

Questions to prepare for practical exercises

Lesson Topics

1. Subject of psychiatry. History of the development of psychiatry. The concept of mental. Subject of medical (clinical) psychology. Common psychopathology. The main spheres of mental. Perception's disorders.
2. Disorganized process of thinking and speech. Delusional states, types, dynamics.
3. Emotional disorders. Mood disorders.
4. Movement disorders. Psychomotor disturbances. Behavioral and will disorders.
5. Consciousness. Clinical, neuropsychological and psychological aspects of consciousness. Concept of self-consciousness. Consciousness disorders. Sleep disorders.
6. Schizophrenia, a history of schizophrenia doctrine. The main symptoms. Forms of schizophrenia and clinical course of disease.
7. Organic mental disorders. Mental disorders due to brain injury. Epilepsy, types of seizures, mental disorders due to epilepsy.
8. Substance use disorders. Alcoholism and drug addiction.
9. Neurotic stress-related disorders. Personality disorders.
10. Mental disorders of childhood and adolescence. Mental disorders in the elderly.

Lesson 1

Subject of psychiatry. History of the development of psychiatry. The concept of mental. Subject of medical (clinical) psychology. Common psychopathology. The main spheres of mental. Perception's disorders.

Questions

1. What characterized the first period of development of psychiatry as a medical science?
2. What characterized the second period of development of psychiatry as a medical science?
3. What characterized the third period of development of psychiatry as a medical science?
4. What characterized the fourth period of development of psychiatry as a medical science?
5. What characterized the fifth period of development of psychiatry as a medical science?
6. What was the main cause of mental disorders, according to scientists, representatives of the school of "psychics"?
7. What were the main methods of therapy for mental disorders that were used by representatives of the school of "psychics"?
8. What is exorcism?
9. What was the main cause of mental disorders, according to scientists, representatives of the school of " somatics "?
10. What were the main methods of therapy for mental disorders that were used by representatives of the school of " somatics "?
11. What characterizes the sixth period of development of psychiatry as a medical science?
12. After the discovery of which drug began the era of psychopharmacology?
13. Definition of mental health from a psychiatric standpoint.
14. Definition of the concept of mental health from the standpoint of medical psychology.
15. Main etiological factors of mental disorders.
16. What is meant by biological etiological factors of mental disorders?
17. What is general psychopathology?
18. Basic methods of general psychopathology.
19. What is the purpose of an experiment or testing?
20. What are the main spheres of the psyche?
21. Which of the psychopathological syndromes are the mildest?
22. Which of the psychopathological syndromes are the most severe?
23. What's the difference between perception and sensation?
24. What is mental hypersthesia and mental hyposthesia?
25. What is mental analgesia and paresthesia?
26. What are the main signs of senestopathy?
27. Define an illusion and list its main types.
28. Give a definition of hallucination. What is the difference between true hallucination and psuedogallucination?
29. Give a general definition of psychosensory disorders. What is porropsia?
30. Give a definition of micropsia, macropsia and dysmegalopsia or dysmetropsia.
31. What is the "splitting of perception"?
32. What does the symptom of autometamorphopsia mean, what are the types?

Lesson 2

Disorganized process of thinking abs speech. Delusional states, types, dynamics.

Questions

1. Define "thinking"
2. What does autistic thinking mean?
3. How schizophrenic autism manifests itself?
4. What does tangentiality or "fruitless" thinking mean?
5. What does "wrong thinking" mean?
6. What does "divergent thinking" mean?
7. What does "paralogy of thinking" mean?
8. What does the ambivalence of thinking mean?
9. What does neologism phenomenon mean?
10. What does inconsistency, "slipping" of thinking mean?
11. What does schizophasia mean?
12. What does symbolism of thinking mean?
13. What does mentism mean?
14. What does sperrung (German) mean?
15. What is verbigeration and what is their reason?
16. What are speech stereotypes and what is their reason?
17. Define delusion.
18. What does primary delusions mean?
19. What does secondary delusions or paranoid syndrome mean?
20. What does fantastic delusions or paraphrenic syndrome mean?
21. Give examples of self-projected delusions.
22. Give examples of delusions, projected outward.
23. Give examples of peculiar delusions.
24. What does Kandinsky-Clerambault syndrome mean?
25. What does delusional parasitosis or Ekbom's syndrome mean?
26. What does nihilistic delusion mean?
27. What does "delusional perception" mean?
28. What types of delusional development are distinguished?
29. What can be the outcome of delusion with an unfavorable course of the disease?
30. What does the nosological classification of delusion include?
31. What mental illness is often associated with delusional states?
32. In which case delusion diagnosed as self-determining disorder?

