I.N. UlyanovChuvash State University

Department of Psychiatry, Medical Psychology and Neurology

WORKING NOTEBOOK FOR PREPARATION TO THE EXAMINATION ON PSYCHIATRY AND MEDICAL PSYCHOLOGY

Working notebook for preparation to the examination on psychiatry and medical psychology / comp. A.V. Golenkov. Cheboksary: Chuvash Publishing House. University, 2021.124 p.

Contains assignments to prepare students for the course exam in psychiatry and medical psychology; diagrams and tables with the basic concepts of psychiatry for all examination questions. Compiled in accordance with the State Educational Standard for the specialty.

For IV-V year students of the specialty "General Medicine".

Approved by the Academic and Methodological Council of the University

A doctor of any profession should be proficient in diagnostics of mental disorders (MD), their competent qualification and description, including provision of emergency psychiatric care. However, according to the majority of students, psychiatry is an interesting subject, but extremely difficult to study within the academic hours established by the State Educational Standard of Higher Medical Education. Difficulties are due to specific and unfamiliar terminology, incompletely formed level of clinical training of students, a large volume of information about MD, which is difficult to memorize, etc. In this regard, students have a decrease in motivation and interest in in-depth study of issues of mental health and pathology. Without the knowledge of them, timely detection of MD and successful medical practice are impossible.

This methodological development is able to largely solve or minimize problems during preparation and passing of the exam in psychiatry and narcology. It presents the structure of the answer to all examination questions, including classifications of disorders of the main mental processes, tables and diagrams, material that is missing or insufficiently presented in the textbook. At the same time, students must independently collect the missing information on a particular issue in the recommended literature, analyze it, fill in the corresponding pages of the notebook, complete, if necessary, the proposed tasks. Special attention should be paid to terms and working on them.

Creation of one's own diagrams and tables, abbreviations (the so-called reference signals for memorization), formulation of questions and independent search for answers to them, consultations with teachers (after independent mental work and registration of its results on paper) is welcomed – an empty space is left for them. Meticulous work on the notebook materials will definitely contribute to the successful passing of the exam in psychiatry and drug addiction, but more importantly, the formation of skills for acquiring, preserving and accumulating medical knowledge, successful activities in the chosen specialty.

Conditional designations - write a definition - complete the definition. Write classification criteria - write an answer to the exam question - write out the most important thing on the matter, and remember - write down questions arising on the topic and find the answer to them

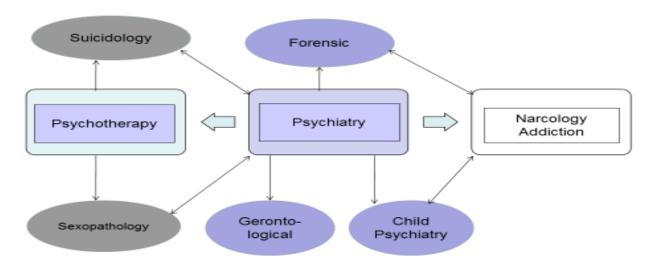
Fill in! - fill in the comparison table

SYMPTOMS AND SYNDROMES OF MENTAL DISORDERS (IV COURSE SPRING SEMESTER)

LESSON 1. PSYCHIATRY. ORGANIZATIONAL AND SOCIAL ASPECTS.

1. Psychiatry as the medical specialty. Subspecialties Inpatient and Outpatienttreatment. Psychiatric hospital. ?

Ψ Sections of psychiatry



2. Mental health and mental illness. Algorithm for the diagnosis of mental disorders.

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Psychological and individual factors, including resilience. ?

3. Causes of mental disorders (Biological factors, Life experience and environmental factors,

4. Involuntary treatment: hospitalization and medications Informed consent. ?

5(4). Mentalism (discrimination) and Social stigma.

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LESSON 2. DISORDERS OF SENSATION AND PERCEPTION.

1 (5). Hallucinations and Illusions (classification, causes): Auditory hallucinations, Tactile and Olfactory hallucinations, Visual hallucinations in psychosis. Pseudohallucinations. Peduncularhallucinosis.

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2(6). Psychosis (signs and symptoms, causes), treatment.

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3(7). Depersonalization. Derealization.	<u>.</u>
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LESSON 3. THOUGHT DISORDERS.

