



MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Federal state autonomous educational institution
of higher education
«Far Eastern Federal University»
(FEFU)

SCHOOL OF BIOMEDICINE

«AGREED»

Head of education program
«General medicine»



(signature) Khotimchenko Yu.S.
(Full name)
«09» of July 2019

«APPROVED»

Director of the Department of Clinical
Medicine





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«09» of July 2019

WORKING PROGRAM OF ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE (WPAD)

«Psychiatry»

Education program

Specialty 31.05.01 «General medicine»

Form of study: full time

year 5 semester A
lectures 18 hours
practical classes 54 hours
laboratory works not provided
total amount of in-classroom works 72hours
independent self-work 36 hours
control works ()
pass-fail exam year 5, semester A
exam not provided

The working program is drawn up in accordance with the requirements of the Federal state educational standard of higher education (level of training), approved by the order of the Ministry of education and science of the Russian Federation from 09.02.2016 № 95.

The working program of the discipline was discussed at the meeting of the Department of fundamental and clinical medicine. Protocol No. 8, 09 of July 2019

Author: PhD Sergievich A.A.

ANNOTATION

Academic discipline "Psychiatry" is designed for students enrolled in the educational program of higher education 31.05.01 "General medicine", included in the basic part of the curriculum, implement 108 324 hours, 9 credits. Federal state educational standard of higher education in the specialty 31.05.01 "General medicine" (level of training specialty) was used in the development of the working program of this discipline.

The course program is based on the medical knowledge obtained by students:

The course program is based on the basic knowledge gained by students: the -
- ability to abstract thinking, analysis, synthesis (GPC-1)

the willingness to solve common tasks of professional activity with the use of information and bibliographic resources , biomedical terminology , information and communication technologies , taking into account the main requirements for information security (GPC – 1)

the readiness to use basic physical and chemical, mathematical and other natural science concepts and methods in solving professional problems (GPC 7)

the capacity for the assessment of morphological and physiological states and pathological processes in the human body for solving professional tasks (GPC 9)

The goal is to master the skills of primary diagnosis of mental and behavioral disorders for their timely detection, referral of the patient to a specialist, emergency psychiatric and drug-logical care, as well as pharmacological and psychotherapeutic correction of mild mental disorders in the provision of medical and preventive care to the population and General medical practice.

The objectives of the discipline are:

- acquisition of knowledge of etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis and risk factors of psychiatric diseases by students;
- teaching students the most important methods of objective examination, allowing timely diagnosis of psychiatric pathology;

- teaching students to recognize clinical signs of a psychiatric disorder on examination, the patient, in determining the severity of pathological process;
- teaching students the ability to identify the leading syndromes of psychiatric disorders;
- teaching students the choice of optimal methods of laboratory and instrumental examination in major psychiatric diseases and the algorithm of differential diagnosis;
- training to conduct a full range of treatment, rehabilitation and preventive measures among patients with various nosological forms of psychiatric diseases;
- teaching students to provide patients with first aid in case of emergency conditions;
- teaching students to choose the optimal schemes of etiological and pathogenetic treatment of the most common mental disorders;
- familiarization of students with the principles of organization and operation of medical institutions that provide assistance to patients with psychiatric pathology;
- formation of skills in the study of scientific literature and official statistical reviews;
- formation of communication skills with psychiatric patients and their representatives, taking into account ethics and deontology, depending on the identified pathology and characteristics of patients;
- formation of the student's communication skills with the team.

To know:

- principles of the organization of the psychiatric service in the Russian Federation;
- international and Russian classification of mental disorders;
- the legal order of psychiatric examination and involuntary hospitalization in a psychiatric hospital;

- the main drugs used in psychiatry, the principles of their selection, contraindications for their intended use, possible side effects;
- analytical methods used in psychiatry, their diagnostic capabilities, indications;
- the main symptoms and syndromes of mental disorders, their diagnostic value, the role of these syndromes in the development of medical tactics;
- data on the prevalence, manifestations, course, therapy, prognosis of the most common mental diseases, their influence on the adaptation of patients and the possibility of their labor and social rehabilitation;
- the main types of pathology of character and the impact that they can have on the course of mental and somatic diseases on the choice of methods of psychotherapy;
- medicines, medical manipulations, environmental and social factors that increase the risk of mental disorders, the principles of prevention of mental illness;

Able to:

- to collect a complete medical history of the patient, to conduct a questioning of the patient, his/her relatives (to collect biological, medical, psychological, social information)
 - timely identify the most acute mental disorders that may pose an immediate danger to the life and health of the patient and those around him;
 - interpret the results of the examination, give the patient a preliminary diagnosis, outline the volume of additional studies to clarify the diagnosis.
 - assist in an urgent situation and, if possible, treat the most dangerous and urgent mental disorders (psychomotor agitation, aggressive and suicidal behavior, refusal to eat, epileptic status, severe delirium, poisoning by psycho-active substances);
 - to organize supervision, deduction and transportation of an excited and socially dangerous patient;
 - recognize mental disorders, manifesting somatic symptoms for timely referral of the patient to a psychiatrist;

- competently conduct a conversation with patients of different profiles and their relatives, taking into account their personal peculiarities, awareness and leading motives;
- use the elements of psychotherapy in the complex treatment of various diseases (including somatic);
- describe the mental status of the patient on the basis of clinical and paraclinical examination of persons with mental disorders;
- manage the mentally ill patients with description of the medical history of patients with mental disorders;
- conducting protocols of clinical analysis of the mentally ill, experimentally-psychological examination of the mentally ill and self-examination;
- complete cards the for examination of patients with mental disorders in a scientific study based on case histories, paraclinical data;
- work with visual material of experimental psychological tests, diagnostic methods for the study of mental functions, personality characteristics, psychophysiological indicators.
- draw up a treatment plan for the patient (regimen, diet, medication, physiotherapy, etc.), taking into account the individual diagnosis, indications and contraindications for each treatment method
- to evaluate the effectiveness of treatment, to establish the possible manifestations of undesirable side effects of drugs and measures for their prevention and elimination- сформулировать ближайший и отдаленный прогноз.

To master:

- - methods of general clinical examination;
- interpretation of the results of laboratory, instrumental diagnostic methods
- algorithm of statement of the developed clinical diagnosis
- interpretation of the results of laboratory, instrumental diagnostic methods
- an algorithm for rehabilitation and clinical examination of patients

2. As a result of studying this discipline, the students form the following professional competencies.

Requirements for the results of mastering the discipline:

Competence and its code	Stages of the competence formation	
PC-5: the readiness to collect and to analyze patient complaints, data of its history, the results of laboratory, instrumental, postmortem and other examinations to recognize the incidence or the absence of diseases	Knows	The system of examination and detailed patient questioning
	Is able to	conduct a physical examination, clinical examination
	Possesses	interpretation of the results of modern laboratory and instrumental analysis, morphological analysis of biopsy and other material
PC-6: the ability of determining the patient's basic pathological conditions, symptoms, syndromes, diseases in accordance with the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and problems related to health, the 10th review.	Knows	Principles in the course of pathological processes in need of treatment of diseases in accordance with the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Health Problems, X view
	Is able to	Apply objective methods of examination of the patient, to identify general and specific signs of the disease
	Possesses	Skills in order to establish the diagnosis and conduct the necessary treatment for diseases
PC-8: the ability to determining the tactics of patient surveillance with different nosological entities.	Knows	The procedure for the examination of temporary disability, testimony. Procedure for ascertaining the death of a person
	Is able to	Determine and write out a list of temporary disability. Establish the fact of death of a person
	Possesses	The method of the medical records filling
GPC-8: the readiness for medical use of drugs and other medical substances and their combinations in solving professional problems	Knows	Principles of etiological, pathogenetic, symptomatic treatment of major psychiatric diseases.
	Is able to	Assign pathogenetic therapy taking into account the etiology of the disease with the use of drug therapy in patients in need of medical rehabilitation.
	Possesses	Methods of providing medical care

I. STRUCTURE AND CONTENT OF THEORETICAL PART OF THE COURSE (18 HOURS, 4 HOURS - INTERACTIVE FORM)

MODULE 1 GENERAL ISSUES OF PSYCHIATRY.

