Faculty Guide

for use with

Video Segments for Abnormal Psychology, Second Edition

to accompany
Abnormal Psychology and
Fundamentals of Abnormal Psychology

by
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Princeton University

WORTH PUBLISHERS
Video Segments in Abnormal Psychology, Second Edition

VHS and DVD Contents and Segment Lengths

Segment lengths are approximate.

Please note that the following contents are broken up differently on the DVD version. See DVD menu for contents.

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SEGMENT 1

**BENJAMIN RUSH’S “RESTRAINT CHAIR”** (2:25)

**Focus:** History, Treatment

**Description:** Although Benjamin Rush, widely considered the father of American Psychiatry, came to believe in and practice moral treatment in the early 1800s, many of his prior treatments reflected contemporary medical thought and would be judged quite harsh by today’s standards. A case in point was his famous “restraint chair,” presented in this segment.

**Source:** *Madness: Brainwaves*, 1991 (BBC Worldwide Americas Inc.)

SEGMENT 2

**MORAL TREATMENT AND WILLIAM TUKE’S “YORK RETREAT”** (2:31)

**Focus:** History, Treatment

**Description:** A leading figure in the moral treatment movement of the nineteenth century was William Tuke, an English Quaker who founded the York Retreat, a rural estate where about 30 mental patients were lodged as guests in quiet country houses and treated with a combination of rest, talk, prayer, and manual work. This segment takes a look at the York Retreat—from its physical structure to its daily operations.

**Source:** *Madness: Out of Sight*, 1991 (BBC Worldwide Americas Inc.)

SEGMENT 3

**MEDICAL PROCEDURES USED IN MENTAL HOSPITALS IN THE FIRST HALF OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY** (4:38)

**Focus:** Treatment, History

**Description:** The medical treatments used in mental hospitals during the first half of this century were crude, largely ineffective, and often unintentionally cruel. Some of the leading approaches are shown in this segment, including the wet pack, insulin therapy, metrazol therapy, and the lobotomy.

**Sources:** *Treatment in Mental Disorders*, 1949 (James D. Page); Prefrontal Lobotomy in the Treatment of Mental Disorders, 1942 (Walter Freeman and James Watts). Courtesy: History of Medicine Division, National Library of Medicine.

*Version available on the Student CD under the title Early Treatment of Mental Disorders.*
SEGMENT 4

EARLY ELECTROCONVULSIVE THERAPIES (4:00)

Focus: Treatment, History

Description: In the 1930’s, electroconvulsive therapy was developed in the belief that inducing a seizure in patients with severe mental disorders would bring improvement. This segment shows the early versions of this therapy. The footage is graphic and hard to take.


*Version available on the Student CD under the same title.

SEGMENT 5

PREFRONTAL LOBOTOMY PROCEDURE, 1942 (2:50)

Focus: Treatment, History

Description: In the late 1930s, the neuropsychiatrist Egas Moniz developed the lobotomy, a brain operation in which a surgeon would cut the connections between the cortex of the brain’s frontal lobes and the lower centers of the brain. This segment from 1942 shows excerpts from a lobotomy procedure, done by the American neuropsychiatrist Walter Freeman. Parts of the segment are quite unpleasant to view.

SEGMENT 6

PATIENTS BEFORE AND AFTER PREFRONTAL LOBOTOMY, 1944 (5:53)

Focus: Pathology, Treatment, History

Description: This segment shows historical footage of patients before and shortly after their lobotomies. Although each case was pointed to as a success, it is obvious, looking back, that postoperative behavior and functioning were hardly ideal or problem-free.

Source: Prefrontal Lobotomy in Chronic Schizophrenia, 1944 (A. E. Bennett, Bishop Clarkson Memorial Hospital, Psychiatric Department).Courtesy: History of Medicine Division, National Library of Medicine.

SEGMENT 7

PSYCHOANALYTIC THERAPY SESSION (4:31)

Focus: Treatment, Pathology

Description: This sometimes humorous reenactment of a psychoanalytic therapy session, based on an actual case, effectively shows the principles of free association, transference, resistance, and dream interpretation.

Source: The Royal Road: Psychoanalytic Approaches to the Dream, 1988 (Producer: Dr. Glenn Gabbard, Menninger Video)

*Version available on the Student CD under the title “Larry”: Psychoanalytic Therapy.

SEGMENT 8

GESTALT THERAPY’S “EMPTY CHAIR” TECHNIQUE (5:25)

Focus: Treatment

Description: One of Gestalt Therapy’s best known techniques is the empty chair technique, in which the client is instructed to talk to an empty chair as if it contains a person with whom the client has certain difficulties. The client expresses candid feelings or thoughts toward the chair, then switches chairs and talks back to himself or herself from the perspective of the other person. Today, the empty chair technique is often used by therapists of various orientations, and in this segment it is employed by the eclectic therapist Arnold Lazarus, as he works with a client (played by an actress) who is burdened by unexpressed anger toward her mother.

SEGMENT 9  MULTIMODAL THERAPY (4:52)

Focus: Treatment

Description: Dr. Arnold Lazarus, originator of the eclectic approach Multimodal Therapy, uses the acronym B.A.S.I.C. I.D. to identify seven areas of client functioning that multimodal therapists assess and treat—client’s Behavior, Affect, Sensations, Imagery, Cognition, Interpersonal Relationships, and Drug/Biology. In this segment, Dr. Lazarus goes over each of these areas with a client (played by an actor) who has previously filled out a multimodal life history survey.

Source: Multimodal Therapy Conducted by Arnold A. Lazarus, Ph.D. (This videotape is part of the 12-program APA Psychotherapy Videotape Series produced by the American Psychological Association.)

SEGMENT 10  COUPLE (MARITAL) THERAPY (3:30)

Focus: Treatment

Description: Couple or marital therapy may follow the principles of any of the major therapy orientations—from psychoanalytic to behavioral, cognitive, experiential, or systems orientations. In this segment, the eclectic therapist Arnold Lazarus conducts marital therapy with two individuals (played by actors). In the exchange, he focuses on the couple’s behaviors, interpretations of each other, and interactive patterns, and he tries to initiate both behavioral changes and greater understanding and acceptance of each other.

Source: Multimodal Marital Therapy (Arnold Lazarus, Research Press)

*Version available on the Student CD under the title “Julia and David”: Couple Therapy.
SEGMENT 11  

**WATSON’S FAMOUS STUDY: CONDITIONING A RAT PHOBIA IN “LITTLE ALBERT” (3:00)**

**Focus:** Research, Theory, History

**Description:** This segment contains footage of the famous 1920 study of Little Albert, in which the behaviorists John Watson and Rosalie Rayner taught a baby boy to fear white rats. The segment has three parts: (1) The baby reacts comfortably prior to the study when confronted by animals, including a rat; (2) The baby reacts fearfully to a white rat after undergoing conditioning (The actual conditioning procedure, in which the child was repeatedly subjected to a loud gong whenever he reached for a white rat, was not filmed); (3) The baby’s conditioned fear of rats generalizes to similar objects such as other animals, a fur coat, and a mask.

