

Psychiatric Terminology

Course

Medical
Terminology

Unit XV

Diagnostic
Procedures and
Pharmacology

Essential Question

What medical
terms are used
in psychiatry?

TEKS

130.203 (c)(1)
(A), (B), (C), (F).
2(B), 4 (A), (B),
5 (B), (C),(D),
(E)

Prior Student Learning

Basic medical
terminology:
roots, prefixes
and suffixes

Estimated time

6-8 hours

Rationale

Healthcare professionals must have a comprehensive medical vocabulary in order to communicate effectively with other health professionals. They should be able to use terminology related to psychiatry when discussing medications.

Objectives

Upon completion of this lesson, the student will be able to:

- Know the difference between a psychiatrist, a psychologist, and other mental health specialist
- Define and decipher common terms that describe psychiatric symptoms
- Analyze unfamiliar terms using the knowledge of word roots, suffixes and prefixes gained in the course
- Apply new knowledge to understanding medical terms in their proper contexts

Engage

Show the ink blots to the class one at a time. Have students write what they think the ink blots resemble. After all ink blots have been shown and students have recorded their thoughts, have a few students share observations as you again hold up each ink blot. Explain to the class that during this lesson, they will be learning words associated with the field of psychiatry.

Key Points

- I. Psychiatry -- The branch of medicine that deals with the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of mental illness
- II. Psychiatrist
 - a. Completes the same medical training as physicians and receives an MD degree
 - b. Then spends a variable number of years training in the methods and practice of psychotherapy and psychopharmacology
 - c. 4 years of residency training
 - d. Extra years of fellowship training
- III. Psychotherapy
 - a. Psychological techniques for treating mental disorders
 - b. Psychopharmacology
 - c. Drug therapy

- IV. Types of Psychiatrists
 - a. Child Psychiatrists – Specializes in the treatment of children
 - b. Forensic psychiatrists – Specializes in the legal aspects of psychiatry, such as the determination of mental competence in criminal cases
 - c. Psychoanalysts
 - i. Completes 3-5 years of training in a special psychotherapeutic technique called psychoanalysis
 - ii. A patient freely relates his or her thoughts and associations to the analyst, who does not interfere
 - iii. Interpretations are offered at appropriate times
- V. Psychologist
 - a. Nonmedical professional
 - b. Trained in methods of psychotherapy, analysis and research
 - c. PhD or EdD degree program in a specific field of interest
 - i. Clinical psychology (patient –oriented)
 - ii. Experimental research
 - iii. Social psychology (focusing on social interaction and the ways the actions of others influence the behavior of the individual)
- VI. Clinical psychologist
 - a. Can use various methods of psychotherapy to treat patients
 - b. Cannot prescribe drugs
 - c. Cannot prescribe electroconvulsive therapy
 - d. Trained in the use of tests to evaluate various aspects of mental health and intelligence
 - e. IQ test
 - i. Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale
 - ii. Stanford-Binet intelligence Scale
 - f. Personality Test
- VII. Rorschach technique (Inkblots)
- VIII. Thematic Apperception Test (Pictures used to stimulate stories)
- IX. Graphomotor projection test (Draw a person test)
- X. Bender-Gestalt Test (draw geometric designs)
- XI. Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (true-false questions that reveal aspects of personality)
- XII. Other non-physicians
 - a. Social workers
 - b. Psychiatric nurses
 - c. Licensed mental health clinicians
- XIII. Psychiatric Clinical symptoms
 - a. Amnesia: loss of memory
 - b. Anxiety: varying degrees of uneasiness, apprehension and dread
 - c. Apathy: absence of emotions; lack of interest or motivation

- d. Compulsion: uncontrollable urge to perform an act repeatedly
- e. Conversion: anxiety becomes bodily symptoms, such as blindness, deafness or paralysis, that does not have a physical basis
- f. Delusion: a fixed, false belief that cannot be changed by logical reasoning or evidence
- g. Dissociation: uncomfortable feelings are separated from their real object
- h. Dysphoria: sadness, hopelessness
- i. Euphoria: exaggerated feeling of well-being
- j. Hallucination: false or unreal sensory perception (hearing voices not present, seeing things not present)
- k. Labile Variable: undergoing rapid emotional change
- l. Mania: elation or irritability, associated with distractibility, hyperactivity, talkativeness, injudicious acts, flight of ideas and racing thoughts
- m. Mutism: little speech and negative or minimal thought and behavior
- n. Obsession: involuntary, persistent idea or emotion
- o. Paranoia: overly suspicious system of thinking: fixed delusion that one is being harassed, persecuted or unfairly treated

XIV. Psychiatric Disorders

- a. Freud believed that personality is made up of three major parts
 - i. Id
 - 1. Represents the unconscious instincts and psychic energy present from birth
 - 2. Contains basic drives that seek immediate gratification
 - ii. Ego
 - 1. Central coordinating branch of the personality
 - 2. It is the mediator between the id and the outside world
 - iii. Superego
 - 1. Internalized conscience and moral part of the personality
 - 2. Encompasses the sense of discipline derived from parental authority and society
- b. Freud believed that when conflicts arise between two or more of these aspects, psychological disorders would occur
- c. Psychosis: used to describe mental illness
- d. Involves significant impairment of reality testing with false beliefs, hallucinations and strange behavior

