

1. Psychological Disorder	Behavior must be classified as atypical, disturbing, maladaptive and unjustifiable	Pg. 501
2. Medical Model	This holds that psychological disorders are illnesses that can be diagnosed, treated, and cured, using traditional methods of medicine and psychiatry	Pg. 501
3. DSM-IV	A short name for the American Psychiatric Association Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (Fourth Edition), which provides a widely used system of classifying psychological disorders.	Pg. 504
4. Neurotic disorder	This is a former term for psychological disorders that, while distressing, still allow a person to think normally and function socially. The term is used mainly in contrast to psychotic disorders.	Pg. 504
5. Psychotic disorder	A former term for psychological disorders that are severely debilitating and involve bizarre thoughts and behavior and a break from reality.	Pg 504
6. Anxiety disorders	This involves distressing, persistent anxiety or maladaptive behaviors that reduce anxiety.	Pg. 505
7. Generalized Anxiety Disorder	The person is continually tense, apprehensive and in a state of automatic nervous system arousal for no apparent reason	Pg. 505
8. Phobia or phobic disorder	This is an anxiety disorder in which a person has a persistent, irrational fear and avoidance of a specific object or situation.	Pg. 505
9. Obsessive-compulsive disorder	This is an anxiety disorder in which the person experiences uncontrollable and repetitive thoughts (obsessions) and actions (compulsions)	Pg. 505

10. Panic Attack		Pg. 506
11. Mood disorders	Are characterized by emotional extremes.	Pg. 633
12. Somatoform Disorders		Pg. 510
13. Hypochondriasis		Pg. 510
14. Dissociative disorders	Involve a separation of conscious awareness from one's previous, memories, thoughts, and feelings. <i>Memory aid: To dissociate is to separate or pull apart. In the dissociative disorder a person becomes dissociated from his or her memories and identity.</i>	Pg. 511
15. Amnesia		Pg. 511
16. Fugue		Pg. 512
17. Multiple personality disorder		Pg. 512
18. Mood Disorders		Pg. 514
19. Major depressive disorder	Is the mood disorder that occurs when a person exhibits the lethargy, feelings of worthlessness, or loss of interest in family, friends, and activities characteristic of depression for more than a two-week period and for no discernible reason. Because of its relative frequency, depression has been called "common cold" of psychological disorders.	Pg. 514

20. Bipolar disorder	The bipolar disorder is the mood disorder in which a person alternates between depression and the euphoria of a manic state. <i>Memory aid: Bipolar means having two poles, that is, two opposite qualities. In the bipolar disorder, the opposite states are mania and depression.</i>	Pg. 514
21. Mania	euphoric, hyperactive state that alternates with depression in the bipolar disorder.	Pg. 515
22. Schizophrenia	Refers to the group of severe psychotic disorders whose symptoms may include disorganized and delusional thinking, inappropriate emotions and actions, and disturbed perceptions	Pg.523
23. Delusions	Are false beliefs that often are symptoms of psychotic disorders	Pg. 524
24. Personality disorders	Are characterized by inflexible and enduring maladaptive character traits that impair social functioning.	Pg. 530
25. Antisocial personality disorder	The antisocial personality disorder is a personality disorder in which the person is aggressive, ruthless, and shows no sign of a conscience that would inhibit wrongdoing.	Pg.530