

MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS  
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION  
BELARUSIAN STATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

Контрольный  
экземпляр



APPROVED

by First Vice-Rector, Professor

S.V. Gubkin

Reg. № ВД-н. 580а / 1617 / уч.

PSYCHIATRY AND NARCOLOGY

Curriculum of higher educational institution  
in the educational discipline for the specialty

1-79 01 01 "General Medicine"

Curriculum is based on the standard educational program “«Psychiatry and Narcology», approved on August 31th, 2016, registration № ТД-Л.580/тип.

**COMPILERS:**

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**RECOMMENDED FOR APPROVAL:**

by the Department of Psychiatry and Medical Psychology of the Educational Institution “Belarusian State Medical University”  
(protocol № 6 of 28.10.2016);

by the Methodological Commission, Educational Institution “Belarusian State Medical University”  
(protocol № 202/10 of 21.02.2017)

### EXPLANATORY NOTE

Psychiatry and Narcology is the educational discipline containing systematized scientific knowledge and techniques in the field of Psychiatry and Narcology, studying theoretical and applied questions of the diagnostics, treatments, preventive maintenances and social rehabilitation of the persons suffering from mental and behavioral disorders.

The Curriculum of the discipline "Psychiatry and Narcology" includes new scientific data on systematics, etiology, pathogenesis of mental and behavioral disorders, as well as epidemiological data about their prevalence. The particularity of the Curriculum "Psychiatry and Narcology" consists in its practical application for professional activity in general medicine.

The aim of teaching and studying the discipline "Psychiatry and Narcology" is providing medical students with contemporary comprehensive medical knowledge in the field of mental health, preparation of the specialist be informed about clinical peculiarities and mechanisms of mental disorders development including those with somatic equivalents.

The tasks of the discipline are acquisition of academic competency, based on the ability of independent searching for academic information resources, mastering by methods of acquisition and comprehensions of the knowledge about the main psychopathological syndromes, legal and ethical aspect of the psychiatric service, and diagnostic criteria of mental and behavioral disorders.

The tasks of teaching of the discipline is formation of social and personal qualities: learning capability, independence, responsibility and ability to activity planning, need for realization of personal potential, orientation on values of tolerance, humanity, and general culture.

Teaching and successful study of the discipline "Psychiatry and Narcology" is based on the knowledge and skills formed by the following discipline:

**Normal anatomy.** Anatomy of the brain, structure of the cerebrum conducting ways.

**Biological chemistry.** Neurotransmitter systems of the brain.

**Normal physiology.** Dynamic localization of highly organized psychic function.

**Histology, cytology, embryology.** Neuron construction. Stages of the embryogenesis.

**Medical biology and general genetics.** Genealogy analysis. Gene and environmental interaction in formation of human disease. Role of heredity and variability in the general pathology.

**General hygiene.** The problem of antropogenous surrounding contamination and ways of its prevention. Human being and biosphere. Rational lifestyle, deliverance from bad habits, active lifestyle, adequate and physiological balanced feeding.

**As a result of studying the "Psychiatry and Narcology" the student is to know:**

- the organizational structure of psychiatric care;

- basic provisions of the classification of mental disorders (diseases), the most common mental disorders in the professional activities of a dentist;
- the principles of mental health services, the rules of primary psychiatric examination;
- the rights and the privileges of patients with mental disorders (diseases);
- basic psychopathological symptoms and syndromes, clinical diagnostic criteria for the major mental disorders (diseases);
- clinical manifestations of different psychoactive substances and patterns of addiction development in case of abuse;
- medical and legal criteria of incapacity and irresponsibility;
- stages of rehabilitation of the patients with mental disorders (diseases);
- the basics of psychotherapy correction of mental disorders;

**be able to:**

- recognize the onset of mental disorders (diseases);
- conduct the differential diagnostics of mental health from pathology;
- to organize a medical care for patients with disorders of behavior on a prehospital stage;
- render the help under urgent conditions (epileptic status, acute agitation, acute psychosis);

**master:**

- examination methods of acute intoxication with psychoactive substances;
- methods of suicide risk assessment and crisis intervention skills;
- methods of predictive assessment of clinical and epidemiological data;
- skills of the care and control over the patients with dementia.

