МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ, ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И ИННОВАЦИЙ КЫРГЫЗСКОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ

Ошский международный медицинский университет

Медицинский факультет

Кафедра «Клинических дисциплин»

«УТВЕРЖДАЮ»
председатель УМС ОММУ
_____к.б.н. Орунбаева Б.М.

«РАССМОТРЕНО»
на засед. каф. прот. №___ от "___"20___г.
зав. каф._____ к.м.н.,
Абдимомунова Б.Т

УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЙ КОМПЛЕКС ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

по дисциплине «Психиатрия и наркология»

для специальности 560001 (GM)– лечебное дело

Аннотация дисциплины **«Психиатрия и наркология»**
по специальности 560001- «Лечебное дело»

Общая трудоемкость	Изучения дисциплины составляет 4 кредита 120 часов
Цели дисциплины:	Ознакомить студентов с современными представлениями о патогенезе, классификации, диагностике, клинике, течении и прогнозе психических расстройств; ознакомить с общими механизмами действия психотропных средств, показаниями для их применения, побочными действиями и осложнениями при использовании.
Задачи дисциплины:	Ознакомить студента с современными представлениями о психиатрии, основными методами исследования психопатологии; ознакомить с современной классификацией психических расстройств и критериями их диагностики; изучить диагностику, клинику, течение и прогноз наиболее часто встречающихся психических расстройств; изучить основные механизмы действия психотропных препаратов, показания к применению, побочные эффекты и осложнения.
Содержание разделов учебной программы:	Организация психиатрической помощи. Основные психопатологические симптомы и синдромы. Психогении. Органические психические расстройства: клиника, диагностика, терапия. Психические расстройства при эпилепсии. Эндогенные заболевания: современные представления о сущности

	шизофрении. Маниакально-депрессивный психоз. Клиника, диагностика, лечение эндогенных заболеваний. Психические и поведенческие расстройства вследствие потребления психоактивных веществ (алкоголь, наркотики, токсические вещества).
В результате изучения дисциплины студент должен:	**Знать:** принципы построения современной мировой и отечественной классификации психических расстройств. Юридический порядок психиатрического освидетельствования и недобровольной госпитализации в психиатрический стационар. Принципы организации психиатрической службы. Основные психотропные лекарственные средства, принципы их подбора, противопоказания к их назначению, возможные побочные эффекты. Методы исследования, применяемые в психиатрии, их диагностические возможности, показания к применению. Основные симптомы, синдромы психических расстройств, их диагностическое значение, роль этих синдромов в выработке врачебной тактики. Данные о распространенности, важнейших проявлениях, течении, терапии, прогнозе психических заболеваний, о возможности социальной адаптации и реабилитации при этих заболеваниях. Основные типы патологии характера и влияние, которое они могут оказать на течение психических и соматических заболеваний, на методы психотерапевтического общения с больным. Лекарственные средства,

	медицинские манипуляции, экологические и социальные факторы, которые нередко являются причиной возникновения у человека психических расстройств, принципы профилактики психических заболеваний. **Уметь:** своевременно выявлять наиболее острые психические расстройства, представляющие непосредственную опасность для жизни и здоровья больного и лиц, его окружающих. Сформулировать предварительное заключение о состоянии психически больного и грамотно составить направление в психиатрическое или наркологическое учреждение. Оказать неотложную психиатрическую помощь (купирование психомоторного возбуждения и эпилептического статуса). Организовать надзор, удержание и транспортировку возбужденного больного. Собрать субъективные и объективные анамнестические сведения о психически больном и провести их предварительный анализ. Грамотно, психотерапевтично проводить беседу с больными различного профиля и их родственниками с учетом их личностных особенностей, осведомленности и ведущих мотивов. Использовать элементы психотерапии в комплексном лечении различных заболеваний. **Владеть:** навыками общения с пациентами с психическими нарушениями и их родственниками. Навыками проведения объективного обследования пациентов с психическими нарушениями, получения объективных и

	субъективных данных анамнеза, интерпретации полученных данных и результатов дополнительных методов исследования. Навыками составления плана основных лечебных мероприятий, диспансерного наблюдения пациентов с психическими нарушениями.
Вклад дисциплины в компетенции выпускника:	РО11, РО-7, РО-8, СЛК-3, ПК-13, ПК-17.
Виды учебной работы:	Лекции, практические занятия, самостоятельная работа.
Отчетность:	Экзамен

