

SYLLABUS

INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN
UNIVERSITY



SCHOOL OF
MEDICINE

PSYCHIATRY AND
NARCOLOGY

2023



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Discipline



PSYCHIATRY AND NARCOLOGY

Teacher(s)



Valentin Mikhailovich Postrelko

Profile of the teacher(s)



<https://medicine.ieu.edu.ua/kafedra-vnutrishnoyi-medytsyny-z-kursom-akusherstva-ta-hinikolohiyi>

Consultations

Face-to face consultations



First Tuesday of the month from 17.00 to 18.00

Online consultations



Second Thursday of the moth from 16.00 to 17.00

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Discipline page



<https://medicine.ieu.edu.ua/kafedra-vnutrishnoyi-medytsyny-z-kursom-akusherstva-ta-hinikolohiyi>

Form of final control

offset

differentiated offset

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1 Brief summary of the discipline

The discipline "Psychiatry and Narcology": lays the foundation for students to study clinical disciplines, which involves the integration of teaching with these disciplines; provides the formation of skills to apply knowledge of psychiatry, narcology in the process of further education and in professional activities; lays the foundation for a doctor's knowledge of the psychology of a sick person, the formation of a healthy lifestyle and the prevention of mental disorders in the course of life and in various diseases.

The subject of the discipline is painful changes in the psyche, their causes, methods of treatment, prevention and rehabilitation of mentally ill patients.

Interdisciplinary links.

The academic discipline "Psychiatry and narcology" is based on the study of the basics of general psychology, medical psychology, sociology, human anatomy and human physiology, pathomorphology and pathophysiology, deontology in medicine, psychology of communication and integrates with these disciplines, and lays the foundation for students to study internal medicine, paediatrics, surgery and other clinical disciplines, which involves integration with them.

2 Purpose and objectives of the discipline

The purpose of teaching the discipline "Psychiatry and Narcology" is to acquaint students with the main problems of psychiatry and narcology at the present stage of society development; to be able to define the subject and tasks of psychiatry and narcology, to classify mental disorders and to be guided in the organisation of psychiatric care.

The main objectives of the discipline "Psychiatry" are the formation of a system of knowledge of professional skills and practical skills that form the basis of future professional activity and the development of teaching skills at the undergraduate stage of training specialists in the diagnosis and treatment of mental illness and behavioural disorders, which together prepares the basis for future professional activity as a university teacher, researcher in the field of clinical medicine.

3 Результати навчання

PLO-1	Have a thorough knowledge of the structure of professional activity. Be able to carry out professional activities that require updating and integrating knowledge. To be responsible for professional development, the ability to further professional training with a high level of autonomy.
PLO-3	Specialised conceptual knowledge that includes scientific achievements in the field of healthcare and is the basis for research, critical thinking in the field of medicine and related interdisciplinary issues.
PLO-4	Identify and identify the leading clinical symptoms and syndromes (according to list 1); according to standard methods, using preliminary data from the patient's history, data from examination of the patient, knowledge of the person, his/her organs and systems, to establish a preliminary clinical diagnosis of the disease (list 2).
PLO-5	Collect complaints, anamnesis of life and disease, assess the patient's psychomotor and physical development, the state of organs and body systems, and evaluate information on the diagnosis (according to List 4) based on the results of laboratory and instrumental studies, taking into account the patient's age.
PLO-6	To establish the final clinical diagnosis by making an informed decision and analysing the obtained subjective and objective data of clinical, additional examination, differential diagnosis, following the relevant ethical and legal standards, under the supervision of a supervising physician in a healthcare facility (according to list 2).



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3 Результати навчання

PLO-7	To prescribe and analyse additional (mandatory and optional) methods of examination (laboratory, functional and/or instrumental) (according to the list 4), patients with diseases of organs and systems of the body for differential diagnosis of diseases (according to list 2).
PLO-8	Determine the main clinical syndrome or what causes the severity of the victim's/injured person's condition (according to list 3) by making an informed decision and assessing the person's condition in any circumstances (in a healthcare facility, outside it), including in an emergency situation and hostilities, in the field, in conditions of lack of information and limited time.
PLO-9	Determine the nature and principles of treatment of patients (conservative, surgical) with diseases (list 2), taking into account the patient's age, in a health care facility, outside it and at the stages of medical evacuation, including in the field, based on a preliminary clinical diagnosis, following the relevant ethical and legal standards, by making an informed decision according to existing algorithms and standard schemes, if necessary, expand the standard scheme, be able to justify personalised recommendations under the supervision of a medical supervisor under the supervision of a supervising physician in a medical institution.
PLO-10	Determine the necessary work, rest and nutrition regime based on the final clinical diagnosis, in compliance with relevant ethical and legal standards, by making an informed decision based on existing algorithms and standardised schemes.
PLO-14	Determine the tactics and provide emergency medical care for urgent conditions (list 3) in a time-limited environment in accordance with existing clinical protocols and standards of care.
PLO-17	Perform medical manipulations (List 5) in a medical institution, at home or at work based on a preliminary clinical diagnosis and/or patient's condition indicators by making an informed decision, observing relevant ethical and legal standards.
PLO-18	Determine the state of functioning and limitations of a person's vital activity and the duration of disability with the preparation of relevant documents, in a healthcare facility, based on data on the disease and its course, the specifics of the person's professional activity, etc. Maintain medical records for the patient and the population on the basis of regulatory documents.
PLO-21	Find the necessary information in professional literature and databases from other sources, analyse, evaluate and apply this information.
PLO-24	To organise the necessary level of individual safety (own and of persons under his/her care) in the event of typical dangerous situations in the individual field of activity.
PLO-25	Communicate your own knowledge, conclusions and arguments on healthcare and related issues clearly and unambiguously health care and related issues to professionals and non-specialists.
PLO-27	Communicate fluently in the state language and English, both orally and in writing, to discuss professional activities, research and projects.