The structure of the curriculum in the educational discipline “Psychiatry and Narcology”: four sections, corresponding to history review, conceptual and terminological dictionary, general and single selected questions.

**Total number** of hours for the discipline study is 144 academic hours. Classroom hours according to the types of studies: lectures - 20 hours, practical classes - 50 hours, student independent work (self-study) - 74 hours.

Current assessment is carried out according to the syllabus of the specialty in the form of credit (8 semester) and exam (9 semester).

Full-time form of higher education –.

**ALLOCATION OF ACADEMIC TIME  
ACCORDING TO SEMESTERS OF STUDY**

Code, name of the specialty	semester	Number of academic hours					Form of current assessment
		total	in-class	including		out-of-class self-studies	
				lectures	practical classes		
1-79 01 01 "General Medicine"	8	<b>54</b>	42	12	30	<b>12</b>	credit
	9	<b>90</b>	28	8	20	<b>62</b>	exam
		<b>144</b>	70	20	50	<b>74</b>	

## THEMATIC PLAN

Theme	In-class hours	
	lectures	practical classes (seminars)
<b>1. History, subject and tasks of psychiatry. Research methods in psychiatry. Organizational structure of psychiatric care in Belarus. Legislative base of psychiatric care</b>	2	-
<b>2. Epidemiology of mental and behavioral disorders. The aetiologies, progresses and outcomes of mental disorders. The structure of the International Classification of Diseases</b>	2	-
<b>3. Basic psychopathology</b>	-	20
3.1. Disorders of sensations, perceptions	-	5
3.2. Disorders of thought, speech	-	5
3.3. Disorders of emotions, volition and attention	-	5
3.4. Disorders of memory, intellect and consciousness	-	5
<b>4. Clinical presentation, diagnosis and treatment of mental disorders</b>	16	30
4.1. Organics including symptomatic mental disorders Mental retardation. Dementia	2	5
4.2. Substance-related disorders	4	5
4.3. Schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders	2	5
4.4. Mood disorders	2	5
4.5. Behavioural syndromes associated with physiological disturbances and physical factors	2	-
4.6. Treatment of the mental and behavioural disorders	2	5
4.7. Urgent situations in Psychiatry and Narcology	2	5
<b>TOTAL TIME</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>50</b>

## CURRICULUM CONTENT

### **1. History, subject and tasks of psychiatry. Research methods in psychiatry. Organizational structure of psychiatric care in Belarus. Legislative base of psychiatric care.**

Aims and objectives of the discipline "Psychiatry and Narcology." The main theoretical areas of in psychiatry: nosological, phenomenological ("syndromological"), eclectic ("pragmatic", "atheoretical"), psychoanalytic, antipsychiatry.

Prescientific period, Greco-Roman, Medieval, Renaissance. Thomas Willis (1674). Development of psychiatry in Russia (nunnery, mandative, Soviet periods). Development of psychiatry in Belarus. A. Alzheimer's description of senile dementia cases in 1906. E. Bleuler's scientific work "Early dementia or group of schizophrenia" (1911). Creating of Research Institute in Munich (Kraepelin, 1915). The Admission of Belarusian Psychiatric Association as a member of the World Psychiatric Association in 1996. The first law in Belarus "On psychiatric care and guarantees of citizens' rights in its provision" (1999).

Research methods used in psychiatry. Emergency psychiatric care. Scheduled psychiatric help. Providing mental health care in outpatient, inpatient, day care departments and outside the health care organization. Conditions of mental health care. Helpline. Social care institutions.