РЕЦЕНЗИЯ

на рабочую программу дисциплины «Психиатрия и наркология» для специальности 560001- «Лечебное дело»

Данная программа содержит паспорт, структуру и содержание, технологическую карту, карту компетенций, а также контроль и оценку качества освоение дисциплины «Психиатрия и наркология». Представленная на рецензию рабочая программа дисциплины «Психиатрия и наркология» составлена в соответствии с ООП для специальности 560001- «Лечебное дело».

Структура программы соответствует наличию обязательных компонентов.

Программа предусматривает 120 часов максимальной нагрузки студента, в том числе; 60 часов – обязательной аудиторной учебной нагрузки обучающегося, и 60 часов – самостоятельной работы обучающегося.

В структуре и содержании программы четко определены разделы, темы и содержание учебного материала, отражена организация итогового контроля, показано распределение учебных часов по разделам и темам дисциплины.

Содержательная часть имеет характеристику педагогических, организационных условий, необходимых для получения образовательного результата; раскрывает методику работы над содержанием изучаемого материала. Методику оценки знаний и умений студентов, возможность использования современных технологий для достижения результативности в усвоении содержания дисциплины, результаты обучения представлены формируемыми компетенциями; определены формы промежуточной аттестации; представлен перечень практических навыков; учебно- методическое, информационное и материально- техническое обеспечение дисциплины.

В программе заложены требования к базовому уровню практического овладения навыками по данному предмету. Программа задает тот уровень обученности, который должен быть достигнут каждым студентом к окончанию учебного заведения.

Рецензент: Жалышбаев Т.Т.

РЕЦЕНЗИЯ

на рабочую программу дисциплины «Психиатрия и наркология» для специальности 560001- «Лечебное дело»

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Рецензент, к.м.н. Жунусов А.Т.

MINISTRY OF SCIENCE, HIGHER EDUCATION AND INNOVATION OF THE KYRGYZ REBUBLIC

OSH INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

GENERAL MEDICINE FACULTY

DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL DISCIPLINE

TRAINING PROGRAM of foreign STUDENTS
(Syllabus)
(2025-26 academic year)

Specialty (direction)	**General Medicine**	**Course code**	**560001**
Language of edication	**English**	**Discipline**	**Psychiatry and narcology**
Academic year	**2025-2026**	**Number of credits**	**4**
Teacher	**Nishankulova Elnura Dilmuratzhanovna**	**Семестр**	**8**
E-Mail	**e_nishankulova@oimu.kg**	**Schedule according to the app "ebilim "**	
Consultations (time/aud)	**Tuesday 15:00-17:00 Room-009**	**Location (building/room)**	**Ауд. 005**
Form of study (full-time/correspondence/evening/distance learning)	**Form of study (full-time)**	**Course type: (compulsory/elective)**	**compulsory**

Head of department: _____
(подпись)

GEP General Medicine: _____
(подпись)

1. Objective of the discipline

Study of knowledge on early diagnostics and differential diagnostics of mental illnesses, principles of treatment and rehabilitation of mental illnesses, principles of prevention of mental disorders and strengthening of mental health of the population.

2. Learning outcomes of the discipline:

During mastering the discipline the student will achieve the following learning outcomes:

Will **Know and understand:**

- etiology and pathogenesis of the most common nosological forms of psychiatric illnesses;
- modern methods of diagnostics of the most common nosological forms of mental illnesses;
- typical (classical) clinical manifestations and course of the most common nosological forms of mental illnesses;
- modern methods of treatment and prevention of the most common nosological forms of mental illnesses;

Be able to:

- communicate with a patient with a mental illness and his relatives observing deontological norms and principles;
- collect and evaluate the patient's life and illness history;
- determine standard examination methods aimed at verification (confirmation, justification) of the diagnosis;
- conduct differential diagnostics in a group of diseases with similar symptoms;
- recognize the main symptoms and symptom complexes of the most common nosological forms of mental illness;
- make a preliminary diagnosis, outline the scope of additional studies to clarify the diagnosis;
- formulate a clinical diagnosis in accordance with the accepted classification;
- ensure timely hospitalization of patients who need inpatient treatment.
- develop a treatment plan for the patient taking into account the course of the disease, select and prescribe appropriate drug therapy, use non-drug treatment methods;
- carry out rehabilitation measures.

