**DOC HOLLEY’S PSYCHOLOGY Problem Based Learning**

**PBL Project Title:** “Toward an Enhanced Understanding of Psychological Disorders”

**Learning Goals:** Key knowledge of content, enhanced understanding, enduring success skills.

**Driving Question:** How can psychological disorders within the school, community, college & careers be resolved?

 **Public Product(s):** Public Service Announcement(s), Public Presentation(s), Classroom Presentation

**Time Frame:** 3 - 4 Weeks (as needed ensuring sustained inquiry)

**Project Summary:** Students will engage collaboratively toward a public informational presentation / product,

 identifying and providing facts, details to enhance public awareness and resolution of psychological

 disorders.

**Standards:**

**CCRS PSS1:** Students will understand the development of psychology as a science by analyzing its historical development, research, strategies, philosophical approaches and identifying ethical issues.

**CCRS** **PSS2:** Students will explain developmental patterns in humans.

**CCRS** **PSS3:** Students will investigate the structure, biochemistry and circuitry of the brain and nervous system to understand their roles in affecting behavior, including the ability to distinguish between sensation and perception.

**CCRS** **PSS4:** Students will recognize that personality is a relatively stable pattern of behaviors, thoughts, motives and emotions that characterize the individual.

**CCRS** **PSS5:** Students will understand how organisms adapt to their environment through learning, information processing and memory.

**CCRS** **PSS6:** Students will understand the causes and attributes of different mental disorders and the varying treatment options available to assist those who are afflicted.

**CCRS** **PSS7:** Students will understand the different psychological and physiological factors that affect human motivation and emotion, while investigating the concept of human consciousness.

**CCRS** **PSS8:** Students will understand the socio-cultural dimensions of behavior including topics such as conformity, obedience, perception, attitudes and the influences of the group on the individual.

**Literacy Skills:**

**RI.7** Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in different media or formats (e.g., visually quantitatively) as well as in words in order to address a question or solve a problem.

**RI.8** Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is valid and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; identify false statements and fallacious reasoning.

**W. 3** Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence. a. Introduce precise, knowledgeable claim(s), establish the significance of the claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that logically sequences claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly and thoroughly, supplying the most relevant evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both in a manner that anticipates the audience’s knowledge level, concerns, values, and possible biases.

**W.7** Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.

**SL.1** Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 11–12 topics, texts, and issues, building on others’ ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively. a. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that probe reasoning and evidence; ensure a hearing for a full range of positions on a topic or issue; clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions; and promote divergent and creative perspectives. d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives; synthesize comments, claims, and evidence made on all sides of an issue; resolve contradictions when possible; and determine what additional information

**SL.2** Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) in order to make informed decisions and solve problems, evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source and noting any discrepancies among the data.

**SL.4** Present information, findings, and supporting evidence, conveying a clear and distinct perspective, such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning, alternative or opposing perspectives are addressed, and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and a range of formal and informal tasks.

**Success Skills:**

Student success would be determined not only by mastery of key concepts, vocabulary, content knowledge and skills according to the standards, but also by enhanced critical thinking, problem solving, by working well with others and being able to manage tasks and themselves effectively. The successful student will learn “across the curriculum” while developing personal traits of perseverance, determination, creativity and similar positive habits of mind with an authentic focus on real world concerns.

**Rubrics:**

 PBL Works Presentation Rubrics for Grades 9 – 12 (Hard copies provided in class.)

 <https://www.docholley.com/upload/PRESENTATION%20RUBRIC%20INFORMATION%20SHEET%20with%20Standards.pdf>

 Additional Rubrics to be provided to coincide with Learning Goals / Activities (See below.)

**Student Guiding Key Questions:**

1. What are psychological disorders?
2. What are the causes and effects of psychological disorders? How are they manifested in one’s life?
3. Who is affected by psychological disorders?
4. What is the history of psychological disorders and treatments…by whom, where, how, etcetera?
5. How is psychological research conducted… by whom, where, how, etcetera?
6. Additional questions as sustained inquiry dictates…

**Assessments:**

Works in progress, rubric based, based on milestones and instructional activities.