Psychiatric examination. Involuntary hospitalization. Expertise in psychiatry: medico-social, military, medical and forensic psychiatry. Clinical criteria for determining disability groups. The procedure of referral to medical and rehabilitation expert commission. The use of the residual disability.

Regulations of the Ministry of the Defence of the Republic of Belarus and the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Belarus on the order of military medical examination in the Armed Forces, the approval requirements of public health related to military service. The criteria for responsibility and irresponsibility. Criteria of capacity and incapacity. The procedure for the referral to the forensic psychiatric examination and its procedure. Mandatory safety measures and treatment. The problem of simulation.

Law of the Republic of Belarus "On Psychiatric care and guarantees of citizens' rights in its provision", rules of the psychiatric examination, forced hospitalization, preservation of patient confidentiality, rules of psychiatrist's examination of patients in somatic departments, dispensary rules. Rights of the mentally sick patients. Law of the Republic of Belarus "On Health Care" in the part concerning psychiatric care.

### **2. Epidemiology of mental and behavioral disorders. The aetiologies, progresses and outcomes of mental disorders. The structure of the International Classification of Diseases**

Epidemiological features of mental and behavioral disorders (diseases). The prevalence of mental and behavioral disorders (diseases). The phenomenon of "iceberg" in psychiatry. The concept of the "health standards" in Psychiatry and Narcology. The problem of Nozos and Pathos. The incidence of mental and behavioral disorders in patients of general practitioners. The cost of public

expenditure in connection with the morbidity and the incidence of mental and behavioral disorders (diseases).

The etiology of the mental illness, the concept of causing and provoking (triggering) factors of the disontogenesis and premorbid personality traits. Risk factors for mental illness. The critical age periods. The role of biological factors in the mental and behavioral disorders (diseases). The role of psychological and social factors in the mental and behavioral disorders (diseases). The value of cultural, ethnic, religious and demographic aspects in the mental and behavioral disorders (diseases). Features of the etiopathogenesis of the mental and behavioral disorders (diseases) in the age continuum.

The courses and outcomes of the mental and behavioral disorders (diseases).

Classification and systematic principles of the mental and behavioral disorders. Modern classification of the mental and behavioral disorders; its categorical, research, descriptive and conventional character. Organic, including symptomatic, mental disorders. Mental and behavioral disorders due to use of psychoactive substances. Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders. Affective disorders. Neurotic, stress-related and somatoform disorders. Behavioural syndromes associated with physiological disturbances and physical factors. Mental retardation. Disorders of psychological development. Behavioural and emotional disorders with onset commonly occurring in childhood and adolescence.

### **3. Basics psychopathology**

#### **3.1. Disturbances of sensations and perceptions.**

Disorders of sensations: anesthesia, hypo-, hyperesthesia, paresthesia, senestopatia; their incidence in somatic and mental illness. Disorders of perception: illusion, true hallucinations, pseudohallucinations. Psychosensory disorders. Age features of clinical manifestations of the disorders of sensations, perceptions.

#### **3.2. Disturbances in thinking and speech**

Thought disorder in tempo. Acceleration and deceleration of thinking. Thought disorder in harmony. Ripped thinking. Disorders of thought on the focus. Mentism. Circumstantiality. Pedantry Autism. Formal and paralogous thinking. Disorders of thinking in terms of productivity. Violations of associative processes. Sensual and interpretive delusions. The content of delusions. Syndromes: paranoid, paranoid, paraphrenic. Kandinsky-Clerambault syndrome. Determination of criteria of social danger of patients with delusions and syndrome of mental automatism. Overvalued ideas. Obsessions.

Disorders of speech, aphasia, alalia, dysarthria, slurred speech, ripped speech, stuttering, mutism, echolalia.

Age features of clinical manifestations of disorders of thinking and speech.

