

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

PENZA STATE UNIVERSITY

MEDICAL INSTITUTE



APPROVED

by director of the Medical Institute

A.N. Mitroshin

2018

STUDY PROGRAM

S1.1.30 Psychiatry, Medical Psychology

Program (specialty) - 31.05.01 General Medicine

Graduate's qualification - Medical doctor

Study format - full-time

Penza, 2018

1. Goals of the discipline

The main goal of mastering the discipline (module) S 1.1.30 Psychiatry, Medical Psychology is the study of etiology and pathogenesis, clinical picture, methods of diagnosis and treatment of mental disorders, principles of managing patients with mental disorders.

2. Subject's place in bachelor MPEP's

The discipline (module) S 1.1.30 Psychiatry, Medical Psychology refers to the basic part of the unit S1 "Subjects" and is based on the knowledge of all clinical disciplines: Internal Diseases, Infectious Diseases, Surgical Diseases, Neurology, Clinical Pharmacology, Pathophysiology and Psychology.

3. Student competences developed as a result of subject mastering

Studying of the discipline is intended to develop elements of the following competences according to FSES HE in the given field:

Competence code	Title of competence	Structural elements of competence (having mastered the discipline students should have knowledge, skills, working abilities)
1	2	3
SPC-5	be able to analyze patients complaints and medical history, results of medical examinations, laboratory tests, special equipment diagnostics and others so as to determine the presence or absence of pathologies, medical disorders and diseases	Knowledge: to know the basic principles of collecting the complaints and patient history, the results of additional examination methods, to recognize the condition or establish whether or not the disease is present or not
		Skills: be able to evaluate and apply the data obtained for recognizing a condition or establishing the fact of the presence or absence of a disease
		Working abilities: be able to apply the modern methods of collecting information, assessing the results of paraclinical methods of research, choosing medicamental and non-drug treatment
SPC-6	be able to determine the pathological states and conditions, symptoms and syndromes, nosology forms according to the International Classification of Diseases (10 revision)	Knowledge: to know etiology and pathogenesis, modern classification, clinical picture, features of the course and possible complications of mental diseases.
		Skills: be able to conduct a patient examination and reflect the information received in the medical history in accordance with ICD-10.
		Working abilities: be able to apply the methods of diagnosis, medical terminology of the main pathological conditions, symptoms, syndromes of mental diseases, nosological forms in accordance with ICD-10.
SPC-8	be able to determine the optimum strategy for treating patients with different types of diseases	Knowledge: to know the main treatment measures for the most common mental illness and psychopathological conditions in the adult population.
		Skills: be able to prescribe adequate treatment to patients according to the determined diagnosis

		Working abilities: be obtain and apply the methods of managing patients with various mental illnesses.
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4. Structure and contents of discipline (module) S 1.1.30 Psychiatry, Medical Psychology

4.1. Discipline's structure

General work load of the discipline totals **5** credit units, **180** academic hours.

№	Discipline's sections and topics	Semester	Semester's weeks	Types of learning, including students' out-of-class work and workload (in hours)								Current progress monitoring types (by semester's weeks)							
				Work in class				Out-of-class work				Interview	Spoken test	Test marking	Check work marking	Paper marking	Marking of essays and other creative works	Course work (project)	other
				Total	Lecture	Practice	Laboratory work	Total	Preparing for class work	Papers, essays etc.	Course work (project)	Preparing for exams							
1.	Section 1. General psychopathology. Fundamentals of medical psychology.	9		28	8	20		10	10										
1.1.	Topic 1.1. Mental personality, its levels: temperament, character, personality. Mental development. The role of age crises. Personality as an object of therapeutic influence. Federal Law (FL)-92 "Psychiatric assistance and guarantee of the rights of citizens in its provision". Productive and negative symptoms. Levels of mental disorders.	9	1	6	2	4		2	2				1		1		1		
1.2.	Topic 1.2. Disorders of sensations and perceptions. Violations of the associative process (thinking disorders in form). Disorders of judgments and inferences (delusions, obsessions, overvalued ideas).	9	2	6	2	4		2	2				2		2		2		

	Perceptual disorders.																		
1.3.	Topic 1.3. Impaired memory and intelligence (dementia and oligophrenia). Violations in the emotional and volitional spheres.	9	3	6	2	4		2	2				3		3		3		
1.4.	Topic 1.4. Movement disorders. Catatonic syndrome. Syndromes of impaired consciousness, paroxysmal phenomena.	9	4	6	2	4		2	2				4		4		4		
1.5.	Topic 1.5. Laboratory and instrumental methods of research in psychiatry. Biological therapy of mental disorders. The main classes of psychopharmacological preparations. Principles of the selection of medicines. Side effects. Features of the collection of anamnestic information in patients of different ages.	9	5	4	-	4		2	2				5		5		5		
2.	Section 2. Private psychiatry.	9		48	11	56		39	39										
2.1.	Topic 2.1. Schizophrenia (etiology, pathogenesis, early clinical manifestations, productive psychopathological symptoms, concepts of a schizophrenic defect)	9	6	7	3	4		3	3				6		6		6		
2.2.	Topic 2.2. Schizophrenia (basic clinical forms, patterns of flow, patterns of prognosis, features in different age periods).	9	7	4	-	4		3	3				7		7		7		
2.3.	Topic 2.3. Schizophrenia (general principles of treatment principles, pharmacotherapy of various clinical forms, principles of rehabilitation, expertise in criminal and civil processes).	9	8	4	-	4		3	3				8		8		8		
2.4.	Topic 2.4. Mood disorders (etiology,	9	9	6	2	4		3	3				9		9		9		

	pathogenesis, flow types, variants of affective phases). Cyclophymia.																		
2.5.	Topic 2.5. Bipolar affective disorder (differential diagnosis, therapy and rehabilitation).	9	10	4	-	4		3	3				10		10		10		
2.6.	Topic 2.6. Epilepsy (etiology, pathogenesis, basic variants of paroxysms, classification of epileptic disease, differential diagnosis.)	9	11	4	-	4		3	3				11		11		11		
2.7.	Topic 2.7. Epilepsy (specific personality changes, epileptic dementia, epileptic psychosis, therapy and rehabilitation).	9	12	4	-	4		3	3				12		12		12		
2.8.	Theme 2.8. Organic brain damage. The concept of psycho-organic syndrome. Mental disorders in vascular diseases of the brain.	9	13	6	2	4		3	3				13		13		13		
2.9.	Theme 2.9. Organic head injury. Mental disorders in atrophic brain disease. Partial and total dementia.	9	14	4	-	4		3	3				14		14		14		
2.10	Topic 2.10. Psychogenic diseases (a place in the etiopathogenetic classification, neuroses and reactive psychoses). Clinic, differential diagnosis, treatment.	9	15	6	2	4		2	2				15		15		15		
2.11	Theme 2.11. The problem of the pathology of personality. Psychopathy and accentuation of personality (character) by V.E. Lichko, K. Leongard. Classifications, basic clinical manifestations, issues of therapy and rehabilitation.	9	16	4	-	4		2	2				16		16		15		
2.12	Topic 2.12. Actual problems of narcology. Dependence on psychoactive substances: alcoholism, drug addiction, substance abuse. General pathogenetic	9	17	6	2	4		3	3				17		17		17		

	aspects of the formation of "chemical" dependence. Alcoholism (diagnosis, stages of the course, treatment). Alcoholic psychosis (clinic and treatment).																			
2.13	Topic 2.13. Basic variants of drug addiction, clinic, therapy, rehabilitation.	9	18	4	-	4		3	3				18		18		18			
2.14	Topic 2.14. The main variants of substance abuse, clinic, therapy, rehabilitation.	9	19	4	-	4		2	2				19		19		19			
	Course work (project)							*			*									
	<i>Preparing for examination</i>							36				36								
	General workload, in hours			95	19	76		85	49			36	Interim attestation							
													Type		Semester					
													Test							
													Exam		9					

4.2.

Discipline's contents

Section 1. General psychopathology.

Topic 1.1. Mental personality, its levels: temperament, character, personality. Mental development. The role of age crises. Personality as an object of therapeutic influence. FL-92 "Psychiatric assistance and guarantee of the rights of citizens in its provision." Productive and negative symptoms. Levels of mental disorders.

Medical psychology

Mental personality, its levels: temperament, character, personality. Mental development. The main stages in the formation of a normal human psyche. Risk factors for the onset of mental illness. Critical age periods (parapubertal, prepubertal, pubertal, climacteric), gerontopsychiatry. Childbirth as a risk factor for the onset of mental illness. Professional risk groups.

Organization of psychiatric care.