**Source:** University of Akron

SEGMENT 12

**ELEVATOR PHOBIA (3:47)**

**Focus:** Pathology, Treatment

**Description:** This video segment centers on a man who has a phobic fear of riding on elevators. It reveals various aspects of his phobia, and highlights behavioral exposure therapy for phobias, as conducted within a self-help supportive group program.

**Source:** *Phobias . . . Overcoming the Fear*, 1991 (Producer, Lalia Gilmore-Madriguera; Connecticut Public Television)

SEGMENT 13

**AIRPLANE PHOBIA: FEAR OF FLYING (6:10)**

**Focus:** Pathology, Treatment

**Description:** This segment focuses on a woman with a phobic fear of airplane travel. It reveals various aspects of her phobia, including the origins, and observes a special exposure treatment program developed for this problem.

**Source:** *Phobias . . . Overcoming the Fear*, 1991 (Producer, Lalia Gilmore-Madriguera; Connecticut Public Television)
SEGMENT 14

NORMAL STRANGER AND SEPARATION ANXIETY IN YOUNG CHILDREN (4:16)

Focus: Research, Theory, Pathology

Description: This segment shows that fears of strange situations and of separation are normal, and even adaptive, in young children. The segment also brings to life studies in attachment and separation, revealing variations in how young children react to separation. Students may consider how such normal early separation anxiety differs from separation anxiety disorder and still other anxiety disorders, and whether there is a link between early normal fears and the onset of later anxiety disorders.

Source: The Journey Through Childhood (Worth Publishers)
*Version available on the Student CD under the title Stranger Anxiety.

SEGMENT 15

MULTIPLE FEARS: TWO CASE PRESENTATIONS (2:07)

Focus: Pathology

Description: In this segment, two individuals describe in powerful terms the symptoms, origins, and effects of their multiple fears.

Source: Phobias . . . Overcoming the Fear, 1991 (Producer, Lalia Gilmore-Madriguera; Connecticut Public Television)

SEGMENT 16

HOMEOPATHIC APPROACH TO ANXIETY DISORDERS (3:21)

Focus: Treatment

Description: This segment describes homeopathy, an alternative treatment approach that uses drugs made from natural substances. This approach is used to treat the two individuals with multiple fears who were featured in the previous segment.

Source: Phobias . . . Overcoming the Fear, 1991 (Producer, Lalia Gilmore-Madriguera; Connecticut Public Television)
SEGMENT 17

OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE DISORDER:
A CASE OF COMPULSIVE HOARDING
AND COMPULSIVE SYMMETRY (4:34)

Focus: Pathology

Description: The man in this segment displays compulsive collecting, or hoarding, of items, such as napkins, rubber bands, and pennies, and a compulsive need to arrange certain items in perfect order or symmetry. His discussion illustrates the rise in anxiety and obsessing that may occur if persons with obsessive compulsive disorder try to resist performing their compulsions.

Source: Obsessive Compulsive Disorder, 1993 (University of California Regents, Behavioral Sciences Media Laboratory, Neuropsychiatric Institute and Hospital, UCLA)

*Version available on Student CD under the title “Bill”: Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder.

SEGMENT 18

OBSESSIVE COMPULSIVE DISORDER:
A CASE OF PERFECTIONISM AND
COMPULSIVE RITUALS (3:19)

Focus: Pathology

Description: In this segment, a young woman discusses and demonstrates how she is driven to perfectionism, and the powerful impact this has on her life. Her compulsive rituals, including her compulsive checking, touching, and need for order and symmetry suggest obsessive-compulsive disorder. At the same time, her preoccupation with perfectionism and orderliness may fit a pattern of obsessive-compulsive personality disorder. This segment thus raises questions about the possible comorbidity of the two disorders, how to distinguish the two, and the difference between “normal” perfectionism and psychopathology.

Source: Obsessive Compulsive Disorder, 1993 (University of California Regents, Behavioral Sciences Media Laboratory, Neuropsychiatric Institute and Hospital, UCLA)

*Version available on Student CD under the title “Jennifer”: Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder.
SEGMENT 19  

STRESS ON THE JOB: PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL EFFECTS (5:34)

Focus: Pathology, Theory

Description: This segment demonstrates the psychological and physical impact of occupational stress by focusing on two men in the high stress job of air traffic controller. The segment powerfully demonstrates the role of the environment in stress reactions, shows the brain’s and body’s reactions to stress, and ties stress to both physical illness and psychological disorders.


*Version available on the Student CD under the title “Claude & Claude”: Emotion Stress, and Health.

SEGMENT 20  

MARITAL STRESS AND EXTRAMARITAL RELATIONSHIPS (3:40)

Focus: Pathology, Treatment

Description: A major source of stress in life can be marital problems. And one of the most stressful marital problems is extramarital relationships. In this segment, a woman (played by an actress) confides her extramarital behavior to the marital therapist (Dr. Allen Fay) who has been seeing her and her husband in treatment. In particular, she describes her feelings of guilt and her concerns about being unfair to her husband. In addition to focusing on the possible impact of such behavior on the woman, her husband, and their relationship, students may consider the issue of confidentiality alluded to early in the segment.

Source: Clinical Choice Points in Psychotherapy, 1992 (Lazarus, Fay, & Lazarus)
SEGMENT 21

**BREAST CANCER AND THE ROLE OF PSYCHOSOCIAL FACTORS (5:53)**

**Focus:** Pathology, Treatment

**Description:** Research has clarified that psychosocial factors may sometimes play a role in the onset and course of many physical illnesses, including cancer. In this interview, a woman recovering from breast cancer alludes to such factors, including the possible role of stress in the onset of her illness, fear and other emotions caused by the illness, and the value of psychological support and a positive outlook in overcoming the illness.

**Source:** John Philp (Worth Publishers)

SEGMENT 22

**FEARS OF ILLNESS AND THEIR TRIGGERS (2:00)**

**Focus:** Pathology, Treatment

**Description:** People with hypochondriasis are fearful that they are sick or getting sick much of the time. Although their fears may emerge without special triggers, the individuals are particularly vulnerable to subtle body changes or environmental cues that suggest illness to them. In this segment, a client (played by an actor) uncovers the trigger of his latest illness fear with the help of his therapist (Dr. Arnold Lazarus).

**Source:** Bridging and Tracking, Multimodal Therapy (Arnold Lazarus, Research Press)

*Version available on the Student CD under the title “David”: Fear of Illness.

SEGMENT 23

**BODY DYSMORPHIC DISORDER: TWO CASES (2:13)**

**Focus:** Pathology

**Description:** This segment focuses on two men with the somatoform disorder body dysmorphic disorder. One man believes that his stomach is bulging and grotesque. The other is repelled by the shape of his nose. The segment shows how extreme their fears and upsets become, how greatly such concerns interfere with the men’s lives and functioning, and the extremes to which the individuals go in order to address their self-disgust.

**Source:** “Perfect,” 48 Hours, 5/27/99 (CBS News)
SEGMENT 24  
LABORATORY STUDY: LINKING PLACEBO EFFECTS TO ENDOPHINS (3:15)  

Focus: Research, Theory  

Description: This segment shows an experiment with human subjects whose findings suggest that the effectiveness of placebo drugs is partly a result of the patients’ release of endorphins, their natural opioids. The implication is that, for some people, the expectation that a given treatment will soon be helpful causes them, without awareness, to release endorphins throughout their brain and body. In turn, the endorphins reduce their pain or help them to feel better in other ways.  

