

Module 4 Lecture - States of Consciousness

Introductory Psychology

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1 Overview and Introduction

1.1 Textbook Learning Objectives

- Understand what is meant by consciousness
- Explain how circadian rhythms are involved in regulating the sleep-wake cycle, and how circadian cycles can be disrupted
- · Discuss the concept of sleep debt
- Describe areas of the brain involved in sleep
- Understand hormone secretions associated with sleep
- Describe several theories aimed at explaining the function of sleep
- · Name and describe three theories about why we dream
- Differentiate between REM and non-REM sleep
- Describe the differences between the three stages of non-REM sleep
- Understand the role that REM and non-REM sleep play in learning and memor
- · Describe the symptoms and treatments of insomnia
- · Recognize the symptoms of several parasomnias
- · Describe the symptoms and treatments for sleep apnea
- Recognize risk factors associated with sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) and steps to prevent it
- Describe the symptoms and treatments for narcolepsy
- Describe the diagnostic criteria for substance use disorders
- Identify the neurotransmitter systems impacted by various categories of drugs
- Describe how different categories of drugs affect behavior and experience
- Define hypnosis and meditation
- Understand the similarities and differences of hypnosis and meditation

1.2 Instructor Learning Objectives

- Understand how consciousness is better described as range of states, rather than simply "on" or "off"
- Know several common conditions and drugs that modify or otherwise change the state of consciousness

1.3 Introduction

•	You ever been in the back	of a cl	assroom,	watching	a boring	lecture,	slowly	teeling
	yourself falling asleep?							

We've all been there	
 All of us have had the 	of being wide awake, being tired
fatiqued, being asleep, etc.	

We've also likely

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How many hours of sleep do you get each night, and do you regularly feel awake or tired?

• There are also other states of conciousness, related to use of specific substances or disassociation

2 What is Consciousness?

2.1 Introduction

the hypothalamus



There is a more philosophical debate to have on what exactly 'consciousness' is - we are going to try to stay more focused on a factual concrete description today, but it is worth reading into more!

 Consciousness is our state of and thoughts. 	of our environment, perception
unaware	, we are usually at least reasonably consciouwe are sleeping we are more-or-less complete
 But between these two stated dreaming, being intoxicated 	
2.2 Biological Rhythms	
Our bodiesSleep and awake	on many rhythmic biological processes:
 Body temperature natural fl Menstrual cycles Many others 	uctuations
 Our bodies attempt to maintain 	homeostasis, which is a restful, optimal state ls, substances, and other bits of our body are
All of these	help this process of homeostasis
Our brain has built-in	called the suprachiasmatic nucleus

[&]quot;I don't mind not knowing. It doesn't scare me." — Richard P. Feynman

 However, one nuance of this structure is that it is connected to the detection of light (usually sunlight). Constant light or lack thereof could possible disrupt proper function.

- 2.3 Problems with Circadian Rhythms
- **2.4** Disruptions of Normal Sleep
- 2.5 Insufficient Sleep
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- 5.2 Insomnia
- **5.3** Parasomnias
- 5.4 Sleepwalking

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5.5 REM Sleep Behavior Disorder (RBD)