

*Federal State Autonomic Educational Institution of Higher Education*

*«Peoples' Friendship University of Russia»*

Recommended MCSD

**ACADEMIC COURSE WORKING PROGRAM**

**Course name**

**« Psychiatry and Narcology »**

**Recommended for**

**31.05.03 Dentistry**

**The direction of the program**

**Dentistry**

## 1. Discipline Goals and Objectives:

### Discipline goal:

training of a specialist with basic theoretical knowledge and practical skills of diagnosis, first aid and treatment of patients with mental and narcological pathologies

### Discipline tasks:

- Deepening of theoretical knowledge on the pathology of the nervous system and mental sphere
- Improvement of practical skills and abilities in the diagnosis, correction and organization of treatment of patients with mental and drug addiction diseases
- Willingness to participate in the implementation of new methods and techniques aimed at protecting the health of citizens (in the field of mental health)
- Formation of readiness to work in a team, tolerant perception of social, ethnic, confessional and cultural differences, to implement ethical and deontological principles in professional activities.

## 2. Discipline in the OP STRUCTURE:

Discipline *Psychiatry and Narcology* refers to the **basic** part of block 1 of the curriculum.

Table 1 shows previous and subsequent disciplines aimed at forming discipline competencies in accordance with the OP VO competency matrix.

Table 1

### Previous and subsequent disciplines aimed at shaping competencies

Number n/n	Cipher and competency name	Previous disciplines	Follow-up disciplines (discipline groups)
General Professional Competence			
1	GPC-5. Being able to examine patients to determine a diagnosis when solving professional tasks	Neurology, Faculty Therapy, General Psychology and Pedagogy, Emergency Medicine	Hospital therapy
2	GPC-6. Being able to prescribe non-drug and drug treatment, monitor its efficacy and safety when solving professional tasks	Neurology, Faculty Therapy, General Psychology and Pedagogy, Emergency Medicine	Hospital therapy

### Requirements for the results of mastering the discipline:

The process of studying the discipline is aimed at the formation of the following competencies:

Competence	Code and naming of professional competence	Code and name of the indicator of achieving professional competence
GPC-5	GPC-5. Being able to examine patients to determine a diagnosis when solving professional tasks	GPC-5.1. Gathering anamnesis by analyzing the patient's complaints, making a physical examination at a dental appointment. GPC-5.2. Formulating a preliminary diagnosis and drawing up a plan for laboratory and instrumental examinations of a dental patient. GPC-5.3. Compiling medical documentation for a dental patient in accordance with regulatory requirements.
GPC-6	GPC-6. Being able to prescribe non-drug and drug treatment, monitor its efficacy and safety when solving	GPC-6.1. Developing a plan for dental disease treatment taking into account the diagnosis, age and

	professional tasks	<p>clinical picture in accordance with the current procedures for the provision of medical care, clinical guidelines (treatment protocols) on the provision of medical care taking into account the medical care standards.</p> <p>GPC-6.2. Selecting medical products (including dental materials) for drawing up a comprehensive plan for dental disease treatment. Following up the treatment of a patient.</p> <p>GPC-6.3. Assessing the possible side effects of taking medicinal drugs.</p>
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As a result of studying the discipline, the student must:

**To know:**

1. Anatomy and physiology of the nervous system.
2. Basic clinical and psychological, psychometric methods of research of the mentally ill
3. Major Symptoms and Psychiatry Syndromes

**can:**

1. To question the patient, his relatives, to identify complaints, to collect the history of life and diseases in the patient.
2. To investigate the mental status of the patient.
3. Make a survey plan.
4. To participate in the introduction of new methods and methods aimed at protecting the health of citizens
5. Drugs and substances and their combinations and professional tasks
6. Working in a team, tolerant to perceive social, ethnic, religious and cultural differences to implement ethical and deontological principles in professional activities

**Have the skills of:**

1. Questioning and collecting anamnesis from a psychiatric and narcological patient
2. Physical examination of a patient with mental illness
3. The ability to interpret the results of additional research methods
4. Providing medical care in case of sudden acute diseases, conditions, exacerbation of chronic diseases that are not accompanied by a threat to the patient's life and do not require emergency medical care