XV. Defense mechanism

- a. Techniques people use to ward off the anxiety produced by conflicts

XVI. Anxiety Disorders

- a. Characterized by anxiety
- b. unpleasant tension, distress, troubled feelings and avoidance behavior
- c. Panic disorder is a period of intense fear or discomfort in which symptoms develop abruptly
 - i. Palpitations, sweating, trembling, SOB, feeling of choking, chest pain
 - ii. Nausea, feeling dizzy, feelings of unreality, fear of losing control, fear of dying, hot flashes, numbness
 - iii. Recurrent, unexpected panic attacks
 - iv. Reaches a peak within 10 minutes
 - v. Persistent concerns about having another panic attack
 - vi. Can happen in other anxiety disorders
- d. Phobic disorders: characterized by irrational or debilitating fears
 - i. Can be associated with a situation or specific object
 - ii. Object that it fears is often symbolic of an unconscious conflict
 - iii. The victim goes to extreme lengths to avoid the object of his fear
 - iv. Panic attacks can occur in anticipation of a phobic situation
- e. Agoraphobia: fear of being in open, crowded, public places
 - i. Persons with this disorder limit their normal activities to avoid situations that trigger their anxiety
 - ii. Feels more comfortable at home
- f. Social phobia: fear of situations in which the affected person is open to public scrutiny which could result in possible embarrassment
 - i. Example: fear of speaking in public, using public lavatories or eating in public
- g. Claustrophobia: fear of closed-in places
- h. Acrophobia: fear of heights
- i. Zoophobia: fear of animals
- j. Obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD)
 - i. Involves recurrent thoughts and repetitive acts that dominate the patient's life
 - ii. Experiences anxiety if he is prevented from performing special rituals
 - iii. Often consumes time and interferes with the individual's social or occupational functioning
- k. Post-traumatic stress disorder: development of symptoms following exposure to a traumatic event
 - i. Intense fear, helplessness, insomnia, nightmares and

- diminished responsiveness to the external world
 - ii. Flashbacks and anxiety often triggered by reminders occur in episodes long after a life-threatening event
 - iii. People avoid situations with reminders
 - I. Generalized anxiety disorder (GAD)
 - i. Chronic anxiety and exaggerated worry and tension even when there is little or nothing to provoke such feelings
- XVII. Delirium
 - a. An acute, temporary disturbance of consciousness characterized by mental confusion and psychotic symptoms
 - i. Rambling, irrelevant or incoherent speech
 - ii. Sensory misperception
 - iii. Disorientation as to time, place, or person with memory impairment
 - b. Caused by a variety of conditions:
 - i. Drug intoxication or withdrawal
 - ii. Seizure or head trauma
 - iii. Metabolic disturbances (hypoxia, hypoglycemia, electrolyte imbalances, hepatic or renal failure)
 - c. Delirium tremens: brought on by stopping alcohol consumption suddenly after prolonged periods of alcohol ingestion
- XVIII. Dementia
 - a. A general, gradual loss of intellectual abilities
 - b. Impairment of judgment, memory and abstract thinking
 - c. Changes in personality
 - d. Difficulty with language and simple ADLs
- XIX. Dissociative Disorder
 - a. Condition involving breakdown in memory, identity or perception
 - b. Persons with this disorder escape reality through amnesia, fugue (sudden travel away from home or work) or alternate identities
- XX. Eating Disorders
 - a. Severe disturbances in eating behavior
 - b. Anorexia nervosa
 - i. Refusal to maintain a minimally normal body weight
 - ii. Intensely afraid of gaining weight
 - iii. Relentless attempt to diet and compulsion to over activity
 - c. Bulimia nervosa
 - i. Binge eating followed by purging
 - ii. Self-induced vomiting and misuse of laxatives or enemas
- XXI. Mood Disorders

- a. A condition of prolonged, intense abnormal mood, that dominates an individual's entire mental life
 - b. Bipolar disorder
 - i. Manic episodes (euphoria) alternating with depressive episodes
 - ii. Hypomania Bipolar disorder I: more manic episodes, often alternating with major depressive episodes
 - iii. Bipolar disorder II: recurrent major depressive episodes alternating with hypomanic episodes
 - c. Cyclothymic disorder
 - i. Mild form of bipolar disorders
 - ii. Characterized by at least 2 years of hypomania and numerous depressive episodes that do not meet the criteria that defines a major depressive episode
 - d. Depressive disorders: marked by occurrence of one or more major depressive episodes without a history of mania or hypomania
 - e. Major depression
 - i. Episodes of severe dysphoria (sadness, hopelessness) and changes in weight and sleep disorders
 - ii. Feelings of worthlessness, difficulty thinking or concentrating, and thoughts of death or suicide
 - f. Dysthymia (dysthymic disorder)
 - i. Depressed mood that persists over a 2-year period but is not as severe as major depression
 - g. Seasonal Affective Disorder
 - i. Relationship between the onset on an episode of depressive disorder and a particular period of the year
 - ii. Regular appearance of depression for approximately 60 days, between the beginning of October and the end of November
 - h. A change from depression to mania or hypomania also may occur within a 60-day period from mid-February to mid-April
- XXII. Personality Disorders
- a. Antisocial
 - i. No loyalty to or concern for others
 - ii. Without moral standards
 - iii. Acts only in response to desires and impulses
 - iv. Cannot tolerate frustration and blames others when at fault
 - b. Borderline
 - i. Instability in interpersonal relationships and sense of self
 - ii. Alternating involvement with and rejection of people
 - iii. Frantic efforts are made to avoid real or imagined abandonment

