

Thematic plan of practical classes for the spring semester of the 2025-2026 academic year

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

№	<i>Practical classes</i>
1	<p>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.)²: 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.</p>
2	<p>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.</p>
3	<p>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.</p>
4	<p>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.</p>

	<p>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.</p>
5	<p>Personality disorders. Differential diagnosis of personality disorders</p> <p>Personality disorder: definition of the concept, psychosocial, clinical and categorical characteristics.</p> <p>Clusters of personality disorders: epidemiology, etiology, classification, clinical picture, diagnostic criteria, treatment, prevention.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Narcissistic and passive-aggressive personality disorders: definition of the concepts, characteristics.</p> <p>Differential diagnosis with personality anomalies that form as a result of organic damage to the central nervous system.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

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

№	<i>Practical classes</i>
1	<p>The organization of the provision of psychiatric care. International Classification of Mental and Behavioural Disorders. Diagnostic and treatment methods in psychiatry and narcology.</p> <p>Emergency psychiatric care. Providing psychiatric care in outpatient and inpatient settings. Conditions for the provision of mental health care. Helpline. Social service institutions in clinics.</p> <p>Research methods in psychiatry.</p> <p>Psychiatric Examination. Compulsory hospitalization.</p> <p>Examination in psychiatry: sociomedical, military-medical and forensic psychiatric examination. Clinical criteria for determining the groups of disability. The order of direction for medical and social expertise. The use of residual disability. Criteria of sanity and insanity. Criteria of incapacity and disability. The procedure for referral to a forensic psychiatric examination and its production. Problem of simulation.</p> <p>Classification and principles of systematics of mental and behavioural disorders. Modern classification of mental and behavioural disorders. Organic, including symptomatic, mental disorders. Mental and behavioural disorders due to psychoactive substance use. Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders. Affective disorders. Neurotic, stress-related and somatoform disorders. Behavioural syndromes associated with physiological disorders and physical factors. Mental retardation. Violations of psychological development. Behavioural and emotional disorders, usually beginning in childhood and adolescence.</p> <p>Examination methods in psychiatry. Description of mental status.</p> <p>Examination of patients with psychopathological syndromes (collecting 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; diagnostics.</p>
2	<p>Disturbances of sensation, perception. Disturbances of thought, speech.</p> <p>Disorders of sensation: anesthesia, hypo-, hyperesthesia, paresthesia, senesthopathy; their occurrence in somatic and mental diseases. Disorders of perception: illusions, true hallucinations, pseudohallucinations. Psychosensory disorders. Age features of clinical manifestations of disorders of sensation and perception.</p> <p>Quantitative disorders of thinking: accelerating and slowing, pressure of thought, poverty of thought, thought blocking, perseverations, «word salad», neologism, verbigeration, flight of ideas. Mentism. Circumstantiality. Autism. Formal and paralogical thinking. Qualitative disorders of thinking: delusions. Violations of associative processes. Categories of delusions: de Clerambault syndrome, Cotard syndrome. Sensual and interpretive delusions. Content of delusional ideas. Syndromes: paranoic, paranoid, paraphrenic. Kandinsky-Klerambo syndrome. Determination of the hallmarks of social danger of patients with delusions and syndrome of mental automatism. Overvalued ideas. Obsessive ideas.</p> <p>Disorders of speech, aphasia, alalia, dysarthria, slurred speech, ripped speech, stuttering, mutism,</p>

