

Psychodynamics of psychopathology midterm

[Psychology](#)



**ASSIGN
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Psychodynamics of Psychopathology A 2. B 3. B 4. C 5. C 6. A 7. A 8. B 9. B
10. B 11. Describe the different subtypes of major depression as recognized
by the DSM.

The DSM recognized these subtypes of major depression; the melancholic
depression that is associated with patients who are young and affects
majorly their moods. The other subtype is the seasonal affective disorder
that is prone at the equatorial regions where the day light hours are few
compared to night hours. Dysthymic disorder is another subtype of major
depression. Its patients have a relapse risk.

12. C

13. D

14. A

15. B

16. B

17. A

18. A

19. D

20. C

21. D

22. B

23. What are the different subtypes of schizophrenia? Briefly describe each
of them

Catatonic type which is a type of schizophrenia that affects mostly the
movement of an individual as well as his or her body posture

Undifferentiated type maintains symptoms of catatonic type and those of the
paranoid disorder.

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Residual type is a condition that displays episodes of psychotic and proves negative schizophrenia signs.

Paranoid type is a subtype accompanied by delusion and hallucinations and the victims may not get apparent cure.

Disorganized type is a subtype that affect the way a person talks. More broadly the speech is distorted as well as the behavior.

24. C

25. B

26. B

27. D

28. B

29. B

30. A

31. D

32. B

33. D

34. D

35. A

36. Briefly describe some of the biological factors that have been implicated in the development of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD).

Some of the biological factor implicated in ADHD are the parenting poorly.

This leads to poor behavior exposed by the children. The child grows up with negative motives towards life. The vestibular system is mostly affected and gives a poor concentration to the victims.

Hormones are also part of the biological factors that bring out effect.

37. B

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38. B

39. D

40. D

41. A

42. A

43. A

44. D

45. D

46. C

47. Describe the different phases of the sexual response cycle identified by masters and Johnson

In the sexual response cycle, both individuals undergo a uniform cycle. The cycle has;

Excitement phase, where the body becomes excited and tension in all muscles starts to increase as the breathing accelerates due to a fast heart beat. The nipple becomes hard.

We have the plateau phase where the clitoris is more sensitive as the vagina swells up. Pressure increases.

At the orgasm phase, the highest level of breathing is reached and a sexual tension is released and ejaculation of sperms results and sex flush is felt in the whole body.

Once orgasm is reached, resolution phase is then reached where the two partners heart beat reduce and sex speed reduces. The body reduces to its size. That is, the erected parts gain the normal color and size. From this point, women can go back easily to orgasm point unlike men who need time to reach at that point again.

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Cited work

Brown, J. F, and Karl A. Menninger. The psychodynamics of abnormal behavior. New York: McGraw-Hill Book company, Inc, 1940. Print.