#### **3.3. Disorders of emotions, volition and attention**

Disorders of emotions. Depressive and manic syndromes. Conditions of irritable weakness, emotional lability, apathy, anxiety and fear, euphoria, inadequacy, ambivalence. Obsessive fears (phobias). Disorders of instincts and drives, motor-volitional disorders. Disturbances of the volitional functions: hyperbulia, abulia, parabulias. Catatonic syndrome and its variants. Obsessive motion and inclination. Psychomotor agitation (manic, catatonic, epileptiform). Disturbances of the instincts:



self-preservation, food and sex instincts. Pathological desires: pyromania, dromomania, kleptomania.

Disorders of attention: hyperprozexia, aprosexia, difficulty of attention switching.

Age features of clinical manifestations of the disorders of emotions, volition, attention.

### **3.4. Disorders of memory, intellect and consciousness**

Memory disorders: hypermnnesia, hypomnesia, amnesia. Korsakov's syndrome. Features of memory disorders in various diseases. Disorders of the intelligence: congenital and early acquired mental retardation, dementia. Determining of the degree of mental retardation. Types of dementia and its features in different diseases. Disorders of consciousness. Criteria for the identification of the impaired consciousness. Confusion syndromes: obnubilation, somnolence, stupor, coma. Delirium, oneiroid, amentia. Twilight impaired of the consciousness: trance, fugue, somnambulism, twilight disorders of consciousness with other mental disorders (hallucinations, delusions, automatisms). Age features of clinical manifestations of disorders of memory, intelligence and consciousness.

## **4. Clinical presentation, diagnosis and treatment of mental disorders**

### **4.1. Organics including symptomatic mental disorders. Mental retardation. Dementia**

Organic amnesic syndrome. Organic delirium (organic). Organic hallucinosis. Mild cognitive impairment. Organic anxiety disorder. Delusional (schizophrenia-like) disorder. Organic affective disorder due to traumatic brain injury, cardiovascular, endocrine, infectious diseases, systemic diseases. Personality disorders and behavior due to illness, injury or brain dysfunction. Prevention of organic mental disorders. Age features of the clinical picture and course of organic disorders.

Mental retardation due to hereditary factors (true microcephaly, enzymopathic forms due to protein, carbohydrate, lipid, and other kinds of exchange - phenylketonuria, galactosemia, Marfan syndrome, and others.), caused by chromosomal aberrations (Down's syndrome, Klinefelter's syndrome, and others.), caused by mutagenic lesions of the generative parental cells (ionizing radiation, chemical agents, and others.). Preventing of the intellectual disorders associated with hereditary factors. Mental retardation in connection with intrauterine fetal lesions (embryopathy and fetopathy), viral infection, congenital syphilis, toxoplasmosis and other infections. Prevention of mental retardation due to harmful factors in the perinatal period and the first 3 years of life: the Rh-factor conflict, asphyxia and birth trauma, severe infections, and traumatic brain injury in early childhood.

Dementia. Dementia in Alzheimer's disease. Vascular dementia. The epidemiological pattern of dementia and its relationship with the population processes. Early diagnosis of dementia. The role of nutrition in the prevention of dementia. Form an active lifestyle as prevention of dementia and mental hygiene. Training cognitive functions. Pseudodementia. Technology care for patients with dementia. Treatment of dementia.

Curation of patients with organic disorders, mental retardation, dementia: the collection of complaints and anamnesis of disorders; objective examination of the

patient; scheduling of patient examinations; interpretation of the results of psychological, laboratory and instrumental methods of examination; diagnostics. Writing the academic history.