	<p>echolalia.</p> <p>Age features of the manifestations of violations of thinking, speech.</p> <p>Examination of the patients with impaired sensation, perception, thinking, speech (collecting of complaints and anamnesis of disorders; objective examination); drawing up a survey plan; interpretation of the results of psychological, laboratory and instrumental methods of examination; diagnostics.</p>
3	<p>Disturbances of emotions, volition and attention.</p> <p>Disorders of emotions. Depressive and manic syndromes. Conditions of irritable weakness, emotional lability, apathy, anxiety and fear, euphoria, inadequacy of emotions, ambivalence. Obsessive fears (phobias). Disorders of instincts and drives, motor-volitional disorders.</p> <p>Violations of volitional functions: hyperbulia, abulia, parabulia. Catatonic syndrome and its varieties. Obsessive movements and cravings. Psychomotor agitation (manic, catatonic, epileptiform). Violations of instincts: self-preservation, food, sexual instincts. Pathological drives: pyromania, dromomania, kleptomania.</p> <p>Disorders of the attention: hyperprosexia, aprosexia, difficulty of attention switching.</p> <p>Age features of the clinical manifestations of disturbances of emotions, volition, attention.</p>
4	<p>Disturbances of memory, intellect and consciousness.</p> <p>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. Determination of the degree of mental retardation. Types of dementia and its features in various diseases. Consciousness. Criteria for determination of impaired consciousness. Confusion syndromes: obnubilation, somnolence, sopor, coma. Delirium, oneiroid, amentia. Trance, fugue, somnambulism, twilight disturbances of consciousness with other mental disorders (hallucinations, delusions, automatisms). Age-related features of the clinical manifestations of impaired memory, intelligence and consciousness.</p> <p>Examination of the patients with disturbances of emotions, volition, attention, memory, intelligence and consciousness (collecting of complaints and anamnesis of disorders; objective examination); drawing up a survey plan; interpretation of the results of psychological, laboratory and instrumental methods of examination; diagnostics.</p>
5	<p>Dementia.</p> <p>Dementia in Alzheimer's disease. Vascular dementia. Epidemiological structure of dementia, its relationship with population processes. Early diagnosis of dementia. The role of nutrition in the prevention of dementia. Active lifestyle as a prevention and mental hygiene of dementia. Training of cognitive functions. Pseudodementia. Care for patients with dementia. Treatment of dementia.</p>
6	<p>Substance-related disorders.</p> <p>The definition of «psychoactive substance». Classification and mechanism of action of psychoactive substances. Clinical epidemiology of the use of psychoactive substances. Clinical features of acute intoxication of psychoactive substances. Drug intoxication syndrome. Harmful effects of usage of psychoactive substances. Dependence syndrome. Biopsychosocial mechanisms of dependence on psychoactive substances. Altered reactivity syndrome. Syndromes of psychological and physical dependence. Expertise of the alcohol intoxication. Symptomatology and examination of opiates intoxication. Expertise of the hypnotics and sedatives intoxication. Expertise of the stimulants intoxication. Expertise of the cannabinoids intoxication. Synthetic drugs. Measures of drug addiction prevention. Treatment of addiction to psychoactive substance. Age features of the clinical picture and course of mental disorders due to use of psychoactive substance.</p>
7	<p>Schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders.</p> <p>Epidemiology of schizophrenia, principles of systematics and classification, etiology and pathogenesis. The role of the environmental and social factors on the development of schizophrenia. Forms of schizophrenia. Types of schizophrenia. The role of genetic, infectious, obstetric-gynecological, social, environmental factors in the etiology of schizophrenia. Understanding the types of biological reactivity and vulnerability to endogenous psychosis. Prevention of schizophrenia and related psychiatric disorders. Prevention of exacerbations of schizophrenia. Schizotypal disorder. Prevention of the disability in schizophrenia. Prognostic signs of outcomes in schizophrenia. Age features of the clinical picture and course of schizophrenia.</p> <p>Disorders of psychological development: specific disorders of speech development, specific disorders of school skills; specific developmental disorder of motor functions; mixed specific developmental disorders.</p> <p>Common developmental disorders: childhood autism (Kanner syndrome), atypical autism, Rett syndrome, Asperger syndrome.</p> <p>Behavioral and emotional disorders starting in childhood and adolescence: hyperkinetic disorders, behavioral disorders, mixed behavioral and emotional disorders, voice tic disorder, combined voice and multiple tic disorder, enuresis, encopresis, stuttering.</p>
8	<p>Treatment of mental disorders. Urgent situations in psychiatry and narcology.</p> <p>Cure, supportive and corrective therapy of mental and behavioral disorders. Psychopharmacotherapy. Classification of drugs used in psychiatry. Neuroleptics (antipsychotics), a group of neuroleptics on the chemical structure and the predominant effects. Neuroleptics as agents of relieving of psychomotor</p>

