

MH OF UKRAINE

**DANYLO HALYTSKY LVIV NATIONAL MEDICAL
UNIVERSITY**

**DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY, PSYCHOLOGY AND
SEXOLOGY**

PSYCHIATRY AND NARCOLOGY

**SKILLS BUILDING SESSION GUIDELINE FOR
DENTISTRY FACULTY STUDENTS.**

LVIV – 2021.

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Psychiatry and narcology skills building session guideline for fourth-year students of medical faculty is made in accordance with valid curriculum (2018)

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PLAN OF SUBJECTS AND SCHEDULE

of skills building session of psychiatry and narcology.

№	Topic	The quantity of hours
1	The subject and the tasks of psychiatry and addiction medicine. Functional features of outpatient and inpatient services for patients with mental disorders. The methods of scientific research in psychiatry.	2
2	The disturbances of sensation and perception, memory and attention.	2
3	The abnormality of emotions and will activity. Psychomotor disturbances.	2
4	Pathology of thinking process and intellect.	2
5	The abnormality of consciousness and self-consciousness. Main psychopathologic syndromes.	2
6	Schizophrenia. The main clinical symptoms. Clinical forms and types of course. Treatment, prevention and rehabilitation for patients with schizophrenia.	2
7	Affective disorders. Clinical forms. Types of course. Main principles of therapy.	2
8	Mental and behavior disorders due to alcohol use. Mental and behavior disorders due to psychoactive substances use.	2
9	Epilepsy and epileptiform syndromes. Mental disorders in acute and late periods of traumatic brain injury.	2
10	Mental abnormalities in elderly. Mental disorders of patients with somatic, endocrine, infectious and vascular diseases. AIDS. Progressive paralysis and	2

	neurosyphilis	
11	Neurotic and stress-related disorders. The clinical signs, diagnosis and treatment principles.	2
12	Personality disorders. Intellectual disabilities, pervasive and specific developmental disorders. Urgent conditions in psychiatry. Clinical signs, emergency assistance and treatment	2
	Altogether:	24

THE LECTURE SCHEDULE

№	Theme	hours
1	The subject and the tasks of psychiatry and addiction medicine. The classification of mental disorders, the definition of psychopathologic symptom, syndrome and disease. Registers of mental disorders. The disturbances of cognitive activity and its peculiarities in dentistry practice. Pathology of consciousness.	2
2	Schizophrenia. Clinical forms and types of course. Treatment, prevention and rehabilitation for patients with schizophrenia. Affective disorders. Epilepsy. Clinical case.	2
3	Mental and behavior disorders due to alcohol use. Psychotic disorders due to alcohol use. Neurotic and stress-related disorders. Clinical case. Mental disturbances in patients with congenital and acquired face malformations. Basics of psychotherapy.	2
	all	6

Practicum 1.

Topic: The subject and the tasks of psychiatry and addiction medicine. Functional features of outpatient and inpatient services for patients with mental disorders. The methods of scientific research in psychiatry.

Aim: The subject and the tasks of psychiatry and narcology. Their place among other sections of medicine. Main stages of the development of psychiatry. The characteristic of main branches of modern psychiatry. The meaning of heredity and external factors of surroundings in forming of mental disorders. Main pathogenetic mechanisms of mental pathology. The principles of ambulatory and hospital help. The law principles of psychiatric help. The structure of organization of psychiatric help. First aid to mentally ill people. The indication for hospitalization. The organization of structure of mental hospital. The organization and types of ambulatory psychiatric help. The problems of readaptation and rehabilitation of mentally ill patients. Clinical-and-psychopathological research. Psychological conversation (questioning): subjective and objective anamnesis of life and disease, the description of mental status. The method of observation and self-observation. Etiological method. The behavioral representations of mental disorders. The term of adequacy, adaptation and criticism of own state. The method of psychoanalysis and psychodynamic observation. The follow-up analysis of medical documentation. The specifics of medical documentation (case report, execution of prescriptions etc). Paraclinical methods: psychological-and-experimental, roentgenologic and tomographic. Electrophysiological, laboratorial, epidemiological, genetic. The term of psychopathologic symptom, syndrome and disease. Syndromological and nosological classifications of mental pathology. The term of registers of mental disorders. Their characteristic. The correlation of registers, symptoms, syndromes and nosological units. The terms of psychotic and nonpsychotic disorder,

organic defect of psyche. The differentiation of mental disorders ICD-10.

Plan of lecture:

1. Opening address of the lecturer.
2. Oral test and check of theoretical knowledge and practical skills.
3. The acquaintance with instructions of MHU of safety measures and rules of conduct in psychiatric department. The acquaintance with regimen in departments of different specialization.
4. The round and the acquaintance with the work of consultative polyclinic.
5. The round and the acquaintance with the work of main departments of mental hospital.
6. The acquaintance with the work of rehabilitation center.
7. Lecturer's summary.

Main theoretical issues:

1. The subject and tasks of psychiatry, the main sections of psychiatry.
2. The spread of psychiatric and narcologic diseases in the world and in Ukraine.
3. The organizational structure of psychiatric and narcologic help in Ukraine.
4. The organization and principles of the work of psychoneurologic dispensary.
5. The organization and principles of work of narcological dispensary.
6. The organization and principles of work of stationary narcological department.

7. The organization and principles of work of mental hospital.
8. Out-of-hospital psychiatric help.
9. Urgent psychiatric help.
10. The term of psychopathologic symptom, syndrome, the registers of mental disorders and mental disease.
11. The term of psychiatric diagnosis.
12. The methods of questioning and estimating of mental state.
13. The methods of collection of subjective and objective anamnesis.
14. EEG, Echo and Rheoencephalography.
15. Radiological and tomographic methods.
16. The main methods of psychological-and-experimental research.

Issues for individual study:

1. Main stages of development of world psychiatry.
2. The contribution of F. Pinel, J. Eskirol, D. Model, E. Krepelin, S. Korsakov in modern psychiatry.
3. The history of development of psychiatry in Ukraine.
4. The structure of mental activity. Psychic and brain – the doctrine of I.P. Pavlov about higher nervous activity.
5. The conscious and the unconscious in mentality of human – the doctrine of Z. Freud.
6. The term of mental norm. Mental abnormality and mental diseases.
7. The ethics. The morality and deontology of psychiatrist.

