**Final Exam Review**

**Mental Health**

**13 – Personality Disorder**

**14 – Eating Disorders**

**17 – Schizophrenia Spectrum Disorders and Other Psychotic Disorders**

**18 – Neurocognitive Disorders**

**19 – Substance-related and Addictive Disorders**

**26 – Children and Adolescents**

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Personality Disorders

**Anorexia – psychobiological disorder**

-terror of gaining weight

-preoccupied with thoughts of food

-sees self as fat when emaciated

-rigorous exercise program

-judges worth by weight

-controls eating to feel powerful to overcome feelings of helplessness.

-50% of women have concurrent psychiatric disorder

**Bulimia nervosa** (BN) – individuals engage in repeated episodes of binge eating followed by inappropriate compensatory behaviors such as self-induced vomiting, misuse of laxatives, diuretics, other medications, or excessive exercise.

-95% of people have a concurrent psychiatric disorder.

-higher incidence of substance use disorder

-African American women are more likely to develop bulimia and more likely to purge.

-Female athletes involved in running, gymnastics, or ballet and male bodybuilders or wrestlers are at increased risk.

Schizophrenia medication Atypical

Prolixin

**Stelazine** – first generation antipsychotic

**Zyprexa** – second generation antipsychotic

Alcohol and pregnancy

Alcohol tolerance

Naran

Delirium

Dementia

**Namenda** – treats dementia associated with Alzheimer’s disease

**Agnosia** – unable to identify familiar objects or people

\*Visual agnosia: loss of ability to recognize familiar objects.

\*Auditory agnosia: may lose the ability to recognize familiar sounds.

ADHD

ODD

Play therapy

Autism

Conduct Disorder

Motor tics

**Ageism** – deeply rooted negative attitudes or bias toward people because of their age.

-young people disliking older people

-older people being critical of themselves

-older adults receive less information and care than those who are younger.

Advanced directives

Elderly and depression (pg. 1522)

-most common and most treatable psychiatric disorder in older adults

OTC and the elderly