

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

Контрольный
экземпляр



APPROVED

by First Vice-Rector, Professor

I.N.Moroz

12.08. 2023

Reg # UD-6.14/2324/edu. sub.

PSYCHIATRY AND NARCOLOGY

Curriculum of educational institution in the educational discipline for the
specialty 1-79 01 01 «General Medicine»

Sub-Residency «General Clinical Practice»

Minsk 2023

Curriculum is based on the educational program of educational institution in the educational discipline «Psychiatry and Narcology» for the Sub-Residency «General Clinical Practice (for foreign citizens)», approved 11.08.2023, registration # УД-Л. 14 / 2324 / 10.08.23.

COMPILERS:

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RECOMMENDED FOR APPROVAL:

by the Department of Psychiatry and Medical Psychology of the Educational Institution «Belarusian State Medical University»
(protocol № 10b of 21.07.2023);

by the Methodological Commission of Humanitarian disciplines of the Educational Institution «Belarusian State Medical University»
(protocol # 7 of 10.08.2023)

EXPLANATORY NOTE

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

The aim of teaching the educational discipline «Psychiatry and Narcology» for the sub-residency «General Clinical Practice (for foreign citizens)» consists of formation of academic, social, personal and professional competencies for providing medical care to the persons suffering from mental and behavioral disorders.

The tasks of teaching the discipline are to form scientific knowledge about the etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations of emergency conditions, skills and abilities necessary for:

- examinations of patients with mental and behavioral disorders (diseases);
- interpretation of the results of laboratory and instrumental research methods;
- diagnostics, treatment, prevention of mental and behavioral disorders (diseases);
- clinical examination, medical rehabilitation of patients with mental and behavioral disorders (diseases).

Teaching and successful studying of the educational discipline «Psychiatry and Narcology» for the sub-residency «General Clinical Practice (for foreign citizens)» is carried out on the basis of the knowledge and skills previously acquired by the students in the following disciplines:

Human anatomy. Anatomy of the brain, structure of the cerebrum conducting ways.

Biological chemistry. Neurotransmitter systems of the brain.

Normal physiology. Dynamic localization of highly organized psychic function.

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

Medical biology and general genetics. Genealogical analysis. Interaction of genes and environment in the formation of human diseases. The role of heredity and variability in general pathology.

General hygiene. The problem of anthropogenic pollution of the environment and ways to prevent it. Humanity and the biosphere. A rational lifestyle, deliverance from bad habits, an active lifestyle, an adequate and healthy balanced diet.

As a result of studying the educational discipline «Psychiatry and Narcology» for the sub-residency «General Clinical Practice (for foreign citizens)» the student should

know:

- etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, methods of diagnosis and treatment of mental and behavioral disorders (diseases);
- rules of medical ethics and deontology;

be able to:

conduct differential diagnosis of mental and behavioral disorders (diseases);
 determine indications for compulsory examination and compulsory hospitalization in a psychiatric hospital;

draw up a plan for patient management, therapeutic and rehabilitation measures;

interpret the results of laboratory, instrumental, experimental psychological examinations of patients;

formulate a diagnosis in accordance with the international statistical classification of diseases and related health problems (ICD-10);

draw up medical documentation;

master:

methods of examination of acute intoxication with psychoactive substances;

methods for assessing clinical and anamnestic data;

suicide risk assessment techniques and crisis intervention skills;

skills in organizing medical care and monitoring patients with mental and behavioral disorders (diseases);

methods for assessing the rehabilitation potential of patients suffering from mental and behavioral disorders;

skills of psychotherapeutic, psycho-corrective techniques adequate to the mental status of patients;

algorithms for the provision of emergency psychiatric care.

Total number of hours for the discipline study is 92 academic hours. Classroom hours according to the types of studies: practical classes – 56 hours; student independent work (self-study) – 36 hours.

Intermediate certification is carried out in accordance with the curriculum of the educational institution in the specialty in the form of a credit (12 semester).

Form of higher education - full-time.