Possess:

- skills of clinical and psychiatric examination to identify pathology in the most common nosological forms of mental illness;
- skills of drawing up a plan for a standard (clinical, laboratory, instrumental) examination of children and adolescents;
- interpret the results of laboratory, instrumental examination methods;
- an algorithm for making a preliminary and detailed clinical diagnosis of the mentally ill;
- calculation of the dose of essential drugs used in psychiatric practice;
- skills in carrying out preventive measures for the most common mental illnesses.

3. Prerequisites: Latin, biochemistry, normal anatomy, pathological anatomy, normal physiology, pathological physiology, pharmacology, internal medicine, surgical diseases, neurology, neurosurgery, medical psychology.

4. Postrequisites: Hospital therapy, surgical diseases, pediatrics, obstetrics and gynecology, family medicine and other clinical disciplines.

6. Technological map of discipline

modules	total		lectures		Practical cl.		SIW		TC	FC	Points
	Aud	SIW	hour	points	hour	points	hour	points			
I	32	26	14	30	18	30	26	30	30		

II	28	34	10	30	18	30	34	30	30		
total	120		24	30	36	30	60	30	30	40	100

7. Map of points accumulation for the subject "Psychiatry and narcology" in the context of 1st module (8th semester, 2024-2025 academic year, specialty: 560001-general medicine "GMW")

№	Name of groups First name/ last name of stud	Lecture 30 points	Average point of pr.classes 30 points	SIW 30 points	CW 30 points	Total 30 points
1.						
2.						

Module = (Average point of pr.cl. + L + SIW)+ TC
4

Technological map of the accumulation of points of the group_____
(discipline: "Psychiatry and narcology", specialty: 560001- general medicine (GMW), 8-semester, 2024-2025 academic year)

CLASS №1	Topic 1. The subject and tasks of psychiatry. The main goals and objectives of psychiatry. Reforms of psychiatry and narcology. Disorders of perception, sensation, thinking.							
№	I-week	Class attendance	Copybook Album	Activity	Test	SIW	total	Date of rework
	First name/last name	5	5	10	10	30	30	
1.								
…								

7. Calendar and thematic plan of lectures for 4th year students (GM)
Calendar and thematic plan of lectures for 4th year students (GM)
the subject: "Psychiatry and narcology" (8th semester, 2024-2025 academic years)

class№	Date	Name of the topic	Hour
1.	1 week	The subject and tasks of psychiatry. The main goals and objectives of psychiatry. Reforms of psychiatry and narcology. Disorders of perception, sensation, thinking.	2
2	2 week	Disorders of memory, consciousness, attension.	2
3.	3 week	Disorders of the emotional-volitional sphere. Suicide, aggression, autoaggression.	2
4.	4 week	Epilepsy. Mental retardation.	2
5.	5 week	Schizophrenia. Chronic delusional disorder.	2
6.	6 week	Obsessive compulsive disorder.	2
7.	7 week	Dissociative disorders.	2
8.	8 week	Mental and behavioral disorders. Addiction. Mental and behavioral disorders in the use of alcohol. Acute alcoholic psychoses. Clinic, course, prognosis. Prevention and treatment.	2

9.	9 week	Mental and behavioral disorders in the use of psychoactive substances, opioids, cannabinoids, etc. Substance abuse. The main clinical forms. Clinic, diagnosis, therapy.	2
10.	10 week	Organic mental disorders. Dementia, types, characteristics. Mental disorders in vascular diseases of the brain. Clinic. Treatment.	2
11.	11 week	Generalized anxiety and panic disorder. Clinic, diagnosis, therapy.	2
12.	12 week	Psychotropic drugs. Their classification.: The use of psychotropic drugs for somatic diseases.	2
		Module 2	24
		Exam	

Calendar and thematic plan of practical classes for 5th year students (GM)
the subject: "Psychiatry and narcology" (9th semester, 2024-2025 academic year)