- c. Histrionic
 - i. Emotional, attention-seeking, immature and dependent
 - ii. Irrational outburst and tantrums
 - iii. Flamboyant and theatrical
 - iv. Having general dissatisfaction with self and angry feelings about the world
- d. Narcissistic
 - i. Grandiose sense of self-importance or uniqueness
 - ii. Preoccupation with fantasies of success and power
- e. Paranoid
 - i. Continually suspicious and mistrustful of other people, but not to a psychotic degree
 - ii. Jealous and overly concerned with hidden motives of others
 - iii. Quick to take offense
- f. Schizoid
 - i. Emotionally cold and aloof
 - ii. Indifferent to praise or criticism or the feelings of others
 - iii. Few friendships and rarely appears to experience strong emotions (anger or joy)

XXIII. Developmental Disorders --Characterized by delays in the development of socialization and communication skills

- a. Autism: commonly appearing during the first 3 years of life. Autistic people may exhibit traits such as resistance to change, using gestures instead of words, repeating words, tantrums, not wanting to be touched, little eye contact, sensitivity to sound, uneven gross/fine motor skills and obsessive attachment to objects
- b. Asperger syndrome
 - i. Sometimes referred to as a less severe type of autism
 - ii. Usually have normal language skills and normal intelligence
 - iii. Don't know how to interact with others
 - iv. Difficulty with abstract concepts
 - v. Repetitive and restricted patterns of behavior

XXIV. Schizophrenia

- a. Chronic psychotic disorder
 - i. Delusions: belief that internal thoughts are broadcast to the external world
 - ii. Hallucinations: voices or sounds that do not exist
 - iii. Thought disorder: ideas shift from one subject to another, completely unrelated
 - iv. Disorder of movement: involuntary movements, mannerisms or clumsiness, uncoordinated
 - v. Flat affect; no signs of expression

- vi. Impaired interpersonal functioning and relationship to the external world
 - b. Catatonic type: the patient is mute and does not move or react to the outside environment
 - c. Disorganized type: patient exhibits disorganized speech and behavior and flat or inappropriate affect
 - d. Paranoid type: the patient experiences prominent delusions of grandeur or persecution and auditory hallucinations
 - e. Residual type: flat affect, fatigue, withdrawal, and lack of motivation
- XXV. Sexual Disorders
- a. Paraphilia: recurrent intense sexual urges, fantasies, or behavior that involve unusual objects, activities or situations
 - i. Exhibitionism: compulsive need to expose one's body, particularly the genitals
 - ii. Fetishism: use of nonliving objects as substitutes for a human sexual love object
 - iii. Sexual masochism: sexual gratification is gained by being humiliated, beaten, bound or otherwise made to suffer by another person
 - iv. Sexual sadism: sexual gratification is gained by inflicting physical or psychological pain or humiliation on others
 - v. Transvestic fetishism: cross-dressing
 - vi. Voyeurism: sexual excitement is achieved by observing unsuspecting people who are naked, or engaged in sex
 - b. Sexual dysfunctions: disturbances in sexual desire or change in sexual response
 - i. Gender Identity Disorder
 - 1. A strong and persistent cross-gender identification with the opposite sex
 - 2. Preference for cross-dressings and cross-gender roles
 - 3. Persistent fantasies about being the other sex
- XXVI. Somatoform Disorders
- a. Patient's mental conflicts are expressed as physical symptoms
 - b. Conversion disorder: loss of physical functioning that suggest a physical disorder but is instead an expression of a psychological conflict or need
 - c. Hypochondriasis: a preoccupation with body aches, pains and discomforts in the absence of real illness
- XXVII. Substance-related Disorders
- a. Characterized by symptoms and behavioral changes associated with regular use of substances that affect the central nervous system
 - i. Psychological dependence: compulsion to continue