1(8). Thought disorders: signs and symptoms, forms, content and process (Alogia, Clanging, Neologism, Schizophasia, Anosognosia, Perseveration, Thought blocking, Circumstantial speech, Tangential speech, Derailment (thought disorder).

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2(9). Delusion: types, themes (Persecutory delusion, Grandiose delusions, Hypochondriasis). ?

3(10). Delusional disorder. Paranoia (Pathological jealousy) Paraphrenia (Grandiose delusions).

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4(11). Body dysmorphic disorder.

	
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LESSON 4. MEMORY DISORDERS. DISORDERS OF COGNITION.

1(12). Amnesia (Amnesic syndrome), False memory:Confabulation, Cryptomnesia. Alcoholic Korsakoff syndrome.

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2(13). Psychoorganic syndrome. General paresis of the insane. HIV-dementia syndrome.

 	
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intellectual abilities. Congenital iodine deficiency syndrome. Down syndrome. Phenylketonuria. ?

4(15). Intellectual disability (Idiot, Imbecile, Moron (psychology). Disabilities affecting

LESSON 5. AFFECTIVE DISORDERS. DISORDERS OF WILL AND BEHAVIOUR. DISORDERS OF MOTOR BEHAVIOUR.

1(16). Depression (mood). Mania. Affect (psychology). Dysphoria. Gender dysphoria.

	
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2(17). Catatonia. Catalepsy. Echolalia. Echopraxia. Muteness.Stupor.

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3(18). Excitation. Psychomotor agitation.

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dyskinesia. H ?

4(19). Medication-induced movement disorders: akathisia, parkinsonism, dystonia,

LESSON 6. DISORDERS OF CONSCIOUSNESS.

1(20). Definitions by Karl Jaspers. Delirium. Delirium tremens. Oneiroid syndrome.

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2(21). Obtundation. Sopor (sleep). Coma.	
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Glasgow Coma Score		
Eye Opening (E)	Verbal Response (V)	Motor Response (M)
4=Spontaneous 3=To voice 2=To pain 1=None	5=Normal conversation 4=Disoriented conversation 3=Words, but not coherent 2=No wordsonly sounds 1=None	6=Normal 5=Localizes to pain 4=Withdraws to pain 3=Decorticate posture 2=Decerebrate 1=None
		Total = E+V+M

The lowest possible GCS (the sum) is 3 (deep coma or death), while the highest is 15 (fully awake person). A GCS score of 13-15 is considered a "mild" injury; a score of 9-12 is considered a "moderate" injury; and 8 or below is considered a "severe" brain injury.

3(22). Status epilepticus. Diagnostic features, treatment principles.

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LESSON 7. PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES. SIGNS, SYMPTOMS AND SYNDROME CAUSED BY PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES.

1(23). Psychoactive drugs (ICD-10). Narcotic. S	ingle Convention on Narcotic Drugs.
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Stimulants	Depressants	Hallucinogens
Stimulants are drugs which speed up the body's functions and central nervous system.	Depressants are drugs which slow down, the body's functions and central nervous system.	Hallucinogenic drugs alter a person's perception or reality. They can make the user see, hear, feel or experience things that are not really there or are distorted from reality.
Effects	Effects	Effects
Stimulants cause an increased heart rate, elevated blood pressure and can make the user feel more awake and alert. Stimulants can make the user prone to abnormal behaviour and can also cause seizures, anxiety, headaches, nausea, vomiting, panic, aggression or paranoia.	Depressants can make the user feel fatigued, relaxed or lethargic. Depressants can also cause unconsciousness, vomiting and death.	Hallucinogens can cause a range of effects including mood changes, elevated blood pressure, paranoia, loss of contact with reality, irrational or bizarre behaviour, anxiety or depression.
Examples	Examples	Examples
Nicotine, cocaine, ecstasy, amphetamines (including crystal methamphetamine or 'ice').	Alcohol, cannabis, benzodiazepines, heroin, opioids, sedatives.	LSD, ecstasy, magic mushrooms.

agnostic features, criteria for s		1.	
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3(24). Addiction. Drug tolerance. Substance dependence. Psychological dependence. Physical dependence. Craving (withdrawal). Drug withdrawal. H ?

Hangover.	
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4. Psychoactive withdrawal syndrome: diagnostic features, criteria for substance withdrawal.

