

Thematic plan of practical classes for the autumn semester of the 2026-2027 academic year (expanded topic)

Discipline: Psychiatry and Narcology, 5nd course, specialty "General Medicine"

№	Practical classes
1	Mental disorders due to alcohol use Mental disorders due to alcohol use: genetic, physiological, environmental, cultural, age and gender risk factors, diagnostic criteria. Symptoms of alcohol intoxication. Examination of alcohol intoxication: organization of the procedure, algorithm of the procedure. Alcohol dependence syndrome: clinical manifestations (mental, physical dependence, altered reactivity syndrome, withdrawal syndrome), age and gender characteristics, course, somatic and neurological disorders, treatment, prevention, prognosis. Withdrawal syndrome due to alcohol use: causes, clinical manifestations, diagnostic criteria, treatment, prevention. Amnesic syndrome due to alcohol use: causes, clinical manifestations, diagnostic criteria, treatment, prognosis. Psychoprophylactic measures to prevent alcohol abuse at the individual, group, social, state levels. Examination of patients with mental disorders due to alcohol use. Justification and establishment of the diagnosis. Determination of the treatment plan. Conducting psychoeducational conversations with patients
2	Mental disorders due to drug use Opioids, hypnotics and sedatives, stimulants, cannabinoids, hallucinogens: clinical manifestations and examination of intoxication, treatment of acute intoxication and overdose. Mental disorders due to the use of opioids, stimulants, cannabinoids, hallucinogens, volatile solvents, tobacco, sedatives and hypnotics (dependence syndrome, withdrawal syndrome): clinical manifestations, gender and age characteristics, course, somatic and neurological complications, treatment, prognosis. Comorbid mental disorders. Mental disorders due to the combined use of psychoactive substances. Examination of patients with mental disorders due to drug use. Justification and establishment of diagnosis. Determination of a treatment plan. Conducting psychoeducational interviews with patients
3	Schizophrenia and related mental disorders Schizophrenia: epidemiology, etiology and pathogenesis. The role of genetic, infectious, obstetric-gynecological, social and environmental factors in the etiology of schizophrenia. The influence of environmental and social factors on the occurrence of schizophrenia, psychohygienic aspects of the problem of psychoses. Types of biological reactivity and vulnerability to psychotic forms of response. Classification of schizophrenia and schizophrenia spectrum disorders. Diagnostic criteria for schizophrenia. Forms of schizophrenia, clinical picture. Types of schizophrenia course. Prevention of exacerbations of schizophrenia, rehabilitation of patients with schizophrenia. Psychoprophylaxis of disability in schizophrenia. Prognostic signs of outcomes in schizophrenia. Age-related features of the clinical picture and course of schizophrenia. Schizotypal disorder: clinical manifestations, diagnostic criteria, treatment and medical rehabilitation. Acute and transient psychotic disorders: clinical manifestations, diagnostic criteria, treatment and medical rehabilitation. Chronic delusional disorder: clinical manifestations, diagnostic criteria, treatment and medical rehabilitation. Schizoaffective disorder: clinical manifestations, diagnostic criteria, treatment and medical rehabilitation. Induced delusional disorder: clinical manifestations, diagnostic criteria, treatment and medical rehabilitation. Examination of patients with schizophrenia. Justification and establishment of diagnosis. Determination of the treatment plan. Determination of the grounds and implementation of dispensary observation.
4	Mood Disorders Mood disorders: epidemiology, classification, etiopathogenesis. Manic episode. Depressive episode. Depressions associated with the reproductive cycle in women. Premenstrual dysphoric disorder. Postpartum depression. Recurrent depressive disorder. Bipolar affective disorder types I and II. Seasonal affective disorder. Psychoprophylaxis of seasonal depression. Chronic affective disorders. Dysthymia. Cyclothymia. Treatment of affective disorders, therapeutic resistance and ways to overcome. Prevention and medical rehabilitation of affective disorders. Examination of patients with affective disorders. Justification and establishment of diagnosis. Determination of the treatment plan. Determination of the grounds and conduct of dispensary observation.
5	Organic, including symptomatic mental disorders Organic amnesic syndrome: clinical manifestations, diagnostic criteria, treatment, course, prevention, prognosis. Delirium: clinical manifestations, diagnostic criteria, treatment, course, prevention, prognosis. Organic hallucinosis: clinical manifestations, diagnostic criteria, treatment, course, prevention, prognosis. Mild cognitive disorder: clinical manifestations, diagnostic criteria, treatment, course, prevention, prognosis. Organic anxiety disorder: clinical manifestations, diagnostic criteria, treatment, course, prevention, prognosis. Organic emotionally labile disorder: clinical manifestations, diagnostic criteria, treatment, course, prevention, prognosis. Organic conversion disorder: clinical manifestations, diagnostic criteria, treatment, course, prevention, prognosis. Organic delusional (schizophreniform) disorder: clinical manifestations, diagnostic criteria, treatment, course, prevention, prognosis. Organic affective disorder: clinical manifestations, diagnostic criteria, treatment, course, prevention, prognosis. Personality and behavioral disorders due to disease, damage or dysfunction of the brain. Psychoprophylaxis of organic mental disorders.
6	Mental retardation. Dementia Mental retardation: epidemiology, etiology, classification, clinical manifestations, diagnostic criteria depending on severity. Mental hygiene and psychoprophylaxis of intellectual disabilities. Dementia: epidemiological structure, connection with population processes, course, prognosis, significance for modern society. General diagnostic criteria for dementia. Dementia in Alzheimer's disease: etiology, pathogenesis, pathomorphology, diagnostic criteria, diagnostic methods, treatment, prevention. Vascular dementia: etiology, pathogenesis, pathomorphology, diagnostic criteria, diagnostic methods, treatment, prevention. Other forms of dementia: clinical features, diagnostics, differential diagnosis, course, treatment. Early diagnostics of dementia. Cognitive function training. Pseudodementia. Psychohygienic aspects of care for patients with dementia. Features of providing dental care to patients with dementia. Examination of patients with organic mental disorders, mental retardation and dementia. Justification and establishment of diagnosis. Determination of the treatment plan.