4 ECTS Credits

На вивчення навчальної дисципліни відводиться 90 години 3 кредити ЄКТС. Програма дисципліни «Психіатрія та наркологія» складається з 2 змістових модулів.

5 Structure of the discipline

Titles of content modules and topics	Number of hours			
	total	lection	practice	Ind.
Module 1: Psychiatry and narcology				



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Content module 1: General issues of psychiatry and general psychopathology				
1. Subject, objectives. Features of the structure of the psychiatric service in Ukraine. Methods of psychiatric research. Classification of mental disorders, concept of psychopathological symptom, syndrome and disease, registers of mental disorders	6	2	3	1
2. General principles of treatment, rehabilitation and examination of mental disorders. Disorders of sensation and perception. Disorders of cognitive functions: memory, attention, thinking and intelligence.	6	-	3	3
3. Disorders of the emotional and volitional spheres. Psychomotor disorders. Disorders of consciousness and self-awareness. The main psychopathological syndromes.	8	2	3	3
Content module 2. Nosologies and emergency conditions.				
4. Schizophrenia.	11	2	3	6
5. Affective disorders. Epilepsy	6	-	2	4
6. Mental and behavioural disorders due to alcohol consumption. Mental and behavioural disorders due to the use of psychoactive substances.	9	-	3	6
7. General characteristics of organic (including symptomatic) mental disorders. Mental disorders in the old age. Mental disorders in patients with somatic disorders	11	2	2	7
8. Mental disorders due to infectious diseases and traumatic brain injury. Mental disorders as a result of environmental impacts.	6	-	3	3
9. Psychogenesis. Somatoform and psychosomatic disorders. Neuroses. Neurotic reaction	6	-	3	3
10. Reactive psychosis. Post-traumatic stress disorder.	8	2	3	3
11. Mental retardation and delayed psychological development. Early childhood autism. Behavioural disorders in behavioural disorders in children and adolescents. Hyperkinetic disorders.	6	-	3	3
12. Personality disorders. Disorders of social behaviour. Emergency conditions in psychiatry.	3	-	3	-
13. Differentiated credit	4	-	4	-
Total:	90	10	38	42

It is planned to study additional questions for independent study that are not included in the plan of classroom classes and provide in-depth study of topics by students in preparation for practical classes:

1. The place of psychiatry among clinical disciplines. Basic criteria for mental health.
2. Subject and tasks of psychiatry and narcology.
3. The main sections of modern psychiatry.
4. The main stages of development of psychiatry. Achievements of domestic scientists.
5. Structure of psychiatric and drug treatment, psychiatric hospital and dispensary.
6. Etiopathogenesis and course of mental illness.
7. Algorithm of the diagnostic process in psychiatry. Methods of examination of mentally ill patients.
8. Principles of care and observation of mentally ill patients.
9. First and emergency care for patients with mental disorders, absolute and relative indications for hospitalisation. Compulsory hospitalisation of mentally ill patients.
10. Differential diagnosis of emergency conditions in psychiatry: serotonin syndrome, malignant neuroleptic syndrome, malignant hyperthermia, febrile schizophrenia, cholinolytic delirium, agranulocytosis.



