

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE
Petro Mohyla Black Sea National University
Medical Institute
Department of Therapeutic and Surgical Disciplines

"APPROVE"

The first vice-rector

Ishchenko NM

“ ”  _____ 2021

COURSE DISCRIPTION

" Psychiatry, medical psychology and narcology "

Specialty 222 "Medicine"

Developer

Head of the Department of Developer

Guarantor of the educational program

Director of the institute

Head of NMV

Chernyshov O. V. _____

Zak M. Yu. _____

Klimenko M. O. _____

Grishchenko G.V. _____

Shkirchak S.I. _____

1. Description of the discipline

Characteristic	Characteristics of the discipline	
Name of discipline	Psychiatry, medical psychology and narcology	
Branch of knowledge	22 "Health care " I "	
Specialty	222 "Medicine"	
Specialization (if any)		
Educational program	Medicine	
Level of higher education	Master	
Discipline status	Normative	
Curriculum	3 - and 4 th	
Academic year	20 21 - 2022	
Semester numbers:	Full-time	Correspondence form
	6 th , 8 th	
Total number of ECTS credits / hours	4, 5 loan s (1.5 / 3) / 1 3 5 hours	
Course structure:	Full-time	Correspondence form
	- lectures 20 (10 / 1 0)	
	- practical classes 50 (1 0 / 40) - hours of independent work of students 65 (2 5 / 40)	
Percentage of classroom work	52 %	
Language of instruction		
Form of intermediate control (if any)	credit - 6th semester	
Form of final control	Dif . credit - 8th semester	

2. Purpose, tasks and planned learning outcomes

The purpose of teaching / studying the discipline "Medical Psychology" - to acquaint students with the content, tasks and aspects of medical psychology, the peculiarities of the mental health system, methods and techniques needed to solve practical problems, to promote personal and professional qualities of future doctors, psychologists, their further self-education.

The accumulated experience shows the need to develop common approaches and coordinate the activities of doctors of different profiles in providing comprehensive care to patients regardless of the profile of their disease.

The purpose of teaching the discipline "Psychiatry, Addiction" is to acquaint students with the main problems of psychiatry, addiction at the present stage of development of society; be able to determine the subject and objectives of psychiatry and narcology, classify mental disorders and navigate in the organization of psychiatric care.

The main tasks of studying the discipline "Medical Psychology" are:

- study of the peculiarities of the psychology of patients and their relatives;
- study of the peculiarities of the psychology of the doctor, middle and junior medical staff;
- study of the impact of the disease on the psyche of patients and the psyche on the course of the disease;
- mastering the basic principles of adequate communication with patients and their relatives;
- mastering practical skills of the psychological aspect of the doctor's activity; – mastering the basics of general deontology, psychohygiene and psychoprophylaxis

(psychohygiene of families with problems; psychohygiene of people in crisis, including in crisis periods of their lives; psychohygiene of sexual life; training of education and work of nurses; the regime of medical institutions; contacts between doctor and patient); – mastering the program issues of special medical psychology.

The main objectives of the discipline "Psychiatry, Addiction" are the formation of a system of knowledge, professional skills and practical skills that form the basis of future professional activity and the formation of teaching skills at the undergraduate stage of training in the diagnosis and treatment of mental illness and behavioral disorders. prepares the basis for future professional activity as a teacher of freelance research, a researcher in the field of clinical medicine.

Prerequisites for studying the discipline (interdisciplinary links). Medical psychology as a discipline:

a) is based on students' understanding of the basic principles and knowledge of anatomy, biological chemistry, general psychology, medical and biological physics and integrates with these disciplines;

b) takes into account modern theoretical and practical requirements for knowledge, skills and abilities in providing medical care to patients, which begins with the assessment of the patient's mental state, and, consequently, the basics of practical application of knowledge of medical psychology and its component of autoplasic disease. needs and psychopathology.

c) forms the psychological basis of clinical thinking;

d) provides an opportunity for psychological analysis of clinical situations with the purpose of further diagnosis, treatment, prevention of diseases.

Expected learning outcomes. As a result of studying the discipline, students have:

- to develop the ability to demonstrate the continuous development of their own intellectual and cultural level, self-realization;
- interpret and analyze information using the latest information technologies;
- identify unresolved problems in the subject area, formulate issues and identify ways to solve them;
- to formulate scientific hypotheses, the purpose and tasks of scientific research;

- develop a design and research plan; perform original research; explain the principles, specificity and sensitivity of research methods, informativeness of selected indicators;
- own, improve and implement new research methods in the chosen area of research and educational activities;
- analyze the results of scientific research, use statistical research methods;
- to implement the results of scientific research in the educational process, medical practice and society; to present the results of scientific research in the form of presentations, poster reports, publications; to develop communications in the professional environment and public sphere;
- organize the educational process; evaluate the effectiveness of the educational process, recommend ways to improve it;
- organize the work of the team (students, colleagues, interdisciplinary team); adhere to ethical principles when working with patients;
- adhere to academic integrity, be responsible for the accuracy of scientific results
- acquisition of knowledge, skills and abilities in ethics and methodology of scientific research; modern methods of scientific research in medicine, psychiatry and narcology and related specialties in accordance with the direction of the research project;
- in - depth study of the specialty in the field of research - psychiatry;
- development of language competencies and communication skills, mastering the technology of presentation of research results and other competencies.

As a result of studying the discipline "Psychiatry, Addiction" the student ***must be able to:***

- to conduct a clinical examination of the patient and describe the mental status;
- to determine the psychotic or non-psychotic level of mental disorder in the patient;
- to determine the presence of the patient's indications for immediate hospitalization;
- to determine the level of social danger, the risk of autoaggression of the mentally ill;
- analyze the data of clinical and paraclinical research and make a preliminary diagnosis of mental or psychosomatic disorder;
- to solve the clinical problem of diagnosing and providing emergency care (for psychomotor agitation, status epilepticus, complications of treatment with psychotropic drugs, refusal to eat, stupor);
- to solve the clinical problem of determining the tactics of managing a patient with a mental disorder or addiction;
- to make the balanced conclusion with the preliminary diagnosis and to give the direction for consultation to the psychiatrist;
- prescribe one of the adequate condition of the patient psychotropic drugs in doses appropriate to the patient's age;
- to give recommendations to relatives of the patient on care.

should know:

- general issues of psychiatry;
- principles and methods of labor, military and forensic psychiatric examination;
- general psychopathology;
- organic (including symptomatic) mental disorders;
- mental disorders due to the use of psychoactive substances and dependence on them;
- polyetiological mental diseases;
- mature personality and behavioral disorders in children and adults;

The developed program corresponds to the ***educational-professional program (OPP)*** and is focused on the formation of ***competencies:***

general - ZK1-ZK3 OPP :

ZK1. Ability to abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis, the ability to learn and master modern knowledge.

ZK2. Ability to apply knowledge in practical situations.

ZK3. Knowledge and understanding of the subject area and understanding of professional activity;

professional (special, subject) - FC1-FC6, FC8, FC9, FC11, FC16, FC18 OPP :

FC1 . Patient interviewing skills.

FC2. Ability to determine the required list of laboratory and instrumental studies and evaluate their results.

FC 3. Ability to establish a preliminary and clinical diagnosis of the disease.

FC4. Ability to determine the required mode of work and rest in the treatment of diseases.

FC5. Ability to determine the nature of nutrition in the treatment of diseases.

FC 6. Ability to determine the principles and nature of treatment of diseases.

FC8. Ability to determine the tactics of emergency medical care.

FC9. Emergency care skills. **FC11** . Skills to perform medical manipulations.

FC13. Family planning counseling skills.

FC16. Ability to determine the tactics of management of persons subject to dispensary supervision.

FC18. Ability to keep medical records.

FC21 . Ability to analyze the activities of a doctor, department, health care institution, take measures to ensure the quality of medical care and improve the efficiency of medical resources.

FC22. Ability to conduct activities for the organization and integration of medical care and marketing of medical services.

According to the educational-professional program, the expected **program learning outcomes (PRN)** include skills: **PRN5, PRN11, PRN13-18, PRN22, PRN25, PRN28, PRN30, PRN32, PRN33, PRN35, PRN41, PRN42, PRN43, PRN44 OPP:**

PRN5. Know the tactics and strategies of communication, laws and ways of communicative behavior. Be able to make informed decisions, choose ways and strategies to communicate to ensure effective teamwork. Be able to make informed decisions, choose ways and strategies to communicate to ensure effective teamwork. Be responsible for the choice and tactics of communication.

PRN11. Collect data on patient complaints, medical history, life history (including professional history), in a health care facility, its unit or at the patient's home, using the results of the interview with the patient, according to the standard scheme of the patient's survey. Under any circumstances (in the health care facility, its unit, at the patient's home, etc.), using knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, according to certain algorithms:

- collect information about the general condition of the patient (consciousness, constitution) and appearance (examination of the skin, subcutaneous fat layer, palpation of lymph nodes, thyroid and mammary glands); assess the psychomotor and physical development of the child;
- examine the condition of the cardiovascular system (examination and palpation of the heart and superficial vessels, determination of percussion boundaries of the heart and blood vessels, auscultation of the heart and blood vessels);
- examine the condition of the respiratory organs (examination of the chest and upper respiratory tract, palpation of the chest, percussion and auscultation of the lungs);
- examine the condition of the abdominal organs (examination of the abdomen, palpation and percussion of the intestines, stomach, liver, spleen, palpation of the pancreas, kidneys, pelvic organs, finger examination of the rectum);

- examine the condition of the musculoskeletal system (examination and palpation);
- examine the state of the nervous system;
- examine the condition of the genitourinary system;
- **to** assess the state of fetal development according to the calculation of fetal weight and auscultation of its heartbeat.