Questions for control and self-control:

1. What are the main stages of development of psychiatry?

2. What are the main principles of organization of psychiatric and narcologic help?
3. How planned and urgent (compulsory) psychiatric help is implemented? The principles of protection of rights of mentally ill patient.
4. How the right profile of development for the patient can be determined?
5. What are the criteria of determination of regimen of support?
6. What should be the tactic of doctor in case of patient's renunciation from food, of suicidal inclinations, of psychomotor agitation, alcoholic coma, abstinence syndrome?
7. What are the main factors of etiology of mental disorders?
8. What are the pathogenetic mechanisms of mental pathology?
9. What are the principles of looking after the mentally ill patients?
10. The urgent help, indication for hospitalization.
11. Ambulatory treatment of patients, supporting therapy
12. The structure of psychiatric and narcologic help.
13. The problems of readaptation and rehabilitation of mentally ill people.
14. The modern conception of mental health in Ukraine.
15. The legal principles of psychiatric help.
16. What are the main rules of questioning of the patient?
17. What is the difference between descriptive and qualification statuses?
18. What does the primary inspection include?
19. The methods of collection of subjective and objective anamnesis.
20. The specifics of psychiatric medical documentation.
21. Psychiatric diagnosis. The plan of examination and treatment.

22. The method of clinical-and-psychopathological observation.
23. The method of observation.
24. The method of psychoanalysis and psychodynamic observation.
25. The importance and characteristic of paraclinical methods in psychiatry.
26. The term of psychopathological symptom, syndrome and disease.
27. Syndromological and nosological classification of mental pathology.
28. The characteristic of registers of mental disorders.

Practicum 2.

Topic: The disturbances of sensation and perception, memory and attention.

Aim: The abnormality of sensations: hyperesthesia, hypoesthesia, anesthesia, cenesthopathy. The abnormality of perception: hallucinations – elementary, simple, complex, combined. The classification of hallucinations due to sense organ. Real hallucinations and pseudohallucinations. Hypnagogic and hypnopompic hallucinations. Psychosensorial disorders: metamorphopsia and autometamorphopsia. Imagination, fantasizing – normal and pathological. Age specifics of abnormalities of sensations, perceptions and imagination. Pathologic enhancement of memory – hypermnesia, pathologic weakening of memory – hypomnesia, dismnesia. Memory loss – amnesia (reproduction, fixation, retrograde, anterograde, progressing). Paramnesia: pseudoreminiscence, confabulation, cryptomnesia. Symptoms of disorder of attention. The specifics of disorders of memory and attention due to different diseases. Methods of identification of disorders of memory and attention.

Plan of lecture:

1. Opening address of the lecturer.
2. Oral test and check of theoretical knowledge and practical skills.
3. Clinical analysis of patients with abnormality of sensations and perception.
4. The discussion of determined abnormalities of sensations and perception.
5. Lecturer's summary.

Main theoretical issues:

1. Psychological characteristic of processes of sensation and perception.
2. The symptoms of abnormalities of sensations, their diagnosis and importance.
3. The symptoms of abnormalities of perception, their diagnosis and importance.
4. Illusions and hallucinations – their diagnostic importance.
5. Hallucinoses.
6. Psychological characteristic of memory. Types of memory.
7. Psychological characteristic of attention.
8. Pathology of memory: hypermnesia, hypomnesia, dismnesia, amnesia, paramnesia.
9. Symptoms of disorders of attention and their diagnostic meaning.
10. Korsakoff's amnesic syndrome.
11. The specifics of disorders of memory and attention due to different diseases.

Issues for individual study:

1. Types of psychiatric examinations.
2. Psychophysiological and neuropsychological basics of abnormalities of sensation and perception.
3. Pathophysiological basics of illusions and hallucinations.
4. Methods of identification of disorders of sensation and perception.

Questions for control and self-control:

1. The psychological characteristic of processes of sensation and perception. The structure of sensory-perceptual sphere. Empirical level of cognition.
2. Psychophysiological and neuropsychological basics of abnormalities of sensation and perception.
3. The classification and types of perception disorders.
4. The types of illusions, their diagnosis and importance.
5. Hallucinations, their types and diagnostic importance.
6. What are the differences between real and pseudohallucinations?
7. The objective signs of presence of hallucinations.
8. The classification and determination of sensorial disorders.
9. Types of psychosensorial disorders. Their diagnostic importance.
10. The age specifics of abnormalities of sensation and perception.
11. The methods of identification of abnormalities of sensation and perception.
12. The symptoms of abnormalities of sensations, their diagnostic importance.
13. Cenesthopathy, their diagnostic importance.
14. Cenesto- hypochondriac syndrome.

15. Hallucinoses.
16. The definition of attention, types of attention.
17. The definition of memory, its functions and types.
18. Individual development of memory and attention.
19. The classification of memory disorders.
20. Quantitative and qualitative memory disorders.
21. Psychophysiological and neuropsychic basics of memory disorders.
22. The methods of identification of memory disorders.
23. Psychological methods of research of memory.
24. Progressing amnesia. The law of memory involution of Ribot.
25. Types of amnesia.
26. The diseases which are followed by memory disorders.
27. Disorders of attention and their diagnostic meaning.
28. The methods of identification of attention disorders.
29. The diseases that are followed by disorders of attention.
30. Productive and unproductive Korsakoff's syndrome.

Practicum 3.

Topic: The abnormality of emotions and will activity. Psychomotor disturbances..

Aim: Disorder of power of emotions. Pathological enhancement of emotions – pathological enhancement of positive emotions (hyperthymia, euphoria, moria, mania, ecstasy); pathological enhancement of negative emotions – hypothymia, depression, melancholic raptus, fear, anxiety. Pathological weakening of emotions – apathy, emotional coldness, affective flattening. Disorders of stability of emotions – emotional lability, abulia, explosive disorder, emotional passivity. Disorders of adequacy of emotions – inadequacy of emotions (ambivalence, phobia, dysphoria, pathologic affect). Somatic-and-vegetative signs of emotional disorders, methods of identification of emotional disorders. Volitional disorders: hyperbulia, hypobulia, abulia, parabulia. Disorders of inclinations: enhancement, weakening, perversion of instincts. Compulsive inclinations (dromomania, dipsomania, kleptomania, mythomania, pyromania, gambling). Obsessive inclinations. Ambitendency. Psychomotor disturbances: excitement, stupor, parakinesis. Speech disturbances: acceleration, deceleration, lisping, burr etc. The age specifics of effector disturbances.