- taking a drug despite adverse consequences
 - ii. Physical dependence: onset of withdrawal symptoms when the drug is discontinued abruptly
 - iii. Tolerance: declining effect of the drug so that the dose must be increased to give the same effect
 - b. Alcohol: dependence often associated with the use and abuse of alcohol, and sometimes leads to abuse of more lethal drugs
 - c. Amphetamines: CNS stimulants are taken orally or intravenously
 - d. Cannabis: class of drugs includes all substance with psychoactive properties derived from the cannabis plant
 - e. Cocaine: a stimulant drug that produces euphoria as well as vasoconstriction, tachycardia and hypertension
 - f. Hallucinogens: produce a state of CNS excitement, hyperactivity, hallucinations, delusions, hypertension and mood changes.
 - g. Opioids: group includes heroin and morphine and synthetic drugs with morphine-like action, such as codeine
 - h. Sedatives, hypnotics or anxiolytics: these drugs have a soothing relaxing, euphoric effect and also can produce sleep
- XXVIII. Therapeutic Modalities
- a. Psychotherapy: treatment of emotional disorders by using psychological techniques
 - b. Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT): short-term, focused psychotherapy or a wide range of psychological problems
 - c. Family Therapy: treatment of an entire family to help members resolve and understand their conflicts and problems
 - d. Group Therapy: a group with a health professional leader as moderator; patients with similar problems gain insight into their own personalities through discussions and interactions with each other
 - e. Hypnosis: a trance state is created to help recovery of deeply repressed memories
 - f. Insight-oriented Psychotherapy: uses face-to-face discussion of life problems and associated feelings
 - g. Play Therapy: the child uses play with toys to express conflicts and feelings that he or she is unable to communicate in a direct manner
 - h. Psychoanalysis: long-term and intense form of psychotherapy seeks to influence behavior and resolve internal conflicts by allowing patients to bring their unconscious emotions to the surface
 - i. Sex Therapy: can help people overcome sexual dysfunctions
 - j. Supportive Psychotherapy: the therapist offers encouragement, support and hope to patients facing difficult life transitions and

events

XXIX. Drug Therapy

- a. Antianxiety and antipanic agents: drugs lessen anxiety, tension, and agitation
- b. Antidepressants: drugs gradually reverse depressive symptoms and return the patient to a more even state
- c. Anti-obsessive-compulsive disorder agents: are prescribed to relieve the symptoms of OCD
- d. Antipsychotics: these drugs modify psychotic symptoms and behavior
- e. Hypnotics: used to produce sleep and relieve insomnia
- f. Mood stabilizers: used primarily to treat patients with mania-predominant form of bipolar disease
- g. Stimulants: prescribed for attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)

XXX. Vocabulary

Term	Meaning
affect	External expression of emotion response
amnesia	Loss of memory
anorexia nervosa	Eating disorder with excessive dieting and refusal to maintain a normal body weight
anxiety disorders	Characterized by unpleasant tension, distress, and avoidance behavior; examples are panic disorder, phobias, obsessive-compulsive disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder, and generalized anxiety disorder
apathy	Absence of emotions; lack of interest or emotional involvement
autism	Pervasive development disorder characterized by inhibited social interaction and communication, and by restricted, repetitive behavior
bipolar disorder	Mood disorder with alternating periods of mania and depression
bulimia nervosa	Eating disorder with binge followed by vomiting, purging and depression
cannabis	Substances (cannabis plant) from which marijuana is made
compulsion	Uncontrollable urge to perform an act repeatedly
conversion disorder	Condition marked by physical symptoms with no organic basis appearing as a result of anxiety and unconscious inner conflict
defense mechanism	Unconscious technique (coping mechanism) a person uses to resolve or conceal conflicts and anxiety; it

	protects the individual against anxiety and stress; examples are acting out, denial and repression
delirium	Confused thinking, disorientation, changes in alertness, difficulty paying attention, and fearfulness. This is usually a reversible impairment in thinking. Delirium tremens is associated with alcohol withdrawal
delusion	Fixed, false belief that cannot be changed by logical reasoning or evidence
dementia	Loss of intellectual abilities with impairment of memory, judgment and reasoning as well as changes in personality
depression	Major mood disorder with chronic sadness, loss of energy, hopelessness worry, and discouragement and, commonly, suicidal impulses and thoughts
dissociative disorder	Chronic or sudden disturbance in memory, identity, or consciousness; examples are multiple personality disorder, psychogenic disorders, amnesia, and fugue
ego	Central coordinating branch of the personality or mind
fugue	Flight from customary surroundings; dissociative disorder
gender identity disorder	Strong and persistent cross-gender identification with the opposite sex
hallucination	False sensory perceptions; energy from instinctual drives and desires
id	Major unconscious part of the personality (energy from instinctual drives and desires)
labile	Unstable; undergoing rapid emotional change
mania	Extreme excitement, hyperactive elation, and agitation
mood disorders	Prolonged emotion dominates a person's life
mutism	Nonreactive state with inability to speak (aphonia)
obsessive-compulsive	Anxiety disorder in which recurrent thoughts and repetitive acts dominate behavior
paranoia	Overly suspicious system of thinking; fixed delusions that one is being harassed, persecuted, or unfairly treated
Paraphilia	Recurrent intense sexual urge, fantasy, or behavior that involves unusual objects, activities, or situations
personality disorders	Lifelong personality patterns marked by inflexibility and impairment of social functioning
pervasive developmental disorders	Group of childhood disorders characterized by delays in socialization and communication skills (examples: autism, Asperger syndrome)