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Tasks for independent work

11. Methods and rules of detention of mentally ill persons.
12. Features of transporting patients in a state of excitement.
13. The concept of psychopathological symptom, syndrome and disease.
14. The concept of psychotic, non-psychotic and defective-organic register-syndromes.
15. Classification of mental disorders (syndromological and nosological).
16. Deontological principles in psychiatry and narcology.
17. Organisation of hospital psychiatric care, principles of outpatient and inpatient care for the mentally ill.
18. Ten WHO principles for the protection of the rights of the mentally ill.
19. Legal principles of psychiatric care. The modern concept of mental health care in Ukraine.
20. Nosological and syndromological principles of approach to mental illness according to ICD-10.
21. Classification and definition of sensory disorders: hyperesthesia, hypoesthesia, anaesthesia and senestopathy.
22. Classification and definition of perception disorders: illusions, psychosensory disorders, hallucinations. Clinical characteristics and differential diagnosis of true and pseudohallucinations.
23. Syndromes of sensation and perception disorders: hallucinosis syndrome, body image disorder, depersonalisation, derealisation.
24. Comparative age-specific features and methods of detecting disorders of sensation, perception and representation.
25. Pathophysiological and neuropsychological bases of disorders of sensation, perception and representation.
26. Classification and definition of memory disorders: hypermnesia, hypomnesia, amnesia, paramnesia, recognition disorders.
27. Classification and definition of intellectual disabilities.
28. Methods of detection of intellectual disabilities.
29. Defective-organic syndromes: psycho-organic, Korsakoff amnestic, frontal.
30. Methods of detection of memory disorders.
31. Disorders of thinking: violation of the formation of concepts, violation of the pace of thinking, violation of the form of thinking, violation of the content of thinking.
32. The main plots of delirium and their clinical variants.
33. Disorders of speech; caused by mental disorders (violations of pace, diction, violations of grammatical order and content of statements).
34. Syndromes of thinking disorders: paranoid syndrome, Kandinsky-Clerambault syndrome, paranoid syndrome, paraphrenic syndrome, Cotard's syndrome.
35. Methods of detecting thinking disorders.
36. Classification and definition of emotional disorders: violation of the strength of emotions, violation of the mobility of emotions, violation of the adequacy of emotions.
37. Syndromes of emotional disturbance: depressive syndrome.
38. Syndromes of emotional disturbance: manic syndrome.
39. Comparative characteristics of manic, depressive and apato-abulic syndromes.
40. Comparative and age-related features of depressive and manic syndromes.
41. Types of affects. Differential diagnosis of physiological and pathological affects. Features of forensic psychiatric examination in the commission of a tort in a state of pathological affect.
42. Classification and definition of disorders of the effector-volitional sphere: disorders of urges, disorders of volitional activity. Components of an act of will.
43. Pathology at the level of the intellectual component of the volitional act.
44. Variants of pathology of the implementation of volitional effort.
45. Syndromes of motor disorders.
46. Age features of effector-volitional disorders.
47. Classification and definition of consciousness disorders: non-psychotic (non-productive) forms of consciousness.
48. Psychotic (productive) forms of consciousness disorders accompanied by delusions, hallucinations.



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Завдання для самостійної роботи

49. Non-psychotic borderline syndromes: asthenic, apato-abulic, neurotic and neurosis-like, psychotic and psychopathic.
50. Features of care, observation, transportation of patients with impaired consciousness.
51. Types of defects: apato-abulic, asthenic, neurosis-like, psychopathic, pseudo-organic, thymopathic, hypersthenic, autistic, hallucinatory, paranoid, defect with monotonous hyperactivity.
52. Variants of mental defect: congenital (retardation, imbecility and idiocy) and acquired (with leading personality, intellectual and personality-intellectual disorders).
53. Types of bipolar affective disorder.
54. Manic phase of bipolar affective disorder.
55. Depressive phase of bipolar affective disorder.
57. Cyclothymia, dysthymia. Masked depression.
58. Somato-vegetative manifestations in the clinical course of BPD.
59. Principles of treatment of patients with affective disorders.
60. The main symptoms of schizophrenia.
61. The main forms of schizophrenia.
62. Optional manifestations of schizophrenia.
63. Paranoid form of schizophrenia.
64. Catatonic form of schizophrenia.
65. Simple form of schizophrenia.
66. Hebephrenic form of schizophrenia.
67. Types of schizophrenia.
68. Schizoaffective and schizotypal disorder.
69. Schizophrenic dementia.
70. The main clinical manifestations of schizophrenia.
71. Debuts of schizophrenia.
72. Principles of schizophrenia therapy.
73. The main clinical manifestations of epilepsy. Classification of epilepsy. Paroxysm, its characteristics. characteristics.
74. Primary (genuine) and secondary (symptomatic) epilepsy.
75. Tonic-clonic convulsive seizure, assistance to the patient.
76. Epileptic status. Emergency care in case of epistaxis.
77. Epileptic psychosis.
78. Personality changes in patients with epilepsy.
79. Differential diagnosis of epileptic and hysterical seizures.
80. Principles of selection of anticonvulsants in the treatment of patients with epilepsy.
81. Mental disorders in traumatic brain injuries.
82. Mental disorders of the acute period of traumatic brain injury, their treatment and prevention
83. Mental disorders of the remote period of traumatic brain injury, their treatment and prevention.
84. Late traumatic psychoses, their differential diagnosis and treatment.
85. Features of mental disorders caused by environmentally unfavourable factors.
86. The main clinical forms of somatogenic psychoses.
87. Mental disorders during pregnancy, postpartum and lactation.
88. Features of mental disorders in endocrine diseases.
89. Basic principles of therapy, rehabilitation and prevention of mental illness in endocrine and somatic diseases.
90. Classification of mental disorders in acute and chronic infections.
91. Features of mental disorders in syphilis of the brain, progressive paralysis.
92. Mental disorders in HIV-infected people.
93. Principles of treatment of mental disorders in acute and chronic infections.
94. Mental disorders in pathology of cerebral vessels.
95. Diagnostic criteria for vascular psychosis. Features of vascular dementia.
96. Principles of prevention, treatment, examination in patients with brain pathology.
97. General characteristics and classification of mental pathology of the elderly and senile age.
98. Senile and presenile psychosis.
99. Treatment and prevention of mental disorders in old age and senility.
100. Differential diagnostic signs of diseases leading to dementia in old age and senility.



