

Examination questions for intermediate validation
discipline "**Psychiatry, medical psychology**"
for foreign students

I
Theoretical questions

1. Etiological factors of mental disorders
 - indicate the main factors (at least 4)
2. Psychopathological method of patient examination
 - includes techniques (at least 3)
 - the purpose of each technique
3. The most common laboratory-instrumental methods used in psychiatry (list)
 - the reasons for each method
4. The main aspects (spheres) of the psyche (list - at least five)
5. Clinical (syndromic) classification of mental disorders
 - list syndromes (total of 9) and rank them by severity, starting with the mildest
6. Hallucinations
 - definition of hallucinations
 - true hallucinations are...
 - pseudo-hallucinations are...
7. Illusions
 - definition of illusion
 - types of illusions (list the most typical, at least 4)
8. Psychosensory disorders
 - definition of psychosensory disorders
 - types (list with a short description, at least 4)
9. Sensory processing disorders
 - types (list with a short description, at least 4)
10. Delusion
 - definition of delusion
 - primary delusion is...
 - secondary delusion is...
11. Obsessions
 - definition of obsessions
 - types (list with a short description, at least 4)
12. Features of dementia in vascular diseases of the brain and its difference from dementia in Alzheimer's disease
 - degree of intellectual decline
 - degree of personality decline
13. Hypochondriac syndrome, define the following forms of hypochondria
 - hypochondriacal delusion
 - hypochondria as an overvalued idea by psychogenic genesis
 - obsessive hypochondria (neurotic)
14. The main symptoms of depression
 - list symptoms (three) with a brief description
15. The main symptoms of a manic state
 - list symptoms (three) with a brief description
16. Somatic symptoms of depression
 - list the main somatic symptoms (at least 5)
17. Dementia
 - definition of dementia

- types of dementia by severity
 - clinical types of dementia by etiology (at least 3)
18. Amnesia
 - list the main types with a brief description (at least 4)
 19. Kandinsky- Clerambo syndrome or syndrome of the psychic automatism
 - list the main symptoms (triad) with a brief description
 20. Types of psychic automatism in the structure of the Kandinsky-Clerambo syndrome
 - list the main features (triad) with a short description
 21. Post-traumatic stress disorder
 - define syndrome
 - list the main criteria (at least 4)
 22. Delirious clouding of consciousness
 - describe the main clinical manifestations (at least 5)
 23. Twilight clouding of consciousness
 - describe the main clinical manifestations (at least 4)
 24. Oneyroid or dreaming clouding of consciousness
 - describe the main clinical manifestations (at least 3)
 25. Amentive clouding of consciousness (amentia)
 - describe the main clinical manifestations (at least 4)
 26. Alzheimer's disease
 - define a disease
 - indicate the pathogenetic factors
 - the main symptoms of the disease
 27. Mental equivalents of epileptic seizures
 - define a phenomenon
 - list typical equivalents with a short description (at least three)
 28. Behavioral and will disorders
 - list the main disorders (at least 4)
 29. Waking consciousness.
 - the neuroanatomical nature of the sleep-wake rhythm
 - criteria for clear consciousness, list (at least 4)
 30. Panic disorder
 - define a disorder
 - list the main criteria for panic disorder (at least three)

II Situational tasks

Task № 1

The patient sees a terrible figure in an empty room. In reality, there is no one there.
What is the symptom?

Task № 2

The patient complains that after the flu, ordinary conversation seems to him thunderous, the light of an electric lamp blinds his eyes.
What is the symptom?

Task № 3

The patient constantly experiences an unpleasant odor emanating from the body, which really does not exist.
What is the symptom?

Task № 4

The patient complains that insects crawl over his body and cause pain.
What is the symptom?

Task № 5

The patient "sees" that the objects surrounding him are approaching, then moving away from him.
What is the symptom?

Task № 6

The patient says that instead of patterns on the carpet, he saw fairy-tale heroes, fantastic animals.
What is the symptom?