Week №	class №	Name of the topic	Hours
1 week	1.	The subject and tasks of psychiatry. The main goals and objectives of psychiatry. Reforms of psychiatry and narcology. Disorders of perception, sensation, thinking	2
2 week	2	Disorders of memory, consciousness, intellect.	2
3 week	3.	Disorders of the emotional-volitional sphere. Suicide, aggression, autoaggression.	
4 week	4.	Epilepsy. Mental retardation.	2
5 week	5.	Schizophrenia. Chronic delusional disorder.	2
6 week	6.	Affective mood disorder	
7 week	7.	Psychosomatic medicine. Neurotic disorders in stress.	2
8 week	8.	Obsessive compulsive disorder, a reaction to severe stress and adaptive disorder.	2
9 week	9.	Dissociative disorders. Module №1	2
10 week	10.	Mental and behavioral disorders. Addiction. Mental and behavioral disorders in the use of alcohol. Acute alcoholic psychoses. Clinic, course, prognosis. Prevention and treatment. Alcoholic delirium. Symptoms, course, outcome, treatment.	2
11 week	11.	Mental and behavioral disorders in the use of psychoactive substances, opioids, cannabinoids, etc. Substance abuse. The main clinical forms. Clinic, diagnosis, therapy.	2
12 week	12.	Organic mental disorders. Dementia, types, characteristics.. Mental disorders in vascular diseases of the brain. Clinic. Treatment.	2
13 week	13.	Functional psychoses of late age. Congenital and acquired dementia. Clinical forms of dementia..	2
14 week	14.	Forms of psychomotor agitation. Clinical characteristics and methods of relief	2
15 week	15.	Generalized anxiety and panic disorder. Clinic, diagnosis, therapy	2
16 week	16.	Psychotherapy in a psychiatric clinic. Indications and contraindications. Suggestive psychotherapy	2
17 week	17.	Psychotropic drugs. Their classification. The use of psychotropic drugs for somatic diseases.	2
18 week	18.	Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID – 19): Psychiatric illness. (COVID-19):. Module №2.	2

	Exam		
Total	Lectures		24 hours
	Practical classes		36 hours
	Modules		2

8. Students individual work (SIW)

№	Topics	Assignments for independent work	number of hours	Form of control	Points	Literatures	Completion date
		Модуль 1					
1	**Topic 2. Disorders of memory, consciousness, intellect.**	**Create a presentation on impaired memory, consciousness and intelligence.**	5	Presentation	5	1, 3, 5,6	I
2	**Topic 4. Epilepsy. Mental retardation.**	**Create 4 case stages on this topic.**	5	Case study	5	1, 3, 4, 9, 10	II
3	**Topic 5. Schizophrenia. Chronic delusional disorder.**	Create 4 figures on the differential diagnosis of schizophrenia.	5	Pictures	5	2, 4, 10	III
4	**Topic 6. Affective mood disorder.**	Show pictures of the diagnosis and treatment of bipolar disorder.	5	Drawings	5	2,3,4,5,6	IV
5	**Topic 7. Psychosomatic medicine. Neurotic disorders in stress.**	Create a presentation on this topic.	5	Presentation	5	2,3,4,5,6	V
6	**Topic 10. Mental and behavioral disorders in the use of alcohol. Acute alcoholic psychoses. Clinic, course, prognosis. Prevention and treatment.**	Create a crossword puzzle on the topic.	5	Crossword	5	2,3,5,6	v
	Total for module I: 6 IWS		**30 c/h**		**30 p**		5 w
		Module II					
7	**Topic 11. Mental and behavioral disorders in the use of psychoactive substances, opioids, cannabinoids, etc.**	Make the video about this topic and describe.	5	Presentation	5	1,2, 9,11	VI
8	**Topic 12. Organic mental disorders.**	Make situational tasks for diagnosis and treatment of these diseases.	5	Case study	5	1,3, 5,6	VI