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Завдання для самостійної роботи

101. Alcoholism, classification, clinical signs, stages.
102. Characterological changes in personality in alcoholism.
103. Acute and chronic alcoholic psychosis.
104. Principles of treatment of alcoholic psychosis.
105. Alcoholic delirium.
106. Alcoholic hallucinosis.
107. Alcoholic paranoia.
108. Methods of treatment of alcoholism.
109. Mental and behavioural disorders and psychosis due to the use of opiates, hashish.
110. Mental and behavioural disorders and psychoses due to substance abuse.
111. The concept of psychogenic disorder. Classification of psychogenics.
112. Definition of the concepts: emotional stress response, adaptive response, neuroses.
113. Clinical picture of neurasthenia.
114. Classification and clinical picture of anxiety disorders.
115. Clinical picture of obsessive-compulsive disorder.
116. Clinical picture of dissociative disorders.
117. Depressive neurotic disorders.
118. Classification, clinical presentation and treatment of somatoform disorders.
119. Treatment and prevention of neuroses.
120. Reactive psychosis: general clinical signs, Jaspers criteria.
121. Acute reactive psychoses.
122. Prolonged reactive psychosis.
123. Treatment of reactive psychosis.
124. Definition of post-traumatic stress disorder, clinical features.
125. Prevention and treatment of post-traumatic stress disorder.
126. Psychopathy - definition of the concept, main clinical signs, forms, age features.
127. Clinical variants of decompensation in psychopathies.
128. Principles of treatment, prevention, examination of psychopathies.
129. Pathological character development of personality, its difference from psychopathy. Clinical manifestations, diagnosis and differential diagnosis. Therapeutic measures.
130. Oligophrenia. Classification. Degrees and clinical forms of oligophrenia.
131. Clinical characteristics of syndromes of hereditary forms of oligophrenia.
132. Principles of treatment of oligophrenia. Social and labour rehabilitation. Preventive measures. Examination of mental retardation.
133. Definition of "childhood autism". Clinical manifestations. Course, prognosis, treatment.
134. Definition of "attention deficit hyperactivity disorder". Clinical manifestations. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis. Treatment of hyperkinetic and behavioural disorders.
135. Fundamentals of neurogenesis in cognitive disorders.
136. Classification of neuropyramidal syndromes by location and clinical structure.
137. Symptoms of local brain damage.
138. Clinical features of psychopathological syndromes and conditions with selective lesions of the right and left cerebral hemispheres.
139. The concept of analgesic, supportive and anti-relapse therapy.
140. The fight against therapeutic resistance.
141. Classification of psychotropic drugs.
142. Tranquillisers.
143. Neuroleptics. The main indications for the appointment of neuroleptics.
144. Antidepressants.
145. Nootropics.
146. Normotimics.
147. Psychostimulants.
148. Complications of neuroleptic therapy.
149. Treatment of acute neuroleptic syndrome.
150. Complications of antidepressant therapy.
151. Means of correcting the side effects of neuroleptics.
152. Treatment of manic agitation.



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153. Treatment of depressive agitation.
154. Treatment of catatonic agitation
155. Treatment of hallucinatory and delusional agitation.
156. Treatment of psychogenic agitation.
157. Treatment of epileptic agitation.
158. Treatment of depressive stupor.
159. Treatment of hebephrenic agitation.
160. Emergency care for alcohol poisoning.
161. Emergency care in case of refusal to eat.
162. Methods of psychotherapy and sociotherapy.
163. Defence mechanisms in human behaviour.
164. Psychohygiene and psychoprophylaxis.
165. Basic principles and stages of rehabilitation of mentally ill.

7 Individual tasks

Individual assignments are one of the forms of organising learning aimed at deepening, generalising and consolidation of the knowledge that students acquire in the course of their studies, as well as the application of this knowledge in practice. Individual assignments are completed by students independently under the guidance of a teacher.

