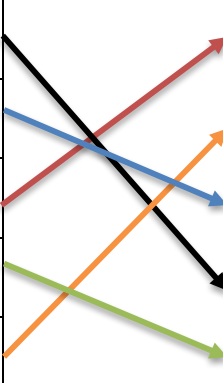


Title: Schizophrenia

Specification: Classification of schizophrenia. Positive symptoms, including hallucinations and delusions. Negative symptoms, including speech poverty and avolition. Reliability & Validity in diagnosis and classification of schizophrenia, including reference to co-morbidity, culture and gender bias and symptom overlap.

Q1 Match the symptom to the correct description (AO1)

Avolition		Reduction in the amount or quality of speech
Hallucinations		Irrational beliefs, also known as paranoia
Speech Poverty		Unusual experiences through any sense
Affective Flattening		Apathy or loss of interest in normal goals
Delusions		Reduction in range and intensity of emotional expression

Q2 Define the following (AO1)

Positive Symptoms: Symptoms experienced in addition to normal experiences.
Examples: Hallucinations and delusions
Negative Symptoms: Symptoms that show a loss of a usual experience.
Examples: Avolition and speech poverty

Q3 Apply your knowledge (AO2)

For each of these descriptions highlight the symptoms- use one colour for positive and a different colour for negative. Yellow = Positive. Green = Negative
Sue frequently heard a voice she believed to be an alien. The alien would tell Sue to unplug all her electronic equipment so that the Government couldn't track down her communication with the alien. Others noticed that she rarely spoke at school. She found it difficult to concentrate on her school work as she was distracted by the voice.
Roger believed that he was Jesus , reborn. He believed he had powers given to him by God but knew other people wouldn't understand these powers. Because of this, he avoided social situations and seemed to take little care of his own hygiene.

Q4 Reliability and Validity (AO3)

For each of these points, identify if they relate to the 'reliability' or 'validity' of diagnosing Schizophrenia	
A	<p>Coupland (1971) gave 124 US and 194 British psychiatrists a description of a patient. 69% of the US psychiatrists diagnosed schizophrenia. But only 2% of British psychiatrists diagnosed schizophrenia.</p> <p>Reliability (Could argue validity)</p>

B	Up to 20% of those diagnosed with schizophrenia never have a recurrence of the disorder after the first episode (Bichwood & Jackson, 2001). At the other extreme, about 10% of schizophrenics commit suicide.	Validity (predictive)
C	Social Class bias - Keith et al. (1991) reported that 1.9% of lower-class people, 0.9% of middle-class people and only 0.4% of upper-class people were diagnosed with schizophrenia.	Validity
D	Cheniaux et al. (2009) gave 100 patients to diagnose to two psychiatrists using the DSM and ICD. The 1 st psychiatrist diagnosed 26 with Schizophrenia with the DSM and 44 with the ICD. The other diagnosed 13 with the DSM and 24 with the ICD.	Reliability
E	In Rosenhan's (1973) study pseudo-patients were incorrectly diagnosed with Schizophrenia.	Validity

Q5	Match the evaluation point to the following studies (AO3)	
A	Buckley et al (2009) estimated that depression occurs in 50% of patients and 47% of patients also have a lifetime diagnosis of substance abuse.	Co-Morbidity
B	Keith et al. (1991) found that 2.1% of African-Americans are diagnosed with schizophrenia, compared with 1.4% of white Americans.	Cultural Bias
C	Ellason and Ross (1995) point out that people with dissociative identity disorder (DID) actually have more 'schizophrenic' symptoms than people diagnosed as being schizophrenic.	Overlap of Symptoms
D	Longnecker et al. (2010) found that more men than women are diagnosed with Schizophrenia since the 1980s. Although it may be because females can function better (Cotton et al. 2009).	Gender Bias
Key terms: Gender Bias, Co-morbidity, Overlap of symptoms, Cultural bias		

Q6	Reliability or Validity? (AO3)	
For each of these points, identify if the scenario demonstrates issues of 'reliability' or 'validity' in the diagnosis of Schizophrenia (SZ).		
A	Melissa tells her doctor she feels tearful and tired all the time, and also feels that she is being watched all the time; her doctor thinks she might have SZ and uses a DSM checklist with her; he decides she does not have SZ; however, three weeks later Josephine comes back with her Mum who talks a lot more about her daughter; the doctor uses the ICD checklist which reveals that Josephine may have SZ after all.	Reliability
B	Ahmed has been to see Dr Lane who diagnoses SZ; Dr Lane asks Dr Khan to also see Ahmed to see what she thinks; she also diagnoses SZ.	Reliability
C	Bridget was diagnosed as suffering from SZ; she was prescribed drug therapy and after four weeks her positives symptoms have declined.	Validity