PRN13. In the conditions of the health care institution, its subdivision and among the attached population:

- Be able to identify and record the leading clinical symptom or syndrome (according to list 1) by making an informed decision, using preliminary history of the patient, physical examination of the patient, knowledge of the person, his organs and systems, adhering to relevant ethical and legal norms.
- Be able to establish the most probable or syndromic diagnosis of the disease (according to list 2) by making an informed decision, by comparing with standards, using previous patient history and patient examination data, based on the leading clinical symptom or syndrome, using knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms.

PRN14. In the conditions of a health care institution, its subdivision:

- Assign laboratory and / or instrumental examination of the patient (according to list 4) by making an informed decision, based on the most probable or syndromic diagnosis, according to standard schemes, using knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, adhering to relevant ethical and legal norms.
- Carry out differential diagnosis of diseases (according to list 2) by making an informed decision, according to a certain algorithm, using the most probable or syndromic diagnosis, laboratory and instrumental examination of the patient, knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, adhering to ethical and legal norms.
- Establish a preliminary clinical diagnosis (according to list 2) by making an informed decision and logical analysis, using the most probable or syndromic diagnosis, laboratory and instrumental examination of the patient, conclusions of differential diagnosis, knowledge of man, his organs and systems, adhering to ethical and legal norms.

PRN15. Determine the necessary mode of work and rest in the treatment of the disease (according to list 2), in a health care facility, at home of the patient and at the stages of medical evacuation, including in the field, on the basis of preliminary clinical diagnosis, using knowledge of man, his organs and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms, by making an informed decision according to existing algorithms and standard schemes.

PRN16. Determine the necessary medical nutrition in the treatment of the disease (according to list 2), in a health care facility, at the patient's home and at the stages of medical evacuation, including in the field on the basis of a preliminary clinical diagnosis, using knowledge about the person, his bodies and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms, by making an informed decision according to existing algorithms and standard schemes.

PRN17. Determine the nature of treatment (conservative, operative) of the disease (according to list 2), in a health care facility, at home at the patient and at the stages of medical evacuation, including in the field on the basis of a previous clinical diagnosis, using knowledge about the person, its bodies and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms, by making an informed decision according to existing algorithms and standard schemes.

Determine the principles of treatment of the disease (according to list 2), in a health care facility, at the patient's home and at the stages of medical evacuation, including field conditions, based on a preliminary clinical diagnosis, using knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms, by making an informed decision according to existing algorithms and standard schemes.

PRN18. Establish a diagnosis (according to list 3) by making an informed decision and assessing the human condition, under any circumstances (at home, on the street, health care facility, its units), including in an emergency, in the field, in conditions of lack of information

and limited time, using standard methods of physical examination and possible anamnesis, knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms.

PRN22. Perform medical manipulations (according to list 5) in a medical institution, at home or at work on the basis of previous clinical diagnosis and / or indicators of the patient's condition, using knowledge of the person, his organs and systems, adhering to relevant ethical and legal norms, by making informed decisions and using standard techniques.

PRN25. To form, in the conditions of a health care institution, its division on production, using the generalized procedure of an estimation of a state of human health, knowledge of the person, its bodies and systems, adhering to the corresponding ethical and legal norms, by acceptance of the reasonable decision, among the fixed contingent of the population. :

- dispensary groups of patients;
- groups of healthy people subject to dispensary supervision (newborns, children, adolescents, pregnant women, representatives of professions that must undergo a mandatory dispensary examination).

PRN28. Organize secondary and tertiary prevention measures among the assigned contingent of the population, using a generalized procedure for assessing human health (screening, preventive medical examination, seeking medical care), knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, adhering to relevant ethical and legal norms, by making an informed decision, in a health care facility, in particular:

- to form dispensary supervision groups;
- to organize medical and health-improving measures differentiated from the group of medical examination.

PRN30. Carry out in the conditions of a health care institution, its subdivision:

- detection and early diagnosis of infectious diseases (according to list2); - primary anti-epidemic measures in the center of an infectious disease.

PRN32. In the health care facility, or at the patient's home on the basis of the obtained data on the patient's health, using standard schemes, using knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, adhering to relevant ethical and legal norms, by making an informed decision:

- to determine the tactics of examination and secondary prevention of patients subject to dispensary supervision;
- to determine the tactics of examination and primary prevention of healthy individuals subject to dispensary supervision;
- calculate and prescribe the necessary food for children in the first year of life.

PRN33. Determine the presence and degree of restrictions on life, type, degree and duration of disability with the issuance of relevant documents in a health care institution on the basis of data on the disease and its course, features of professional activity.

PRN35. On the territory of service according to standard methods of descriptive, analytical epidemiological and medical-statistical researches:

- conduct screening to identify major non-communicable diseases;
- evaluate the dynamics and in comparison with the average static data of morbidity, including chronic non-communicable diseases, disability, mortality, integrated health indicators; identify risk factors for the occurrence and course of diseases;
- to form risk groups of the population.

PRN41. In the conditions of a health care institution or its subdivision according to standard methods:

- select and use unified clinical protocols for the provision of medical care, developed on the basis of evidence-based medicine;
- participate in the development of local protocols for medical care;
- to control the quality of health care on the basis of statistical data, expert evaluation and sociological research data using indicators of structure, process and results of activities;

- identify factors that hinder the improvement of the quality and safety of medical care.
 - **PRN42**. In the conditions of the institution, health care unit according to standard methods: to estimate the cost of medical services; to substantiate the choice of an adequate method of financing (payment), the choice of rational forms of organization of medical services; apply methods of economic analysis in the choice of diagnosis, prevention, treatment, rehabilitation (minimization of cost methods, cost-effectiveness, cost-effectiveness).
 - **PRN43**. In the conditions of a health care institution, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms, by making an informed decision to take measures: to organize the work of medical staff in a team, unit, institution; to form rational medical routes of patients; organize interaction with colleagues in your institution and in other health care institutions, subordinates and managers; organize interaction with organizations and institutions outside the health sector.
 - **PRN44**. Apply tools to promote medical services on the market, based on the analysis of the needs of the population, in the conditions of functioning of the health care institution, its subdivision, in a competitive environment.

3. The program of the discipline

The educational process is organized according to the European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System (ECTS).

The curriculum consists of two blocks:

- 1. Block M The medical and psychologists me .**
- Block 2. Psychiatry and narcology.**

1. Block M The medical and psychologists me .

Topic 1. Medical psychology: definition, types, purpose, tasks. Stages of development and formation of medical psychology in Ukraine and the world.

Definition of medical psychology, its types. Purpose, tasks and subject of medical psychology.

Features of modern medicine: specialization, technicalization, computerization, a single information network. Departure from the humane principles of clinical medicine. Fundamentals of practical application of knowledge of medical psychology.

Stages of development and formation of medical psychology in Ukraine and the world.

Topic 2. Organization and management of the mental health care system in Ukraine. The place and role of the psychologist in the mental health care system.

Modern Ukrainian system of mental health protection. Strategies and practices of the Soviet system, which did not undergo significant structural changes after Ukraine's independence. Initiatives in the field of mental health, to their planning and implementation, as well as the necessary control over their quality and safety.

Models of financing and administration of mental health services. Opportunities for outpatient care.

The creation of an effective system of mental health care, user-oriented services, able to meet the needs of the population at the level of international standards, and developed this draft regulation.

The role of the psychologist in the mental health system.

Topic 3. Legal aspects of the work of a psychologist. Regulations. Institutions that provide medical and psychological care.

Legal aspects of the work of a psychologist.

Bioethical and legal aspects of medical intervention.

Regulations.

Institutions that provide medical and psychological care.

Topic 4. The main aspects of the professional activity of a psychologist, his rights and responsibilities. Professionally important personal traits and competencies of a psychologist.

Basic requirements for the personality of a medical worker.

The professional qualities of a psychologist are important. The concept of "medical duty", "medical secrecy", "medical errors".

Psychological types of doctors: compassionate and non-directive; compassionate and directive; emotionally neutral and directive.

Topic 5. The main types of work of a psychologist: psychodiagnostics, psychological counseling, psychocorrection, psychotherapy, psychological rehabilitation, psychological education, psychoprophylaxis and psychohygiene, psychological examination

The main types of psychological assistance to the individual: psychoprophylaxis, psychodiagnostics, psychocorrection, psychological counseling, psychological education.

Tasks of psychodiagnostics.

Stages of psychodiagnostic examination by a psychologist .

Block 2. Psychiatry and narcology .

Topic 1. Subject, tasks of psychiatry and narcology. Features of the structure of psychiatric service in Ukraine. Methods of psychiatric research. Classification of mental disorders, the concept of psychopathological symptoms, syndromes and diseases, registers of mental disorders.

Topic 2. General principles of treatment, rehabilitation and examination of mental disorders. Violation of the spheres of sensation and perception.

Topic 3. Disorders of cognitive functions: memory, attention, thinking and intelligence. **Topic 4.** Violation of emotional and volitional spheres. Psychomotor disorders.

Topic 5. Violation of consciousness and self-awareness. Basic psychopathological syndromes.

Topic 6. Schizophrenia. Etiology, pathogenesis. Premorbid manifestations. The main clinical symptoms. Schizotypal and delusional disorders. Clinical forms and types of course. Treatment and rehabilitation of patients with schizophrenia.

Topic 7. Affective disorders. Clinical forms and types of course. Age features of affective disorders. Principles of therapy and prevention.