The main provisions of the Federal Law "On psychiatric care and guarantees of the rights of citizens in its provision" (put into effect 01.01.93). Psychiatric hospital. The principles of the device, the organization of supervision and care. Indications for hospitalization of mentally ill patients, the order of placing the patient in a hospital. Conditions and procedure for involuntary hospitalization. Socially dangerous and suicidal behavior in mentally ill. First and urgent care for a patient with mental disorders. Features of transportation of the mentally ill, being in a state of psychomotor agitation. Rules of retention of the patient. Modern methods of arresting excitation. Ambulatory psychiatric care. Dispensary observation for various mental illnesses, his tasks. Terms of registration of the patient. The problem of patronage. Continuity of inpatient and outpatient care. The structure of the psychoneurological dispensary, the organization of the work of the local psychiatrist's office in rural areas. Tasks of the local psychiatrist. The importance of maintenance therapy for various mental illnesses. Methods of rehabilitation and rehabilitation of mentally ill patients, medical and labor workshops. Organization of the day hospital. Role: General practitioner in the early detection of mental patients and the provision of medical care. Questions of labor, judicial and military expertise. Temporary and persistent incapacity for work with mental illness. Conditions for establishing disability, organization of work of a specialized MCEC, the procedure for sending and examining. Clinical criteria for determining the degree of disability (disability groups). Employment of mentally ill people, use of residual ability to work, training of a new specialty. Ward, testimonies for guardianship. Responsibility of the mentally ill for the commission of unlawful acts. Criteria of sanity and insanity. Organization of forensic examination. Military psychiatric examination, the main provisions of the order of the Minister of Defense of Russia on the fitness for military service.

General provisions of the of mental disorders's semiotics.

The concept of a symptom and a syndrome in psychiatry, their informational significance for understanding the content of mental disorders, the essence of the painful process. The role of the syndrome in planning treatment activities and establishing a prognosis. Levels of mental disorders (neurotic, psychotic). The concept of productive and negative (deficient) symptoms. Organic and functional mental disorders.

Topic 1.2. Disorders of sensations and perceptions.

Violations of the associative process (thinking disorders in form). Disorders of judgments and inferences (delusions, obsessions, overvalued ideas). Perceptual disorders.

Disorders of sensations and perception.

Sensations and their disorders: hyperesthesia, hyposthenia, anesthesia, paresthesia. Cenesthopathy and their connection with hypochondriacal ideas. The concept of perception and representation. Impairment of perceptions: agnosia, illusions, hallucinations, disorders of sensory synthesis (psychosensory disorders). Illusions and their psychopathological significance, conditions of occurrence in healthy people and in mental illnesses. Paradoxical illusions. Classification of hallucinations: according to the leading analyzer (auditory, visual, tactile, etc.), according to the conditions of origin (hypnagogic, hypnopomantic, reflex, psychogenic and others), in complexity (elementary, simple, complex, scene-like). Variants of verbal hallucinations (commenting, imperative). True hallucinations and pseudo-hallucinations

(V.Kandinsky). Objective signs of hallucinations. Disorders of sensory synthesis (psychosensory disorder): microscopy, macroscopy, metamorphosis, xanthopsia, erythropsy, disturbance of the body scheme. The concept of derealization and depersonalization. Diagnostic value of each of the symptoms. Peculiarities of impaired perception in various mental illnesses. Comparative-age analysis of various forms of perception disorders. Socially dangerous behavior in perceptual disorders.

Thinking and its frustration.

Associations, concepts, judgments, inferences as the basic elements of thinking. Formation of visual-efficient, concrete-figurative and abstract-logical thinking in the process of human development. Speech as the most important expression of the processes of thinking. Defects in the development of speech, writing, reading in children in different periods. Systematics of syndromes of speech disorders (stammering and logoclonia, dysarthria, dysplasia, oligophasia, aphasia, logorea, etc.), their influence on the development of the individual. Development of imagination and pathology of fantasies in children. Disorders of the associative process. Acceleration and deceleration of thinking, circumstantial speech (viscosity), speech stereotypy (perseverances and verbigeration) logic-chopping and metaphysical (Philosophical) intoxication, and the incoherence fragmentation (incoherence of thinking). Autistic, symbolic and paralogical thinking, the phenomenon of slipping. Disorders of judgments and inferences: delusions, obsessions, overvalued ideas, delusions of fantasy, primitive judgments. Definition and basic options delusions: on the plot (options persecutory delusions, of grandeur, depressive delusions), primary and secondary delusions, systematic, delusions, delirium and sensual interpretation of delirium (interpretive), small amplitude delirium (domestic relations) and mega-lomanichesky. Symptoms indicate the severity and duration of delirium. Delusional syndromes: paranoid, paranoid, paraphrenic. Syndrome of mental automatisms Kandinsky-Clerambo. The concept of ideator, sensory and motor (kinesthetic) automatisms. A symptom of openness, mentism and sperrung as examples of ideal automatisms. Dynamics of delusional syndromes, features of the Kandinsky-Clerambo syndrome at various stages of its formation. Cotard syndrome. Delusion of staging, metamorphosis (Kapgra syndrome). Obsessive states: obsessive thoughts (obsessions), fears (phobias), actions (compulsions), rituals, contrasting obsessions. Hypochondriacal syndrome. Syndrome of body dysmorphic disorder (dimorphophobia). Diagnostic value of the pathology of thinking. Features of the violation of thinking in various mental illnesses. Comparative-age features of disorders of the associative process, delusions, over-valuable ideas and obsessions. Socially dangerous behavior of people with disabilities thinking.

Topic 1.3. Impaired memory and intelligence (dementia and oligophrenia). Violations in the emotional and volitional spheres.

Attention, memory and intelligence disorders.

Attention, definition of the concept. Communication of attention and consciousness. Active and passive attention. The amount of attention. Attrition of attention. Ability to switch attention, distractibility, chained (fixation) of attention. Memory as a reflection of past experience, its connection with other mental functions. Short-term and long-term memory. Ribeau Jackson law. Impaired memory and playback. Hypermnesia, hypnosis, amnesia (anterograde, retrograde, fixative, progressive), paramnesia (confabulation, pseudo-reminiscence, cryptomnesia). The Korsakov syndrome.

The concept of intelligence. Communication of intellectual disorders with memory impairments, abstract thinking, will. Methods for studying intelligence, abilities for analysis and synthesis. Intellectual index (IQ), methods of its determination. Oligophrenia as an underdevelopment of the intellect. Degrees of oligophrenia (idiocy, imbecility, debility). The dynamics of oligophrenia. Social situation and the possibility of adaptation of persons with underdevelopment of intelligence. Systematics: according to the etiological principle (chromosomal aberrations, hereditary enzymopathies, systemic connective lesions, tissues, intoxication, infectious, hormonal and immune embryo and fetopathies, perinatal and postnatal harm), severity (idiocy, imbecility, debility). Methods for evaluating intelligence Medical and psychological care for children with mental retardation Social adaptation Labor, military and forensic examination Dementia (dementia) as a (decrease) of the intellect Clinical variants of dementia: organic (total and lacunary), epileptic (concentric). Concept of "schizophrenic dementia" is its difference from dementia in organic diseases. The diagnostic value of attention, memory and intellect disorders, features

in various mental illnesses and in different age periods.

Affective and strong-willed disorders.

Emotions and motivation. Stages of the formation of emotions. Types of emotions. The concept of strong positive and negative emotions as signs of mental production, impoverishment of emotions as a negative symptomatology (defect). Physiological, and pathological affects. Hypertymia, euphoria, hypotymia, dysphoria (explosiveness), fear, anxiety and confusion, effect of perplexity, emotional lability and emotional rigidity, frailty, apathy, emotional inadequacy, ambivalence and ambition. The concept of will and drives, their interrelation and mutual influence. Disinhibition of drives, insufficiency, impoverishment of drives, perversion of drives. Main symptoms and syndromes of impairment impulses. Disorders of the will (hyperbulia, hypobulia, abulia, parabolism). Depressive syndrome. The concept of vital (atrial) angst. Disorders of thinking, will, drives, movements in depression. Somatic (vegetative) disorders in depression, the concept of masked (larvated, somatized) depression. Dynamics of depression, diurnal mood swings. Various clinical forms of depression (dreary, anxious, agitated). Suicidal tendencies, rules of care and supervision. Manic syndrome. Apatiko-Abulic Syndrome. Diagnostic value of affective-volitional disorders, features in various mental illnesses and in different age periods. Socially dangerous behavior in case of violations of the affective-volitional sphere.

Topic 1.4. Movement disorders. Catatonic syndrome. Syndromes of impaired consciousness, paroxysmal phenomena.

Movement disorders.

Regularities; formation of motility and psychomotorics in ontogenesis.

Catatonic syndrome and its most important manifestations: stupor, hood symptom and air pillow symptom, muscular stiffness, active and passive negativism, catalepsy (wax flexibility), mutism, motor and speech stereotypes, impulsive actions, passive (automatic) subordinate, echo-symptoms, mannerisms, pretentiousness, paramedics. The concept of lucid and onyroid catatonia. Difference catatonic stupor from depressive and psychogenic. Care for the patient in a state of stupor, probe feeding, the technique of disinhibition. Psychomotor agitation (manic, hebephrenic, hallucinatory-delusional, epileptiform, hysterical, agitated depression) its difference from catatonic. The connection of psychomotor agitation with the syndromes of an upset consciousness. Cessation of psychomotor agitation, permissible measures of restraint. Diagnostic value of syndromes of motor disorders, peculiarities of their manifestation in various diseases and in different age periods. Socially dangerous behavior in motor disorders.