	Dementia, types, characteristics.						
9	**Topic 13. Functional psychoses of late age. Congenital and acquired dementia. Clinical forms of dementia.**	Create a presentation on the topic.	5	Pictures	5	1,3, 8,10	VII
10	**Topic 14 . Forms of psychomotor agitation. Clinical characteristics and methods of relief.**	Create a presentation on psychomotor agitation.	5	Drawings	5	2,4, 5	VII
11	**Topic 16. Psychotherapy in a psychiatric clinic. Indications and contraindications. Suggestive psychotherapy.**	Create a crossword puzzle about psychotherapy.	5	Presentation	5	2,4,5,6	VIII
12	**Topic 17. Psychotropic drugs. Their classification. The use of psychotropic drugs for somatic diseases.**	Ask 40 Questions About Psychotropic Drugs Used In Psychiatric Practice	5	Crossword	5	2,4,5,6	IX
Total for module II: 6 IWS			**30 h**		**30 p**		**4 w**
	ВСЕГО:	**12 IWS**	**60 h**		**30 p**		**9 w**

9. Educational technology

With a competency-based approach in education, the main factor in educational activity is not so much the component of knowledge acquisition as the component of the acquisition by students of various methods of activity for solving the set educational tasks. Therefore, to achieve the expected learning outcomes of the discipline, it is necessary to use various new technologies and interactive methods.

10. Educational-methodical and informational support of discipline

Main:

1. Clinical Psychiatry for medical students.Alan Stoudemire 3rd edition
2. A short Textbook of Psychiatry. Niraj Ahuja 5th edition.
3. Kaplan &Sadock's Comprehensive Textbook of Psychiatry (2 Volume Set) by Benjamin J. Sadock (Editor), Virginia A. Sadock (Editor) Lippincott Williams & Wilkins Publishers; 7th edition (January 15, 2000)
4. Introductory textbook of psychiatry / Donald W. Black, Nancy C. An- dreasen.— Sixth edition..
5. PSYCHIATRY AND NARCOLOGY. SKILLS BUILDING SESSION GUIDELINE FOR MEDICAL FACULTY STUDENTS. LVIV – 2012

11. The politics of pointing

The student can score points for all types of classes.
Module 1: activity at the lecture –10 b; at 1 practical lesson - 20b.
control: maximum 30 points: test - 20b; dumb preparation and dumb drawing - 10b. Implementation of the SIW - points separately according to plan. The final control is a maximum of 40b per computer test.

12. Questions for modules in psychiatry and narcology

Module 1.

1. The subject and tasks of psychiatry.
2. Modern paraclinical research in psychiatry.
3. The role of heredity in the etiology of mental illness. Methods of studying heredity. Morel's concept of degeneration.
4. Sensations and perceptions. Their disorders. The difference between illusions and hallucinations.
5. Principles of hallucination classification. Kandinsky's doctrine of pseudohallucinations.
6. Thinking and its disorder by form.
7. Obsessive states and their varieties.
8. Overvalued ideas. Their difference from delusional and obsessive ideas.
9. Delusional ideas. Definition, classification.
10. The difference between delusional ideas and obsessive and overvalued ideas. The diagnostic value of delirium.
11. Dementia. Its varieties and degrees.
12. Memory and its disorders.
13. Emotions. Their classification. Pathology of emotions.
14. The structure of the volitional act. Motor-volitional disorders.
15. Drives and their pathology.
16. Attention and its disorders.
17. Consciousness. Pathology of consciousness.
18. Asthenic syndrome. In what diseases does it occur. Its features in schizophrenia.
19. Hypochondriacal syndrome. In what diseases does it occur.
20. Manic syndrome. In what diseases does it occur.
21. Depressive syndrome. Its varieties. In what diseases does it occur.
22. Catatonic and hebephrenic syndromes.
23. Kandinsky-Clerambault syndrome. Its varieties.
24. Korsakoff (amnestic) syndrome. Its composition. In what diseases does it occur.
25. Withdrawal syndrome, outcome options. Its relief.
26. Convulsive syndrome. Differential diagnostics of epileptic and hysterical seizures.
27. Non-convulsive paroxysms and their mental equivalents.
28. Autoaggressive behavior. Types. Suicidal behavior.
29. Mental disorders in traumatic brain injury. Clinic of the acute period. Remote consequences of brain injury.
30. Infectious psychoses.
31. Progressive paralysis. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, laboratory data, forms, course, outcome, treatment.
32. Mental disorders in cerebral atherosclerosis and hypertension.
33. Atypical presenile psychoses (Alzheimer's disease, PII).
34. Senile dementia. Clinical picture. Features of care and treatment.
35. Mental and behavioral disorders due to alcohol use (chronic alcoholism).
36. Delirium tremens. Symptoms, course, outcome, treatment.
37. Psychotic disorders due to alcohol use (alcoholic hallucinosis, alcoholic paranoid).
38. Amnestic syndrome due to alcohol use (Korsakoff's psychosis).
39. Principles, stages and methods of treating alcohol dependence.
40. Classification and clinical picture of mental and behavioral disorders due to psychoactive substance use (drug addiction and toxicomania).
41. Psychotic disorders due to psychoactive substance use. Legal aspect. Prevention, treatment. Psychotherapy.
42. Etiopathogenesis of schizophrenia.
43. Schizophrenia. Symptoms. Diagnosis.
44. Simple form of schizophrenia. Symptoms, course, outcome, treatment.
45. Catatonic form of schizophrenia. Symptoms, course, outcome, treatment.
46. Hebephrenic form of schizophrenia. Symptoms, course, outcome, treatment.
47. Paranoid form of schizophrenia. Symptoms, course, outcome, treatment.
48. Schizophrenia. Types of course, prognosis, initial conditions.
49. Psychotic disorders of involutional age (involutional paranoid, involutional melancholia).Острые и транзиторные психотические расстройства (реактивные психозы).
50. Bipolar affective and recurrent depressive disorders (reactive psychoses).