Topic 8. Epilepsy. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical characteristics of paroxysms. Epileptic psychoses, personality development by epileptic type. Diagnostic criteria for epilepsy. Treatment. Emergency care for status epilepticus. Congenital and acquired physical defects.

Topic 9. Mental and behavioral disorders due to alcohol consumption.

Topic 10. Mental and behavioral disorders due to the use of psychoactive substances.

Topic 11. General characteristics of organic (including symptomatic) mental disorders. Mental disorders in old age. Mental disorders in patients with somatic, endocrine and vascular diseases.

Topic 12. Mental disorders in infectious diseases and trauma. Mental disorders due to environmental adverse effects.

Topic 13. Definition of psychogenesis. Etiology and pathogenesis of psychogenic. Somatoform and psychosomatic disorders. Neuroses. Etiology, pathogenesis. Distribution by clinical picture, course. Neurotic reaction. Principles of treatment.

Topic 14. Acute and prolonged reactive psychosis. Post-traumatic stress disorder. Basic diagnostic criteria and forms of PTCR. Medical and psychotherapeutic care.

Topic 15 .Mental retardation and delayed psychological development. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations. Early childhood autism. Etiology and epidemiology. Clinical manifestations. Treatment. Behavioral disorders in children and adolescents. Hyperkinetic disorders.

Etiology, pathogenesis. Clinical manifestations.

Topic 16 . Personality disorders. Etiology and pathogenesis. Clinical forms. Disorders of social behavior.

Topic 17. Clinic and treatment of emergencies in psychiatry.

The structure of the discipline

1. Block M The medical and psychologists me .

Topic	Number of hours		
	Lectures	Practical training	CPC
1. Medical psychology: definition, types, purpose, tasks. Stages of development and formation of medical psychology in Ukraine and the world.	2	2	5
2. Organization and management of the mental health care system in Ukraine. The place and role of the psychologist in the mental health care system.	2	2	5
3. Legal aspects of the work of a psychologist. Regulations. Institutions that provide medical and psychological care.	2	2	5
4. The main aspects of the professional activity of a psychologist, his rights and responsibilities. Professionally important personal traits and competencies of a psychologist.	2	2	5
5. The main types of work of a psychologist: psychodiagnostics, psychological counseling, psychocorrection, psychotherapy, psychological rehabilitation, psychological education, psychoprophylaxis and psychohygiene, psychological examination	2	2	5
Total	10	10	25

Block 2. Psychiatry and narcology .

N _o topics	Topics	Lectures	Practical (seminar, laboratory, semi-group)	Individual work
1	2	3	4	5

1	Subject, tasks of psychiatry and narcology. Features of the structure of psychiatric service in Ukraine. Methods of psychiatric research. Classification of mental disorders, the concept of psychopathological symptoms, syndromes and diseases, registers of mental disorders.	0.5	2	2
2	General principles of treatment, rehabilitation and examination of mental disorders. Violation of the spheres of sensation and perception.	0.5	2	2
3	Cognitive impairment: memory, attention, thinking and intelligence.	0.5	2	2
4	Violation of emotional and volitional spheres. Psychomotor disorders.	0.5	2	2
5	Disorders of consciousness and self-awareness. The main psychopathological syndromes.	0.5	2	2
6	Schizophrenia. Etiology, pathogenesis. Premorbid manifestations. The main clinical symptoms. Schizotypal and delusional disorders. Clinical forms and types of course. Treatment and rehabilitation of patients with schizophrenia.	1	4	4
7	Affective disorders. Clinical forms and types of course. Age features of affective disorders. Principles of therapy and prevention.	0.5	2	2
8	Epilepsy. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical characteristics of paroxysms. Epileptic psychoses, personality development by epileptic type. Diagnostic criteria for epilepsy. Treatment. Emergency care for status epilepticus. Congenital and acquired physical defects.	0.5	2	2
9	Mental and behavioral disorders due to alcohol consumption.	0.5	2	2
10	Mental and behavioral disorders due to the use of psychoactive substances.	0.5	2	2
11	General characteristics of organic (including symptomatic) mental disorders. Mental disorders in old age. Mental disorders in patients with somatic, endocrine and vascular diseases.	1	4	4
12	Mental disorders in infectious diseases and trauma. Mental disorders due to environmental adverse effects.	0.5	2	2

thirteen	Definition of psychogenesis. Etiology and pathogenesis of psychogenic. Somatoform and psychosomatic disorders. Neuroses. Etiology, pathogenesis. Distribution by clinical picture, course. Neurotic reaction. Principles of treatment.	0.5	2	2
14	Acute and prolonged reactive psychosis. Post-traumatic stress disorder. Basic diagnostic criteria and forms of PTCR. Medical and psychotherapeutic care.	0.5	2	2
15	Mental retardation and delayed psychological development. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations. Early childhood autism. Etiology and epidemiology. Clinical manifestations. Treatment. Behavioral disorders in children and adolescents. Hyperkinetic disorders. Etiology, pathogenesis. Clinical manifestations.	1	4	4
16	Personality disorders. Etiology and pathogenesis. Clinical forms. Disorders of social behavior.	0.5	2	2
17	Clinic and treatment of emergencies in psychiatry.	0.5	2	2
Total for the course		10	40	40

4. The content of the discipline

4.1. Lecture plan

1. Block M The medical and psychologists me .

№ s / n	Topic	Number of hours
1.	Medical psychology: definition, types, purpose, tasks. Stages of development and formation of medical psychology in Ukraine and the world. 1) Definition of medical psychology, its types. Purpose, tasks and subject of medical psychology. 2) Features of modern medicine: specialization, technicalization, computerization, a single information network. Departure from the humane principles of clinical medicine. 3) Fundamentals of practical application of knowledge of medical psychology. 4) Stages of development and formation of medical psychology in Ukraine and the world.	2

2.	<p>Organization and management of the mental health care system in Ukraine. The place and role of the psychologist in the mental health care system.</p> <p>1) Modern Ukrainian mental health care system. Strategies and practices of the Soviet system, which did not undergo significant structural changes after Ukraine's independence.</p> <p>Initiatives in the field of mental health, to their planning and implementation, as well as the necessary control over their quality and safety.</p> <p>2) Models of financing and administration of mental health services. Opportunities for outpatient care.</p> <p>3) Creation of an effective system of mental health care, focused on the user of services, able to meet the needs of the population at the level of international standards, and developed this draft regulation.</p> <p>4) The role of the psychologist in the mental health system.</p>	2
3.	<p>Legal aspects of the work of a psychologist. Regulations. Institutions that provide medical and psychological care.</p> <p>1) Legal aspects of the work of a psychologist.</p> <p>2) Bioethical and legal aspects of medical intervention.</p> <p>3) Regulatory documents.</p> <p>4) Institutions that provide medical and psychological care.</p>	2
4.	<p>The main aspects of the professional activity of a psychologist, his rights and responsibilities. Professionally important personal traits and competencies of a psychologist.</p> <p>1) Basic requirements for the identity of the medical worker.</p> <p>2) Important professional qualities of a psychologist. The concept of "medical duty", "medical secrecy", medical errors.</p> <p>3) Psychological types of doctors: compassionate and non-directive; compassionate and directive; emotionally neutral and directive.</p>	2
5.	<p>The main types of work of a psychologist: psychodiagnostics, psychological counseling, psychocorrection, psychotherapy, psychological rehabilitation, psychological education, psychoprophylaxis and psychohygiene, psychological examination</p> <p>1) The main types of psychological assistance to the individual: psychoprophylaxis, psychodiagnostics, psychocorrection, psychological counseling, psychological education.</p> <p>2) Tasks of psychodiagnostics.</p> <p>3) Stages of psychodiagnostic examination by a psychologist.</p>	2
TOGETHER		10

Block 2. Psychiatry and narcology .

№ s / n	Lesson topic / plan	Number of hours
1.	<p>Topic 1. Subject and tasks of psychiatry. The concept of mental disorders and their prevalence. Pathology of cognitive processes. Disorders of sensation and perception and the cognitive sphere: thinking and intelligence, memory and attention.</p> <p>1) Disorder of thinking in structure, pace, content.</p> <p>2) Dysmnnesia, paramnesia, confabulation.</p>	2

2.	Topic 2. Violation of the emotional and volitional sphere. Violation of the sphere of consciousness and self-consciousness. The main psychopathological syndromes.	2
3.	Topic 3. Endogenous mental disorders: schizophrenia and schizophrenic spectrum disorders and affective disorders. Etiological factors, main hypotheses of pathogenesis. Clinical forms and types of course. General principles of treatment.	2
4.	Topic 4. General characteristics of organic mental disorders. Mental disorders in patients with somatic, endocrine and vascular diseases. Medical and social problems of substance use.	2
5.	Topic 5. General characteristics of psychogenic disorders and their classification. Post-traumatic stress disorder. Acute and prolonged reactive states. Personality disorders.	2
Together		10

Plan of practical classes

1. Block M The medical and psychologists me .

№ s / n	Topic	Number of hours
1.	Medical psychology: definition, types, purpose, tasks. Stages of development and formation of medical psychology in Ukraine and the world.	2
2.	Organization and management of the mental health care system in Ukraine. The place and role of the psychologist in the mental health care system.	2
3.	Legal aspects of the work of a psychologist. Regulations. Institutions that provide medical and psychological care.	2
4.	The main aspects of the professional activity of a psychologist, his rights and responsibilities. Professionally important personal traits and competencies of a psychologist.	2
5.	The main types of work of a psychologist: psychodiagnostics, psychological counseling, psychocorrection, psychotherapy, psychological rehabilitation, psychological education, psychoprophylaxis and psychohygiene, psychological examination	2
TOGETHER		10

Block 2. Psychiatry and narcology .