Theme 1. The subject and tasks of psychiatry. The main stages of development of Russian and world psychiatry. Place of psychiatry in medicine. Prevalence of mental disorders. Organization of mental health services. Fundamentals of legislation on psychiatry (2 hours).

The subject and tasks of psychiatry, its relation to other sections of medicine and psychology. The main stages of development and leading directions in psychiatry. Attitude to mental patients in various historical epochs. The main achievements of science (neurophysiology, neurochemistry, pharmacology, pathomorphology, genetics, endocrinology, methods of life-morphological diagnosis) and their importance for psychiatry. World Psychiatric Association (WPA) and its role in the humanization of psychiatric care. The main provisions of the Law "On psychiatric care and guarantees of the rights of citizens in its provision" (entered into effect on 01.01.93) Deontology in psychiatry. Partnership relations between a doctor and a patient, attitudes towards medical secrecy and the problem of stigmatization. Indications for hospitalization of the mentally ill. Conditions and procedures for voluntary and involuntary hospitalization. Dispensary observation for various mental diseases, the procedure for its establishment and termination. Psychiatric hospital: principles of the device, the organization of supervision and care. Outpatient psychiatric care. The structure of the psycho-neurological dispensary, the organization of the work of the local psychiatrist's office at the district clinic. Continuity of inpatient and outpatient care. The organization of patronage. Features of the organization of psychiatric care for children, adolescents, the elderly.

Theme 2. The main stages of the formation of a normal human psyche. Critical age periods. Comparative-age method of studying mental disorders. The concept of nosology, symptom and syndrome in psychiatry. Etiology of

mental illness. Principles of modern classification of mental disorders (2 hours)

The concept of health and norms in psychiatry. The etiology of mental illness, the concept of cause and provoking (trigger) factor, dystogenesis and premorbid personality traits. Risk factors for mental illness. Critical age periods. The main stages of the formation of the normal human psyche (childhood, pubertal, mature, menopausal, old, old age). The main mediators of the central nervous system and their role in the formation of behaviors and mental disorders. The concept of psychological defense mechanisms, their role in the formation of borderline mental disorders. The concept of the psychophysiological constitution. The concepts of stress, distress, interpersonal and intrapersonal conflict. The concept of symptom and syndrome in psychiatry, nosological specificity of symptoms and syndromes. Levels (ranks) of mental disorders (neurotic, psychotic). The concept of productive and negative (deficient) symptoms. Organic and functional mental disorders.

MODULE 2 PARTICULAR ISSUES OF PSYCHIATRY

Theme 3. The problem of cognitive impairment. Disorders of perception and thinking. Pathology of memory and intelligence. Oligophrenia Emotional and motor-volitional disorders. (4 hours)

Sensations and their disorders: qualitative disorders of sensations - senestopathy Disorders of perception: agnosia, illusion, hallucinations, sensory synthesis disorders (psychosensory disorders) Socially dangerous behavior in perception disorders. Classification of hallucinations. Objective signs of hallucinations. Features of violation of sensations and perceptions in various mental illnesses and at different age periods. Associative progress disorders: acceleration and deceleration of thinking, pathological thoroughness (viscosity), oligophasia, speech stereotypes (perseveration and verbigeration), resonance and metaphysical (philosophical) intoxication, rupture and incoherence (incoherence). Autistic, symbolic and paralogical thinking, the phenomenon of slipping, neologisms. Obsessive states: obsessive thoughts (obsessions), fears (phobias),

actions (compulsions), rituals, contrasting obsessions. Disorders of judgments and conclusions: obsessions, overvalued ideas, delusional fantasies, primitive judgments, delirium. Definition and classification of delirium. Delusional syndromes: paranoid, paranoid, paraphrenic. Syndrome of mental automatism of Kandinsky-Klerambo. Hypochondriac syndrome. Syndrome dysmorphomania (dysmorphophobia). Diagnostic value of pathology of thinking. Socially dangerous behavior of people with impaired thinking. Manifestations of ideal, sensory and motor (kinesthetic) automatism. Features of thinking disorder in various mental illnesses and in different age periods. Memory and reproduction disorders: hypermnesia, hypomnesia, amnesia (anterograde, retrograde, fixation, progressive), paramnesia (confabulation, pseudoreminiscence, cryptomnesia) Korsakovskiy syndrome: definition, structure, content, mental disorders in which this syndrome is observed. The concept of intelligence, its main components are the Intellectual Index (IQ), methods of its definition. Oligophrenia as a lack of intelligence development. Degrees of oligophrenia Dynamics of oligophrenia. Classification of mental retardation according to ICD-10. Dementia (dementia) as a reverse development of the intellect. The concept of "schizophrenic dementia", its difference from dementia in organic diseases. Abstract thinking and the ability to understand as the main indicators of intelligence. Diagnostic significance of impaired attention, memory and intelligence, especially in various mental illnesses and at different age periods. Psychoorganic syndrome.

Theme 4. Endogenous mental illness. Modern views on schizophrenia (2 hours)

The history of the formation of ideas about schizophrenia and the current status of the issue. Definition of schizophrenia. The epidemiology of schizophrenia. Predisposing factors and signs of dysontogenesis. Risk factors for schizophrenia. Modern ideas about the etiology and pathogenesis of schizophrenia. Data of biochemical, immunological, genetic, pathological, pathopsychological studies. The productive and negative symptoms of schizophrenia. The main clinical forms of schizophrenia: paranoid, simple, catatonic, hebephrenic. For

schizophrenia, signs of favorable and unfavorable prognosis for schizophrenia. Modern advances in the treatment of schizophrenia, the main methods and the rules of their choice. The immediate and long-term effects of therapy, the quality of remission in different variants of the course of the disease. Socially dangerous behavior of patients with schizophrenia. Features of schizophrenia in childhood and late age. Differential diagnosis of schizophrenia with other delusional psychosis. Basic principles of rehabilitation for schizophrenia. The problem of paranoia. Methods for the prevention of schizophrenia. Clinic of the first psychotic episode (KPPE): structure, features of the organization of psychiatric care and rehabilitation of patients in KPPE. Atypical antipsychotics: classification, mechanism of action, indications and contraindications, differences from traditional antipsychotics

Theme 5. Neurosis and reactive psychosis. (2 hours)

Topic 5 Endogenous mental illness. Modern ideas about manic-depressive psychosis. (2 hours)

History of teaching about affective psychosis. Definition of manic-depressive psychosis. Etiology, pathogenesis and prevalence of affective disorders. Data of biochemical and genetic studies. Clinical manifestations of a depressive and manic attack. The course of manic-depressive psychosis Prognosis. Options for affective disorders Somatic disorders in depression and masked depression. Danger of suicide, care and supervision of patients. Treatment of affective psychosis and prevention of exacerbations during the intermission period. Disability of patients, their social rehabilitation. Somatogenic depression, drugs that cause depression. Differential diagnosis of various affective psychosis.