	<p>agitation. Antidepressants (tricyclic, serotonin reuptake inhibitors, norepinephrine, etc.). Tranquilizers (anxiolytics). Psychostimulants. Normothymic drugs (lithium, etc.). Hypnotics. Anticonvulsants and their use in psychiatry and narcology. The method of selecting a specific drug, indications, contraindications, complications in the application of each group of psychotropic drugs. Somatotropic effects of various drugs used in the treatment of mental disorders. The use of neuroleptics, antidepressants, tranquilizers and anticonvulsants as the main and additional drugs in the treatment of somatic diseases. Addictive drugs. The boundaries of the therapeutic efficacy in psychopharmacotherapy.</p> <p>Psychotherapy. The essence and rules of the basic variants of psychotherapy: rational, suggestive, CBT, auto-training. The problem of therapeutic resistance.</p> <p>Electroconvulsive therapy (ECT). Indications for ECT, basic concepts of the procedure, therapeutic efficacy in various mental disorders, complications, contraindications. Physiotherapy treatments, reflexology. Methods of sleep deprivation.</p> <p>Age-related features of the treatment of mental and behavioral disorders.</p> <p>Preparing a treatment plan for patients with mental and behavioral disorders.</p> <p>Basic principles of treatment of emergency conditions in psychiatry. Relief of psychomotor agitation and precautions when examining a patient. Keeping the patient excited, acceptable measures of restraint, features of transportation. Pharmacological methods of stopping arousal in various diseases and syndromes.</p> <p>Adverse reactions and complications of the drugs that affect central nervous system (neuroleptics, antidepressants, tranquilizers). Malignant neuroleptic syndrome. Serotonin syndrome. Diagnosis and treatment of complications of drugs that affect the CNS (neuroleptics, antidepressants, tranquilizers), neuroleptic malignant and serotonin syndromes.</p> <p>Suicidal crisis and its prevention. Suicidal risk assessment and crisis intervention. Relief of episodic paroxysmal anxiety (panic attack). Relief of the acute intoxication and withdrawal syndrome due to psychoactive substances of various groups: alcohol, opiates, hypnotics and sedatives, psychostimulants, cannabinoids. Delirium, the main methods of treatment.</p> <p>Eating refusing: causes, diagnosis, patient management, organization of observation, use of drugs for treatment.</p> <p>Examination of patients with mental disorders (diseases) and emergency conditions (collecting of complaints and history of the disorder; objective examination); plan of the examinations; interpretation of the results of psychological, laboratory and instrumental methods of examination; diagnosis. Writing of the student medical records of inpatient (outpatient) patient with treatment plan.</p>
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Discipline: Psychiatry and Narcology, 4nd course, specialty "General Medicine"

№	Practical classes
1	<p>Disturbances of sensations and perceptions.</p> <p>Disturbances of sensation: anesthesia, hypo-, hyperesthesia, paresthesia, senestopathies; their occurrence in somatic and mental diseases.</p> <p>Disturbances of perception: illusions, true hallucinations, pseudohallucinations. Classification of illusions by levels of formation. Classification of hallucinations: by leading analyzer, conditions of occurrence, degree of complexity, mechanism of formation. Differences between true hallucinations and pseudohallucinations. Disorders of sensory synthesis (psychosensory disorders). Derealization, depersonalization.</p> <p>Age-related features of clinical manifestations of sensory and perception disorders. Features of working with patients suffering from sensory and perception disorders, organization of patient support in the process of implementing dental care.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Examination of patients with sensory and perception disorders (collection of complaints and anamnesis of disorders; objective examination); drawing up an examination plan; interpretation of results of psychological, laboratory and instrumental examination methods.</p>
2	<p>Disturbances of thinking, speech.</p> <p>Disturbances of thinking. Impaired associative process: tempo (acceleration, deceleration), coherence (disjointed, incoherent), purposefulness (thoroughness, rationality, autistic, formal, paralogical, mentism, sperrung, perseverations, verbegirations). Impaired thinking by content. Dominant ideas. Overvalued ideas. Obsessive experiences: obsessions, compulsions, manias, phobias. Primary, secondary, induced delusions. Delusional syndromes: paranoid, paranoid, paraphrenic. Kandinsky-Clerambault syndrome.</p> <p>Negative and positive speech disorders; associated with damage or functional immaturity of the speech apparatus, with local damage to the parts of the brain involved in speech.</p> <p>Age-related features of manifestations of disorders of thinking, speech.</p> <p>Examination of patients with disorders of thinking, speech. Drawing up an examination plan. Interpretation of the results of psychological, clinical, laboratory and instrumental examination methods.</p>