phobia	Irrational or disabling fear of an object or situation
post-traumatic stress disorder	Anxiety-related symptoms appear after personal experience of a traumatic event
projective (personality) test	Diagnostic personality test using unstructured stimuli to evoke responses that reflect aspects of an individual's personality.
psychiatrist	Physician with medical training in the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of mental disorders.
psychologist	Non-medical professional (PhD or EdD) specializing in mental processes and how the brain functions in health and disease
psychosis	A disorder marked by loss of contact with reality; often with delusions and hallucinations
reality testing	Psychological process that distinguishes fact from fantasy
repression	Defense mechanism by which unacceptable thoughts, feelings, and impulses are automatically pushed into the unconscious, out of awareness
schizophrenia	Chronic psychotic disorder that may include hallucinations, disorganized speech and behavior, flat affect, and lack of initiative
sexual disorders	Paraphilia and sexual dysfunctions
somatoform disorder	Presence of physical symptoms that cannot be explained by an actual physical disorder or other well-described mental disorder such as depression
substance-related disorder	Regular overuse of psychoactive substance that effect the central nervous system (alcohol and other drugs)
superego	Internalized conscience and moral part of the personality

XXXI. Psychiatric Therapy Terms

Term	Meaning
Amphetamines	Central nervous system stimulants that may be used to treat attention deficit-hyperactivity disorder and depression
Atypical antipsychotics	Drugs that treat psychotic symptoms and behavior
Benzodiazepines	Drugs that lessen anxiety, tension, agitation and panic attacks

Cognitive behavioral therapy	Focuses on the connection between behavior and thoughts. Conditionings used to relieve anxiety and improve symptoms of illness
Electroconvulsive therapy	Electric current is used to produce a change in brain wave patterns with resulting convulsions and loss of consciousness; effective in the treatment of major depression. Modern techniques use anesthesia, so the convulsion is not observable
Family therapy	Treatment of an entire family to resolve and shed light on conflicts
Free association	Psychoanalytic technique in which the patient verbalizes, without censorship, the passing contents of his or her mind
Group therapy	Group of patients with similar problems gain insight into their personalities through discussion and interaction with each other
Hypnosis	Trance (state of altered consciousness) is used to increase the pace of psychotherapy
Insight-orientated therapy	Face-to-face discussion of life problems and associated feelings. The patient tells his or her story and has the opportunity to connect emotional patterns in his or her life history with present concerns; also called psychodynamic therapy
Lithium	Medication used to treat the manic stage of manic-depressive illness
Neuroleptic drug	Any drug that favorably modifies psychotic symptoms. Examples are Phenothiazines such as Chlorpromazine (Thorazine)
Phenothiazines	Antipsychotic (neuroleptic) drugs
Play therapy	Treatment in which a child, through use of toys in a playroom setting, expresses conflicts or feelings they are unable to communicate in a direct manner
Psychoanalysis	Long-term and intense form of psychotherapy that seeks to influence behavior and resolve internal conflicts by allowing patients to bring their unconscious emotions to the surface
Psychodrama	Group therapy in which patient expresses feeling through acting out family and social roles with other patients
Psychopharmacology	Treatment of psychiatric disorders with drugs
Sedatives	Drugs that lessen anxiety
Supportive	Offering encouragement, support, and hope to patients

psychotherapy	facing difficult transitions and events
Transference	Psychoanalytic process in which the patient relates to the therapist as though the therapist were a prominent childhood figure
Tricyclic antidepressants	Drugs used to treat severe depression

XXXII. Combining Forms

Combining Form	Meaning
Anxi/o	Uneasy, anxious, distressed
Aut/o	Self
Hallucin/o	Hallucination, to wander in the mind
Hypn/o	Sleep
Latr/o	Treatment
Ment/o	Mind
Neur/o	Nerve
Phil/o	Attraction to, love
Phren/o	Mind
Psych/o	Mind
Schiz/o	Split
Somat/o	Body

XXXIII. Prefixes

Prefix	Meaning
a-, an-	No, not
cata-	Down
hypo-	Deficient, less than, below
para-	Abnormal

XXXIV. Suffixes

Suffix	Meaning
-genic	Produced by
-leptic	To seize hold of
-mania	Obsessive preoccupation
-phobia	Fear (irrational and often

	disabling)
-phoria	Feeling, bearing
-thymia	Mind

XXXV. Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Meaning
AD	Alzheimer's disease -- a form of dementia
ADHD	Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder
ADLs	Activities of daily living
AIMS	Abnormal involuntary movement scale -- used to monitor signs of tardive dyskinesia
ASD	Autism spectrum disorder
BZD	Benzodiazepine
CA	Chronological age
CBT	Cognitive behavioral therapy
CNS	Central nervous system
DSM-IV-TR	Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 4 th edition, revised
DT	Delirium tremens
ECT	Electroconvulsive therapy
GAD	Generalized anxiety disorder
IQ	An IQ test is a standardized test to determine mental age of an individual. The average person is considered to have an IQ of between 90 and 110. Those who score below 70 are considered mentally retarded.
LSD	Lysergic acid diethylamide -- a hallucinogen
MA	Mental age -- as determined by psychological tests
MAOI	Monoamine oxidase inhibitor- examples: moclobemide (Aurorix), phenelzine (Nordil), selegiline (Deprenyl), and tranylcypromine (Parnate)
MDD	Major depressive disorder
MMPI	Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory
MR	Mental retardation
OCD	Obsessive-compulsive disorder
PDD	Pervasive developmental disorder -- includes autism and Asperger syndrome
PTSD	Post-traumatic stress disorder
Rx	Therapy
SAD	Seasonal affective disorder
SNRI	Serotonin norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor -- examples: duloxetine (Cymbalta), venlafaxine (Effexor),