Syndromes of frustrated consciousness and paroxysmal phenomena.

Criteria of K. Jaspers for the definition of frustrated consciousness: detachment, disorientation, thinking disorders, amnesia. Syndromes of deenergizing (lowering the level of consciousness); obnubilation, somnolentia, stunning, sopor, coma. Syndromes of obscuration of consciousness: delirium, onyroid, amnesia, twilight confusion of consciousness (psychotic, ambulatory automatisms, trances and fugues). Criteria for differential diagnosis. Paroxysmal phenomena: seizures (grand mal, absences and other petit mal variants, diencephalic, partial, hysterical seizures), special states of consciousness (psychosensory seizures, déjà vu and jamais vu, attacks of derealization and depersonalization). Differences of hysterical paroxysms from epileptic. The concept of epileptic status. Diagnostic value of disorders of consciousness, their features in various diseases and in different age periods. Socially dangerous behavior in people with mental disorders.

Topic 1.5. Laboratory and instrumental methods of research in psychiatry. Biological therapy of mental disorders. The main classes of psychopharmacological preparations. Principles of the selection of medicines. Side effects. Features of the collection of anamnestic information in patients of different ages.

Methods of research used in psychiatry.

Clinical and clinical-follow-up methods: rules for collecting anamnesis, subjective and objective information, the order of describing the mental state at the time of the survey, collecting follow-up information, analyzing the received material. Paraclinical methods in psychiatry: electroencephalography, computed tomography and nuclear magnetic resonance, radiography of the skull, M-echo,

rheoencephalography, study of liquor, psychological methods of thinking, intelligence, personality research. Diagnostic capabilities of each method, the basic rules for conducting, the most significant indicators. The importance of these related specialties: neurologist, oculist and others. Epidemiological studies in psychiatry.

Biological therapy.

Shock methods; insulin-comatose and electroconvulsive therapy (ECT). Pyrotherapy, sleep deprivation, physiotherapy methods, reflexotherapy. Indications, basic ideas about the procedure, therapeutic effectiveness in various mental disorders, complications, contraindications. Psychopharmacotherapy. A coup in the organization of psychiatric care and a leap in the development of clinical psychiatry in connection with the emergence of psychopharmacol preparations. Classification of psychotropic drugs. Neuroleptics (antipsychotics), groups of drugs for chemical structure and prevailing effects. Neuroleptics as a means of arresting psychomotor agitation. Neuroleptic syndrome (drug parkinsonism) and means of its cupping. Antidepressants (tricyclic, four cyclic, MAO inhibitors, etc.). Tranquilizers (anxiolytics) of the benzodiazepine group and others. Psychostimulants. Nootropics. Mood stabilizing agents (lithium salts, etc.). The method of choosing a particular therapeutic drug, indications, contraindications, complications in the application of each of the groups of psychopharmacological agents. Somatotropic effects of various psychotropic drugs. Use of psychotropic drugs as basic and additional in the treatment of somatic diseases. Boundaries of therapeutic effectiveness in psychopharmacotherapy, stopping and supporting therapy, the problem of therapeutic remissions, the situation of "revolving doors".

Section 2. Private Psychiatry

Topic 2.1. Schizophrenia (etiology, pathogenesis, early clinical manifestations, productive psychopathological symptoms, concepts of a schizophrenic defect)

The history of the formation of the notion of schizophrenia (E.Krepelin, E.Bleiler, K.Schneider) and the current state of the issue. Definition of schizophrenia. Epidemiology. Predisposing factors and signs of dysontogenesis. Risk factors for schizophrenia. Modern ideas about the etiology and pathogenesis of schizophrenia. Data of biochemical, immunological, genetic, pathomorphological, pathopsychological studies. Productive and negative symptoms of schizophrenia. Concepts of schizis, autism, and progredness. Concept of schizophrenia defect.

Topic 2.2. Schizophrenia (basic clinical forms, patterns of flow, patterns of prognosis, features in different age periods).

The main clinical forms of schizophrenia are paranoid, simple, catatonic, and hebephrenic. The course of schizophrenia: the onset of the disease (acute, sub-acute, gradual), types of flow (continuous, paroxysmal-progredient, recurrent - periodic), signs of favorable and unfavorable prognosis for schizophrenia. The problem of sluggish schizophrenia: senestopathic-hypochondriac, neurotic, psychopathic. Differential diagnosis of schizophrenia with other delusional psychoses: an involutional paranoid, a reactive paranoid.

Topic 2.3. Schizophrenia (general principles of treatment principles, pharmacotherapy of various clinical forms, principles of rehabilitation, expertise in criminal and civil processes).

Modern achievements in the treatment of schizophrenia, the basic methods and rules for their selection. The immediate and long-term effects of therapy, the quality of remission in various variants of the course of the disease. Socially dangerous behavior of patients with schizophrenia. The concept of schizoaffective disorder (circular schizophrenia), common features and differences with manic-depressive psychosis. Features of schizophrenia in later life. Basic principles of rehabilitation in schizophrenia.

Topic 2.4. Mood disorders (etiology, pathogenesis, flow types, variants of affective phases). Cyclothymia.

Affective psychosis.

Affective insanity. Definition. Epidemiology. Clinical manifestations in the period of depressive and manic phase. Intermision phase. The course of manic-depressive psychosis (seasonality, diurnal dynamics, duration of phases), variants of the current (bipolar, monopolar, cyclothymia, type of

continua). Atypical and mixed phases. Somatic disorders and masked depression. Forecast. Comparative-age features. Treatment in the period of affective phases and prevention of exacerbations during the intermission (lithium salts and carbamazepine). Danger of suicide, care and supervision of patients. Data of biochemical and genetic studies Ability of patients, rehabilitation. Expertise. Involutional melancholy (depression). Differential diagnosis of various affective psychoses (recurrent schizophrenia, organic brain diseases, reactive depression). Medicines that cause depression.

Topic 2.5. Bipolar affective disorder (differential diagnosis, therapy and rehabilitation).

Differential diagnosis with schizophrenia, reactive psychoses and exogene-organic psychoses affective structure. Basic principles of psychopharmacotherapy. Drugs of choice for relief of depressive and manic phases: antidepressants, normotimics, neuroleptics.

Topic 2.6. Epilepsy (etiology, pathogenesis, basic variants of paroxysms, classification of epileptic disease, differential diagnosis.)

Epilepsy.

Definition. Prevalence. Etiology and pathogenesis, predisposing factors. Clinical manifestations: paroxysms (makeready, consciousness disorders, mood disorders, psychosensory disorder), acute and chronic epileptic psychosis, personality changes (torpid, explosiveness, pedantic, self-centeredness, the viscosity of thinking, emotional rigidity).

Topic 2.7. Epilepsy (specific personality changes, epileptic dementia, epileptic psychosis, therapy and rehabilitation).

Features of the course of epilepsy in children and adolescents. Differential diagnosis with symptomatic seizures (alcohol withdrawal, intracranial tumors, acute infections, intoxication and trauma). Electrophysiological and pathopsychological methods in diagnosis. Principles and methods of treatment: continuity, complexity, individuality, duration. Major groups of anticonvulsants: barbiturates, diphenylhydantoin (phenytoin), carbamazepine, benzodiazepines, succinimides, valproate etc. The therapeutic range, complications of anticonvulsant therapy. Diet, dehydration. Surgery. Closing of epileptic psychoses, dysphoria, twilight states. Preventive measures, medical genetic counseling. Employment, rehabilitation. Labor, military and forensic examination. Epileptic status. Diseases in which it most often occurs. Degree of danger to life, methods of cupping.

Topic 2.8. Organic brain damage. The concept of psycho-organic syndrome. Mental disorders in vascular diseases of the brain.

Organic, exogenous and somatogenic diseases.

General manifestations of diseases of this group, the concept of psycho-organic syndrome, its main options. The importance of special survey methods for establishing a diagnosis. Mental disorders of vascular genesis. General characteristics, prevalence, nosological forms: atherosclerosis, essential hypertension, hypotension and others. Clinical picture: neurotic and psychotic disorders, various variants of dementia. Acute vascular psychosis. Differential diagnosis with other organic and endogenous mental illnesses.

Topic 2.9. Organic brain damage. Mental disorders in atrophic brain diseases.

General manifestations of diseases of this group, the concept of partial and atrophic dementia. Preservation of the "core of personality" and leveling individually - typological. Clinical manifestations of Pick's disease and Alzheimer's disease.

Topic 2.10. Psychogenic diseases (a place in the etiopathogenetic classification, neuroses and reactive psychoses). Clinic, differential diagnosis, treatment.

Psychogenic diseases.

General characteristics (K. Jaspers triad). Etiology and pathogenesis. Concept of stress and distress, mental trauma, interpersonal and intra-personal conflict. Role of premorbid personality traits.