Source: *The Keys to Paradise*, 1979 (BBC Worldwide Americas Inc.)  

SEGMENT 25  
MULTIPLE PERSONALITY DISORDER: AN EARLY CASE, 1923 (6:04)  

Focus: Pathology, History  

Description: Recently, there have been increases in the number of reported cases of multiple personality disorder, raising questions about whether it may sometimes be an iatrogenic phenomenon. But reports of the disorder are not new. The case presented in this segment was filmed very early in the twentieth century.  


SEGMENT 26  
THREE FACES OF EVE: THE REAL PERSON (10:00)  

Focus: Pathology, History  

Description: While many people are familiar with the movie and book *The Three Faces of Eve*, few have actually observed the woman who suffered from this disorder. In this segment—a filmed interview conducted by her therapist a half century ago—we see Eve’s three subpersonalities discussing their views and behaviors and displaying different patterns of speech, gestures, body language, and experiences. It is worth noting that, as it turned out, this woman also experienced many other personalities beyond those on display in this interview or in the case study. Moreover, she later recovered fully. Note that a more recent interview and discussion with the recovered woman, Chris Sizemore, is available in Segment 78. The contrast is striking.  

Source: *The Real Three Faces of Eve*, 1957 (Chris Sizemore and The Jerry Naylor Co. LLC)
SEGMENT 27

MAN WITH MULTIPLE PERSONALITY DISORDER (DISSOCIATIVE IDENTITY DISORDER) (4:21)

Focus: Pathology, Treatment

Description: This segment focuses on a man who manifests multiple personality disorder, including at least 53 subpersonalities. The segment includes a powerful therapy session in which the individual “switches” from subpersonality to subpersonality, demonstrating his range of personalities. It also focuses on the memory difficulties produced by the disorder and the impact of this disorder on the individual and on family members.


*Version available on the Student CD under the title “Tony”: Multiple Personality Disorder.

SEGMENT 28

DR. AARON BECK CONDUCTS COGNITIVE THERAPY FOR DEPRESSION (10:00)

Focus: Pathology, Treatment

Description: In this segment Dr. Aaron Beck, originator of cognitive therapy, treats a depressed woman (played by an actress). Initially, Dr. Beck helps the client carefully examine her thinking and pinpoints those thoughts that are making her depressed. Later, Dr. Beck helps the client identify the precise thoughts, illogical thinking processes, and maladaptive attitudes that are causing her depression, and he actively challenges these thoughts and interpretations.

Source: Cognitive Therapy of Depression, 1977 (Dr. Aaron Beck, The Beck Institute for Cognitive Therapy and Research)

*Version available on the Student CD under the title “Marsha”: Depression and Cognitive Therapy.
SEGMENT 29  
**DEPRESSION: ANTIDEPRESSANT MEDICATION AND PSYCHOTHERAPY (3:46)**

**Focus:** Treatment, Pathology, Assessment

**Description:** This segment offers a dramatization of a depressed patient receiving antidepressant drug treatment and improving significantly over time. The physician-like treatment contrasts sharply with cognitive therapy and other psychotherapies. At the same time, the segment emphasizes the value of combining medication treatment with psychotherapy, often by two different clinicians.

**Source:** The Mind, Second Edition, 1999 (Thirteen, WNET and Worth Publishers)

*Version available on the Student CD under the title “Meredith”: Depression and Drug Therapy.*

SEGMENT 30  
**MODERN ELECTROCONVULSIVE THERAPY (1:40)**

**Focus:** Treatment

**Description:** This segment illustrates what ECT is like today, including the use of medication to help persons sleep through the procedure, muscle relaxants to reduce thrashing, oxygen, and the consequent reduction of the overt symptoms of the grand mal seizure.

**Source:** The Mind, Second Edition, 1999 (Thirteen, WNET and Worth Publishers)

*Version available on the Student CD under the same title.*
SEGMENT 31  MAJOR DEPRESSIVE DISORDER WITH PSYCHOTIC SYMPTOMS, AND THE EFFECT OF ECT (3:52)

Focus: Pathology, Treatment

Description: In this segment a woman with major depressive disorder also displays psychotic symptoms as part of her depressive episode. In the initial excerpts she is interviewed during the height of her depressive episode, and she displays strong suicidal ideation, among other symptoms. In the final excerpt, she is interviewed after her recovery as a result of electroconvulsive therapy. The contrast is striking.


SEGMENT 32  MANIA (1:38)

Focus: Pathology

Description: In this segment a woman is interviewed during a severe manic episode. Her symptoms include rushed speech and grandiosity.


SEGMENT 33  SUICIDE AND ITS IMPACT ON FAMILY MEMBERS (5:48)

Focus: Pathology, Treatment

Description: Eight months after a woman committed suicide, her family members discuss their view of the suicide, their attitudes toward the lost relative, their grief and sense of loss, and the suicide’s effect on family dynamics.

Source: Suicides, 1987 (University of California Regents, Behavioral Sciences Media Laboratory, Neuropsychiatric Institute and Hospital, UCLA)

*Version available on the Student CD under the title “Bonnie”.*
SEGMENT 34  
**WOMAN WITH ANOREXIA NERVOSA (3:08)**

**Focus:** Pathology

**Description:** This segment focuses on a young woman with anorexia nervosa, including the issues of control and power in her disorder, origins of the disorder, cognitive and other features, and the impact of the disorder.

**Source:** *The Waist Land: Eating Disorders in America, 1985* (Coronet/MTI)

SEGMENT 35  
**WOMAN WITH BULIMIA NERVOSA (3:03)**

**Focus:** Pathology

**Description:** This segment focuses on a young woman with bulimia nervosa, including her binge behaviors and purge behaviors, origins of her disorder, cognitive and other features, and impact of the disorder.

**Source:** *The Waist Land: Eating Disorders in America, 1985* (Coronet/MTI)

*Version available on the Student CD under the same title*

SEGMENT 36  
**SURVEY OF DIETING AND BODY IMAGE AMONG 33,000 WOMEN (2:06)**

**Focus:** Research, Theory

**Description:** This segment brings to life the well-known 1984 *Glamour Magazine* survey of 33,000 women, conducted by Drs. Susan Wooley and Wayne Wooley. The survey suggests that most women in our society, even underweight women, consider themselves overweight, particularly in body parts from the waist down, and diet regularly.

**Source:** *The Waist Land: Eating Disorders in America, 1985* (Coronet/MTI)

*Version available on the Student CD under the title Glamour Magazine Survey: Body Image and Dieting.*
SEGMENT 37

LAB STUDY: HYPOTHALAMUS STIMULATION AND ITS EFFECT ON HUNGER AND EATING BEHAVIOR (1:30)

Focus: Research, Theory

Description: Biological researchers have determined that the hypothalamus helps control eating behavior and may play a key role in eating disorders. One area of the hypothalamus that appears to help control hunger and eating behavior is the lateral hypothalamus, a brain area that produces hunger when it is activated or stimulated. If a person or animal has not eaten or has eaten too little, this part of the brain activates and the person experiences hunger and wants to eat. When researchers in this segment electronically stimulate the lateral hypothalamus in animal subjects, the subjects keep eating and eating, even when they have eaten recently and are biologically full.