Task № 7

The patient says that phrases, words are pronounced with his tongue, he is forced to speak against his will.
What is the symptom?

Task № 8

It seems to the patient that the street is too long, the houses are huge, the body has also changed - the arms have become very heavy and large, "they do not fit in the room."
List the symptoms (at least three)

Task № 9

The patient was told the name of his doctor four times, offering to remember. However, every time, after 2-3 minutes, the patient does not remember this name, while the memory of past events is satisfactory.
What is the symptom?

Task № 10

The patient has been in the hospital for a month, but says that she went to visit a friend for her birthday yesterday, and this morning she was at home and made dinner.
What is the symptom?

Task № 11

The patient does not recognize the world around him. Recently, according to his feelings, the world has become somehow indistinct, incomprehensible - objects are dull, colors are faded, sounds are muffled.
Name the syndrome.

Task № 12

The patient reports that his neighbor owns hypnosis, with the help of which he causes pain in his stomach, burning in the intestines, diarrhea, and brain atrophy. It also in the same way causes disgusting odors in the patient, gives food an unpleasant taste.
List the symptoms (at least three)

Task № 13

he patient says that her doctor is in love with her. She constantly talks to the doctor on erotic topics, demands a declaration of love from him. On doctor's rounds he arranges scenes of jealousy.
Name the syndrome.

Task № 14

The patient claims to be a great sinner. His whole life is immoral, he deserves such a severe punishment, such as the world has never seen. The only way out of this situation is to commit suicide.

Name the syndrome.

Task № 15

For some time now, the patient developed an irresistible desire to destroy the sculpture on the street. The attraction was so excruciating that he had to avoid this street.

What is the symptom?

Task № 16

The patient complains that at times the head takes on enormous dimensions, the limbs lengthen, she feels the body as light.

What is the symptom?

Task № 17

Teenage girl 15 years old. A few months ago, the parents noticed that the girl began to show increased attention to her face. For hours she examines herself in the mirror, finds some flaws in herself that make her "ugly" (a birthmark on her neck, several freckles, a supposedly crooked nose). She believes that the people around her are laughing at her behind her back. No amount of persuasion helps. The girl insists on plastic surgery.

Name the syndrome.

Task № 18

A 13-year-old teenager has an obsessive fear of going out, afraid that something bad will happen to him. Forced to go to school, every time leaving the house, he must grab his left ear with his right hand, "to protect himself from misfortune".

Name the syndrome and symptoms.

Task № 19

The young man complains that every time he walks down the street, he has an obsessive desire to count the windows in large buildings. He tries to get rid of it, but he cannot.

What is the symptom?

Task № 20

A 35-year-old man unexpectedly and incomprehensibly found himself in another city. During such an unconscious journey, he gave the impression of a somewhat confused person, immersed in his thoughts.

Name the syndrome.

Task № 21

The patient complains: "As soon as I am left alone, immediately there is a panic fear that the heart will stop," while there is only a slight increase in heart rate. He understands the absurdity of fear, but cannot overcome it.

What is the symptom?

Task № 22

he patient, once glancing in the mirror, saw that his face resembled the great Russian poet Pushkin. It became clear for him that he was a descendant of Pushkin. Recently, the patient has only been looking for new evidence of his relationship with Pushkin. Believes that he has poetic talent.

What is the symptom?

Task № 23

The patient in the morning, before letting his wife go to work, stitches her underwear with threads and puts a seal in order to exclude the possibility of adultery.

Name the syndrome.

Task № 24

The patient is convinced that dummies surround him in the hospital. He recognizes many, although they are disguised. Among other patients, he "recognizes" his relatives and colleagues.

Name the syndrome.

Task № 25

The patient suffered from infectious delirium. In the midst of his illness, he "saw" how visiting friends brought him a small TV. After 3 days, the manifestations of delirium were stopped, but there was a firm conviction that the TV was brought to him, and he quarreled with the medical staff, demanding his return.