**Milestones & Major Instructional / Learning Activities:**

 11 FEB Timeline of Project / Plan of Action / Members Roles, etc…

 13 FEB Story Board (History, Significant Individuals, others…)

 19 FEB Vocabulary CODE (demonstration of mastery)

 19 FEB Choosing the Final Product

 21 – 25 FEB Field Work (surveys, personal interviews, others…)

 27 FEB Data Compilation / Statistical Analysis

 2 MAR Challenges and Successes - Reflection

 4 – 6 MAR Research Reports (Outline, narratives, formal final composition)

 8 – 10 MAR Practicing the Final Product Presentation

 8 - 10 MAR Delivering the Final Product Presentation

**SCAFFOLDS:**

 Differentiation is to be determined, based on student needs/interests, and specific roles within the groups.

**REFLECTION:**

 On-going for individual students, groups, overall class in conferences with the teacher / facilitator.

**TOOLS/RESOURCES:** Including, but not limited to: Online, hard copies, personal interviews, …

 **Textbook:** [Understanding Psychology, Student Edition](https://www.amazon.com/Understanding-Psychology-Student-McGraw-Hill-Education/dp/007663194X/ref%3Dsr_1_5?keywords=understanding+psychology&qid=1557468773&s=gateway&sr=8-5) -   by McGraw-Hill

