

Sephora, Exana

Student ID: 118169

Psy342: Psychopathology OA

4/29/2023

Chapter 14

6- Conduct disorder refers to a group of behavioral and emotional problems characterized by a disregard for others. Children with conduct disorder have a difficult time following rules and behaving in a socially acceptable way. Their behavior can be hostile and sometimes physically violent. In their earlier years, they may show early signs of aggression, including pushing, hitting and biting others. Adolescents and teens with conduct disorder may move into more serious behaviors, including bullying, hurting animals, picking fights, theft, vandalism and arson.

2- According to the DSM-5, the following criteria must be met for a diagnosis of separation anxiety disorder to be made.

- Recurrent excessive distress when anticipating or experiencing separation from home or from major attachment figures.
- Persistent and excessive worry about losing major attachment figures or about possible harm to them, such as illness, injury, disasters, or death.
- Persistent and excessive worry about experiencing event that causes separation from a major attachment figure, e.g., getting lost, being kidnapped, having an accident, or becoming ill.
- Persistent reluctance or refusal to go out. Away from home, to school, to work, or elsewhere because of fear of separation.
- Persistent and excessive fear of or reluctance about being alone or without major attachment figures at home or in other settings.
- _Persistent reluctance or refusal to sleep away from home or to go sleep without being near a major attachment figure.

According to the DSM-5, fear, anxiety, or avoidance must be persistent-meaning that it lasts at least four weeks in children and adolescents, and typically six months or longer in adults. The symptoms must also cause clinically significant distress and or harm a person's development socially, at school, or at work.

13- All forms of abuse have a harmful effect on children and young people.

Emotional scars: Children who suffer abuse feel most of the pain on the inside. Many children suffer low self-esteem and feelings of guilt, often blaming themselves for the abuse. Children can find it difficult to have trusting relationships and experience loneliness and bullying. Children often have feelings of hopelessness, hate, despair, misery, and rage, sometimes talking about feeling suicidal or self-harm.

Physical scars: Children can have direct physical effects such as bruising, cuts, broken bones, and health problems, under-nourishing or even death.

Impact of future well-being: Children who have suffered abuse are more likely to have lower educational attainment and suffer from drug and alcohol dependency. Long-term physical and mental health difficulties including depression can be a consequence. Research shows that many individuals who commit serious offences suffered from abuse during their childhood.

16- The type of treatment offered will depend on your child's age and the cause of their anxiety.

Counselling can help your child understand what's making them anxious and allow them to work through the situation.

Cognitive behavioural therapy CBT is talking therapies that can help your child manage their anxiety by changing the way they think and behave.

Anxiety medicines may be offered to your child if their anxiety is severe or does not get better with talking therapies. They're usually only prescribed by doctors who specialize in children and young people's mental health.

Chapter 15

32- Early-onset also called young onset Alzheimer's disease is a relatively rare form of the disease usually diagnosed in individuals under the age of 65- usually in their 40s and 50s.

Late-onset Alzheimer's disease is the much more common type, generally beginning after 65.

In addition to age there are other differences between early-onset and late-onset Alzheimer's disease, including : Most case of early-onset Alzheimer's disease appears to be linked with a genetic defect on chromosome 1 or 14; late-onset Alzheimer's dementia after the age of 40 because they have an inherent defect on chromosome 21. Some patients who have early onset Alzheimer's disease have the ApoE4/4gene, which is a very strong genetic risk factor for disease development.

A condition called myoclonus muscle twitching and spasm-is more commonly seen in early-onset Alzheimer's disease than in late-onset Alzheimer's disease than in late-onset Alzheimer's disease.

31- Psychotic disorders in late life develop due to the complex interaction between various biological, psychological, social, and environmental factors. Given the significant morbidity and mortality associated with psychotic disorders in late life, a comprehensive work-up should be conducted when they are encountered.

33- Alzheimer's disease is a condition that destroys the connections between cells in the brain over time. Eventually these cells die. This affects how the brain works. As cells die, the brain shrinks. The damage areas of the brain include the hippocampus, which is an area of the brain that helps new memories form. Damage to the frontal lobe of the brain eventually causes problems with intelligence, judgment, and behavior. Damage to the temporal lobe affects memory. And damage the parietal lobe affects language. Alzheimer's disease can be characterized by two kinds of pathological deposit in specific areas of the brain. I.e. Senile plaque and neurofibrillary tangles which would be linked to the etiology of Alzheimer's disease AD. However, no clear-cut explanation has been given.

35 Video Studying Alzheimer's disease

The advantage of animal research is that it puts no human lives at risk. Experiments can take place to determine if a product or idea will work as intended. If it does, then it can be tested on humans with a lower risk of a negative outcome. The disadvantage of animal research is that it lessens the value of life. Most animals, once the testing process has been completed, are euthanized.

The program vividly demonstrates why Alzheimer's is the most feared of all brain ailments. It also illustrates what many regard to be the discipline's most important principle, namely, that everything psychological is simultaneously biological. Recent developments in neuroscience foster hope that Alzheimer's can be effectively treated and even prevented.

Apart from physical intervention some researchers suggest that we can all decrease our risk of Alzheimer's by eating well, reducing stress levels, and engaging in significant physical and mental exercise.