3	<p>Disturbances of will, emotions and attention. Disturbances of will: hyperbulia, hypobulia, abulia, parabulia. Types of psychomotor agitation (manic, catatonic, epileptiform). Catatonic syndrome. Impaired instincts: self-preservation, food, sexual, exploratory. Mood disorders. Depressive and manic syndromes. States of irritable weakness, emotional lability, apathy, faintheartedness, anxiety and fear, euphoria, inadequacy, ambivalence. Obsessive fears (phobias). Impaired attention: hyperprosexia, hypoprosexia, aprosexia, difficulty switching attention. Age-related features of clinical manifestations of disorders of will, emotions and attention. Examination of patients with disorders of will, emotions, attention. Drawing up an examination plan. Interpretation of the results of psychological, clinical, laboratory and instrumental examination methods.</p>
4	<p>Disturbances of memory, intellect and consciousness. Disturbances of memory: hypermnesia, hypomnesia, amnesia, paramnesia. Korsakov's amnesic syndrome. Features of memory disorders in various diseases. Intellectual disorders: congenital and acquired dementia. Impaired consciousness. Criteria for determining impaired consciousness. Quantitative forms of impaired consciousness (stunned consciousness syndrome): obnubilation, somnolence, stupor, coma. Psychogenic variants of quantitative impairment of consciousness. Qualitative forms of impaired consciousness: delirium, oneiroid, amentia. Twilight impairment of consciousness: trance, fugue, somnambulism, twilight impairment of consciousness with other mental disorders (hallucinations, delirium, automatisms). Age features of clinical manifestations of memory, intellect and consciousness disorders. Examination of patients with memory, intellect and consciousness disorders. Drawing up an examination plan; interpretation of the results of psychological, clinical, laboratory and instrumental examination methods.</p>
5	<p>Acute intoxication with psychoactive substances. Use of psychoactive substances with harmful consequences Psychoactive substance: definition, classification and mechanism of action, clinical epidemiology of use, pre-clinical forms of use, acute intoxication, clinical features of acute intoxication. Psychotic disorders associated with psychoactive substance use. Use of psychoactive substances with harmful consequences. Biopsychosocial mechanisms of formation of dependence on psychoactive substances. Syndrome of dependence on psychoactive substances. Syndrome of altered reactivity. Syndromes of mental and physical dependence. Syndrome of consequences of drug addiction. Withdrawal syndrome. Synthetic drugs. Age features of the clinical picture and course of mental and behavioral disorders associated with psychoactive substance use. Strategy for reducing the risk of consequences of psychoactive substance abuse. Diagnostic and therapeutic approaches to the correction of conditions associated with psychoactive substance use. Treatment of psychoactive substance dependence syndrome. Psychoprophylactic measures to prevent psychoactive substance abuse at the individual, group, social, and state levels.</p>

Discipline: Psychiatry and Narcology, 4nd course, specialty "Dentistry"

№	<i>Practical classes</i>
1	<p>Disturbances of sensations and perceptions. Disturbances of thinking, speech. Disturbances of will, emotions and attention. Disturbances of memory, intellect and consciousness Disturbances of sensation: anesthesia, hypo-, hyperesthesia, paresthesia, senestopathies; their occurrence in somatic and mental diseases. Disturbances of perception: illusions, true hallucinations, pseudohallucinations (glossodynia, "burning mouth" syndrome). Psychosensory disorders. Age-related features of clinical manifestations of sensory and perception disorders. Features of working with patients suffering from sensory and perception disorders, organization of patient support in the process of implementing dental care. Examination of patients with sensory and perception disorders (collection of complaints and anamnesis of disorders; objective examination); drawing up an examination plan; interpretation of results of</p>