Source: Hypothalamic Reward in Feeding, Running and Mating Behavior (Bart Hoebel, Alan C. Rosenquist, & Anthony R. Caggiula)

SEGMENT 38

OPIOID ABUSE AND DEPENDENCE: HOW DOES IT BEGIN? (2:25)

Focus: Pathology

Description: In this segment several persons reveal the factors that contributed to their dependence on opioids, including recreational use, physical seduction of the drug, self-medication, and modeling.


*Version available on the Student CD under the title Opioid Abuse.
SEGMENT 39  
**SOCIOCULTURAL VIEW OF OPIOID ABUSE AND DEPENDENCE (3:50)**

**Focus:** Theory, History

**Description:** This segment presents the emergence and increase in cases of opioid dependence as a sociocultural phenomenon. Its avid sociocultural position offers an opportunity for discussion of the strengths, limitations, accuracy, and inaccuracy of a sociocultural model of substance dependence.


SEGMENT 40  
**METHADONE TREATMENT PROGRAM, 1973 (5:26)**

**Focus:** Treatment, History

**Description:** This segment looks at a methadone program during the rise of such treatment programs in the 1970s, and raises many questions about the philosophy, effectiveness, and impact of methadone treatment. At the end of the segment, even Dr. William Dobbs, a leading researcher in methadone treatment, raises questions about its effectiveness in the 1970s.


SEGMENT 41  
**COCAINE ABUSE AND TREATMENT: SINKING AND RECOVERING (3:24)**

**Focus:** Pathology, Treatment

**Description:** In this segment, a man describes his history of cocaine abuse and dependence, which ruined his personal life and professional career. Now no longer addicted, he also describes his treatment, recovery, and successful climb back. Students should note that one feature of his recovery is *implicit* aversion therapy, in which he keeps recalling and picturing the life of ruin associated with drug abuse whenever he feels desires or cravings for a drug.

**Source:** The Mind, Second Edition, 1999 (Thirteen, WNET and Worth Publishers)

*Version available on the Student CD under the title “Greg”: Cocaine Abuse and Treatment.*
SEGMENT 42

ERECTILE DISORDER AND VIAGRA (3:15)

Focus: Pathology, Treatment

Description: This segment focuses on erectile disorder and how it has been affected by the development and sale of Viagra. As interviews reveal, one of the effects of this drug has been greater openness by men with erectile problems and greater willingness to seek treatment. The development of new drugs for erectile disorder is also examined in this segment.

Source: NBC News, 4/15/03

SEGMENT 43

SEXUAL DYSFUNCTIONS IN WOMEN (2:31)

Focus: Pathology, Treatment

Description: This segment focuses on sexual dysfunctions in women, including disorders of sexual desire, excitement, and pain. As the interviews in the segment reveal, such problems are quite common and may cause considerable upset in many women. The segment also focuses on various biological interventions for such sexual dysfunctions.

Source: NBC News, 6/13/00

SEGMENT 44

GENDER IDENTITY DISORDER (4:00)

Focus: Pathology, Treatment, Assessment

Description: In this segment an individual recalls his past life with gender identity disorder (including past feelings, body-image, and interactions) after he has undergone sex-change surgery to become a man. He also discusses the changes in his outlook brought about by the surgery. In addition, a specialist in gender identity disorder highlights the expectations held by candidates for sex change surgery, the pros and cons of such surgery, and alternative forms of treatment.

Source: The World of Abnormal Psychology, 1992 (The Annenberg/CPB Projects)

*Version available on the Student CD under the title “Brad”: Gender Identity Disorder.
SEGMENT 45  **HALLUCINATIONS (3:10)**

**Focus:** Pathology

**Description:** In this segment, a woman with schizophrenia experiences and describes in detail hallucinations and their powerful impact upon her life.

**Source:** *Madness: In Two Minds*, 1991 (BBC Worldwide Americas Inc.)

SEGMENT 46  **YOUNG MAN WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA (4:31)**

**Focus:** Pathology

**Description:** This segment focuses a young man with schizophrenia. First, the man, a former policeman, is interviewed in the hospital. Later, he is seen sitting down and talking to his father during a home visit. The man reveals delusions of persecution and grandiosity, disorganized thinking, loose associations (derailment), motor symptoms, and inappropriate affect.


*Version available on the Student CD under the title “Jerry”: Schizophrenia.*

SEGMENT 47  **MRI SCAN: COMPARISON OF SCHIZOPHRENIC AND NONSCHIZOPHRENIC TWINS (1:00)**

**Focus:** Assessment, Research, Theory

**Description:** In this segment, Dr. Daniel Weinberger compares the MRI scan of a person with schizophrenia to that of his nonschizophrenic identical twin and points out that the ventricles of the schizophrenic twin are bigger than those of his nonschizophrenic identical twin.

**Source:** *Madness: In Two Minds*, 1991 (BBC Worldwide Americas Inc.)
SEGMENT 48
THE THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF ANTIPSYCHOTIC DRUGS (2:10)

Focus: Treatment

Description: This segment demonstrates the near-miraculous turnaround that occurs for some persons with schizophrenia when they take antipsychotic medication. The man in the segment is seen as extremely confused and unable to verbalize effectively prior to taking a new drug. A month later, after the introduction of the drug, he is clear, coherent, and planning for a return to work.

Source: The Brain: Madness, 1984 (Thirteen, WNET, New York Educational Broadcasting Corporation)

*Version available on Student CD under the title “Augustine”: Schizophrenia and Drug Treatment.

SEGMENT 49
UNDESIRED EFFECTS OF CONVENTIONAL ANTIPSYCHOTIC DRUGS (0:55)

Focus: Treatment

Description: This segment reveals the undesired effects that may be brought about by conventional antipsychotic drugs, including extrapyramidal effects.

Source: Madness: Brainwaves, 1991 (BBC Worldwide Americas, Inc.)

SEGMENT 50
BANDURA’S BOBO DOLL EXPERIMENT:
MODELING OF AGGRESSION (5:00)

Focus: Theory, Research, Pathology, History

Description: Does an individual’s observation of aggressive or violent models lead, in turn, to aggressive or violent behavior by the individual? Yes, according to this famous study by Albert Bandura, which helped Bandura develop his behavioral theory of modeling. This segment, which is narrated by Bandura himself, shows how children in his study attack a Bobo doll after observing an adult model do the same.

Source: Albert Bandura, Stanford University and Worth Publishers

*Version available on the Student CD under the same title.
SEGMENT 51  AGGRESSION, VIOLENCE, AND THE BRAIN (7:00)

Focus:  Pathology, Assessment, Treatment

Description:  This segment demonstrates how the activation of certain regions in the brain can lead to increases or decreases in violent and aggressive behavior. Starting with animal studies on a bull and a cat and continuing with the real life case of a man with a brain tumor, the segment powerfully demonstrates that violence sometimes has clear biological roots and can sometimes be controlled by biological interventions.