Discipline: Medical psychology, 5nd course, specialty "General Medicine"

№	Practical classes
1	Anxiety and phobic disorders. Pathologically habitual/repetitive actions Anxiety and phobic disorders: definition, types, symptoms, causes, clinical manifestations, diagnostic criteria, treatment, medical prevention. Panic disorder with and without agoraphobia: definition of the concepts, symptoms, causes, clinical pictures, diagnostic criteria, treatment, medical prevention. Generalized anxiety disorder: definition of the concept, symptoms, causes, clinical picture, diagnostic criteria, treatment, psychoprophylaxis and psychohygiene. Social phobias: definition of the concept, symptoms, causes, clinical picture, diagnostic criteria, treatment, psychoprophylaxis and psychohygiene. Simple (isolated) phobias: definition of the concept, symptoms, causes, clinical picture, diagnostic criteria, treatment, medical prevention. Obsessive-compulsive disorder: definition of the concept, symptoms, causes, clinical picture, diagnostic criteria, treatment, medical prevention. Pathologically habitual actions (onychophagia, dermatoplasia, finger sucking, jactitation, preadolescent masturbation, trichotillomania, etc.): definition of the concepts, symptoms, causes, clinical picture, diagnostic criteria, treatment, psychoprophylaxis and psychohygiene. Methods of anti-stress treatment, prevention of panic attacks, simple and social phobias. Coping strategies. Methods of work and leisure organization. Examination of patients with various types of anxiety and phobic disorders: taking of patients' medical history, objective examination, psychiatric interview, interpretation of the results of psychodiagnostic examination methods, development of a plan for psychological assistance, registration of medical documentation.
2	Psychosomatic disorders. Psychological defense mechanisms Psychosomatic disorders: definition, epidemiology, etiology, classification. General aspects of somatic symptom disorders. Mechanisms of psychological protection. Somatic symptom disorder: epidemiology, etiology, clinical picture, diagnostic criteria, treatment, medical prevention. Psychological mechanisms of somatization of psychological problems. Other somatic symptom disorders (undifferentiated somatic symptom disorder, chronic somatic symptom pain disorder). Psychological mechanisms of algic syndrome. Alexithymia: epidemiology, etiology, clinical picture, diagnostic criteria, treatment, prevention. The phenomenon of "escape into illness". Examination of patients with psychosomatic disorders: taking patients' medical history, objective examination, psychiatric interview, interpretation of the results of psychodiagnostic examination methods, development of a plan for psychological assistance, registration of medical documentation.
3	Reaction to severe stress and adaptation disorders. Post-traumatic stress disorder. Reactive depressions Types of extreme situations. Adaptive disorders (short-term depressive reaction, prolonged depressive reaction, mixed anxiety and depressive reaction, impaired emotions and behavior): epidemiology, etiology, classification, clinical picture, diagnostic criteria, treatment, prevention. Post-traumatic stress disorder: epidemiology, etiology, classification, clinical picture, diagnostic criteria, treatment, prevention. The combination of reactions making "post-traumatic stress disorder". Features of post-traumatic syndrome in people who participated in armed conflicts and experienced violence. Examination of patients with post-stress disorders: taking patients' medical history, objective examination, psychiatric interview, interpretation of the results of psychodiagnostic examination methods, development of a plan for psychological assistance, registration of medical documentation.
4	Dissociative and conversion disorders. Munchausen syndrome Dissociative and conversion disorders: general clinical and psychological characteristics, modern theories of etiopathogenesis, classification and diagnostic criteria. Dissociative amnesia, dissociative fugue, dissociative trance and a state of possession, dissociative motor disorders, dissociative seizures, dissociative loss of sensitivity: epidemiology, etiology, clinical picture, diagnostic criteria, treatment, prevention. Munchausen syndrome: epidemiology, etiology, clinical picture, diagnostic criteria, treatment, prevention. Examination of patients with dissociative and conversion disorders: taking patients' medical history, objective examination, psychiatric interview, interpretation of the results of psychodiagnostic examination methods, development of a plan for psychological assistance, registration of medical documentation.
5	Personality disorders. Differential diagnosis of personality disorders Personality disorder: definition of the concept, psychosocial, clinical and categorical characteristics. Clusters of personality disorders: epidemiology, etiology, classification, clinical picture, diagnostic criteria, treatment, prevention. Personality and behavioral disorders due to illness, damage, or dysfunction of the brain. Persistent personality changes after a mental illness, a catastrophic experience (grief reaction, post-traumatic stress disorder, etc.), due to chronic pain syndrome. Narcissistic and passive-aggressive personality disorders: definition of the concepts, characteristics. Differential diagnosis with personality anomalies that form as a result of organic damage to the central nervous system. Accentuation of the character of adolescence by A.Y.Lichko. Character accentuation according to K.Leonhard. Differential diagnosis of personality disorders with accentuation of personality traits. Examination of patients with personality and behavioral disorders: taking patient's history, objective examination, psychiatric interview, interpretation of the results of psychodiagnostic examination methods, development of a plan for psychological assistance, registration of medical documentation.