Plan of lecture:

1. Opening address of the lecturer.
2. Oral test and check of theoretical knowledge and practical skills.
3. Clinical analysis of the patient with pathology of emotions under the direction of lecturer.
4. Individual analysis of patients with emotional disturbances.
5. The discussion of identified emotional disorders.
6. The consolidation of schooled material with the help of problems and tests.

7. Lecturer's summary.

Main theoretical issues:

1. The definition of term "emotions".
2. The classification of emotions.
3. The main symptoms of emotional disturbances.
4. Manic syndrome and its variants.
5. Depressive syndrome and its variants.
6. Physiological and pathological affect, expert meaning.
7. The diseases for which emotional disturbances are typical.
8. The definition of the term "will".
9. The stages of volition.
10. Simple and complicated volitional actions.
11. Pathology of inclinations.
12. The symptoms of disorders of volitional activity.
13. Catatonic syndrome.
14. The diseases for which volitional disturbances are typical.

Issues for individual study:

1. Physiological and biochemical basics of emotions.
2. Methods of research of emotions.
3. Emotional stress.
4. Emotions and somatic pathology.
5. Individual development of will.
6. Syndromes of psychomotor excitement.
7. Symptoms of disorders of volitional activity.

Questions for control and self-control:

1. The definition and classification of emotions.

2. Psychophysical and neurophysiological basics of emotions.
3. The classification and the definition of emotional disturbances.
4. The age specifics of emotional disturbances.
5. The methods of identification of emotional disturbances.
6. Somatic-and-vegetative signs of disorders of emotions.
7. Emotional stress.
8. Posttraumatic stress syndrome.
9. Depressive syndrome and its variants.
10. Neurotic, organic, endogenous depression. Their clinical specifics.
11. Involitional melancholia, clinical picture, diagnosis.
12. Manic syndrome and its variants.
13. Apathic-and-abulic syndrome.
14. The diseases for which emotional disturbances are typical, iatrogenies. Somatogenic depressions.
15. The definition of “will” term.
16. The stages of volitional action.
17. The classification of disorders of effector sphere.
18. Psychophysiological and neuropsychological basics of disorders of volitional sphere.
19. Individual development of will.
20. Methods of identification of volitional disturbances.
21. The age specifics of volitional disturbances.
22. Inclinations and their pathology.
23. The structure of catatonic syndrome.
24. Types of psychomotor excitement.
25. Types of stupor and their diagnosis.
26. The specifics of looking after the patients in the state of stupor.
27. Therapeutic tactics in case of refusal from food.
28. Therapeutic tactics in case of psychomotor excitement.
29. Mental diseases for which volitional disturbances are typical.

Practicum 4.

Topic: The thinking and intellect disorders.

Aim: The disorder of rate and logical connection of thinking. Obsessional ideas. Idee fixe. Delusions. Induced delusions. Initial interpretative and secondary sensational delusions. The abnormalities of intellect: dementia (lacunar, total). Oligophrenia. Border-line mental retardation, infantilism. The age specifics of disorders of thinking and intellect. The methods of identification. Psychophysiological and neuropsychological basics of disorders of thinking and intellect.

Plan of lecture:

1. Opening address of the lecturer.
2. Oral test and check of theoretical knowledge and practical skills.
3. The clinical analysis of patient with pathology of thinking and intellect under the direction of lecturer.
4. Individual analysis of patients with pathology of thinking and intellect.
5. The discussion with lecturer of identified abnormalities.
6. Lecturer's summary.

Main theoretical issues:

1. The definition and the psychological characteristic of process of thinking and intellect.
2. The classification of disorders of thinking.
3. Formal disorders of thinking (disorders of associative process).
4. Pathology of judgment and conclusions.
5. Obsessional syndromes.
6. Obsessive syndrome.
7. Idee fixe syndrome.
8. Intellectual insufficiency syndrome.

Issues for individual study:

1. Main methods of research of thinking and intellect.
2. Pathophysiological mechanisms of disorders of thinking.
3. Types of dementia.

Questions for control and self-control:

1. Psychophysical and neuropsychological basics of disorders of thinking and intellect.
2. The methods of identification of disorders of thinking and intellect.
3. The classification and the definition of process of thinking.
4. The term of intellect.
5. Disorders of associative process, their classification.
6. The definition of the term “delirium”.
7. Types of delirium.
8. Types of obsessional states.
9. Idee fixe and dominant ideas.
10. Mental diseases which include disorders of thinking.

11. The structure of Kandinski-Clerambault's syndrome.
12. Individual development of process of thinking and intellect.
13. Congenital insufficiency of intellect.
14. Dementia. Which diseases are followed by dementia?
15. For what mental diseases disorders of intellect are typical.

Practicum 5.

Topic: Disorders of consciousness and self-consciousness.
Main psychopathological syndromes.

Aim: The state of consciousness during the lassitude, dreaming, affective narrowing of consciousness. The syndrome of quantitative disorder or amaurosis fugax: swoon, obnubilation, somnolentia, torpor, sopor, coma. The syndromes of qualitative disorders or cloudiness of consciousness: delirious, oneroid, amnesia, twilight state syndrome. The syndromes of derealization and depersonalization. The age specifics of disorders of consciousness and self-consciousness. The specifics of looking after and transportation. The term and the definition of psychopathological syndrome. Anatomical and physiological basis of psychopathological syndromes. The classification of psychopathological syndromes. Borderline nonpsychotic syndromes: asthenic, neurotic (neurasthenic, obsessive-phobic, dysmorphophobia, hysterical), depressive,

hypochondriacal, somatoform. Psychotic: depressive, manic, paranoiac, the syndrome of hallucinosis, paranoid, paranoid hallucinatory (Kandinsky-Clérambault, Capgras, Fregoli), paraphrenic syndrome, dysmorphomaniac, catatonic, hebephrenic, delirious, oneroid, amentia. Paroxysmal syndromes. Psychoorganic syndromes: Psychoorganic, acquired and congenital disorders of intellect, amnesic.

Plan of lecture:

1. Opening address of the lecturer.
2. Oral test and check of theoretical knowledge and practical skills.
3. Clinical analysis of the patient with pathology of consciousness under the direction of lecturer.
4. Clinical analysis of the patient with different psychopathological syndromes under the direction of lecturer.
5. The discussion of identified disorders of consciousness.
6. The consolidation of schooled material with the help of problems and tests.
7. Lecturer's summary.