Individual tasks include: writing abstracts and creating multimedia presentations with reports at meetings of the department's scientific student circle, participation in the department's research work, participation in writing abstracts and articles at student scientific conferences.

List of tasks for individual student work: defence of an individual research project; participation in the work of a student research group and presentations at scientific forums; participation in a student competition in the discipline; selection of video and audio materials from sections of the discipline; selection of materials and creation of a presentation on a relevant topic or section of the discipline.

8 Teaching methods

Teaching methods are used according to the sources of knowledge: verbal - narration, explanation, lecture, instruction; visual - demonstration, illustration; practical - practical work, problem solving. According to the nature of the logic of cognition, the following methods are used: analytical, synthetic, analytical-synthetic, inductive, deductive. According to the level of independent mental activity, the following methods are used: problematic, search, research.

1. Verbal methods: lecture, conversation;
2. Visual methods: illustration, demonstration, demonstration at the patient's bedside;
3. Practical methods: practical work and solving clinical situational tasks to develop skills and abilities;
4. Independent work of students on comprehension and assimilation of new material
5. Use of control and educational computer programmes
6. Innovative teaching methods: Case-based learning (learning through the analysis of a clinical case, situation); brainstorming; educational discussion; educational debate; role play; team-based learning (Team-based learning; think-pair-share).
7. The types of classes according to the curriculum are: lectures; practical classes; independent work of students.

9 Control methods

Current control is carried out on the basis of control of theoretical knowledge, practical skills and skills and abilities.

The forms of current control are: oral questioning (frontal, individual, combined), interview; practical testing of the formed professional skills (conducted on the basis of the results of solving clinical cases, working with medical documentation, performing practical skills, working at the patient's bedside); test control ("open" and "closed" test tasks).

Current control is mandatory. When assessing the mastery of each topic in all disciplines of the curriculum,



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the student is given grades on a 4-point (traditional) scale for current learning activities, taking into account the approved assessment criteria for the discipline. All types of work provided by the curriculum are taken into account. The student must receive a grade for each topic. The teacher conducts a survey of each student in the group at each lesson and gives a grade in the student's attendance and progress record on a traditional scale ("5", "4", "3",

"2"). When assessing a student's current learning activity, 20% of the grade is based on the student's independent work, which takes into account the knowledge of the topic of the independent lesson and the work in the notebook.

The final (summative) control is carried out

- in the form of a written test, which includes test tasks, theoretical questions
- control of practical skills (solving clinical cases, defence of medical history, assessment of the correctness of practical skills - practice-oriented exam.

In accordance with the specifics of professional training, preference is given to test and practice-oriented control.

Differential test is a form of final control of student's mastering of theoretical and practical material in the discipline.

11

Схема нарахування та розподіл балів

The maximum number of points for a discipline is 200 points. The ratio between the results of the assessment of current learning activities and the final control of knowledge is 60% and 40%.

The discipline ends with the final control in the form of a differential test.

Only those students who have no academic debt (all missed classes have been completed) and whose average grade for the current academic activity in the discipline is at least "3" are allowed to take the differential test.

The maximum number of points that a student can gain for the current academic activity to be admitted to the differential test is 120 points and is determined as the sum of the arithmetic mean of all grades obtained in the semester.

The minimum number of points that a student must obtain for the current academic activity is 72 points. Recalculation of the average grade for current academic performance (on a 120-point scale) in Table 1.

Table 1.

4-point	120-point	4-point	120-point	4-point	120-point
5	120	4.29	103	3.58	86
4.96	119	4.25	102	3.54	85
4.92	118	4.21	101	3.50	84
4.87	117	4.17	100	3.46	83
4.83	116	4.12	99	3.42	82
4.79	115	4.08	98	3.37	81
4.75	114	4.04	97	3.33	80
4.71	113	4.00	96	3.29	79
4.67	112	3.96	95	3.25	78
4.62	111	3.92	94	3.21	77
4.58	110	3.87	93	3.17	76
4.54	109	3.83	92	3.12	75
4.50	108	3.79	91	3.08	74
4.46	107	3.75	90	3.04	73
4.42	106	3.71	89	3	72
4.37	105	3.67	88	less 3	Not enough
4.33	104	3.62	87		



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11 Scoring scheme and distribution of points

The maximum number of points that a student can score in a differential test is 80 (the minimum number is at least 50).

The grade in the discipline is determined comprehensively as the sum of points for current learning activities and points for differential assessment.

Of the 120 points allocated for current learning activities, an additional 4 to 12 points are allocated to assess the individual independent work of higher education students, according to the work curriculum. Incentive points are added to the final grade in the discipline at the end of its study.

Points in the discipline for students who have successfully completed the programme are converted into the national scale and the ECTS system (Table 2).

Table 2.

