

PRIVATE HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION
"INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY OF ECOLOGY AND MEDICINE"
Department of internal medicine with a course in psychiatry and narcology

WORKING PROGRAM
EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE

" Psychiatry and narcology "

LEVEL OF HIGHER EDUCATION Second (master's) level

DEGREE OF HIGHER EDUCATION Master

FIELD OF KNOWLEDGE 22 Health care

SPECIALTY 222 Medicine

Reviewed and approved
at the meeting of the Senate of the Academy
dated August 31, 2019

Kyiv 2029

Work program in the discipline " **Psychiatry and Narcology** " for the preparation of students of the second (master's) higher education level of higher education in specialty 222 Medicine.

Description of the discipline

The structure of educational discipline	Branch of knowledge, training direction, specialty, education level	Characteristics of educational discipline	
		Full day learning	
Credits ECTS – 3	Field of knowledge: 22 Healthcare	Year of the education: The V	
Modules - 2			
Amount of hours - 90	Specialty: 222 Medicine	Semester:	
		XI	XII
		Lectures	
	Educational level: master's degree	10 h.	-
		Practical classes	
		70 h.	-
		Self-education (individual work)	
		10 h.	-
		Type of control: Current and final (diff.credit)	

CONTENT

- I. Explanatory note.
- II. The structure of the academic discipline
- III. Thematic plan of lectures.
- IV. Thematic plan of practical classes. (seminar classes, laboratory classes)
- V. Thematic plan of independent work
- VI. List of individual tasks.
- VII. Learning outcomes.
- VIII. Methods of teaching students.
- IX. Means of quality control of students' knowledge.
- X. Criteria for evaluating students' knowledge of the discipline.
- XI. Means of assessment of students' knowledge.
- XII. Recommended Books.
- XIII. Primary and secondary literature.
- XIV. Use of information resources.
- XV. The form of final control of study success.

I. EXPLANATORY NOTE

Curriculum of the educational discipline "Psychiatry , n arcology" is carried out in accordance with the educational and professional program of master's training in direction 22 - "Health care", - "Specialty medicine" 222. The subjects of study of the academic discipline are the principles of the functioning of the mental sphere and the peculiarities of clinical manifestations of mental diseases.

Interdisciplinary connections: "Psychiatry , narcology" as an educational discipline and. is based on students' study of the basics of general psychology, human anatomy and physiology, pathomorphology and pathophysiology, deontology in medicine and integrates with these disciplines; in. It is based on propaedeutic disciplines, which involves the integration of teaching with these disciplines;

c. ensures formation of skills to apply knowledge of therapeutic prevention and integrates medical psychology in the process of further education and professional activity;

d. lays the foundation for a doctor's knowledge of the psychology of a sick person, the formation of a healthy lifestyle and the prevention of mental disorders in the course of life and various diseases.

II STRUCTURE OF THE EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE

The curriculum of the academic discipline consists of the following sections:

Chapter 1. *General psychiatry and narcology*

Units:

- 1 General questions of psychiatry.
- 2 General psychopathology.

Section 2. *Special psychiatry*

Units:

- 3 Multietiological mental disorders.
- 4 neurotic, stress-related disorders, psychosomatic disorders, disaster psychiatry.
- 5 Mental disorders, disorders related to the use of psychoactive substances, including disorders of the modules mh -GAP-IG due to the use of psychoactive substances and dementia.
- 6 Organic and symptomatic mental illnesses and environmental psychiatry.
- 7 Developmental disorders.

1. The purpose and tasks of the educational discipline

The purpose of teaching the educational discipline "Psychiatry , Narcology"

To train future doctors:

*Determine the main symptoms and syndromes of the mental sphere.

- Determine etiological factors and pathogenesis, the course of the disease. To determine the clinical manifestations of mental and psychosomatic disorders.
- Communicate with and deal with patients seeking help;
- form medical history, collect complaints, past life history and family history as relevant; perform a general physical examination.
- Assess, manage, if necessary, any concomitant medical conditions, psychosocial problems, noting past and current problems in social and personal relationships, life circumstances and any other current stressful life events.
- Find appropriate tactics for making and implementing clinical decisions.
- Establish a preliminary diagnosis of mental and psychosomatic disorders.
- Determine the importance of treatment for a person, as well as his willingness to participate in the implementation of treatment.
- Identify the affected person's treatment goals and create an implementation plan that takes into account their treatment preferences (also, if appropriate, their carer's).
- Develop a plan for continuation and further treatment in consultation with the person.

1.2 The main tasks of studying psychiatry and narcology

- Inform the person about the expected duration of treatment, potential side effects of the intervention, any alternative treatment options, the importance of following the treatment plan, and the possible prognosis.