Psychoanalytic concept of "protective mechanisms" and its role in explaining the person's reaction to the psychotraumatic situation. Outcomes, the concept of abnormal personality development. Reactive psychosis, definition. Acute reactions: affective-shock (stupor or agitation) and hysterical psychosis (pseudodementia, Ganser's syndrome, puerilism, hysterical twilight trance, amnesia). Prolonged reactive psychosis: reactive depression (clinical manifestations, course, somatic manifestations, distinct from manic-depressive psychosis), reactive paranoids ("railway" and military paranoid, induced delirium, delirium of hearing, influence of foreign-language environment, paranoiac personality development). Forecast. The concept of "post-active development of personality". Treatment, prevention, examination issues. Neuroses. Criteria for diagnosis. Etiology, the role of the individual and within the personal conflict in the emergence of neuroses. The problem of the "unconscious" and neuroses. Neurotic reactions and neurotic states. Neurasthenia, obsessive-phobic neurosis and hysteria. The phenomena of depression and hypochondria, their connection with the main manifestations of neuroses, the concept of neurotic depression and depressive neurosis. Prognosis for neuroses, the concept of neurotic personality development. Pathomorphosis of neuroses. Comparative-age features, critical age periods. Monosymptomatic neurosis of childhood. Psychological methods of research. Treatment: pharmacological and psychotherapeutic. The role of the family, professional activity and social environment in the restoration of health. Rehabilitation issues. Expertise. Differential diagnosis for mental disorders of the neurotic level (hypochondria, obsessive, dysmorphophobia, depersonalization, hysterical disorders). Neuro-like reactions in somatic diseases. Disorders of the neurotic level in the debut of endogenous and organic psychoses.

Topic 2.11. The problem of the pathology of personality. Psychopathy and accentuation of personality (character) by V.E. Lichko, K. Leonhard. Classifications, basic clinical manifestations, issues of therapy and rehabilitation.

Psychopathy.

Definition (criteria PB Gannushkina), non-procedural nature of disorders. Epidemiology. Systematics of psychopathies: nuclear and marginal (O.V. Kerbikov), excitable (explosive, paranoiac, expansive schizoid), inhibited (asthenic, psychasthenic, sensory schizoid, dysthymic), emotionally unstable (hysterical, cyclothymic), unstable (asocial). The concept of compensation and decompensation. Dynamics of psychopathies and features of the formation of psychopathic personalities in the comparative age. The role of heredity, the conditions of education, intercurrent diseases in the formation of the pathology of personality. Accentuation of character (E.Krechmer, K.Leongard, A.E.Lichko). Psychological methods of studying personality characteristics. Correction of behavioral disorders. The role of group methods of psychotherapy. Treatment during decompensation. Rehabilitation and readaptation. Expertise.

Topic 2.12. Actual problems of narcology. Dependence on psychoactive substances: alcoholism, drug addiction, substance abuse. General pathogenetic aspects of the formation of "chemical" dependence. Alcoholism (diagnosis, stages of the course, treatment). Alcoholic psychosis (clinic and treatment).

Alcoholism and alcoholic psychosis.

Acute intoxication with alcohol. Degrees of alcoholic intoxication. Diagnosis of alcoholic intoxication. Treatment of acute alcohol intoxication. Pathological intoxication, diagnosis and forensic psychiatric evaluation. Alcoholism (alcoholic illness, alcoholic substance abuse, etilism). Definition, separation criteria from domestic drunkenness. Epidemiology. Clinical manifestations of alcoholism: the stages of the course. Alcohol abstinence (hangover) syndrome. Changes in personality with alcoholism. Features of alcoholism in women, adolescents. Neurological and somatic disorders due to alcoholism. Remissions and relapses. Dipsomania and symptomatic alcoholism. Treatment of alcoholism: withdrawal of the withdrawal syndrome, detoxification, conditioned reflex therapy, sensitizing agents. The role of psychotherapy in overcoming mental dependence on alcohol, voluntariness and anonymity, as important conditions for the success of therapy. Prevention of alcoholism. Methods of rehabilitation, clubs of anonymous alcoholics. Functions of narcological dispensaries. Alcoholic (metal-alcoholic) psychoses.

Conditions of occurrence, prevalence. White fever (alcoholic delirium): precursors of delirium, initial symptoms, clinic of the unfolded phase, neurological and somatic disorders, course, way out of psychosis. Acute and chronic alcoholic hallucinosis. Alcoholic paranoids (delirium of persecution and jealousy). Korsakovsky psychosis. Alcoholic pseudo-paralysis. Alcoholic epilepsy. Acute alcoholic encephalopathy Gaye-Wernicke. Treatment and prevention of alcoholic psychosis, tactics in the case of socially dangerous behavior, methods of arresting excitation.

Topic 2.13. Basic variants of drug addiction, clinic, therapy, rehabilitation.

Drug addiction and substance abuse.

The definition of drug addiction as a disease associated with the nonmedical use of drugs and substances classified by law. Drugs. General characteristics. Epidemiology of drug abuse. Signs. Psychological and physical dependence on the drug, increasing and changing tolerance addicting drugs opium: signs of acute and chronic intoxication with opiates, a clinical abstinence syndrome. Nalorfin as a means of express diagnosis of opium withdrawal. Consumption of cannabis drugs, clinic damages as a result of once and chronic hashish intoxication. Cocainism, mental disorders with single dose of cocaine and chronic intoxication. Barbiturates, related to drugs, psychic and somatic disorders in chronic intoxication. LSD and hallucinogens. Rather-age features of addiction. Treatment of drug addiction. The role of material and medical organizations in the prevention of drug addiction and rehabilitation of patients.

Topic 2.14. The main variants of substance abuse, clinic, therapy, rehabilitation.

Substance abuse. General characteristics and prevalence. The main groups of substances and drugs that cause dependence: tranquilizers, psychostimulants, volatile solvents, M-holinolitic drugs of central action, nicotine. Comparative-age features of substance abuse. Treatment and prevention of substance abuse. Fighting smoking. Treatment of nicotine abstinence.

5. Educational technologies

In the process of teaching psychiatry, the following educational technologies are used:

- lectures using modern technical means of teaching;
- Practical exercises in the form of a dispute, role play, slide presentations, etc., which discuss the main problems highlighted in lectures and formulated in tasks for independent work;
- Clinical analysis of patients in the course of classroom activities;
- participation of students in research works (work of a scientific circle, participation in scientific conferences, competitions, etc.)
- participation in clinical rounds.
- individual counseling of students when performing assignments in practical classes for each subject of the discipline;
- independent work, which includes the development of theoretical material, preparation for practical exercises, performance of creative work, work with electronic sources of information (lecture notes, assignments for practical classes, teaching aids), preparation for offset.
- Test control for each topic of the practical lesson.

The educational process should be organized in such a way that practically all students are involved in the process of cognition. Joint activity of students in the process of cognition, mastering of educational material means that each contributes its own individual contribution; there is an exchange of knowledge, ideas, and methods of activity.

The goal of the trainees is to analyze the given situation, the solutions found, using the acquired theoretical knowledge.

In order to implement an individual approach to teaching students who carry out the learning process on their own trajectory within the framework of an individual work plan, the study of this discipline is based on the following possibilities: providing out-of-class work with students including in the electronic educational environment using appropriate software equipment, distance learning forms, the possibilities of Internet resources, individual consultations.

6. Educational and methodological support of students' out-of-class work.

Assessment means for current progress monitoring, interim attestation of discipline mastering results.

6.1. Student self-study plan

Week №	Topic	Out-of-classwork type	Task	Recommended literature	Amount of hours
1.	Mental personality, its levels: temperament, character, personality. Mental development. The role of age crises. Personality as an object of therapeutic influence. FL-92 "Psychiatric assistance and guarantee of the rights of citizens in its provision." Productive and negative symptoms. Levels of mental disorders.	Preparation for a practical lesson № 1.1	1. To learn the theoretical material on the topic of the lesson. 2. To answer the questions for interviews.	1. Psychiatry and medical psychology [Electronic resource]: a textbook / N.N. Ivanets et ctr. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2014. 2. Narcology [Electronic resource]: a manual / Ivanets N.N., Tyulpin Yu.G., Kinkulkina M.A. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2011. 3. Fundamentals of the diagnosis of mental disorders [Electronic resource] / Antropov Yu.A., Antropov A.Yu., Neznanov N.G. Ed. by Yu.A. Antropov. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2010. 4. Diagnosis of mental illnesses. Selected lectures: schizophrenia, paranoia, exhaustion psychosis, etc. [Electronic resource]: management / Antropov Yu.A. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2014.	2
2.	Disorders of sensations and perceptions. Violations of the associative process (thinking disorders in form). Disorders of judgments and inferences (delusions, obsessions, overvalued ideas). Perceptual disorders.	Preparation for a practical lesson № 1.2	1. To learn the theoretical material on the topic of the lesson. 2. To answer the questions for interviews.	1. Psychiatry and medical psychology [Electronic resource]: a textbook / N.N. Ivanets et ctr. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2014. 2. Narcology [Electronic resource]: a manual / Ivanets N.N., Tyulpin Yu.G., Kinkulkina M.A. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2011. 3. Fundamentals of the diagnosis of mental disorders [Electronic resource] / Antropov Yu.A., Antropov A.Yu., Neznanov N.G. Ed. by Yu.A. Antropov. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2010. 4. Diagnosis of mental illnesses. Selected lectures: schizophrenia, paranoia, exhaustion psychosis, etc. [Electronic resource]: management /	2

