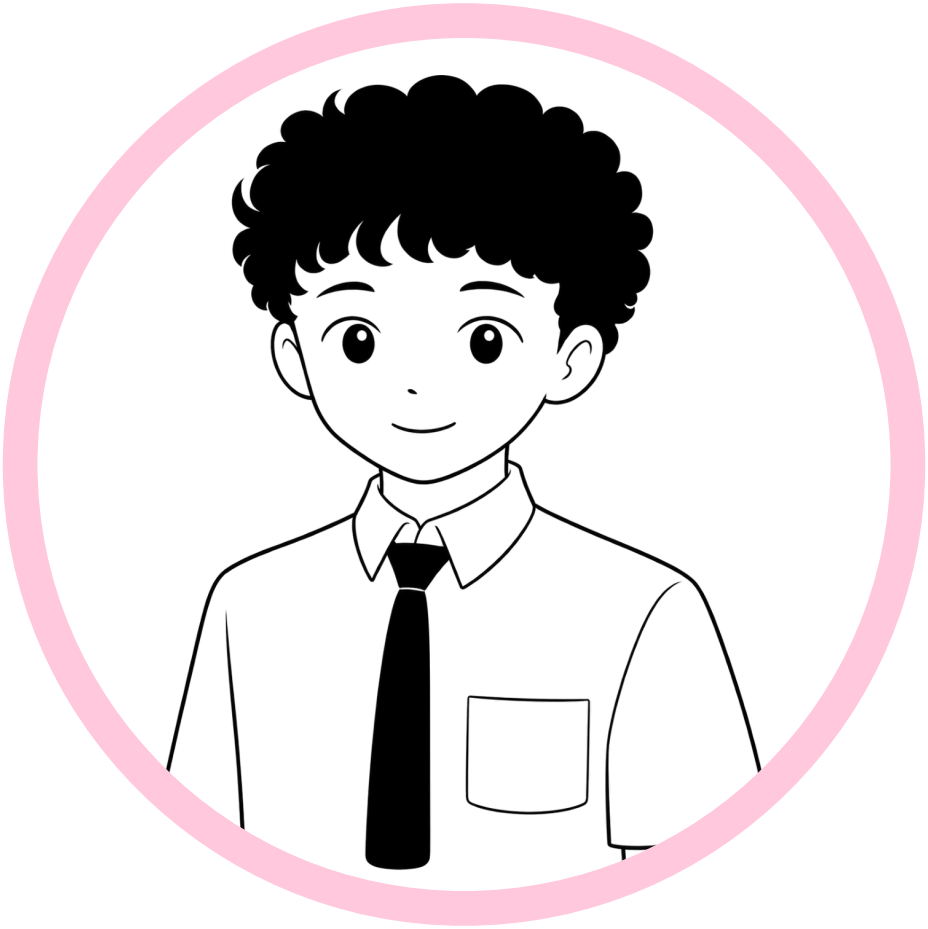
AQA A-LEVEL PSYCHOLOGY · 7182

PSYCHOLOGY



EXAM QUESTION PACK

3.3.5 CLASSIFICATION OF SCHIZOPHRENIA

SCORE	PERCENTAGE
/52	%

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Q1.

In the context of schizophrenia, outline what is meant by co-morbidity.

(Total 2 marks)

Q2.

Explain how symptom overlap might lead to problems with the diagnosis **and / or** classification of schizophrenia.

(Total 2 marks)

Q3.

Discuss reliability **and/or** validity in relation to the diagnosis and classification of schizophrenia.

(Total 8 marks)

Q4.

Read the item and then answer the questions that follow.

> Two years ago Jenny was diagnosed with schizophrenia. She has been taking a typical antipsychotic drug and there have been improvements in her positive symptoms. However she still suffers negative symptoms and side effects. Her psychiatrist wants to change her medication from typical antipsychotics to one of the atypical antipsychotics and has also suggested cognitive behavioural therapy.

(a) Outline **one** negative symptom of schizophrenia.

(2)

(b) With reference to the item above, explain why Jenny's psychiatrist wants to move her on to one of the atypical antipsychotics.

(4)

(c) Briefly explain **one** advantage of cognitive behavioural therapy in the treatment of schizophrenia.

(2)

(Total 8 marks)

Q5.

Discuss issues associated with the classification **and / or** diagnosis of schizophrenia.

(Total 16 marks)

Q6.

'In an important and influential criticism of the diagnosis of mental illness, Rosenhan (1973) showed that healthy 'pseudopatients' could gain admission to psychiatric hospital by pretending to have auditory hallucinations. Although systems of classification and diagnosis have changed considerably since the 1970s, many people still have concerns

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about their accuracy and appropriateness.'

Discuss issues surrounding the classification and diagnosis of schizophrenia.

(Total 16 marks)

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