Topic 6 The problem of psychogeny. Neurosis and reactive psychosis (2 hours)

General signs of reactive states (K. Jaspers' triad). Epidemiology, etiology and pathogenesis. The role of premorbid personality traits. The concepts of stress and distress, mental trauma, interpersonal and intrapersonal conflict. The psychoanalytic concept of "defense mechanisms" and its role in explaining a person's reaction to a traumatic situation. Possible outcomes, connection with

abnormal personality development. Reactive psychoses, definition, diagnosis, clinic, doctor's tactics under conditions of mass stress. Acute reactions; affective-shock and hysterical psychosis. Prolonged reactive psychosis: reactive depression, reactive paranoids. Forecast. Neuroses (diagnostic criteria, etiology, the role of personality and intrapersonal conflict in the occurrence of neuroses). Forms of neurosis (domestic classification): neurasthenia, depressive, obsessive-phobic neurosis and hysteria. Pathomorphosis of neurosis, their comparative age characteristics, critical age periods Depression and hypochondria, their connection with the main manifestations of neurosis. The concept of neurotic depression and depressive neurosis. The prognosis for neurosis, the concept of neurotic personality development. Neurotic and neurosis-like reactions in somatic diseases. The concept of post-traumatic stress disorder. Mental disorders in victims. Neurotic level disorders in the debut of endogenous and organic psychoses. Treatment of neurosis: pharmacological and psychotherapeutic. The role of family, professional activity and micro-social environment in restoring the health of a person suffering from neurosis. Psychosomatic disorder: definition, etiopathogenesis, clinical and psychological content, diagnostic criteria for ICD-10. Methods of psychotherapy and psycho-correction in psychosomatic disorders. Prevention of psychosomatic disorders.

Topic 7 Mental and behavioral disorders due to psychoactive substance use (4 hours)

Alcoholism, definition, criteria for separation from domestic drunkenness. The epidemiology of alcoholism. Clinical manifestations of alcoholism. Alcohol withdrawal syndrome, personality changes in alcoholism. Alcoholic psychosis, conditions of occurrence, prevalence. Blue Devils (delirium tremens): precursors of delirium, initial symptoms, clinical phase, neurological and somatic disorders, course, recovery from psychosis. Korsakovsky psychosis. Treatment and prevention of alcoholic psychosis, tactics in case of socially dangerous behavior, methods of stopping arousal. Pathological intoxication, diagnosis and forensic

psychiatric evaluation. Features of alcoholism in women and adolescents. Prevention of alcoholism.

Definition of addiction. The prevalence of addiction. Signs of addiction: mental and physical dependence on the drug, personality changes. Signs of acute and chronic opiate intoxication, abstinence syndrome clinic. Clinic of acute and chronic hashish intoxication. The use of cocaine and other stimulants (phenamine, ephedron, pervitina), mental disorders with their single dose and with chronic intoxication.

Substance abuse is not related to drugs (substance abuse). The main groups of addictive substances are sedatives (tranquilizers, barbiturates, sodium hydroxybutyrate, antihistamines), psychostimulants (caffeine), volatile solvents, M-cholinolytic drugs of central action (atropine, cyclodol), nicotine. Drug addiction using LSD and hallucinogens. Comparative age-related features of drug addiction. Nalorfin as a means of rapid diagnosis of opium dependence. Therapy of drug addiction, relief of withdrawal syndrome, the value of psychotherapy. The role of family, community and medical organizations in the prevention of drug addiction and rehabilitation of patients. Treatment and prevention of substance abuse. Treatment of nicotine withdrawal. Medical and social consequences in children of psychoactive substance dependent parents.

II. STRUCTURE AND CONTENT OF PRACTICAL COURSE PART (36 hours, interactive form - 12 hours)

Theme 1. Organization of mental health services. Classification of mental disorders (4 hours).

Content of the lesson: Organization of mental health care. Legislative issues in psychiatry. Acquaintance with the structure of clinical departments. The main methodological issues in the diagnostic process in psychiatry. Diagnostic methods. Symptoms of mental disorders. Violations of the main areas of mental activity: perception, thinking, memory, intelligence, emotions and will. Productive and negative symptoms.

Theme 2. Syndromes of psychogenic diseases. (4 hours).

Content of the lesson: Neurasthenic syndrome. Obsessive Compulsive Syndrome

Theme 3. Syndromes of psychogenic diseases. (4 hours).

Content of the lesson: Phobic syndrome. Overvalued ideas

Theme 4. Syndromes of endogenous mental illness (4 hours).

Content of the lesson: Manic syndrome. Depressive syndrome

Theme 5. Syndromes of organic mental illness (4 hours).

Content of the lesson: Cerebrastenic syndrome. Encephalopathic syndrome.
Dementia

Theme 6. Neuroses and reactive psychosis. (4 hours)

Content of the lesson: Asteno-neurotic. Hypochondriacal. Neuroses in somatic medicine and dental practice. Obsessive states. Hysterical. Treatment and prevention of neurosis and reactive states.

Theme 7. Personality disorders. The main types of psychopathy. (4 hours).

Subject content: Acute stress response. Posttraumatic stress disorder. Types of psychopathy

Theme 9. Schizophrenia. Epilepsy. (4 hours).

Content of the lesson: Monopolar disorder. Bipolar disorder. Forms of schizophrenia. For schizophrenia. Definition, prevalence, etiology and pathogenesis. 2. Clinical manifestations of epilepsy.

III. TRAINING AND METHODOLOGICAL SUPPORT OF INDEPENDENT WORK OF STUDENTS

The educational and methodological support of the students' independent work in the discipline "Pediatrics" is presented in Appendix 1 and includes:

- characteristics of tasks for the independent self-work of students and methodological recommendations for their implementation;
- requirements for the presentation and presentation of the results of independent work;
- criteria for assessing the performance of independent work.

IV. CONTROL OF ACHIEVEMENT OF COURSE GOALS

No.	Controlled modules / sections / topics of discipline	Codes and stages of the formation of competencies	Evaluation tools - name		
			current control		intermediate certification
1	Module 1 General issues of psychiatry.	GPC-8: the readiness for medical use of drugs and other medical substances and their combinations in solving professional problems	Knows	EO-1 Interview	Questions of final control A semester - 1-36
			Is able to	PW-1 Test	PW-1 Test
			Possesses	EO-3 Report	EO2 Colloquium
2	Module 1 General issues of psychiatry. Module 2 Particular issues of psychiatry	PC-5: the readiness to collect and to analyze patient complaints, data of its history, the results of laboratory, instrumental, postmortem and other examinations to recognize the incidence or the absence of diseases	Knows	EO-1 Interview	Questions of final control A semester - 1-38
			Is able to	PW-1 Test	PW-1 Test
			Possesses	EO-3 Report	EO2 Colloquium
3	Module 1 General issues of psychiatry. Module 1 General issues of psychiatry.	PC-6: the ability of determining the patient's basic pathological conditions, symptoms, syndromes, diseases in accordance with the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and problems related to health, the 10th review	Knows	EO-1 Interview	Questions of final control A semester - 36-110
			Is able to	PW-1 Test	PW-1 Test
			Possesses	EO-3 Report	EO2 Colloquium
4	Module 2 Particular issues of psychiatry	PC-8: the ability to determining the tactics of patient surveillance with different nosological entities	Knows	EO-1 Interview	Questions of final control A semester - 1-38
			Is able to	PW-1 Test	PW-1 Test
			Possesses	EO-3 Report	EO2 Colloquium

approximate types of assessment tools: interview on situational tasks, written or computer testing, standard calculations, individual tasks, abstract, essay, etc.