LESSON 8. PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS (PSYCHOPHARMACOTHERAPY).

1(26). Antipsychotics (typical or atypical antipsychotics=neuroleptics), drugs (definition, indications and contraindications, side effects). 3

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	(definition male	ations and contraindications, side effects).
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effects). ?

5(30). Acetylcholinesterase inhibitor, drugs (definition indications and contraindications, side

effects). ?

6(31). NMDA receptor antagonist, drugs (definition indications and contraindications, side

MENTAL DISORDERS (V COURSE FALL SEMESTER)

LESSON 9 (1). DEMENTIA.

1(40). Dementia: definition, prevalence, etiological hypotheses, diagnostic criteria, subtypes, course, treatment principles.

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2(54). Alzheimer's disease. Signs and symptoms. Pre-dementia. Early. Moderate. Advanced. Cause: Genetic. Cholinergic hypothesis. Amyloid hypothesis. Tau hypothesis. Other hypotheses.

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Epidemiology. ?

3(55). Alzheimer's disease. Diagnosis. Criteria. Techniques. *Prevention.* Medication. Lifestyle. Diet. *Management.* Medications. Psychosocial intervention. Caregiving. Prognosis.

Prognosis. Epidemiology. ?

4(56). Vascular dementia. Signs and symptoms. Causes. Diagnosis. Prevention. Treatment.

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5(58). HIV-associated mental disorders. Signs and symptoms. Diagnosis. Prevention.

LESSON 9 (1). MENTAL RETARDATION.

1(41). Mental retardation: definition, prevalence, etiological hypotheses, diagnostic criteria, subtypes, course, treatment principles.

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2(78). Child and adolescent psychiatry. C (Assessment, Diagnosis and formulation, Tre	Classification of disorders. Clinical practic atment).
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Diagnosis. ?

3(79). Eating disorders (Anorexia nervosa, Bulimia nervosa). Definition. Signs and symptoms.

Signs and symptoms. Diagnosis. ?

4(80). Developmental disorders (Autistic spectrum disorder, Asperger's disorder). Definition.

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6. Attention-deficit/Hyperactivity disorder	r. Definition. Diagnostic criteria. Subtypes.
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LESSON 10 (2). SCHIZOPHRENIA

1(42). Schizophrenia: definition, prevalence, etiological hypotheses, diagnostic criteria, subtypes, course, treatment principles. ?

Awareness. Treatment. ?

2(59). Paranoid schizophrenia. Definition. Signs and symptoms. Diagnosis. Prevention and

3(60). Simple-type schizophrenia. Definition. Signs and symptoms. Diagnosis. Prevention and **Awareness. Treatment** ?

4. Catatonic schizophrenia. Awareness. Treatment.	Definition.	Signs	and	sympto	ms.	Diagnosis	Prevention	an
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LESSON 10 (2). MOOD (AFFECTIVE) DISORDERS.

1(43). Mood (affective) disorders: definition, prevalence, etiological hypotheses, diagnostic criteria, subtypes, course, treatment principles.

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disorders, Bipolar disorders, Substance-induced Due to another medical condition). Causes. Diagnosis. Treatment. Epidemiology. ?

2(61). Mood (affective) disorders. Definition. Signs and symptoms. Classification (Depressive

conditions, Media, Other factors, Rational). Methods. Prevention (screening, mental illness). Epidemiology (sex and gender, age). ?

3(52). Suicide and deliberate self-harm. Definitions. Epidemiology. Risk factors (Mental illness, Previous attempts and self-harm, Psychosocial factors, Substance misuse, Medical

of attempted suicide. Prevention. ?

4(53). Suicide attempt (failed suicide attempt or nonfatal suicide attempt). Definitions. Epidemiology. Parasuicide and self-injury. Methods. Repetition. Outcomes. Criminalization

LESSON 11 (3). NEUROTIC, STRESS-RELATED AND SOMATOFORM DISORDERS.

1(44). Neurotic, stress-related and somatoform disorders: definition, prevalence, etiological hypotheses, diagnostic criteria, subtypes, course, treatment principles.

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2(62). Neurasthenia. Definition. Signs and sym	ptoms. Symptoms. Diagnosis. Treatment.
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5(64). Obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD). Definition. Signs and symptoms. Symptoms. Diagnosis. Treatment.