**The scope of discipline and the types of training**

The total workload of the discipline is 2 credit units

Type of training load	Total hours	Семестры	
		7	8
<b>Classrooms(total)</b>	<b>51</b>		<b>51</b>
Including:	-		-
<i>lecture</i>			
<i>Practical classes (PP)</i>	51		51
<i>Workshops (C)</i>			
<i>Laboratory work (LR)</i>			
<b>Self-employed (total)</b>	<b>21</b>		<b>21</b>
Total hour's workload	72		72
It's a good time. Units.	2		2

## **5. Discipline content**

### **5.1. Content of discipline sections**

### **5.2. Sections of disciplines and types of classes**

#### **Title I. General Psychiatry.**

01. Psychiatry: Definition, branches of psychiatry, types of psychiatric care.
02. Treatments for mental illness. Classification of mental illness.
03. Sensation disorders, sensory synthesis disorders.  
Perception disorders. Classification, clinical manifestations.  
Violations of the association process.
06. Violations of the thinking on content.
07. Delusion, delusional groups.
08. Super-valuable ideas.
09. Obsessions, classification.
10. Group of delusions of persecution.
11. A group of delusions of greatness.
12. A group of depressive delusions.
13. Symptoms of emotional (affective) disorders.
14. Symptoms of memory disorders.
15. Asthenic syndrome: symptoms, stages.
16. Delusional Syndromes: Varieties. Paranoia syndrome.
17. Hallucinative and paranoid syndrome.
18. Kandinsky–Clérambault syndrome.
19. Delusional Syndromes: Varieties. Paraphrenic syndrome.
20. Delusional Syndromes: Varieties. Cotard syndrome.
21. Dymorphophobia syndrome.
22. Emotional (affective) syndromes: varieties.
23. Manic syndrome.
24. Depressive syndrome.
25. Depressive syndrome. Types of depression.
26. Types of emotional syndromes. Apathetic syndrome.
27. Catatonic syndrome.
28. Amnestic Syndrome.
29. Korsakov Syndrome.
30. Hebephrenic/catatonic syndrome.
31. Psychoorganic syndrome.
32. Dementia: varieties.
33. Clouding syndromes: varieties.
34. Stunning. The stages of stun.
35. Delirium. Varieties of delirium.
36. Twilight gloom of consciousness: varieties.
37. Oneiroid. It's Amentia.
38. Depersonalization: varieties. Sensory synthesis disorders.
39. Disorders of attraction: varieties.
40. Phobic syndrome. Types of obsessions.

#### **Title II. Private Psychiatry and Narcology.**

1. Oligophrenia: definition, classification, treatments and rehabilitation.
2. Oligophrenia: definition, clinical options.
3. Mental disorders in neurosyphilis: varieties, methods of diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation.
4. Brain syphilis: definition, clinical forms, diagnostic and treatment methods.
5. Progressive paralysis: definition, clinical forms, methods of diagnosis and treatment.

