

**MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS**  
Educational Institution  
**BELARUSIAN STATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY**

Контрольный  
экземпляр

**APPROVED**

by Rector of the Educational  
Institution «Belarusian State  
Medical University»

S.P.Rubnikovich

Reg. # UD-08114-01-34/2425/edu.

**PSYCHIATRY AND NARCOLOGY**

**Curriculum of the educational institution  
in the academic discipline for the specialty**

**1-79 01 01 «General Medicine»**

Curriculum is based on the educational program «Psychiatry and Narcology», approved 20.11.2024, registration # УД-0911-01-034/2425/уч.; on the educational plan in the specialty 1-79 01 01 «General Medicine», approved 15.05.2024, registration # 7-07-0911-01/2425/mf.

### **COMPILERS:**

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### **RECOMMENDED FOR APPROVAL:**

by the Department of Psychiatry, Narcology, Psychotherapy and Medical Psychology with a course of advanced training and retraining of the Educational Institution «Belarusian State Medical University»  
(protocol # 4 of 18.10.2024);

by the Scientific and Methodological Council of the Educational Institution «Belarusian State Medical University»  
(protocol # 3 of 20.11.2024)

## EXPLANATORY NOTE

«Psychiatry and Narcology» – the educational discipline of the Mental Health Module, which contains systematized scientific knowledge about the diagnosis, treatment, prevention of mental and behavioral disorders and social rehabilitation of persons suffering from mental and behavioral disorders.

The aim of the discipline «Psychiatry and Narcology» is the formation of specialized competency for solving problems of professional activity in the field of recognition and prevention of the most common mental and behavioral disorders.

The objectives of the discipline «Psychiatry and Narcology» are to form students' scientific knowledge about the etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations of mental and behavioral disorders and methods of their prevention, skills and abilities necessary for:

- recognition of common mental and behavioral disorders;
- prevention of common mental and behavioral disorders;
- assessment of the patient's condition;
- prevention of conflicts between patients and the dentist that arise during examination, diagnosis, treatment or prosthetics.

The knowledge, skills and abilities acquired during the study of the academic discipline «Psychiatry and Narcology» are necessary for successful mastering of the following academic disciplines: «Medical Psychology», «Neurology and Neurosurgery».

Studying the educational discipline «Psychiatry and Narcology» should ensure the formation of students' specialized competency: apply psychodiagnostic and psychocorrective methods, principles of disease treatment and prevention, make a clinical diagnosis in case of mental pathology while providing psychiatric care.

**As a result of studying the discipline «Psychiatry and Narcology» the student should**

**know:**

- rules of medical ethics and deontology;
- the organizational structure of psychiatric care;
- legal framework, rules of psychiatric care;
- the main regulatory legal acts used in the provision of psychiatric and drug treatment;
- rules of primary psychiatric examination;
- grounds for involuntary hospitalization of persons suffering from mental and behavioral disorders;
- clinical criteria for the diagnosis of major mental and behavioral disorders;
- clinical manifestations of intoxication with various psychoactive substances and patterns of addiction development during their abuse;
- etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, methods of diagnosis and prevention of mental and behavioral disorders (diseases);
- classification of mental and behavioral disorders (diseases); fundamentals of treatment of mental and behavioral disorders;

**be able to:**

- recognize the onset of mental and behavioral disorders (diseases);
- diagnose mental and behavioral disorders;
- determine the indications for compulsory psychiatric examination and compulsory hospitalization in a psychiatric hospital;
- provide emergency psychiatric care in case of urgent conditions;
- apply methods of prevention of mental and behavioral disorders (diseases);

**master:**

- skills of psychocorrective techniques in accordance with the mental status of the patient;
- methods of examination of acute intoxication with psychoactive substances;
- skills in the organization of care and control of patients with mental and behavioral disorders.

**Total number** of hours for the study of the discipline is 140 academic hours, of which 87 classroom hours and 53 hours of student independent work. Classroom hours according to the types of studies: lectures – 21 hours (including 6 hours of supervised student independent work (SSIW)), practical classes – 66 hours.

Intermediate assessment is carried out on the Mental Health Module (academic disciplines «Psychiatry and Narcology», «Medical Psychology») in the form of an examination (9th semester).

