



Bryant-Taneda: AP Psychology 12 – Neurodevelopment, Clinical Psychology, and Therapies

Name(s): _____ Date: _____ Block: _____

Neurodevelopment, Clinical Psychology, and Therapies Cube Assignment

Goal: Students learn about psychological disorders, symptoms, causes, and therapies

Curricular competencies:

Students learn about clinical psychology as it relates to neurodevelopment and clinical psychology.

Students analyze psychological research and content that classifies treatment of disorders.

Objective: Students will work individually, and in groups of 2 and 3 (and complete 3/4, 6/7, and 9/10 cubes respectively)

Students should know and do

Students could know and do

Extension possibilities

<p>___ Identify the psychological disorder and its category.</p> <p>___ Identify the DSM definition and symptoms.</p> <p>___ Select a psychological theory to suggest the disorder's cause.</p> <p>___ Select a psychological therapy to suggest a possible recovery.</p> <p>___ Provide a diagram that reflects the symptom or therapy (online image is acceptable).</p>	<p>___ Read thoroughly and use point form notes to present content in a concise manner.</p> <p>___ Label all parts of cube.</p>	<p>___ DSM 5 wikipedia online content</p> <p>___ Very Well online content https://www.verywellmind.com/a-list-of-psychological-disorders-2794776</p> <p>___ David Myers Chapter 15 Disorders 6th edition online content</p>
---	---	---

A. Psychological disorders

- 1) Generalized Anxiety Disorder (ANXIETY)
- 2) Panic Disorder (ANXIETY)
- 3) Attention-deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (NEURODEVELOPMENTAL)
- 4) Dissociative Identify Disorder (DISSOCIATIVE)
- 5) Dissociative Amnesia (DISSOCIATIVE)
- 6) Post Traumatic Stress disorder (TRAUMA AND STRESSOR-RELATED)
- 7) Histrionic Personality Disorder (PERSONALITY)
- 8) Anti-Social Personality Disorder (PERSONALITY)
- 9) Mania (BIPOLAR)
- 10) Bipolar Disorder (BIPOLAR)
- 11) Schizophrenia (SCHIZOPHRENIA)
- 12) Substance/medication Induced Depressive Disorder (DEPRESSIVE)

B. Resources:

- DSM 5 Wikipedia for defining disorders https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diagnostic_and_Statistical_Manual_of_Mental_Disorders
- David Myers, Chapter 15 Disorders 6th ed https://course-notes.org/psychology/outlines/psychology_by_david_g_myers_6th_edition_textbook/chapter_15_disorders
- Very Well Mind online <https://www.verywellmind.com/a-list-of-psychological-disorders-2794776>