				Antropov Yu.A. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2014.	
3.	Impaired memory and intelligence (dementia and oligophrenia). Violations in the emotional and volitional spheres.	Preparation for a practical lesson № 1.3	1. To learn the theoretical material on the topic of the lesson. 2. To answer the questions for interviews.	1. Psychiatry and medical psychology [Electronic resource]: a textbook / N.N. Ivanets et ctr. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2014. 2. Narcology [Electronic resource]: a manual / Ivanets N.N., Tyulpin Yu.G., Kinkulkina M.A. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2011. 3. Fundamentals of the diagnosis of mental disorders [Electronic resource] / Antropov Yu.A., Antropov A.Yu., Neznanov N.G. Ed. by Yu.A. Antropov. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2010. 4. Diagnosis of mental illnesses. Selected lectures: schizophrenia, paranoia, exhaustion psychosis, etc. [Electronic resource]: management / Antropov Yu.A. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2014.	2
4.	Movement disorders. Catatonic syndrome. Syndromes of impaired consciousness, paroxysmal phenomena. Movement disorders.	Preparation for a practical lesson № 1.4	1. To learn the theoretical material on the topic of the lesson. 2. To answer the questions for interviews.	1. Psychiatry and medical psychology [Electronic resource]: a textbook / N.N. Ivanets et ctr. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2014. 2. Narcology [Electronic resource]: a manual / Ivanets N.N., Tyulpin Yu.G., Kinkulkina M.A. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2011. 3. Fundamentals of the diagnosis of mental disorders [Electronic resource] / Antropov Yu.A., Antropov A.Yu., Neznanov N.G. Ed. by Yu.A. Antropov. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2010. 4. Diagnosis of mental illnesses. Selected lectures: schizophrenia, paranoia, exhaustion psychosis, etc. [Electronic resource]: management / Antropov Yu.A. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2014.	2
5.	Laboratory and instrumental methods of research in psychiatry. Biological therapy of mental disorders. The main classes of psychopharmacopreparations. Principles of the selection of medicines. Side effects. Features of the collection of	Preparation for a practical lesson № 1.5	1. To learn the theoretical material on the topic of the lesson. 2. To answer the questions for interviews.	1. Psychiatry and medical psychology [Electronic resource]: a textbook / N.N. Ivanets et ctr. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2014. 2. Narcology [Electronic resource]: a manual / Ivanets N.N., Tyulpin Yu.G., Kinkulkina M.A.	2

	anamnestic information in patients of different ages.			<p>- M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2011.</p> <p>3. Fundamentals of the diagnosis of mental disorders [Electronic resource] / Antropov Yu.A., Antropov A.Yu., Neznanov N.G. Ed. by Yu.A. Antropov. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2010.</p> <p>4. Diagnosis of mental illnesses. Selected lectures: schizophrenia, paranoia, exhaustion psychosis, etc. [Electronic resource]: management / Antropov Yu.A. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2014.</p>	
6.	Schizophrenia (etiology, pathogenesis, early clinical manifestations, productive psychopathological symptoms, concepts of a schizophrenic defect).	Preparation for a practical lesson № 2.1	<p>1. To learn the theoretical material on the topic of the lesson.</p> <p>2. To answer the questions for interviews.</p>	<p>1. Psychiatry and medical psychology [Electronic resource]: a textbook / N.N. Ivanets et ctr. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2014.</p> <p>2. Narcology [Electronic resource]: a manual / Ivanets N.N., Tyulpin Yu.G., Kinkulkina M.A. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2011.</p> <p>3. Fundamentals of the diagnosis of mental disorders [Electronic resource] / Antropov Yu.A., Antropov A.Yu., Neznanov N.G. Ed. by Yu.A. Antropov. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2010.</p> <p>4. Diagnosis of mental illnesses. Selected lectures: schizophrenia, paranoia, exhaustion psychosis, etc. [Electronic resource]: management / Antropov Yu.A. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2014.</p>	3
7.	Schizophrenia (basic clinical forms, patterns of flow, patterns of prognosis, features in different age periods).	Preparation for a practical lesson № 2.2	<p>1. To learn the theoretical material on the topic of the lesson.</p> <p>2. To answer the questions for interviews.</p>	<p>1. Psychiatry and medical psychology [Electronic resource]: a textbook / N.N. Ivanets et ctr. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2014.</p> <p>2. Narcology [Electronic resource]: a manual / Ivanets N.N., Tyulpin Yu.G., Kinkulkina M.A. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2011.</p> <p>3. Fundamentals of the diagnosis of mental disorders [Electronic resource] / Antropov Yu.A., Antropov A.Yu., Neznanov N.G. Ed. by Yu.A. Antropov. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2010.</p>	3

				4. Diagnosis of mental illnesses. Selected lectures: schizophrenia, paranoia, exhaustion psychosis, etc. [Electronic resource]: management / Antropov Yu.A. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2014.	
8.	Schizophrenia (general principles of treatment principles, pharmacotherapy of various clinical forms, principles of rehabilitation, expertise in criminal and civil processes).	Preparation for a practical lesson № 2.3	1. To learn the theoretical material on the topic of the lesson. 2. To answer the questions for interviews.	1. Psychiatry and medical psychology [Electronic resource]: a textbook / N.N. Ivanets et ctr. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2014. 2. Narcology [Electronic resource]: a manual / Ivanets N.N., Tyulpin Yu.G., Kinkulkina M.A. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2011. 3. Fundamentals of the diagnosis of mental disorders [Electronic resource] / Antropov Yu.A., Antropov A.Yu., Neznakov N.G. Ed. by Yu.A. Antropov. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2010. 4. Diagnosis of mental illnesses. Selected lectures: schizophrenia, paranoia, exhaustion psychosis, etc. [Electronic resource]: management / Antropov Yu.A. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2014.	3
9.	Mood disorders (etiology, pathogenesis, flow types, variants of affective phases). Cyclotemia.	Preparation for a practical lesson № 2.4	1. To learn the theoretical material on the topic of the lesson. 2. To answer the questions for interviews.	1. Psychiatry and medical psychology [Electronic resource]: a textbook / N.N. Ivanets et ctr. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2014. 2. Narcology [Electronic resource]: a manual / Ivanets N.N., Tyulpin Yu.G., Kinkulkina M.A. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2011. 3. Fundamentals of the diagnosis of mental disorders [Electronic resource] / Antropov Yu.A., Antropov A.Yu., Neznakov N.G. Ed. by Yu.A. Antropov. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2010. 4. Diagnosis of mental illnesses. Selected lectures: schizophrenia, paranoia, exhaustion psychosis, etc. [Electronic resource]: management / Antropov Yu.A. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2014.	3

10.	Bipolar affective disorder (differential diagnosis, therapy and rehabilitation).	Preparation for a practical lesson № 2.5	<p>1. To learn the theoretical material on the topic of the lesson.</p> <p>2. To answer the questions for interviews.</p>	<p>1. Psychiatry and medical psychology [Electronic resource]: a textbook / N.N. Ivanets et ctr. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2014.</p> <p>2. Narcology [Electronic resource]: a manual / Ivanets N.N., Tyulpin Yu.G., Kinkulkina M.A. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2011.</p> <p>3. Fundamentals of the diagnosis of mental disorders [Electronic resource] / Antropov Yu.A., Antropov A.Yu., Neznanov N.G. Ed. by Yu.A. Antropov. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2010.</p> <p>4. Diagnosis of mental illnesses. Selected lectures: schizophrenia, paranoia, exhaustion psychosis, etc. [Electronic resource]: management / Antropov Yu.A. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2014.</p>	3
11.	Epilepsy (etiology, pathogenesis, basic variants of paroxysms, classification of epileptic disease, differential diagnosis).	Preparation for a practical lesson № 2.6	<p>1. To learn the theoretical material on the topic of the lesson.</p> <p>2. To answer the questions for interviews.</p>	<p>1. Psychiatry and medical psychology [Electronic resource]: a textbook / N.N. Ivanets et ctr. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2014.</p> <p>2. Narcology [Electronic resource]: a manual / Ivanets N.N., Tyulpin Yu.G., Kinkulkina M.A. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2011.</p> <p>3. Fundamentals of the diagnosis of mental disorders [Electronic resource] / Antropov Yu.A., Antropov A.Yu., Neznanov N.G. Ed. by Yu.A. Antropov. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2010.</p> <p>4. Diagnosis of mental illnesses. Selected lectures: schizophrenia, paranoia, exhaustion psychosis, etc. [Electronic resource]: management / Antropov Yu.A. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2014.</p>	3
12.	Epilepsy (specific personality changes, epileptic dementia, epileptic psychosis, therapy and rehabilitation).	Preparation for a practical lesson № 2.7	<p>1. To learn the theoretical material on the topic of the lesson.</p> <p>2. To answer the questions for interviews.</p>	<p>1. Psychiatry and medical psychology [Electronic resource]: a textbook / N.N. Ivanets et ctr. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2014.</p> <p>2. Narcology [Electronic resource]: a manual / Ivanets N.N., Tyulpin Yu.G., Kinkulkina M.A. - M.: GEOTAR-Media,</p>	3