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LESSON 11 (3). PERSONALITY DISORDERS.

1(45). Personality disorders definition, prevalence, etiological hypotheses, diagnostic criteria, subtypes, course, treatment principles.

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2(72). Histrionic personality disorder. Definition	on. Signs and symptoms. Diagnosis.
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6(75). Paranoid personality d	isorder. Definitio	n. Signs and symptoms. Diagnosis.
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8(77). Obsessive-compulsive personality disorder. Definition. Signs and symptoms. Diagnosis.

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9(74). Avoidant personality disorder. Definition	n _. Signs and symptoms. Diagnosis.
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10(73). Narcissistic personality disorder. Definition. Signs and symptoms. Diagnosis.

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LESSON 12 (4). MENTAL AND BEHAVIOURAL DISORDERS DUE TO ALCOHOL USE.

1(46). Mental and behavioural disorders due to alcohol use definition, prevalence, etiological hypotheses, diagnostic criteria, subtypes, course, treatment principles.

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2(25). Alcohol withdrawal syndrome. Hangover.	•
	
	
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I. Alcohol-induced amnestic disorder Wernicke's encephalopathy).	(Korsaroff's syndrome), other cognitive disorder
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5(57). Alcohol-related dementia. Termino Diagnostic criteria.Treatment. Epidemiology.	ology.	Signs	and	symptoms.	Diagnosi
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LESSON 12 (4). MENTAL AND BEHAVIOURAL DISORDERS DUE TO PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCE USE.

1(47). Mental and behavioural disorders due to opioids use definition, prevalence, etiological hypotheses, diagnostic criteria, subtypes, course, treatment principles.

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2(48). Mental and behavioural disorders due to cannabinoids use definition, prevalence,

etiological hypotheses, diagnostic criteria, subtypes, course, treatment principles.

principles. 3

3(49). Mental and behavioural disorders due to sedatives or hypnotics use: definition, prevalence, etiological hypotheses, diagnostic criteria, subtypes, course, treatment

hypotheses, diagnostic criteria, subtypes, course, treatment principles. ?

4(50). Mental and behavioural disorders due to cocaine use definition, prevalence, etiological

hypotheses, diagnostic criteria, subtypes, course, treatment principles. ?

5(51). Mental and behavioural disorders due to tobacco use definition, prevalence, etiological

SELF STUDY QUESTIONS

32. Electroconvulsive therapy: indications and contraindications, side effects. ?

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principles. ?

36. Emergency Psychiatry: the Cognitively impaired patient. Diagnostic features, treatment

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37. Emergency Psychiatry: the Anxious patient; Depression. Diagnostic features, treatment

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39. Emergency Psychiatry: Anger and violence risk assessment. Diagnostic features, treatment principles

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65. Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Definition. Signs and symptoms. Symptoms. Diagnosis. Treatment

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Diagnosis. Treatment. ?

66. Social anxiety disorder (SAD; social phobia). Definition. Signs and symptoms. Symptoms.

activity of a medical professional. ?

80. Medicine and Psychology: The role and importance of psychology in the professional

31. Psychology of health. Placebo effect and its importance for medicine		
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82. Psychology of Stress: Definition of the notion of «stress» from the perspective of different approaches. Types of protective response to stress. H ?

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83. Personality and Disease: The concept of the internal picture of the disease, its levels.

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84. Types of attitude towards the disease. Typological features of patients. The concept of

85. Psychology of Communication in Medicine: Communication, its means, mechanisms and functions. Communication and its importance in therapeutic activity.

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86. Communicative barriers in communication. Psychological basis of communication barriers in professional communication between a doctor and a patient. ?

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87. Psychosomatic Correlations: The definition of the notion of «psychosomatics».

factors of psychosomatic disorders. H ?

88. The role of personality in the emergence of psychosomatic diseases. Psychological

89. The Personality of a Medical Professional: Professionally significant qualities of a doctor. Doctor Personality Types.

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90. Models of doctor and patient relationships.

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91. Emotional burnout in medicine.

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92. Psychological Environment of a Medical Institution: Professional stress. Conflict psychology.

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93. Psychotherapy, Psycho-hygiene and Psycho Prophylaxis: The concept of psychotherapy and its role in medicine.

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94. The concept of psycho correction, psycho-	hygiene and psycho prophylaxis.
	