Use methods of prevention of mental and psychosomatic disorders

1.3 According to the educational requirements of the professional program, students must know:

- subject, task of psychiatry;
- milestones of psychiatry and achievements of local scientists;
- legal principles of psychiatric care;
- symptoms, principles of diagnosis and therapeutic management of the most common mental disorders, including: schizophrenia, affective disorders, neurotic and adaptive disorders, eating disorders, psychoactive substance use disorders, sleep disorders;
- principles of diagnosis and management of psychiatric emergencies, taking into account the issue of suicide;
- symptoms and course of diseases;
- methods of diagnostic and therapeutic procedures appropriate for specific disease states
- ethical, social and legal conditions for practicing the medical profession and the principles of health promotion, based on scientific evidence and accepted standards
- methods of conducting scientific research
- issues of abused child and sexual abuse, mental retardation and behavioral disorders – psychoses, addictions, eating disorders and excretion in children
- basic concepts of the pathogenesis of mental disorders;
- the general symptomatology of mental disorders and the rules for classifying them according to the main classification systems;
- symptoms, principles of diagnosis and therapeutic management in the most frequent mental disorders, including 1) schizophrenia, 2) affective disorders, 3) neurotic and adaptive disorders, 4) nutritional disorders, 5) disturbances related to the intake of psychoactive substances, 6) sleep disorders;
- principles of diagnostics and emergency management in psychiatry, including suicide issues
- the specificity of mental disorders and their treatment in children, adolescents and in old age

- symptoms of mental disorders in the course of somatic diseases, their influence on the course of the basic disease and prognosis and the principles of their treatment;
- the problem of human sexuality and fundamental disorders associated with it
- rules on the protection of mental health, with particular reference to the rules on admission to a mental hospital;
- environmental and epidemiological determinants of the most frequent diseases
- basic psychotherapeutic techniques and principles for combining psychotherapy and pharmacotherapy
- specifics of mental disorders and their treatment in children, adolescents and in old age;
- symptoms of mental disorders in the course of somatic diseases, their impact on the course of the underlying disease and prognosis, and the principles of their treatment;
- regulations on mental health protection, with particular emphasis on the rules of admission to a psychiatric hospital
- modern concept of mental health in Ukraine;
- the structure of a psychiatric hospital;
- classification of the main mental disorders;
- main etiological factors and pathogenic mechanisms of mental disorders;
- methods of examination of mental state;
- main psychopathological symptoms and syndromes of psychiatry;
- diagnostic criteria of the main mental disorders;
- basic principles of treatment of mental disorders;
- providing first and emergency aid to patients with mental disorders, the main indications for hospitalization;
- principles and methods of psychosocial rehabilitation and prevention of mental disorders, psychoeducation .

be able to:

- conduct a clinical examination of the patient and describe the mental state;
- analyze clinical, laboratory and instrumental research data and establish a preliminary diagnosis of a mental or psychosomatic disorder;
- identify psychotic or non-psychotic mental disorders;
- performs a psychiatric examination;
- identify medical problems and prioritize medical management;
- assesses and describes the patient's somatic and mental state;
- plans diagnostic, therapeutic and prophylactic proceedings;
- identify life-threatening conditions that require immediate medical intervention
- plan the diagnostic procedure and interpret its results;
- implement appropriate and safe therapeutic treatment and predict its effects
- communicate with the patient and his family in an atmosphere of trust, taking into account the needs of the patient;
- communicate and share knowledge with colleagues in a team;
- critically evaluate the results of scientific research and adequately justify the position
- carry out a medical history with an adult patient;
- carry out a medical interview with the child and his or her family
- conduct a psychiatric examination;
- recognize immediate life-threatening conditions;
- plan diagnostic, therapeutic and prophylactic procedures;
- analyze the potential adverse reactions of individual medicines and the interactions between them;
- recognize the symptoms of drug dependence and propose treatment;
- qualify the patient for home and hospital treatment;
- maintain patient's medical records;

- proposes individualization of existing therapeutic guidelines and other methods of treatment in the face of ineffectiveness or contraindications to standard therapy;
- defines conditions in which the duration of life expectancy, functional status or patient's preferences limit the management according to the guidelines specified for a given disease;
- determine the presence of patients with indications for immediate hospitalization;
- solve the problem of clinical diagnosis and emergency care (for patients with psychomotor agitation, epileptic status, complications of treatment with psychotropic drugs, refusal of food, stupor);
- solve the problem of determining the clinical management of a patient with a mental disorder or addiction;
- determine the level of social danger, the risk of auto-aggression of patients with mental illnesses, give a referral for a consultation with a psychiatrist;
- prescribe one of the patients adequate psychotropic drugs in doses according to the patient's age;
- give psychoeducational recommendations to the patient and their relatives.

