CLASSES FOR THE FOREIGN STUDENTS
5TH YEAR

№1. Schizophrenia, and schizophrenia-like disorders.

Questions:
2. Epidemiology of schizophrenia.
3. Current view on the etiology and pathogenesis of schizophrenia. Risk factors of schizophrenia.
4. Modern model of schizophrenia clinical structure. Positive, negative, affective and cognitive symptoms of schizophrenia.
5. Neurocognitive model of schizophrenic deficit.
7. The course of schizophrenia: onset (acute, subacute, gradual), types of course, prognosis.
10. Persistent delusional disorder.
11. Modern methods of treatment of schizophrenia and similar disorders: biological treatment, electroconvulsive therapy. Psychotherapy, occupational and social rehabilitation. Immediate and long-term effects of therapy, the quality of remission with different variants of the disease.

Basic literature.
4. ICD-10.

Additional literature.

№2. Affective (mood) disorders.

Questions:
2. Biopsychosocial model of aetiology and pathogenesis of mood disorders.
3. Classification of affective (mood) disorders according to ICD-10.
4. Depressive disorders: classification, epidemiology, aetiology, pathophysiology, clinical features, diagnostic approach, management.
5. Bipolar affective disorder: classification, epidemiology, aetiology, pathophysiology, clinical features, diagnostic approach, management.
6. Persistent mood disorders: dysthymia, cyclothymia,
Basic literature.

4. ICD-10.

Additional literature.


Questions:
4. Mental and behavioural disorders associated with the puerperium: postnatal blues, postnatal depression, postnatal psychosis.

Basic literature.

4. ICD-10.

Additional literature.


Questions:
4. Nonorganic enuresis. Nonorganic encopresis
Basic literature.

4. ICD-10.

Additional literature.


№ 5. Treatment of mental and behavioral disorders.

Questions:
1. Relieves, supportive and corrective therapy. Pharmacotherapy.
2. Classification of drugs used in psychiatry.
3. Neuroleptics (antipsychotics), a group of drugs on the chemical structure and the predominant effects. Neuroleptics as a means of relief of psychomotor agitation.
4. Antidepressants.
5. Tranquilizers (anxiolytics) benzodiazepine group, etc.
7. Mood stabiliser (lithium, etc.).
8. Sleeping pills (hypnotics).
9. Anticonvulsant drugs, their use in neurology and psychiatry.
10. The method of choosing a particular drug treatment, indications, contraindications, complications in the application of each of the groups of psychopharmacological agents.
11. Somatotropic effects of the various drugs used to treat mental disorders.
12. Psychotherapy. The nature and rules of the main options for psychotherapy: cognitive behavioural therapy, counseling or supportive therapy, suggestive.

Basic literature.

4. ICD-10.

Additional literature.