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95. Questionnaires and psychological tests in medicine: Psychology of stress; Types of stress protection behavior; Psychology of conflict; Personality of a medical professional; Emotional burnout prevention.

96. Questionnaires and psychological tests in psychiatry (IQ/achievement tests; Personality tests; Objective tests (Rating scale or self-report measure; Projective tests (Free response measures).

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INFORMATION RESOURCES

- 1. https://en.wikipedia.org (primary source!)
- 2. The ICD-10 Classification of Mental and Behavioural Disorders Clinical descriptions and diagnostic guidelines World Health Organization. Chapter V Mental and behavioural disorders (F00-F99)
 - 3. https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/mental-disorders
 - 4. https://www.who.int/mental_health/evidence/atlas/profiles-2017/en/
- 5. http://www.brainblogger.com/category/psychology-psychiatry/20 Useful Sites for Medical Students (Neuroscience & Neurology; Psychology & Psychiatry; Health & Healthcare)
 - 6. Online Video Resources (and other Internet resources)
- 7. Psychological basics for medical practical activity: study manual / E.L. Nikolaev, S.A. Petunova, D.V. Hartdfelder, M.V. Emelianova. Cheboksary: Chuvash University, 2019. 200 p.

PSYCHIATRY EXAM QUESTIONS

- 1. Psychiatry as the medical specialty. Subspecialties Inpatient and Outpatient treatment. Psychiatric hospital.
 - 2. Mental health and mental illness. Algorithm for the diagnosis of mental disorders.
- 3. Causes of mental disorders (Biological factors, Life experience and environmental factors, Psychological and individual factors, including resilience).
 - 4. Mentalism (discrimination) and Social stigma.
- 5. Hallucinations and Illusions (classification, causes): Auditory hallucinations, Tactile and Olfactory hallucinations, Visual hallucinations in psychosis. Pseudohallucinations. Peduncular hallucinosis.
 - 6. Psychosis (signs and symptoms, causes), treatment.
 - 7. Depersonalization. Derealization.
- 8. Thought disorders: signs and symptoms, forms, content and process (Alogia, Clanging, Neologism, Schizophasia, Anosognosia, Perseveration, Thought blocking, Circumstantial speech, Tangential speech, Derailment (thought disorder).
 - 9. Delusion: types, themes (Persecutory delusion, Grandiose delusions, Hypochondriasis).
 - 10. Delusional disorder. Paranoia (Pathological jealousy) Paraphrenia (Grandiose delusions).
 - 11. Body dysmorphic disorder.
- 12. Amnesia (Amnesic syndrome), False memory: Confabulation, Cryptomnesia. Alcoholic Korsakoff syndrome.
 - 13. Psychoorganic syndrome. General paresis of the insane. HIV-dementia syndrome.
 - 14. Dementia (definition, signs and symptoms, forms, causes).
- 15. Intellectual disability (Idiot, Imbecile, Moron (psychology). Disabilities affecting intellectual abilities. Congenital iodine deficiency syndrome. Down syndrome. Phenylketonuria.
 - 16. Depression (mood). Mania. Affect (psychology). Dysphoria. Gender dysphoria.
 - 17. Catatonia. Catalepsy. Echolalia. Echopraxia. Muteness. Stupor.
 - 18. Excitation. Psychomotor agitation.
 - 19. Medication-induced movement disorders: akathisia, parkinsonism, dystonia, dyskinesia.
 - 20. Definitions by Karl Jaspers. Delirium. Delirium tremens. Oneiroid syndrome.
 - 21. Obtundation. Sopor (sleep). Coma.
 - 22. Status epilepticus. Diagnostic features, treatment principles.
 - Psychoactive drugs (ICD-10). Narcotic. Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs.
- 24. Addiction. Drug tolerance. Substance dependence. Psychological dependence. Physical dependence. Craving (withdrawal). Drug withdrawal.
 - 25. Alcohol withdrawal syndrome. Hangover.
- 26. Antipsychotics (typical or atypical antipsychotics=neuroleptics), drugs (definition, indications and contraindications, side effects).
 - 27. Antidepressants, drugs (definition, indications and contraindications, side effects).
 - 28. Anxiolytics, drugs (definition indications and contraindications, side effects).
 - 29. Mood stabilizers, drugs (definition indications and contraindications, side effects).
- 30. Acetylcholinesterase inhibitor, drugs (definition indications and contraindications, side effects).
 - 31. NMDA receptor antagonist, drugs (definition indications and contraindications, side effects).
 - 32. Electroconvulsive therapy: indications and contraindications, side effects.
 - 33. Emergency Psychiatry: the Suicidal patient. Diagnostic features, treatment principles.
 - 34. Emergency Psychiatry: the Psychotic patient. Diagnostic features, treatment principles.
 - 35. Emergency Psychiatry: the Catatonic patients. Diagnostic features, treatment principles.
- 36. Emergency Psychiatry: the Cognitively impaired patient. Diagnostic features, treatment principles.
- 37. Emergency Psychiatry: the Anxious patient; Depression. Diagnostic features, treatment principles.
 - 38. Emergency Psychiatry: the Euphoria (mania). Diagnostic features, treatment principles.
- 39. Emergency Psychiatry: Anger and violence risk assessment. Diagnostic features, treatment principles.
- 40. Dementia: definition, prevalence, etiological hypotheses, diagnostic criteria, subtypes, course, treatment principles.