Is ready to:

- establish and maintain a deep and respectful contact with the patient, as well as show understanding of worldview differences and cultural differences;
- take action towards the patient on the basis of ethical principles, with awareness of social conditions and limitations resulting from the disease;
- formulate conclusions from own measurements or observations;
- show empathy when examining a patient, build an atmosphere of trust throughout the treatment process;
- to be guided by the well-being of a patient;
- respect medical confidentiality and patients' rights;
- take actions towards the patient on the basis of ethical norms and principles, with an awareness of the social determinants and limitations of the disease;
- perceive and recognize own limitations and self-assessing educational deficits and needs
- promote health-promoting behaviors;
- use objective sources of information;
- implement the principles of professional camaraderie and cooperation in a team of specialists, including representatives of other medical professions, also in a multicultural and multinational environment;
- formulate opinions on the various aspects of the professional activity;
- communication difficulties he may encounter in examining psychiatric patients;
- signs of self-destructive behavior in patients and reacts appropriately to them

2. Information volume of the academic discipline.

Chapter 1. "General psychiatry and narcology"

Subsection 1. General issues of psychiatry

Topic 1. The subject and tasks of psychiatry and narcology. History of development and current state of psychiatry and narcology. Organization of psychiatric care in Ukraine: inpatient, outpatient, home. Organization and work of a psychoneurological dispensary. Organization and work of a psychoneurological hospital. Rules of psychiatric care and observation in a psychiatric hospital.

The development of the science of mental illness was facilitated by the opening of universities. The founder of scientific psychiatry in the Slavic countries, the first university teacher and professor of psychiatry is PO Butkovsky from Kharkiv . Psychiatry occupies a special place among clinical

disciplines. Due to its integrative properties and extreme sensitivity to the changes of the historical era, she simultaneously studies the body, the soul, and the social environment, which in one way or another affects the psyche and often leads to mental disorders. But before reaching the modern level, psychiatry went through a long and difficult path. It is accepted to distinguish the theological, metaphysical and materialistic periods of the history of the formation of psychiatry, which to some extent characterize the level of socioeconomic development of society, its culture and ideology. In accordance with the views and ideas about the nature of mental illnesses, different methods of treatment were used in this or that period.

Topic 2. Methods of psychiatric examination. Classification of mental disorders, concept of psychopathological symptom, syndrome, disease, registers of mental disorders. General principles of therapy, prevention and rehabilitation of mental disorders.

Mental illnesses are recognized on the basis of the doctor's clinical thinking, theoretical knowledge of psychiatry and the results of a comprehensive psychiatric examination of the sick person. Mental examination is carried out according to the generally accepted principle in medicine, which involves the combination of the main clinical (psychopathological) method with a number of paraclinical (experimental-psychological, neurophysiological, neuroradiological, etc.) methods. In addition, psychiatry is closely related to somatic medicine and widely uses the knowledge and research methods of related clinical disciplines, primarily therapy and neurology.

Topic 3. General principles of therapy, prevention and rehabilitation of mental disorders.

exogenous and endogenous in origin. Exogenous diseases are the result of the pathological impact on brain activity of various external (in relation to brain tissue) physical, chemical and psychogeno-traumatic factors. These include harmful infectious -allergic, exchange, intoxication, thermal, mechanical cerebrotraumatic, radiation and other physical and chemical influences, as well as those caused by adverse social circumstances, in particular those that cause intrapersonal conflicts. Most researchers include psychogenic traumatic mental disorders in the third independent group called "psychogenics".

Subsection 2. General psychopathology

Topic 4. Violation of sensations and perception.

Sensation and perception are the first steps to a person's knowledge of himself and the world. These are constituent parts of the process of sensory cognition. Sensations are understood as the process of reflecting in a person's consciousness certain properties of objects and phenomena occurring in the world that surrounds him. Perception is the process of holistic display of objects and phenomena in combination with their properties. Directly related to feeling and perception is the representation, which is the reproduction in the human mind of the traces of previously perceived images. Sensation, perception

and imagination are divided according to the organs of sensation — sight, hearing, smell, taste, skin (tactile) sensitivity, interoception and proprioception (position of the body in space). The processes of feeling and perception have an individual character. The external world is felt and perceived as it is, but with varying degrees of completeness, depending on a person's motivations, interests, reserves of knowledge and life experience.

Topic 5. Disorders of thinking and intelligence. Memory disorders.

Memory is a mental process of memorization (fixation), retention (retention), reproduction (reproduction) and recognition of traces of information. Just as the reflection of objective reality is perceived at the moment, memory reproduces previously perceived reality. It connects the past with

the present, gives human experience the character of continuity, is the basis of mental development and one of the prerequisites of intelligence.

Thinking is a mental process by means of which a person reflects the most essential, the main thing in the phenomena of the surrounding world, realizes their interrelationship. Thanks to it, the level of judgments, generalization of facts, inferences is ensured, knowledge is accumulated, hypotheses and theories are developed, problems posed by the individual and society are solved. Thinking is an active function of the intellect.

The term "intellect" comes from the Latin *intellectus*, meaning "mind." This is a person's ability to use thinking operations (analysis, synthesis, comparison, abstraction, generalization, specification), the ability to apply acquired knowledge and experience in practical activities, to penetrate into the essence of things and environmental phenomena, to identify the main link in a complex chain of cause and effect relationships relationships and accumulate new knowledge and experience.

