

Meden School Curriculum Planning																			
Subject	Psychology	Year Group	13	Sequence No.	10	Topic	Schizophrenia												
Retrieval		Core Knowledge			Student Thinking														
What do teachers need retrieve from students before they start teaching new content ?		What specific ambitious knowledge do teachers need teach students in this sequence of learning?			What real life examples can be applied to this sequence of learning to development of our students thinking, encouraging them to see the inequalities around them and 'do something about them!'														
<p><u>Psychological retrieval</u></p> <p>Approaches – nature/nurture key assumptions and debates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Biological approach - Psychological approaches (behaviourism, social learning theory, Cognitive) <p>Biopsychology – neurons and synapses, neurotransmitters, process of synaptic transmission, labelling of the brain</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Classification of schizophrenia. Positive symptoms of schizophrenia, including hallucinations and delusions. Negative symptoms of schizophrenia, including speech poverty and avolition. Reliability and validity in diagnosis and classification of schizophrenia, including reference to co-morbidity, culture and gender bias and symptom overlap. - Biological explanations for schizophrenia: genetics and neural correlates, including the dopamine hypothesis. - Psychological explanations for schizophrenia: family dysfunction and cognitive explanations, including dysfunctional thought processing. - Drug therapy: typical and atypical antipsychotics. - Cognitive behaviour therapy and family therapy as used in the treatment of schizophrenia. Token economies as used in the management of schizophrenia. - The importance of an interactionist approach in explaining and treating schizophrenia; the diathesis-stress model. <p>Tier 3 vocabulary</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Hallucinations</td> <td>Delusions</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Avolition</td> <td>Co-morbidity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Neural correlates</td> <td>Dopamine</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Antipsychotics</td> <td>Chlorpromazine</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Clozapine</td> <td>Risperidone</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Diathesis-stress</td> <td>Interactionist</td> </tr> </table>			Hallucinations	Delusions	Avolition	Co-morbidity	Neural correlates	Dopamine	Antipsychotics	Chlorpromazine	Clozapine	Risperidone	Diathesis-stress	Interactionist	<p>In order to humanise very biological concepts, there is the case of Jani (youngest sufferer of schizophrenia) and the debate of medication versus risks to health due to being on Clozapine. This links the debate between short term costs of CBT/therapy and long-term costs of medication on NHS resources</p>		
Hallucinations	Delusions																		
Avolition	Co-morbidity																		
Neural correlates	Dopamine																		
Antipsychotics	Chlorpromazine																		
Clozapine	Risperidone																		
Diathesis-stress	Interactionist																		

--	--	--