№ s / n	Lesson topic / plan	Number of hours
1.	Topic 1. Subject, tasks of psychiatry and narcology. Features of the structure of psychiatric service in Ukraine. Methods of psychiatric research. Classification of mental disorders, the concept of psychopathological symptoms, syndromes and diseases, registers of mental disorders.	2
2.	Topic 2. General principles of treatment, rehabilitation and examination of mental disorders. Violation of the spheres of sensation and perception.	2

3.	<p>Topic 3 . Disorders of cognitive functions: memory, attention, thinking and intelligence.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Disorder of thinking on the structure, pace, content. 2. Dysmnnesia, paramnesia, confabulation. 	2
4.	<p>Topic 4. Violation of emotional and volitional spheres. Psychomotor disorders.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Depression, mania, dysphoria., Affective disorders. 2) Bulimia, anorexia, abulia 3) Kleptomania, pyromania 	2
5.	<p>Topic 5. Violation of consciousness and self-awareness. The main psychopathological syndromes.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Sopor, coma, amnesia 2) Delirium 3) Oneiroid, outpatient automatism 	2
6.	<p>Topic 6. Schizophrenia. Schizotypal and delusional disorders.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Etiology, pathogenesis. Premorbid manifestations. 2) The main clinical symptoms, forms and types of course 3) Treatment and rehabilitation of patients with schizophrenia 	4
7.	<p>Topic 7. Affective disorders. Clinical forms and types of course. Age features of affective disorders. Principles of therapy and prevention.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Bipolar disorder. 2) Depressive disorder 3) Recurrent depressive disorder 	2
8.	<p>Topic 8. Epilepsy. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical characteristics of paroxysms. Epileptic psychoses, personality development by epileptic type. Diagnostic criteria for epilepsy. Treatment. Emergency care for status epilepticus. Congenital and acquired physical defects.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Classification 2) Generalized forms 3) Location-determined forms 	2
9.	<p>Topic 9. Mental and behavioral disorders due to alcohol consumption.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Alcohol abuse 2) Withdrawal syndrome 3) Alcoholic delirium 	2
10 .	<p>Topic 10. Mental and behavioral disorders due to the use of psychoactive substances, namely</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Opioids 2) Cannabioids 3) Other psychotropic substances 	2
11.	<p>Topic 11. General characteristics of organic (including symptomatic) mental disorders. Mental disorders in old age. Mental disorders in patients with somatic, endocrine and vascular diseases.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Dementia in Alzheimer's disease 2) Vascular dementia 3) Other dementias 	4

12.	Topic 12 . Mental disorders in infectious diseases and trauma. Mental disorders due to environmental adverse effects. 1) Dementia in HIV infection 2) Organic mental disorders 3) Organic hallucinations	2
thirteen.	Topic 13 . Definition of psychogenesis. Etiology and pathogenesis of psychogenic. Somatoform and psychosomatic disorders. Neuroses. Etiology, pathogenesis. Distribution by clinical picture, course. Neurotic reaction. Principles of treatment. 1) Anxiety and phobic disorders. 2) Panic disorders 3) Obsessive-compulsive disorder.	2
14.	Topic 14. Acute and prolonged reactive psychosis. Post-traumatic stress disorder. Basic diagnostic criteria and forms of PTCR. Medical and psychotherapeutic care.	2
15.	Topic 15. Mental retardation and delayed psychological development Early childhood autism. Behavioral disorders in children and adolescents. Hyperkinetic disorders. 1) Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations. 2) Clinical manifestations. 3) Treatment	4
16.	Topic 16. Personality disorders. Etiology and pathogenesis. Clinical forms. Disorders of social behavior. 1) Paranoid disorder 2) Schizophrenic disorder 3) Dissocial disorder	2
17.	Topic 17. Clinic and treatment of emergencies in psychiatry. 1) Alcoholic delirium 2) Psychomotor arousal 3) Epileptic seizure	2
Together		40

4.3. Tasks for independent work

1. Block M The medical and psychologists me .

№ s / n	Topic	Number of hours
1.	Medical psychology: definition, types, purpose, tasks.	5
2.	Stages of development and formation of medical psychology in Ukraine and the world.	5
3.	Organization and management of the mental health care system in Ukraine.	5
4.	Legal aspects of the work of a psychologist. Regulations. Institutions that provide medical and psychological care	5
5.	The place and role of the psychologist in the mental health care system	5
TOGETHER		25

Block 2. Psychiatry and narcology .

№ s / n	Topic	Number of hours
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1.	Subject, tasks of psychiatry and narcology. Features of the structure of psychiatric service in Ukraine. Methods of psychiatric research. Classification of mental disorders, the concept of psychopathological symptoms, syndromes and diseases, registers of mental disorders.	2
2.	General principles of treatment, rehabilitation and examination of mental disorders. Violation of the spheres of sensation and perception.	2
2.	Disorders of cognitive functions: memory, attention, thinking and intelligence.	2
4.	Violation of emotional and volitional spheres. Psychomotor disorders.	2
5.	Disorders of consciousness and self-awareness. The main psychopathological syndromes.	2
6.	Schizophrenia. Etiology, pathogenesis. Premorbid manifestations. The main clinical symptoms. Schizotypal and delusional disorders. Clinical forms and types of course. Treatment and rehabilitation of patients with schizophrenia.	4
7.	Affective disorders. Clinical forms and types of course. Age features of affective disorders. Principles of therapy and prevention.	2
8.	Epilepsy. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical characteristics of paroxysms. Epileptic psychoses, personality development by epileptic type. Diagnostic criteria for epilepsy. Treatment. Emergency care for status epilepticus. Congenital and acquired physical defects.	2
9.	Mental and behavioral disorders due to alcohol consumption.	2
10.	Mental and behavioral disorders due to the use of psychoactive substances.	2
11.	General characteristics of organic (including symptomatic) mental disorders. Mental disorders in old age. Mental disorders in patients with somatic, endocrine and vascular diseases.	4
12.	Mental disorders in infectious diseases and trauma. Mental disorders due to environmental adverse effects.	2
thirteen.	Definition of psychogenesis. Etiology and pathogenesis of psychogenic. Somatoform and psychosomatic disorders. Neuroses. Etiology, pathogenesis. Distribution by clinical picture, course. Neurotic reaction. Principles of treatment.	2
14.	Acute and prolonged reactive psychosis. Post-traumatic stress disorder. Basic diagnostic criteria and forms of PTCR. Medical and psychotherapeutic care.	2
15.	Mental retardation and delayed psychological development. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations. Early childhood autism. Etiology and epidemiology. Clinical manifestations. Treatment. Behavioral disorders in children and adolescents. Hyperkinetic disorders. Etiology, pathogenesis. Clinical manifestations.	4
16.	Personality disorders. Etiology and pathogenesis. Clinical forms. Disorders of social behavior.	2
17.	Clinic and treatment of emergencies in psychiatry.	2
Together		40

Topics of independent works

It is envisaged to study additional issues for self-study, which are not included in the plan of classroom classes and provide in-depth study of topics by students in preparation for practical classes:

1. The place of psychiatry among clinical disciplines. Basic criteria of mental health.
2. Subject and tasks of psychiatry and narcology.
3. The main sections of modern psychiatry.
4. The main stages of development of psychiatry. Achievements of domestic scientists.
5. Structure of psychiatric and narcological care, psychiatric hospital and dispensary.
6. Etiopathogenesis and course of mental illness.
7. Algorithm of diagnostic process in psychiatry. Methods of examination of the mentally ill.
8. Principles of care and supervision of the mentally ill.
9. First and emergency care for patients with mental disorders, absolute and relative indications for hospitalization. Involuntary hospitalization of the mentally ill.
10. Differential diagnosis of emergencies in psychiatry: serotonin syndrome, neuroleptic malignant syndrome, malignant hyperthermia, febrile schizophrenia, cholinolytic delirium, agranulocytosis.
11. Methods and rules of detention of the mentally ill.
12. Features of transportation of patients who are in a state of excitement.
13. The concept of psychopathological symptom, syndrome and disease.
14. The concept of psychotic, non-psychotic and defective-organic register syndromes.
15. Classification of mental disorders (syndromic and nosological).
16. Deontological principles in psychiatry and narcology.
17. Organization of hospital psychiatric care, principles of outpatient and inpatient care for the mentally ill.
18. Ten WHO principles for the protection of the rights of the mentally ill.
19. Legal principles of psychiatric care. Modern concept of mental health care in Ukraine.
20. Nosological and syndromic principles of approach to mental illness according to ICD-10.
21. Classification and definition of sensory disorders: hyperesthesia, hypoesthesia, anesthesia and senestopathy.
22. Classification and definition of perception disorders: illusions, psychosensory disorders, hallucinations. Clinical characteristics and differential diagnosis of true and pseudo-hallucinations.
23. Syndromes of sensory and perception disorders: hallucinosis syndrome, body pattern disorder, depersonalization, derealization.
24. Comparative age features and methods of detecting disorders of sensation, perception and imagination.
25. Pathophysiological and neuropsychological bases of disorders of sensation, perception and imagination.
26. Classification and definition of memory disorders: hypermnesia, hypomnesia, amnesia, paramnesia, disorders of the recognition process.
27. Classification and definition of intellectual disabilities.
28. Methods of detecting intellectual disorders.
29. Defect-organic syndromes: psychoorganic, Korsakov amnestic, frontal
30. Methods of detection of memory disorders.
31. The concept of thinking and its main categories. Classification and definition of thinking disorders: violation of the formation of concepts, violation of the pace of thinking, violation of the form of thinking, violation of the content of thinking.
32. The main plots of delusions and their clinical variants.
33. Speech disorders; caused by mental disorders (violations of the pace, diction, violation of grammatical order and content of statements).