Topic 6. Disorders of emotions. Disorders of the will.

Emotions are a person's experience of attitudes towards himself and the environment. The perception of the external world together with the feeling of one's own body is accompanied by certain feelings that express our attitude to these impressions. Emotions play a significant role in all manifestations of human life - satisfaction of instinctive needs, professional activity, communicative activity, etc. Emotions and feelings mobilize the body for adequate adaptation, reflect the state of a person, his views on what he does or feels.

Topic 7. Disorders of consciousness and self-awareness.

Human activity is determined by his needs, interests and ideals. Bona is determined by life itself. All her needs are socially mediated. Activity should be considered as a manifestation of three forms of action: volitional, automated and instinctive. Each of them does not appear in isolation: they are all combined.

Topic 8. Psychopathological syndromes.

The disease never manifests itself as a separate symptom. During the analysis of her clinical picture, interrelated symptoms forming a syndrome are noticed. Any disease process has certain dynamics, and within the syndrome there are always symptoms that have already formed, as well as those that are in the stage of formation.

Chapter 2. "Special psychiatry"

Topic 9. Schizophrenia: clinic, theories of pathogenesis, pathophysiological concepts. Clinical types of schizophrenia, types of remission. Treatment of schizophrenia, supportive care. Labor examination, military and forensic psychiatric examination in schizophrenia. Examination (curation) of patients.

Schizophrenia (from the Greek *schizo* - to split, *fren* - soul) is an endogenous progressive (processual) mental illness, which usually debuts at a young age (16-30 years) and is characterized by basic (negative), deficit disorders - apathy, autism, dissociation of mental activity, as well as additional (positive) delusions, illusions and hallucinations, motor -volitional, as well as depressive symptoms.

Topic 10. Bipolar affective disorder: definition, theories of pathogenesis, types of the course of the disease. Differential diagnosis. BAR treatment. Cyclothymia , features of atypical forms of bipolar affective disorder. Labor, military and forensic psychiatric examination in bipolar affective disorder. Examination (curation) of patients.

Affective disorders are based on mood abnormalities — hypo- or hypertypia. The main signs of depressive disorders are the following: persistent depression of mood; pessimistic way of thinking; psychomotor retardation with a decrease in general activity, "energy"; loss of ability to feel joy (anhedonia). At one time, persistent unmotivated anxiety was also included here, but in modern classifications it is considered separately from depression. Manic states are mainly characterized by inappropriate elation or irritation, hyperactivity, accelerated thinking with ideas of overestimation of one's own significance.

Manic-depressive (MDP), or circular psychosis, cyclophrenia is an endogenous mental illness manifested exclusively by emotional disorders in the form of manic and depressive states with a phase course. The disease is also characterized by the fact that even with repeated attacks, prolonged course of affective states and significant duration of the disease, personality changes, and even more so, signs of the defect almost do not develop. This gives reason to include TIR among mental diseases with a favorable prognosis.

Topic 11. Medical and social problems of alcohol-related disorders. Legal issues of narcology. Organization of drug addiction treatment in Ukraine: the role of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine and other institutions in drug addiction treatment. Mental and behavioral disorders due to alcohol consumption. Discussion of the mh -GAP-IG module on substance use disorders.

Alcoholism (alcoholic disease) is a progressive disease that occurs in the case of systematic consumption of alcoholic beverages and is accompanied by mental and physical dependence on them. Violations of almost all organs and systems are observed, there are specific changes in the patient's personality, which are accompanied by alcoholic (metal-alcohol) psychoses.

Topic 12. Mental and behavioral disorders due to the use of narcotic substances. Dependence on psychoactive substances and drug addiction. Discussion of patient history.

The term "drug" has different interpretations. In the medical sense, it is a substance capable of causing chemical dependence, in the legal sense, it is a substance recognized as such according to international conventions or national legislation. The circulation of narcotic substances is strictly regulated by laws and by-laws.

Topic 13. General characteristics of organic mental disorders. Mental disorders in somatic, vascular and endocrine pathology. Discussion of patient history.

Mental disorders in the elderly are heterogeneous in terms of etiology. Traditionally, they are divided into two groups. The first group of patients with mental disorders includes those who always develop them at a late age. These include functional mental disorders, presenile and senile dementia, as well as mental disorders caused by cerebrovascular pathology.

Topic 14. Mental disorders in craniocerebral trauma (head injury), infectious diseases, environmental psychiatry. Senile (involutional) psychoses, senile and atrophic psychoses; clinical types and treatment.

Traumatic brain injury is a common pathology, accounting for almost 20% of the number of peacetime mechanical injuries. According to the analysis of sanitary losses, during local wars, craniocerebral injuries in combination with other wounds, diseases and combat mental trauma become the leading pathology. According to psychiatric services, such patients accounted for 10% of the number of persons who were registered at the dispensary.

