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|  | **The Research** | **Which Theory?** | **Does it Support or Challenge?** | **Match the link back statement to the correct piece of research** |
| **1** | **Lloyd et al. (1984)** believe that if dopamine is a causative factor, it may be an indirect factor mediated through environmental factors, because abnormal family circumstances can lead to high levels of dopamine, which in turn trigger schizophrenic symptoms | The dopamine hypothesis | Challenge | This suggests brain damage increase in schizophrenics over time and therefore could be a symptom of the disorder rather than the initial cause of the disorder 3 |
| **2** | **Tilo et al. (2001)** used fMRI scans to investigate the level of activity in the Wernicke brain area (an area associated with coherent speech) when schizophrenic and non-schizophrenic patients were asked to talk about a Rorschach ink-blot.  They found that in schizophrenic patients the severity of their though disorder was negatively correlated with the level of activity in Wernicke’s area. | Neural correlates | Support | suggesting that genetics play a greater role than environmental factors 4 |
| **3** | **Ho et al. (2003)**  performed MRI scans on recent-onset schizophrenics and re-scanned them 3 years later. They found evidence of brain damage in the recent-onset patients, which worsened over time, especially in the frontal lobes, which correlated with an increase in the severity of their symptoms. | Neural correlates | Challenge | Suggesting that high levels of dopamine could be a causal factor in schizophrenia 4 |
| **4** | **Curren et al. (2004)** found that when amphetamines, which activate dopamine production (agonists), are given to non-sufferers it can produce schizophrenia-like symptoms and make symptoms worse in those already suffering from schizophrenia.  Equally, **Kessler et al. (2003)** used PET and MRI scans to compare people with schizophrenia with non-sufferers, finding that schizophrenics had elevated dopamine receptor levels in certain brain areas and differences in levels of dopamine in the cortex were also found. | Dopamine hypothesis | Support | This supports the idea of abnormal functioning in specific brain areas being related to schizophrenic symptoms e.g. speech disorganisation 2 |
| **5** | **Kety and Ingraham (1992)** found that prevalence rates of schizophrenia were 10 x higher among genetic than adoptive relatives of schizophrenics | Genetics | Support | Suggesting that genetics play a role in schizophrenia but that environmental factors must also contribute 6 |
| **6** | **Gottesman (1991)** found a 48% concordance rate in MZ twins in comparison to 17% in DZ twins | Genetics | Support | Suggesting that the differences in the biochemistry of schizophrenics could just as easily be an effect rather than a cause of the disorder and therefore we are unable to draw any firm conclusions **1** |