*Version available on the Student CD under the title “Mark”—Aggression, Violence, and the Brain.

SEGMENT 52  THERAPIST ADDRESSES A CLIENT’S ANGER (2:30)

Focus:  Treatment

Description:  In this segment, Dr. Arnold Lazarus responds to the anger of a client (played by an actress) during a therapy session. Students should consider Dr. Lazarus’s handling of the situation. They might also consider how they, as a therapist, might react to the client’s expression of anger and how they, as the client, might react to Dr. Lazarus’s responses.

Source:  Clinical Choice Points in Psychotherapy, 1992 (Lazarus, Fay, & Lazarus)

SEGMENT 53  FEATURES AND ASSESSMENT OF PSYCHOPATHY (3:55)

Focus:  Pathology, Assessment, Law

Description:  This segment offers a clinical picture of psychopathy (sociopathy) and demonstrates a leading tool for assessing this antisocial pattern. The segment focuses on the work of Robert Hare and on the “Hare Psychopathy Checklist,” and considers how well clinicians can predict criminal behavior or violent behavior.


*Version available on the Student CD under the title The Mind of the Psychopath.
SEGMENT 54

PSYCHOPATHY AND CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR (2:59)

Focus: Pathology, Law, Treatment

Description: This segment focuses on people with psychopathy (sociopathy) who exhibit criminal behavior. One such individual discusses his behavior and the changes he has experienced. In addition, Robert Hare, an expert on this pattern, discusses the issue of whether psychopathy can be changed or treated, focusing on the ways in which most treatments available for prisoners do not address the symptoms and functioning of those prisoners with psychopathy.


*Version available on the Student CD under the title “Pat”: Antisocial Personality Disorder.

SEGMENT 55

CHILDREN WITH ATTENTION-DEFICIT HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER (ADHD) (6:49)

Focus: Pathology, Treatment

Description: In this segment the parents of two boys with ADHD describe the boys, and the children also react to various situations, revealing some of the features of this disorder, its impact at home and at school, and efforts by parents and teachers to address it. In addition, one of the boys himself describes how he feels about the disorder, its impact on his life, and his self concept.

Source: Attention Deficit Disorder, 1994 (University of California Regents, Behavioral Sciences Media Laboratory, Neuropsychiatric Institute and Hospital, UCLA)
SEGMENT 56  **ADHD: A PARENT’S PERSPECTIVE (4:30)**

**Focus:** Pathology, Treatment

**Description:** In this segment, a mother (who herself experienced ADHD) describes and discusses her 8-year-old son who displays ADHD. She discusses the early indicators of her son’s disorder, his behavior at school, his psychological reactions to the disorder, her efforts as a parent, and the combination of medications, cognitive techniques, and behavior modification that are used in his treatment.

**Source:** John Philp (Worth Publishers)

SEGMENT 57  **AUTISM: CLINICAL PICTURE (2:00)**

**Focus:** Pathology

**Description:** The children in this segment displays features of autism, including early onset, social unresponsiveness, language and communication deficits, limited imaginative play, and self-stimulatory behaviors.

**Source:** Behavioral Treatment of Autistic Children, 1988 (Focus International, Inc.)

SEGMENT 58  **DR. IVAR LOVAAS TREATS YOUNG AUTISTIC CHILD WITH BEHAVIORAL INTERVENTION (3:19)**

**Focus:** Treatment, Pathology

**Description:** In this segment, Dr. Ivar Lovaas, a leader in the application of behavioral treatments to people with autism, treats a young child with the disorder, and relatively quickly helps change some of her dysfunctional patterns of behavior.

**Source:** Behavioral Treatment of Autistic Children, 1988 (Focus International, Inc.)

*Version available on Student CD under the title “Lisa”: Autism and Behavioral Treatment.*
SEGMENT 59  

**AUTISM AND FAMILY LIFE** *(6:30)*

**Focus:** Pathology, Treatment, Assessment

**Description:** Individuals with autism present special demands and difficulties that greatly affect family life. Parents must be constantly attentive, work tirelessly with the individuals, and, at the same time, grapple with feelings of anxiety, concern, anger, or depression that may arise over their child’s plight or their own difficult lifestyle. Such pressures are on display in this segment, even though the parents in the segment are clearly very positive about and loving toward their children.

**Source:** *Children of Eden* (Eden Institute), John Philp (Worth Publishers)

SEGMENT 60

**ADULT WITH AUTISM** *(2:19)*

**Focus:** Pathology, Treatment

**Description:** This segment first shows Ricky, a child with autism, learning to communicate in a behavioral treatment program 20 years ago. Then it shows Ricky today. During the intervening years, his treatment program, in which he had been making considerable progress, was stopped due to a lack of funding; thus, his adult functioning is considerably less than it might otherwise have been.

**Source:** *Behavioral Treatment of Autistic Children*, 1988 (Focus International, Inc.)

SEGMENT 61

**THE SAVANT SYNDROME** *(5:42)*

**Focus:** Pathology

**Description:** Some persons with mental retardation, autism, or other disorders manifest the savant syndrome; spectacular abilities in one special area, beyond anything they would otherwise seem capable of. In this segment, 28-year-old identical twins with mild mental retardation display the skill of near perfect calendar calculating and very detailed memories of events that are important to them. Their savant functioning contrasts sharply in the segment with their incorrect responses to seemingly simpler questions involving math or other areas of functioning.

**Source:** *July 19, 132,470 A.D. Is a Saturday*, 1967 (The Behavioral Sciences Audio Visual Laboratory of the Department of Psychiatry, Neurology and Behavioral Sciences, University of Oklahoma Medical Center)

*Version available on the Student CD under the title “George & Charles”: Savant Syndrome.*
SEGMENT 62  
**TREATMENTS FOR INSOMNIA (2:10)**

**Focus:** Treatment, Pathology, Research

**Description:** This segment focuses on the wide prevalence of insomnia and reveals treatments that are now available to people with this problem — both biological and psychological interventions. The segment also examines laboratory sleep research and the impact of insomnia.

**Source:** NBC News, 4/2/01

SEGMENT 63  
**AGING AND LOSS (2:00)**

**Focus:** Pathology, Theory

**Description:** Among the many changes that occur as people grow old, loss is particularly common and stressful. This segment displays some of the common losses experienced by elderly people (for example, loss of a spouse, friends, and perhaps even a child) and examines how some individuals deal with them.

**Source:** The Journey Through The Life Span (Worth Publishers)

SEGMENT 64  
**AGING AND NORMAL MEMORY LOSS (4:00)**

**Focus:** Research, Theory, Pathology

**Description:** It is normal to experience some losses of memory as one grows old. But what kinds of memory loss are indeed common and normal? This is an important question because, among other things, it can help us distinguish normal memory loss from that caused by disorders such as Alzheimer’s disease. The segment displays clever laboratory studies that have been designed to investigate and measure the issue of normal memory loss and reveals key findings from these studies.