Topic 15. Epilepsy: pathogenesis, main clinical forms, types of epileptic dementia. Epileptic seizures (grand mal and petit mal), epileptic psychoses (seizure equivalents). Epileptic status (epileptic status): definition and treatment. Early epileptic syndromes; prevention and treatment of epilepsy. Discussion of the mh -GAP-IG module on epilepsy.

Epilepsy (Greek epilepsia - I seize) is polyetiological monopathogenetic progressive neuropsychiatric disease. It is characterized by convulsive and non-convulsive mental attacks (paroxysms), which are repeated, as well as acute, which turn into chronic persistent, mental disorders. Various mystifications have arisen around this disease since biblical times, and still exist today. it was called "sacred", "demonic", "black disease", "black weakness", "unholy pain", "disaster" and others.

Topic 16. Psychogenic disorders: clinical forms, prevention and treatment, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Developmental disorders. Psychopathy (personality disorders): clinical forms, prevention and treatment. Labor examination, military psychiatric examination, forensic psychiatric examination for personality disorders. Psychotherapy, psychohygiene and psychoprophylaxis.

Providing an examination of work capacity, fitness for military service, determination of a person's mental state and sanity, if the need arises, is one of the most important functions in the activity of psychiatric institutions. Examination of the working capacity of persons with mental disorders is carried

out by medical advisory commissions (MCCs) of psychoneurological dispensaries, polyclinics, hospitals, centers, clinics, institutes, as well as psychiatric medical and social expert commissions (MSEK) at city and regional health care bodies. The activities of LKK and MSEK are regulated by relevant normative acts.

Topic 17. Behavioral disorders of childhood and adolescence. Oligophrenia (mental retardation): clinics, forms, stages. Prevention and treatment. Autism of young children, hyperkinetic disorders - principles of medical and pedagogical correction, social rehabilitation. Discussion of mental and behavioral disorders of the mh -GAP-IG module in children and adolescents

Mental retardation is a group of conditions of different etiology and pathogenesis, which, as a result of adverse influences in the fetal period or in early childhood (most often before the age of 3), lead to underdevelopment of the psyche with a predominant deficiency of intelligence and complicate (partially or completely) social functioning. In the last two decades, the term "mental retardation" was replaced by the name "oligophrenia", proposed by E. Kraepelin in 1915. Mental retardation is accompanied by total mental underdevelopment.

STRUCTURE OF THE EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE

No	Topic name	Lecture s (hours)	Practical lessons (hours)	Indivi - dual student work (hours)	Extracu rricular work (hours)
Chapter 1. "General psychiatry and narcology"					
Subsection 1. General issues of psychiatry					
1	Topic 1. The subject and tasks of psychiatry and narcology. History of development and current state of psychiatry and narcology. Organization of psychiatric care in Ukraine: inpatient, outpatient, home. Organization and work of a psychoneurological dispensary. Organization and work of a psychoneurological hospital. Rules of psychiatric care and observation in a psychiatric hospital.	1	1		
2	Topic 2. Methods of psychiatric examination. Classification of mental disorders, concept of psychopathological symptom, syndrome, disease, registers of mental disorders. General principles of therapy, prevention and rehabilitation of mental disorders.		1	1	
3	Topic 3. General principles of therapy, prevention and rehabilitation of mental disorders.		1		
Subsection 2. General psychopathology					

4	Topic 4. Violation of sensations and perception.	1	2	1	
5	Topic 5. Disorders of thinking and intelligence. Memory disorders.				
6	Topic 6. Disorders of emotions. Disorders of the will.				
7	Topic 7. Disorders of consciousness and self-awareness.	1	2		
8	Topic 8. Psychopathological syndromes.				
9	Final module control "General issues of psychiatry and general psychopathology".				
Chapter 2. "Special psychiatry"					
10	Topic 9. Schizophrenia: clinic, theories of pathogenesis, pathophysiological concepts. Clinical types of schizophrenia, types of remission. Treatment of schizophrenia, supportive care. Labor examination, military and forensic psychiatric examination in schizophrenia. Examination (curation) of patients.	1	2	1	
11	Topic 10. Bipolar affective disorder: definition, theories of pathogenesis, types of the course of the disease. Differential diagnosis. BAR treatment. Cyclothymia , features of atypical forms of bipolar affective disorder. Labor, military and forensic psychiatric examination in bipolar affective disorder. Examination (curation) of patients.	1	2	1	
12	Topic 11. Medical and social problems of alcohol-related disorders. Legal issues of narcology. Organization of drug addiction treatment in Ukraine: the role of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine and other institutions in drug addiction treatment . Mental and behavioral disorders due to alcohol consumption. Discussion of the mh -GAP-IG module on substance use disorders.	1	2	1	
13	Topic 12. Mental and behavioral disorders due to the use of narcotic substances. Dependence on psychoactive substances and drug addiction. Discussion of patient history.				
14	Topic 13. General characteristics of organic mental disorders. Mental disorders in somatic, vascular and endocrine pathology. Discussion of patient history.	1	2	1	

