

QUESTIONS FOR THE EXAMINATION IN PSYCHIATRY – 2019/2020

1. History of psychiatry.
2. Psychiatry, mental disorder, definition. Branches of psychiatry.
3. Diagnostic methods of psychiatry.
4. Diagnostic process in psychiatry.
5. The WHO model of optimal mental health care. Other principles for organizing mental health services.
6. Ethical and legal issues in psychiatry.
7. Prevention of psychiatric disorders.
8. Epidemiology and global burden of mental diseases.
9. Models of normality in mental health.
10. The concept of stigma in psychiatry.
11. The biopsychosocial model of mental and behavioural disorders.
12. Cultural context and the presentation of psychiatric disorders.
13. Classification of mental and behavioral disorders (ICD-10).
14. Disorders of sensation: anesthesia, hypo-, hypersensitivity, paresthesia, senestopathii. Their occurrence in the medical and mental disorders.
15. Disturbance of perception: illusions.
16. Disturbance of perception: hallucinations / pseudohallucinations.
17. Psychosensory disorders: micropsia, makropsia, metamorphopsia, disorders of the body scheme.
18. Disturbances of stream or flow of thought (acceleration, retardation, thought blocking).
19. Formal thought disturbances (loosening of associations, circumstantial thinking, concrete thinking).
20. Disorders of content of thought. Delusions. Types of delusions (primary/secondary).
21. Disorders of content of thought. Delusions. Types of delusions according to the content.
22. Delusions of control of thought.
23. Overvalued ideas. Obsessions.
24. Disorders of speech.
25. Dysgraphia and dyslexia in children.
26. Disorders of volition and execution: abnormalities of need, drive and motivation.
27. Abnormal movement, catatonic syndrome.
28. Types of psychomotor agitation.
29. Impulsive control disturbance: pyromania, kleptomania, dromomania.
30. Compulsions.
31. Affect and emotional disorders: irritability, euphoria, ambivalence.
32. Depressive syndrome.
33. Mania syndrome.
34. Conditions of labile affect, blunted affect, incongruous affect.
35. Anxiety and fear. Obsessive fears (phobias).

36. Aspects of attention: focused attention, divided attention, attentional capacity.
37. Disorders of attention and concentration: narrowing of attention, deficit of attention, sustained attention, hyperprosexia, distractibility, selective inattention, hypervigilance, rumination.
38. Memory disorders: hypermnesia, hypomnesia, amnesia.
39. Korsakoff's syndrome.
40. Disorders of intellectual performance: congenital and early acquired mental retardation (definition, causes).
41. The diagnostic criteria for the degree of mental retardation.
42. Acquired disorders of intellectual performance: dementia. Types of dementia.
43. Impairment of consciousness. The criteria for determining impaired consciousness.
44. Confusion syndromes: obtundation, somnolence, sopor, coma.
45. Delirium.
46. Oneyroid.
47. Amentia.
48. Twilight state: trance, fugue, somnambulism.
49. Organic mental disorders (due to brain damage and dysfunction, and to physical disease). Classification according to the ICD-10.
50. Dementia: definition, prevalence, dynamic, prognosis. Pseudo dementia.
51. Dementia in Alzheimer's disease. Early diagnosis, treatment and prevention. Caring for elderly patients with dementia.
52. Vascular dementia. Early diagnosis, treatment and prevention. Caring for elderly patients with dementia.
53. Organic amnesic syndrome. Mild cognitive disorder.
54. Delirium, not induced by alcohol and other psychoactive substances.
55. Organic hallucinosis. Organic delusional (schizophrenia-like) disorder.
56. Organic mood (affective) disorders. Organic anxiety disorder.
57. Personality and behavioural disorders due to brain disease, damage and dysfunction.
58. Caring for elderly patients with dementia.
59. Psychiatric disorders in epilepsy.
60. Mental disorders in endocrine diseases.
61. Mental disorders in infections and neuroinfections.
62. Mental disorders in traumatic brain injuries.
63. Mental disorders in AIDS.
64. Mental disorders in diseases of the pituitary gland.
65. Mental disorders in diseases of the thyroid gland.
66. Mental disorders in diabetes mellitus.
67. Mental disorders in cancer.
68. Mental and behavioral disorders in diseases of the cardiovascular system.
69. The biopsychosocial model of mental and behavioral disorders due to psychoactive substance use.

