

Psychopathology	Medical model
Hallucinations	Social-cognitive-behavioral approach
Delusions	DSM-IV
Affect	Neurosis
Mood disorders	Psychosis

<p>The view that mental disorders are diseases that, like ordinary physical diseases, have objective physical causes and require specific treatments.</p>	<p>any pattern of emotions, behaviors, or thoughts inappropriate to the situation and leading to personal distress or the inability to achieve important goals.</p>
<p>A psychological alternative to the medical model that views psychological disorder through a combination of the social, cognitive, and behavioral perspectives.</p>	<p>False sensory experiences that many suggest mental disorder. Hallucinations can have other causes, such as drugs or sensory isolation.</p>
<p>The fourth edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, published by the American Psychiatric Association; the classification system most widely accepted psychiatric in the United States.</p>	<p>Extreme disorders of thinking, involving persistent false beliefs. Delusions are the hallmark of paranoid disorders.</p>
<p>Before the DSM-IV, this term was used as a label for subjective distress or self-defeating behavior that did not show signs of brain abnormalities or grossly irrational thinking.</p>	<p>A term referring to emotion or mood.</p>
<p>A disorder involving profound disturbances in perception, rational thinking, or affect.</p>	<p>Abnormal disturbances in emotion or mood, including bipolar disorder and unipolar disorder. Mood disorders are also called affective disorders.</p>

Major depression	Generalized anxiety disorder
Seasonal affective disorder (SAD)	Panic disorder
Bipolar disorder	Agoraphobia
Anxiety disorders	Phobias
Obsessive-compulsive disorder	Preparedness hypothesis

<p>A psychological problem characterized by persistent and pervasive feelings of anxiety without any external cause.</p>	<p>A form of depression that does not alternate with mania.</p>
<p>A disturbance marked by panic attacks that have no obvious connection with events in the person's present experience. Unlike generalized anxiety disorder, the victim is usually free of anxiety between panic attacks.</p>	<p>Technically Seasonal pattern specifier, this DSM-IV course specifier for mood disorders is believed to be a form of depression caused by deprivation of sunlight. The term "Course Specifier" is used to describe how a disorder.</p>
<p>A fear of public places and open spaces, commonly accompanying panic disorder.</p>	<p>A mental abnormality involving swings of mood from mania to depression.</p>
<p>A group of anxiety disorders involving a pathological fear of a specific object or situation.</p>	<p>Mental problems characterized mainly by anxiety. Anxiety disorders include panic disorder, specific phobias, as obsessive-compulsive disorder.</p>
<p>The notion that we have an innate tendency, acquired through natural selection, to respond quickly and automatically to stimuli that posed a survival threat to our ancestors.</p>	<p>A condition characterized by patterns of persistent, unwanted thoughts and behaviors.</p>

Somatoform disorders	Dissociative amnesia
Conversion disorder	Dissociative fugue
Hypochondriasis	Depersonalization disorder
Dissociative disorders	Dissociative identity disorder
Bulimia nervosa	Anorexia nervosa

<p>A psychologically induced loss of memory for personal information, such as one's identity or residence.</p>	<p>Psychological problems appearing in the form of bodily symptoms or physical complaints, such as weakness or excessive worry about disease. The somatoform disorder include conversion disorder and hypochondriasis.</p>
<p>Essentially the same as dissociative amnesia, but with the addition of "flight" from one's home, family, and job. Fugue (pronounced FEWG) means "flight."</p>	<p>A type of somatoform disorder, marked by paralysis, weakness, or loss of sensation but with no discernible physical cause.</p>
<p>An abnormality involving the sensation that mind and body have separated, as in an "out-of-body" experience.</p>	<p>A somatoform disorder involving excessive concern about health and disease; also called hypochondria.</p>
<p>A condition in which an individual displays multiple identities pr personalities; formerly called "multiple personality disorder."</p>	<p>A group of pathologies involving "fragmentation" of the personality, in which some parts of the personality have become detached, or dissociated from other parts.</p>
<p>An eating disorder that involves persistent loss of appetite that endangers an individual's health and stems from emotional pr psychological reasons rather than from organic causes.</p>	<p>An eating disorder characterized by eating bingers followed by "purges" induced by vomiting or laxatives; typically initiated as a weight-control measure.</p>

Schizophrenia	Antisocial personality disorder
Diathesis-stress hypothesis	Borderline personality disorder
Personality disorders	Autism
Narcissistic personality disorder	Dyslexia
Insanity	Attention-deficit-hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)

<p>Characterized by a long-standing pattern of irresponsible behavior indicating a lack of conscious and a diminished sense of responsibility to others.</p>	<p>A psychotic disorder involving distortions in thoughts, perception, and/or emotions.</p>
<p>An unstable personality given to impulsive behavior.</p>	<p>In reference to schizophrenia, the proposal that says that genetic factors place the individual at risk while environmental stress factors transform this potential into an actual schizophrenic disorder.</p>
<p>A developmental disorder marked by disabilities in language, social interaction, and the ability to understand another person's state of mind.</p>	<p>Conditions involving a chronic, pervasive, inflexible, and maladaptive pattern of thinking, emotion, social relationships, or impulse control.</p>
<p>A reading disability, thought by some experts to involve a brain disorder.</p>	<p>Characterized by a grandiose sense of self-importance, a preoccupation with fantasies of success or power, and a need for constant attention or admiration.</p>
<p>A developmental disability involving short attention span, distractibility, and extreme difficulty in remaining inactive for any period.</p>	<p>A legal term, not a psychological or psychiatric one, referring to a person who is unable, because of mental disorder or defect, to conform his or her behavior to the law.</p>