6. Epilepsy: definition, clinical manifestations, methods of diagnosis and treatment.
7. Paroxysmal disorders in epilepsy: classification.
8. Non-paroxysmal disorders in epilepsy.
9. Mental disorders in the brain vascular lesions: varieties, clinical manifestations, treatments.
10. Mental disorders in cerebral atherosclerosis clinical manifestations, treatments.
11. Mental disorders in hypertension: clinical manifestations, treatments.
12. Presenile (evolutionary) psychosis: definition, clinical varieties, methods of diagnosis and treatment.
13. Alzheimer's disease: definition, clinical forms, methods of diagnosis and treatment.
14. Mental disorders in atrophic brain diseases: varieties, methods of diagnosis and treatment.
15. Alcoholism: definition, stage, variety, treatments.
16. Alcoholic psychosis: classification, clinical manifestations.
17. Alcoholic delirium: definition, classification, clinical manifestations.
18. Alcoholic hallucinosis, alcoholic paranoid: definition, classification, clinical manifestations.
19. Alcoholism: definition, stages, treatments. Pathological intoxication. Addiction: definition, classification, clinical manifestations, treatments and rehabilitation.
21. Substance abuse, drug addiction: definition, classification, clinical manifestations, treatments.
- Mental disorders in infectious diseases: classification, varieties, clinical manifestations, treatments.
- Mental disorders in AIDS: clinical manifestations, treatments and rehabilitation.
- Mental disorders in somatic diseases: the main clinical manifestations, treatments.
25. Somatopsychiatry. The main symptoms and syndromes of mental disorders in somatic diseases.
26. Psychosomatics: Definition. Types of psychosomatic pathology.
27. Mental disorders in traumatic brain injuries: varieties, clinical characteristics, treatments.
28. Schizophrenia: Definition, underlying symptoms and mental disorders syndromes in schizophrenia.
29. Schizophrenia: Definition. Types of schizophrenia. Forms of schizophrenia.
30. Malignant schizophrenia: definition, clinical varieties, treatments.
31. Simple and catatonic forms of schizophrenia: clinical characteristics, treatments.
32. Hebephrenic and paranoid form of schizophrenia: clinical characteristics, treatments.
33. Schizophrenia: Definition, types of current. Special forms of schizophrenia.
34. Bipolar affective disorder (manic-depressive psychosis): definition, clinical varieties, treatments.
35. Psychogenic mental disorders: definition, clinical varieties, treatments.
36. Reactive psychosis: definition, clinical varieties, treatments.
37. Histrionic (hysterical) reactive psychoses: definition, clinical varieties, treatments.
38. Reactive depression: definition, clinical manifestations, differential diagnosis. Suicide prevention.
39. Reactive (psychogenic) delusional psychosis: varieties, clinical manifestations, treatments.
40. Reactive psychosis: definition, clinical variety. Iatrogenic concept.
41. Neuroses: definition, clinical varieties, treatments.
42. Hysterical neurosis: definition, clinical manifestations, treatments.
43. Post-traumatic stress disorder: definition, clinical manifestations, treatments.
- Personality disorders (psychopathy): definition, criteria, classification, clinical varieties.
45. Personality disorders (psychopathy): definition, criteria. The psychopathy of the excitable circle.

46. Personality Disorders (psychopathy): definition, criteria. Psychopathy of the brake circle.
47. Anorexia nervosa and nervous bulimia: definition, stage, clinical manifestations, treatments.

### **Section III. Treatment of Mental Disorders.**

01. Methods of treatment of mental illness.
02. Psychotropic drugs: definition, classification.
03. Psychotherapy: definition, basic methods of psychotherapy.
04. Neuroleptics: definition, classification, spectrum of psychotropic action of neuroleptics.
05. neuroleptics: definition, classification, side effects and complications in the treatment of neuroleptics.
06. Major groups of neuroleptics, side effects.
07. Types of psychomotor arousal. Methods of cupping psychomotor arousal.
08. Tranquilizers. Definition, classification, spectrum of psychotropic action, side effects.
09. Major tranquilizers. Complications and side effects in the treatment of tranquilizers.
10. Antidepressants: Definition, classification. Complications and side effects in the treatment of antidepressants.
11. Major antidepressant groups. The range of antidepressants.
12. Nootropics: definition, range of action, basic nootropic drugs, side effects of nootropics.
13. Psychostimulants, normotimics: definitions, spectrums of action, side effects and complications.
14. Major groups of anticonvulsants. Side effects and complications in the treatment of anticonvulsants.
15. Epileptic status: definition, clinical manifestations, basic treatments.
16. Treatment of epilepsy: principles, basic anticonvulsants.
17. Basic principles of treatment and rehabilitation of patients with schizophrenia.
18. Basic principles of treatment and rehabilitation of patients with affective psychosis.
19. Basic principles and stages of treatment of patients with chronic alcoholism.
20. Treatment of patients with alcoholic delirium. Stages of treatment of alcoholism.
21. Treatment of patients with neuroses. Basic psychotropic drugs, psychotherapy methods.
22. Treatment of patients with anorexia nervosa and bulimia nervosa.
23. Treatment of post-traumatic stress disorder. Basic psychotropic drugs, psychotherapy methods.
24. Principles of curation of patients with personality disorders (psychopathy). Basic psychotropic drugs, psychotherapy methods.
25. Diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation of patients with mental disorders due to head injuries.

