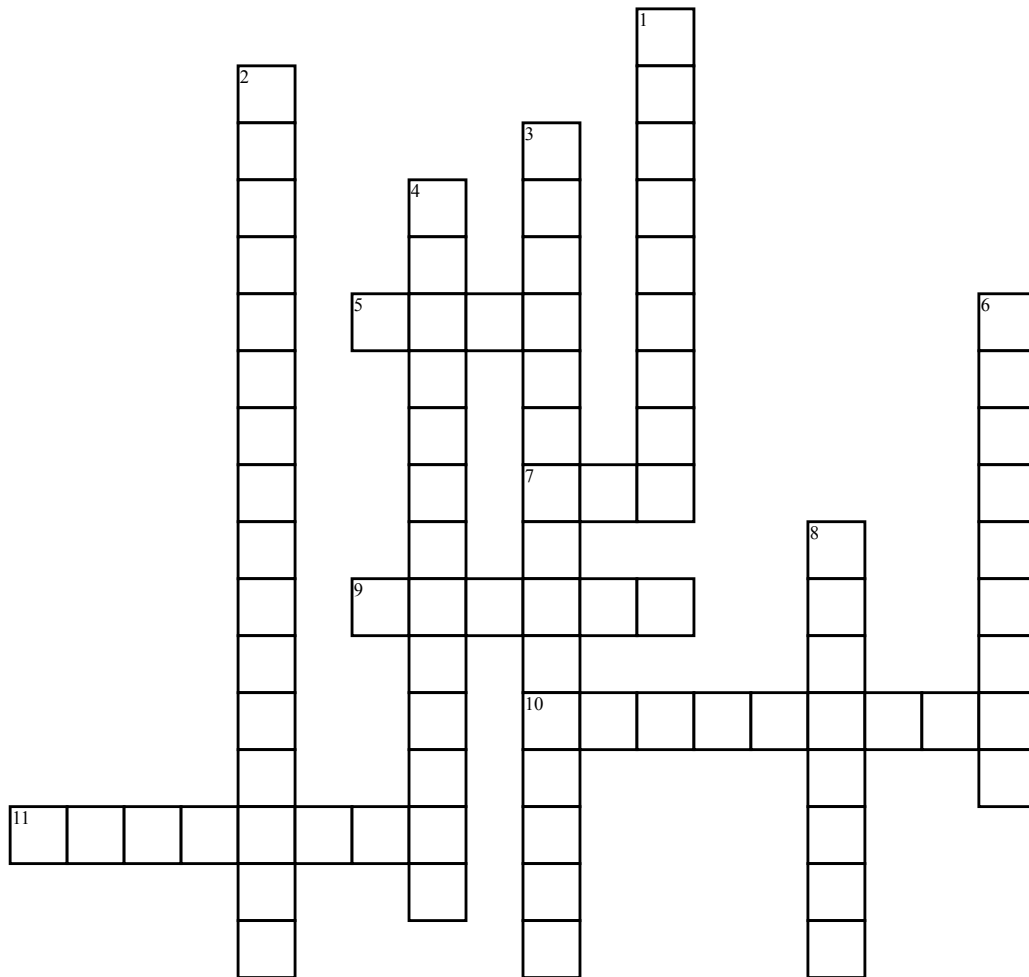


Psychotic Disorders



Across

5. Abbreviation for a scale to detect movement disorders related to medication
7. Abbreviation for movement disorders associated with antipsychotic drugs
9. The external expression of a person's internal emotional state.
10. A motor restlessness that causes pacing, repetitive movements, or an inability to stay still or remain in one place. It can be severe and distressing to patients. It can be mistaken for anxiety or agitation.
11. Sudden, sustained contraction of one or several muscle groups, usually of the head and neck.

Down

1. False beliefs held despite a lack of evidence to support them. The most common involve persecutory, grandiose, or religious ideas.

2. The absence of something that should be present. Includes the inability to enjoy activities, social discomfort, or lack of goal-directed behavior.
3. These drugs block the activity of dopamine-2 (D2) receptors in the brain and reduce symptoms such as hallucinations and delusions. Symptom reduction suggested that dopamine plays a significant role in psychosis.
4. Moving rapidly from one thought to the next, often making it difficult for others to follow the conversation.
6. A period during which some milder symptoms of the disorder develop, often months or years before the disorder becomes fully apparent (Miller, 2016). During the prodromal phase the person may do less well in school than his or her peers, be less socially engaged or adept, and demonstrate memory impairment, suspiciousness, and/or disorganization or oddities in speech or thought.
8. The most common type of hallucination with Schizophrenia

Word Bank

Prodromal	EPS	Negative symptoms	Delusions
Flight of ideas	Auditory	Affect	Dystonia
First Generation	AIMS	Akathisia	