**Source:** Worth Publishers
SEGMENT 65  

ALZHEIMER’S DISEASE (6:38)

Focus: Pathology, Treatment, Research, History

Description: This moving segment provides an overview of Alzheimer’s disease—it’s discovery, clinical features, and biological causes. It includes interviews with a woman who has the disease, discussions by a clinical researcher who worked with and studied her, and pictures of changes in the brain.

Source: Sunday Morning, 9/24/00 (CBS News); The Brain, Second Edition, 1997 (The Annenberg/CPB Projects)

SEGMENT 66  

ALZHEIMER’S DISEASE AND CARETAKING (2:00)

Focus: Pathology

Description: This dramatization shows an accelerating interaction between a wife and her husband, who has Alzheimer’s disease. Students might take the role of the wife and then of the husband and consider how each of them may be feeling during the interaction. Also, is there a different way that the wife might consider handling the interaction? In addition, what issues does this segment raise about persons with Alzheimer’s disease and caretaker spouses or children?

Source: Alzheimer’s: Coping with Catastrophic Reaction, 1993 (University of California, Davis Alzheimer’s Center)

*Version available on Student CD under the title “Walter”: Alzheimer’s Disease.
SEGMENT 67  

**MAN WITH AMNESTIC DISORDER: SEVERE ANTEROGRADE AMNESIA (5:53)**

**Focus:** Pathology

**Description:** This powerful segment demonstrates the amnestic disorder of Clive Wearing, a former world-renowned choir director and musical arranger whose 15 years of anterograde memory problems are the result of his having contracted viral encephalitis. The segment shows that although Wearing maintains his fundamental abilities in intellect, speech, recognition of his wife Deborah, reading music, and the like, he is unable to form new memories. With each new day or interaction, he is virtually starting over, forgetting the events and learning of previous experiences or interactions. The segment also indicates the impact of amnestic disorders on family members.

**Source:** *The Mind*, Second Edition, 1999 (Thirteen, WNET and Worth Publishers)

*Version available on the Student CD under the title “Clive Wearing”: Amnestic Disorder.*

SEGMENT 68  

**INSURANCE WOES: DO CURRENT PLANS DISCRIMINATE AGAINST PEOPLE WITH PSYCHOLOGICAL DISORDERS? (1:28)**

**Focus:** Treatment, Law

**Description:** In this segment, a woman speaks eloquently and movingly about the prospect of losing her insurance coverage, the difficulties of obtaining new coverage, and how that affects her need for psychological treatment.

**Source:** NBC News, 4/24/96
SEGMENT 69  THERAPY IN THE REAL WORLD: THE USE OF REAL-LIFE EXPOSURE TO TREAT PHOBIAS (2:12)

**Focus:** Treatment, Pathology

**Description:** Over the past few decades, behavioral clinicians have increasingly conducted exposure therapy in the community rather than the office, to better help clients overcome phobias and other anxieties. In addition, such real-life exposure is often applied with other clients present, providing encouragement and support. This segment about a man who has a phobic fear of elevators demonstrates the successful mixture of real-life exposure therapy and group support. Under the guidance of a therapist and the support of other group members, the man travels to an office building and rides an elevator for the first time in eight years.

**Source:** “Phobias,” 48 Hours, 7/29/92 (CBS News)

SEGMENT 70  BIAS IN DIAGNOSIS: IS PREMENSTRUAL DYSPHORIC DISORDER A MENTAL DISORDER? (5:24)

**Focus:** Assessment, Pathology, Theory

**Description:** In 1994, after a long and heated debate among clinicians, the framers of DSM-IV decided that Premenstrual Dysphoric Disorder is a category in need of further study. Some clinicians believe that this pattern should become a formal diagnostic category, while others charge that sexism rather than clinical research is behind the movement to have the pattern declared a clinical disorder. This issue came to life during a spirited debate on the Today show in 1994 between leading clinicians Robert Spitzer and Paula Caplan. That debate is shown on this segment.

**Source:** Today show, 7/12/93 (NBC News)
SEGMENT 71  

**DOG PHOBIA: HOW DO LIFE EXPERIENCES MIMIC BEHAVIORAL EXPOSURE THERAPY? (4:15)**

**Focus:** Pathology, Treatment

**Description:** Often, desensitization occurs in real life. In a lighthearted video, Professor Comer describes how he overcame his fear of dogs after being increasingly exposed to his family’s dog, Annie, and then demonstrates how “comfortably” he now interacts with the dog.

**Source:** *Annie*, 1990 (Ronald Comer)

SEGMENT 72  

**STALKING: OBSESSION OR PSYCHOSIS? (2:49)**

**Focus:** Pathology, Law

**Description:** Stalking is a major problem in our society, but as this segment clarifies, there are various reasons that persons stalk others. With the use of video examples, a psychiatrist suggests that some people stalk because they cannot give up control over a person with whom they have been in a relationship, others stalk attractive or successful strangers because it makes them feel special, and still others stalk because they experience erotomanic delusions. The potential for violence by stalkers can be unpredictable, and treatment has been of limited success.

**Source:** “To Stop a Stalker,” *48 Hours*, 1/31/99 (CBS News)

SEGMENT 73  

**STRESS DISORDERS: HOW TRAUMATIC WERE THE 9/11/01 TERRORIST ATTACKS FOR AMERICANS? (1:36)**

**Focus:** Pathology, Research

**Description:** This segment examines the lingering psychological impact of the 9/11 terrorist attacks. People describe how memories of the attacks continue to upset and affect them a year later. Similarly, a widespread study reveals a striking increase in the prevalence of posttraumatic stress disorders among victims of the attacks.

**Source:** NBC News, 8/06/02
SEGMENT 74  

**MUNCHAUSEN SYNDROME BY PROXY: WHY WOULD A PARENT MAKE A CHILD SICK? (4:09)**

**Focus:** Pathology, Law

**Description:** Over the past decade, the public and the clinical field have become increasingly aware of the pattern called *Munchausen Syndrome By Proxy*, in which parents secretly make their children sick in order to fulfill some inner psychological needs. The segment follows one of the decade’s most famous cases—a mother who initially received enormous acclaim for her devoted service to her sick daughter, but was later convicted of aggravated child abuse. A jury decided that she had secretly been making her child sick all along.

**Source:** “A Mother Accused,” 48 Hours, 11/04/99 (CBS News)

SEGMENT 75  

**AT RISK FOR BODY DYSMORPHIC DISORDER: DOES SOCIETY ENCOURAGE PHYSICAL PERFECTION IN TEENAGE GIRLS? (3:20)**

**Focus:** Pathology, Assessment, Treatment

**Description:** This segment looks at society’s endorsement and encouragement of physical perfection, particularly in teenage girls, and the growing trend toward cosmetic surgery by girls in this age group. The segment follows one individual in particular as she undergoes breast augmentation to overcome what she considers to be her physical “deformity.”

**Source:** “Skin Deep,” 48 Hours, 5/27/99 (CBS News)
SEGMENT 76  
**DISSOCIATIVE AMNESIA: ARE REPRESSED CHILDHOOD MEMORIES FACT OR FICTION? (1:50)**

**Focus:** Pathology, Treatment, Assessment

**Description:** This segment brings to life the controversial issue of Recovered Memories of Childhood Abuse, including the psychological and legal aspects of the issue. It includes remarks by persons who later came to conclude that their recovered memories of childhood abuse had in fact been false memories. And it considers the impact of “memory retrieval techniques.”