34. Syndromes of thinking disorders: paranoid syndrome, Kandinsky Clerambo syndrome, paranoid syndrome, paraphrenic syndrome, Kotar syndrome.
35. Methods of detecting disorders of thinking.
36. Classification and definition of emotional disorders: violation of the strength of emotions, impaired mobility of emotions, impaired adequacy of emotions.
37. Syndromes of emotional disorders: depressive syndrome.
38. Syndromes of emotional disorders: manic syndrome.
39. Comparative characteristics of manic, depressive and apatho-abulic syndromes.
40. Comparative age features of depressive and manic syndromes.
41. Types of affects. Differential diagnosis of physiological and pathological affects. Features of forensic psychiatric examination in the commission of a tort in a state of pathological affect.
42. Classification and definition of disorders of the effector-volitional sphere: disorders of trains, disorders of volitional activity. Components of the volitional act.
43. Pathology at the level of the intellectual component of the volitional act.
44. Variants of pathology of realization of volitional effort.
45. Syndromes of motor disorders.
46. Age features of effector-volitional disorders.
47. Classification and definition of disorders of consciousness: non-psychotic (unproductive) forms of consciousness.
48. Psychotic (productive) forms of disorders of consciousness, accompanied by delusions, hallucinations.
49. Nonpsychotic borderline syndromes: asthenic, apatho-abulic, neurotic and neurotic, psychopathic and psychopathic.
50. Features of care, observation, transportation of patients with impaired consciousness.
51. Types of defects: apatho-abulic, asthenic, neurotic, psychopathic, pseudoorganic, thymopathic, hypertensive, autistic, hallucinatory, paranoid, defect with monotonous hyperactivity.
52. Variants of mental defect: congenital (dementia, imbecility and idiocy) and acquired (with leading personal, intellectual and personal intellectual disorders).
53. Types of bipolar disorder.
54. Manic phase of bipolar affective disorder.
55. Depressive phase of bipolar affective disorder.
56. Cyclothymia, dysthymia. Masked depression.
57. Somato-vegetative manifestations in the clinical course of BAS.
58. Principles of therapy of patients with affective disorders.
59. The main symptoms of schizophrenia.
60. The main forms of schizophrenia.
61. Optional manifestations of schizophrenia.
62. Paranoid form of schizophrenia.
63. Catatonic form of schizophrenia.
64. A simple form of schizophrenia.
65. Hebephrenic form of schizophrenia.
66. Types of schizophrenia.
67. Schizoaffective and schizotypal disorder.
68. Schizophrenic dementia.
69. The main clinical manifestations of schizophrenia.
70. Debuts of schizophrenia.
71. Principles of treatment of schizophrenia.
72. The main clinical manifestations of epilepsy. Classification of epilepsy. Paroxysm, its characteristics.

73. Primary (genuine) and secondary (symptomatic) epilepsy.
74. Tonic-clonic seizure, patient care.
75. Status epilepticus. Emergency care for epistatus.
76. Epileptic psychoses.
77. Personality changes in patients with epilepsy.
78. Differential diagnosis of epileptic and hysterical seizures.
79. Principles of choice of anticonvulsants in the treatment of patients with epilepsy.
80. Mental disorders in traumatic brain injury.
81. Mental disorders of the acute period of traumatic brain injury, their treatment and prevention
82. Mental disorders of the distant period of traumatic brain injury, their treatment and prevention.
83. Late traumatic psychoses, their differential diagnosis and treatment.
84. Features of mental disorders that are caused by environmentally unfavorable factors.
85. The main clinical forms of somatogenous psychoses.
86. Mental disorders during pregnancy, postpartum and lactation.
87. Features of mental disorders in endocrine diseases.
88. Basic principles of therapy, rehabilitation and prevention of mental illness in endocrine and somatic diseases.
89. Classification of mental disorders in acute and chronic infections.
90. Features of mental disorders in cerebral syphilis, progressive paralysis.
91. Mental disorders in HIV-infected people.
92. Principles of treatment of mental disorders in acute and chronic infections.
93. Mental disorders in vascular pathology of the brain.
94. Diagnostic criteria for vascular psychosis. Features of vascular dementia.
95. Principles of prevention, treatment, examination in patients with brain pathology.
96. General characteristics and classification of mental pathology of the elderly and senile age.
97. Senile and presenile psychoses.
98. Treatment and prevention of mental disorders in the elderly and senile age.
99. Differential-diagnostic signs of diseases that lead to dementia in the elderly and senile age.
100. Alcoholism, classification, clinical signs, stages.
101. Characteristic personality changes in alcoholism.
102. Acute and chronic alcoholic psychosis.
103. Principles of treatment of alcoholic psychoses.
104. Alcoholic delirium.
105. Alcoholic hallucinations.
106. Alcoholic paranoid.
107. Methods of treatment of alcoholism.
108. Mental and behavioral disorders and psychosis due to the use of opiates, hashish.
109. Mental and behavioral disorders and psychosis due to drug addiction.
110. The concept of psychogenic disorder. Classification of psychogenic.
111. Definitions: emotional-stress response, adaptive response, neurosis.
112. Clinical picture of neurasthenia.
113. Classification and clinical picture of anxiety disorders.
114. Clinical picture of obsessive-compulsive disorder.
115. Clinical picture of dissociative disorders.
116. Depressive neurotic disorders.
117. Classification, clinical picture and treatment of somatoform disorders.
118. Treatment and prevention of neuroses.
119. Reactive psychoses: general clinical signs, Jaspers criteria.

120. Acute reactive psychosis.
121. Prolonged reactive psychosis.
122. Treatment of reactive psychoses.
123. Definition of post-traumatic stress disorder, clinical features. 124. Prevention and treatment of post-traumatic stress disorder.
125. Psychopathy - definition, basic clinical signs, forms, age features.
126. Clinical variants of decompensation in psychopathy.
127. Principles of treatment, prevention, examination of psychopathy.
128. Pathocharacterological development of personality, its difference from psychopathy. Clinical manifestations, diagnosis and differential diagnosis. Therapeutic measures. 129. Oligophrenia. Classification. Degrees and clinical forms of oligophrenia.
130. Clinical characteristics of syndromes of hereditary forms of oligophrenia
131. Principles of treatment of oligophrenia. Social and labor rehabilitation. Preventive measures. Examination of mental retardation.
132. Definition of "childhood autism". Clinical manifestations. Course, prognosis, treatment.
133. Definition of the concept of "attention deficit hyperactivity disorder". Clinical manifestations. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis. Treatment of hyperkinetic and behavioral disorders.
134. Fundamentals of neurogenesis in cognitive disorders.
135. Classification of neuropyramidal syndromes by localization and clinical structure.
136. Symptoms of local brain damage.
137. Clinical features of psychopathological syndromes and conditions in selective lesions of the right and left hemispheres of the brain.
138. The concept of relief, maintenance and anti-relapse therapy.
139. Combating therapeutic resistance.
140. Classification of psychotropic drugs.
141. Tranquilizers.
142. Neuroleptics. The main indications for the appointment of neuroleptics.
143. Antidepressants.
144. Nootropics.
145. Normotymics.
146. Psychostimulants.
147. Complications of neuroleptic therapy.
148. Treatment of acute neuroleptic syndrome.
149. Complications of antidepressant therapy.
150. Means of correction of side effects of neuroleptics.
151. Treatment of manic arousal. 152. Treatment of depressive agitation.
153. Treatment of catatonic excitation
154. Treatment of hallucinatory-delusional arousal.
155. Treatment of psychogenic arousal.
156. Treatment of epileptic excitation.
157. Treatment of depressive stupor.
158. Treatment of hebephrenic agitation.
159. Emergency care for alcohol poisoning.
160. Emergency care in case of refusal of food.
161. Methods of psychotherapy and sociotherapy.
162. Protective mechanisms in human behavior.
163. Psychohygiene and psychoprophylaxis. 164. Basic principles and stages of rehabilitation of the mentally ill.

Individual tasks

Individual tasks (one or more) are assigned at the beginning of the test block and are performed by students during its mastering - until the final control. The following **types of individual tasks** are offered :

1. Preparation of an abstract on topics for self-study (a list of topics is attached).
2. Conducting an independent fragment of scientific research.
3. Search and processing of educational and scientific-methodical resources on topics for independent study (the list of topics is attached).
4. Preparation of a scientific report at a meeting of the scientific circle and / or scientific-student conference.
5. Participation in interuniversity and / or all-Ukrainian Olympiad in the discipline.

Preparation of scientific publications: abstracts from collections of scientific and practical conferences, collections of scientific papers, articles in professional scientific journals.

Typical test tasks to be solved in practical classes:

1. The subject of medical psychology is:

- A. study of psychological factors of the treatment process
 - B. study of patient psychology
 - C. study the basics of the nurse
 - D. development of methods of psychological care for patients
- #### **2. Factors that have a direct impact on human health together are:**

- A. biological, mental, social
 - B. physical, social, environmental
 - C. physical, mental, social
 - D. psychological, biological, environmental
- #### **3. The object of medical psychology is:**

- A. the patient
- B. medical team
- C. treatment environment: patient and nurse
- D. communication in the system "nurse-patient"

4. The tasks of medical psychology are:

- A. study of the quality of work of health workers and morbidity of the population
- B. study of working conditions of medical workers and psychological factors of the treatment process
- C. study of the patient's psyche and analysis of the mental activity of the nurse
- D. all statements are true

5. Medical and psychological tasks of the nurse are:

- A. psychohygiene, psychocorrection, psychological examination
- B. psychotherapy, psychoprophylaxis, psychocorrection
- C. psychoprophylaxis, psychohygiene, rehabilitation
- D. there is no correct answer

6. Psychodiagnostics - a branch of psychological science that creates:

- A. methods of psychological care for the patient
- B. methods for diagnosing abnormalities in psychological development
- C. methods of identifying individual psychological characteristics of man
- D. methods for assessing psychological characteristics and psychopathological conditions

7. The main method of diagnosis and psychological assistance to the patient is:

- A. observation
 - B. clinical interview
 - C. testing
 - D. all the proposed options are correct
- #### **8. The advantages of which method is the natural situation and the lack of components:**
- A. observation
 - B. conversation

- C. questionnaire
- D. clinical interview

9. What method of written survey is most often used to clarify patient data and performance characteristics of health professionals. A. analysis of activity products.