15	Topic 14. Mental disorders in craniocerebral trauma (head injury), infectious diseases, environmental psychiatry. Senile (involutorial) psychoses, senile and atrophic psychoses; clinical types and treatment.				
16	Topic 15. Epilepsy: pathogenesis, main clinical forms, types of epileptic dementia. Epileptic seizures (grand mal and petit mal), epileptic psychoses (seizure equivalents). Epileptic status (epileptic status): definition and treatment. Early epileptic syndromes; prevention and treatment of epilepsy. Discussion of the mh -GAP-IG module on epilepsy.	1	2	1	
17	Topic 16. Psychogenic disorders: clinical forms, prevention and treatment, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Developmental disorders. Psychopathy (personality disorders): clinical forms, prevention and treatment. Labor examination, military psychiatric examination, forensic psychiatric examination for personality disorders. Psychotherapy, psychohygiene and psychoprophylaxis.	1	1	1	
18	Topic 17. Behavioral disorders of childhood and adolescence. Oligophrenia (mental retardation): clinics, forms, stages. Prevention and treatment. Autism of young children, hyperkinetic disorders - principles of medical and pedagogical correction, social rehabilitation. Discussion of mental and behavioral disorders of the mh -GAP-IG module in children and adolescents	1	1	1	
19	Hospital clinical module		50		
20	Final control lesion.		1	1	
90 ALL THE TIME		10	70	10	
CREDITS ESTS 3.0 CREDIT (differentiated test)					

III THEMATIC PLAN OF LECTURES

For students of the 6th year of the 11-12 semester
medical faculty

No	
----	--

	Topic
1	The subject and tasks of psychiatry and narcology, their place among other medical disciplines. History of development and current state of psychiatry and narcology. Principles of therapy, prevention and rehabilitation of mental disorders. Organization of assistance to patients with mental disorders. Peculiarities of the structure of a psychiatric hospital and polyclinic.
2	Violations of sensations and perception, their age-related aspects. Violations of thinking and the intellectual sphere. Emotional and volitional disorders
3	Memory disorders and disorders of consciousness, their syndromes.
4	Schizophrenia: clinic, theories of pathogenesis, pathophysiological concepts. Clinical types of schizophrenia, types of the course of the disease. Remission types in schizophrenia. Child and adolescent schizophrenia. Treatment of schizophrenia, supportive care.
5	Bipolar affective disorder. Atypical forms of bipolar affective disorder.
6	General characteristics of organic mental disorders. Mental disorders in craniocerebral trauma, infectious diseases, vascular and endocrine pathology. Environmental psychiatry. General characteristics of neurotic disorders. Post-traumatic stress disorder. Acute psychoses. Psychiatry of disasters and natural disasters. Problems of environmental psychiatry.
7	Medical and social problems of alcohol and drug use disorders. Presentation of the mh -GAP-IG module on substance use disorders.
8	Mental disorders in old age. Epilepsy. Classification of etiology and pathogenesis. Epileptic psychoses. Patients with epileptic-type personality changes. Presentation of the mh -GAP-IG module on dementia. Presentation of the mh -GAP-IG module in epilepsy
9	Developmental disorders. Oligophrenia and developmental delay. Psychopathy. Children's autism
10	Behavioral disorders that begin in childhood and adolescence. Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. Presentation of the mh -GAP-IG module on mental and behavioral disorders in children and adolescents

IV THEMATIC PLAN OF PRACTICAL LESSONS

For students of the 6th year of the 11-12 semester
Medical Faculty

No	Topic
1	The subject and tasks of psychiatry and narcology. History of development and current state of psychiatry and narcology. Organization of psychiatric care in Ukraine: inpatient, outpatient, units, labor rehabilitation. Organization and work of a psychoneurological dispensary. Organization and work of a psychoneurological hospital. Rules of psychiatric care and observation in a psychiatric hospital.
2	Methods of psychiatric examination. Classification of mental disorders, concept of psychopathological symptom, syndrome, disease, registers of mental disorders. General principles of therapy, prevention and rehabilitation of mental disorders.
3	General principles of therapy, prevention and rehabilitation of mental disorders.
4	Violation of sensations and perception.
5	Disorders of thinking and intelligence. Memory disorders.
6	Disorders of emotions. Disorders of the will.
7	Disorders of consciousness and self-awareness.