Main theoretical issues:

1. The definition of the term "consciousness".
2. Object consciousness, self-consciousness and reflective consciousness.
3. Criteria of disturbed consciousness by K. Jaspers.
4. Main syndromes of cloudiness of consciousness.
5. Depersonalization and derealization.
6. The term of psychopathological syndrome. Simple and complicated, combined syndromes.
7. The classification of psychopathological syndromes.

8. Borderline nonpsychotic syndromes.
9. Psychotic syndromes.
10. Defective-organic syndromes.
11. Narcomania syndromes.
12. Syndromes which are typical for adolescence.
13. Syndromes which are typical for elderly age and senility.
14. Main principles of diagnosis of mental diseases.
15. The classification of mental diseases.

Issues for individual study:

1. Social forms of consciousness.
2. The stages of individual development of consciousness.
3. The properties of consciousness.
4. Paroxysmal syndromes.
5. Psychoendocrine syndrome.
6. The general teaching of etiopathogenesis of mental diseases.
7. International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems – ICD-10.

Questions for control and self-control:

1. Syndromes of depressed consciousness and cloudiness of consciousness.
2. Torpor, sopor, coma, their diagnostic meaning.
3. The asthenic confusion.
4. The clinical picture of delirious syndrome. Types of delirium. Stages of development of delirium by Liebermeister.
5. Oneroid syndrome.

6. Amentia.
7. Twilight state of consciousness.
8. The methods of determination of state of consciousness.
9. The specifics of disorders of consciousness in different age periods.
10. The disorders of self-consciousness.
11. The main stages of development of consciousness.
12. States of consciousness.
13. The diseases for which disorders of consciousness are typical.
14. Types of coma states.
15. The specifics of looking after and care of patients with disorders of consciousness.
16. The term of psychopathological syndrome. The structure of the syndrome.
17. The classification of psychopathological syndromes.
18. Borderline nonpsychotic syndromes.
19. Psychotic syndromes.
20. Defective-organic syndromes.
21. Narcomania syndromes.
22. Syndromes which are typical for adolescence.
23. Syndromes which are typical for elderly age and senility.
24. The general teaching of etiopathogenesis of mental diseases.
25. International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems – ICD-10.
26. The meaning of diagnosis of psychopathological syndrome.

Practicum 6.

Topic: Schizophrenia. The main clinical symptoms. Clinical forms and types of course. Treatment, prevention and rehabilitation for patients with schizophrenia.

Special aims:

- To determine the impact of main causes of the development of polyetiological mental diseases.
- To analyze the value of psychologic traumatic causes in the origin of manifesto demonstrations and relapses of diseases.
- To identify main clinical symptoms and syndromes of polyetiological mental diseases.
- To diagnose urgent states and to be capable of giving emergency aid to patients with polyetiological mental diseases.
- To explain the principles of the treatment of patients with polyetiological mental diseases.
- To identify the specifics of supporting therapy of patients with polyetiological mental diseases and prophylaxis of relapses.

Aim: The definition of the term schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders. The schizophrenia as nosological form in historical aspect. Epidemiology. Main hypotheses of pathogenetic mechanisms of schizophrenia. Premorbid specifics. Clinical presentations: negative and productive symptoms. Main clinical forms and types of passing of schizophrenia. Finite state of schizophrenia, the term of defect, types of defects. Diagnosis and differential diagnostics of schizophrenia. The specifics of schizophrenia in infancy. The treatment of schizophrenia: insulin shock therapy, fever therapy, electroconvulsive therapy, pharmacotherapy: indications and contra-indications. The use of neuroleptics, antidepressants, tranquilizers. Psychotherapeutic help.

Supporting therapy, ergotherapy, sociotherapy. Prophylaxis of relapses, social-rehabilitation activities. Examination: work, military, forensic psychiatric.

Plan of lecture:

1. Opening address of the lecturer and the check of theoretical knowledge.
2. Clinical analysis of patients with schizophrenia.
3. Individual analysis of patients with different clinical types of schizophrenia.
4. The discussion of issues of treatment and relapses of schizophrenia.
5. Main principles of rehabilitation of patients with schizophrenia.
6. Lecturer's summary.

Main theoretical issues:

1. Main hypotheses of pathogenesis of schizophrenia (neurochemical, psychoanalytical, sociocultural).
2. The principles of diagnosis of schizophrenia, psychopathological and psychological-experimental methods.
3. Main clinical presentations of schizophrenia.
4. Clinical forms of schizophrenia.
5. Finite state of schizophrenia. The term of remission and defect, types of remissions and defects.
6. Types of passing of schizophrenia (shift-like schizophrenia, continuously- progression, recurrent schizophrenia).
7. The age specifics of passing of schizophrenia. Clinical picture of childhood schizophrenia.
8. Shock methods of treatment of schizophrenia.
9. The principles of pharmacotherapy of schizophrenia.

10. Supporting therapy, principles of prophylaxis and rehabilitation of patients with schizophrenia.
11. The issue of examination of patients with schizophrenia.

Issues for individual study:

1. Schizophrenia as nosological form in historical aspect, epidemiology, modern conceptions of etiopathogeneses.
2. The specifics of giving psychotherapeutical help to patients with schizophrenia.

Questions for control and self-control:

1. What main groups of symptoms are typical for schizophrenia?
2. What are main clinical forms and types of passing of schizophrenia?
3. What are the principles of diagnosis of schizophrenia?
4. What are initial presentations of schizophrenia?
5. What psychopathological disorders are typical for paranoid schizophrenia?
6. What diagnostic criteria of catatonic form of schizophrenia do you know?
7. What are main clinical presentations of hebephrenic form of schizophrenia?
8. What negative symptoms are typical for simple form of schizophrenia?
9. What is the defective state? What types of defect do you know?

10. What are the main presentations of childhood schizophrenia?
11. Method of insulin-shock therapy.
12. Method of electroconvulsive therapy.
13. Indications and contra-indications for the use of shock methods of treatment of schizophrenia.
14. What are the principles of psychopharmacotherapy of schizophrenia?
15. What typical and atypical neuroleptics are used to treat the patients with schizophrenia?
16. What main stages of rehabilitation do you know?

Practicum 7.

Topic: Affective disorders. Clinical forms. Types of course. Main principles of therapy.