Discipline: Psychiatry and Narcology, 6nd course, specialty " General Medicine"

№	Practical classes
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1	Basics of general psychopathology Sensory disorders: anesthesia, hypo-, hyperesthesia, paresthesia, senestopathy; their occurrence in somatic and mental diseases. Perceptual disorders: illusions, true hallucinations, pseudo-hallucinations (glossodynia, burning mouth syndrome). Psychosensory disorders. Age-related features in clinical manifestations of sensory and perceptual disorders. Disorders of thinking by tempo: acceleration and deceleration of thinking. Disorders of thinking by coherence. Disjointed thinking. Disorders of thinking by purposefulness. Mentism. Thoroughness. Rationality. Autistic thinking. Formal and paralogical thinking. Disorders of thinking by productivity. Impairments of associative processes. Primary (sensual/sensory, delusional perception) and secondary (primordial, interpretative) delusions. Content of delusions. Delusional syndromes: paranoid, paranoid, paraphrenic. Kandinsky- Clérambault's syndrome (syndrome of mental automatism). Dominant ideas. Overvalued ideas. Obsessive worries: obsessions, compulsions, rituals. Speech disorders: aphasia, alalia, dysarthria, stuttering, mutism, echolalia. Age-related features in manifestations of thinking and speech disorders. Disorders of volitional functions: hyperbulia, abulia, parabolia. Catatonic syndrome and its varieties. Psychomotor agitation (manic, catatonic, epileptiform). Instincts impairments: self-preservation, food, sexual. Pathological urges: pyromania, dromomania, kleptomania. Mood (emotional) disorders. Depressive and manic syndromes. States of irritable weakness, emotional lability, apathy, emotional faintheartedness, anxiety and fear, euphoria, inadequacy, ambivalence. Obsessive fears (phobias). Attention disorders: hyperprosexia, aprosexia, difficulty in switching attention. Age-related features in clinical manifestations of disorders of emotions, will (volition), and attention. Memory disorders: hypermnesia, hypomnesia, amnesia, paramnesia. Korsakov's amnesic syndrome. Features of memory disorders in various diseases. Intellectual disorders: congenital and early acquired intellectual disability, acquired intellectual disability (dementia). Determination of the degree of intellectual disability. Types of dementia and their features in different diseases. Disturbances of consciousness. Criteria for determining impaired consciousness. Impaired (stunned) consciousness syndrome: obnubilation, somnolence, sopor, coma. Qualitative forms of impaired consciousness: delirium, oneiroid, and amnesia. Twilight impairment of consciousness: trance, fugue, somnambulism, twilight disturbances of consciousness with other mental disorders (hallucinations, delusions, automatism). Age-related features in clinical manifestations of memory, intellect and consciousness impairments. The specifics of working with patients suffering from disorders of memory, intelligence and consciousness, the organization of patient support in the implementation of medical care. Examination of patients with mental and behavioral disorders: collection of complaints and anamnesis of disorders; objective examination; drawing up an examination plan; interpretation of the results of psychological, laboratory and instrumental methods of examination.
2	Neurotic, stress-related, somatic symptom disorders Anxiety and phobic disorders. Panic disorder with and without agoraphobia. Generalized anxiety disorder. Social phobias. Isolated (simple) phobias. Adjustment disorder with an anxious mood. Dynamics of anxiety and anxiety-phobic disorders. Obsessive-compulsive disorder. Structure and dynamics of anankastic syndrome (OCPD). Obsessions, compulsions, obsessive phobias. Psychological mechanisms of psychological problems' somatization. Phenomenon of "escape into illness". Methods of anti-stress treatment, prevention of panic attacks, balancing work and leisure, meditation, behavioral, cognitive treatment. Examination of patients with stress-related neurotic disorders: collection of complaints and anamnesis of disorders; objective examination; drawing up an examination plan; interpretation of the results of psychological, laboratory and instrumental methods of examination and diagnosis.