	desvenlafaxine (Pristiq)
SSRI	Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor -- examples: fluoxetine (Prozac), paroxetine (Paxil), sertraline (Zoloft)
TAT	Thematic Apperception Test
TCA	Tricyclic antidepressants
TD	Tardive dyskinesia
THC	Delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol -- active ingredient in marijuana
WAIS	Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale
WISC	Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children
Ψ	Symbol for psych-
Ψ Rx	Psychotherapy

Activity

- I. Make flash cards of the psychology terms and practice putting the terms together with prefixes and suffixes to make new terms.
- II. Complete the Psychiatric Combining Forms Worksheet.
- III. Complete the Psychiatric Vocabulary Worksheet.
- IV. Review media terms with the students using review games such as the “Fly Swatter Game” or the “Flash Card Drill” (see the Medical Terminology Activity Lesson Plan – http://texashste.com/documents/curriculum/principles/medical_terminology_activities.pdf).
- V. Research and report on diseases and disorders related to psychology.

Assessment

Successful completion of the activities

Materials

Computer and data projector
Disease report rubric
Index cards
Ink Blots
List of psychiatric terms worksheet and key
Markers

Psychiatric combining forms, prefixes and abbreviation worksheet and key

Accommodations for Learning Differences

For reinforcement, the student will practice terms using flash cards related to psychology.

For enrichment, the students will research various psychiatric disorders. Share findings with the class using a multimedia presentation.

National and State Education Standards

National Healthcare Foundation Standards and Accountability Criteria:

Foundation Standard 2: Communications

2.21 Use roots, prefixes, and suffixes to communicate information

2.22 Use medical abbreviations to communicate information

TEKS

130.203 (c) (1) The student recognizes the terminology related to the health science industry. The student is expected to:

- (A) identify abbreviations, acronyms, and symbols;
- (B) identify the basic structure of medical words;
- (E) recall directional terms and anatomical planes related to the body structure
- (F) define and accurately spell occupationally specific terms such as those relating to the body systems, surgical and diagnostic procedures, diseases, and treatments.

130.203 (c) (2) (B) employ increasingly precise language to communicate

130.203 (c) (4) The student interprets medical abbreviations. The student is expected to:

- (A) distinguish medical abbreviations used throughout the health science industry; and
- (B) translate medical abbreviations in simulated technical material such as physician progress notes, radiological reports, and laboratory reports.

130.203(c)(5)(B) translate medical terms to conversational language to facilitate communication;

- (C) distinguish medical terminology associated with medical specialists such as geneticist, pathologists, and oncologist
- (D) summarize observations using medical terminology; and
- (E) correctly interpret contents of medical scenarios.

Texas College and Career Readiness Standards

English and Language Arts

Understand new vocabulary and concepts and use them accurately in reading, speaking, and writing.

1. Identify new words and concepts acquired through study of their relationships to other words and concepts.
2. Apply knowledge of roots and affixes to infer the meanings of new words.
3. Use reference guides to confirm the meanings of new words or concepts.

Cross-Disciplinary Standards

- I. Key Cognitive Skills D. Academic Behavior: 1. Self-monitor learning needs and seek assistance when needed, 3. Strive for accuracy and precision, 4. Persevere to complete and master task. E. Work habits: 1. Work independently, 2. Work collaboratively
- II. Foundation Skills A. 2. Use a variety of strategies to understand the meaning of new words. 4. Identify the key information and supporting details.

Psychiatric Terms-Worksheet

Term	Meaning
affect	
amnesia	
anorexia nervosa	
anxiety disorders	
apathy	
autism	
bipolar disorder	
bulimia nervosa	
cannabis	
compulsion	
conversion disorder	
defense mechanism	
delirium	
delusion	
dementia	
depression	

dissociative disorder	
ego	
fugue	
gender identity disorder	
hallucination	
id	
labile	
mania	
mood disorders	
mutism	
obsessive-compulsive	
paranoia	
paraphilia	
personality disorders	
pervasive developmental disorders	
phobia	
post-traumatic stress disorder	

projective (personality) test	
psychiatrist	
psychologist	
psychosis	
reality testing	
repression	
schizophrenia	
sexual disorders	
somatoform disorder	
substance-related disorder	
superego	

Psychiatry Therapy Terms

Term	Meaning
Amphetamines	
Atypical antipsychotics	
Benzodiazepines	
Cognitive behavioral therapy	
Electroconvulsive therapy	
Family therapy	
Free association	
Group therapy	
Hypnosis	
Insight-orientated therapy	
Lithium	
Neuroleptic drug	
Phenothiazines	
Play therapy	
Psychoanalysis	