Form of higher education – full-time.

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

Code, name of the specialty	semester	Number of academic hours						Form of intermediate assessment
		total	in-class	including			out-of-class self-studies	
				lectures	supervised student independent work	practical classes		
1-79 01 01 «General Medicine»	8	60	42	9	3	30	18	-
	9	80	45	6	3	36	35	examination
Total hours		140	87	15	6	66	53	

## THEMATIC PLAN

Section (topic) name	Number of class hours	
	lectures (incl. SSIW)	practical
<b>1. Introduction to the academic discipline «Psychiatry and Narcology». Organizational structure of psychiatric care in the Republic of Belarus</b>	<b>1,5</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>2. Legislative framework for the provision of psychiatric and drug addiction care. Expertise in psychiatry. Clinical protocols for mental health care</b>	<b>1,5</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>3. Mental and behavioral disorders. Diagnostic methods in psychiatry and narcology</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>4. Basics of general psychopathology</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>24</b>
4.1. Disturbances of sensation, perception	-	6
4.2. Disturbances of thinking, speech	-	6
4.3. Disturbances of will, emotions and attention	-	6
4.4. Disturbances of memory, intelligence and consciousness	-	6
<b>5. Mental disorders resulting from disturbance of physiological functions</b>	<b>1,5</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>6. Mental disorders due to substance use</b>	<b>4,5</b>	<b>18</b>
6.1. General issues of narcology	1,5	-
6.2. Mental disorders due to substance use. Acute intoxication. Harmful use	1,5	6
6.3. Mental disorders due to alcohol use	-	6
6.4. Mental disorders due to drug use. New designer drugs	1,5	6
<b>7. Schizophrenia and related mental disorders</b>	<b>1,5</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>8. Mood disorders</b>	<b>1,5</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>9. Organic mental disorders. Mental retardation. Dementia</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>10. Treatment of mental and behavioral disorders. Emergency conditions in psychiatry and narcology</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total hours</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>66</b>

## CONTENT OF THE EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE

### **1. Introduction to the academic discipline «Psychiatry and Narcology». Organizational structure of psychiatric care in the Republic of Belarus**

Objectives and tasks of the academic discipline «Psychiatry and Narcology». The main theoretical directions in psychiatry: nosological, phenomenological («syndromological»), eclectic («pragmatic», «atheoretical»), psychoanalytic, antipsychiatric.

Pre-scientific period, Greco-Roman, medieval, Renaissance. Development of psychiatry in Russia. Development of psychiatry in Belarus.

Rules of medical ethics and deontology. Ethical aspects of interaction with staff and patients.

Research methods used in psychiatry and narcology.

Emergency (urgent) psychiatric care. Planned psychiatric care. Provision of psychiatric care in outpatient and (or) inpatient settings. Conditions for the provision of psychiatric care. Helpline.

## **2. Legislative framework for the provision of psychiatric and drug addiction care. Expertise in psychiatry. Clinical protocols for mental health care**

Law of the Republic of Belarus «Law on Public Health». Law of the Republic of Belarus «On the Provision of Psychiatric Care». Psychiatric assessment. Involuntary hospitalization. Maintenance of medical confidentiality. Rights of patients when providing them with psychiatric care.

Expertise in psychiatry: medical and social, military medical and forensic psychiatric. Clinical criteria for determining disability groups and degrees of loss of health. The procedure for referral to a medical rehabilitation expert commission.

Criteria for sanity and insanity. Criteria for legal capacity and incapacity. The procedure for referral to a forensic psychiatric examination and its production. Compulsory security and treatment measures.

Regulatory documents of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Belarus and the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Belarus on the procedure for conducting military medical examination in the Armed Forces of the Republic of Belarus, on approval of requirements for the health status of citizens associated with military service.

Clinical protocols for the provision of psychiatric care.

## **3. Mental and behavioral disorders. Diagnostic methods in psychiatry and narcology**

Prevalence of mental and behavioral disorders. Current classification of mental and behavioral disorders, its distinctive features, structure, principles of use.

Patterns of clinical epidemiology in relation to mental and behavioral disorders. Causes of common mental and behavioral disorders.