Control and methodological materials as well as criteria and indicators necessary for the assessment of knowledge and skills, and characterizing the stages of the formation of competencies in the process of mastering the educational program are presented in Appendix 2.

V. LIST OF EDUCATIONAL LITERATURE AND INFORMATION SUPPORT OF DISCIPLINE

Main literature:

1. The Medical Basis of Psychiatry / S. Hossein Fatemi, Paula J. Clayton / Springer Science+Business Media New York 2016 <https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-1-4939-2528-5#editorsandaffiliations>

2. Psychiatric Neurotherapeutics / Joan A. Camprodon, Scott L. Rauch, Benjamin D. Greenberg, Darin D. Dougherty / Springer Science+Business Media New York 2016 <https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-1-59745-495-7#editorsandaffiliations>

Additional literature:

1. Mental Health and Older People / Carolyn A. Chew-Graham, Mo Ray / Springer International Publishing Switzerland 2016 <https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-3-319-29492-6#editorsandaffiliations>

Legislative and regulatory documents:

1. "The Constitution of the Russian Federation" (adopted by popular vote on 12/12/1993) (with amendments introduced by the laws of the Russian Federation on amendments to the Constitution of the Russian Federation).

2. Federal Law of January 12, 1995 N 5-FZ (as amended on December 22, 2014) "On Veterans"

3. Federal Law of February 23, 1995, No. 26-Φ3 "On Natural Curative Resources, Medical-Health Locations and Resorts".

4. Federal Law of January 8, 1998 No. 3-Φ3 "On Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances".

5. Federal law of 24.07.1998 N 124-FZ "On basic guarantees of the rights of the child in the Russian Federation"

6. Federal law of 30.03.1999 N 52-ФЗ “On the sanitary-epidemiological well-being of the population”.
7. Federal law of 18.06.2001 N 77-FZ “On the prevention of the spread of tuberculosis in the Russian Federation”.
8. Federal Law of 10.07.2001 N 87-FZ “On Restriction of Smoking of Tobacco”.
9. Federal Law of 12.04.2010 N 61-ФЗ “On Circulation of Medicines”.
10. Federal Law of the Russian Federation of November 29, 2010 N 326-ФЗ “On Compulsory Health Insurance in the Russian Federation”.
11. Federal law of 04.05.2011 N 99-FZ “On the licensing of certain types of activities”.
12. Federal Law of the Russian Federation of 21.11.2011 N 323-ФЗ “On the basis of the protection of public health in the Russian Federation”.
13. “Civil Code of the Russian Federation (Part One)” of 11/30/1994 N 51-ФЗ.
14. "The Civil Code of the Russian Federation (Part Two)" dated January 26, 1996 N 14-FZ.
15. “The Civil Code of the Russian Federation (part three)” of 26.11.2001 N 146-FZ.
16. “Labor Code of the Russian Federation” dated December 30, 2001 No. 197-ФЗ.
17. Law of the Russian Federation of 02.07.1992 N 3185-I “On psychiatric care and guarantees of the rights of citizens in its provision”.
18. Law of the Russian Federation dated 22.12.1992 N 4180-I “On transplantation of human organs and (or) tissues”.
19. Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of 09.10.2007 N 1351 “On approval of the concept of the demographic policy of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2025”.
20. Order of the Ministry of Health and Social Development of the Russian Federation of July 29, 2011 No. 624H “On approval of the procedure for issuing disability certificates”.

LIST OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES AND SOFTWARE

The location of the computer equipment on which the software is installed, the number of jobs	List of licensed software
Multimedia auditorium Vladivostok Russian island, Ayaks 10, building 25.1, RM. M723 Area of 80.3 m2 (Room for independent work)	Windows Seven enterprise SP3x64 Operating System Microsoft Office Professional Plus 2010 office suite that includes software for working with various types of documents (texts, spreadsheets, databases, etc.); 7Zip 9.20 - free file archiver with a high degree of data compression; ABBYY FineReader 11 - a program for optical character recognition; Adobe Acrobat XI Pro 11.0.00 - software package for creating and viewing electronic publications in PDF; WinDjView 2.0.2 - a program for recognizing and viewing files with the same format DJV and DjVu.

In order to provide special conditions for the education of persons with disabilities all buildings are equipped with ramps, elevators, lifts, specialized places equipped with toilet rooms, information and navigation support signs.

On-line resources

1. Federal State Statistics Service [Electronic resource] - Access Mode: free // <http://www.gks.ru/>
2. Ministry of Health and Social Development [Electronic resource]. Health. - Document Bank / - Access Mode: free // <http://www.minzdravsoc.ru>

VI. METHODOICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE STUDYING OF DISCIPLINE

The purpose of the practical classes is to consolidate the knowledge gained by students in lectures, the modeling of practical situations, and also to test the effectiveness of students' independent work.

Practical lesson usually includes an oral questioning of students on seminars. At the same time, the degree of students' mastery of lecture course material, basic textbooks, knowledge of current problems and the current situation in the modern educational space is to be disclosed. Further, the ability of students to apply their theoretical knowledge to the solution of a practical or task is revealed.

It is advisable to begin the preparation for the practical lesson by repeating the material of the lectures. It should be borne in mind that the lecture course is limited in time and does not allow the lecturer to consider in detail all aspects of the issue being studied. Therefore, it is required to independently expand knowledge of both theoretical and practical nature. At the same time, the lectures provide a good guide for the student to search for additional materials, since they set a certain structure and logic for studying a particular question.

In the course of independent work, the student first of all must study the material presented in the recommended literature and / or teacher of educational literature and monographs. It is necessary to draw students' attention to the fact that not only basic textbooks, but also more in-depth sources on each topic of the course are included in the library list. Sequential study of the subject allows the student to form a stable theoretical base.

An important part of preparation for the practical lesson is the work of students with scientific and analytical articles published in specialized periodicals. They allow them to broaden your horizons and get an idea of up-to-date problems, possible ways to solve them and / or trends in the area under study.

As a final step in preparing for the practical lesson, the student should be encouraged to get acquainted with the results of scientific research relevant to each topic.