- B. questionnaire
 - C. testing
 - D. documentation analysis
- 10. The functions of the clinical interview are:**

- A. diagnosis and psychocorrection
- B. psychoprophylaxis and therapy
- C. diagnosis and therapy
- D. diagnosis

11. The most recommended style of interpersonal communication in the medical team and with the patient are:

- A. democratic
- B. liberal
- C. authoritarian
- D. partnership

4.4. Ensuring the educational process

1. Lecture notes (attached).
2. Methodical development (attached).
3. Methodical instruction in preparation for a practical lesson (attached).
4. Method.self.work.
5. Cases (attached).
6. Test tasks (attached).
7. Tables, etc.
5. Final control

List of questions of final control Medical psychology (credit)

1. Subject and tasks of medical psychology.
2. History of medical psychology.
3. The current state of medical and psychological services in Ukraine and in the world.
4. Epidemiology of mental disorders and the main trends in Ukraine and in the world.
5. Prevalence of mental disorders in Ukraine and abroad.
6. Fundamentals of medical and psychological care in Ukraine.
7. The place of the medical psychologist in the structure of providing medical care to the population.
8. Prospects for the development of medical and psychological services in Ukraine.
9. Organization of work of a medical psychologist in inpatient and outpatient treatment and prevention facilities.
10. The structure and organization of the office of a medical psychologist.
11. Legal bases of providing psychiatric care in Ukraine.
12. Law of Ukraine "On Psychiatric Care".
13. Organization of medical and psychological assistance to the population.
14. Psychological aspects of the doctor's interaction with the patient.
15. Medical deontology.
16. Psychology of the diagnostic process.
17. Psychology of the treatment process.
18. Communicative aspects of "doctor-patient" interaction.
19. Psychological aspects of the doctor's interaction with the patient's environment.
20. Research methods in clinical psychology.

21. Psychologically guided conversation, collection of psychological history, psychological analysis of biography.
22. Subjective and objective anamnesis, forms of anamnesis collection.
23. Clinical interview, observation.
24. Methods of research of personality and interpersonal relationships.
25. Psychological problems of personality research in the clinic.
26. Clinical and psychological study of personality.
27. Polls and tests.
28. Projective methods.
29. Methods of research of mental processes and states.
30. Methods of research of sensations and perception.
31. Methods of memory research.
32. Methods of research of attention.
33. Methods of research thinking.
34. Methods of research of intelligence.
35. Methods of studying emotions.
36. Methods of research of the effector sphere.
37. X-ray examination methods.
38. Craniography.
39. Digital subtraction angiography.
40. Modern methods of lifelong brain research.
41. Methods of structural neurovisual (computed tomography, nuclear magnetic resonance).
42. Methods of functional neuroimaging (positron emission tomography, functional nuclear magnetic resonance).
43. Electrophysiological research methods: rheoencephalography, echoencephalography.
44. Ultrasound Doppler.
45. The importance of functional research in the diagnosis of mental disorders.
46. Genetic research methods.
47. Genealogical method.
48. Gemini method.
49. Cytogenetic, biochemical methods.
50. The value of genetic research for the diagnosis of mental disorders.
51. Medical and psychological problems of personality.
52. Psychological structure of personality.
53. Temperament and character.
54. Accentuations of personality.
55. Types of accentuations.
56. Psychological criteria for diagnosis.
57. Psychological protection of personality (protection of I).
58. Psychological aspects of creativity.
59. Medical and psychological aspects of assistance to persons with character accentuations.
60. Harmonious and disharmonious personalities.
61. Disorders of mature personality and adult behavior (psychopathic personality).
62. Psychological features of formation.
63. Classification of psychopathic personalities.
64. Psychological criteria for diagnosis.
65. Medical and psychological aspects of care for psychopathic individuals and their families.
66. Personality and disease.
67. The personality of a sick person.

68. Experiencing the patient's illness.
69. Features of individual reactions to the disease.
70. Internal (autoplastic) picture of the disease.
71. Psycho (pathological) changes in personality due to illness.
72. Medical and psychological aspects of care for patients depending on the typological characteristics of the individual.
73. Disorders of sensation and perception.
74. Psychopathological syndromes of disorders of sensation and perception, their importance for assessing the psycho (pathological) condition of the patient (patient).
75. Medical and psychological aspects of care for patients with disorders of sensation, perception and perception.
76. Memory disorders.
77. Attention disorders.
78. Psychopathological syndromes of memory disorders , their significance for assessing the psycho (pathological) condition of the patient (patient).
79. Medical and psychological aspects of care for patients with memory disorders.
80. Medical and psychological aspects of care for patients with attention disorders.
81. Disorders of thinking.
82. Disorders of thinking in local brain lesions.
83. Syndromes of thinking disorders.
84. Medical and psychological aspects of care for patients with thinking disorders.
85. Dementia is innate and acquired.
86. Criteria for the diagnosis of mental retardation and dementia.
87. The value of intellectual disorders to assess the psycho (pathological) condition of the patient (patient).
88. Medical and psychological aspects of care for patients with intellectual disabilities (intellectual defect).
89. Psychological assistance to family members of patients with intellectual disabilities.
90. Disorders of emotions and feelings in somatic and mental illness.
91. Psychopathological syndromes of emotional disorders.
92. The value of the patient's emotional state for the course of the disease and treatment.
93. Medical and psychological aspects of care for patients with disorders of emotions and feelings.
94. Disorders of the effector sphere in somatic and mental diseases.
95. Violation of the structure of the hierarchy of motives, the formation of pathological needs.
96. Disorders of trains.
97. Syndromes of disorder of effector-volitional activity.
98. Medical and psychological aspects of care for patients with disorders of volitional activity.
99. Criteria for assessing consciousness and self-awareness in patients.
100. Syndromes of disorders of consciousness and self-awareness.
101. The value of the state of consciousness and self-awareness to assess the condition of the patient (patient).
102. Medical and psychological aspects of care for patients with disorders of consciousness and self-awareness and their family members.
103. Theoretical aspects of neuropsychology.
104. The current state of development of neuropsychology.
105. Localization of higher nervous functions and their differential diagnosis.
106. Clinical neurophysiology.

107. Neuropsychological analysis of disorders of higher mental functions.
108. Neuropsychological syndromes of disorders of higher mental functions.
109. International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10). Terminology.
110. Sections of ICD-10.
111. The main provisions of ICD-10.
112. The current state of classification of mental disorders.
113. Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders.
114. Affective mood disorders.
115. Epilepsy.
116. Symptomatic mental disorders.
117. Mental disorders with traumatic brain injury.
118. Mental disorders in syphilitic brain lesions.
119. Mental disorders in brain tumors.
120. Mental disorders in encephalitis.
121. Functional psychoses of the involutionary period.
122. Mental disorders in vascular diseases of the brain.
123. Mental disorders in atrophic processes in the brain.
124. Neurotic, stress-related and somatoform disorders.
125. Disorders of personality behavior in adults.
126. Mental disorders are associated with dependence on psychoactive substances.
127. Medical and psychological aspects of addictive behavior.
128. Behavioral and emotional disorders that begin in childhood and adolescence.
129. Treatment of mental disorders.
130. Ecology and mental state of man.
131. Post-traumatic stress disorder.
132. Medical and psychological aspects of care for patients and their families.
133. Crisis situations.
134. Mental disorders and psychological features of diseases of internal organs.
135. Mental disorders and psychological features in surgical and oncological pathology.
136. Mental disorders and psychological features of neurological pathology.
137. Mental disorders and psychological features of infectious diseases.
138. Mental disorders and psychological features of skin and venereal diseases.
139. Mental disorders and psychological features in obstetrics and gynecology.
140. Psychological problems of psychosomatic disorders.
141. History of psychosomatic development in medicine and theoretical foundations of studying psychosomatic and somatopsychic interactions.
142. Theories of psychosomatic disorders.
143. The range of disorders related to psychosomatic.
144. Medical and psychological aspects of sexology.
145. History of medical sexology. Its theoretical and methodological issues, characteristics of modern concepts.
146. Research methods in sexology.
147. Neurohumoral and mental regulation of sexual functions and their pathology.
148. Sexual harmony and disharmony.
149. Sexual disorders and their treatment.
150. Medical and psychological aspects of dying and death.
151. Psychological features of patients who die.
152. Interaction of the doctor with dying patients.
153. Psychological support of patients in terminal conditions.
154. Medical and psychological care of medical staff around the patient.
155. Medical and psychological examination.
156. Purpose, tasks, organization of medical and psychological examination.