### **Section 4. Medical Psychology.**

1. Tasks and goals of a medical psychologist in a clinic of internal diseases, in a psychiatric clinic.
2. Methods of pathological research.
3. Methods and types of psychological psychotherapy.
4. Specials of thought activity in organic diseases of the brain.
5. Memory features in organic brain diseases.
6. Special thinking in schizophrenia.
7. Features of the emotional sphere and thinking in personality disorders.
8. Features of the work of a psychologist with a cancer patient.
9. Features of mental performance in patients with eating disorders.
10. Features of thinking, emotions and memory in patients with epilepsy.
11. The method of memorizing 10 words
12. Pictogram Technique
13. Classification of objects

14. Features and goals of the use of psychometric scales in the clinic of internal diseases and in a psychiatric clinic.

15. The "Exclusion of excess"

#### Discipline and occupations

N/N	Discipline section name	Lect.	Practical studies	Lab. Zan.	Semin	CPC	All- go time
1	General Psychiatry				20	10	30
2	Private Psychiatry and Narcology				20	10	30
3	Treatment of mental disorders				9	1	10
4	Medical psychology				2	-	2
	<b>Total</b>				<b>51</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>72</b>

#### 6. Laboratory workshop (not provided)

#### 7. Hands-on classes (workshops)

N/N	Discipline Section No.	Topic for practical sessions (seminars)	Comple xity (hrs.)
1.	<b>General Psychiatry</b>	Study of psychopathological symptoms and syndromes, analysis of patients with these syndromes, independent questioning of patients under the supervision of a teacher. Symptoms of the pathology of sensory cognition. Symptoms of memory pathology. Symptoms of the pathology of rational cognition. Symptoms of the pathology of emotions. Symptoms of the pathology of the volitional sphere and attention. The main psychopathological syndromes. Personality and the main forms of its pathology. Syndromes of negative psychopathological disorders. Syndromes of organic brain damage. Syndromes of impaired consciousness. Hallucinatory delusional syndromes. Catatonic and hebephrenic syndromes. Affective syndromes. Neurotic syndromes.	20
2.	<b>Private Psychiatry and Narcology</b>	Study of major mental illnesses. Organic and symptomatic mental disorders. Dementia and mild cognitive impairment. Mental disorders due to brain injury. Mental disorders in vascular diseases of the brain and neuroinfections. Epilepsy. mental and behavioral disorders due to the use of drugs and psychoactive	20

		<p>substances. Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders. Schizophrenia, schizoaffective and schizotypal disorders. Acute and chronic delusional disorders. Affective disorders. Bipolar disorder. Recurrent depressive disorder. Dysthymia and cyclothymia. Neurotic and stress-related disorders. The concept of psychogenic disorders. Anxiety disorders. Dissociative and conversion disorders. Somatoform disorders. Other neurotic disorders. Behavioral syndromes associated with physiological disorders and physical factors. Personality disorders. Mental retardation (mental retardation). Disorders of psychological development. Conversation with patients. Writing a medical history.</p>	
3.	<b>Treatment of mental disorders</b>	<p>Study of the main psychopharmacological groups, acquaintance with the mechanisms of their action, side effects and the method of their correction. Treatment regimens for major diseases, emergency care in psychiatry. Methods for the treatment of mental illness. Psychotropic drugs. Psychotherapy: definition, basic methods of psychotherapy. Antipsychotics: definition, classification, spectrum of psychotropic action of antipsychotics. The main groups of antipsychotics, side effects. Tranquilizers. Definition, classification, spectrum of psychotropic action, side effects. Major tranquilizers. Complications and side effects of tranquilizer treatment. Antidepressants: Definition, Classification. Complications and side effects of antidepressant treatment. The main groups of antidepressants. The spectrum of action of antidepressants. Nootropics: definition, spectrum of action, main nootropics, side effects of nootropics. Psychostimulants, normotimics: definitions, action spectra, side effects and complications. The main groups of anticonvulsants. Side effects and complications of anticonvulsant treatment.</p>	9
4.	<b>Medical psychology</b>	<p>The main mental processes and their features in various pathologies. Methods of pathopsychology. Tasks and goals of the work of a medical psychologist in the clinic of internal diseases, in a psychiatric clinic. Methods of pathopsychological</p>	2