	<p>psychological, laboratory and instrumental examination methods.</p> <p>Disturbances of thinking by tempo: acceleration and deceleration of thinking. Disturbances of thinking by coherence. Broken thinking. Disturbances of thinking by purposefulness. Mentism. Thoroughness. Reasoning. Autism. Formal and paralogical thinking. Disorders of thinking by productivity. Disorders of associative processes. Sensory and interpretative delirium. Content of delusional ideas. Delusional syndromes: paranoid, paranoid, paraphrenic. Kandinsky-Clerambault syndrome. Dominant ideas. Overvalued ideas. Obsessive experiences: obsessions, compulsions and rituals.</p> <p>Speech disorders: aphasia, alalia, dysarthria, stuttering, mutism, echolalia.</p> <p>Features of working with patients suffering from disorders of thinking and speech, organization of patient support in the process of implementing dental care.</p> <p>Age features of manifestations of disorders of thinking, speech.</p> <p>Examination of patients with disorders of thinking, speech. Drawing up a survey plan. Interpretation of the results of psychological, laboratory and instrumental survey methods.</p> <p>Disorders of (will) volitional functions: hyperbulia, abulia, parabulia. Catatonic syndrome and its varieties. Psychomotor agitation (manic, catatonic, epileptiform). Disorders of instincts: self-preservation, food, sexual. Pathological drives: pyromania, dromomania, kleptomania.</p> <p>Mood disorders. Depressive and manic syndromes. States of irritable weakness, emotional lability, apathy, faintheartedness, anxiety and fear, euphoria, inadequacy, ambivalence. Obsessive fears (phobias). Somatoform pain disorder, organization of patient support in the process of implementing dental care.</p> <p>Attention disorders: hyperprosexia, aprosexia, difficulty switching attention.</p> <p>Age-related features of clinical manifestations of disorders of will, emotions and attention.</p> <p>Examination of patients with disorders of will, emotions, attention. Drawing up an examination plan. Interpretation of the results of psychological, laboratory and instrumental examination methods.</p> <p>Disturbances of memory: hypermnesia, hypomnesia, amnesia, paramnesia. Korsakov's amnesic syndrome. Features of memory disorders in various diseases. Intellectual disorders: congenital and early acquired mental retardation, acquired dementia. Determining the degree of mental retardation. Types of dementia and their features in various diseases. Disorders of consciousness. Criteria for determining impaired consciousness. Syndrome of stupefied consciousness: obnubilation, somnolence, stupor, coma. Qualitative forms of impaired consciousness: delirium, oneiroid, amentia. Twilight impairment of consciousness: trance, fugue, somnambulism, twilight impairment of consciousness with other mental disorders (hallucinations, delusions, automatism). Age features of clinical manifestations of memory, intellectual and consciousness disorders. Peculiarities of working with patients suffering from memory, intellect and consciousness disorders, organization of patient support in the process of dental care.</p> <p>Age-related features of clinical manifestations of memory, intellect and consciousness disorders.</p> <p>Examination of patients with memory, intellect and consciousness disorders. Drawing up an examination plan; interpretation of results of psychological, laboratory and instrumental examination methods.</p>
2	<p>Schizophrenia and related mental disorders. Mood Disorders</p> <p>Epidemiology of schizophrenia, etiology and pathogenesis. Influence of environmental and social factors on the occurrence of schizophrenia, psychohygienic aspects of the problem of psychoses. Forms of schizophrenia. Types of schizophrenia. The role of genetic, infectious, obstetric-gynecological, social, environmental factors in the etiology of schizophrenia. Concepts of the types of biological reactivity and vulnerability to psychotic forms of response. Prevention of schizophrenia and related mental disorders. Prevention of exacerbations of schizophrenia. Schizotypal disorder. Psychoprophylaxis of disability in schizophrenia. Prognostic signs of outcomes in schizophrenia. Age features of the clinical picture and course of schizophrenia.</p> <p>Epidemiology, classification, etiopathogenesis of mood disorders. Manic episode. Depressive episode. Bipolar affective disorder. Recurrent depressive disorder. Seasonal affective disorder. Psychoprophylaxis of seasonal depression. Depressions associated with the reproductive cycle in women. Premenstrual dysphoric disorder. Postpartum depression.</p> <p>Chronic affective disorders. Dysthymia. Cyclothymia. Prevention of depression.</p> <p>Adaptation disorders due to stress. Psychoprophylaxis of negative consequences of stress: autogenic training, healthy lifestyle, scientific organization of work.</p> <p>Suicidal risk. Suicidal risk assessment and crisis intervention. Suicidal behavior as an extreme form of reaction to a crisis. Types of suicidal behavior. Diagnostics of suicidal intent, determination of the degree of suicidal risk. Prevention of suicidal behavior, suicidal crisis.</p>

