

Schizophrenia prep 1:

Your teacher may tell you that you can break this into chunks as it will take several lessons to cover everything.

Symptoms:

1. What is meant by positive symptoms
2. Give 2 examples of positive symptoms – define both of them
3. What is meant by negative symptoms
4. Give 2 examples of negative symptoms – define both of them

Classification and Diagnosis – This is a BIG topic. Students often find this tricky....some very important issues are raised here.

1. Do a google search or look in a dictionary. What do the words classification and diagnosis actually mean? Do they mean the same thing?
2. There are two 'books' psychiatrists use to diagnose disorders --what are their FULL names?
3. You don't have to know exactly what the criteria are for diagnosing someone as Schizophrenic. However have a look on page 33 of your packs. Are they the same?

Issues of validity and reliability of diagnosis

4. Research methods revision – what is the difference between validity and reliability?
5. What are the different ways we can assess how valid something is?
6. What are the different ways we can assess how reliable something is?

Issues of co-morbidity

7. Find out what co-morbidity means.
8. Can you find any disorders that are co-morbid with schizophrenia?

Issues of symptom overlap

9. What symptoms of schizophrenia may overlap with other conditions? (Specifically look at bipolar disorder)

Issues of gender bias

10. Who is diagnosed more frequently as Schizophrenic - men or women?
11. Is this because men are more likely to be schizophrenic or another reason?

Issues of Culture Bias

12. What are the rates of diagnosis for Afro-caribbean people when living as a minority in Britain (see **Cochrane**)?
13. How does this compare to global rates?
14. Does this suggest that -
 - a. Afro-caribbean people ARE innately more likely to develop schizophrenia OR
 - b. there are potential problems in the way that the diagnostic manuals are applied?
15. Justify your answer to 14.