	research. Methods and types of psychological psychotherapy. Features of mental activity in organic diseases of the brain. Features of memory in organic brain diseases. Features of thinking in schizophrenia. Features of the emotional sphere and thinking in personality disorders. Features of the work of a psychologist with a cancer patient. Features of mental performance in patients with eating disorders. Features of thinking, emotions and memory in patients with epilepsy. Method of memorizing 10 words. The "Pictogram" technique. Methodology "Classification of objects". Features and purposes of using psychometric scales in the clinic of internal medicine and in a psychiatric clinic. Methodology "Excluding unnecessary". Writing coursework and medical history.	
<b>Total</b>		<b>51</b>

### 8. Material and technical support of discipline:

Classrooms(5pieces), conference room equipped with multimedia projectors, personal computers, screens; Study posters and tables; nAbor videos (CD, DVD), multimedia presentations; multimedia discs with a set of illustrated materials, electrocardiograph, tonometers and stethoscopes, a library of psychiatric literature on the department, kits for psychological experimentation and testing.

### 9. Software

1. Mentor testing program
2. Databasics, background and search engines:
  1. The electronic-library system of RUDN;
  2. Training portal RUDN(<http://web-local.rudn.ru>);
  3. Scientific Electronic Library(<http://elibrary.ru/defaultx.asp>);
  4. Универсальная библиотека ONLINE (<http://biblioclub.ru>);
  5. Библиотека электронных журналов BENTHAMOPEN (<http://www.benthamscience.with/open/a-z.htm>);
  6. Библиотека электронных журналов Elsevier (<http://www.elsevier.com/about/open-access/open-archives>)
  7. MedLibMedical Online Library(<http://med-lib.ru/>);
- b) Internet information and telecommunications resources:

EBS RUDN and third-party EBS, to which university students have access on the basis of contracts:

  8. - Electronic-library system RUDN - EBS RUDN <http://lib.rudn.ru/MegaPro/Web>
  9. - EBS University Library Online <http://www.biblioclub.ru>
  10. - EBS Yureit <http://www.biblio-online.ru>
  11. - EBS "Student Consultant" [www.studentlibrary.ru](http://www.studentlibrary.ru)
  12. - EBS "Lan" <http://e.lanbook.com/>
  13. The electronic legal and regulatory documentation fund <http://docs.cntd.ru/>
  14. Yandex search engine <http://www.yandex.ru/>
  15. - Google search engine <https://www.google.ru/>
  16. SCOPUS <http://reference.database.www.elsevierscience.ru/products/scopus/>