3	Affective (mood) disorders. Mental disorders due to impaired physiological functions Epidemiology, classification, and etiopathogenesis of mood disorders. Manic episode. Depressive episode. Bipolar affective disorder. Recurrent depressive disorder. Seasonal affective disorder. Psychomedical prevention of seasonal depression. Reproductive cycle-associated depression in women. Premenstrual dysphoric disorder. Postpartum depression. Chronic affective disorders. Dysthymia. Cyclothymia. Medical prevention of depression. Adjustment disorders due to stress. Psychomedical prevention of negative effects of stress: autogenic training, healthy lifestyle, scientific organization of work. Suicidal risk. Suicide risk assessment and crisis intervention. Suicidal behavior as an extreme form of reaction to crisis. Types of suicidal behavior. Diagnosis of suicidal intentions, determination of the degree of suicidal risk. Medical prevention of suicidal behavior, suicidal crisis. Examination of patients with affective disorders: collection of complaints and anamnesis of disorders; objective examination; drawing up an examination plan; interpretation of the results of psychological, laboratory and instrumental methods of examination and diagnosis. Conducting psychiatric interviews. Age-related features in the clinical picture and the course of mental disorders due to impaired physiological functions. Eating disorders. Anorexia nervosa and bulimia. Binge eating disorder. Nightmare disorder and night/sleep terrors. Sleep disorders not due to substance use or known physiological conditions. Prevention of sleep disorders. Psychohygienic aspects of sexual life. Sexual dysfunction not due to substance use or known physiological conditions. Prevention and treatment of mental disorders due to impaired physiological functions. Mental and behavioral disorders related to the postpartum period: causes, symptoms, methods of treatment and medical prevention. Examination of patients with mental disorders due to impaired physiological functions: collection of complaints and anamnesis of disorders; objective examination; drawing up an examination plan; interpretation of the results of psychological, laboratory and instrumental methods of examination and diagnosis. Conducting psychiatric interviews with patients with mental disorders due to impaired physiological functions.
4	Organic mental disorders. Dementia. Mental disorders due to use of psychoactive substances Organic amnesic syndrome. Delirium. Hallucinoses (organic), mild neurocognitive disorder, organic anxiety disorder, organic emotionally labile disorder, organic conversion disorder, organic delusional (schizophreniform) disorder, organic affective disorder in traumatic brain injury, primary atrophic, vascular, endocrine, infectious, systemic diseases. Personality and behavioral disorders due to brain disease, damage, or dysfunction. Psychoprophylaxis of organic mental disorders. Dementia. Dementia in Alzheimer's disease. Vascular dementia. Epidemiological structure of dementia, its relation to population processes. Early diagnosis of dementia. Cognitive function training. Pseudodementia. Psychohygienic aspects of dementia patient care. Features of medical care for patients with dementia. Classification and mechanism of action of psychoactive substances. Syndrome of dependence. Symptoms and examination of alcohol intoxication. Symptoms and examination of opioid intoxication. Symptoms and examination of intoxication with hypnotic and sedative drugs. Symptoms and examination of intoxication with stimulants. Symptoms and examination of intoxication with cannabinoids. Management of acute intoxication and withdrawal syndrome from use of psychoactive substances of various groups: alcohol, opioids, hypnotics and sedatives, psychostimulants, cannabinoids. Measures to prevent intoxication and dependence. Method used in determining acute alcohol intoxication. Treatment