Aim: The definition of the term affective disorders, the spread of affective disorders. Bipolar disorder. Clinical presentations of manic and depressive stages. Intermision. Types of passing. Somatic equivalent of endogenous depression, the triad of Protopopov. Latent depression, its somatic-and-vegetative and psychopathological signs. Hypomania. Subdepression. Cyclothymia. The specifics of affective diseases of children. The specifics of looking after the patients in state of depression. The principles of prophylaxis and therapy of affective psychoses. Antirelapse therapy of patients with bipolar disorder (manic-depressive psychosis). Drug-free methods of treatment of depressive disorders. The problems of examination and medical–and-social rehabilitation of patients with affective disorders.

Plan of lecture:

1. Opening address of the lecturer and the check of theoretical knowledge.
2. Clinical analysis of patients with manic-depressive psychosis.
3. The discussion of issues of treatment of affective disorders.
4. Main principles of prophylaxis of affective episodes.
5. Lecturer's summary.

Main theoretical issues:

1. The definition of the term and the classification of affective disorders.
2. Epidemiology, etiology and pathogenesis of bipolar disorder.
3. Criteria of diagnosis of affective disorders.
4. Clinical presentations of manic stage of bipolar disorder
5. Atypical and mixed variants of manic syndrome.
6. Clinical picture of depressive stage of bipolar disorder.
7. Typical and atypical variants of depressive stage.
8. Diagnostic criteria of latent depression.
9. Main variants of latent depression.
10. General regularities of passing of bipolar disorder.
11. The age specifics of clinical presentations and passing of bipolar disorder
12. Methods of treatment of bipolar disorder
13. Cyclothymia, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment.
14. The examination and rehabilitation of patients with affective disorders.

Issues for individual study:

1. Modern conception of etiopathogeneses of affective disorders.
2. The specifics of taking care after patients in depressive state.
3. Drug-free methods of treatment of depressive disorders.

Questions for control and self-control:

1. What are the principles of diagnosis of affective disorders?
2. What clinical presentations of manic stage of bipolar disorder do you know?
3. What atypical variants of manic syndrome do you know?
4. What are typical and atypical variants of depressive stage of bipolar disorder?
5. What are the main clinical presentations of latent depression?
6. Types of passing of bipolar disorder.
7. Main clinical presentations of latent depression.
8. What are the principles of Antirelapse therapy of patients with bipolar disorder?
9. What clinical presentations of subdepressive and hypomanic stages do you know?
10. What are the main principles of prophylaxis and therapy of affective disorders?
11. Urgent aid for the patients with frenzy.
12. Urgent aid for patients with depressive syndrome with suicidal inclinations.
13. Medical-and-social, military and forensic psychiatric examination of patients with affective disorders.

Practicum 8

Topic: Mental and behavior disorders due to alcohol use. Mental and behavior disorders due to psychoactive substances use

Special aims:

- To identify etiological and pathogenetic factors of addiction as a result of abuse of psychoactive substances.
- To analyze the impact of psychoactive substance on people.
- To identify diagnostic criteria of narcologic diseases.
- To diagnose urgent states of people who abuse psychoactive substances.
- To give urgent medical aid to patients in urgent states.
- To identify prophylaxis of narcological diseases.
- To identify the character and principles of treatment of patients with addiction to psychoactive substances.

Aim: Simple alcoholic intoxication, its stages, individual specifics, diagnosis, giving of medical help to patient with acute alcoholic intoxication. Pathological intoxication: diagnosis, forensic psychiatric examination. Inebriety. Alcoholism (addiction to alcohol), its criteria, narcomanic syndrome and alcoholism. Diagnosis of withdrawal state, medical help. Stages of alcoholism, specifics of personal degradation. Specifics of alcoholism of adolescents and women. Somatic-and-neurologic symptomatology of patient with alcoholism. Acute metalcoholic psychoses. Prolonged metalcoholic psychosis. Alcoholic encephalopathies. Alcoholic depression. Treatment of metalcoholic psychoses. The organization of narcologic help, narcologic dispensaries, narcological rooms, organization of anonymous treatment of patients with alcoholism. Methods of treatment of alcoholism, prophylaxis of alcoholism and its relapse. The issue of rehabilitation. Examination of the patients

(work, forensic psychiatric, military). Voluntary and forced treatment of patients. The definition of the term psychoactive substances, phenomenon of abuse and addiction. Causes that lead to abuse of psychoactive substances and the spread of this phenomenon. Classic definition of big narcomanic syndrome. The specifics of passing of narcologic diseases: acute intoxication, abuse, syndrome of addiction, abstinence, delirium, residual and appointed disorders. The addiction to opiates, cannabinoids, psychostimulants (amphetamine, ephedrine, cocaine), hallucinogens, barbiturates. Stages of narcomania, passing, finite state. Treatment and prophylaxis of narcomania. The specifics of narcomania of adolescents and women. The addiction to tranquilizers, hypnotics, cholinolytic medications, volatile solvents, the specifics of toxicomania of adolescents and women.

Plan of lecture:

1. The conversation between lecturer and students.
2. The acquaintance with principles and methods of work of narcologic department.
3. The round of narcologic department and clinical analysis of patients with chronic alcoholism.
4. The acquaintance with methods of active therapy of alcoholism.
5. Lecturer's summary.

Main theoretical issues:

1. The definition of chronic alcoholism as a disease. The spread of alcoholism in the world and in Ukraine.

2. Differentiation of inebriety and alcohol disease. Pathological intoxication.
3. Stages of chronic alcoholism.
4. Clinical characteristic of initial stage of chronic alcoholism.
5. Clinical characteristic of narcomanic and encephalopathic stages of alcoholism.
6. Alcohol degradation of personality.
7. Somatic and neurologic complications of alcoholism.
8. Principles and methods of treatment of alcoholism.
9. Clinical picture of alcoholic coma. Methods of diagnosis and treatment.
10. Clinical picture of classic alcohol delirium.
11. Atypical types of alcoholic delirium.
12. Alcoholic hallucinoses, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment.
13. The organization of narcologic help.
14. Examination of patients.
15. International classification of drugs.
16. The definition of term “narcomania”, “toxicomania”.
17. Clinical picture of narcomania and their types.
18. Classical term of big narcomanic syndrome.
19. The classification, clinical picture, specifics of passing of toxicomania.
20. Narcomania and toxicomania in adolescent age.
21. Clinical picture and passing of opium narcomania.
22. Clinical picture and passing of hashish narcomania.
23. Clinical picture and passing of cocaine narcomania.
24. Clinical picture and passing of narcomania as a result of use of psychostimulants.
25. Clinical picture and passing of narcomania as a result of use of hallucinogens.
26. Stages of narcomania and the finite state of patients with narcomania.
27. Specifics of treatment of narcomania.
28. Principles of prophylaxis of narcomania.