51. Reactions to severe stress and adaptation disorders (affective-shock reactions). The concept of forensic psychiatric significance of physiological and psychological affects.
52. Obsessive-phobic psychosis.
53. Hysterical neurosis.
54. Neurasthenia. Etiology, clinical features, treatment.
55. Specific personality disorders (psychopathy). Classification, clinical features, and correction (medical, pedagogical, and social).
56. Mental retardation. Etiopathogenesis, clinical features, degrees, treatment.
57. Psychotropic drugs. Their classification.
58. Insulin therapy. Methodology. Indications and contraindications.
59. Emergency care for urgent conditions in psychiatry. Epileptic status and emergency measures for it.
60. Help for depressive patients. Pharmacotherapy and psychotherapy (A. Beck). Features of care and supervision.
61. Psychotherapy in a psychiatric clinic. Indications and contraindications. Suggestive psychotherapy.
62. Behavioral psychotherapy. Indications for use.
63. Analytical psychotherapy (Z. Freud, A. Adler, K.G. Jung, E. Berne).
64. Humanistic trends in psychotherapy (existential analysis, V. Frankl, positive psychotherapy of N. Peseschkian, non-directive psychotherapy of K. Rogers).
65. Environmental and occupational therapy. The concept of a psychotherapeutic atmosphere and approach.
66. Dynamic and advisory registration in a neuropsychiatric dispensary, deregistration.
67. Structure and functions of a neuropsychiatric dispensary.
68. Structure and functions of a psychiatric hospital
69. Organization of drug addiction care.
70. Rights of mentally ill patients guaranteed by the law on psychiatry.
71. Involuntary hospitalization, indications, procedure, registration.
72. Compulsory treatment of mentally ill patients.
73. The concept of insanity. Medical and legal criteria for insanity.
74. The concept of incapacity. Medical and legal criteria for incapacity.
75. Labor and forensic psychiatric examination of mental illnesses. The procedure for conducting it.
76. Mental morbidity and prevalence of mental illnesses. Factors influencing these indicators.
77. Methods of treatment and rehabilitation of patients with chronic alcoholism.
78. Definitions of the concept of mental illness. Levels of mental disorders.
79. Classification of mental illnesses by etiology.
80. General principles of ICD-10 classification.
81. Mental hygiene and psychoprophylaxis. The concept of primary, secondary and tertiary prevention of mental illnesses.
82. Clinical, psychological, paraclinical research methods and their importance in recognizing mental illnesses.
83. Clinical use of neuroleptics (antipsychotics). Indications, main drugs. Atypical neuroleptics (antipsychotics).
84. Relief and maintenance therapy of mental illnesses. Prolonged-release neuroleptics (antipsychotics). Indications. Main drugs.
85. Side effects and complications in treatment with neuroleptics (antipsychotics). Their prevention and measures to eliminate.
86. Clinical use of antidepressants. Indications, main groups of drugs.
87. Clinical use of tranquilizers. Indications. Main drugs.
88. Clinical use of nootropics. Indications. Main drugs.
89. Normotimics. Indications. Main drugs.
90. Anticonvulsants. Indications. Main drugs.
91. Shock methods of biological therapy in psychiatry.
92. Use of psychotropic drugs for somatic diseases.
93. Main directions of modern psychotherapy.
94. Hypnotherapy. Autogenic training. Essence of the method. Indications for use.
95. Mental hygiene and psychoprophylaxis. The concept of primary, secondary and tertiary prevention of mental illness.
96. Rational psychotherapy. Essence of the method. Indications for use
97. Illusions. Clinical characteristics and diagnostic value.
98. Hallucinations. Objective signs of hallucinations. Clinical characteristics and diagnostic value.
99. Memory and its disorders. Diagnostic value of memory disorders.