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| <https://www.mentalhealth.gov/>  |  |
| [verywellmind.com website analytics verywellmind.com](https://www.similarweb.com/website/verywellmind.com) |  |
| [psychologies.ru website analytics psychologies.ru](https://www.similarweb.com/website/psychologies.ru) |  |
| [psychcentral.com website analytics psychcentral.com](https://www.similarweb.com/website/psychcentral.com) |  |
| [simplepractice.com website analytics simplepractice.com](https://www.similarweb.com/website/simplepractice.com) |  |
| [therapynotes.com website analytics therapynotes.com](https://www.similarweb.com/website/therapynotes.com) |  |
| [betterhelp.com website analytics betterhelp.com](https://www.similarweb.com/website/betterhelp.com) |  |
| [helpguide.org website analytics helpguide.org](https://www.similarweb.com/website/helpguide.org) |  |
| [headspace.com website analytics headspace.com](https://www.similarweb.com/website/headspace.com) |  |
| [theranest.com website analytics theranest.com](https://www.similarweb.com/website/theranest.com) |  |
| [psycom.net website analytics psycom.net](https://www.similarweb.com/website/psycom.net) |  |
|  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| PBL Key Vocabulary:Anxiety Disorder | Disorder whose major symptom is anxiety. |
| Panic Disorder | A type of anxiety disorder in which one cannot relax and is plagued by frequent and overwhelming attacks of anxiety. |
| Somatoform Disorder | Condition in which psychological issues are expressed in bodily symptoms in the absence of any real physical problem. |
| Personality Disorder | A disorder in which the person has formed a peculiar or unpleasant personality. |
| Schizophrenia | The most serious mental disturbance, involving loss of contact with reality, thought disorders, hallucinations, and delusions. |
| Anxiety | The feeling that something is wrong and disaster is imminent. |
| Phobic Disorder | A type of anxiety disorder in which a person becomes disabled and overwhelmed by fear in the presence of certain objects or events. |
| Conversion Disorder | Disorder in which a serious psychological trauma is changed into a symbolic physical dysfunction. |
| Mood Disorders | A category of mental disorder characterized by one's emotional state; includes depression and mania. |
| Dissociative Disorders | Disorders in which a part of one's life becomes disconnected from other parts; amnesia, fugue, and dissociative identity disorder are examples. |
| Clang association | Psychotic speech in which words are rhymed. |
| Word Salad | Speech in which words are mixed together incoherently. |
| Dopamine | Chemical that is in excess in schizophrenia. |
| Hypochondriasis | A somatoform disorder in which the person becomes preoccupied with fears of illness and magnifies symptoms. |
| Fugue | Disorder in which the person forgets their past and moves to a new location, not remembering who they were or where they were from. |
| Obsession | An endless preoccupation with a word or thought. |
| Compulsion | A symbolic, ritualized behavior that a person must keep acting out in order to avoid anxiety. |
| Dysthymic | Long term, moderate depression, like the common cold of mental illness. |
| Major depression | A serious mood disorder marked by loss of hunger and energy, hopelessness and sometimes thoughts of suicide. |
| Bi-polar | A mood disorder that includes periods of depression off-set with periods of mania. |
| Anti-social personality disorder | A lack of conscience. Socio-path. |
| Borderline personality disorder | An unusual behavior pattern of dependency, clinginess and sometimes self-destructive tendencies. |
| Serotonin | Chemical that is lacking in depression and excessive during manic periods. |
| Mania | Periods of restlessness, agitation, inability for concentrate and flight of ideas. |
| Behavioral Therapy | Therapy using learning techniques (rewards & punishment) to change |
| Humanistic Therapy | Therapy founded on the work of Carl Rogers which emphasizes the ability of the individual to heal themselves with assistance of the therapist. |
| Psychoanalysis | Therapy based on the work of Sigmund Freud which looks for sources of anxiety in the unconscious. Methods used include talk therapy and projective tests. |
| Cognitive Therapy | Therapy which focuses on changing internal messages and using reason to control emotions and behaviors. Methods include role playing and rational emotive therapy. |
| Neurobiological Approach | Treatment that seeks to change brain chemistry or structure to control emotions/behavior. |
| Psycho-pharmacology | The use of drugs to treat psychological disorders. |
| Psychiatrists | Psychotherapist who hold medical degrees and can prescribe medication. |
| Psychologists | Psychotherapists who hold PhD degrees (Doctors of Philosophy) |
| Psychological & Medical | The two models of therapy used today to treat mental illness. |
| Philip Pineal | French Physician in charge of an insane asylum in the 1700's who freed the inmates.[**agoraphobia**](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/agoraphobia#agoraphobia__1)   - a [fear](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/fear_1) of [going](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/going_1) [outside](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/outside) and being in [public](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/public_1) [places](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/place_1)**[ASPD](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/aspd%22%20%5Cl%20%22aspd__1%22%20%5Co%20%22ASPD)**  - anti-social [personality](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/personality) [disorder](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/disorder): a [mental](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/mental) [health](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/health) [condition](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/condition_1) that [leads](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/lead_1) the [person](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/person) to [exploit](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/exploit_1) other [people](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/people_1) and [treat](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/treat_1) them as if they were not [important](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/important)**[automatism](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/automatism%22%20%5Cl%20%22automatism__1%22%20%5Co%20%22automatism)**  - a defense used in criminal cases where the accused’s mental state leads them to commit a crime without knowing they are doing it. Insane automatism is when a person is mentally ill and commits the crime. Non-insane automatism is when the accused was temporarily affected, for example while sleepwalking or suffering from a fit or concussion.