## 10. Training and methodical provision of discipline:

### (a) Basic literature:

1. Psychiatry Workshop: Textbook / M.V. Corkin, et al.; M.V. Korkina. - 6th ed., re-work. and additional - M. : Ed-vo RUDN, 2014. - 332 s. : il. - ISBN 978-5-209-05582-2 : 130.33.
2. **Psychiatry** :National Guide. Brief Edition / Edited by T.B. Dmitrieva, V.N. Krasnova, N.G. Neznanova, V.Y. Semke, A.S. Tiganova; Ed. Ed.A. Alexandrovskiy. - M. : GEOTAR-Media, 2015. [http://lib.rudn.ru/MegaPro/UserEntry?Action=Rudn\\_FindDoc&id=464608&idb=0](http://lib.rudn.ru/MegaPro/UserEntry?Action=Rudn_FindDoc&id=464608&idb=0)
3. The basics of psychotherapy : Manual / M.S. Artemyeva. - Electronic text data. - M. : EDN, 2014. - 312 s. - ISBN 978-5-209-05584-6 : 136.55. [http://lib.rudn.ru/MegaPro/UserEntry?Action=Rudn\\_FindDoc&id=431699&idb=0](http://lib.rudn.ru/MegaPro/UserEntry?Action=Rudn_FindDoc&id=431699&idb=0)
4. Information materials for health professionals on prescribing and prescribing narcotic and psychotropic drugs, other drugs for medical use, subject to quantitative accounting "Electronic resource" / V.P. Padalkin ( et al. - Electronic text data. - M. : Ed-vo RUDN, 2015. - 72 pp. - ISBN 978-5-209-06694-1. [http://lib.rudn.ru/MegaPro/UserEntry?Action=Rudn\\_FindDoc&id=444279&idb=0](http://lib.rudn.ru/MegaPro/UserEntry?Action=Rudn_FindDoc&id=444279&idb=0)
5. Workshop on General and Medical Psychology: Textbook / V.V. Marilov. - 3rd ed., Ispr.- M. : Ed-in RUDN, 2014. - 230 s. - ISBN 978-5-209-05546-4 : 92.36
6. Blum Wulfovna. Patopsychology :Textbook for Academic Baccalaureate / B.V. Seigarnik. - 3rd ed., re-wor. and additional - M. : Yuright, 2017. - 367 s. - il. - (Bachelor' Academic Course). - ISBN 978-5-9916-4469-3: 699.00.
7. Psychiatry: National Guide / Under Ed. Yu.A. Alexandrovskiy, N.G. Neznanova. - 2nd ed., re-worked. and additional - M. : GEOTAR-Media, 2018. - 976 c. - ISBN 978-5-9704-4462-7.

### b) Additional literature:

1. Marilov V.V. General psychopathology. Training manual with minvuz vulture, 2009, 10 stoves.
2. Tulpin Yuri Gennadyevich. Mental illness with a course of narcology: Textbook / YU.G. Tulpin. - M. : GEOTAR-Media, 2016. - 496 s. - ISBN 978-5-9704-3831-2.
3. The Chariot by Natalia Tarasovna. Neuro- and patopsychology: textbook for academic bachelor/N.T. Chariot, E.A. Orlova; Edited G.I. Efremova. - M. : Yuright, 2017. - 240 s. - (Bachelor. Academic Course. Module). - ISBN 978-5-9916-9643-2 : 489.00.
4. Petrova N.I. Psychiatry, **Medical Psychiatry** : Textbook / N.I. Petrova. - M. : KNORUS, 2017. - 512 pp. - (Speciality). - ISBN 978-5-406-04936-5.

## 11. Guidelines for students in the discipline (module)

In laboratory classes and lectures in classrooms and the training and scientific laboratory of innovative methods of diagnosis and treatment of mental disorders, the relevant topics are analyzed using multimedia technology (computer, For each classroom session and lecture, presentations in the Microsoft Power Point program, containing 30 to 60 slides, are reviewed. The main purpose of practical training is to study the basics of pathogenesis and outcomes of the type of pathological processes and diseases of individual organs and systems. Solving situational problems.

### 11.1 Self-employed student (SRS).

Self-employed students (SRCs) is a mandatory part of the educational process. The SRS is provided for by the Federal Law on Education of the Russian Federation (No. 273-Fz of

29.12.2012), educational standards of the Russian Federation, educational programs and plans in all directions and all disciplines.

The self-employed of students is a separate type of educational activity of the student using certain sources of information, characteristic of which are the place, time, forms and types of occupations, with the obligatory inclusion of their control and evaluation on the part of the teacher.

In a competent approach to education, the ultimate goal of the SRS is to combine the knowledge, skills and skills acquired at the university, into a strong foundation for the unhindered start of professional work with the possibility of further independent learning throughout life (Lifelong learning), improving existing skills and acquiring new skills at a level that allows to transfer the accumulated experience to others.

The time limit of the audit/independent work is 2:1.