THEMATIC PLAN

Section (topic) name	Number of class hours
	practical
1. The organization of the provision of psychiatric care. International Classification of Mental and Behavioural Disorders. Diagnostic and treatment methods in psychiatry and narcology	7
2. Basic psychopathology	21
2.1. Disturbances of sensation, perception. Disturbances of thought, speech	7
2.2. Disturbances of emotions, volition and attention	7
2.3. Disturbances of memory, intellect and consciousness	7
3. Clinical presentation, diagnosis and treatment of mental disorders	28
3.1. Dementia	7
3.2. Substance-related disorders	7
3.3. Schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders	7
3.4. Treatment of mental disorders. Urgent conditions in psychiatry and narcology	7
Total hours	56

CONTENT OF THE EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL

1. The organization of the provision of psychiatric care. International Classification of Mental and Behavioural Disorders. Diagnostic and treatment methods in psychiatry and narcology

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.

Research methods in psychiatry.

Psychiatric Examination. Compulsory hospitalization.

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.

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.

Examination methods in psychiatry. Description of mental status.

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.

2. Basics psychopathology

2.1. Disturbances of sensations, perceptions. Disturbances of thinking, speech

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.

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: paranoid, paranoic, paraphrenic. Kandinsky-Klerambo syndrome. Determination of the hallmarks of social danger of patients with delusions and syndrome of mental automatism. Overvalued ideas. Obsessive ideas.

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

Age features of the manifestations of violations of thinking, speech.

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.

2.2. Disturbances of emotions, volition and attention

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.

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.

Disorders of the attention: hyperprosexia, aprosexia, difficulty of attention switching.

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

2.3. Disturbances of memory, intellect and consciousness

Memory disorders: hypermnesia, 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.

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.

3. Clinical presentation, diagnosis and treatment of mental disorders

3.1. Dementia

Dementia. 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.

3.2. Substance-related disorders

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.

3.3. Schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders

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.

Disorders of psychological development: specific disorders of speech development, specific disorders of school skills; specific developmental disorder of motor functions; mixed specific developmental disorders.

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

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.

3.4. Treatment of mental disorders. Urgent conditions in psychiatry and narcology

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 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.

Psychotherapy. The essence and rules of the basic variants of psychotherapy: rational, suggestive, CBT, auto-training. The problem of therapeutic resistance.

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.

Age-related features of the treatment of mental and behavioral disorders.

Preparing a treatment plan for patients with mental and behavioral disorders.

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.

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.

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.

Eating refusing: causes, diagnosis, patient management, organization of observation, use of drugs for treatment.

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.

**EDUCATIONAL METHODOLOGICAL CARD OF EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE «PSYCHIATRY AND NARCOLOGY»
FOR THE SUB-RESIDENCY «GENERAL CLINICAL PRACTICE (FOR FOREIGN CITIZENS)»**

Section, topic #	Section (topic) name	number of hours		Self-studies	Means of education	Literature	Form of control
		Lectures	practical				
1.	The organization of the provision of psychiatric care. International Classification of Mental and Behavioural Disorders. Diagnostic and treatment methods in psychiatry and narcology	-	7	4	1,2,4,5	1-8	1,3,4,6
2.	Basics of psychopathology	-	21	12			
2.1.	Disturbances of sensations, perceptions. Disturbances of thinking, speech	-	7	4	1,3,4	1-8	1,3,5-7
2.2.	Disturbances of the emotions, volition and attention	-	7	4	1,3,4	1-8	1,3,5-7
2.3.	Disturbances of memory, intellect and consciousness	-	7	4	1,3,4	1-8	1,3,5-7
3.	Clinical presentation, diagnosis and treatment of mental disorders	-	28	20			
3.1.	Dementia	-	7	4	1,3-5	1-8	1-3,5-8
3.2.	Substance-related disorders	-	7	6	1,3-5	1-8	1-3,5-8
3.3.	Schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders	-	7	6	1-5	1-8	1-3,5-8
3.4.	Treatment of mental disorders. Urgent conditions in psychiatry and narcology	-	7	4	1-5	1-8	1,3-8
	Total hours	-	56	36			

INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT

LITERATURE

Basic (relevant):

1. Хмара, Н. В. Общая психопатология = General psychopathology : учеб.-метод. пособие для студентов учреждений высш. образования, обучающихся по спец. 1-79 01 01 «Лечебное дело». – Гомель : ГомГМУ, 2020. – 101 с.