Psychodrama	
Psychopharmacology	
Sedatives	
Supportive psychotherapy	
Transference	
Tricyclic antidepressants	

Psychiatric Terms

Term	Meaning
affect	External expression of emotion response
amnesia	Loss of memory
anorexia nervosa	Eating disorder with excessive dieting and refusal to maintain a normal body weight
anxiety disorders	Characterized by unpleasant tension, distress, and avoidance behavior; examples are panic disorder, phobias, obsessive-compulsive disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder, and generalized anxiety disorder
apathy	Absence of emotions; lack of interest of emotional involvement
autism	Pervasive development disorder characterized by inhibited social interaction and communication, and by restricted, repetitive behavior
bipolar disorder	Mood disorder with alternating periods of mania and depression
bulimia nervosa	Eating disorder with binge followed by vomiting, purging and depression
cannabis	Substances (cannabis plant) from which marijuana is made
compulsion	Uncontrollable urge to perform an act repeatedly
conversion disorder	Condition marked by physical symptoms with no organic basis appearing as a result of anxiety and unconscious inner conflict
defense mechanism	Unconscious technique (coping mechanism) a person uses to resolve or conceal conflicts and anxiety. It protects the individual against anxiety and stress; examples are acting out, denial and repression
delirium	Confused thinking, disorientation, changes in alertness, difficulty paying attention, and fearfulness. This usually a reversible impairment in thinking. Delirium tremens is associated with alcohol withdrawal
delusion	Fixed, false belief that cannot be changed by logical reasoning or evidence
dementia	Loss of intellectual abilities with impairment of memory, judgment and reasoning as well as changes in personality
depression	Major mood disorder with chronic sadness, loss of energy, hopelessness worry, and discouragement and, commonly, suicidal impulses and thoughts

dissociative disorder	Chronic or sudden disturbance in memory, identity, or consciousness; examples are multiple personality disorder, psychogenic disorders, amnesia, and fugue
ego	Central coordinating branch of the personality or mind
fugue	Flight from customary surroundings; dissociative disorder
gender identity disorder	Strong and persistent cross-gender identification with the opposite sex
hallucination	False sensory perception; energy from instinctual drives and desires
id	Major unconscious part of the personality (energy from instinctual drives and desires)
labile	Unstable; undergoing rapid emotional change
mania	Extreme excitement, hyperactive elation, and agitation
mood disorders	Prolonged emotion dominates a person's life
mutism	Nonreactive state with inability to speak (aphonia)
obsessive-compulsive	Anxiety disorder in which recurrent thoughts and repetitive acts dominate behavior
paranoia	Overly suspicious system of thinking; fixed delusions that one is being harassed, persecuted, or unfairly treated
paraphilia	Recurrent intense sexual urge, fantasy, or behavior that involves unusual objects, activities, or situations
personality disorders	Lifelong personality patterns marked by inflexibility and impairment of social functioning
pervasive developmental disorders	Group of childhood disorders characterized by delays in socialization and communication skills (examples: autism, Asperger syndrome)
phobia	Irrational or disabling fear of an object or situation
post-traumatic stress disorder	Anxiety-related symptoms appear after personal experience of a traumatic event
projective (personality) test	Diagnostic personality test using unstructured stimuli to evoke responses that reflect aspects of an individual's personality
psychiatrist	Physician with medical training in the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of mental disorders
psychologist	Non-medical professional (PhD or EdD) specializing in mental processes and how the brain functions in health and disease
psychosis	A disorder marked by loss of contact with reality; often with delusions and hallucinations
reality testing	Psychological process that distinguishes fact from fantasy

repression	Defense mechanism by which unacceptable thoughts, feelings, and impulses are automatically pushed into the unconscious, out of awareness
schizophrenia	Chronic psychotic disorder that may include hallucinations, disorganized speech and behavior, flat affect, and lack of initiative
sexual disorders	Paraphilias and sexual dysfunctions
somatoform disorder	Presence of physical symptoms that cannot be explained by an actual physical disorder or other well-described mental disorder such as depression
substance-related disorder	Regular overuse of psychoactive substance that effect the central nervous system (alcohol and other drugs)
superego	Internalized conscience and moral part of the personality