VII. LOGISTICS DISCIPLINE

For practical work, as well as for the organization of independent work, students have access to the following laboratory equipment and specialized classrooms that meet the current sanitary and fire regulations, as well as safety requirements during training and scientific and industrial works:

Name of the equipped rooms and rooms for independent work	List of main equipment
The computer class of the	Screen, electrically 236*147 cm to trim the screen; Projector DLP

<p>School of biomedical AUD. M723, 15 work placts</p>	<p>technology, 3000 ANSI LM, WXGA with 1280x800 resolution, 2000:1 Mitsubishi EW330U; Subsystem of specialized mounting equipment course-2007 Tuarex; Subsystem of videocommunity: matrix switch DVI and DXP 44 DVI Pro advertising; extension cable DVI over twisted pair DVI 201 TX/RX advertising; Subsystem of audiocommentary and sound; speaker system for ceiling si 3ct LP Extron on from; digital audio processor DMP 44 LC the Extron; the extension for the controller control IPL T CR48; wireless LAN for students is provided with a system based on 802.11 a/b/g/N 2x2 MIMO(2SS) access points.</p> <p>Monoblock HP Loope 400 all-in-one 19.5 in (1600x900), core i3-4150t, 4GB DDR3-1600 (1x4GB), 1TB HDD 7200 SATA, and a DVD+ / -RW, GigEth, Wi-Fi and BT, the USB port of roses/MSE, Win7Pro (64-bit)+Win8.1Pro(64-bit), 1-1-1 Wty</p>
<p>Multimedia audience</p>	<p>Monoblock Lenovo C360G-i34164G500UDK; projection Screen Projecta Elpro Electrol, 300x173 cm; Multimedia projector, Mitsubishi FD630U, 4000 ANSI Lumen 1920 x 1080; Flush interface with automatic retracting cables TLS TAM 201 Stan; Avervision CP355AF; lavalier Microphone system UHF band Sennheiser EW 122 G3 composed of a wireless microphone and receiver; Codec of videoconferencing LifeSizeExpress 220 - Codeconly - Non-AES; Network camera Multipix MP-HD718; Two LCD panel, 47", Full HD, LG M4716CCBA; Subsystem of audiocommentary and sound reinforcement; centralized uninterrupted power supply</p>
<p>Reading rooms of the Scientific library of the University open access Fund (building a - 10)</p>	<p>Monoblock HP Loope 400 All-in-One 19.5 in (1600x900), Core i3-4150T, 4GB DDR3-1600 (1x4GB), 1TB HDD 7200 SATA, DVD+/-RW,GigEth,wifi,BT,usb kbd/mse,Win7Pro (64-bit)+Win8.1Pro(64-bit),1-1-1 Wty Speed Internet access 500 Mbps. Jobs for people with disabilities equipped with displays and Braille printers.; equipped with: portable reading devices flatbed texts, scanning and reading machines videovelocity with adjustable color spectrums; increasing electronic loops and ultrasonic marker</p>
<p>Accreditation-simulation center of the school of Biomedicine</p>	<p>Adult model for demonstration and testing of foreign body removal (reception of Heimlich) (2 pcs.) Schiller Fred defibrillator mod. Easy trainer with accessories (1 pc.) Adult simulator with electronic control, training, computerized (1 pc.) AED educational defibrillator (1 pc.) Phantom of the respiratory system, NMS and defibrillation (1 pc.) Dummy for resuscitation and patient care (1 pc.) Pulse Oximeter (1 pc.) Immobilization spinal immobilization shield YXH-1A6A complete with immobilization folding head retainer (1 pc.) Tire - collar for adults SHTIVV-01</p>

	Stretcher longitudinal-transverse folding NPPS-MM (2 pcs.) Set of tires for transport ladder KShTL-MP-01 Medical stretchers (1 pc.) Protractor medical universal
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Practical training is executed on the clinical bases.

Clinical bases:

Medical Center of the Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Professional Education "Far Eastern Federal University";

LLC "Orthodont-R" "Far Eastern Center for Dentistry and Maxillofacial Surgery".



MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Federal state autonomous educational institution
of higher education
« **Far Eastern Federal University** »
(FEFU)

SCHOOL OF BIOMEDICINE

**TRAINING AND METHODOLOGICAL SUPPORT OF INDEPENDENT
WORK OF STUDENTS
on discipline "Psychiatry"
Specialty 31.05.01 «General medicine»
(the level of training of highly qualified medical personnel in residency),
Form of training: full-time**

**Vladivostok
2016**

Topics for presentations and essays:

1. The main achievements of science (neurophysiology, neurochemistry, pharmacology, pathomorphology, genetics, endocrinology, methods of life-morphological diagnosis) and their importance for psychiatry
2. Dementia (dementia) as the reverse development (reduction) of the intellect. Clinical variants of dementia: organic (total and lacunar), epileptic (concentric).
3. Delirium in the clinic of narcological diseases.
4. Insomnia as an early symptom of acute psychosis, manifestation of depression, mania and neurosis.
5. Neuroleptic syndrome, its types and means of stopping.
6. Prevention and rehabilitation in psychiatry. The concept of primary, secondary and tertiary psychoprophylaxis.
7. Special the rehabilitation of patients with various types of defects (schizophrenic, organic, epileptic).
8. Mental disorders in AIDS.
9. Mental disorders in intracranial tumors.
10. Mental disorders in childhood infections (influenza, ARVI, measles, rubella, parotitis, etc.).
11. Involutional melancholia (depression).
12. Peculiarities of management and delivery of pregnant women with epilepsy.
13. Lennox-Gasto syndrome.
14. West syndrome.
15. Medical, social and psychological assistance to children with mental retardation, the value of pedagogical correction. Family and mentally retarded child.
16. Relationship of the mother (family) and the child as a condition of healthy or pathological development.

Schedule of independent work on the academic discipline

N p/p	Date / Deadline	Type of independent work	Estimated time to complete (hour)	Form of control
5 semester				
1	2-3 weeks	Essay Individual task	12	EO-3-Report, speaking on the practical class
2	4-15 weeks	Presentation on the essay Presentation of the results of an individual task	12	EO-3-Report, speaking on the practical class
3	17-18 weeks	Preparing to exam	12	EO-1-Interview PW-1 - Test

Guidelines for writing and design of the abstract

Essay is a creative activity of the student reproducing in its structure the research activities to solve theoretical and applied problems in a particular branch of scientific knowledge. That is why the course certification work is an essential component of the educational process in higher education.

The essay is a model of scientific research, independent self-work in which a student solves a problem of a theoretical or practical nature, applying the scientific principles and methods of a given branch of scientific knowledge. The result of this scientific search may have not only subjective, but also objective scientific novelty, and therefore can be presented for discussion by the scientific community in the form of a scientific report or presentation at scientific-practical conferences, as well as in a form of research article.

Essay involves the acquisition of skills for building business cooperation, based on ethical standards of scientific activity. Purposefulness, initiative, disinterested cognitive interest, responsibility for the results of their actions, conscientiousness, competence - personality traits that characterize the subject of research activities corresponding to the ideals and norms of modern science.

The essay is an independent educational and research activity of the student. The teacher assists in a consultative manner and assesses the process and the results of the activity. Teacher provides an approximate topic of the essay work, specifies the problem and topic of research with a student or intern, helps to plan and organize research activities, assigns time and a minimum number of consultations.

The teacher receives the text of the essay for verification at least ten days before the defense.

Generally there is a certain structure of the essay, the main elements of which in order of their location are the following:

1. Title page.
2. Goal.
3. Table of Contents
4. List of abbreviations, symbols and terms (if necessary).
5. Introduction.
6. Main part.
7. Conclusion.
8. Reference list.
9. Appendixes.

The title page contains educational institution, graduating department, author, teacher or supervisor, research topic, place and year of the essay.

The title of the essay should be as short as possible and fully consistent with its content.

The table of contents (content) reflects the names of the structural parts of the essay and the pages on which they are located. The table of contents should be placed at the beginning of work on one page.

The presence of a detailed introduction - a mandatory requirement for the abstract. Despite the small volume of this structural part, its preparation causes considerable difficulties. However, this is a qualitatively executed introduction that is the key to understanding the entire work, which testifies to the professionalism of the author.

Thus, the introduction is a very crucial part of the essay. The introduction should start with a justification of the relevance of the chosen topic. As applied to the essay, the concept of "relevance" has one feature. From how the author of the essay can choose a topic and how correctly he understands and evaluates this topic from the point of view of modernity and social significance, characterizes his scientific maturity and professional preparedness.