Scale of assessment: national and ECTS			
Sum of points for all types of learning activities	ECTS assessment	Score on the national scale	
		for exam, differentiated test	for test
180-200	A	excellent	Passed
160-179	B	good	
150-159	C		
130-149	D	satisfactorily	
120-129	E		
50-119	FX	satisfactorily unsatisfactory with the possibility of retake	No passed with the possibility of retake
0-49	F	unsatisfactory with mandatory re-study of the discipline	No passed with mandatory re-study of the discipline

12 Methodological support

1. The working curriculum of the discipline;
2. Plans of lectures, practical classes and independent work of students;
3. Theses of lectures on the discipline;
4. Methodical instructions for practical classes for students;
5. Methodological materials that provide independent work of students;
6. Tests and control tasks for practical classes;
7. List of questions for the exam

13 List of practical skills to be tested at the final lesson

1.	Conduct a clinical examination of the patient and describe the mental status
2.	Determine the psychotic or non-psychotic level of mental disorder in the patient.
3.	Determine whether the patient has indications for emergency hospitalisation.

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List of practical skills to be tested at the final lesson

4.	To determine the level of social danger, the risk of autoaggression of a mentally ill person.
5.	Analyse clinical and paraclinical research data and make a preliminary diagnosis of a mental or psychosomatic disorder.
6.	Solve the clinical problem of diagnosing and providing emergency care (in case of psychomotor agitation, epileptic status, complications of psychotropic medication, refusal to eat, stupor)
7.	Solve the clinical problem of determining the tactics of managing a patient with a mental disorder or addiction.
8.	Make a balanced conclusion with a preliminary diagnosis and give a referral to a psychiatrist.
9.	Prescribe one of the psychotropic drugs adequate to the patient's condition in doses appropriate to the patient's age.
10.	Give recommendations to the patient's relatives in terms of.

14

List of theoretical questions
for the differential examination in psychiatry:

1. General issues of psychiatry
 - The subject of psychiatry and narcology
 - Tasks of psychiatry and narcology
 - The main stages of development of psychiatry.
 - Achievements of domestic scientists
 - Structure of psychiatric and narcological care, psychiatric hospital and dispensary.
 - Principles of care for the mentally ill.
 - The main factors of the etiology of mental disorders
 - Main pathogenetic mechanisms of mental disorders
 - Legal principles of psychiatric care. Modern concept of mental health care in Ukraine.
 - The role of a somatic physician in providing medical care to patients with symptomatic mental disorders.
 - First and emergency care for patients with mental disorders, the main indications for hospitalisation.
 - Outpatient treatment of patients with various diseases, supportive therapy, peculiarities of its organisation, its importance for health care.
 - Problems of readaptation and rehabilitation of mentally ill patients.
 - Methods of clinical and psychopathological research.
 - Methods of psychoanalysis and psychodynamic observation.
 - Features of psychiatric documentation.
 - The importance of paraclinical methods in psychiatric diagnosis.
 - The concept of psychopathological symptom, syndrome and disease.
 - Syndromological and nosological classification of mental pathology
 - Characteristics of registers of mental disorders.
 - Principles and methods of treatment of mental illnesses and disorders.
 - Principles and methods of social and labour rehabilitation of mentally ill persons and prevention of mental illness
 - Principles and methods of labour, military and forensic psychiatric examination
1. General psychopathology.
 - Psychophysiological and neuropsychological bases of disorders of sensations, perceptions and representations
 - Classification and definition of sensation disorders: hyperesthesia, hypoesthesia, anaesthesia, senestopathy.
 - Classification and definition of perception disorders: illusions, psychosensory disorders, hallucinations.
 - Age-related peculiarities of disorders of sensations, perceptions and representations.
 - Ways to detect disorders of sensations, perceptions and representations.
 - Classification and definition of memory disorders
 - Psychophysiological and neuropsychological bases of memory disorders.
 - Ways to detect memory disorders.