#### **4.2. Substance-related disorders**

The definition of "psychoactive substance". Classification and mechanism of action of psychoactive substances. The history of the use of psychoactive substances. Clinical epidemiology of substance use. Clinical features of the state of acute intoxication substance. Drug intoxication syndrome. Harmful effects of the use of psychoactive substances. Syndrome of substance addiction. Biopsychosocial mechanisms of substance addiction. Syndrome of altered reactivity. Syndromes of psychic and physical addiction. Consequences of drug addiction syndrome. Symptoms and examination of the alcohol intoxication. Symptoms and examination of opiate intoxication. Symptoms and examination of intoxication of hypnotics and sedatives. Symptoms and examination of stimulant intoxication. Symptoms and examination of cannabinoids intoxication. Synthetic drugs. Actions on the prevention of alcoholism and substance abuse. The treatment of substance addiction. Age features of the clinical picture and course of mental disorders due to psychoactive substance use.

Curation of patients with mental disorders due to use of psychoactive substances: the collection of complaints and anamnesis of the disorders; objective examination of the patient; scheduling of patient examinations; interpretation of the results of psychological, laboratory and instrumental methods of examination; diagnostics. Writing the academic history.

#### **4.3. Schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders**

Epidemiology of schizophrenia, the principles of taxonomy and classification, etiology and pathogenesis. The impact of environmental and social factors on the occurrence of schizophrenia, psycho-hygienic aspects of psychosis. The forms of schizophrenia. The types of schizophrenia: a continuous, an episodic with a progressive defect, an episodic with a stable defect, remittent. The role of genetic, infectious diseases, obstetrics and gynecology, social and environmental factors in the etiology of schizophrenia. Types of biological reactivity and vulnerability to endogenous psychoses. Prevention of schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders. Prevention of the exacerbations of schizophrenia. Schizotypal diathesis. Schizotypal disorder. Psychoprophylaxis of the disability in schizophrenia. Prognostic signs of the outcomes in schizophrenia. Age features of the clinical picture and course of schizophrenia.

Disorders of the psychological development: specific developmental disorders of speech; specific developmental disorders of scholastic skills, specific developmental disorder of motor function. Mixed specific developmental disorders.

Pervasive developmental disorders: childhood autism (Kanner syndrome), atypical autism, Rett syndrome, Asperger syndrome.

Behavioural and emotional disorders with onset usually occurring in childhood and adolescence, mixed disorders of conduct and emotions, tic disorders (transient tic disorder, chronic motor or vocal tic disorder, combined voice and multiple motor tic disorder), enuresis, encopresis, stuttering.

Curation of patients with schizophrenia: the collection of complaints and history of the illness; objective examination of the patient; scheduling of patient examinations; interpretation of the results of psychological, laboratory and instrumental methods of examination; diagnostics. Writing the academic history.

#### **4.4. Mood disorders**

Epidemiology, classification, etiopathogenesis of the mood disorders. Biopsychosocial mechanisms of affective disorders. Depressive episode. Manic episode. Bipolar affective disorder. Recurrent depressive disorder. Seasonal affective disorder. Chronic affective disorder (cyclothymia and dysthymia). Depression associated with the reproductive cycle in women. Postpartum depression. Adjustment disorders due to stress. Prevention of seasonal depression. Prevention of the negative effects of stress. Psychoprophylaxis: auditory training, healthy lifestyle, scientific organization of the labor. Age features of the clinical picture and course of affective disorders.

Curation of the patients with affective disorders: the collection of complaints and anamnesis of the disorders; objective examination of the patient; scheduling of patient examinations; interpretation of the results of psychological, laboratory and instrumental methods of examination; set diagnostics. Writing the academic history.

#### **4.5. Behavioral syndromes associated with physiological disturbances and physical factors**

Eating disorders. Anorexia nervosa and bulimia. Night terrors and horrors. Sleep disorders of inorganic nature. Prevention of sleep disorders. Age features of the clinical picture and course of mental disorders as a result of violations of the physiological functions.

Psycho-hygienic aspects of sexual life. Sexual dysfunction with inorganic nature. Mental and behavioural disorders associated with the puerperium. Prevention and treatment of mental disorders as a result of violations of the physiological functions.