**Source:** NBC News, 3/10/94

SEGMENT 77  
**DISSOCIATIVE AMNESIA: CONVICTED MURDERER SET FREE AFTER REPRESSED MEMORY EVIDENCE IS INVALIDATED (1:26)**

**Focus:** Pathology, Law, Assessment

**Description:** In a sensational 1989 trial that helped bring the issue of repressed memories of childhood abuse to the public’s attention, George Franklin was convicted of murder when his daughter recovered a 20-year-old memory of him killing her childhood girlfriend. Six years later, Franklin’s conviction was overturned and he was released when questions were raised about the validity of his daughter’s recovered memories. This segment is a television news report presented on the day of Franklin’s release.

**Source:** NBC News, 7/3/96

SEGMENT 78  
**MULTIPLE PERSONALITY DISORDER: EVE’S DISSOCIATIONS END (2:20)**

**Focus:** Pathology, Law

**Description:** In 1975, the woman who had been the subject of the famous case “The Three Faces of Eve” revealed herself to be Chris Sizemore and reported that she had successfully overcome her multiple personality disorder. In this segment, Ms. Sizemore discusses her past disorder. In addition, the segment examines the celebrated court case in which Ms. Sizemore sued the movie studio that had produced the successful movie about her, charging that it was now preventing her from producing a new movie about her life subsequent to the disorder.

**Source:** NBC News, 3/21/89
SEGMENT 79

LIGHT THERAPY FOR DEPRESSION: MIMICKING NATURE (3:00)

Focus: Treatment, Pathology

Description: Clinicians have become aware that many people suffer from Seasonal Affective Disorder (SAD). They become clinically depressed each winter due apparently to the decreases in light that occur during winter months and to corresponding increases in their body’s secretions of the hormone melatonin. One helpful treatment for this kind of depression is light therapy, treatment that provides SAD sufferers with extra doses of light—levels they would be receiving from the sun if they lived closer to the equator. This segment focuses on light therapy and its dramatic impact on some persons with SAD.

Source: “Desperate for Light”, 20–20, 12/30/88 (ABC News)

SEGMENT 80

POSTPARTUM PSYCHOSIS: WHY DID ANDREA YATES KILL HER FIVE CHILDREN? (7:03)

Focus: Pathology, Treatment, Law

Description: On the morning of June 20, 2001, Andrea Yates drowned her five small children in the bathtub. This powerful segment examines this tragic case. It demonstrates her loving devotion to her children with moving home videos and photos, documents her past history of postpartum depression and postpartum psychosis, looks at the failures of the medical and mental health fields, and raises questions about the decision made by Mrs. Yates and her husband to have a fifth child. Instructors should emphasize the important distinction between postpartum psychosis and postpartum depression (which is more common). Although Mrs. Yates suffered from each syndrome, it was postpartum psychosis that apparently triggered this tragedy.

Source: “Why did She Do It?” 60 Minutes, 12/09/01 (CBS News)
SEGMENT 81  
**PHYSICIAN-ASSISTED SUICIDE AND DR. KEVORKIAN (1:47)**

**Focus:** Law, Pathology, Treatment

**Description:** In this segment, Dr. Jack Kevorkian presents his suicide machine and shows how it works. Later he talks at a press conference and asserts that his work is “absolutely ethical and was widely practiced in Hippocratic Greece.”

**Source:** CNN, 1/11/96, 1/18/93

SEGMENT 82  
**SUICIDE: SHOULD THE GOVERNMENT PREVENT TERMINALLY ILL PEOPLE FROM TAKING THEIR OWN LIVES? (1:23)**

**Focus:** Law, Pathology, Treatment

**Description:** In this segment, a terminally ill person asserts her right to take her own life if her pain becomes unbearable, and she decries efforts by the government to interfere with this personal decision. In addition, interviewed persons state their opinions—pro and con—about the issue of physician-assisted suicide.

**Source:** NBC News, 10/1/96

SEGMENT 83  
**EATING DISORDERS AND DEATH: CAN AN EMPLOYER BE HELD LEGALLY RESPONSIBLE? (1:27)**

**Focus:** Pathology, Law

**Description:** This segment examines a legal case in which the mother of a ballerina who died from anorexia nervosa sued the Boston Ballet in 2000. The mother claimed that the ballet company promoted her daughter’s eating disorder by pressuring the ballerina to keep losing weight.

**Source:** CNN, 9/22/00
SEGMENT 84  
**ALCOHOL USE: DRINKING BEHAVIORS AND ATTITUDES AMONG TODAY’S COLLEGE STUDENTS (5:15)**

**Focus:** Pathology, Assessment

**Description:** Clinicians and researchers worry about the prevalence of alcohol use and abuse among today’s college students. This segment interviews a number of college students regarding their drinking behaviors and attitudes, including binge drinking, reactions to alcohol, frequency of drinking, drinking among their friends, and their philosophy and concerns about alcohol.

**Source:** Worth Publishers

SEGMENT 85  
**LEGALIZING MARIJUANA: IS CANNABIS A LEGITIMATE MEDICAL TREATMENT? (2:19)**

**Focus:** Treatment, Law, Research

**Description:** In 2001, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that marijuana is not a medicine and that so-called cannabis buyers’ cooperatives may not supply people with this substance even for medical purposes. This segment examines that decision and this controversial issue.

**Source:** NBC News, 5/14/01

SEGMENT 86  
**LEGALIZING MARIJUANA: A PERSONAL ACCOUNT (2:55)**

**Focus:** Treatment, Law

**Description:** This segment is related to the previous one. It too focuses on the movement to legalize marijuana for use in medical treatment. However, this segment also offers a more personal story, including the perspective of a woman who believes that marijuana has been critical to overcoming her medical problems.

**Source:** Sunday Morning, 10/19/02 (CBS News)
SEGMENT 87

**SEXUAL VIOLENCE: SHOULD DANGEROUS SEX OFFENDERS BE COMMITTED TO MENTAL HOSPITALS AFTER SERVING THEIR PRISON TERMS? (1:46)**

**Focus:** Pathology, Law

**Description:** In the 1997 case of *Kansas vs. Hendricks*, the Supreme Court ruled that convicted sex offenders may be removed from prison prior to release and committed to a mental hospital if they are considered likely to again commit sexually violent acts. This segment is a news piece on this complex legal issue, televised while the court was deliberating the case.

**Source:** NBC News, 12/10/96

SEGMENT 88

**OVERCOMING SCHIZOPHRENIA: JOHN NASH’S BEAUTIFUL MIND (4:50)**

**Focus:** Pathology, Treatment

**Description:** Perhaps the most celebrated case of schizophrenia in recent years is that of John Nash, the brilliant mathematician who struggled with this disorder for 35 years, and then was awarded the Nobel Prize for work he had done as a doctoral student back in 1951 at Princeton University. This segment follows Nash’s ordeal and triumph, which inspired the award-winning 2001 movie *A Beautiful Mind*. Perhaps the most powerful part of this segment is Nash’s interaction with his adult son, also a mathematician, who suffers from schizophrenia as well.