3	<p>Organic mental disorders and mental retardation. Dementia</p> <p>Organic amnestic syndrome. Delirium. Hallucinoses (organic), mild cognitive 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 behavior disorders due to disease, damage or dysfunction of the brain. Psychoprophylaxis of organic mental disorders. Degrees of mental retardation. Mental retardation due to hereditary factors (true microcephaly, enzymopathic forms with impaired protein, carbohydrate, lipid and other types of metabolism - phenylketonuria, galactosemia, Marfan syndrome, etc.), caused by chromosomal aberrations (Down's syndrome, Klinefelter syndrome, etc.), caused by mutagenic damage to the generative cells of the parents (ionizing radiation, chemical agents, etc.). Mental hygiene and psychoprophylaxis of intellectual disabilities associated with hereditary factors. Mental retardation due to intrauterine damage to the embryo and fetus (embryo- and fetopathy), viral infection, congenital syphilis, toxoplasmosis and other infections. Prevention of mental retardation due to harmful factors of the perinatal period and the first three years of life: Rh factor conflict, asphyxia and birth trauma, severe infections and traumatic brain injury in early childhood.</p> <p>Dementia. Dementia in Alzheimer's disease. Vascular dementia. Epidemiological structure of dementia, its relationship with population processes. Early diagnosis of dementia. Training of cognitive functions. Pseudodementia. Psychohygienic aspects of care for patients with dementia. Features of providing dental care to patients with dementia.</p>
4	<p>Mental and behavioral disorders associated with the use of psychoactive substances. Stress-related neurotic disorders</p> <p>Definition of the term "psychoactive substance". Classification and mechanism of action of psychoactive substance. Clinical epidemiology of psychoactive substance use. Clinical features of acute intoxication. Psychotic disorders.</p> <p>Harmful use. Dependence syndrome. Biopsychosocial mechanisms of dependence. Altered reactivity syndrome. Syndromes of mental and physical dependence. Syndrome of the consequences of drug abuse. Withdrawal syndrome. Age features of the clinical picture and course of mental disorders and behavioral disorders associated with substance related disorders.</p> <p>Symptoms and examination of alcohol intoxication. Symptoms and examination of opiate intoxication. Symptoms and examination of intoxication with sleeping pills and sedatives. Symptoms and examination of intoxication with stimulants. Symptoms and examination of intoxication with cannabinoids. Synthetic drugs.</p> <p>Treatment of addiction to psychoactive substances. Strategy for reducing the risk of consequences of substance abuse.</p> <p>Psychoprophylactic measures to prevent abuse of alcohol and other psychoactive substances at the individual, group, social, and state levels.</p> <p>Neurotic and stress-related disorders: clinical phenomenology, taxonomy and classification. Anxiety and phobic disorders. Non-pathological and pathological anxiety. Panic disorder with and without agoraphobia. Generalized anxiety disorder, psychoprophylaxis. Social phobias, psychoprophylaxis. Isolated (simple) phobias, psychoprophylaxis. Adaptation disorder with anxious mood, psychoprophylaxis. Dynamics of anxiety and anxiety-phobic disorders. Obsessive-compulsive disorder, psychoprophylaxis. Structure and dynamics of anankastic syndrome. Obsessions, compulsions, obsessive phobias. Somatoform disorders. Chronic pain somatoform disorder encountered in the professional activities of a dentist. Psychological mechanisms of somatization of psychological problems. Phenomenon of "escape into illness". Anti-stress methods. Methods of preventing panic attacks. Methods of psychoprophylaxis of simple and social phobias. Coping strategies. Short-term methods. Methods of organizing work and rest. Meditation methods. Behavioral methods. Cognitive methods.</p>

Заведующий кафедрой психиатрии,
наркологии, психотерапии и медицинской



психологии с курсом повышения квалификации и переподготовки

А.В.Копытов

26.01.2026