Economic burden of mental and behavioral disorders. The role of biological, psychological and social factors in psychopathology, course and prognosis of mental and behavioral disorders. The importance of cultural, ethnic, religious and demographic aspects in psychopathology.

Diagnostic methods in psychiatry and narcology: clinical-psychopathological, clinical interviewing, psychological, clinical-laboratory, clinical-genetic and molecular-genetic.

Instrumental diagnostic methods in psychiatry and narcology: electroencephalography, evoked potentials, computed tomography, magnetic resonance imaging, polysomnography.

## **4. Basics of general psychopathology**

### **4.1. Disturbances of sensation, perception**

Disturbances of sensation: anesthesia, hypo-, hyperesthesia, paresthesia, senestopathies; their occurrence in somatic and mental diseases.

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.

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 psychological, laboratory and instrumental examination methods.

### **4.2 Disturbances of thinking, speech**

Disturbances of thinking. Impaired associative process: tempo (acceleration, deceleration), coherence (disjointed, incoherent), purposefulness (thoroughness, rationality, autistic, formal, paralogical, mentism, sperrung, perseverations, verbeirations). Impaired thinking by content. Dominant ideas. Overvalued ideas. Obsessive experiences: obsessions, compulsions, manias, phobias. Primary, secondary, induced delusions. Delusional syndromes: paranoid, paraphrenic. Kandinsky-Clerambault syndrome.

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.

Age-related features of manifestations of disorders of thinking, speech.

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.

### **4.3. 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.

#### **4.4. Disturbances of memory, intelligence and consciousness**

Disturbances of memory: hypermnnesia, 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.

### **5. Mental disorders resulting from disturbance of physiological functions**

Disorders of physiological functions: definition, classification.

Eating disorders (eating disorders, nervous anorexia and bulimia, compulsive overeating): definition, clinical features.

Nightmares and horrors. Non-organic sleep disorders. Prevention of sleep disorders. Age-related features of the clinical picture and course of mental disorders as a result of sleep disorders.

Psychohygienic aspects of sexual life. Non-organic sexual dysfunction. Mental and behavioral disorders associated with the postpartum period.

Prevention and treatment of mental disorders as a result of dysfunction of physiological functions.

### **6. Mental disorders due to substance use**

#### **6.1. General issues of narcology**

Prevalence of alcohol and drug addiction in the world and in the Republic of Belarus, medical and social consequences. Biopsychosocial model of development of addictions to psychoactive substances. Genetic, physiological, environmental, cultural, gender and age risk factors for the use of psychoactive substances. Classification of narcotic substances: by type of substance, degree of addictiveness, method of production, availability and legal consequences of consumption. Main forms and methods of drug use. Classification of mental disorders due to the use of psychoactive substances. Main terminology used in narcology. Polydependency. Codependency. Modern diagnostic methods in narcology.

## **6.2. Mental disorders due to substance use. Acute intoxication. Harmful use**

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.

## **6.3. 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.

Amnestic 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.

## **6.4. Mental disorders due to drug use. New designer drugs**

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.

New designer drugs: definition, examples, creation and distribution, global trend of use. Comparative characteristics with traditional drugs. Effects and risks of designer drugs: physiological and psychological effects, risks of overdose, addiction and long-term consequences.

Consequences of designer drug use: legal, social and familial, physical health consequences.

Harm prevention and reduction strategies: education and information campaigns, harm reduction services, treatment, community initiatives.

## **7. 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.

## **8. 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.

### **9. Organic mental disorders. Mental retardation. Dementia**

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.

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.

## **10. Treatment of mental and behavioral disorders. Emergency conditions in psychiatry and narcology**

Abortive, supportive and corrective therapy of mental and behavioral disorders. Psychopharmacotherapy. Classification of drugs used in psychiatry.

Neuroleptics (antipsychotics), groups of neuroleptics by chemical structure and predominant effects.

Antidepressants (selective and non-selective serotonin, norepinephrine, dopamine reuptake inhibitors, melatonin receptor agonists, MAO inhibitors, etc.).

Tranquilizers (anxiolytics) benzodiazepine and non-benzodiazepine.

Psychostimulants.

Nootropics.