- 41. Mental retardation: definition, prevalence, etiological hypotheses, diagnostic criteria, subtypes, course, treatment principles.
- 42. Schizophrenia: definition, prevalence, etiological hypotheses, diagnostic criteria, subtypes, course, treatment principles.
- 43. Mood (affective) disorders: definition, prevalence, etiological hypotheses, diagnostic criteria, subtypes, course, treatment principles.
- 44. Neurotic, stress-related and somatoform disorders: definition, prevalence, etiological hypotheses, diagnostic criteria, subtypes, course, treatment principles.
- 45. Personality disorders definition, prevalence, etiological hypotheses, diagnostic criteria, subtypes, course, treatment principles.
- 46. Mental and behavioural disorders due to alcohol use definition, prevalence, etiological hypotheses, diagnostic criteria, subtypes, course, treatment principles.
- 47. Mental and behavioural disorders due to opioids use definition, prevalence, etiological hypotheses, diagnostic criteria, subtypes, course, treatment principles.
- 48. Mental and behavioural disorders due to cannabinoids use definition, prevalence, etiological hypotheses, diagnostic criteria, subtypes, course, treatment principles.
- 49. Mental and behavioural disorders due to sedatives or hypnotics use: definition, prevalence, etiological hypotheses, diagnostic criteria, subtypes, course, treatment principles.
- 50. Mental and behavioural disorders due to cocaine use definition, prevalence, etiological hypotheses, diagnostic criteria, subtypes, course, treatment principles.
- 51. Mental and behavioural disorders due to tobacco use definition, prevalence, etiological hypotheses, diagnostic criteria, subtypes, course, treatment principles.
- 52. Suicide and deliberate self-harm. Definitions. Epidemiology. Risk factors (Mental illness, Previous attempts and self-harm, Psychosocial factors, Substance misuse, Medical conditions, Media, Other factors, Rational). Methods. Prevention (screening, mental illness). Epidemiology (sex and gender, age).
- 53. Suicide attempt (failed suicide attempt *or* nonfatal suicide attempt). Definitions. Epidemiology. Parasuicide and self-injury. Methods. Repetition. Outcomes. Criminalization of attempted suicide. Prevention.
- *54.* Alzheimer's disease. Signs and symptoms. Pre-dementia. Early. Moderate. Advanced. Cause: Genetic. Cholinergic hypothesis. Amyloid hypothesis. Tau hypothesis. Other hypotheses.
- 55. Alzheimer's disease. Diagnosis. Criteria. Techniques. Prevention. Medication. Lifestyle. Diet. Management. Medications. Psychosocial intervention. Caregiving. Prognosis. Epidemiology.
- 56. Vascular dementia. Signs and symptoms. Causes. Diagnosis. Prevention. Treatment. Prognosis. Epidemiology.
- 57. Alcohol-related dementia. Terminology. Signs and symptoms. Diagnosis Diagnostic criteria. Treatment. Epidemiology.
- 58. HIV-associated mental disorders. Signs and symptoms. Diagnosis. Prevention. Treatment. Prognosis. Epidemiology.
- 59. Paranoid schizophrenia. Definition. Signs and symptoms. Diagnosis. Prevention and Awareness. Treatment.
- 60. Simple-type schizophrenia. Definition. Signs and symptoms. Diagnosis. Prevention and Awareness. Treatment.
- 61. Mood (affective) disorders. Definition. Signs and symptoms. Classification (Depressive disorders, Bipolar disorders, Substance-induced Due to another medical condition). Causes. Diagnosis. Treatment. Epidemiology.
 - 62. Neurasthenia. Definition. Signs and symptoms. Symptoms. Diagnosis. Treatment.
 - 63. Panic disorder. Definition. Signs and symptoms. Symptoms. Diagnosis. Treatment.
- 64. Obsessive–compulsive disorder. Definition. Signs and symptoms. Symptoms. Diagnosis. Treatment.
- 65. Posttraumatic stress disorder. Definition. Signs and symptoms. Symptoms. Diagnosis. Treatment.
- 66. Social anxiety disorder (social phobia). Definition. Signs and symptoms. Symptoms. Diagnosis. Treatment.
 - 67. Anxiety disorders. Definition. Signs and symptoms. Symptoms. Diagnosis. Treatment.
 - 68. Schizoid personality disorder. Definition. Signs and symptoms. Diagnosis.
 - 69. Dependent personality disorder. Definition. Signs and symptoms. Diagnosis.