157. Participation of a medical psychologist in medical-social-labor, military, psycho-medical-pedagogical examinations.
158. Theory and methodology of forensic psychology.
159. Content, tasks, organization of forensic psychological and psychiatric examination.
160. Forensic comprehensive examinations.
161. Practical issues of forensic psychology.
162. Forensic psychological and psychiatric examination of suspects.
163. Features of forensic psychological and psychiatric examination of minors.
164. Forensic psychological and psychiatric examination of witnesses and victims.
165. Counseling in clinical practice, psychocorrection, psychotherapy.
166. General problems of psychological counseling, the main directions of psychological counseling, organizational principles and psychotechnical tools. 167. Counseling of patients with intrapersonal problems, interpersonal problems, somatic patients.

168. Medical-psychological-pedagogical counseling.
169. Counseling of medical staff and patients.
170. Psychocorrection in clinical practice.
171. General principles of psychotherapy.
172. History and organization of psychotherapy.
173. Theoretical concepts of psychotherapy.
174. Methods of psychotherapy.
175. Suggestive psychotherapy.
176. Autogenic training.
177. Rational psychotherapy.
178. Group psychotherapy. 179. Family psychotherapy.
180. Behavioral psychotherapy.
181. Indirect psychotherapy.
182. Psychoanalysis.
183. Positive psychotherapy.
184. Neurolinguistic programming.
185. Transactional analysis.
186. Gestalt therapy.
187. Psychotherapy of neurotic, stress-related and somatoform disorders.
188. Psychotherapy of substance abuse.
189. Psychocorrection and psychotherapy of disorders of mature personality and behavior of adults, children and adolescents.
190. Psychotherapy of patients with organic lesions of the central nervous system. 191. Psychological aspects of rehabilitation.
192. Psychohygiene.
193. Psychoprophylaxis.
194. Medical and psychological aspects of a doctor's professional activity.
195. Psychohygiene, psychoprophylaxis of professional activity of a doctor-psychologist.
196. Prevention of emotional burnout and occupational deformity.
197. Emergencies. Causes and manifestations of suicidal behavior.
198. Emergency psychological assistance to suicides and its forms.
199. Victim behavior. Emergency psychological assistance to victims of violence.
200. Emergency psychological assistance to victims of accidents and catastrophes.

"0" version of the test ticket

Petro Mohyla Black Sea National University

Level of higher education - master
Field of knowledge: 22 "Health care"
Specialty 222 "Medicine"
Academic discipline
"Medical psychology"

Option № 0

1. The concept of mental health. (Maximum number of points - 20).
2. The value of genetic research for the diagnosis of mental disorders.
(Maximum number of points - 20).
3. Syndromes of disorders of consciousness and self-awareness. (Maximum number of points - 20).
4. Emergency psychological assistance to victims of accidents and catastrophes. (Maximum number of points - 20).

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Head of the Department Professor Zak
M.Yu. Examiner Assoc. Chernyshov OV

The list of questions to the final control (differentiated test) in psychiatry, narcology

1. General issues of psychiatry
2. The subject of psychiatry and narcology
3. Tasks of psychiatry and narcology
4. The main stages of development of psychiatry.
5. Achievements of domestic scientists
6. Structure of psychiatric and narcological care, psychiatric hospital and dispensary.
7. Principles of care for the mentally ill.
8. The main factors of the etiology of mental disorders
9. The main pathogenetic mechanisms of mental pathology
10. Legal principles of psychiatric care.
11. Modern concept of mental health care in Ukraine.
12. The role of somatic physician in providing medical care to patients with symptomatic mental disorders.
13. First and emergency care for patients with mental disorders, the main indications for hospitalization.
14. Outpatient treatment of patients with various diseases, maintenance therapy, features of its organization, its importance for health care. •
15. Problems of readaptation and rehabilitation of the mentally ill.
16. Methods of clinical and psychopathological research.
17. Method of psychoanalysis and psychodynamic observation.
18. Features of psychiatric documentation
19. The value of paraclinical methods in psychiatric diagnosis.
20. The concept of psychopathological symptom, syndrome and disease.
21. Syndromological and nosological classification of mental pathology
22. Characteristics of registers of mental disorders.
23. Principles and methods of treatment of mental illness and disorders.

24. Principles and methods of social and labor rehabilitation of the mentally ill and prevention of mental illness
25. Principles and methods of labor, military and forensic psychiatric examination
26. General psychopathology.
27. Psychophysiological and neuropsychological bases of disorders of sensations, perceptions and ideas
28. Classification and definition of sensory disorders: hyperesthesia, hypoesthesia, anesthesia, senestopathy.
29. Classification and definition of perceptual disorders: illusions, psychosensory disorders, hallucinations.
30. Age features of disorders of sensations, perceptions and ideas.
31. Ways to detect disorders of sensations, perceptions and perceptions.
32. Classification and definition of memory disorders
33. Psychophysiological and neuropsychological bases of memory disorders.
34. Methods of detecting memory disorders.
35. Classification and definition of disorders of thinking and intelligence •
36. Psychophysiological and neuropsychological bases of disorders of thinking and intelligence.
37. Ways to detect disorders of thinking and intelligence.
38. Classification and definition of emotional disorders
39. Psychophysiological and neuropsychological bases of emotional disorders.
40. Ways to detect emotional disorders.
41. Classification and definition of effector sphere disorders
42. Psychophysiological and neuropsychological bases of effector sphere disorders.
43. Methods of detecting disorders of the effector sphere.
44. Age features of effector disorders.
45. Syndromes of depression and darkening of consciousness
46. Features of care, observation, transportation of patients with impaired consciousness.
47. Methods for determining the state of consciousness and its disorders.
48. Boundary non-psychotic syndromes: asthenic, neurotic (neurasthenic, obsessive-phobic, dysmorphophobic, hysterical), depressive, hypochondriac, somatoform.
49. Psychotic syndromes: depressive, manic, paranoid, paranoid, dysmorphomaniac, catatonic, hebephrenic, delirium, oneiroid, amnestic, asthenic confusion, twilight state of consciousness, hallucinations.
50. Defect-organic syndromes: psychoorganic, Korsakovsky amnestic, oligophrenia, dementia, mental insanity.
51. The main psychopathological syndromes of childhood: neuropathy, childhood autism, hyperdynamic, children's pathological fears, anorexia nervosa, infantilism.
52. The value of the diagnosis of psychopathological syndrome for the choice of method of emergency therapy and subsequent examination of the patient.
53. Organic (including symptomatic) mental disorders. Ecological psychiatry.
54. The main clinical forms of somatogenous psychoses.
55. Mental disorders during pregnancy, postpartum and lactation.
56. Mental disorders in brain tumors.
57. Mental disorders in tumors of extracerebral localization.
58. Features of mental disorders in endocrine diseases.
59. Basic principles of therapy, rehabilitation and prevention of mental disorders in endocrine and somatic diseases.
60. Classification of mental disorders in acute and chronic infections.
61. Features of mental disorders in cerebral syphilis, progressive paralysis.
62. Mental disorders in HIV-infected people.
63. Principles of treatment of mental disorders in acute and chronic infections.

64. Mental disorders in the acute period of traumatic brain injury, their treatment and prevention.
65. Mental disorders in the late period of traumatic illness.
66. Residual-organic consequences of craniocerebral injuries.
67. Late traumatic psychoses, their differential diagnosis and treatment.
68. Clinical features of mental disorders in acute poisoning by atropine, acridine, camphor.
69. Clinical features of mental disorders in acute poisoning by bromine drugs, steroid hormones, psychotropic drugs.
70. Clinical features of mental disorders in acute and chronic intoxications with carbon monoxide, substances containing phosphorus, mercury, arsenic, lead, tetraethyl lead, petroleum products.
71. Clinical features of mental disorders in acute and chronic intoxications with chlorophos, antifreeze, nitrates, defoliant.
72. Features of mental disorders that are caused by environmentally unfavorable factors.
73. Prevention and treatment of mental disorders in the case of industrial, domestic, drug intoxication and due to environmental adverse effects.
74. Acute and chronic radiation sickness, its psychoneurological manifestations.
75. Postradiation mental disorders: reactive and organic.
76. Features of therapy, social rehabilitation and examination of post-radiation diseases.
77. Mental disorders due to the use of psychoactive substances and dependence on them
78. Concepts, psychoactive substances, phenomena of use and dependence.
79. The concept of major drug syndrome.
80. Features and course of narcological diseases in phases.
81. The effect of alcohol on higher human nervous activity.
82. Simple alcohol intoxication, its degree, individual features, diagnosis, medical care for acute alcohol poisoning.
83. Pathological alcohol intoxication, diagnosis, forensic psychiatric examination.
84. Alcoholism, its criteria, drug syndrome in alcoholism.
85. Diagnosis of alcohol withdrawal, medical care.
86. Stages of alcoholism, features of personality degradation.
87. Acute alcoholic psychosis: diagnosis of initial manifestations, prevention of further development, treatment.
88. Prolonged mental alcohol psychosis.
89. Alcoholic encephalopathies.
90. Principles of treatment of alcoholic psychoses.
91. Organization of drug treatment.
92. Methods of treatment of alcoholism.
93. Prevention of alcoholism and its recurrence.
94. Medical, social and legal criteria for narcotic substances.
95. Mental, behavioral disorders and psychosis due to opiate use.
96. Mental, behavioral disorders and psychoses due to cannabidiol use.
97. Mental, behavioral disorders and psychosis due to the use of sedatives and hypnotics.
98. Mental, behavioral disorders and psychosis due to cocaine and other psychostimulants.
99. Mental, behavioral disorders and psychosis due to the use of hallucinogens.
100. Mental, behavioral disorders and psychosis due to the use of volatile solvents.
101. Mental and behavioral disorders due to nicotine use.
102. Mental and behavioral disorders due to caffeine-containing foods.
103. Mental, behavioral disorders and psychoses due to the simultaneous use of several drugs and the use of other psychoactive substances.
104. Age features of drug addiction and substance abuse.
105. Psychogenic mental illness
106. The concept of psychogenic disorder