In addition, in the introduction it is necessary to isolate the methodological basis of the essay, name the authors, whose works constituted the theoretical basis of the study. A review of the literature on the topic should show the author's thorough acquaintance with special literature, his ability to systematize sources, critically examine them, highlight the essential and determine the most important in the up-to-date state of knowledge of the topic.

The introduction reflects the importance and relevance of the chosen topic, defines the object and subject, purpose and objectives, and the chronological framework of the study.

The introduction ends with a statement of the general conclusions about the scientific and practical significance of the topic, the degree of its knowledge and sources, and the hypothesis being put forward.

The main part describes the essence of the problem, reveals the topic, determines the author's position, factual material is given as an argument and for display of further provisions. The author must demonstrate the ability to consistently present the material while analyzing it simultaneously. Preference is given to the main facts, rather than small details.

The essay ends with the final part called "conclusion". Like any conclusion, this part of the essay serves as a conclusion due to the logic of the study which is a form of synthesis accumulated in the main part of scientific information. This synthesis is a consistent, coherent presentation of the results obtained and their relation to a common goal and specific tasks set and formulated in the introduction. At this place there is a so-called "output" knowledge, which is new in relation to the original knowledge. The

conclusion may include suggestions of practical matter, thereby increasing the value of theoretical materials.

So, the conclusion of the essay should contain: a) presents the conclusions of the study; b) theoretical and practical significance, novelty of the essay; c) indicated the possibility of applying the results of the study.

After conclusion it is acceptable to place the reference list of the literature used throughout. This list is one of the essential parts of the essay and reflects the independent creative work of the author of the essay.

The list of sources used is placed at the end of the work. It is made either in alphabetical order (by the name of the author or the name of the book), or in the order in which the references appear in the text of the prepared work. In all cases, the full title of the work, the names of the authors or the editor of publication are indicated if the writing team involved a group of authors, data on the number of volumes, the name of the city and publisher in which the work was published, year of publication, number of pages.

Methodical recommendations for the presentation preparation

For preparation of presentation it is recommended to use: PowerPoint, MS Word, Acrobat Reader, LaTeX-bev package. The simplest program for creation of presentations is Microsoft PowerPoint. To prepare a presentation, it is necessary to process the information collected while writing the essay.

The sequence of preparation of the presentation:

1. Clearly state the purpose of the presentation.
2. Determine what the presentation format will be: live presentation (then how long it will be) or e-mail (what will be the context of the presentation).
3. Select the entire content of the presentation and build a logical chain of presentation.
4. Identify key points in the content of the text and highlight them.
5. Determine the types of visualization (pictures) to display them on slides in accordance with the logic, purpose and specificity of the material.
6. Choose the design and format the slides (the number of pictures and text, their

location, color and size).

7. Check the visual perception of the presentation.

The types of visualization include illustrations, images, charts, tables. The illustration is a representation of a real-life visual. The images - as opposed to illustrations - are metaphor. Their purpose is to cause an emotion and create an attitude towards it, to influence the audience. With the help of well-designed and presented images, information can remain permanently in a person's memory. Chart is visualization of quantitative and qualitative relationships. They are used for convincing data demonstration, for spatial thinking in addition to the logical one. Table is a specific, visual and accurate data display. Its main purpose is to structure information, which sometimes facilitates the perception of data by the audience.

Practical hints on preparing a presentation

- printed text + slides + handouts are prepared separately;
- slides -visual presentation of information that should contain a minimum of text and maximum of images that bring a meaning, to look visually and simply;
- textual content of the presentation - oral speech or reading, which should include arguments, facts, evidence and emotions;
- recommended number of slides 17-22;
- mandatory information for the presentation: the subject, surname and initials of the speaker; message plan; brief conclusions from all that has been said; list of sources used;
- handout - should be provided with the same depth and coverage as the live performance: people trust more what they can carry with them than disappear images, words and slides are forgotten, and handouts remain a constant tangible reminder; handouts are important to distribute at the end of the presentation; Handouts should be different from slides, should be more informative.

Evaluation criteria for essays.

The stated understanding of the essay as a holistic copyright text defines the criteria for its evaluation: the novelty of the text; the validity of the source choice; the degree of disclosure of the issue essence; compliance with the requirements for registration.

Essay novelty: a) the relevance of the research topic; b) novelty and independence in the problem formulation, formulation of a new aspect of the well-known problem in the establishment of new connections (interdisciplinary, intra-subject, integration); c) ability to work with research and critical literature, systematize and structure research material; d) the appearance of the author's position, independence of assessments and judgments; d) stylistic unity of the text, the unity of genre features.

The degree of disclosure of the question essence: a) the plan compliance with an essay; b) compliance with the content of topic and plan of an essay; c) completeness and depth of knowledge on the topic; d) the validity of the methods and techniques of work with the material; e) ability to generalize, draw conclusions, compare different points of view on one issue (problem).

The validity of the source choice: a) evaluation of the used literature: whether the most famous works on the research topic are involved (including recent journal publications, recent statistics, reports, references, etc.)

Compliance with the requirements for registration: a) How true are the references to the used literature, quotes; b) assessment of literacy and presentation culture (including spelling, punctuation, stylistic culture), knowledge of terminology; c) compliance with the requirements for the volume of essay.

The reviewer should clearly state the remarks and questions, preferably with references to the work (possible on specific pages of the work), to research and evidence that the author did not take into account.

The reviewer may also indicate: whether student has addressed the topic earlier (essays, written works, creative works, olympic works, etc.) and whether there are any preliminary results; how the graduate has conducted the work (plan,

intermediate stages, consultation, revision and processing of the written or lack of a clear plan, rejection of the head recommendations).

The student submits an essay for review no later than a week before the defense. The reviewer is the teacher. Experience shows that it is advisable to acquaint the student with the review a few days before the defense. Opponents are appointed by the teacher from the students. For an oral presentation a student needs about 10–20 minutes (approximately as long as he answers with tasks for the exam).

Grade 5 is given if all the requirements for writing and defending an essay are fulfilled: the problem is indicated and its relevance is justified, a brief analysis of different points of view on the problem under consideration is made and one's own position is logically presented, conclusions are formulated, the topic is fully disclosed, the volume is met, external requirements are met design, given the correct answers to additional questions.

Grade 4 is given if the basic requirements for the essay and its defense are met, but there are some shortcomings. In particular, there are inaccuracies in the presentation of the material; or there is no logical sequence in the judgments; not sufficient volume of the essay; there are omissions in the design; additional questions for the defense are accompanied with incomplete answers.

Grade 3 is given if there are significant deviations from the requirements for referencing. In particular: the topic is covered only partially; factual errors in the content of an essay or when answering additional questions; there is no output c.

Grade 2 - the topic of an essay is not disclosed, a significant misunderstanding of the problem is found.

Grade 1 - student's essay is not presented.



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SCHOOL OF BIOMEDICINE

ASSESSMENT FUND

"Psychiatry"

Specialty 31.05.01 «General medicine»

(the level of training of highly qualified personnel in residency),

Form of training: full-time

Vladivostok

2016

Passport of the Fund Assessment Tools is filled in accordance with the Regulations on the Funds of Evaluation Tools of Educational Programs of Higher Education - Bachelor's Programs, Specialties, FEFU Magistrates, approved by order of the Rector on 12/05/2015 No. 12-13-850.