Additional:

2. Cutler, Janis L. Psychiatry / Cutler, Janis L. – New York : Oxford University Press, 2014. – 654 p.

3. Myers, David G. Psychology / Myers, David G. – New York : Worth Publishers, 2013. – 687 p.

Normative regulatory acts:

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

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE USED TRAINING METHODS

In organizing the educational process, traditional methods of teaching the academic discipline are used: practical exercises as well as elements of the students' independent work.

The educational process is recommended to be organized using traditional and modern educational technologies (simulation training technologies, various forms of communication, variable models of independent work, rating training systems, test and other competence assessment systems, etc.).

Practical classes are conducted on the basis of clinical centers of psychiatry and narcology, and psycho-neurological departments of health organizations. At practical classes under the supervision of a teacher, students independently collect patient complaints and a history of the disease, conduct a physical examination, plan laboratory and instrumental examination, interpret the results of laboratory and instrumental research methods, formulate a diagnosis, make a treatment plan, draw up medical records. Practical training is provided by solving situational problems in psychiatric clinic, test tasks, practicing patient examination skills, diagnosing and differential diagnosis of diseases, conducting medical interventions using electronic-mechanical, virtual and multicomponent simulators, communicative competence using a standardized (simulated) patient.

Independent extracurricular work consists of studying the main and additional literature, monographs and periodical literature, preparing reports, presentations and short reports on the most important issues of psychiatry and narcology, working out topics (questions) submitted for independent study, preparing for practical exercises, tests.

Students become familiar with safe working conditions, international requirements and ethical standards in assisting patients with psychiatric illnesses.

LIST OF TRAINING MEANS

1. Multimedia presentations.
2. Educational videos.
3. Medical records of inpatient (outpatient) patient.
4. Description of clinical cases.
5. Regulatory legal acts regulating the provision of psychiatric care and psychiatric examination.

LIST OF AVAILABLE DIAGNOSTIC TOOLS

Evaluation of the student's educational achievements is carried out using the fund of evaluation tools and technologies of the higher education institution. The fund of evaluation tools of the student's academic achievements includes:

typical tasks in various forms (oral, written, test, clinical cases, simulation);
 medical records of inpatient (outpatient) patient and the results of additional methods of examination (laboratory, functional, radiation).

The following forms are used for competences assessment:

Oral form:

1. Interview.
2. Report at the conference.

Written form:

3. Tests.
4. Report.

Oral-written form:

5. Credit.

Technical form:

6. Electronic tests.

Simulation form:

7. Assessment of communicative competence skills using a standardized (simulated) patient.
8. Evaluation using combined (multicomponent) simulators, including elements of oral, written and technical diagnostic forms.

LIST OF PRACTICAL SKILLS

1. Analysis of spontaneous electroencephalography.
2. Conducting electroconvulsive therapy.
3. Evaluation of acute alcohol intoxication.
4. Conducting psychiatric interview.
5. Conduct the Folstein test.
6. Managing of non-compliance.
7. Providing medical care in emergency conditions in psychiatry.
8. Diagnosis of major mental disorders (diseases).
9. Drawing up a therapeutic plan for mental disorders.
10. Overcoming therapeutic resistance in the treatment of mental disorders.

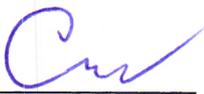
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Curriculum content, composition and accompanying documents comply with the established requirements.

Dean of the Medical Faculty for International Students of the educational institution «Belarusian State Medical University»

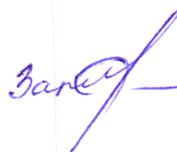
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