Lesson 3
Emotional disorders. Mood disorders.

Questions

1. Define emotion and feelings
2. What is the biological role of emotions?
3. What factors generate emotions?
4. What are fundamental emotions, list them.
5. What is interest and what is its significance?
6. What is the difference between joy and pleasure?
7. What is the mental and biological significance of the emotion of joy?
8. What is wonder and when does it arise? What is the biological significance of the emotion of wonder?
9. When does grief and sadness arise? What is the mental and social significance of the emotion of grief?
10. When does the emotion of anger or rage arise? What is the biological role of the emotion of anger?
11. What physiological changes are accompanied by anger?
12. When does the emotion of disgust arise? Why is disgust considered a hostile emotion?
13. What does scorn mean? Why is scorn considered a hostile emotion?
14. What does contempt-haughty mean?
15. What factors cause fear?
16. What is the biological role of the emotion of fear?
17. What does shame mean? What is the social significance of the emotion of shame?
18. What does guilt mean?
19. What is the social significance of the emotion of guilt?
20. What brain structures are included in the Papez circuit?
21. What biologically active mediators does the limbic system contain?
22. What is the polygraph test for?
23. What does emotional lability mean?
24. What does emotional over excitability mean?
25. What does emotional inadequacy mean?
26. What does blunted affect mean?
27. What does emotional incontinence mean?
28. What are the main symptoms of a manic state?
29. What are the main symptoms of a depressive state?
30. What biological dysfunctions can be observed with depression?
31. What is Bipolar affective disorder?
32. What is Recurrent depressive disorder?

Lesson 4

Movement disorders. Psychomotor disturbances. Behavioral and will disorders.

Questions

1. What does the term activity mean?
2. How does need differ from motive?
3. What is the difference between psychomotor activity and behavioral and volitional activity?
4. List the main psychomotor disorders
5. What is meant by psychomotor excitement?
6. What is the character of the confused-pathetic catatonic excitement?
7. What does catatonic impulsive excitement mean?
8. What does "silent" excitement mean?
9. What is the characteristic of stupor with catalepsy?
10. What is the characteristic of stupor with waxy flexibility?
11. What is the characteristic of stupor with muscle stiffness?
12. What is the characteristic of stupor with negativism?
13. What is meant by hebephrenia?
14. What is the characteristic of the hyperactivity-motor disinhibition at the subcortical level?
15. What neuroanatomical formations belong to the subcortical rubrospinal and the thalamic-pallidary level of the brain?
16. What are hyperkinesis?
17. On the basis of what symptoms are hyperkinesis diagnosed?
18. In which syndrome is hyperkinesis the main disorder?
19. What is the difference between behavior and will or volition?
20. What are needs of person?
21. In Maslow's hierarchy of needs name the lower needs.
22. In Maslow's hierarchy of needs name the higher needs.
23. What motives of personality can you name?
24. What pathology in the motivational sphere can we observe in mentally ill patients?
25. What is the difference between extrinsic motivation and intrinsic motivation?
26. List the main disorders of behavior and will
27. What is negativism? What forms of negativism can be observed in mental patients?
28. What are the types of impulsive actions?
29. What is meant by hyperbulia? List the most famous types of hyperbulia
30. What is the characteristic of the ambivalency-ambitiousness?
31. What is the characteristic of abulia?
32. What is the characteristic of hypobulia?

Lesson 5

Consciousness. Clinical, neuropsychological and psychological aspects of consciousness. Concept of self-consciousness. Consciousness disorders. Sleep disorders.

Questions

1. List the states of consciousness.
2. What means awareness?
3. What means self- awareness?
4. What is meant by the biodynamic model of consciousness?
5. What is the role of the ascending pathways (ascending activating tract) of the reticular formation?
6. What is the role of the descending pathways of the reticular formation?
7. What effect does alcohol and some drugs have on the consciousness?
8. List the criteria for waking consciousness
9. What is syncope characterized by?
10. What is the absence characterized by?
11. What is the sopor characterized by?
12. What is the coma characterized by?
13. What is the obscured consciousness characterized by?
14. What is the trance characterized by?
15. What is the somnolence characterized by?
16. What is the narcolepsy characterized by?
17. What is the difference between altered consciousness and darkened consciousness?
18. What are the symptoms of the obscured consciousness in delirium?
19. What psychotic symptoms are characteristic of delirium?
20. What somatovegetative disorders are observed in delirium?
21. What is the twilight state of consciousness characterized by?
22. What is the oneiroid characterized by?
23. What does the term "psychedelic experience" mean?
24. What emotions reduce the level of wakefulness?
25. What does hypervigilance mean and when does it occur?
26. What is meant by self-consciousness and what does it include?
27. What emotions lead to a narrowing of consciousness? What pathological phenomena can occur with a sharp narrowing of consciousness?
28. What emotions lead to the expansion of consciousness? What pathological phenomena can occur with a significant expansion of consciousness?
29. At what phase (stage) of sleep, according to the EEG, does sleep occur? What is paradoxical sleep?
30. What is the physiological importance of sleep?
31. List the types of sleep disorders.
32. What are early, middle and late insomnia?

