**Medical Terminology chapters 21-23**

**Chapter 21 Mental Health**

**Mental disorder-a clinically significant behavior psychological syndrome or pattern that occurs in an individual and is associated with present distress or disability or with significantly increased risk of suffering death, pain, disability, or important lost of freedom**

**Five domains called domains or axes exist to help mental health professionals to plan treatment**

**1.Axis I**

**A.disorders first diagnosed in infancy, childhood, and adolescents**

**B.demintia, delirium, amnestic, or other cognitive disorders which are all involved in poor cognitive function**

**C.substance-related disorders**

**D.Schizophrenia, despressivie disorders,**

**E.Anxiety disorders**

**F.Somatoform disorders**

**F.sexual and gender identify disorders**

**G.sleep disorders**

**H.eating disorders**

**I.impulse-**

**2.axis II-**

**A.personality disorders**

**B.mental retardation-**

**3.Axis III-general medical conditions**

**4.Axis IV-**

**5.Axis V-global assessments of functioning**

**Treatment process**

**Diagnostic interviews**

**1.indentifying characteristics**

**2.presenting problems**

**3.history of present illness**

**4.personal history**

**5.previous medical history**

**6.personality prior to illness**

**7.family history of close relatives**

**8.mental status**

**Clinical tests**

**1.personality tests-**

**2.intelligece tests**

**3.neuropsychological tests(tests for brain damage)-allows more distinct deductions to be made about neurological impairment and about relationships between an impairment and intellectual, emotional, and personality functions**

**4.projective tests-**

**psychotherapeutic techniques**

**psychotherapy-**

**1.congnitive therapy-**

**2.brief therapy or solution-based therapy-short-term therapy usually limited to six to ten sessions and is focused on a specific, observable problem**

**3.psychotherapetuic medications**

**4.electroconvulsive therapy-**

**Chapter 22 The Eye**

**Eye and vision**

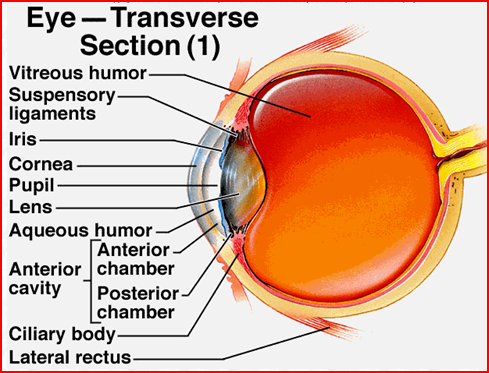
**Conjunctiva-**

**Coats or tunics of the eye**

**Sclera-**

**Chloroid-**

**Retina-**

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**-cornea-**

**aqueous humor-**

**lens-**

**vitreous body-**

**Function of retina**

**Three layers**

**-deepest layer is a pigmented layer**

**-contains rods and cones**

**-connecting neurons that carry impulses to the optic nerve**

**Rods-**

**Cones**

**Iris-**

**Ciliary muscles-holds the lens in place with filaments called suspensory ligaments which control the len’s shape called accommodation which allows for vision at near and far distances**

**Optic nerve-**

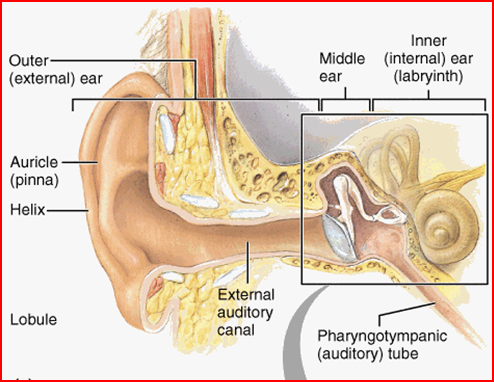
**Chapter 23 components of the ear**

**Outer ear-consists outer projection and canal ending at a membrane**

**Middle ear-**

**Inner ear-**

**Outer ear**

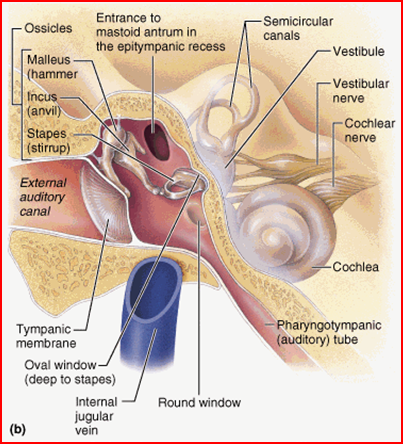
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**-pinna(auricle)-visible projections of the ear we see also known as the external auditory canal or meatus**

**External auditory canal(where you can stick your finger)with skin lining tube containing wax-producing ceruminous glands producing cerumen(wax)**

**Tympanic membrane-**

**Middle ear**

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**-malleus-hammer shaped attached to tympanic membrane**

**-incus-2nd bone shaped like an anvil**

**-stapes-stirrup shaped bone in contact with the inner ear**

**Eustachian tube-**

**Inner ear-called the labyrinth**

**Bony labyrinth**

**1.vestibule-has two bony chambers that contain some of the receptors for equilibrium**

**2.semicirucular canal-three projecting bony tubes containing receptors for equilibrium**

**3.cochlea-coiled like a snail shell and**