**[bipolar disorder](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/bipolar-disorder%22%20%5Cl%20%22bipolar-disorder__1%22%20%5Co%20%22bipolar%20disorder)**  - a serious [mental](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/mental) [illness](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/illness) in which someone [experiences](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/experience_1) [extreme](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/extreme_1) [changes](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/change_1) in [mood](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/mood), sometimes [feeling](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/feeling_1) very [excited](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/excited) and sometimes very [unhappy](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/unhappy)**[breakdown](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/breakdown%22%20%5Cl%20%22breakdown__6%22%20%5Co%20%22breakdown)**  - a [nervous](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/nervous) [breakdown](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/breakdown)**[claustrophobia](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/claustrophobia%22%20%5Cl%20%22claustrophobia__1%22%20%5Co%20%22claustrophobia)**  - a [fear](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/fear_1) of being in a [small](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/small_1) or [crowded](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/crowded) [space](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/space_1) or in a [place](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/place_1) that seems [difficult](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/difficult) to get out of [quickly](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/quickly)**[combat fatigue](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/combat-fatigue%22%20%5Cl%20%22combat-fatigue__1%22%20%5Co%20%22combat%20fatigue)**  - a [mental](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/mental) [illness](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/illness) [caused](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/cause_2) by a [reaction](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/reaction) to [fighting](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/fighting) in a war**[delusion](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/delusion%22%20%5Cl%20%22delusion__2%22%20%5Co%20%22delusion)**  - a [mental](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/mental) [condition](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/condition_1) in which you [believe](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/believe) [things](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/thing) that are not [true](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/true_1)**[dementia](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/dementia%22%20%5Cl%20%22dementia__1%22%20%5Co%20%22dementia)**  - a serious [illness](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/illness) [affecting](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/affecting) someone’s [brain](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/brain_1) and [memory](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/memory) in which they [gradually](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/gradually) [stop](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/stop_1) being [able](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/able_1) to [think](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/think_1) or [behave](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/behave) in a [normal](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/normal_1) way. Most [forms](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/form_1) of [dementia](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/dementia) [usually](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/usually) [affect](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/affect_1) only [old](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/old) [people](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/people_1).**[depression](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/depression%22%20%5Cl%20%22depression__3%22%20%5Co%20%22depression)**  - a [medical](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/medical_1) [condition](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/condition_1) in which a [person](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/person) is so [unhappy](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/unhappy) that they cannot [live](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/live_1) a [normal](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/normal_1) [life](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/life)**[GAD](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/gad_2%22%20%5Cl%20%22gad_2__1%22%20%5Co%20%22GAD)**  - [generalized](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/generalized) [anxiety](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/anxiety) [disorder](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/disorder): a [mental](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/mental) [illness](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/illness) that [causes](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/cause_1) someone to [feel](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/feel_1) [anxious](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/anxious) on a [daily](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/daily_1) [basis](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/basis)**[generalized anxiety disorder](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/generalized-anxiety-disorder%22%20%5Cl%20%22generalized-anxiety-disorder__1%22%20%5Co%20%22generalized%20anxiety%20disorder)** - a [mental](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/mental) [illness](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/illness) that [causes](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/cause_1) someone to [feel](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/feel_1) very [anxious](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/anxious) most of the time**[hypochondria](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/hypochondria%22%20%5Cl%20%22hypochondria__1%22%20%5Co%20%22hypochondria)**  - a [mental](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/mental) [condition](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/condition_1) in which someone [worries](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/worry_1) a [lot](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/lot_1) about their [health](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/health) and [thinks](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/think_1) that they are ill when they are not**[instability](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/instability%22%20%5Cl%20%22instability__4%22%20%5Co%20%22instability)**  - a [condition](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/condition_1) in which someone’s [mental](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/mental) [state](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/state_1) often [changes](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/change_1)**[kleptomania](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/kleptomania%22%20%5Cl%20%22kleptomania__1%22%20%5Co%20%22kleptomania)**  - a [mental](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/mental) [illness](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/illness) that [makes](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/make_1) someone [want](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/want_1) to [steal](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/steal_1) [things](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/thing)**[madness](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/madness%22%20%5Cl%20%22madness__5%22%20%5Co%20%22madness)**  - [severe](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/severe) [mental](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/mental) [illness](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/illness)**[mania](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/mania_1%22%20%5Cl%20%22mania_1__2%22%20%5Co%20%22mania)**  - a [mental](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/mental) [illness](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/illness) that [makes](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/make_1) someone [behave](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/behave) in an [extremely](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/extremely) [excited](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/excited) and [active](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/active) way**[manic depression](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/manic-depression%22%20%5Cl%20%22manic-depression__1%22%20%5Co%20%22manic%20depression)**  - a serious mental illness in which you experience extreme changes in mood, sometimes feeling very excited and sometimes feeling very unhappy. Many people now prefer to use the word bipolar disorder.