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- Classification and definition of thinking and intellectual disorders
- Psychophysiological and neuropsychological bases of thinking and intellectual disorders.
- Ways to identify thinking and intellectual disorders.
- Classification and definition of emotional disorders
- Psychophysiological and neuropsychological bases of emotional disorders.
- Ways to identify emotional disorders.
- Classification and definition of effector disorders
- Psychophysiological and neuropsychological bases of effector disorders.
- Ways to identify disorders of the effector sphere.
- Age-related features of effector disorders.
- Syndromes of depression and confusion
- Features of care, observation, transportation of patients with impaired consciousness.
- Methods of determining the state of consciousness and its disorders.
- Borderline non-psychotic syndromes: asthenic, neurotic (neurasthenic, obsessive-phobic, dysmorphophobic, hysterical), depressive, hypochondriacal, somatoform.
- Psychotic syndromes: depressive, manic, paranoid, paranoid, dysmorphomaniac, catatonic, hebephrenic, delirious, oneirotic, amenable, asthenic confusion, twilight state of consciousness, hallucinosis.
- Defective-organic syndromes: psycho-organic, Korsakoff amnesic, oligophrenia, dementia, mental marasmus.
- The main psychopathological syndromes of childhood: neuropathy, childhood autism, hyperdynamic, childhood pathological fears, anorexia nervosa, infantilism.
- The importance of diagnosing a psychopathological syndrome for the choice of emergency therapy and further examination of the patient.
- 2. Organic (including symptomatic) mental disorders. Environmental psychiatry.
- The main clinical forms of somatogenic psychoses.
- Mental disorders during pregnancy, postpartum and lactation.
- Mental disorders in brain tumours.
- Mental disorders in tumours of extracerebral localisation.
- Features of mental disorders in endocrine diseases.
- Basic principles of therapy, rehabilitation and prevention of mental disorders in endocrine and somatic diseases.
- Classification of mental disorders in acute and chronic infections.
- Features of mental disorders in brain syphilis, progressive paralysis.
- Mental disorders in HIV-infected people.
- Principles of treatment of mental disorders in acute and chronic infections.
- Mental disorders in the acute period of traumatic brain injury, their treatment and prevention.
- Mental disorders in the late period of traumatic illness.
- Residual and organic consequences of traumatic brain injury.
- Late traumatic psychoses, their differential diagnosis and treatment.
- Clinical features of mental disorders in acute poisoning with atropine, acrychine, camphor.
- Clinical features of mental disorders in acute poisoning with bromine drugs, steroid hormones, psychotropic drugs.
- Clinical features of mental disorders in acute and chronic intoxication with carbon monoxide, substances containing phosphorus, mercury, arsenic, lead, tetraethyl lead, petroleum products.
- Clinical features of mental disorders in acute and chronic intoxication with chlorophos, antifreeze, nitrates, defoliant.
- Features of mental disorders caused by environmentally unfavourable factors.
- Prevention and treatment of mental disorders in case of industrial, domestic, drug intoxication and as a result of environmentally unfavourable effects.
- Acute and chronic radiation sickness, its neuropsychiatric manifestations.
- Post-radiation mental disorders: reactive and organic.
- Features of therapy, social rehabilitation and examination of post-radiation diseases.
- 1. Mental disorders due to the use of psychoactive substances and dependence on them
- Concepts of psychoactive substances, phenomena of use and dependence.
- The concept of major drug addiction syndrome.
- Features and course of drug-related diseases by phases.
- The effect of alcohol on higher nervous activity of a person.
- Simple alcohol intoxication, its degrees, individual characteristics, diagnosis, medical care for acute alcohol

- poisoning.
- Pathological alcohol intoxication, diagnosis, forensic psychiatric examination.
 - Alcoholism, its criteria, drug addiction syndrome in alcoholism.
 - Diagnosis of alcohol withdrawal, medical care.
 - Stages of alcoholism, features of personality degradation.
 - Acute alcohol psychosis: diagnosis of initial manifestations, prevention of further development, treatment.
 - Prolonged metal-alcohol psychosis.
 - Alcoholic encephalopathy.
 - Principles of treatment of alcoholic psychoses.
 - Organisation of drug treatment.
 - Methods of treatment of alcoholism.
 - Prevention of alcoholism and its relapse.
 - Medical, social and legal criteria for narcotic substances.
 - Mental, behavioural disorders and psychosis due to opiate use.
 - Mental, behavioural disorders and psychosis due to the use of cannabinoids.
 - Mental, behavioural disorders and psychosis due to the use of sedatives and hypnotics.
 - Mental, behavioural disorders and psychosis due to the use of cocaine and other psychostimulants.
 - Mental, behavioural disorders and psychosis due to the use of hallucinogens.
 - Mental, behavioural disorders and psychosis due to the use of volatile solvents.
 - Mental and behavioural disorders due to nicotine use.
 - Mental and behavioural disorders due to the use of caffeinated products.
 - Mental, behavioural disorders and psychosis due to the simultaneous use of several drugs and the use of other psychoactive substances.
 - Age-related features of drug and substance abuse.
1. Psychogenic mental illnesses
- The concept of a psychogenic disorder
 - Etiological and pathogenetic factors of psychogenic disorders
 - Classification of psychogenics.
 - Definition of the concepts of emotional stress, adaptive reactions, neuroses.
 - Clinical picture of neurasthenia.
 - Classification and clinical picture of anxiety disorders.
 - Clinical picture of obsessive-compulsive disorder.
 - Clinical picture of dissociative disorders
 - Depressive neurotic disorders.
 - Monosymptomatic neuroses in children.
 - Classification, clinical presentation and treatment of somatoform disorders
 - Treatment and prevention of neuroses.
 - Reactive psychoses: common clinical signs, Jaspers criteria.
 - Acute reactive psychoses.
 - Protracted reactive psychoses.
 - Therapy of reactive psychoses.
 - Expertise, prevention, rehabilitation in reactive psychosis.
 - Definition of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD).
 - Clinical features of PTSD.
 - Prevention and treatment of PTSD.
2. Multiple etiological mental illnesses
- Definition of schizophrenia.
 - Causes of schizophrenia.
 - The main signs of schizophrenia.
 - The main clinical forms of schizophrenia,
 - Types of schizophrenia.
 - The end state of schizophrenia. The concept of remission and defect.
 - Principles of schizophrenia therapy
 - Clinical picture of manic-depressive psychosis. Cyclothymia.
 - Masked depression.