107. Etiological and pathogenetic factors of psychogenic disorders 108. Classification of psychogenic.
109. Definition of emotional stress, adaptive response, neurosis.
110. Clinical picture of neurasthenia.
111. Classification and clinical picture of anxiety disorders.
112. Clinical picture of obsessive-compulsive disorder. 113. Clinical picture of dissociative disorders 114. Depressive neurotic disorders.
115. Monosymptomatic neuroses in children.
116. Classification, clinical picture and treatment of somatoform disorders 117. Treatment and prevention of neuroses.
118. Reactive psychoses: general clinical signs, Jaspers criteria.
119. Acute reactive psychosis.
120. Prolonged reactive psychosis.
121. Therapy of reactive psychoses.
122. Examination, prevention, rehabilitation in reactive psychosis.
123. Definition of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD).
124. Clinical features of PTSD.
125. Prevention and treatment of PTSD. 126. Polyetiological mental illness 127. Definition of schizophrenia.
128. Causes of schizophrenia.
129. The main signs of schizophrenia.
130. The main clinical forms of schizophrenia.
131. Types of schizophrenia.
132. The final state of schizophrenia. The concept of remission and defect.
133. Principles of treatment of schizophrenia
134. Clinical picture of manic-depressive psychosis. Cyclothymia.
135. Masked depression.
136. Features of affective disorders in children and adolescents.
137. Principles of therapy of patients with affective disorders.
138. Suicidal behavior in mental illness and in mentally healthy individuals.
139. Antisuicidal therapy. Psychoprophylaxis of suicidal behavior.
140. Primary (genuine) and secondary (symptomatic) epilepsy. Paroxysm, its clinical characteristics.
141. Classification of paroxysmal manifestations. Tonic-clonic convulsive seizure, patient care.
142. Status epilepticus and treatment measures to remove the patient from this condition.
143. Principles of therapy of patients with epilepsy.
144. Disorders of mature personality and behavior in adults. Mental retardation. Disorders of psychological development. Behavioral disorders that begin in childhood and adolescence.
145. Disorders of personality and behavior in adults, factors contributing to their development.
146. Causes of oligophrenia and classification by etiological features. Principles of therapy, correction, examination, rehabilitation for oligophrenia. Organization of educational and labor process in oligophrenia.
147. Clinical forms of oligophrenia. Somato-neurological manifestations of oligophrenia.
148. Principles of therapy, correction, examination, rehabilitation for oligophrenia. Organization of educational and labor process in oligophrenia.
149. Psychophysical infantilism. Marginal mental retardation.
150. Clinical variants of psychopathy and character accentuations. Basic principles of therapy, rehabilitation and prevention of personality and behavioral disorders in adults.
151. Definition of the concept of early childhood and atypical autism. Clinical manifestations. Diagnosis. Treatment. Principles of correction and rehabilitation.

152. Hyperkinetic disorders in children and adolescents. Disorders of social behavior. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinical manifestations. Principles of medical and pedagogical correction, social rehabilitation.

Example of a test ticket

Petro Mohyla Black Sea National University
Level of higher education - master
Field of knowledge: 22 "Health care"
Specialty 222 "Medicine"
Academic discipline

Psychiatry, narcology

Option № 0

1. The subject of psychiatry and narcology. **The maximum score is 20 points.**
2. Ways to detect disorders of thinking and intelligence. **The maximum score is 20 points.**
3. Age features of drug addiction and substance abuse. **The maximum score is 20 points.**
4. Types of schizophrenia. **The maximum score is 20 points.**

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Head of the Department, Doctor of Medicine, Prof. Zack M. Yu.

Examiner Associate Professor Chernyshov OV

6. Evaluation criteria and tools for diagnosing learning outcomes

Control methods

- Survey (testing of theoretical knowledge and practical skills).
- Test control
- Writing a review of scientific literature (abstracts), performing individual tasks, their defense.

Current control. Testing of theoretical knowledge in practical classes and the acquisition of practical skills, as well as the results of independent work of students. Supervised by teachers of the department in accordance with the specific purpose of the curriculum. Assessment of the level of students' training is carried out by: interviewing students, solving and analyzing situational problems and test tasks, interpreting the results of medical and psychological research, monitoring the acquisition of practical skills.

Intermediate control. Checking the possibility of using students for medical and psychological analysis of theoretical knowledge and practical skills on all topics studied in the block, as well as the results of independent work of students. Carried out in the last lesson on the block by passing practical skills, solving situational problems and testing. The grade is taken into account in the score for this practical lesson.

The final test is carried out at the end of the study of all topics in the last practical lesson of the semester. The grade is taken into account in the score for this practical lesson.

Students who attended all the classes provided by the curriculum and program, performed full independent work and scored at least **70 points** per semester in the course of study are allowed to the program **final control (differentiated credit)** .

Distribution of points received by students

Assessment is carried out on a 200-point scale of the university, which corresponds to a similar ECTS scale. According to it, for the current educational activity (PND) the student can receive from 70 to 120 points, on the final control (in this case on the differentiated test) - from 50 to 80 points.

Accordingly, in a practical lesson in medical psychology, where a total of 10 practical classes, a student can get from 7 points (70 points: 10 practical classes) to 12 points (120: 10).

The distribution of points on the differentiated test - see above in the example of a credit card.

Assessment of student performance

Type of activity (task)	Maximum number of points
Topic 1	24
Topic 2	24
Topic 3	24
Topic 4	24
Topic 5	24
Together	120
Test	80
The total amount of points for the discipline	200

Criteria for assessing knowledge With a score of 22 - 24 points in a practical lesson (ie by topic) and 71-80 points in a test (A on the ECTS scale and 5 on the national scale) the student's answer is assessed if it demonstrates deep knowledge of all theoretical positions material for practical analysis and has no inaccuracies.

A score of 18-21 points in the practical lesson and 61-70 points in the test (B and C on the ECTS scale and 4 on the national scale) the answer is evaluated if it shows knowledge of all theoretical principles, ability to apply them in practice, but some fundamental inaccuracies are allowed.

The student's answer is evaluated with a score of 14-17 points in the practical lesson and 50-60 points in the test (D and E on the ECTS scale and 3 on the national scale) , provided that he knows the main theoretical principles and can use them in practice.

The final control is carried out upon completion of the study of all topics in the last, control, lesson.

In order to establish the results of training in the discipline is also the **final control in the form of differentiated credit**. Students are admitted to the test who have attended all the lectures, classroom classes, completed full independent work and in the process of learning scored the number of points, not less than the minimum - **70 points**.

Distribution of points received by students

The maximum number of points that a student can get for the current educational activity is 120. Accordingly, the maximum number of points for each practical lesson is: 120 points: 17 classes = **7 points**. Minimum number of points - 70 points (see above): 17 classes = **4.1 points**. A score below 4.1 points means "unsatisfactory", the topic is not credited and must be worked out in the prescribed manner.

In a differentiated test, a student can get a maximum of **80 points**. The credit is considered credited if the student scored at least **50 points**.

Assessment of student performance

Block (current educational activity)	Maximum number of points
Practical classes from the 1st to the 17th	7 points for each practical lesson
Together for 17 practical classes	120
Difzalik	80
Together for block and diff. test	200

Criteria for assessing knowledge

Score 6.1-7 points in practice and 71-80 points in diff. credit (A on the ECTS scale and 5 on the national scale) the student's answer is evaluated if it demonstrates a deep knowledge of all theoretical principles and the ability to apply theoretical material for practical analysis and has no inaccuracies.

Score 5.1-6 points in practice and 61-70 points in diff. credit (B and C on the ECTS scale and 4 on the national scale) the answer is evaluated if it shows knowledge of all theoretical provisions, the ability to apply them in practice, but some fundamental inaccuracies are allowed.

Score 4.1 - 5 points in practice and 50-60 points in diff. credit (D and E on the ECTS scale and 3 on the national scale) the student's answer is evaluated provided that he knows the main theoretical provisions and can use them in practice.

7. Recommended sources of information are basic

1. Psychiatry and addiction: a textbook / G.T. Dream Interpretation, OK Napreenko, P86 AM Skripnikov, LV ЖИВОТОВСЬКА, Н.Ю. Napreenko; for order. ОК. Napreenka. - 3rd ed., Ed. - К.: ВСВ «Медицина», 2017. - 424 с.

2 .. Medical psychology: Textbook / SD Maksimenko, JV Tsekhmister, IA Koval, KS Maksimenko; according to the general ed. SD Maksimenko. - 2nd type. - К.: Слово, 2014. - 516 с.

additional

3. Psychiatry and narcology: a textbook / ОК Napreenko, MI Vynnyk, IY Vlokh, OZ Golubkov, OA Dvirsky; ed .: ОК Napreenko. - К.: Медицина, 2011. - 527 с. - Bibliogr .: p. 501-504 - uk p .

4. Gavenko VL etc. Psychiatry and addiction: a textbook for higher medical students.

textbook institutions of III - IV levels of accreditation / VL Gavenko, VS Bitensky, VA Abramov and others; For order. VL Gavenko, VS Bitensky. - К. Health, 2006. - 512 p.

5. Gavenko VL, Samardakova GO, Korostiy VI Propaedeutics of psychiatry. - Kharkiv: Region-inform, 2003.

6. Vlokh IY, Kulik BV, Bilobryvka RI, Panas AR, Gul AL, Petrina NY, Rakhman LV Handbook of psychopharmacology for medical students, Lviv - 2006. -

56 с. 6. Textbook of Addiction / ed. d. med. N. Vlokh I.Y. - Lviv. - 2007. - 70 p.