8	Main psychiatric syndromes. Dementia. Types of course of mental disorders. Discussion of the mh -GAP-IG Dementia Module
9	Final module control "General issues of psychiatry and general psychopathology".
10	Schizophrenia: clinic, theories of pathogenesis, pathophysiological concepts. Clinical types of schizophrenia, types of remission. Treatment of schizophrenia, supportive care. Labor examination, military and forensic psychiatric examination in schizophrenia. Examination (curation) of patients.
11	Bipolar affective disorder: definition, theories of pathogenesis, types of disease course. Differential diagnosis. BAR treatment. Cyclothymia , features of atypical forms of bipolar affective disorder. Labor, military and forensic psychiatric examination in bipolar affective disorder. Examination (curation) of patients.
12	Medical and social problems of alcohol-related disorders. Legal issues of narcology. Organization of drug addiction treatment in Ukraine: the role of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine and other institutions in drug addiction treatment. Mental and behavioral disorders due to alcohol consumption. Discussion of the mh -GAP-IG module on substance use disorders.
13	Mental and behavioral disorders due to drug use. Drug addiction and drug addiction. Discussion of the case history
14	General characteristics of organic mental disorders. Mental disorders in somatic, vascular and endocrine pathology. Discussion of medical history
15	Mental disorders in craniocerebral trauma (head injury), infectious diseases, environmental psychiatry. Senile (involutional) psychoses, senile and atrophic psychoses; clinical types and treatment).
16	Epilepsy: pathogenesis, main clinical forms, types of epileptic dementia. Epileptic seizures (grand mal and petit mal), epileptic psychoses (seizure equivalents). Epileptic status (epileptic status): definition and treatment. Early epileptic syndromes; prevention and treatment of epilepsy. Discussion of the mh -GAP-IG module in relation to epilepsy
17	Psychogenic disorders: clinical forms, prevention and treatment, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Developmental disorders. Psychopathy (personality disorders): clinical forms, prevention and treatment. Labor examination, military psychiatric examination, forensic psychiatric examination for personality disorders. Psychotherapy, psychohygiene and psychoprophylaxis.
18	Behavioral disorders of childhood and youth. Oligophrenia (mental retardation): clinics, forms, stages. Prevention and treatment. Autism of young children, hyperkinetic disorders - principles of medical and pedagogical correction, social rehabilitation. Discussion of mental and behavioral disorders in children, adolescents module mh - GAP-IG
19	Final control lesson.
20	Hospital clinical module - Utilizing the acquired knowledge thus far in clinical conditions, engaging in an internship within the realm of psychiatry in various clinical departments.

V THEMATIC PLAN OF INDEPENDENT WORK

For students of the 6th year of the 11-12 semester
Medical Faculty

--	--

No	Topic
1	General questions of psychiatry. Preparation for practical classes - theoretical preparation and practice of practical skills (module 1).
2	General psychopathology. Preparation for practical classes - theoretical preparation and practice of practical skills (module 1).
3	Preparation for the final control of the module "General issues of psychiatry and general psychopathology".
4	Special (nosological) psychiatry. Preparation for practical classes - theoretical preparation and practice of practical skills (module 2).
5	Preparation for the final control.

VI LIST OF INDIVIDUAL TASKS

Individual assignments are given to the best students who are very interested in the discipline and they determine what they want to be the best. For performing this type of work, the student will receive additional points.

Individual tasks include:

1. oral presentations at interdepartmental, interuniversity, all-Ukrainian and international conferences and receiving prizes;
2. printing abstracts and articles in professional journals;
3. writing abstracts.

VII LEARNING OUTCOMES

In the process of studying the discipline, the student must acquire general knowledge of psychiatry and narcology:

- conduct a clinical examination of the patient and describe the mental state;
- analyze clinical and paraclinical research data and establish a preliminary diagnosis of a mental or psychosomatic disorder;
- detect psychotic or non-psychotic mental disorders;
- determine the presence of patients with indications for immediate hospitalization;

SPECIAL PSYCHIATRY AND NARCOLOGY

- solve the problem of clinical diagnosis and emergency care for patients (with psychomotor agitation, epileptic status, complications of treatment with psychotropic drugs, refusal of food, stupor);
- solve the problem of determining the clinical management of a patient with a mental disorder or addiction;
- determine the level of social danger, the risk of self-aggression of mentally ill patients, give a referral for a consultation with a psychiatrist;
- prescribe the patient adequate psychotropic drugs in doses according to the patient's age;
- give psychoeducational recommendations to the patient and their relatives.

VIII METHODS OF TEACHING STUDENTS V

The types of educational activities of students according to the educational plans are:

- a) lectures,

- b) practical classes,
- c) independent work of students (SRS).
- e) medical history

Lecture topics reveal problematic issues of certain sections of psychiatry and narcology.

Practical classes include:

- 1) examination by students of the mental state of a healthy person;
- 2) mental state examination for various mental disorders; identification of symptoms and syndromes;
- 3) establishment of clinical diagnosis and differential diagnosis;
- 4) appointment of modern treatment of patients with mental disorders;
- 5) solving situational tasks, tasks according to the type of licensing exam "Step-2".

Students are recommended to write a short theoretical material during practical classes, data on the course of mental illness in a patient, demonstrated during practical classes.