Curation of the patients with anorexia nervosa and bulimia: the collection of complaints and anamnesis of the disorders; objective examination of the patient; scheduling of patient examinations; interpretation of the results of psychological, laboratory and instrumental methods of examination; diagnostics. Writing the academic history.

#### **4.6. Treatment of mental and behavioural disorders**

Relieves, maintenance and corrective treatment of mental and behavioral disorders. Psychopharmacotherapy. Classification of the drugs used in psychiatry. Neuroleptics (antipsychotic), neuroleptics group due to chemical structure and the dominant effects. Antipsychotics as a treatment for the relief of psychomotor agitation. Antidepressants (tricyclics, MAO inhibitors, serotonin reuptake inhibitors, norepinephrine, and others.). Tranquilizers (anxiolytics). Stimulants. Nootropics. Mood stabilizer drugs (lithium salt, etc.). Sleeping drugs (hypnotics). Anticonvulsant drugs and their use in psychiatry and addiction. A method for the selecting of the particular drug, indications, contraindications, and complications in the application of every group of psychopharmacological agents. Somatotropic effects of various psychotropic drugs. The use of neuroleptics, antidepressants, tranquilizers,

anticonvulsants as main and additional drugs in the treatment of systemic diseases. Drugs and addictions. The boundaries of therapeutic efficacy in pharmacotherapy.

Psychotherapy. Essence and rules of basic variants of psychotherapy (rational, suggestive, behavioral), anger management. The problem of treatment resistance.

Shock techniques: electroconvulsive therapy, insulin therapy. Pyrotherapy, sleep deprivation, physical therapy techniques, and reflexology. Indications for shock therapies, therapeutic efficacy in a variety of psychiatric disorders, complications, and contraindications.

Age features of the treatment of mental and behavioral disorders.

#### **4.6. Urgent situations in psychiatry and narcology**

Basic principles of the treatment of urgent conditions in psychiatry. Relief of agitation and precautions for an interview with the patient. Tactics of psychiatrist and medical staff. Holding of excited patient, permissible restraints, features of transportation. Pharmacological methods of treatment of agitation in various diseases and syndromes.

Side effects and complications in the use of drugs which affect the central nervous system (neuroleptics, antidepressants, tranquilizers). Neuroleptic malignant syndrome. Serotonin syndrome. Diagnosis and treatment of the complications of usage neuroleptics, antidepressants, tranquilizers, neuroleptic malignant syndrome and serotonin syndrome.

A suicidal crisis and its prevention. Assessment of the suicide risk and crisis intervention.

Relief of the episodic paroxysmal anxiety (panic attack).

Treatment of the state of acute intoxication and withdrawal symptoms due to usage of different psychotropic groups: alcohol, opiates, hypnotics and sedatives medications, stimulants, and cannabinoids.

Delirium, basic methods of relief.

Refusal of food: causes, diagnosis, tactics of treatment, organization of the control of eating, the use of drugs for the treatment, and the value of adequate correction of body weight deficit.

**EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE “PSYCHIATRY AND NARCOLOGY” CURRICULUM CHART**

Section, topic #	Section (topic) name	number of hours		Self-studies	Other (literature, manuals etc.)	Form of control
		lectures	practical (laboratory or seminars)			
<b>8th semester</b>		<b>12</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>12</b>		
1.	<b>History, subject and tasks of psychiatry. Research methods in psychiatry. Organizational structure of psychiatric care in Belarus. Legislative base of psychiatric care</b>	2	-	2/2	1,5	Control questioning, Interviews
2.	<b>Epidemiology of mental and behavioural disorders. The aetiologies, progresses and outcomes of mental disorders. The structure of the International Classification of Diseases</b>	2	-	2/2	1,2,5,6,7	Interviews, Tests
3.	<b>Basic psychopathology</b>	-	20	2/2	1,2,3,6	
1.1	Disorders of sensations, perceptions	-	5		1,2,3,6	Control questioning
1.2	Disorders of thought, speech	-	5		1,2,3,6	Control questioning
1.3	Disorders of emotions, volition and attention	-	5		1,2,3,6	Control questioning
1.4	Disorders of memory, intellect and consciousness	-	5		1,2,3,6	Control questioning, Assessment based on role-playing
4.	<b>Clinical presentation, diagnosis and treatment of mental disorders</b>	16	30	6	1,2,3,4,6,7, 8	
4.1	Organic including symptomatic mental disorders Mental	2	5	2/2	1,2,3,4	Control questioning,