Competence and its code	Stages of the competence formation	
PC-5: the readiness to collect and to analyze patient complaints, data of its history, the results of laboratory, instrumental, postmortem and other examinations to recognize the incidence or the absence of diseases	Knows	The system of examination and detailed patient questioning
	Is able to	conduct a physical examination, clinical examination
	Possesses	interpretation of the results of modern laboratory and instrumental analysis, morphological analysis of biopsy and other material
PC-6: the ability of determining the patient's basic pathological conditions, symptoms, syndromes, diseases in accordance with the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and problems related to health, the 10th review.	Knows	Principles in the course of pathological processes in need of treatment of diseases in accordance with the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Health Problems, X view
	Is able to	Apply objective methods of examination of the patient, to identify general and specific signs of the disease
	Possesses	Skills in order to establish the diagnosis and conduct the necessary treatment for diseases
PC-8: the ability to determining the tactics of patient surveillance with different nosological entities.	Knows	The procedure for the examination of temporary disability, testimony. Procedure for ascertaining the death of a person
	Is able to	Determine and write out a list of temporary disability. Establish the fact of death of a person
	Possesses	The method of the medical records filling
GPC-8: the readiness for medical use of drugs and other medical substances and their combinations in solving professional problems	Knows	Principles of etiological, pathogenetic, symptomatic treatment of major psychiatric diseases.
	Is able to	Assign pathogenetic therapy taking into account the etiology of the disease with the use of drug therapy in patients in need of medical rehabilitation.
	Possesses	Methods of providing medical care

II. CONTROL OF ACHIEVEMENT OF COURSE GOALS

No.	Controlled modules / sections / topics of discipline	Codes and stages of the formation of competencies	Evaluation tools - name		
			current control		intermediate certification
1	Module 1 General issues of psychiatry.	GPC-8: the readiness for medical use of drugs and other medical substances and their combinations in solving professional problems	Knows	EO-1 Interview	Questions of final control A semester - 1-36
			Is able to	PW-1 Test	PW-1 Test
			Possesses	EO-3 Report	EO2 Colloquium
2	Module 1 General issues of psychiatry. Module 2 Particular issues of psychiatry	PC-5: the readiness to collect and to analyze patient complaints, data of its history, the results of laboratory, instrumental, postmortem and other examinations to recognize the incidence or the absence of diseases	Knows	EO-1 Interview	Questions of final control A semester - 1-38
			Is able to	PW-1 Test	PW-1 Test
			Possesses	EO-3 Report	EO2 Colloquium
3	Module 1 General issues of psychiatry. Module 1 General issues of psychiatry.	PC-6: the ability of determining the patient's basic pathological conditions, symptoms, syndromes, diseases in accordance with the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and problems related to health, the 10th review	Knows	EO-1 Interview	Questions of final control A semester - 36-110
			Is able to	PW-1 Test	PW-1 Test
			Possesses	EO-3 Report	EO2 Colloquium
4	Module 2 Particular issues of psychiatry	PC-8: the ability to determining the tactics of patient surveillance with different nosological entities	Knows	EO-1 Interview	Questions of final control A semester - 1-38
			Is able to	PW-1 Test	PW-1 Test
			Possesses	EO-3 Report	EO2 Colloquium

The scale of assessment the level of formation of competences

Code and formulation of competence	Stages of the formation of competencies		Criteria	Indicators	Points
GPC-8: the readiness for medical use of drugs and other medical substances and their combinations in solving professional problems	Knows (the threshold level)	Principles of etiological, pathogenetic, symptomatic treatment of major psychiatric diseases.	Knowledge of Principles of etiological, pathogenetic, symptomatic treatment of major psychiatric diseases	Formed and structured systematic knowledge of principles of etiological, pathogenetic, symptomatic treatment of major psychiatric diseases	65-71
	Is able to (advanced)	Assign pathogenetic therapy taking into account the etiology of the disease with the use of drug therapy in patients in need of medical rehabilitation.	Ability to assign pathogenetic therapy taking into account the etiology of the disease with the use of drug therapy in patients in need of medical rehabilitation.	Ready and able to assign pathogenetic therapy taking into account the etiology of the disease with the use of drug therapy in patients in need of medical rehabilitation.	71-84
	Possesses (high)	Methods of providing medical care to psychiatric patients	Formed skills of providing medical care to psychiatric patients	Skills surely to provide medical care to psychiatric patients	85-100
PC-5: the readiness to collect and to analyze patient complaints, data of its history, the results of laboratory, instrumental, postmortem and other examinations to recognize the incidence or the absence of diseases	Knows (the threshold level)	The system of examination and detailed patient questioning	Knowledge of system of examination and detailed patient questioning	Formed and structured systematic knowledge of system of examination and detailed patient questioning	65-71
	Is able to (advanced)	conduct a physical examination, clinical examination	Ability to conduct a physical examination, clinical examination	Ready and able to conduct a physical examination, clinical examination	71-84
	Possesses (high)	interpretation of the results of modern laboratory and instrumental analysis, morphological analysis of biopsy and other material	Formed skills of interpretation of the results of modern laboratory and instrumental analysis, morphological analysis of biopsy and other material	Skills surely to interpret of the results of modern laboratory and instrumental analysis, morphological analysis of biopsy and other material	85-100
PC-6: the ability of determining the patient's basic pathological conditions, symptoms, syndromes, diseases in accordance with	Knows (the threshold level)	Principles in the course of pathological processes in need of treatment of diseases in accordance with the International Statistical Classification of	Knowledge of principles in the course of pathological processes in need of treatment of diseases in accordance with the International Statistical	Formed and structured systematic knowledge of principles in the course of pathological processes in need of treatment of	65-71

the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and problems related to health, the 10th review.		Diseases and Health Problems, X view	Classification of Diseases and Health Problems, X view	diseases in accordance with the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Health Problems, X view	
	Is able to (advanced)	Apply objective methods of examination of the patient, to identify general and specific signs of the disease	Ability by objective methods to examine patient, to identify general and specific signs of the disease	Ready and able by objective methods to examine patient, to identify general and specific signs of the disease	71-84
	Possesses (high)	Skills in order to establish the diagnosis and conduct the necessary treatment for diseases	Formed skills to establish the diagnosis and conduct the necessary treatment for diseases	Skills to establish surely the diagnosis and conduct the necessary treatment for diseases	85-100
PC-8: the ability to determining the tactics of patient surveillance with different nosological entities.	Knows (the threshold level)	The procedure for the examination of temporary disability, testimony. Procedure for ascertaining the death of a person	Knowledge of the procedure for the examination of temporary disability, testimony. Procedure for ascertaining the death of a person	Formed and structured systematic knowledge of the procedure for the examination of temporary disability, testimony. Procedure for ascertaining the death of a person	65-71
	Is able to (advanced)	Determine and write out a list of temporary disability. Establish the fact of death of a person	Ability to determine and write out a list of temporary disability, establish the fact of death of a person	Ready and able to determine and write out a list of temporary disability, establish the fact of death of a person	71-84
	Possesses (high)	The method of the medical records filling	Formed skills of filling medical records	Skills surely to fill medical records	85-100

Questions for assessing prior competencies

Control tests are purposed for students studying the discipline "Psychiatry." Tests are necessary for both the control of knowledge in the process of the current intermediate certification, and for assessment of knowledge, the result of which can be the set of credit.

Working with tests student is proposed to choose one answer from three to four given. At the same time tests are unequal in their complexity. There are tests that contain several options for correct answers among the ones proposed. Student is to specify all the correct answers.