70. Clinical epidemiology of consumption of PAS.
71. Psychoactive substances, substance abuse, tolerance: definitions. Classification of PAS.
72. Mental disorders due to PAS use: intoxication, harmful use, drug dependence, withdrawal state, psychotic disorder.
73. The mechanism of PAS action.
74. Environmental risk factors for mental and behavioral disorders due to psychoactive substance use.
75. Neurobiological risk factors for mental and behavioral disorders due to psychoactive substance use.
76. Neurocognitive risk factors for mental and behavioral disorders due to psychoactive substance use.
77. Psychological risk factors for mental and behavioral disorders due to psychoactive substance use.
78. Alcohol use disorders: acute intoxication.
79. Alcohol use disorders: the syndrome of alcohol dependence. Screening, diagnosis, treatment.
80. Alcohol use disorders: withdrawal syndrome, treatment.
81. Alcohol use disorders: complications of chronic alcohol use.
82. Opioids: effects, mechanism of action.
83. Opioid use disorders: acute intoxication, treatment.
84. Opioid use disorders: withdrawal syndrome, treatment.
85. Cannabinoids: effects, mechanism of action.
86. Cannabis use disorders: acute intoxication, complications.
87. Cocaine use disorders.
88. Sedatives and hypnotics use disorders.
89. Other stimulants use disorders.
90. Mental disorders due to use of hallucinogens.
91. The history of the concept of schizophrenia (E.Krepelin, E.Bleuler, K.Shneider).
92. The epidemiology of schizophrenia.
93. Current view on the etiology and pathogenesis of schizophrenia.
94. Modern model of schizophrenia clinical structure. Positive, negative, affective and cognitive symptoms of schizophrenia.
95. Cognitive deficits in schizophrenia.
96. The course of schizophrenia: onset (acute, subacute, gradual), types of course.
97. Risk factors of schizophrenia.
98. The influence of environmental and social factors on the occurrence of schizophrenia.
99. The neurobiology of schizophrenia.
100. Features of schizophrenia in children and adolescents.
101. Forms of schizophrenia: simple schizophrenia.
102. Forms of schizophrenia: paranoid schizophrenia.
103. Forms of schizophrenia: hebephrenic schizophrenia.

104. Forms of schizophrenia: catatonic schizophrenia.
105. Post-schizophrenic depression.
106. Prognostic factors in schizophrenia.
107. Acute and transient psychotic disorder.
108. Persistent delusional disorder.
109. Treatment and management of schizophrenia.
110. Prevalence, morbidity, and the incidence of affective disorders. The epidemiological features of mood disorders.
111. Biopsychosocial model of aetiology and pathogenesis of mood disorders.
112. Classification of affective (mood) disorders according to ICD-10.
113. Depressive disorders: classification, epidemiology, aetiology, pathophysiology, clinical features, diagnostic approach, management.
114. Bipolar affective disorder: classification, epidemiology, aetiology, pathophysiology, clinical features, diagnostic approach, management.
115. Persistent mood (affective) disorders: Dysthymia, cyclothymia.
116. The clinical features of depression with a predominantly body symptoms, problems of differential diagnosis of somatic disorders.
117. Features of depression in children and adolescents.
118. Differential diagnosis of depression and dementia in the elderly age.
119. Modern methods of treatment of depression. Prevention issues.
120. Eating disorders. Anorexia nervosa: aetiology, clinical features, diagnostic approach, management.
121. Eating disorders. Bulimia nervosa: aetiology, clinical features, diagnostic approach, management.
122. Nonorganic sleep disorders: classification, diagnostic approach, investigation, management.
123. Prevention of sleep disorders.
124. Sexual dysfunction not caused by organic disorder: diagnostic approach, investigation, management.
125. Mental and behavioural disorders associated with the puerperium: postnatal blues, postnatal depression, postnatal psychosis.
126. Abuse of non-dependence-producing substances.
127. The classification of drugs used in psychiatry.
128. Developmental disorders. Autism spectrum disorder: epidemiology, aetiology, clinical features, diagnostic approach, investigation, management.
129. Behavioural and emotional disorders. Hyperkinetic disorders: epidemiology, aetiology, clinical features, diagnostic approach, investigation, management.
130. Tic disorders. Transient tic disorder. Chronic motor or vocal tic disorder. Combined vocal and multiple motor tics disorder (de la Tourette's syndrome).
131. Nonorganic enuresis.
132. Nonorganic encopresis.
133. Neuroleptics (antipsychotics), classification of drugs according to the chemical structure and the predominant effects.
134. Antipsychotics as applying to relief of psychomotor agitation.

135. Antidepressants.
136. Anxiolytics and hypnotics.
137. Cognition-enhancing drugs.
138. Mood stabilizers (lithium salt, anticonvulsants).
139. The method of selecting a specific drug treatment, indications, contraindications, complications in the application of each of the groups of psychopharmacological agents.
140. Somatotropic effects of different medications used to treat psychiatric disorders.
141. Agitation: common causes of agitation, general rules for approaching agitated patients.
142. Treatment of agitation.
143. Delirium: symptoms, etiology, risk factors.
144. Delirium: treatment.
145. Status epilepticus: diagnosis, treatment, supportive therapy.
146. Alcohol intoxication: stages, treatment.
147. Suicide: definition, the suicide process model.
148. Epidemiology and public health aspects of suicide.
149. Risk factors for suicide.
150. Suicide: management and population strategies of prevention.
151. Acute complications of drug treatment of psychiatric disorders: neuroleptic malignant syndrome, serotonin syndrome, halynolitic delirium, anaphylaxis, agranulocytosis.
152. Psychological therapies: types, underlying concepts.
153. Electro-convulsive therapy (ECT).