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Перелік теоретичних питань до диференційного заліку з психіатрії:

- Features of affective disorders in children and adolescents.
- Principles of therapy for patients with affective disorders.
- Suicidal behaviour in mental illness and in mentally healthy individuals.
- Antisuicidal therapy. Psychoprophylaxis of suicidal behaviour.
- Primary (genuine) and secondary (symptomatic) epilepsy. Paroxysm, its clinical characteristics.
- Classification of paroxysmal manifestations. Tonic-clonic convulsive seizure, patient care.
- Epileptic status and therapeutic measures to bring the patient out of this state.
- Principles of treatment of patients with epilepsy.
- 1. Disorders of mature personality and behaviour in adults. Mental retardation. Disorders of psychological development. Behavioural disorders that begin in childhood and adolescence.
- behavioural disorders that begin in childhood and adolescence.
- Personality and behavioural disorders in adults, factors contributing to their development.
- Causes of oligophrenia and classification by etiological features.
- Principles of therapy, correction, evaluation, rehabilitation in oligophrenia. Organisation of educational and labour process in oligophrenia.
- Clinical forms of oligophrenia. Somato-neurological manifestations of oligophrenia.
- Principles of therapy, correction, examination, rehabilitation in oligophrenia. Organisation of educational and labour process in oligophrenia.
- Psychophysical infantilism. Borderline mental retardation.
- Clinical variants of psychopathy and character accentuation.
- Basic principles of therapy, rehabilitation and prevention of personality and behavioural disorders in adults.
- Definition of early childhood and atypical autism. Clinical manifestations. Diagnostics. Treatment. Principles of correction and rehabilitation.
- Hyperkinetic disorders in children and adolescents. Disorders of social behaviour. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinical manifestations. Principles of medical and pedagogical correction, social rehabilitation.

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RECOMMENDED READING

Main.

1. Psychiatry and narcology: textbook / H.T. Sonnyk, O.K. Naprienko, P86 A.M. Skrypnikov, L.V. Zhyvotovska, N.Y. Naprienko; edited by O.K. Naprienko - 3rd ed.
2. Psychiatry and narcology: a textbook / O.K. Naprienko, M.I. Vynnyk, I.Y. Vloch, O.Z. Holubkov, O.A. Dvirsky; ed. - K. : Medytsyna, 2011. - 527 p. -Bibliography: p. 501-504 - in Ukrainian.
3. Psychiatry and narcology: textbook / V. L. Gavenko, V. S. Bitensky, V. A. Abramova [et al.

Auxiliary.

1. Oxford Handbook of Psychiatry - 4th edition. 2019
2. The Maudsley Handbook of Practical Psychiatry - 6th Edition. 2020
3. Emergency conditions. Textbook. Fourth edition, supplemented and revised / Edited by Prof. M.S. Regeda - Lviv: Magnolia, 2008. 835 p.
4. Forensic psychiatry: Study guide / S.V. Zhabokrytskyi, A.P. Chuprykov - K.: IAPM, 2004. - 176 p.
10. Kaplan and Sadock's Comprehensive Textbook of Psychiatry (2 Volume Set) 10th Edition / by Benjamin J. Sadock (Author), Virginia A. Sadock (Author), Dr Pedro Ruiz MD (Author) LWW; 2017 4997 p.
12. New Oxford Textbook of Psychiatry 3rd Edition by John R. Geddes (Editor), Nancy C. Andreasen (Editor), Guy M. Goodwin Oxford University Press 2020 1536 p.

Information resources:

1. <https://www.medscape.com/psychiatry>



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Tips for successful studying on the course

If you want to be successful in this discipline, you need to:

1. Be active, persistent, inquisitive, consistent
2. Be tidy and polite
2. Systematically prepare for practical classes
3. Perform tasks for independent work and defend them in class.
3. To be present at the class in a medical gown
4. To solve tests and tasks independently, to work actively in class.
5. Prepare presentations and crosswords on the discipline. Participate in student scientific conferences and engage in research work in the department's scientific circles.

I wish you perseverance, dedication and motivation to learn. And then success will come to you! See you in class!

Don't forget your medical gowns!