Модуль 2.

1. Delusional ideas. Definitions of the concept, clinical forms, diagnostic value.

2. Disorders of the emotional sphere. Clinical characteristics and diagnostic value of symptoms.
3. Disorders of drives. Clinical characteristics and diagnostic value.
4. Disorders of the volitional sphere. Clinical characteristics and diagnostic value.
5. Forms of psychomotor agitation. Clinical characteristics and methods of relief.
6. Delusional syndromes. Clinical characteristics and diagnostic value. Dynamics of delusional syndromes.
7. Syndrome of mental automatism (Kandinsky-Clerambault syndrome). Clinical characteristics and diagnostic value.
8. Delirious syndrome. Clinical characteristics and diagnostic value.
9. Amentive syndrome. Clinical characteristics and diagnostic value.
10. Oneiroid syndrome. Clinical characteristics and diagnostic value.
11. Twilight disorder of consciousness. Clinical characteristics and diagnostic value.
12. Catatonic syndromes. Clinical characteristics and diagnostic value.
13. Korsakoff's syndrome. Clinical characteristics and diagnostic value.
14. Asthenic syndrome. Clinical characteristics and diagnostic value. Treatment of asthenic conditions.
15. Obsessive phenomena. Clinical characteristics and diagnostic value.
16. Obsessive fears. Clinical characteristics and diagnostic value.
17. Impulsive states. Clinical characteristics and diagnostic value.
18. Clinical types of depressive syndrome. Their diagnostic value.
19. Clinical characteristics of manic syndrome. Its diagnostic value.
20. Physiological and pathological affect. Forensic psychiatric qualification.
21. Congenital and acquired dementia. Clinical forms of dementia.
22. Oligophrenia. Main causes. Features of labor and forensic psychiatric examination.
23. Psychoorganic syndrome, its manifestations and diagnostic value.
24. Definition of the concept of psychotic and non-psychotic levels of the disease
25. Hypochondria. Clinical characteristics and diagnostic value.
26. Dysmorphomanic syndrome. Clinical characteristics and diagnostic value.
27. The concept of somatized (masked) depression. Principles of diagnosis and therapy.
28. Epilepsy. General characteristics. Modern concepts of epileptogenesis. Partial and generalized epileptic seizures.
29. Transient mental disorders in epilepsy.
30. Personality changes and dementia in epilepsy.
31. Exogenous-organic psychoses, general patterns. Features of reflection in ICD-10.
32. Clinic of mental disorders in the acute and acute periods of traumatic brain injury. Forms of the course. Treatment.
33. Clinic of mental disorders in the late period of traumatic brain injury. Forms of the course. Treatment.
34. Schizophrenia. Basics of the concept of etiology and pathogenesis. Taxonomy of schizophrenia in ICD-10.
35. Syphilitic brain damage. Clinical forms, diagnosis, treatment.
36. Mental disorders in the postpartum period. Syndromological, nosological and prognostic assessment.
37. Mental disorders in myocardial infarction.
38. The main psychopathological syndromes in somatic diseases.
39. Mental disorders in HIV-infected people.
40. Schizophrenia. Main and additional syndromes.
41. Schizophrenia. Clinical forms. Variants of the disease course.
42. MDP. Modern concepts of etiology and pathogenesis. Clinical manifestation and course.
43. MDP. Unipolar and bipolar variants of the disease. Taxonomy of affective disorders in ICD-10.
44. Cyclothymia. Dysthymia.
45. Neurasthenia. Clinic, diagnostics, therapy.
46. Anxiety-phobic disorders. Clinic, diagnostics, therapy.
47. Reactive depression and reactive paranoid. Clinic, diagnostics, therapy. Classification of conditions in ICD-10
48. Affective-shock and primitive-hysterical reactions. Clinic, diagnostics, therapy. Classification of conditions in ICD-10
49. Obsessive-compulsive disorder. Clinic, diagnostics, therapy. Classification of obsessive-compulsive disorder in ICD-10.
50. Generalized anxiety and panic disorder. Clinic, diagnostics, therapy.