Normotimic drugs (lithium salts, etc.).

Sleeping pills (hypnotics).

Anticonvulsant drugs and their use in psychiatry and narcology.

Method of choosing a specific drug, indications, contraindications, complications when using each group of psychopharmacological agents. Somatotropic effects of various drugs used to treat mental disorders. Use of neuroleptics, antidepressants, tranquilizers and anticonvulsants as primary and additional drugs in the treatment of somatic diseases. Drugs that cause addiction. Therapeutic efficacy limits in psychopharmacotherapy. Polypharmacy.

Psychotherapy.

Shock methods: electroconvulsive therapy, insulin coma. Indications for shock therapy, basic concepts of the procedure, therapeutic efficacy in various mental disorders, complications, contraindications. Pyrotherapy, sleep deprivation. Physiotherapeutic methods, reflexology.

Principles of pharmacotherapy in pregnant and lactating women. Features of pharmacotherapy in newborns and children of other age groups. Features of drug therapy in the elderly.

Basic principles of treating emergency conditions in psychiatry. Relief of psychomotor agitation and precautions when talking to a patient. Tactics of a specialist doctor and health workers. Restraining an agitated patient. Pharmacological methods of relieving agitation in various diseases and syndromes.

Malignant neuroleptic syndrome, serotonin syndrome: adverse reactions and complications, diagnosis and treatment of complications.

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

Delirium, basic methods of relief.

Refusal to eat: causes, timely diagnosis, patient management tactics, organization of supervision, use of drugs for treatment, the importance of adequate correction of body weight deficit.

## ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE CURRICULAR CHART

Section, topic #	Section (topic) name	Number of hours		Supervised student independent work	Literature	Practical skills	Form of control	
		lectures	practical				of practical skills	of current / intermediate assessment
	<b>8 semester</b>							
	<b>Lectures</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>				
1.	Introduction to the academic discipline «Psychiatry and Narcology». Organizational structure of psychiatric care in the Republic of Belarus	1,5	-	-	1, 3			
2.	Legislative framework for the provision of psychiatric and drug addiction care. Expertise in Psychiatry. Clinical protocols for the provision of psychiatric care	1,5	-	-	1, 3			
3.	Mental and behavioral disorders. Diagnostic methods in psychiatry and narcology	1,5	-	1,5	1, 2, 3			Testing
4.	Mental disorders resulting from disturbance of physiological functions	1,5	-	-	1, 3			
5.	General issues of narcology	1,5	-	-	1, 3			
6.	Mental disorders due to psychoactive substance use	-	-	1,5	1, 2, 3			Testing, presentation of a report
7.	New designer drugs	1,5	-	-	1, 3			

	<b>Practical lessons</b>	-	<b>30</b>	-				
1.	Disturbances of sensations and perceptions	-	6	-	1, 2, 3	Conducting a psychiatric interview	Solving situational tasks	Interview, electronic test
2.	Disturbances of thinking, speech	-	6	-	1, 2, 3	Conducting a psychiatric interview	Solving situational tasks	Interview
3.	Disturbances of will, emotions and attention	-	6	-	1, 2, 3	Conducting a psychiatric interview	Solving situational tasks	Interview, electronic test
4.	Disturbances of memory, intellect and consciousness	-	6	-	1, 2, 3	Conducting a psychiatric interview	Solving situational tasks	Interview
5.	Acute intoxication with psychoactive substances. Use of psychoactive substances with harmful consequences	-	6	-	1, 2, 3	Conducting a psychiatric interview	Solving situational tasks	Interview, testing*
<b>9 semester</b>								
	<b>Lectures</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>				
1.	Schizophrenia and related mental disorders	1,5	-	-	1, 2			
2.	Mood Disorders	1,5	-	-	1, 2			
3.	Organic mental disorders. Mental retardation. Dementia	1,5	-	1,5	1, 2, 3			Interview, electronic test
4.	Treatment of mental and behavioral disorders. Emergency conditions in psychiatry and narcology	1,5	-	1,5	1, 2, 3			Testing, presentation of a report
	<b>Practical lessons</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>-</b>				
1.	Mental disorders due to alcohol use	-	6	-	1, 2, 3	Conducting a psychiatric interview	Solving situational tasks	Interview, electronic test
2.	Mental disorders due to drug use	-	6	-	1, 2, 3	Conducting a psychiatric interview	Solving situational tasks	Interview, electronic test
3.	Schizophrenia and related mental disorders	-	6	-	1, 2, 3	Conducting a psychiatric interview	Solving situational tasks	Interview, electronic test