- 70. Schizotypal personality disorder. Definition. Signs and symptoms. Diagnosis.
- 71. Antisocial personality disorder. Definition. Signs and symptoms. Diagnosis.
- 72. Histrionic personality disorder. Definition. Signs and symptoms. Diagnosis.
- 73. Narcissistic personality disorder. Definition. Signs and symptoms. Diagnosis.
- 74. Avoidant personality disorder. Definition. Signs and symptoms. Diagnosis.
- 75. Paranoid personality disorder. Definition. Signs and symptoms. Diagnosis.
- 76. Bordenline personality disorder. Definition. Signs and symptoms. Diagnosis.
- 77. Obsessive-compulsive personality disorder. Definition. Signs and symptoms. Diagnosis.
- 78. Child and adolescent psychiatry. Classification of disorders. Clinical practice (Assessment, Diagnosis and formulation, Treatment).
- 79. Eating disorders (Anorexia nervosa, Bulimia nervosa). Definition. Signs and symptoms. Diagnosis.
- 80. Developmental disorders (Autistic spectrum disorder). Definition. Signs and symptoms. Diagnosis.
 - 81. Psychology of health. Placebo effect and its importance for medicine
- 82. Psychology of Stress: Definition of the notion of «stress» from the perspective of different approaches. Types of protective response to stress.
 - 83. Personality and Disease: The concept of the internal picture of the disease, its levels.
- 84. Types of attitude towards the disease. Typological features of patients. The concept of compliance and adherence to treatment.
- 85. Psychology of Communication in Medicine: Communication, its means, mechanisms and functions. Communication and its importance in therapeutic activity.
- 86. Communicative barriers in communication. Psychological basis of communication barriers in professional communication between a doctor and a patient.
- 87. Psychosomatic Correlations: The definition of the notion of «psychosomatics». Ethological reasons of psychosomatic diseases. Psychosomatic theories and models.
- 88. The role of personality in the emergence of psychosomatic diseases. Psychological factors of psychosomatic disorders.
- 89. The Personality of a Medical Professional: Professionally significant qualities of a doctor. Doctor Personality Types.
 - 90. Models of doctor and patient relationships.
 - 91. Emotional burnout in medicine.
 - 92. Psychological Environment of a Medical Institution: Professional stress. Conflict psychology.
- 93. Psychotherapy, Psycho-hygiene and Psycho Prophylaxis: The concept of psychotherapy and its role in medicine.
 - 94. The concept of psycho correction, psycho-hygiene and psycho prophylaxis.
- 95. Questionnaires and psychological tests in medicine: Psychology of stress; Types of stress protection behavior; Psychology of conflict; Personality of a medical professional; Emotional burnout prevention.
- 96. Questionnaires and psychological tests in psychiatry (IQ/achievement tests; Personality tests; Objective tests (Rating scale or self-report measure; Projective tests (Free response measures).

Редактор М.С. Кулина

Согласно Закону №436-ФЗ от 29 декабря 2010 года данная продукция не подлежит маркировке

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