GLOSSARY

abstinence — abstinence from the use of drugs or alcoholic beverages, whether for reasons of principle or for other reasons. the term "abstinence" should not be confused with "withdrawal state". if abstinence is long-term, then we are talking about remission (recovery).

an abstinent — a person who categorically does not use alcohol, drugs or other drugs.

withdrawal state (withdrawal syndrome) — a sharp deterioration in health caused by stopping or reducing the use of a psychoactive substance (PS) that has been taken repeatedly, usually over a long period of time and in large doses. the main sign of physical dependence on a PS.

aversion therapy — therapy that suppresses the pathological craving for taking a PS by associating it with painful or unpleasant experiences. the term refers to any type of treatment for alcohol or drug addiction that involves creating a conditioned reflex aversion to the sight, smell, taste, and thought of alcohol or drugs.

alcoholism - the term is usually applied to chronic, persistent drunkenness or periodic alcohol consumption, which is characterized by impaired control over the amount of alcohol consumed, frequent episodes of intoxication, a narrowing of interests on alcohol, and drinking despite adverse consequences.

alcoholism (correct interpretation) - a disease according to the international classification of diseases ICD-10 under the codes of group F 10 mental and behavioral disorders caused by alcohol consumption. Alcohol dementia is a chronic, progressive disorder resulting from long-term alcohol use and characterized by impairment of higher cortical functions, including memory, thinking, orientation, comprehension, calculation, learning, speech, and judgment. Cognitive impairment is usually accompanied by impairment of emotional control, behavior, or motivation.

Alcohol-induced jealousy is a form of chronic alcohol-induced psychosis characterized by delusional ideas of infidelity of a spouse or sexual partner.

Alcoholics Anonymous — see self-help group.

Delirium tremens (withdrawal syndrome with delirium) is an acute psychotic condition that occurs during a hangover in alcohol-dependent individuals and is characterized by confusion, disorientation, perceptual disorders (illusions, hallucinations), irritability, absent-mindedness, tremors, sweating, increased heart rate, increased blood pressure, tachycardia, hypertension.

dysphoria is a pathological mood disorder characterized by predominantly gloominess, sullenness, irritability, aggressiveness and auto-aggression; a state of melancholy anger. often occurs against the background of an exacerbation of cravings for alcohol or drugs, especially during the period of withdrawal syndrome.

diagnostic tests for the presence of psychoactive substances (PSA) - a medical device in the form of paper strips for the immunochromatographic detection of psychoactive substances (morphine, heroin, methadone, ecstasy, marijuana, cocaine, amphetamines, etc.) in the urine of the subject. monotests and multitests are used, the latter are used to diagnose several psychoactive substances.

mental dependence - the need for repeated use of PAA (alcohol) to achieve a state of mental comfort. characterized by an obsessive type of attraction.

physical dependence - the need for repeated use of PAA (alcohol) to achieve a state of physical comfort. in the absence of taking psychoactive substances, an abstinence state develops. characterized by a violent (compulsive) type of attraction.

intoxication is the poisoning of the human body with toxic substances, including psychoactive substances (alcohol, alcohol breakdown products).