4.	Mood Disorders	-	6	-	1, 2, 3	Conducting a psychiatric interview	Solving situational tasks	Interview, electronic test
5.	Organic, including symptomatic mental disorders	-	6	-	1, 2, 3	Relief of psychomotor agitation	Solving situational tasks	Interview, electronic test
6.	Mental retardation. Dementia	-	6	-	1, 2, 3	Relief of psychomotor agitation	Solving situational tasks	Interview, testing*
<b>Total hours</b>		<b>15</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>6</b>				Examination

\*This is a mandatory form of current certification

## INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT

### LITERATURE

#### **Basic (relevant):**

1. Stanko, E. P. Psychiatry and Narcology : textbook for students of higher education institutions / E. P. Stanko, S. V. Bizyukevich, S. L. Boyko. – Grodno : GrSMU, 2025. – 400 p.

#### **Additional:**

2. Kaplan and Sadock's Comprehensive Textbook of Psychiatry / R. Boland, M. Verduin. – Wolters Kluwer, 2024. – 5136 p.

**Electronic courseware for the educational discipline «Psychiatry and Narcology»:**

3. <https://etest.bsmu.by/course/view.php?id=815>.

### METHODOLOGICAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE ORGANIZATION AND PERFORMANCE OF STUDENT INDEPENDENT WORK IN THE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE

The time allocated for independent work can be used by students for:  
 preparing for lectures and practical classes;  
 tests and exam in the academic discipline;  
 studying the topics (issues) designed for independent work;  
 problem solving.

### METHODOLOGICAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE ORGANIZATION AND PERFORMANCE OF SUPERVISED STUDENT INDEPENDENT WORK IN THE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE

**APPROXIMATE LIST OF TASKS FOR SUPERVISED STUDENT INDEPENDENT WORK:**  
 preparing thematic reports, essays, presentations;  
 taking notes from primary sources;  
 compiling tests for organizing mutual control.

**FORMS OF CONTROL OF SUPERVISED STUDENT INDEPENDENT WORK:**  
 testing;  
 presentation of a report.

### LIST OF AVAILABLE DIAGNOSTIC TOOLS

The following forms are used for diagnosing competencies:  
 interview;  
 test;  
 electronic test.

### LIST OF AVAILABLE TEACHING METHODS

Traditional method.

Active (interactive) methods:

Problem-Based Learning (PBL);  
 Team-Based Learning (TBL);  
 Case-Based Learning (CBL).

**LIST OF PRACTICAL SKILLS**

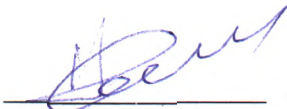
Name of the practical skill	Form of practical skills control
1. Conducting a psychiatric interview	Solving situational tasks
2. Relief of psychomotor agitation	Solving situational tasks

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

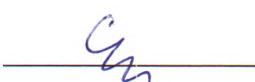
Title of the discipline requiring approval	Department	Amendments to the curriculum in the academic discipline	Decision of the department, which designed the curriculum (date, protocol)
Medical Psychology	Psychiatry, Narcology, Psychotherapy and Medical Psychology with a Course of Advanced Training and Retraining	Agreed. No additions or changes	Protocol # 4 dated 18.10.2024
Neurology and Neurosurgery	Nervous and Neurosurgical diseases	Agreed. No additions or changes	Protocol # 4 dated 18.10.2024
Professional Communication in Medicine	Psychiatry, Narcology, Psychotherapy and Medical Psychology with a Course of Advanced Training and Retraining	Agreed. No additions or changes	Protocol # 4 dated 18.10.2024

## COMPILERS/AUTHORS:

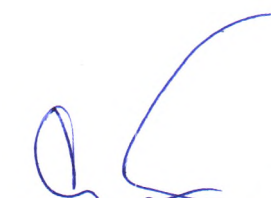
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