The student's independent work during the extra-audit clock can take place both in the department's academic and scientific laboratory, as well as in the classrooms of the department, in the reading rooms of the RUDN library and medical library, multimedia/computer class, home/hostel, Internet cafe, etc. where students can study material on presentations prepared by teachers of the department, educational and scientific literature.

Presentations on class topics can be recorded on CDs or flash cards for students to work independently on their home computer.

As a form of independent work, reports are prepared in the form of presentations at the department's training sessions.

**The student's extra-auditing independent work includes:**

Study of the material on the textbook, textbooks on paper and electronic media.

Prepare a presentation on a chosen topic.

Preparation of coursework in psychiatry and medical psychology

Writing a medical history

Prepare for control work and test tasks.

In the course of students' study of the discipline, the educational technologies of traditional, problematic, programmatic, computer and contextual learning are used.

The independent work of students is carried out in order to consolidate and deepen the knowledge gained, prepare for the upcoming training sessions, as well as study additional topics and recommended literature, perform control tasks. This type of training will contribute to the formation and development of students' independence, creativity and culture of scientific organization of educational work.

In order to organize independent work, the student needs to study the recommended literary sources and methodical materials specified in section 10 to repeat the lecture material and obtain additional information on the topics of the curriculum of the discipline. Performing independent tasks also requires appropriate preparedness of the student on the results of self-study of the recommended material. Students can use the literature in the curriculum as well as Internet resources in their research.

**11.2. Classroom work guidelines**

Laboratory classes are held to assist students in assimilating the most important and difficult issues of the academic discipline, understanding and consolidating the material in depth, forming a professional conceptual apparatus and logic of thinking, and developing skills to work with scientific and educational literature.

Preparation for classes should start with the study of recommended literature and additional materials. It would then be appropriate to prepare a plan for your reasoned communication on each issue discussed in the class. During the class, students should take an active part in the discussion of the issues raised, illustrating the theoretical provisions with examples from the recommended scientific, educational literature, as well as from sources found independently.

Students can give presentations on the recommended topic in the classroom. Such reports can be prepared both on the instructions of the teacher and on the initiative of the student himself. Performing in class usually does not exceed 10-15 minutes. It should be complete and systemic,

contain analysis of the used regulations and literature. During his presentation, the student can use specially prepared material, as well as a summary of his answer.

At the end of each topic discussed there is a diagnostic examination of the patient with passed disorders, asking the student to assume the existing syndromes and diagnosis, to discuss the tactics of treatment and management of the patient. The student demonstrates his skills of deontology, ethics and tolerance, having taught skills acquired during the study of psychology and pedagogy, trying to inspire the patient hope for recovery and the idea of the need for treatment.

The following criteria (indicators) of response assessment should be taken into account when preparing a response to the class:

- The completeness and specificity of the answer
- Consistency and logic of presentation
- Linking theoretical provisions with practice;
- The validity and evidentiary of the provisions outlined;
- The availability of qualitative and quantitative indicators;
- The presence of illustrations to the answers in the form of historical facts, examples, etc.;
- Speech culture level;
- use of visual aids, etc.

### **Recommendations for the implementation and design of abstracts**

The abstract is a summary in writing of the contents of the book, scientific work, results of the study of the scientific problem. The purpose of writing the abstract is a meaningful systematic presentation of a major scientific problem, a topic, the acquisition of the skill of "compression" of information, selection in the topic of the main, as well as the mastery of techniques of work with scientific and educational literature, the acquisition of the practice of correct design of scientific and informational texts.

The recommended volume of the abstract is from 10 pages (without a bibliographic list of literature).

The structure of the abstract should include:

- front page,
- contents
- introduction with the purpose and objectives of the work - 1 page,
- referral section with mandatory heading - from 10 pages,
- conclusion and conclusions - 1 page,
- list of used literature and sources (at least 15 on the topic, of which links to 12, textbooks not to use).

It is necessary to pay attention to the correct design of the text of the abstract, references, quotations, the list of literature, which should be issued in the terms provided by the curriculum.

The list of used literature is given in alphabetical order and must contain at least 15 sources, issued according to GOST P 7.0.5.-2008.

In the text of the abstract, each section should be preceded by a title.