29. Specifics of passing of narcomania of women and in adolescent age.
30. Mental and behavioral disorders as a result of abuse of tranquilizers, hypnotics, cholinolytic medications.
31. The abuse of volatile solvents.
32. Treatment and prophylaxis of toxicomania.
- 33.

Issues for individual study:

1. The history of the teaching about alcoholism.
2. Modern conceptions about etiopathogenesis of alcoholism.
3. Infant and adolescent alcoholism.
4. Alcoholism in elderly age and senility.
5. The spread of alcoholic psychoses.

Questions for control and self-control:

1. Clinical characteristic of initial stage of alcoholism.
2. What presentations of mental and physical addiction do you know?
3. Changes of personality as a result of alcoholism.
4. Stages of alcoholism.
5. Age specifics of alcoholism.
6. Women alcoholism.
7. The classification of alcoholic psychosis.
8. Clinical picture of alcoholic delirium. Methods of treatment.
9. Clinical characteristic and methods of treatment of alcoholic hallucinosis.
10. Clinical characteristic and methods of treatment of alcoholic paranoid.
11. Clinical characteristic and treatment of alcoholic encephalopathy.

12. Physiologic and pathologic intoxication. Examination.
13. Alcoholic paranoid, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment.
14. Alcoholic encephalopathy, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment.
15. What are the regularities of forming of narcomanic addiction?
16. Types of narcomania, their clinical characteristic.
17. What stages of opium narcomania do you know?
18. The specifics of therapy of barbiturate addiction.
19. Principles and methods of treatment of narcomania.
20. What stages of passing of narcomania do you know?
21. Principles of prophylaxis of narcomania.
22. What are the specifics of passing of narcomania of women and adolescents?
23. What are the presentations of addiction of tranquilizers?
24. What mental and behavioral disorders are the results of abuse of cholinolytic medications (Trihexyphenidyl)?
25. Mental and behavioral disorders as a result of addiction to volatile solvents.
26. What are the clinical specifics of nicotineism?
27. What is the social problem of toxicomania?
28. What are the specifics of toxicomania of adolescents and women?
29. What are the principles of therapy and prophylaxis of toxicomania?

Practicum 9.

Topic: Epilepsy and epileptiform syndromes. Mental disorders in acute and late periods of traumatic brain injury..

Aim: The definition of epilepsy, its spread. Etiology and pathogenesis of epilepsy. The term of epileptic fire. Paroxysm, its clinical characteristic. Initial (idiopathic) and secondary (symptomatic) epilepsy, the specifics of its emergence and passing. The term of epileptic reactions and epileptiform syndrome. The classification of epilepsy: generalized and focal (local, partial). The classification of epileptic paroxysms. Simple partial paroxysms (without disorder of consciousness): motor, sensorial, with vegetative-and-visceral presentations, with disorders of mental functions (dysphasiac, dysmnesic, with disorder of thinking, affective, with illusions, with complicated hallucinations). Complex partial paroxysms (with disorder of consciousness). Generalized paroxysms (absanse, myoclonic, clonic, tonic, atonic) Secondary generalized paroxysms. Epileptic status. Epileptic psychoses. The changes of personality of patients with epilepsy. The specifics of epilepsy of children. Differential diagnosis of epilepsy. Diagnostic meaning of clinical-and-amnestic examination, electrophysiological methods. Principles of treatment of epilepsy (complexity, analysis of etiological and initiating agents, specifics of clinical picture). Antiparoxysmal medications, methods of their use. Urgent aid in case of epileptic status. Methods of treatment of dysphoria, cloudiness of consciousness and other epileptic psychoses. Principles of medical-and-social rehabilitation. The work, military and forensic psychiatric examination.

Plan of lecture:

1. Opening address of the lecturer and the check of theoretical knowledge.
2. Clinical analysis of patients with epilepsy.
3. The discussion of therapeutical tactics, issues of rehabilitation and examination of patients with epilepsy.
4. Lecturer's summary.

Main theoretical issues:

1. The definition of the term epilepsy, spread, etiology and pathogenesis of epilepsy.
2. The specifics of emergence and passing of idiopathic and symptomatic epilepsy.
3. The epileptic reactions and epileptiform syndrome.
4. The term of epileptic fire.
5. The classification of epilepsy.
6. The classification of epileptic paroxysms.
7. Clinical characteristic of partial paroxysms.
8. Types of generalized paroxysms.
9. Clinical picture of big convulsive attack.
10. Differential diagnosis of the big convulsive and hysterical attack.
11. Epileptic psychoses, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment.
12. The changes of personality of patients with epilepsy.
13. Principles and methods of treatment of epilepsy.
14. Urgent aid for patient with epileptic status.
15. Principles of diagnostic of epileptic dementia, psychopathological and psychological-experimental methods.
16. The specifics of epilepsy of children.
17. The prognosis and examination of epilepsy.

Issues for individual study:

1. Differential diagnosis of epileptic psychoses and schizophrenia.
2. Early diagnosis of epilepsy, risk factors causing emergence of epilepsy.
3. Electroencephalographic characteristic of epilepsy.

Questions for control and self-control:

1. What are the principles of diagnosis of epilepsy?
2. What clinical forms of epilepsy do you know?
3. What is idiopathic epilepsy and symptomatic epilepsy?
4. Clinical characteristic of partial paroxysms.
5. What is the difference between simple partial paroxysms and complicated?
6. Clinical characteristic of generalized paroxysms.
7. What is the difference between hysterical and epileptic paroxysm?
8. Differential diagnosis of big and small convulsive attack.
9. What is the epileptic status?
10. Urgent aid to patient with epileptic status.
11. What are the mental equivalents of epilepsy?
12. Twilight states, cloudiness of consciousness of patients with epilepsy.
13. Clinical picture of acute and chronic epileptic psychoses.
14. Epileptic psychoses with disorders of consciousness.
15. What is epileptiform reaction?
16. What antiparoxysmal medications do you know?
17. The principles of prescription of anticonvulsive medications.
18. Methods of treatment of dysphoria, cloudiness of consciousness and other epileptic psychoses.

Practicum 10.