IX MEANS OF QUALITY CONTROL OF STUDENTS' KNOWLEDGE

1. The current educational activity of students is checked during practical classes in accordance with specific goals and during the individual work of the teacher with students.
2. Assessment of students' independent work, which takes place on the topic of classes during classroom work, is carried out during ongoing control of the topic during classes. Assessment of topics for students' independent work is carried out during the final control.
3. Differential assessment (final control) is carried out after the study of the discipline "Psychiatry and Narcology".

X. CRITERIA FOR EVALUATING KNOWLEDGE OF STUDENTS IN THE DISCIPLINE

The evaluation of the course is carried out during the differential assessment. The evaluation of the discipline is defined as the sum of points for the current educational activity and the differential credit and is from a minimum of 120 to a maximum of 200.

Evaluation of theoretical knowledge, if practical skills are evaluated according to the criteria "fulfilled", "not fulfilled"

Number of questions	"5"	"4"	"3"	Oral answer to the tickets, which includes the theoretical part of the course	For each answer, the student receives from 12 to 16 points, which corresponds to: "5" - 16 points; "4" - 14 points "3" - 12 points.
1	16	14	12		
2	16	14	12		
3	16	14	12		
4	16	14	12		
5	16	14	12		
	80	70	60		

The maximum grade that a student can receive for studying is 200 points, including the maximum number of points for the current educational activity - 120 points, and the maximum number of points based on the results of the differential test - 80 points.

XI MEANS OF EVALUATING STUDENTS' KNOWLEDGE

The evaluation of the course is carried out during the differential test. The evaluation of the discipline is defined as the sum of the points for the current educational activity and the differential test and is a minimum of 120 to a maximum of 200.

mark On a scale of 200 points	ECTS mark	Mark according to the traditional 4-point scale
180–200	A	Perfectly
160–179	B	Fine
150–159	C	Fine
130–149	D	Satisfactorily
120–129	E	Satisfactorily
Less than 120	F.Fx	Unsatisfactorily

The grade received by students is transferred to the **ECTS scale** as follows:

ECTS assessment	Mark according to the traditional scale of the 4th grade
A	"5"
B, C	"4"
D, E	"3"
FX, F	"2"

Grade FX, F ("2") is assigned to those students who have not completed at least one section of the course after graduation.

The final grade for the current educational activity is defined as the average traditional grades for each lesson, which are rounded to 2 digits and transferred to the multi-grade scale on the table

4-point scale	200-point scale	4-point scale	200-point scale
5	120	3.91-3.94	94
4.95-4.99	119	3.87-3.9	93
4.91-4.94	118	3.83-3.86	92
4.87-4.9	117	3.79-3.82	91
4.83-4.86	116	3.74-3.78	90
4.79-4.82	115	3.7-3.73	89
4.75-4.78	114	3.66-3.69	88
4.7-4.74	113	3.62-3.65	87
4.66-4.69	112	3.58-3.61	86
4.62-4.65	111	3.54-3.57	85
4.58-4.61	110	3.49-3.53	84
4.54-4.57	109	3.45-3.48	83
4.5-4.53	108	3.41-3.44	82

4.45-4.49	107		3.37-3.4	81
4.41-4.44	106		3.33-3.36	80
4.37-4.4	105		3.29-3.32	79
4.33-4.36	104		3.25-3.28	78
4.29-4.32	103		3.21-3.24	77
4.25-4.28	102		3.18-3.2	76
4.2-4.24	101		3.15-3.17	75
4.16-4.19	100		3.13-3.14	74
4.12-4.15	99		3.1-3.12	73
4.08-4.11	98		3.07-3.09	72
4.04-4.07	97		3.04-3.06	71
3.99-4.03	96		3.0-3.03	70
3.95-3.98	95		Less	Not enough

The final class is held during classes. During the final lesson, students solve tests, including the main tests in the amount of 30. Evaluation criteria - 90.5% of correctly solved tasks.

Practical skills are also evaluated at the final session (evaluation criteria - "passed" or "failed").

The minimum score that a student obtains for access to the differentiated test is 70.

XII RECOMMENDED LITERATURE

- Psychiatry. Viktor Samokhvalov (ed.). Simferopol, 2005. 252 p.
 - Kaplan and Sadok. Textbook of Psychiatry. Behavioral sciences / Clinical psychiatry; 11th edition. Walters Kluver . 2015 year
- Additional literature:
- ICD-10-CM Chapter 5 Mental, Behavioral and Developmental Disorders.
 - Mh GAP-IG

XIII FORM OF FINAL CONTROL OF LEARNING SUCCESS

The type of final control of the success of knowledge acquisition by students in accordance with the standard program - the final form of control of knowledge in the discipline "Psychiatry and Narcology" is a differentiated assessment, which is conducted after a full study of all sections of the discipline "Psychiatry and Narcology" during two semesters at the last assessment session.

Approved:



B.O.Пектора /Acting Rector

Dmytro GOVSHEV