where one displays \_\_\_\_\_ emotion at all.
33. A clang, or rhyme, is typical of some forms of \_\_\_\_\_.
35. Avolition is \_\_\_\_\_, or feeling drained of energy and interest in normal goals and unable to initiate or complete a course of action.
36. Schizophrenia that involves an organized system of delusions and auditory hallucinations often guide the person's life is called \_\_\_\_\_ schizophrenia.
38. Clozapine and risperidone are new most commonly prescribed \_\_\_\_\_ drugs.
40. Catatonic \_\_\_\_\_ is where person moves excitedly, sometimes with wild waving of arms and legs.
44. The \_\_\_\_\_ phase is the second stage of schizophrenia where symptoms are becoming pronounced.

## Across

32. Delusions where the person attaches special and personal significance to the actions of others are called \_\_\_\_\_ of reference.
34. Alogia is a decrease in speech or speech content, characterized by absent or empty \_\_\_\_\_.
37. Catatonia are the \_\_\_\_\_ symptoms where person becomes totally unaware of and unresponsive to their environment, remaining motionless and silent for long stretches of time.
38. Hallucinations are false perceptions that occur in the absence of external stimuli. \_\_\_\_\_ hallucinations are the most common.
39. Those with \_\_\_\_\_ tend to have difficulty with smooth pursuit eye movement.
41. Blunted \_\_\_\_\_ is where some with schizophrenia manifest less anger, sadness, joy, and other feelings than most people.
42. Disorganized \_\_\_\_\_ is the type with the central symptoms of confusion, incoherence, and flat or inappropriate affect.
43. Enlarged \_\_\_\_\_, the brain cavities that contain cerebrospinal fluid are indicative of mental disorder.
45. Schizophrenia that involves some type of psychomotor disturbance is called \_\_\_\_\_ schizophrenia.
46. Emotions that are unsuited to the situation are sometimes called inappropriate \_\_\_\_\_.
47. Type I schizophrenia is dominated by \_\_\_\_\_ symptoms, such as delusions, hallucinations, and positive formal thought disorders.
48. Type II schizophrenia is characterized largely by \_\_\_\_\_ symptoms, such as flat affect,, poverty of speech, and loss of violation.