Topic: Mental abnormalities in elderly. Mental disorders of patients with somatic, endocrine, infectious and vascular diseases. AIDS. Progressive paralysis and neurosyphilis..

Special aims:

- To identify mental disorders of patients with organic diseases of brain.
- To identify etiological and pathogenetic causes of mental disorders of patients with organic diseases of brain.
- To identify the most spread psychopathological symptoms of organic diseases of brain.
- To analyze the results of examination of patients with organic diseases of brain.
- To identify character and principles of treatment of patients with mental disorders as a result of organic diseases of brain.
- To diagnose urgent states and to give urgent medical help to patients with organic diseases of brain.

Aim: The study of pathogenetic mechanisms of organic mental disorders. The classification of mental disorders of organic nature. Specifics of mental disorders in different stages of disease. Clinical presentations of mental disorders as a result of organic diseases. Principles of differential diagnosis of mental disorders of organic nature. Principles of therapy of mental disorders of organic origin. General characteristic and classification of mental pathology of elderly age and senility. Functional mental disorders: climacteric, neurosis-like states, presenile psychoses (depression, paranoia, functional psychoses of senility – clinical variants, passing, finite state, treatment and prophylaxis). Senile and presenile dementia - Alzheimer's disease, Pick's disease, senile dementia, dementia as a result of Parkinson's disease. Clinical specifics, passing, finite state,

treatment, prophylaxis. The study of mental disorders of patients with somatic and endocrine diseases. Main clinical forms of somatogenic mental disorders. Specifics of psychoorganic syndrome. Endocrine psychosyndrome of Manfred Bleuler. Mental disorders during pregnancy, in postnatal and lactational periods. Age specificities, passing, prognosis. Principles of therapy, prophylaxis and examination of somatogenic mental disorders. Nonpsychotic, psychotic, defect-organic mental disorders of vascular genesis. Specifics of vascular dementia.

Plan of lecture:

1. The conversation between lecturer and students.
2. Individual analysis of patients with mental disorders of organic nature.
3. Individual analysis of patients with somatic, endocrine and vascular mental disorders.
4. The round of department of intensive care and resuscitation.
5. Clinical analysis of patients with mental disorders as a result of senile diseases of brain.
6. Lecturer's summary.

Main theoretical issues:

1. General pathogenetic mechanisms of organic mental disorders.
2. Classification of mental disorders of organic nature.
3. Dynamic and specificities of mental disorders in different stages of disease.
4. Clinical presentations of mental disorders of organic origin.
5. Principles of differential diagnosis of mental disorders of organic nature.
6. Therapy of mental disorders of organic genesis.

7. Main psychopathological syndromes, which are the result of somatic, endocrine and vascular diseases.
8. Clinical characteristic of postnatal mental disorders and mental disorders during pregnancy.
9. The problem of diagnosis and treatment of postnatal psychoses.
10. Clinical specifics and dynamics of mental disorders of vascular genesis.
11. Principles of therapy of vascular mental disorders.
12. Clinical picture, diagnosis and therapy of mental disorders as result of somatic diseases.
13. Prophylaxis of somatogenic, endocrine, vascular, postnatal mental disorders and mental disorders during pregnancy.
14. The issue of examination of patients with vascular and somatogenic mental disorders.
15. Endocrine psychosyndrome of Manfred Bleuler.
16. Clinical specifics of vascular dementia.
17. Age specifics of somatogenic mental disorders.
18. Clinical specifics of cerebrasthenia and encephalopathy.
19. Clinical differences between total and lacunar dementia.
20. Main principles of therapy of mental disorders of organic origin.
21. Clinical picture of twilight state of cloudiness of consciousness.

Issues for individual study:

1. Electroencephalographic characteristic of organic damages of areas of brain.
2. Neurological signs of organic damages of brain.
3. Modern methods of research of organic affections of brain.
4. The term of exogenous type of reaction by Bonhoeffer.
5. Mental disorders as a result of hormonotherapy.
6. Conception of psychosomatic section of psychiatry.

Practicum 11.

Topic: Neurotic and stress-related disorders. The clinical signs, diagnosis and treatment principles.

Aim: The definition of the term psychogenic diseases. Classic teaching about psychogenesis. Emotional stress and mental trauma. General characteristic of diseases which are the result of emotionally-stress and psychotraumatizing impact on human, their spread, medical and social meaning. Etiology and pathogenesis, the role of heredity, acquired factors, specifics of character of person. The classification of psychogenias. The definition of terms emotionally-stress, adaptational reactions, neuroses, their spread. Etiology and pathogenesis of neuroses, their classifications, differentiation by the clinical picture and passing (transitory acute, prolonged, chronic, neurotic development). Clinical specifics which are common for all neuroses and are typical for some forms of: neurasthenia, hysteria, obsessive-compulsive neurosis, depressive, hypochondriacal, dysmorphophobic, anorexia nervosa, neurotic disorders of sense organs (deaf-mutism, anesthesia etc) and some another organs and systems of organism. Monosymptom neurosis of children. Neurasthenia. Phobic disorders (agoraphobia, social phobias, main specific isolated phobias). Anxious disorders (episodic paroxysmal anxieties, generalized anxious disorder, mixed anxious-depressive disorder). Obsessive-compulsive (anankastic) disorder. Dissociative (conversion, hysterical) disorders: dissociative amnesia, fugue, stupor, trance and obsession, dissociative motor disorders (“hysterical paralysis”), dissociative convulsion, anesthesia or loss of sensation (“hysterical blindness, deafness” etc). Depressive neurotic disorders. Monosymptom neuroses of children. The term of somatoform disorders. Somatization disorder, somatoform vegetative dysfunction, hypochondriacal disorder, psychalgia. Treatment and prophylaxis. General characteristic of reactive psychoses. Acute reactive psychoses: fugueform reaction, acute hysterical psychoses,

twilight state, reactive confusion, reactive stupor, paranoid reaction. Prolonged reactive psychoses, general clinical signs, criteria of Jaspers. Reactive depression, reactive paranoid, induced paranoid psychosis, delirium of hard-of-hearing, prolonged reactive stupor. Age specifics, aftermath. Therapy of reactive psychoses, their examination, prophylaxis, rehabilitation. The definition of the term PTSD. Causes of PTSD. Clinical specifics: emotional estrangement, stupor of senses and avoidance of stimuli that could bring the memories about trauma. Vegetative disorders in case of PTSD. The disorder of social functioning. Suicidal inclinations and inclinations to abuse of psychoactive substances of patients with PTSD. Prophylaxis and treatment.

