

**Questions for testing in the discipline “Psychiatry and Narcology”
for the subordination “General Medical Practice” and FMFS
2023/2024.**

1. Organization of psychiatric care in the Republic of Belarus. Emergency and planned psychiatric care. Providing psychiatric care in outpatient and inpatient settings. Helpline. Inpatient social service institutions.
2. Law of the Republic of Belarus “On the provision of psychiatric care” on the rules of psychiatric examination, compulsory hospitalization, maintaining medical confidentiality and dispensary observation. Rights of psychiatric patients.
3. Medical and social examination in psychiatry. Clinical criteria for determining disability groups. The procedure for referral for medical and social examination. Use of residual working capacity. Military medical examination in psychiatry.
4. Forensic psychiatric examination in psychiatry. Criteria for sanity and insanity. Criteria for capacity and incapacity. The procedure for referral for forensic psychiatric examination and its production. The problem of simulation.
5. Classification and principles of systematization of mental and behavioral disorders. Modern classification of mental and behavioral disorders.
6. Diagnostic methods used in psychiatry. Description of mental status.
7. Disturbances of sensations and perception.
8. Disturbances of thinking and speech.
9. Disturbances of emotions and attention.
10. Disturbances of volition. Disorders of instincts and drives. Motor-volitional disorders. Catatonic syndrome. Psychomotor agitation.
11. Memory disorders. Korsakov's syndrome.
12. Congenital and acquired intellectual disorders. Dementia syndrome, diagnostic criteria.
13. Impaired consciousness. Diagnostic criteria for delirium.
14. Dementia. Epidemiological structure of dementia, its connection with population processes.
15. Dementia due to Alzheimer's disease. Vascular dementia. Pseudo-dementia.
16. Early diagnosis of dementia. Active lifestyle as prevention and mental hygiene of dementia. The role of rational nutrition in the prevention of dementia. Cognitive function training. Technologies for caring for patients with dementia. Treatment of dementia.
17. Classification and mechanism of action of psychoactive drug. Clinical epidemiology of psychoactive drug use.
18. Substance addiction syndrome. Biopsychosocial mechanisms of addiction to psychoactive substances. Altered reactivity syndrome. Syndromes of mental and physical dependence.

19. Symptoms and examination of alcohol intoxication.
20. Symptoms and examination of opiate intoxication.
21. Symptoms and examination of intoxication with hypnotics and sedatives, stimulants and cannabinoids. Synthetic drugs.
22. Measures to prevent drunkenness and addiction to psychoactive substances. Treatment of addiction to psychoactive substances.
23. Schizophrenia: epidemiology, etiology, pathogenesis, classification, principles of systematics.
24. Forms of schizophrenia. Types of schizophrenia. Prevention of exacerbations and disability in schizophrenia.
25. The main forms of disorders of psychological development.
26. General developmental disorders. Clinical manifestations and classification.
27. Behavioral and emotional disorders beginning in childhood and adolescence. Classification. Diagnostic criteria.
28. Relieving, supportive and corrective therapy for mental and behavioral disorders. Psychopharmacotherapy. Classification of drugs used in psychiatry.
29. Neuroleptics (antipsychotics), groups of antipsychotics by chemical structure and predominant effects. Neuroleptics as a means of relieving psychomotor agitation.
30. Antidepressants (tricyclics, serotonin reuptake inhibitors, etc.). Tranquilizers (anxiolytics).
31. Normotimic drugs (lithium salts, etc.). Sleeping pills (hypnotics).
32. Psychotherapy. Physiotherapeutic methods of treatment, reflexology. Methods of sleep deprivation.
33. Electroconvulsive therapy (ECT). Indications for ECT, basic ideas about the procedure, therapeutic effectiveness for various mental disorders, complications, contraindications. The problem of therapeutic resistance.
34. Relief of psychomotor agitation and precautions when examining the patient. Restraint of an agitated patient, permissible restraint measures, transportation features.
35. Pharmacological methods for relieving agitation in various diseases and syndromes.
36. Adverse reactions and complications when using medications that affect the central nervous system (neuroleptics, antidepressants, tranquilizers).
37. Neuroleptic malignant syndrome. Serotonin syndrome. Diagnosis and treatment.
38. Suicidal crisis and its prevention. Suicide risk assessment and crisis intervention. Relief of episodic paroxysmal anxiety (panic attack).

39. Relief of acute intoxication and withdrawal syndrome when using psychoactive substances of various groups: alcohol, opiates, sleeping pills and sedatives, psychostimulants, cannabinoids.

40. Delirium, basic methods of relief.

41. Refusal to eat: reasons, diagnosis, patient management tactics, organization of supervision, use of medications for treatment.

Head of Psychiatry and Medical
Psychology department



O.A.Skugarevsky

29.08.2023