**Source:** “John Nash’s Beautiful Mind,” 60 Minutes, 3/17/02 (CBS News)

SEGMENT 89

**SCHIZOPHRENIA: HOW IS THE FAMILY AFFECTED? (3:26)**

**Focus:** Pathology

**Description:** In this segment, a woman movingly describes her thoughts about and reactions to her adult son’s psychotic symptoms. Her reaction, common to many such parents, contradicts the notions of a schizophrenogenic mother or double bind family communications, which were once the leading explanations for this disorder.

**Source:** *The Brain: Madness*, 1984 (Thirteen, WNET, New York Educational Broadcasting Corporation)
SEGMENT 90

SEVERE MENTAL DISORDERS:
DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION AND
HOMELESSNESS (1:44)

Focus: Treatment, History

Description: This segment, centered in New York City’s Grand Central Station, shows the failure of deinstitutionalization for many people with schizophrenia and other severe mental disorders who have become homeless without proper community treatment and care.

Source: Madness: Brainwaves, 1991 (BBC Worldwide Americas Inc.)

SEGMENT 91

SEVERE MENTAL DISORDERS
AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE: THE
SO-CALLED “WILD MAN OF WEST
96TH STREET” (5:18)

Focus: Pathology, Treatment, Law

Description: During the early 1990s, Larry Hogue, nicknamed the “Wild Man of West 96th Street” by his neighbors, was the best known mentally ill chemical abuser (MICA) in the United States. This segment, filmed in 1992, focuses on Hogue and his struggles with both psychosis and substance abuse, his impact upon community residents, and the failures of the mental health system and the criminal justice system to address his severe problem.

Source: “Wild Man of West 96th Street,” 60 Minutes, 12/13/92 (CBS News)
SEGMENT 92

WHAT DETERMINES PERSONALITY:
GENES OR ENVIRONMENT? (1:48)

Focus: Theory, Research

Description: One of the leading arguments in the field is whether genetics or environment (or both) determine personality, mental functioning, and mental dysfunctioning. A highly regarded research strategy is to locate adult identical twins who have been separated at birth, and determine whether they now have similar personalities, psychological assets, or psychological problems. This segment presents a pair of adult twins who have received enormous attention in recent years. After being separated at birth, these two men discovered each other only in recent years. Shockingly, they also discovered that they had independently become volunteer firemen and had independently developed a number of very similar interests, tastes, behaviors, and habits.

Source: “In the Genes,” 48 Hours, 10/16/97 (CBS News)

SEGMENT 93

CHILDHOOD ANXIETY: HOW DID THE
9/11/01 TERRORIST ATTACKS AFFECT
CHILDREN? (2:20)

Focus: Pathology, Research

Description: This segment explores the lingering psychological impact of the 9/11/01 terrorist attacks upon children. It reveals effects such as anxiety, insecurity, poor concentration, and nightmares, and a rise in the prevalence of psychological disorders among children living in New York City. It also reports on relevant research findings.

Source: NBC News, 5/22/02

SEGMENT 94

AUTISM: THE REMARKABLE CASE OF
TEMPLE GRANDIN (6:04)

Focus: Pathology, Theory

Description: This segment focuses on the life and functioning of Dr. Temple Grandin, an extremely high-functioning individual with autism who has achieved enormous academic and professional success, and who applies an autistic perspective to her work designing facilities for cattle and other animals.

ALZHEIMER’S DISEASE: A FAMILY AFFAIR (10:00)

Focus: Pathology

Description: Alzheimer’s disease profoundly affects not only the victim, but the whole family. In this segment, the middle-aged daughter and young adult granddaughters of an Alzheimer’s sufferer movingly describe how the disease first unfolded, its initial signs, and its progressive impact on the victim and on them. In a particularly powerful part of the segment, the individuals interact with their stricken relative.

Source: John Philp (Worth Publishers)

ALZHEIMER’S DISEASE: IS MERCY KILLING EVER ACCEPTABLE? (2:49)

Focus: Law, Pathology, Treatment

Description: In the mid-1980s, a gentle elderly man named Roswell Gilbert killed his wife who was suffering from Alzheimer’s Disease. This mercy killing, which was done to spare her from continued suffering and deterioration, touched off a national debate and led to a murder conviction. Gilbert was granted clemency and released from prison in 1990 after serving five years. This segment shows his press conference at the time of his release, in which Gilbert movingly stated that he had changed his mind about the appropriateness of his action. “I shouldn’t have killed my wife. Now I know that.”

Source: CNN, 8/2/90
SEGMENT 97  

AGING WITH JOY AND DIGNITY:  
THE GARDEN OF EDEN (3:20)

Focus: Treatment, Pathology, Theory

Description: This uplifting segment presents an alternative approach to the usual routines and kinds of care found in most of today’s nursing homes. Known as “The Eden Alternative,” the nursing home in this segment literally surrounds residents with animals and children, providing constant stimulation and joy. This alternative kind of setting, which has expanded to hundreds of other nursing homes as well, apparently helps lower the number of medications, medical and psychological problems, and deaths among elderly residents. As the developer of the approach says, “These are fully living human beings who need to be surrounded by life.”

Source: “Garden of Eden,” 48 Hours, 7/30/98 (CBS News)

SEGMENT 98  

LEGAL ISSUES: HOW ARE PERSONS PREPARED FOR COMMITMENT HEARINGS? (2:33)

Focus: Law, Treatment, Pathology

Description: A patients’ rights advocate prepares an individual for the next day’s commitment hearing, to help ensure that the patient’s legal and civil rights are upheld and that the patient’s view is considered and his concerns addressed.

Source: Madness: In Two Minds, 1991 (BBC Worldwide Americas Inc.)
SEGMENT 99  LAW AND MENTAL DYSFUNCTION: WHAT DID THE HINCKLEY JURORS REALLY BELIEVE? (1:58)

Focus: Law, Pathology, History

Description: When a jury pronounced would-be presidential assassin John Hinckley not guilty by reason of insanity in 1982, millions of people decried the verdict. As it turned out, some of the jurors themselves had very mixed feelings about the verdict and about their judicial options. Several of them express their concerns and their views in this news segment made within hours of the 1982 verdict.

Source: NBC News, 6/22/82

SEGMENT 100  LAW, DANGEROUSNESS, AND MENTAL DYSFUNCTION: WAS JEFFREY DAHMER NOT GUILTY BY REASON OF INSANITY? (5:28)

Focus: Law, Pathology, History

Description: In 1992, the notorious serial murderer Jeffrey Dahmer was found guilty of murdering 15 young men, despite his claim that he should be found not guilty by reason of insanity. This segment consists of direct footage from his trial in which the famous psychologist Judith Becker, a leading expert on sexual disorders, testifies that Dahmer was indeed suffering from “mental disease,” making it impossible for him to conform to the law. In her graphic testimony, Dr. Becker also describes some of Dahmer’s murders, his dismembering of the victim’s bodies, and his performance of sexual acts with the dead bodies (a paraphilia known as necrophilia).

Source: CNN, 2/4/92
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