What is the symptom?

Task № 26

The patient reported that he avoids small closed rooms (such as an elevator), because he immediately has a panic fear that he cannot get out of this room, that he will suffocate. He understands the absurdity of his fears, but cannot get rid of them.

What is the symptom?

Task № 27

The patient has a constantly cheerful mood for no reason, everything is perceived by him "in pink". The patient is optimistic, easily perceives negative life events, overestimates his capabilities. Thinking and speaking are speeded up, conversation is easily distracted.

Name the syndrome, list the symptoms.

Task № 28

The patient says that in the noise of the water pouring from the tap, he hears a voice that scolds him. As soon as the water stops flowing, the "voice" disappears.

What is the symptom?

Task № 29

Before falling asleep, the patient sees landscapes of various fantastic animals with closed eyes. With open eyes, everything disappears.

What is the symptom?

Task № 30

The patient has been in the hospital for a month, but says that she went to visit a friend for her birthday yesterday, and this morning she was at home and made dinner.

What is the symptom?

III

Psychopharmacological drugs used in psychiatry

№ 1

Chlorpromazine

Indicate: 1) pharmacological group, 2) the main mechanism of action (MOA), 3) the main psychotropic effect and the strength of its action (high, medium, weak), 4) the possibility of using

in the treatment of neurotic and psychosomatic disorders (acceptable, not recommended), 5) the possibility and conditions of use for the elderly.

№ 2

Levomepromazine

Indicate: 1) pharmacological group, 2) the main mechanism of action (MOA), 3) the main psychotropic effect and the strength of its action (high, medium, weak), 4) the possibility of using in the treatment of neurotic and psychosomatic disorders (acceptable, not recommended), 5) the possibility and conditions of use for the elderly.

№ 3

Alimemazine

Indicate: 1) pharmacological group, 2) the main mechanism of action (MOA), 3) the main psychotropic effect and the strength of its action (high, medium, weak), 4) the possibility of using in the treatment of neurotic and psychosomatic disorders (acceptable, not recommended), 5) the possibility and conditions of use for the elderly.

№ 4

Perphenazine

Indicate: 1) pharmacological group, 2) the main mechanism of action (MOA), 3) the main psychotropic effect and the strength of its action (high, medium, weak), 4) the possibility of using in the treatment of neurotic and psychosomatic disorders (acceptable, not recommended), 5) the possibility and conditions of use for the elderly.

№ 5

Trifluoperazine

Indicate: 1) pharmacological group, 2) the main mechanism of action (MOA), 3) the main psychotropic effect and the strength of its action (high, medium, weak), 4) the possibility of using in the treatment of neurotic and psychosomatic disorders (acceptable, not recommended), 5) the possibility and conditions of use for the elderly.

№ 6

Periciazine

Indicate: 1) pharmacological group, 2) the main mechanism of action (MOA), 3) the main psychotropic effect and the strength of its action (high, medium, weak), 4) the possibility of using in the treatment of neurotic and psychosomatic disorders (acceptable, not recommended), 5) the possibility and conditions of use for the elderly.

№ 7

Thioridazine

Indicate: 1) pharmacological group, 2) the main mechanism of action (MOA), 3) the main psychotropic effect and the strength of its action (high, medium, weak), 4) the possibility of using in the treatment of neurotic and psychosomatic disorders (acceptable, not recommended), 5) the possibility and conditions of use for the elderly.

№ 8

Haloperidol

Indicate: 1) pharmacological group, 2) the main mechanism of action (MOA), 3) the main psychotropic effect and the strength of its action (high, medium, weak), 4) the possibility of using in the treatment of neurotic and psychosomatic disorders (acceptable, not recommended), 5) the possibility and conditions of use for the elderly.