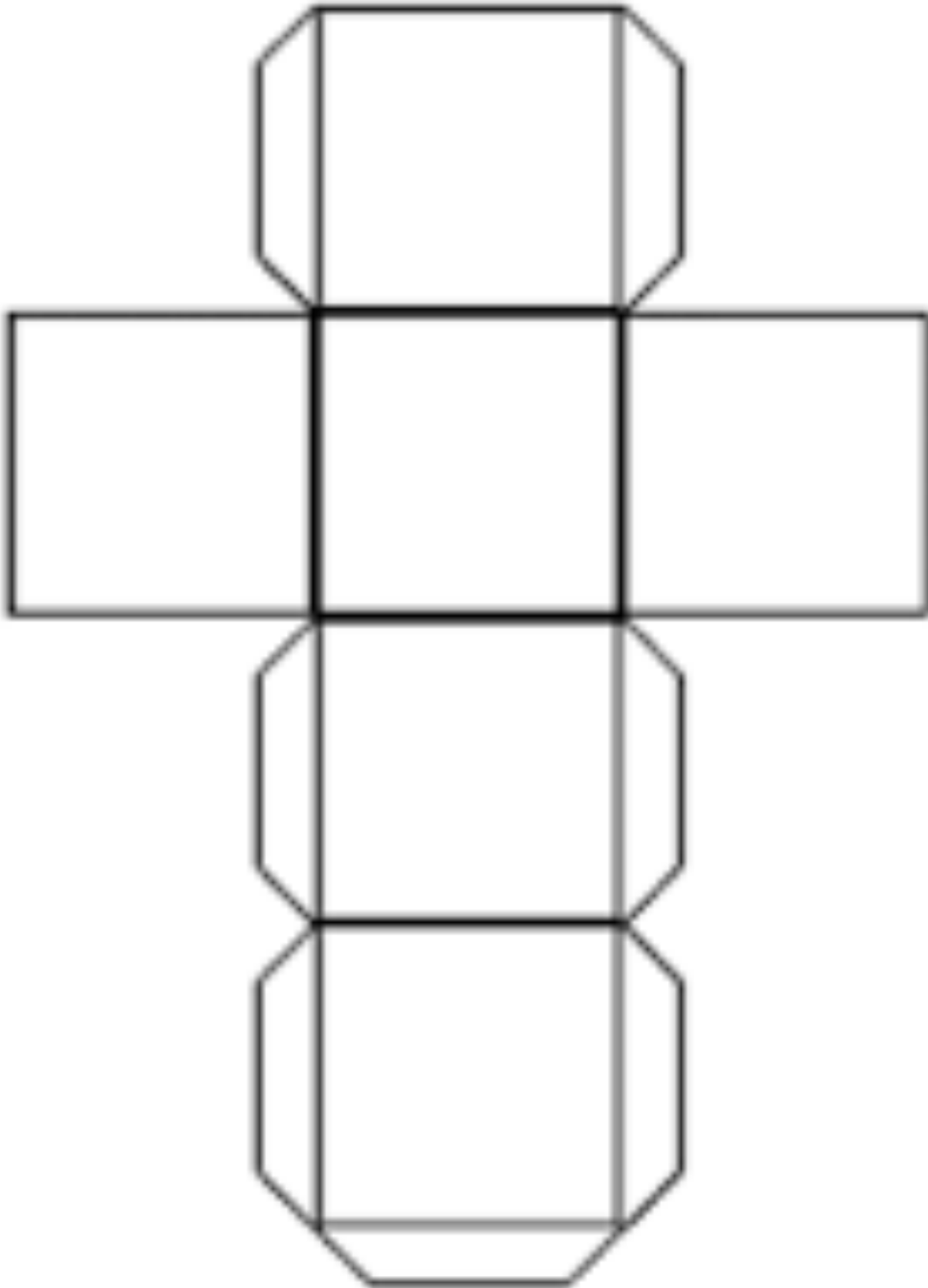


Bryant-Taneda: AP Psychology 12 – Neurodevelopment, Clinical Psychology, and Therapies

Name(s): _____ Date: _____ Block: _____

Neurodevelopment, Clinical Psychology, and Therapies Cube Criteria

Psychological disorder and category	DSM definition and symptoms /3-5	Cause and psychological perspective /2	Suggested therapy /2	Diagram that identifies symptom/therapy /1
1) /10 Generalized Anxiety Disorder				
2) /10 Panic Disorder				
3) /10 Attention-deficit Hyperactivity Disorder				
4) /10 Dissociative Identify Disorder				
5) /10 Dissociative Amnesia				
6) /10 Post Traumatic Stress disorder				
7) /10 Histrionic Personality Disorder				
8) /10 Anti-Social Personality Disorder				
9) /10 Mania				
10) /10 Bipolar Disorder				
11) /10 Schizophrenia				
12) /10 Substance/medication Induced Depressive Disorder				





DI-Cube

Definition: Arising by early adulthood, characterized by patterns of grandiosity (in fantasy and behaviour), need for admiration, and lack of empathy for others

Symptoms: exaggeration of self-importance, preoccupied with fantasies (of success, power, brilliance, beauty, ideal love), demands excessive admiration, socially exploitative, associates with high-status individuals, arrogant, haughty manner, envious

Causes

- Biological:**
- Structural abnormality in the brain - reduced grey matter in prefrontal cortex
 - Brain regions associated w/ empathy, compassion, emotional regulation & cognitive functioning show minimal activity
 - Gene inheritance of disorder/genetic defect in family history
- Social-Cognitive:**
- Over-praising + excessive pampering/criticism by parents
 - Survival instinct of those who were abused/ignored during childhood

Narcissistic Personality Disorder

Hannah K, Anna H,
Judi K
2-2

Treatment

Family/Couple therapy: working together helps to deal w/ personal relationships, provides social problem solving + positive communication skills

Cognitive-behavioural therapy (CBT): to identify negative, unhelpful behaviour patterns + replace with productive and positive ones

Psychotherapy (talk therapy): (short&long term) to help learn how to relate better to others; relationships then become enjoyable, intimate, and rewarding

Personality

"I am the center of the universe!"