				<p>2011.</p> <p>3. Fundamentals of the diagnosis of mental disorders [Electronic resource] / Antropov Yu.A., Antropov A.Yu., Neznanov N.G. Ed. by Yu.A. Antropov. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2010.</p> <p>4. Diagnosis of mental illnesses. Selected lectures: schizophrenia, paranoia, exhaustion psychosis, etc. [Electronic resource]: management / Antropov Yu.A. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2014.</p>	
13.	Organic brain damage. The concept of psycho-organic syndrome. Mental disorders in vascular diseases of the brain.	Preparation for a practical lesson №2.8	<p>1. To learn the theoretical material on the topic of the lesson.</p> <p>2. To answer the questions for interviews.</p>	<p>1. Psychiatry and medical psychology [Electronic resource]: a textbook / N.N. Ivanets et ctr. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2014.</p> <p>2. Narcology [Electronic resource]: a manual / Ivanets N.N., Tyulpin Yu.G., Kinkulkina M.A. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2011.</p> <p>3. Fundamentals of the diagnosis of mental disorders [Electronic resource] / Antropov Yu.A., Antropov A.Yu., Neznanov N.G. Ed. by Yu.A. Antropov. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2010.</p> <p>4. Diagnosis of mental illnesses. Selected lectures: schizophrenia, paranoia, exhaustion psychosis, etc. [Electronic resource]: management / Antropov Yu.A. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2014.</p>	3
14.	Organic brain damages. Mental disorders in atrophic brain diseases. General manifestations of diseases of this group, the concept of partial and atrophic dementia.	Preparation for a practical lesson №2.9	<p>1. To learn the theoretical material on the topic of the lesson.</p> <p>2. To answer the questions for interviews.</p>	<p>1. Psychiatry and medical psychology [Electronic resource]: a textbook / N.N. Ivanets et ctr. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2014.</p> <p>2. Narcology [Electronic resource]: a manual / Ivanets N.N., Tyulpin Yu.G., Kinkulkina M.A. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2011.</p> <p>3. Fundamentals of the diagnosis of mental disorders [Electronic resource] / Antropov Yu.A., Antropov A.Yu., Neznanov N.G. Ed. by Yu.A. Antropov. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2010.</p>	3

				4. Diagnosis of mental illnesses. Selected lectures: schizophrenia, paranoia, exhaustion psychosis, etc. [Electronic resource]: management / Antropov Yu.A. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2014.	
15.	Psychogenic diseases (a place in the etiopathogenetic classification, neuroses and reactive psychoses). Clinic, differential diagnosis, treatment.	Preparation for a practical lesson № 2.10	1. To learn the theoretical material on the topic of the lesson. 2. To answer the questions for interviews.	1. Psychiatry and medical psychology [Electronic resource]: a textbook / N.N. Ivanets et ctr. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2014. 2. Narcology [Electronic resource]: a manual / Ivanets N.N., Tyulpin Yu.G., Kinkulkina M.A. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2011. 3. Fundamentals of the diagnosis of mental disorders [Electronic resource] / Antropov Yu.A., Antropov A.Yu., Neznanov N.G. Ed. by Yu.A. Antropov. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2010. 4. Diagnosis of mental illnesses. Selected lectures: schizophrenia, paranoia, exhaustion psychosis, etc. [Electronic resource]: management / Antropov Yu.A. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2014.	2
16.	The problem of the pathology of personality. Psychopathy and accentuation of personality (character) by V.E. Lichko, K. Leonhard. Classifications, basic clinical manifestations, issues of therapy and rehabilitation.	Preparation for a practical lesson № 2.11	1. To learn the theoretical material on the topic of the lesson. 2. To answer the questions for interviews.	1. Psychiatry and medical psychology [Electronic resource]: a textbook / N.N. Ivanets et ctr. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2014. 2. Narcology [Electronic resource]: a manual / Ivanets N.N., Tyulpin Yu.G., Kinkulkina M.A. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2011. 3. Fundamentals of the diagnosis of mental disorders [Electronic resource] / Antropov Yu.A., Antropov A.Yu., Neznanov N.G. Ed. by Yu.A. Antropov. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2010. 4. Diagnosis of mental illnesses. Selected lectures: schizophrenia, paranoia, exhaustion psychosis, etc. [Electronic resource]: management / Antropov Yu.A. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2014.	2

17.	Actual problems of narcology. Dependence on psychoactive substances: alcoholism, drug addiction, substance abuse. General pathogenetic aspects of the formation of "chemical" dependence. Alcoholism (diagnosis, stages of the course, treatment). Alcoholic psychosis (clinic and treatment).	Preparation for a practical lesson № 2.12	1. To learn the theoretical material on the topic of the lesson. 2. To answer the questions for interviews.	1. Psychiatry and medical psychology [Electronic resource]: a textbook / N.N. Ivanets et ctr. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2014. 2. Narcology [Electronic resource]: a manual / Ivanets N.N., Tyulpin Yu.G., Kinkulkina M.A. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2011. 3. Fundamentals of the diagnosis of mental disorders [Electronic resource] / Antropov Yu.A., Antropov A.Yu., Neznanov N.G. Ed. by Yu.A. Antropov. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2010. 4. Diagnosis of mental illnesses. Selected lectures: schizophrenia, paranoia, exhaustion psychosis, etc. [Electronic resource]: management / Antropov Yu.A. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2014.	3
18.	Basic variants of drug addiction, clinic, therapy, rehabilitation.	Preparation for a practical lesson № 2.13	1. To learn the theoretical material on the topic of the lesson. 2. To answer the questions for interviews.	1. Psychiatry and medical psychology [Electronic resource]: a textbook / N.N. Ivanets et ctr. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2014. 2. Narcology [Electronic resource]: a manual / Ivanets N.N., Tyulpin Yu.G., Kinkulkina M.A. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2011. 3. Fundamentals of the diagnosis of mental disorders [Electronic resource] / Antropov Yu.A., Antropov A.Yu., Neznanov N.G. Ed. by Yu.A. Antropov. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2010. 4. Diagnosis of mental illnesses. Selected lectures: schizophrenia, paranoia, exhaustion psychosis, etc. [Electronic resource]: management / Antropov Yu.A. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2014.	3
19.	The main variants of substance abuse, clinic, therapy, rehabilitation.	Preparation for a practical lesson № 2.14	1. To learn the theoretical material on the topic of the lesson. 2. To answer the questions for interviews.	1. Psychiatry and medical psychology [Electronic resource]: a textbook / N.N. Ivanets et ctr. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2014. 2. Narcology [Electronic resource]: a manual / Ivanets N.N., Tyulpin Yu.G., Kinkulkina M.A. - M.: GEOTAR-Media,	2

				2011. 3. Fundamentals of the diagnosis of mental disorders [Electronic resource] / Antropov Yu.A., Antropov A.Yu., Neznanov N.G. Ed. by Yu.A. Antropov. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2010. 4. Diagnosis of mental illnesses. Selected lectures: schizophrenia, paranoia, exhaustion psychosis, etc. [Electronic resource]: management / Antropov Yu.A. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2014.	
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6.2. Instructional guidelines on students' out-of-class work organization

Preparation for classroom activities is carried out according to the topics studied, the material taught by the lecturer, as well as using the main and additional literature on the topic.

Preparation for the exam is carried out at the end of the semester, on questions for the exam.

