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Psychopathology

Psychopathology Unit 7 Essay

Chapter Fourteen

6. Conduct Disorder is a disorder where children are continuously defiant, argumentative, angry, and irritated. Conduct Disorder can be linked to genetic and biological factors. Other factors include drug abuse, poverty, traumatic events, and violence. Child neglect can also be the cause of Conduct Disorder due to parents ignoring and turning their child away from them. Other psychological disorders connected to Conduct disorder include limited interactions and maltreatment.

8. Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is a disorder that causes the inability for someone to focus and pay attention which can cause overreact behavior. Attention deficit/hyperactivity is mostly common among children. Symptoms of Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder are children having a hard time paying attention and turning down tasks. Children with Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder also can have communication problems, perform poor tasks in school, and poorly interact with other children. Children can also have trouble controlling their emotions and can also have anxiety. Forms of

therapy for children with ADHD include drug therapy, cognitive-behavioral therapy, or a mix of the two.

18. People with autism have a difficult time inferring others' thoughts and feelings because they are self-centered about what they are doing and don't pay attention to the people around them. There is also a language barrier where a person is unable to speak and understand English which can make it difficult for the person to communicate with others. A Factor that is attributed to the increased diagnoses of autism in recent years can be caused by a genetic factor and involvement in the environment.

19. No, I have not suffered or know anyone who has suffered from sleepwalking or night terrors. Some dominant characteristics of these disorders are not knowing someone is there, screaming and crying, and can't understand what a person is saying. A way for parents to deal with their children refusing to sleep in their beds is for the parents to allow their children to sleep in their beds and when the child is fast asleep, the parent should carry their child back to their room. This scenario can also work with Holly's parents. Holly's parents can try to calm her down when she screams and cries and then allow her to sleep in their room for a while until she has calmed down and fallen asleep.

Chapter Fifteen

21. Delirium is a disturbance that causes the attention of someone hard to concentrate and think clearly. The diagnosis of delirium is when a person becomes less focused, a person has a difficult time focusing and concentrating. This can lead to hallucinations and misinterpretations. Delirium can happen to anyone at any age including children. This can also occur in elderly

people. Delirium can happen within a few hours or a couple of days, there can be experiences and disturbances while paying attention to the environment around an individual. Neurocognitive Disorder is a disorder with low cognitive functioning. The diagnosis of Neurocognitive Disorder is when an individual starts to become less independent of themselves. Neurocognitive Disorder due to Alzheimer's Disease is when the individual displays either major or minor neurocognitive disorders, there is memory impairment, prominent features, and genetic indications. Symptoms may not be the cause of other kinds of disorders or medical problems.

23. Other forms of Neurocognitive Disorder consist of Pick's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, Huntington's disease, and Parkinson's disease. Frontotemporal Neurocognitive disorder also known as Pick's Disease affects the frontal and temporal lobes. This disease is caused by Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease which includes symptoms such as spasms over the body. These two diseases are caused by a virus that can live in one's body for several years. This disease can also lead to Huntington's disease which is a syndrome that causes memory problems as well as personality changes, mood difficulties, twitching, spasms, etc. Parkinson's disease is a slowly progressive neurological disorder caused by tremors and unsteadiness. Parkinson's disease is most common among older people.

32. Alzheimer's Disease is the most common neurocognitive disorder. This disease is connected to memory impairment. Early-onset of Alzheimer's Disease can occur in middle age but can mostly occur at the age of 65. Although Alzheimer's Disease can run in families there is a one percent chance for someone to get Alzheimer's Disease at the age of 65. Alzheimer's Disease can be caused by abnormalities in genes from the production of two proteins, the beta-

amyloid precursor protein, and the presenile protein. Late-onset Alzheimer's Disease is the disease developing after the age of 65 and not being runner down in families. Late-onset of Alzheimer's Disease occurs from genetic, environmental, and lifestyle factors.

37. The patient seems to be in the first stage of Symptoms of Alzheimer's disease due to her poor memory and not being able to identify her daughter. This helped me identify the stages of Alzheimer's disease the problem with the individual's memory and the person is not herself. Alzheimer's disease can affect the loved ones of a person suffering from Alzheimer's disease because the patient is starting to slowly forget the memories from previous years and starting to forget the people around them. This can affect relatives because they can start to worry more about that person and have an increase in depression and anxiety.