	of dependence. Age-related features in the clinical picture and the course of mental disorders in connection with the use of psychoactive substances. Examination of patients with organic mental disorders: collection of complaints and anamnesis of the disorder; objective examination; drawing up an examination plan; interpretation of the results of psychological, laboratory and instrumental examination methods; diagnosis.
5	Schizophrenia and related mental disorders. Child psychiatry Epidemiology of schizophrenia, principles of systematization and classification, etiology and pathogenesis. The influence of environmental and social factors on the occurrence of schizophrenia, psychohygienic aspects of psychosis. Forms of schizophrenia. Types of courses in schizophrenia. The role of genetic, infectious, obstetric, gynecological, social, and environmental factors in the etiology of schizophrenia. Main ideas about the types of biological reactivity and vulnerability to endogenous psychoses. Prevention of schizophrenia and related mental disorders. Prevention of exacerbations of schizophrenia. Schizotypal disorder. Psychoprophylaxis of disability in schizophrenia. Prognostic predictors of outcomes in schizophrenia. Age-related features in the clinical picture and course of schizophrenia. Disorders of psychological development: specific disorders of speech development, specific disorders of school skills development; specific disorders of motor function development; mixed specific developmental disorders. Common developmental disorders: classic/childhood autism (Kanner's syndrome), atypical autism (Pervasive developmental disorder not otherwise specified (PDD-NOS)), Rett syndrome, Asperger syndrome. Behavioral and emotional disorders with onset specific to childhood and adolescence: hyperkinetic disorders, behavioral disorders, mixed behavioral and emotional disorders, vocal tic disorder, combined vocal and multiple motor tic disorder, enuresis, encopresis, stuttering. Examination of patients with behavioral and emotional disorders: collection of complaints and anamnesis of the disorder; objective examination; drawing up an examination plan; interpretation of the results of psychological, laboratory and instrumental examination methods; diagnosis.
6	Treatment of mental and behavioral disorders (diseases). Urgent conditions in psychiatry and narcology (psychiatric emergencies) Neutralizing, supportive, and corrective therapy for mental and behavioral disorders. Classification of medications used in psychiatry. Neuroleptics (antipsychotics), groups of neuroleptics by chemical structure and predominant effects. Neuroleptics as a means of relieving psychomotor agitation. Antidepressants (tricyclic, serotonin and norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors, etc.). Tranquilizers (anxiolytics). Psychostimulants. Nootropics. Mood stabilizers (lithium salts, etc.). Hypnotic drugs (hypnotics). Anticonvulsant drugs and their use in psychiatry and narcology. Psychotherapy. The essence and rules of the main variants of psychotherapy: rational, suggestive, conditioned reflex (behavioral), autogenic training. Electroconvulsive therapy (ECT). Basic principles of treatment of urgent conditions (emergencies) in psychiatry. Relief of psychomotor agitation and precautions during examination of the patient. Restraint of a psychomotorly agitated patient, permissible restraint measures, transportation features. Pharmacological methods of relief of agitation in various diseases and syndromes. Side effects and complications when using drugs that affect the central nervous system (neuroleptics, antidepressants, tranquilizers). Neuroleptic malignant syndrome. Serotonin syndrome. Suicide crisis and its prevention. Suicide risk assessment and crisis intervention. Management of acute intoxication and withdrawal syndrome from use of psychoactive substances of various groups: alcohol, opioids, hypnotics and sedatives, psychostimulants, cannabinoids. Delirium, main methods of management. Examination of patients with mental and behavioral disorders (diseases), urgent conditions (psychiatric emergencies) (collection of complaints and anamnesis of the disorder; objective examination); drawing up an examination plan; interpretation of the results of psychological, laboratory and instrumental examination methods; diagnosis.

Заведующий кафедрой психиатрии,
наркологи, психотерапии и медицинской
психологии с курсом повышения



квалификации и переподготовки

А.В.КОПЫТОВ

31.08.2026