6.3. Materials to carry out current monitoring and interim attestation of students' knowledge

Competence mastering assessment

№	Assessment type	Monitored topics (sections)	Competences that include components under assessment
1	Tests	Section 1: topic 1 – 5 Section 2: topic 1 – 14	SPC -5, SPC -6, SPC -8
2	Interview	Section 1: topic 1 – 5 Section 2: topic 1 – 14	SPC -5, SPC -6, SPC -8
3	Tasks (skills)	Section 1: topic 1 – 5 Section 2: topic 1 – 14	SPC -5, SPC -6, SPC -8
4	Case Studies	Section 1: topic 1 – 5 Section 2: topic 1 – 14	SPC -5, SPC -6, SPC -8

Demonstrative test variant

1. For senestopathies, the following symptoms are characteristic, except for one. Which one?

- 1) polymorphism of manifestations
- 2) the unusual (pretentious) nature of the sensations
- 3) unusual topography of sensations
- 4) a sense of extraneous influence

2. Illusions are:

- 1) perception without an object
- 2) false perception of real objects
- 3) hyperesthesia
- 4) a false memory

3. Hallucinations are:

- 1) erroneous judgments that can not be corrected
- 2) misperception of real objects
- 3) involuntarily emerging dominant ideas
- 4) Perceptions that arise without a real object

4. Obsessive states can manifest themselves by the following phenomena, except one:

- 1) obsessive thoughts - obsessions
- 2) obsessive fears - phobias
- 3) obsessive actions - compulsions
- 4) obsessive dreams - somnophobia

5. Clinical features of figurative obsessions don't include:

- 1) involuntary occurrence
- 2) the desire for their implementation
- 3) alienation of consciousness, critical attitude
- 4) anxious tension, internal anxiety

6. Which of the characteristics does not apply to delusional ideas?

- 1) painful basis of origin
- 2) intrusive repeatability
- 3) conviction of their truth
- 4) inaccessibility to psychological correction

7. In the structure of the Kandinsky-Clerambo syndrome, the following types of automatism can be observed, with the exception of:

- 1) the ideator
- 2) outpatient
- 3) sensory
- 4) motor

8. The syndrome of "wax flexibility" is noted in patients with:

- 1) mania
- 2) depression
- 3) Catatonia
- 4) delirium

9. Dysphoria is:

- 1) an absorbing feeling of sadness in depression
- 2) gloomy, irritable-embittered mood
- 3) mood instability
- 4) feeling depressed

10. Depressive syndrome usually includes:

- 1) decreased appetite
- 2) the factor
- 3) decreased visual acuity
- 4) diarrhea

11. Which of the diagnostic terms describes moderately expressed and alternating mania and depression?

- 1) dysthymia
- 2) dysphoria

- 3) cyclothymia
- 4) cyclophrenia

12. In patients with endogenous depression, usually:

- 1) mood is steadily reduced during the day
- 2) mood is most reduced in the morning
- 3) mood worsens in the afternoon
- 4) mood depends on the external situation

13. The classical "depressive triad" does not include:

- 1) decreased mood
- 2) alexithymia
- 3) slowing down thinking
- 4) motor retardation

14. The syndrome of impulse disorders doesn't apply to:

- 1) Dromomania
- 2) dysmorphomania
- 3) pyromania
- 4) kleptomania

15. Syndromes of darkened consciousness don't belong to:

- 1) delirious
- 2) Twilight
- 3) onyroid
- 4) comatose

16. Progressive amnesia is found in the clinic:

- 1) schizophrenia
- 2) epilepsy
- 3) senile dementia
- 4) oligophrenia

17. Catatonic syndrome is most likely in the clinic

- 1) alcoholism
- 2) manic-depressive psychosis
- 3) epilepsy
- 4) schizophrenia

18. Functional disorders of sensitivity and movements (paresis and paralysis) are characteristic for:

- 1) obsessive-compulsive disorder
- 2) hysterical neurosis
- 3) neurotic depression
- 4) epilepsy

19. Somatogenic delirium is not characterized by:

- 1) acute onset
- 2) increased symptoms at night
- 3) false orientation in the surroundings
- 4) violation of self-awareness

20. Somatogenic psychosis most often can be manifested in case of:

- 1) paranoid syndrome
- 2) catatonic syndrome

- 3) obsessive-compulsive disorders
- 4) confusion of consciousness

Criteria for evaluating the test

"Excellent" ("5") - 91% and more correct answers to test tasks.

"Good" ("4") - 81-90% of correct answers to test tasks.

"Satisfactory" ("3") - 71-80% of correct answers to test tasks.

"Unsatisfactory" ("2") - 70% or fewer correct answers to test tasks.

Interview questions

1. Criteria of a typologically strong and typologically weak personality.
2. Differences in therapeutic and psychotherapeutic tactics in relation to patients with different typological-personal constitutions.
3. The procedure for conducting a psychiatric examination of the individual (including children and minors).
4. Indications and algorithms for the implementation of involuntary psychiatric hospitalization.
5. Specificity of symptoms and syndromes in psychiatry.
6. Sensations: a variety of pathology of sensations.
7. Perception: a kind of pathology of perception.
8. Representation. Varieties of pathology representation.
9. Thinking, categories of thinking.
10. Thinking disorders by tempo
11. Thought disorder by content (pathological ideas).

Criteria for assessing the interview in practical classes

"Excellent" - the answer is complete, literate, logical; the anatomical formations on the preparations are shown quickly and confidently; free possession of anatomical terminology; the answers to the additional questions are concise.

"Good" - the answer is not logical enough with single errors in details; lack of confidence and speed in demonstrating anatomical formations on drugs; single errors in the Latin terminology; the answers to additional questions are correct, not clear enough.

"Satisfactory" - the answer is not literate, incomplete, with errors in details; uncertainty when demonstrating anatomical formations; errors in the Latin terminology; the answers to additional questions are not clear enough, with errors in details.

"Unsatisfactory" - the answer is illiterate, incomplete, with gross mistakes; errors in the demonstration of anatomical formations; ignorance of the Latin terminology; answers to additional questions are incorrect.

Tasks (skills)

1. Collect anamnesis of the patient's life, anamnesis of the disease.
2. Conduct a physical examination of the patient.
3. Describe the patient's mental status.
4. Define the syndromal diagnosis.
5. Give the clinical diagnosis according to the revealed syndromes.

Criteria for evaluating the test

"Excellent" ("5") - 91% and more correct answers to test tasks.

"Good" ("4") - 81-90% of correct answers to test tasks.

"Satisfactory" ("3") - 71-80% of correct answers to test tasks.

"Unsatisfactory" ("2") - 70% or fewer correct answers to test tasks.

Exemplary list of examination questions and case study

1. The subject and tasks of psychiatry, its relation to other sections of medical science and psychology.
2. The main stages of development and the main directions in psychiatry. Attitude towards mental patients in different historical epochs. F. Pinel and the movement for restricting the measures of restraint of mentally ill.
3. The founders of the clinical direction in psychiatry (J. Eschylol, V. Grisinger). Formation of nosological direction in psychiatry. (A. Beil, E. Krepelin, S. S. Korsakov).
4. Biological (neurophysiological, pathomorphological, genetic, endocrinological, anthropological) research in mental illness.
5. Psychological direction in psychiatry. Z. Freud and the main provisions of the psychoanalytic concept.
6. Organization of psychiatric care. The main provisions of the Law "On psychiatric care and guarantees of the rights of citizens in its provision" (dated 01.01.93).
7. Psychiatric hospital. The principles of the device, the organization of supervision and care. Indications for hospitalization of mentally ill patients, the order of placing the patient in a hospital.
8. Conditions and procedure for involuntary hospitalization. Socially dangerous and suicidal behavior in mentally ill patients.
9. First and urgent care for a patient with mental disorders. Features of transportation of the mentally ill, being in a state of psychomotor agitation. Rules of retention of the patient.
10. Modern methods of arresting excitation.
11. Ambulatory psychiatric care. Dispensary observation for various mental illnesses, his tasks. Terms of registration of the patient. The problem of patronage.
12. Continuity of inpatient and outpatient care. The structure of the psychoneurological dispensary, the organization of the work of the local psychiatrist's office in rural areas. Tasks of the local psychiatrist.
13. The importance of maintenance therapy for various mental illnesses. Methods of rehabilitation and rehabilitation of mentally ill patients, medical and labor workshops.
14. Organization of the day hospital for the mentally ill. The role of a general practitioner and the early detection of mental patients and the provision of medical care.
15. Issues of labor, judicial and military expertise. Temporary and persistent incapacity for work with mental illnesses
16. Conditions for establishing disability, organization of work of a specialized MCEC. order-direction and survey.
17. Clinical criteria for determining the degree of disability (disability groups). Employment of mentally ill people, use of residual ability to work, training of a new specialty.
18. Guardianship, testimonies for guardianship. Responsibility of the mentally ill for the commission of unlawful acts. Criteria of sanity and insanity.
19. Organization of forensic examination. Military psychiatric examination, the main provisions of the order of the Minister of Defense of Russia on the fitness for military service.
20. The concept of health and norms in psychiatry. The main stages in the formation of a normal human psyche. Risk factors for the onset of mental illness.
21. Critical age periods (parapubertal, prepubertal, pubertal, menopausal), gerontopsychiatry.
22. Birth as a risk factor for the onset of mental illness.
23. Professional risk groups for the development of mental illness.
24. The concept of primary, secondary and tertiary psycho prophylaxis. The main organizational forms of psycho-hygiene and psycho-prophylaxis.
25. The role of medical genetic, family, psychological counseling and social care offices in the system of prevention of mental illness, disorders and decompensations of mental health.

26. Principles of conducting sanitary-educational work. Responsibility of the general practitioner for maintaining mental health and peace of mind of patients in the treatment of somatic diseases, the problem of iatrogeny.
27. The concept of the symptom and syndrome in psychiatry, their informational importance for understanding the content of mental disorders, the essence of the painful process. The role of the syndrome in planning treatment activities and establishing a prognosis.
28. Levels of mental disorders (neurotic, psychotic). The concept of productive and negative (deficient) symptoms.
29. Organic and functional mental disorders.
30. Clinical and clinical-follow-up method: rules for collecting anamnesis, subjective and objective information, the order of describing the mental state at the time of the survey, collecting follow-up information, analyzing the received material.