Tests are designed for both individual and collective decision work. They can be used in the process of classroom and independent work. Selection of tests necessary for the control of knowledge in the process of intermediate certification is carried out by each teacher individually.

The results of the test tasks are assessed by the teacher using a five-point scale for issuing attestation or on the "test" system - "no test". Grade "excellent" is set if the number of correct answers is more than 90% of the tests proposed by the teacher. Grade "good" is set if the number of correct answers is more than 70% of tests. Grade "satisfactory" is set if the number of correct answers is 50% of the tests proposed for student.

Test case examples:

001. Hallucination is:

- A. halucination is an erroneous judgment;
- B. hallucination is not the correct perception of real objects;
- C. halucination is an involuntary image involuntarily arising;
- D. hallucinations are perceptions that appear without a real object.

002. Delirium ideas are characterized by:

- A. the presence of a painful basis for their occurrence;
- B. conviction of the subject in their authenticity;
- C. the inaccessibility of psychological correction;
- D. obsessive repeatability.

003. The following types of mental automatisms can be observed in Kandinsky's Clerambo syndrome:

- A. ideatorny;
- B. touch;
- C. motor;
- D. ambulatory.

004. Antipsychotics include:

- A. haloperidol;
- B. phenazepam;
- C. clozapine;
- D. carbamazepine.

005. Twilight stupefaction is a syndrome:

- a) emotional disturbances;
- b) impairment of consciousness;
- c) memory impairment;

d) violation of volitional processes.

006. Delirium is a syndrome of:

- a) emotional disturbances;
- b) memory impairment;
- c) impairment of consciousness;
- d) violation of volitional processes.

007. Mentism is:

- a) the influx of thoughts, which is often violent in nature;
- b) "blockage" of thoughts, perceived as a "breakage" of thoughts;
- c) tendency to empty reasoning;
- d) delusions combined with suspicion, distrust, rigidity.

008. Resoning is:

- a) meaningless, rhythmic repetition of the same words, less often phrases or their fragments;
- b) the tendency to empty reasoning;
- c) lack of connection between separate thoughts or even separate words;
- d) lack of logical connection in thinking.

009. Paralogical thinking is:

- a) accelerated thinking;
- b) slow thinking;
- c) lack of logical connection in thinking;
- d) pathological sticking, delayed on some of the performances.

Examples of case study tasks

Case study task No. 1.

Patient O., 54 years old, disabled person of group 2 is in a treatment course at a psychiatric hospital. She is barely noticeable and uncommunicative in the department. Most of the time has nothing to be busy with, sits on his bed, often sighs heavily. Expression of longing and anxiety is on her face. When talking to a doctor, he is worried, slightly trembles, and constantly goes over her clothes with her hands. There are tears in the eyes. She complains of depressed mood, insomnia, the influx of endless anxious thoughts about home. Life seems sick, unnecessary and purposeless, often thinking that it is not worth living. Here is an excerpt from the doctor's conversation with the patient.

Doctor: why do you think that nobody needs you? Lady, you manage the household, bring up your grandchildren. It would be hard to be without you for your children.

Patient: grandchildren, probably no longer alive ... There are none!

Doctor: Why do you say that? After all, only yesterday you had a son on a date. He said that everything was fine at home.

Patient: I do not know ... Probably all died. Doctor, what is wrong with me? Do something, help ...

What syndrome are we talking about?

Paranoid syndrome.

Anxiety-depressive syndrome.

Neurasthenic syndrome.

Case study task No. 2.

Patient H., 32 years old, an employee of the plant. For her temper, she is hot-tempered, stubborn, despotic, very suspicious ("a pimple on her hand appears — run to the doctor, whether is not it an eczema!"). She had a history of gynecological disease, for which she had been treated for a long time by

specialists. One day, due to accidental contamination of the external genital organs, the patient had the idea that she had contracted syphilis. She began to feel pain in the body, aches. It seemed that the tongue was decomposing, the nose was rotting, red spots appeared on the skin, which can be seen only by a "very sharp eye". I read the guide on sexually transmitted diseases and found all the symptoms of syphilis. The venereologist carefully examined the patient and categorically rejected this diagnosis. Then the patient decided that she had "latent syphilis." I reported this to all my friends - "not to infect them". She separated from her husband, boiled her linen and dishes for hours. All attempts to dissuade the patient remained in vain. The patient is absolutely confident in her "disease" and intends to commit suicide. The patient discards all objections of the doctor and relatives about the failure of her suspicions, not even trying to penetrate into their meaning.

Determine the syndrome:

Phobic

Paranoid

Hysterical.

Evaluation criteria for solving case study tasks:

- grade "excellent" is given to a student if he has discovered a system of in-depth knowledge of the program material necessary for solving professional problems, speaks using scientific language, presents the program material at various levels of his presentation, and has modern standards of diagnostics, treatment and prevention of diseases based on evidence-based medicine
- grade "good" is deserved by a student who has discovered a complete knowledge of the program material;
- a "satisfactory" grade is deserved by a student who has discovered a sufficient level of knowledge of the main program material, but who has allowed errors of its presentation;

- grade “unsatisfactory” is given to a student who made multiple mistakes of a fundamental matter when answering questions.

Individual task

An individual task is formed with a student on the topic of employment

Criteria for evaluation:

Credited - the student completed an individual task

Not credited - the student was unable to complete an individual task

Evaluation tools for intermediate certification

Questions for credit

1. The current state of the world and domestic psychiatry.
2. Fundamentals of legislation in psychiatry, the law "about psychiatric care and guarantees of the rights of citizens in its provision."
3. Symptoms of mental disorders.
4. Violations of the main areas of mental activity: perception, thinking, memory, intellect, emotions and will.
6. Productive and negative symptoms of mental disorders.
7. Syndromes of psychogenic diseases.
8. Neurasthenic syndrome.
9. Obsessive-compulsive syndrome.
10. Phobic syndrome.
11. Overvalued ideas.
12. Syndromes of endogenous diseases.
13. Manic syndrome.
14. Depressive syndrome.
15. Paranoid syndrome.
16. Syndrome of mental automatism.
17. Catatonic syndrome.
18. Syndromes of organic mental illness.
19. Disorders of consciousness.
20. Cerebro-astenic syndrome.
21. Encephalopathic syndrome.
22. Neuroses in somatic medicine and dental practice.
23. Classification of neurosis.
24. Neurasthenia.
25. Hysterical neurosis.
26. Phobic neurosis.

27. Neurosis of obsessive states.
28. Treatment and prevention of neurotic disorders.
29. Classification of personality disorders.
30. Criteria for the diagnosis of psychopathy.
31. The main types of psychopathy.
32. Definition of schizophrenia, productive and negative symptoms of schizophrenia.
33. The concept of schizophrenic defect.
34. The main clinical forms of schizophrenia: paranoid, simple, catatonic, hebephrenic.
35. Definition, prevalence, etiology and pathogenesis of epilepsy.
36. Clinical manifestations: paroxysms (seizures, disorders of consciousness, mood disorders, psychosensory disorders).
37. Acute and chronic epileptic psychosis.
38. Personality changes in epilepsy (torpidity, explosiveness, pedantry, self-centeredness, viscosity of thinking, emotional rigidity).
39. Internal picture of the disease.
40. Types of disease response.
41. Assistance to patients with somatogenic diseases in the framework of dental practice.
42. Criteria for the diagnosis of oligophrenia.
43. Treatment of mental retardation.
44. Social assistance to patients with oligophrenia.
45. The legal framework for the drug treatment organization.
46. The concept of dependence.