### **11.4. Recommendations for the implementation and design of the medical history**

Student history of the disease should be fully and deployed, contain clear formulations of all definitions relating to diagnosis, confirmed by factual data, analyses, pathopsychological experiment.

#### **Rules for the design of the disease**

##### ***font***

Typeface Times New Roman, size 14, spacing 1.5.

##### ***pagination***

The text uses end-to-end numbering, the front page is not put, but the numbering is taken into account.

### ***Subtitles***

In the main part can be used subtitles, which can be allocated in bold. Print subtitles should be from a paragraph indentation, with a capital letter, without a point at the end of the subtitle and without using underscore.

### ***Graphic***

All drawings and tables may be present in the main part of the medical history.

### ***Case history structure***

Preliminary thinking over parts of the plan and drawing up a plan. The building blocks of a medical history include:

- title page;
- text;
- bibliography.

#### ***Cover page design***

The correct design of the work implies the presence of a title page indicating the topic, author, educational institution, manager, place and time of completion.

The word "Case history", which is located in the middle of the page, is most often written in a larger font than the rest of the text.

### ***Making the contents of a medical history***

#### ***prelude***

Any written work has an introduction, which is designed to introduce the reader into the course of the problem, to interest the topic. The reader should not have any questions about the topic, its relevance and significance. The logical link between the introduction of the medical history and the main part should be maintained.

#### ***body***

Further, it is necessary to make arguments logically and consistently, confirming the alleged diagnosis.

The quotes used should be quoted and contain a link to the original source, indicating the authorship, year of publication and page of the location of the quoted phrase. Information about the source (link) can be given in round brackets by text or in brackets indicating the serial number of the source in the literature list.

#### ***conclusion***

In the final part, the diagnosis is re-voiced, all judgments from the main part are summarized and a general conclusion is drawn based on the author's position.

#### ***Making a list of literature***

Among the sources used, it is desirable to include monographs, conference collections and scientific articles in periodicals. A list of literature is drawn up in accordance with established standards.

## **11.5 Instructions and recommendations for testing**

Before you start testing, you need to: 1) familiarize yourself with the course program; 2) to study the educational material on relevant topics, using lecture notes, guidelines on discipline, recommended literature, Internet resources; 3) to draw up a summary of the material submitted for independent study, a dictionary of basic concepts; 4) complete tasks for self-work; 5) Study methodological recommendations for the execution of tests, paying attention to the methodology of execution and design of tests, taking into account the allotted time.

### **Recommendations for preparation for certification tests**

In preparation for the evaluation tests, it is necessary to take into account that the student's answer to the question should be complete and detailed, in any case not read verbatim, contain clear formulations of all definitions concerning the question, confirmed by actual examples. Such an answer should demonstrate the student's knowledge of the material of lectures, basic textbook and additional literature. To test his or her own knowledge, the student must use the control

questions to quickly assess his preparedness on each topic and determine the readiness to study the following topic, as well as to prepare for the certification tests.

**Current control.**

The knowledge and success of the curriculum is monitored in the form of an oral or written survey or computer testing.

**Border control.**

Passage of each section ends with the frontier control of knowledge in the form of computer or written testing, supplemented at the discretion of the pre-sis interviewer by oral interviews.

**Total control.**

The final control of knowledge is carried out in the form of a test in the form of a test or an oral interview, an exam. The student must demonstrate knowledge on modern ways of diagnosing and treating mental disorders.

**12. Assessment Fund for Intermediate Assessment of Discipline Students (Module)**

Materials for assessing the level of mastery of the educational material of the discipline "Psychiatry, Medical Psychology", which includes a list of competencies with the stages of their formation, description of indicators and criteria for assessing competencies at different stages of their formation, description of the scales of assessment, typical control tasks or other materials necessary to assess the knowledge, skills, skills and/or experience that characterize the stages of competency formation in the process of learning the educational program, methodical materials that determine the procedures for assessing knowledge, skills, skills and/or experience of activities that characterize the stages of competence formation, are developed in full and accessible to the students on the course page.

The program is designed in accordance with the requirements of the FGOS VO.

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