№ 9

Droperidol

Indicate: 1) pharmacological group, 2) the main mechanism of action (MOA), 3) the main psychotropic effect and the strength of its action (high, medium, weak), 4) the possibility of using in the treatment of neurotic and psychosomatic disorders (acceptable, not recommended), 5) the possibility and conditions of use for the elderly.

№ 10

Zuclopenthixol

Indicate: 1) pharmacological group, 2) the main mechanism of action (MOA), 3) the main psychotropic effect and the strength of its action (high, medium, weak), 4) the possibility of using in the treatment of neurotic and psychosomatic disorders (acceptable, not recommended), 5) the possibility and conditions of use for the elderly.

№ 11

Risperidone

Indicate: 1) pharmacological group, 2) the main mechanism of action (MOA), 3) the main psychotropic effect and the strength of its action (high, medium, weak), 4) the possibility of using in the treatment of neurotic and psychosomatic disorders (acceptable, not recommended), 5) the possibility and conditions of use for the elderly.

№ 12

Clozapine

Indicate: 1) pharmacological group, 2) the main mechanism of action (MOA), 3) the main psychotropic effect and the strength of its action (high, medium, weak), 4) the possibility of using in the treatment of neurotic and psychosomatic disorders (acceptable, not recommended), 5) the possibility and conditions of use for the elderly.

№ 13

Olanzapine

Indicate: 1) pharmacological group, 2) the main mechanism of action (MOA), 3) the main psychotropic effect and the strength of its action (high, medium, weak), 4) the possibility of using in the treatment of neurotic and psychosomatic disorders (acceptable, not recommended), 5) the possibility and conditions of use for the elderly.

№ 14

Tiapride

Indicate: 1) pharmacological group, 2) the main mechanism of action (MOA), 3) the main psychotropic effect and the strength of its action (high, medium, weak), 4) the possibility of using in the treatment of neurotic and psychosomatic disorders (acceptable, not recommended), 5) the possibility and conditions of use for the elderly.

№ 15

Sulpiride

Indicate: 1) pharmacological group, 2) the main mechanism of action (MOA), 3) the main psychotropic effect and the strength of its action (high, medium, weak), 4) the possibility of using in the treatment of neurotic and psychosomatic disorders (acceptable, not recommended), 5) the possibility and conditions of use for the elderly.

№ 16

Amitriptyline

Indicate: 1) pharmacological group, 2) the main mechanism of action (MOA), 3) main and additional psychoactive effects, 4) the possibility and conditions of use for the elderly.

№ 17

Clomipramine

Indicate: 1) pharmacological group, 2) the main mechanism of action (MOA), 3) main and additional psychoactive effects, 4) the possibility and conditions of use for the elderly.

№ 18

Mianserinum

Indicate: 1) pharmacological group, 2) the main mechanism of action (MOA), 3) main and additional psychoactive effects, 4) the possibility and conditions of use for the elderly.

№ 19

Citalopram

Indicate: 1) pharmacological group, 2) the main mechanism of action (MOA), 3) main and additional psychoactive effects, 4) the possibility and conditions of use for the elderly.

№ 20

Trazodone

Indicate: 1) pharmacological group, 2) the main mechanism of action (MOA), 3) main and additional psychoactive effects, 4) the possibility and conditions of use for the elderly.

№ 20

Sertraline

Indicate: 1) pharmacological group, 2) the main mechanism of action (MOA), 3) main and additional psychoactive effects, 4) the possibility and conditions of use for the elderly.

№ 21

Fluoxetine

Indicate: 1) pharmacological group, 2) the main mechanism of action (MOA), 3) main and additional psychoactive effects, 4) the possibility and conditions of use for the elderly.

№ 22

Venlafaxin

Indicate: 1) pharmacological group, 2) the main mechanism of action (MOA), 3) main and additional psychoactive effects, 4) the possibility and conditions of use for the elderly.

№ 23

Pirlindole

Indicate: 1) pharmacological group, 2) the main mechanism of action (MOA), 3) main and additional psychoactive effects, 4) the possibility and conditions of use for the elderly.