	retardation. Dementia					Interviews
4.2	Substance-related disorders	4	5	2/4	1,2,3,4	Control questioning
4.3	Schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders	2	-	2/2	1,2,3,4	Control questioning, Credit
	<b>9th semester</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>62</b>		
4.3	Schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders	-	5	10	1,2,3,4,5,7	Control questioning
4.4	Mood disorders	2	5	12	1,2,3,4,5	Control questioning
4.5	Behavioural syndromes associated with physiological disorders and physical factors	2	-	10	1,2,3,4,5	Interviews, Tests
4.6	Treatment of the mental and behavioural disorders	2	5	20	1,2,3,4,5	Control questioning, Article/report publications
4.7	Urgent situations in Psychiatry and Narcology	2	5	10	1,2,3,4,5	Interviews, Tests, Exam

## INFORMATION AND METHODOLOGICAL PART

### LITERATURE

#### **The Main Literature:**

1. Psychiatry / edited by Janis L.Cutler, Eric R.Marcus.- 2<sup>nd</sup> ed.- 2010.-Oxford University Press.- 636 p.
2. Saxby Pridmore.- Download of Psychiatry.- 2011.-  
<http://eprints.utas.edu.au/287>.

#### **Additional literature:**

3. Psychopathology: foundations for a contemporary understanding/ editors, James E.Maddux and Barbara A.Winstead.- 2nd ed.- Routledge, 2008.- 458 p.
4. Case files: Psychiatry/ [edited by] Eugene C. Toy. Debra Klamen.- 2nd ed.- 465 p.
5. Evsegneev R.A. Psychiatry for general practitioner: reference publishing / R.A. Evsegneev. Minsk: Belarus, 2001.- 426 p.
6. Psychiatry and narcology: textbook / A.A. Kirpichenko [and others.]. Minsk: Vysheyshaya shkola, 2005.- 568 p.
7. Clinical psychiatry. The Baby age: school-book / E.I. Skugarevskaya [and others.]. Minsk: Vysheyshaya shkola, 2006.- 454 p.
8. Samohvalov V.P. The Psychiatry: school-book / V.P. Samohvalov. Rostov on Don: Phoenix, 2002.- 572 p.

#### **Normative regulatory acts:**

9. International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD-10) <http://apps.who.int/classifications/icd10/browse/2016/en>

### LIST OF AVAILABLE DIAGNOSTIC TOOLS

The following forms are used for competences assessment:

1. Oral form:
  - interviews;
  - seminar reports;
  - assessment based on role-playing;
  - situational tasks and tests;
2. Written form:
  - tests;
  - control questioning;
  - article/report publications;
3. Oral-written form:
  - credits;
  - examinations.

**PROTOCOL OF THE CURRICULUM APPROVAL  
BY OTHER DEPARTMENTS**

Title of the discipline requiring approval	Department	Amendments to the curriculum of the academic discipline	Decision of the department, which designed the curriculum (date, protocol #)
1. Basis of Pedagogics and Psychology	Department of Psychiatry and Medical Psychology	There are no changes in the content of the discipline	28.10.2016, protocol №6



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Curriculum content, composition and accompanying documents comply with  
established requirements

Dean of the Medical Faculty for  
International Students

22.02 2017

V.V. Davydov

Methodologist of Educational Institution  
«Belarusian State Medical University»

22.02 2017

S.A. Kharitonova

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