**[megalomania](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/megalomania%22%20%5Cl%20%22megalomania__2%22%20%5Co%20%22megalomania)**  - a [mental](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/mental) [illness](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/illness) in which someone [believes](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/believe) they are very [important](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/important) and [powerful](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/powerful) when they are not**[melancholia](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/melancholia%22%20%5Cl%20%22melancholia__1%22%20%5Co%20%22melancholia)**  - an old or literary word for depression**[mentally handicapped](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/mentally-handicapped%22%20%5Cl%20%22mentally-handicapped__1%22%20%5Co%20%22mentally%20handicapped)**  - someone who is mentally handicapped is not able to learn or develop skills at the same rate as most other people because they have a problem with their brain. It is now considered more polite to say that someone is learning disabled or that they have special needs or learning difficulties.**[Munchausen’s syndrome](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/munchausen-s-syndrome%22%20%5Cl%20%22munchausen-s-syndrome__1%22%20%5Co%20%22Munchausen%E2%80%99s%20syndrome)**  - a [condition](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/condition_1) in which someone [pretends](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/pretend_1) to have a serious [illness](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/illness) in [order](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/order_1) to get [treatment](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/treatment) and [sympathy](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/sympathy) from [medical](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/medical_1) [workers](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/worker)**[nervous breakdown](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/nervous-breakdown%22%20%5Cl%20%22nervous-breakdown__1%22%20%5Co%20%22nervous%20breakdown)**  - a [mental](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/mental) [condition](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/condition_1) in which you are so [upset](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/upset_1) or [unhappy](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/unhappy) that you cannot [look](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/look_1) after yourself**[nervous-shock -](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/nervous-shock%22%20%5Cl%20%22nervous-shock__1%22%20%5Co%20%22nervous%20shock)**  a [psychiatric](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/psychiatric) [illness](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/illness) [caused](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/cause_2) by [witnessing](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/witness_2) or [experiencing](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/experience_2) a [traumatic](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/traumatic) [event](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/event), often [used](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/used) as the [basis](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/basis) for a [legal](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/legal) [compensation](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/compensation) [claim](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/claim_1)**[neurosis](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/neurosis%22%20%5Cl%20%22neurosis__1%22%20%5Co%20%22neurosis)**  - a [mental](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/mental) [illness](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/illness) that [makes](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/make_1) you [behave](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/behave) in an [unusual](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/unusual) way or [makes](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/make_1) you [worry](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/worry_1) all the time about something [unimportant](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/unimportant)**[obsessive compulsive disorder](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/obsessive-compulsive-disorder%22%20%5Cl%20%22obsessive-compulsive-disorder__1%22%20%5Co%20%22obsessive%20compulsive%20disorder)**  - a [mental](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/mental) [illness](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/illness) that [makes](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/make_1) you keep [repeating](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/repeat_1) an [action](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/action_1) such as [washing](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/washing_1) your [hands](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/hand_1), in [order](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/order_1) to [avoid](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/avoid) [painful](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/painful) [thoughts](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/thought_1)**[OCD](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/ocd%22%20%5Cl%20%22ocd__1%22%20%5Co%20%22OCD)**  - [obsessive](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/obsessive_1) [compulsive](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/compulsive) [disorder](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/disorder)**[Paranoia -](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/paranoia%22%20%5Cl%20%22paranoia__2%22%20%5Co%20%22paranoia)** a [mental](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/mental) [illness](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/illness) that [makes](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/make_1) [people](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/people_1) [believe](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/believe) that other [people](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/people_1) do not [like](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/like_1) them and [want](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/want_1) to [harm](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/harm_1) them**[persecution complex -](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/persecution-complex%22%20%5Cl%20%22persecution-complex__1%22%20%5Co%20%22persecution%20complex)** a [mental](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/mental) [illness](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/illness) in which you [believe](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/believe) that everyone is [unfair](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/unfair) or [cruel](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/cruel) to you**[personality disorder-](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/personality-disorder%22%20%5Cl%20%22personality-disorder__1%22%20%5Co%20%22personality%20disorder)** a [mental](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/mental) or [emotional](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/emotional) [condition](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/condition_1) that [makes](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/make_1) it [difficult](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/difficult) to have [good](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/good_1) [relationships](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/relationship) with [people](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/people_1) in [social](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/social_1) [situations](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/situation) and at [work](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/work_1)**[postnatal depression -](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/postnatal-depression%22%20%5Cl%20%22postnatal-depression__1%22%20%5Co%20%22postnatal%20depression)** a [mental](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/mental) [illness](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/illness) in which a [woman](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/woman) [feels](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/feels) very [sad](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/sad_1) after her [baby](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/baby_1) is [born](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/born)**[post-traumatic stress disorder -](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/post-traumatic-stress-disorder%22%20%5Cl%20%22post-traumatic-stress-disorder__1%22%20%5Co%20%22post-traumatic%20stress%20disorder)** a [mental](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/mental) [illness](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/illness) [caused](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/cause_2) by [having](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/have) or [seeing](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/seeing) a very [frightening](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/frightening) [experience](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/experience_1), for [example](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/example) [fighting](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/fighting) in a war**[psychosis -](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/psychosis%22%20%5Cl%20%22psychosis__1%22%20%5Co%20%22psychosis)** serious [mental](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/mental) [illness](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/illness) that [affects](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/affect_1) your [ability](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/ability_1) to [know](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/know_1) what is [real](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/real_1) and [changes](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/change_1) your [personality](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/personality) and [behaviour](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/behaviour%22%20%5Co%20%22behaviour)**[PTSD -](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/ptsd%22%20%5Cl%20%22ptsd__1%22%20%5Co%20%22PTSD)** post-traumatic [stress](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/stress_1) [disorder](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/disorder): a [mental](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/mental) [illness](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/illness) [caused](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/cause_2) by [having](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/have) or [seeing](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/seeing) a very [frightening](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/frightening) [experience](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/experience_1), for [example](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/example) [fighting](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/fighting) in a war**[Schizoid -](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/schizoid%22%20%5Cl%20%22schizoid__1%22%20%5Co%20%22schizoid)** [typical](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/typical) of [schizophrenia](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/schizophrenia)**[Schizophrenia -](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/schizophrenia%22%20%5Cl%20%22schizophrenia__1%22%20%5Co%20%22schizophrenia)** a serious [mental](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/mental) [illness](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/illness) in which the way that you [think](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/think_1) and [feel](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/feel_1) is not [connected](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/connected) with what is [really](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/really) [happening](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/happening_1)**[Schizophrenic -](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/schizophrenic_1%22%20%5Cl%20%22schizophrenic_1__2%22%20%5Co%20%22schizophrenic)** [typical](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/typical) of [schizophrenia](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/schizophrenia)**[shell shock -](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/shell-shock%22%20%5Cl%20%22shell-shock__1%22%20%5Co%20%22shell%20shock)** a [mental](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/mental) [illness](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/illness) that [affects](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/affect_1) [soldiers](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/soldier_1) who have [fought](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/fought) in a war and [makes](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/make_1) them [extremely](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/extremely) [nervous](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/nervous) or [confused](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/confused)**[split personality -](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/split-personality%22%20%5Cl%20%22split-personality__1%22%20%5Co%20%22split%20personality)** a [tendency](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/tendency) to have [extreme](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/extreme_1) and [unexpected](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/unexpected) [changes](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/change_1) of [emotion](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/emotion) or [behaviour](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/behaviour%22%20%5Co%20%22behaviour)**[split personality -](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/split-personality%22%20%5Cl%20%22split-personality__2%22%20%5Co%20%22split%20personality)**  [schizophrenia](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/schizophrenia)**[Tourette’s syndrome -](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/tourette-s-syndrome%22%20%5Cl%20%22tourette-s-syndrome__1%22%20%5Co%20%22Tourette%E2%80%99s%20syndrome)** a [condition](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/condition_1) in which a [person](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/person) [makes](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/make_1) [frequent](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/frequent_1) [repeated](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/repeated) [sounds](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/sound_1) or [movements](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/movement) that they cannot [control](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/control_1) |

 Additional vocabulary as research dictates…

 **NOTA BENE:** This is a work in progress.