

24. antisocial personality disorder	a personality disorder in which the person (usually a man) exhibits a lack of conscience for wrongdoing, even toward friends and family members. May be aggressive and ruthless or a clever con artist. (Myers Psychology for AP 1e p. 597)	14. hypochondriasis	a somatoform disorder in which a person interprets normal physical sensations as symptoms of a disease. (Myers Psychology for AP 1e p. 577)
5. anxiety disorders	psychological disorders characterized by distressing, persistent anxiety or maladaptive behaviors that reduce anxiety. (Myers Psychology for AP 1e p. 569)	18. major depressive disorder	a mood disorder in which a person experiences, in the absence of drugs or a medical condition, two or more weeks of significantly depressed moods, feelings of worthlessness, and diminished interest or pleasure in most activities. (Myers Psychology for AP 1e p. 580)
2. attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)	a psychological disorder marked by the appearance by age 7 of one or more of three key symptoms extreme inattention, hyperactivity, and impulsivity. (Myers Psychology for AP 1e p. 563)	19. mania	a mood disorder marked by a hyperactive, wildly optimistic state. (Myers Psychology for AP 1e p. 581)
20. bipolar disorder	a mood disorder in which the person alternates between the hopelessness and lethargy of depression and the overexcited state of mania. (Formerly called manic-depressive disorder.) (Myers Psychology for AP 1e p. 581)	3. medical model	the concept that diseases, in this case psychological disorders, have physical causes that can be diagnosed, treated, and, in most cases, cured, often through treatment in a hospital. (Myers Psychology for AP 1e p. 564)
13. conversion disorder	a rare somatoform disorder in which a person experiences very specific genuine physical symptoms for which no physiological basis can be found. (Myers Psychology for AP 1e p. 577)	17. mood disorders	psychological disorders characterized by emotional extremes. See major depressive disorder, mania, and bipolar disorder. (Myers Psychology for AP 1e p. 579)
22. delusions	false beliefs, often of persecution or grandeur, that may accompany psychotic disorders. (Myers Psychology for AP 1e p. 590)	9. obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD)	an anxiety disorder characterized by unwanted repetitive thoughts (obsessions) and/or actions (compulsions). (Myers Psychology for AP 1e p. 571)
15. dissociative disorders	disorders in which conscious awareness becomes separated (dissociated) from previous memories, thoughts, and feelings. (Myers Psychology for AP 1e p. 577)	7. panic disorder	an anxiety disorder marked by unpredictable minutes-long episodes of intense dread in which a person experiences terror and accompanying chest pain, choking, or other frightening sensations. (Myers Psychology for AP 1e p. 570)
16. dissociative identity disorder (DID)	a rare dissociative disorder in which a person exhibits two or more distinct and alternating personalities. Formerly called multiple personality disorder. (Myers Psychology for AP 1e p. 578)	23. personality disorders	psychological disorders characterized by inflexible and enduring behavior patterns that impair social functioning. (Myers Psychology for AP 1e p. 596)
4. DSM-IV-TR	the American Psychiatric Association's Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition, updated as a 2000 "text revision"; a widely used system for classifying psychological disorders. (Myers Psychology for AP 1e p. 565)	8. phobia	an anxiety disorder marked by a persistent, irrational fear and avoidance of a specific object, activity, or situation. (Myers Psychology for AP 1e p. 571)
6. generalized anxiety disorder	an anxiety disorder in which a person is continually tense, apprehensive, and in a state of autonomic nervous system arousal. (Myers Psychology for AP 1e p. 570)	11. post-traumatic growth	positive psychological changes as a result of struggling with extremely challenging circumstances and life crises. (Myers Psychology for AP 1e p. 573)

10. post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)	an anxiety disorder characterized by haunting memories, nightmares, social withdrawal, jumpy anxiety, and/or insomnia that lingers for four weeks or more after a traumatic experience. (Myers Psychology for AP 1e p. 572)
1. psychological disorder	deviant, distressful, and dysfunctional patterns of thoughts, feelings, or behaviors. (Myers Psychology for AP 1e p. 562)
21. schizophrenia	a group of severe disorders characterized by disorganized and delusional thinking, disturbed perceptions, and inappropriate emotions and actions. (Myers Psychology for AP 1e p. 590)
12. somatoform disorder	psychological disorder in which the symptoms take a somatic (bodily) form without apparent physical cause. (See conversion disorder and hypochondriasis.) (Myers Psychology for AP 1e p. 576)