Criteria for assessing the interview on exam

"Excellent" - the answer is complete, literate, logical; the anatomical formations on the preparations are shown quickly and confidently; free possession of anatomical terminology; the answers to the additional questions are concise.

"Good" - the answer is not logical enough with single errors in details; lack of confidence and speed in demonstrating anatomical formations on drugs; single errors in the Latin terminology; the answers to additional questions are correct, not clear enough.

"Satisfactory" - the answer is not literate, incomplete, with errors in details; uncertainty when demonstrating anatomical formations; errors in the Latin terminology; the answers to additional questions are not clear enough, with errors in details.

"Unsatisfactory" - the answer is illiterate, incomplete, with gross mistakes; errors in the demonstration of anatomical formations; ignorance of the Latin terminology; answers to additional questions are incorrect.

Task № 1

Subject Sh., 26 years old. Well oriented in space, has a good mood. Willingly demonstrates his abilities. So, the subject was given a fresh issue of the newspaper in order to exclude the possibility of home preparation. Sh. Looks at the newspaper and returns it. After that, he remembers easily from memory and retells verbatim any article, right up to the announcements.

Unmistakably remembers the number of columns in the articles, the place of word transfer. However, it is very difficult to retell the content of the article in your own words. The paraphrase looks like separate paragraphs and described episodes from the article. When assigning to convey the main meaning of the article in several phrases, it stops, then makes several unsuccessful attempts. Even without coping with the last task, he complains that he clearly remembers all the details of the press, the place of each word and punctuation marks, but he can not escape from the specific details of the text and the specific sequence of words. It turns out that it was always difficult for him to give abstract sciences, although he could memorize any text, tables, easily memorized works of art, easily memorized rules and definitions. Always unmistakably retold the poem and had excellent marks for it. What is the name of this disorder?

Task № 2

Patient S., 24 years old. Three weeks ago, at ten o'clock in the morning, was taken to the trauma department with a closed fracture of the shin bones and extensive hematoma in the frontotemporal area to the left. In the direction indicated that about a quarter of the tenth patient ran outside the zone of the pedestrian crossing and was shot down by a vans. I was unconscious for about half an hour. At the time of hospitalization and later was conscious, correctly reported passport data. On examination: recalls that on the day of the injury he got up early, at about 6 am. Further events, until the next morning, he can not remember. He does not remember how he went out into the street, he does not remember the circumstances and the moment the car hit him. He does not remember how

he was brought to the hospital, what happened to him in the ward during the first day of hospitalization. The rest of the events of his life, except for the day of injury, remember well. Easily recalls well-known historical dates. Identify memory impairments.

Task № 3

Patient Z., 78 years old, collective farmer. For several weeks he was on treatment in a psychiatric hospital, complaining only about the lack of vision on the right eye, where there is opacity of the cornea. The department is calm, sits down to the elderly, talks about something with them. In communication with the doctor, the patients are polite, considerate, even somewhat sugary. He greets me warmly, but after meeting the doctor in a few minutes, he greets him again. Often he opens the door to his office and politely asks if the oculist consultant has come, he asks about the same in five minutes. Numbers, months, year can not be named. Seeing around people in white coats, he guesses that they put him in the hospital, but what he does not remember. He says that only yesterday he came from the village: "I tied a horse in the courtyard, now I went to the hay." Returning after the consultation from the professor's office, he tells everyone with the conviction that the professor treated him to champagne, was angry when he was told that it was not. He likes to talk about the days of his youth, he remembers the events of the past, correctly reproduces the events of the war in which he took part. Enumerates the names of his children, can not name the names of grandchildren, says different each time.

Qualify memory impairment and syndrome.

Criteria for assessing the solution of situational problems

"Excellent" - the answer is complete, literate, logical; fluency in professional terminology.

"Good" - the answer is not logical enough with single errors in details; single errors in professional terminology.

"Satisfactory" - the answer is not literate, incomplete, with errors in details; errors in professional terminology.

"Unsatisfactory" - the answer is illiterate, incomplete, with gross mistakes; ignorance of professional terminology.

7. Educational, methodological and informational means provided for the discipline Psychiatry, Medical Psychology

a) basic literature:

1. Psychiatry and medical psychology [Electronic resource]: a textbook / N.N. Ivanets et al. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2014. -
<http://www.studmedlib.ru/book/ISBN9785970430798.html>
2. Psychiatry [Electronic resource] / Tsygankov B.D., Ovsyannikov S.A. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2012.
<http://www.studmedlib.ru/book/ISBN9785970421987.html>
3. Mental diseases with the course of narcology [Electronic resource]: a textbook / Tyulpin Yu.G. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2012. -
<http://www.studmedlib.ru/book/ISBN9785970421581.html>
4. Narcology [Electronic resource]: a manual / Ivanets N.N., Tyulpin Yu.G., Kinkulkina M.A. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2011. -
<http://www.studmedlib.ru/book/ISBN9785970420683.html>

b) additional literature:

1. Fundamentals of the diagnosis of mental disorders [Electronic resource] / Antropov Yu.A., Antropov A.Yu., Neznanov NG. Ed. Yu.A. Antropova - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2010. -
<http://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785970412923.html>
2. Diagnosis of mental illnesses. Selected lectures: schizophrenia, paranoia, exhaustion psychosis, etc. [Electronic resource]: management / Antropov Yu.A. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2014. - (Series "Library of the specialist doctor") -
<http://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785970428023.html>
3. Psychiatry and narcology [Electronic resource]: textbook / Ivanets N.N., Tyulpin Yu.G., Chirko V.V., Kinkulkina M.A. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2009. -
<http://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785970411674.html>
4. "Psychiatry [Electronic resource]: hands for doctors /" Tiganov AS and etc. ; Ed. A.S. Tiganova - M.: Medicine, 2012." -
<http://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785225100162.html>
5. JUDICIAL PSYCHIATRY [Electronic resource]. T.B. Dmitrieva, A.A. Tkachenko, N.K. Kharitonova - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2011. -
<http://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/970406649V0011.html>
6. Psychology [Electronic resource]: a textbook / Ostrovskaya I.V. - 2 nd ed., Rev. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2013. -
<http://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785970423745.html>

c) Online resources and software

<http://www.studmedlib.ru/>- EBS "Student consultant"
<http://www.studentlibrary.ru/> - the school electronic library
www.karta-smi.ru/ 1759 - site of HAK-reviewed journals of the publishing house GEOTAR-MED, incl. "Russian Psychiatric Journal."
<http://consilium-medicum.com/> Full-text versions of the journals: "Psychiatry and psychopharmacotherapy", "The review of psychiatry and medical psychology. V.M. Bechterew ", "Mental disorders in general medicine".
<http://www.npar.ru/> journal / Independent psychiatric journal

Licensed Software:
"Microsoft Windows" (subscription DreamSpark / Microsoft Imagine Standart); registration number 00037FFEBACF8FD7, contract No. SD-130712001 of 12.07.2013;
- "Kaspersky Anti-Virus" 2016-2017, registration number KL4863RAUFQ, agreement No. XII-567116 of August 29, 2016;
Freely distributed software: Open Office; Mozilla Firefox; Google Chrome Adobe Acrobat Reader; 7zip.

8. Material and technical means provided for discipline (module) S 1.1.30 Psychiatry, Medical Psychology

<i>№</i>	<i>Name of special premises and premises for independent work</i>	<i>The equipment of special rooms and premises for independent work</i>
1.	Premises in accordance with the contract with K.R. Evgrafov Clinic (Penza, 28 Lermontov St., building 3)	A set of educational furniture: a teaching table, tables, chairs, a board. Negatoscope. Computer tomography archive. Tuning fork, hammer neurological. Multimedia system (portable), laptop projector, screen.
2.	Auditoriums for independent training of residents, the audience of the PSU building 17, room 205	A set of furniture: tables, chairs, a board, a personal computer with Internet access and EIOS PSU.

The work program of the discipline Psychiatry, Medical Psychology was composed in compliance with requirements of FSES HE taking into account recommendation of EMEP for the educational program 31.05.01 General Medicine

The program was compiled by:

1. Petrova E.V., PhD, Head of the Department of Neurology and Neurosurgery
2. Kalistratov V.B., PhD, Associate Professor of the Department of Neurology and Neurosurgery

It is prohibited to reproduce the said program in any form without the prior written permission of the sub-department that developed the program.

The program was approved at a meeting of the department of Neurology and Neurosurgery

Record No. 1

dated «01» September 2018

Head of the department

The program was approved by

Dean of the Faculty of General Medicine

 Petrova E.V.
 Moiseeva I.Y.

The program was approved by the methodological committee of the Medical Institute

Record No. 3


dated « 8 » 11 2018

Head of the methodological committee of the
Medical Institute

 Kalmin O.V.

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ручной работе
Передана Ольга Владимировна М.В. Алесин*

**Data on re-approval of the program for consecutive academic years
and record of alterations**

Academic year	Sub-departments' decision (Report№, date, signature of sub-department's head)	Introduced alterations	Page numbers		
			changed	new	annulled
2019 - 2020	Report N 13 28.06.19 	without changes			