№ 24

Diazepam

Indicate: 1) pharmacological group, 2) the main mechanism of action (MOA), 3) psychoactive effects, 4) the possibility and conditions of use for the elderly.

№ 25

Clonazepam

Indicate: 1) pharmacological group, 2) the main mechanism of action (MOA), 3) psychoactive effects, 4) the possibility and conditions of use for the elderly.

Задание № 26

Phenobarbital

Indicate: 1) pharmacological group, 2) the main mechanism of action (MOA), 3) psychoactive effects, 4) the possibility and conditions of use for the elderly.

№ 27

Aminophenylbutyric acid (Phenibut)

Indicate: 1) pharmacological group, 2) the main mechanism of action (MOA), 3) psychoactive effects, 4) the possibility and conditions of use for the elderly.

№ 28

Hopantenic acid (Pantogam)

Indicate: 1) pharmacological group, 2) the main mechanism of action (MOA), 3) psychoactive effects, 4) the possibility and conditions of use for the elderly.

№ 29

Carbamazepine

Indicate: 1) pharmacological group, 2) the main mechanism of action (MOA), 3) psychoactive effects, 4) the possibility and conditions of use for the elderly.

№ 30

Valproic acid (Depakine)

Indicate: 1) pharmacological group, 2) the main mechanism of action (MOA), 3) psychoactive effects, 4) the possibility and conditions of use for the elderly.

Examination procedure

The examination is conducted in writing. The student is given a ticket containing three questions from the above sections. Each ticket is accompanied by an answer form, which the student must complete within 20-30 minutes (see below for a sample ticket and form with answers).

The answers are checked immediately and the student is given the grade. If the student disagrees with the grade, he is given the opportunity to take the examine again with another group.

**Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования «Северо-Осетинская государственная
медицинская академия»
Министерства здравоохранения Российской Федерации**

**ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНАЯ АТТЕСТАЦИЯ
по дисциплине «Психиатрия, медицинская психология»**

Форма Экзамен
Кафедра Психиатрии, неврологии и нейрохирургии с курсом
медицинской реабилитации
Факультет Лечебное дело для иностранных студентов (5 курс, 10-й
семестр)

Examination ticket № X

1. Etiological factors of mental disorders
 - indicate the main factors (at least 4)
2. The patient sees a terrible figure in an empty room. In reality, there is no one there.
What is the symptom?
3. **Chlorpromazine**
Indicate:
 - pharmacological group
 - the main mechanism of action (MOA)
 - the main psychotropic effect and the strength of its action (high, medium, weak)
 - the possibility of using in the treatment of neurotic and psychosomatic disorders (acceptable, not recommended)
 - the possibility and conditions of use for the elderly

Заведующий кафедрой, профессор

Т.И. Букановская

*Утверждено на заседании ЦКУМС
«28» августа 2020 г., протокол № 1*

Examination in the discipline "Psychiatry, medical psychology"

Answer form for the ticket N. X

Full name Ivanov Ivan I.
 Group 501(23)
 Examine date 11.07.2021

1. Etiological factors of mental disorders

- indicate the main factors (at least 4)

- (1) biological: genetic, constitutional, biochemical, immunological, morphological
- (2) psychogenic (stress related)
- (3) socio-economic
- (4) ethnic and cultural

1. Situational task

What is the symptom?

Visual hallucination

2. **Chlorpromazine**

Indicate:

Pharmacological group	The main mechanism of action (MOA)	The main psychotropic effect and the strength of its action (high, medium, weak)	The possibility of using in the treatment of neurotic and psychosomatic disorders (acceptable, not recommended)	The possibility and conditions of use for the elderly
<u>typical antipsychotic from the group of aliphatic phenothiazine derivatives</u>	<u>blockade of post-synaptic dopaminergic receptors in the brain</u>	<u>anti-psychotic, high degree</u>	<u>not recommended</u>	<u>no more than 300 mg per day</u>