Psychiatry Therapy Terms

Term	Meaning
Amphetamines	Central nervous system stimulants that may be used to treat attention deficit-hyperactivity disorder and depression
Atypical antipsychotics	Drugs that treat psychotic symptoms and behavior
Benzodiazepines	Drugs that lessen anxiety, tension, agitation and panic attacks
Cognitive behavioral therapy	Focuses on the connection between behavior and thoughts; conditioning used to relieve anxiety and improve symptoms of illness
Electroconvulsive therapy	Electric current is used to produce a change in brain wave patterns with resulting convulsions and loss of consciousness; effective in the treatment of major depression. Modern techniques use anesthesia, so the convulsion is not observable
Family therapy	Treatment of an entire family to resolve and shed light on conflicts
Free association	Psychoanalytic technique in which the patient verbalizes, without censorship, the passing contents of his or her mind
Group therapy	Group of patients with similar problems gain insight into their personalities through discussion and interaction with each other
Hypnosis	Trance (state of altered consciousness) is used to increase the pace of psychotherapy
Insight-orientated therapy	Face-to-face discussion of life problems and associated feelings. The patient tells his or her story and has the opportunity to connect emotional patterns in his or her life history with present concerns; also called psychodynamic therapy
Lithium	Medication used to treat the manic stage of manic-depressive illness
Neuroleptic drug	Any drug that favorably modifies psychotic symptoms. Examples are Phenothiazines such as Chlorpromazine (Thorazine)
Phenothiazines	Antipsychotic (neuroleptic) drugs
Play therapy	Treatment in which a child, through use of toys in a playroom setting, expresses conflicts or feelings they are unable to communicate in a direct manner
Psychoanalysis	
psychodrama	Group therapy in which patient expresses feeling through acting out family and social roles with other patients
Psychopharmacology	Treatment of psychiatric disorders with drugs
Sedatives	Drugs that lessen anxiety

Supportive psychotherapy	Offering encouragement, support, and hope to patients facing difficult transitions and events
Transference	Psychoanalytic process in which the patient relates to the therapist as though the therapist were a prominent childhood figure
Tricyclic antidepressants	Drugs used to treat severe depression

Combining Forms

Combining Form	Meaning
Anxi/o	
Aut/o	
Hallucin/o	
Hypn/o	
Iatr/o	
Ment/o	
Neur/o	
Phil/o	
Phren/o	
Psych/o	
Schiz/o	
Somat/o	

Suffixes

Suffix	Meaning
-genic	
-leptic	
-mania	
-phobia	
-phoria	
-thymia	

Prefixes

Prefix	Meaning
a-, an-	
cata-	
hypo-	
para-	

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Meaning
AD	
ADHD	
ADLs	
AIMS	
ASD	
BZD	
CA	
CBT	
CNS	
DSM-IV-TR	
DT	
ECT	
GAD	
IQ	
LSD	
MA	
MAOI	
MDD	
MMPI	
MR	
OCD	
PDD	
PTSD	
Rx	
SAD	
SNRI	
SSRI	
TAT	
TCA	
TD	
THC	
WAIS	
WISC	
ψ	
ψRx	

Combining Forms

Combining Form	Meaning
Anxi/o	Uneasy, anxious, distressed
Aut/o	Self
Hallucin/o	Hallucination, to wander in the mind
Hypn/o	Sleep
Iatr/o	Treatment
Ment/o	Mind
Neur/o	Nerve
Phil/o	Attraction to, love
Phren/o	Mind
Psych/o	Mind
Schiz/o	Split
Somat/o	Body

Suffixes

Suffix	Meaning
-genic	Produced by
-leptic	To seize hold of
-mania	Obsessive preoccupation
-phobia	Fear (irrational and often disabling)
-phoria	Feeling, bearing
-thymia	Mind

Prefixes

Prefix	Meaning
a-, an-	No, not
cata-	Down
hypo-	Deficient, less than, below
para-	Abnormal

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Meaning
AD	Alzheimer disease -- a form of dementia
ADHD	Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder
ADLs	Activities of daily living
AIMS	Abnormal involuntary movement scale -- used to monitor signs of tardive dyskinesia
ASD	Autism spectrum disorder
BZD	Benzodiazepine
CA	Chronological age
CBT	Cognitive behavioral therapy
CNS	Central nervous system
DSM-IV-TR	Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 4 th edition, revised
DT	Delirium tremens
ECT	Electroconvulsive therapy
GAD	Generalized anxiety disorder
IQ	An IQ test is a standardized test to determine mental age of an individual. The average person is considered to have an IQ of between 90 and 110. Those who score below 70 are considered mentally retarded.
LSD	Lysergic acid diethylamide -- a hallucinogen
MA	Mental age -- as determined by psychological tests
MAOI	Monoamine oxidase inhibitor -- examples: moclobemide (Aurorix), phenelzine (Nordil), selegiline (Deprenyl), and tranylcypromine (Parnate)
MDD	Major depressive disorder
MMPI	Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory
MR	Mental retardation
OCD	Obsessive-compulsive disorder
PDD	Pervasive developmental disorder -- includes autism and Asperger syndrome
PTSD	Post-traumatic stress disorder
Rx	Therapy
SAD	Seasonal affective disorder
SNRI	Serotonin norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor -- examples: duloxetine (Cymbalta), venlafaxine (Effexor), desvenlafaxine (Pristiq)
SSRI	Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor -- examples: fluoxetine (Prozac), paroxetine (Paxil), sertraline (Zoloft)
TAT	Thematic Apperception Test
TCA	Tricyclic antidepressants
TD	Tardive dyskinesia
THC	Delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol -- active ingredient in marijuana
WAIS	Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale

WISC	Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children
ψ	Symbol for psych-
ψRx	Psychotherapy

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