Plan of lecture:

1. Opening address of the lecturer and the check of theoretical knowledge.
2. Clinical analysis of patients with somatoform disorders.
3. The acquaintance with structure and principles of work of neuroses department.
4. Clinical analysis of patients with neurotic disorders.
5. The acquaintance with the methods of treatment and prophylaxis of somatoform disorders.
6. Lecturer's summary.

Main theoretical issues:

1. The definition of the term psychogenic.
2. General characteristic of psychogenic diseases.
3. Classic teaching about psychogenias.
4. The role of emotional stress and mental trauma in the emergence of psychogenic diseases.
5. Etiology and pathogenesis, the role of inherited and acquired factors in emergence of psychogenic diseases.

6. The classification of psychogenias.
7. Main clinical forms of neuroses.
8. The term of neurotic reaction and neurotic development.
9. Etiology and pathogenesis of neuroses.
10. Principles of treatment and prophylaxis of neuroses.
11. Clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment of obsessive-compulsive disorder.
12. Dissociative (conversion, hysterical) disorders.
13. Clinical picture, diagnosis, therapy of neurasthenia.
14. Depressive neurotic disorders.
15. Principles of therapy and prophylaxis of neuroses.
16. Modern conceptions of etiopathogenesis of somatoform disorders.
17. Criteria of diagnosis of somatoform disorders, somatization disorder, somatoform vegetative dysfunction, hypochondriac disorder and psychalgia.
18. Main clinical symptoms and syndromes in case of somatoform disorders.
19. Principles of treatment of patients with somatoform disorders.
20. Clinical characteristic of hypochondriac disorder.
21. Main directions of therapy of patients with hypochondriac disorder.
22. Somatization disorder, clinical picture, differential diagnosis and treatment. Somatoform vegetative dysfunction, clinical picture, differential diagnosis, therapy.
23. The term of somatoform pain disorder, clinical picture, differential diagnosis, therapy.
24. Prophylaxis of somatoform disorders.

Issues for individual study:

1. The doctrine of Z. Freud about the mechanism of emergence of neuroses.
2. Modern methods of therapy of neuroses.
3. The role of hormonal and neurotransmitter imbalance in the emergence of psychogenic disorders.
4. Clinical picture of iatrogenies.
5. The meaning of paraclinical methods in diagnosis and differential diagnosis of somatoform disorders, somatization disorder, somatoform vegetative dysfunction, hypochondriac disorder and psychalgia.
6. Principles and methods of ergosocial rehabilitation of patients with somatoform disorders.
7. Methods of psychotherapeutic correction in cases of somatoform disorders.

Questions for control and self-control:

1. What is the classification of psychogenic mental disorders?
2. What is the role of emotional stress and mental trauma in forming of psychogenic mental disorders?
3. What is the role of inherited and acquired specifics personality in etiology and pathogenesis of mental diseases?
4. What is the difference between borderline an psychotic mental diseases?
5. What is the medical and social meaning of psychogenic diseases?
6. What are modern conceptions of etiopathogenesis of neuroses?
7. Clinical characteristic of neurasthenia.
8. Clinical characteristic of hysterical neurosis (dissociative disorder).

9. Principles and methods of therapy of neurosis.
10. Neurotic depression, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment.
11. The role of psychotherapy in treatment of neuroses.
12. What is the place of vegetative disorders in clinical picture of neurosis?
13. The definition of the term of somatoform disorders.
14. Causes and mechanisms of development of somatoform disorders.
15. What are the main clinical presentations of somatization disorder?
16. What are the main clinical presentations of somatoform vegetative dysfunction?
17. What are the main clinical presentations of hypochondriac disorder?
18. What are the main clinical presentations of psychalgia?
19. What are the principles of prophylaxis somatoform disorders?
20. Principles of therapy of somatoform disorders.
21. What groups of psychotropic medications are used in treatment of patients with somatoform disorders?
22. The prognosis and examination in case of somatoform disorders.

Practicum 15.

Topic. Personality disorders. Intellectual disabilities, pervasive and specific developmental disorders. Urgent conditions in psychiatry. Clinical signs, emergency assistance and treatment

Aim: The definition of term of personality disorder and pathocharacterological development of personality. Historical review. The role of national and foreign scientists in the research of this pathology. The spread. Etiological factors and pathogenetic mechanisms of forming of personality disorder. Main signs of personality disorders. Clinical forms of personality disorders, their dynamics, age specifics. Differential diagnosis. Principles of treatment, prophylaxis, examination and ergo-social rehabilitation. Pathocharacterological development of personality, its differences from personality disorders. Clinical presentations, diagnosis and differential diagnosis. Prognosis and prognosis. Treatment-and correction measures. Issues of examination and rehabilitation.

Plan of lecture:

1. Opening address of the lecturer and the check of theoretical knowledge.
2. Clinical analysis of patients with personality disorders and pathocharacterological development of personality.
3. The discussion of therapeutic tactics, issues of rehabilitation and examination of personality disorders.
4. Lecturer's summary.

Main theoretical issues:

1. The definition of the term personality disorder.
2. Etiological factors and pathogenetic mechanisms of forming of personality disorders.
3. Diagnostic criteria of personality disorders by ICD-10.
4. The classification of personality disorders.
5. Clinical picture of personality disorders, obligate and facultative signs.
6. Dynamics of personality disorders.
7. Age specifics of personality disorders.
8. Pathocharacterological reactions.
9. The state of compensation and decompensation in cases of personality disorders.
10. Differential diagnosis of personality disorders.
11. Identification and typology of accentuation of personality, methods of identification.
12. Treatment and prophylaxis of personality disorders.

Issues for individual study:

1. Types of accentuations of character by K. Leonhard.

Questions for control and self-control:

1. Modern conceptions of etiology and pathogenesis of personality disorders.
2. Main signs of personality disorders.
3. Clinical characteristic of main variants of personality disorders.

4. The definition of the term of pathocharacterological development of personality.
5. The difference between pathocharacterological development of personality and personality disorders.
6. Characteristic of clinical forms of personality disorders of inhibitory type.
7. Characteristic of clinical forms of personality disorders of excited type.
8. Disorders of personality of mixed type.
9. Passing and prognosis of personality disorders.
10. Psychopharmacotherapy of personality disorders.
11. The use of modern methods of psychotherapy in treatment of personality disorders.