Lesson 6

Schizophrenia, a history of schizophrenia doctrine. The main symptoms. Forms of schizophrenia and clinical course of disease.

Questions

1. What is the point prevalence of schizophrenia?
2. The onset of schizophrenia most often occurs at what age?
3. What mental disorders were described by the German psychiatrist Griesinger?
4. What mental illness was described by the French psychiatrist Morel?
5. What mental disorders were described by the German psychiatrist Hecker E.?
6. What mental disorders were described by the German psychiatrist Kalbaum K.L.?
7. What role of German psychiatrist E. Kraepelin in psychiatry?
8. Who first proposed the term "schizophrenia"? What does the word "schizophrenia" mean?
9. What did E. Bleuler mean by the primary and secondary symptoms of schizophrenia?
10. What does intrapsychic ataxia mean in schizophrenia?
11. What facts prove the genetic hypothesis of schizophrenia?
12. What organic damage can cause schizophrenia?
13. What social and psychological factors can cause schizophrenia?
14. What is meant by a Stress-Vulnerability hypothesis of schizophrenia?
15. What facts support the sociocultural theory of schizophrenia?
16. What is meant by family influence?
17. What is the dopamine hypothesis for schizophrenia?
18. What does the brain imaging show in some patients with schizophrenia?
19. What symptoms of schizophrenia are included in the positive scale?
20. What symptoms of schizophrenia represent discordance and schism?
21. What symptoms of schismatic thinking are specific to schizophrenia?
22. What symptoms of emotional discordance are specific to schizophrenia?
23. What are parathymic and paramimic symptoms?
24. What are the oddities of behavior in schizophrenia?
25. What is the symptom of mannerism?
26. What is the symptom of scenic?
27. What are the symptoms of self-disturbance in patients with schizophrenia?
28. List and describe the negative symptoms in schizophrenia
29. What does the term "apathy-abulic syndrome" or avolition-apathy defect mean?
30. List the clinical types of schizophrenia.
31. What type of schizophrenia is most often observed in patients?
32. List the types of schizophrenia courses

Lesson 7

Organic mental disorders. Mental disorders due to brain injury. Epilepsy, types of seizures, mental disorders due to epilepsy.

Questions

1. What mental disorders can be observed with complete lack of consciousness (sopor and coma)?
2. What mental disorders can be observed with clouding of consciousness?
3. What is prolonged coma or vegetative status?
4. Which patients have a better prognosis, with a complete loss of activity, or those who exhibit psychomotor excitement?
5. What types of cognitive impairment are seen in brain injury?
6. List the symptoms of Korsakoff's amnesic syndrome
7. What is amnesia of fixation?
8. What is confabulations?
9. What is anterograde amnesia?
10. What is retrograde amnesia?
11. What is psychoorganic syndrome, list its variants
12. List the psychopathological long-term consequences of brain injury.
13. What is cerebral asthenia characterized by?
14. What is cerebral asthenic syndrome with cognitive dysfunction characterized by?
15. What are dissociative disorders and what is their cause?
16. List the common symptoms of the conversion or dissociative disorders:
17. What are the criteria for the diagnosis of organic personality disorder?
18. What are epilepsy and epileptic seizures?
19. What causes an epileptic seizure?
20. List the stages of generalized tonic-clonic seizure:
21. List first aid steps for a seizure
22. What is antiepileptic defense system and what its function?
23. What brain structures are included in the antiepileptic defense system?
24. What are ictal mental disorders?
25. What are psychomotor seizures or automatisms?
26. List the types of motor automatisms.
27. What is somnambulism?
28. What are sensory seizures?
29. What characterological changes develop in patients with epilepsy?
30. What characterizes the thinking of patients with epilepsy?
31. How drives and desires change in patients with epilepsy?
32. What is the characteristic of the EEG in the waking state in patients with signs of epileptic encephalopathy?

Lesson 8

Substance use disorders. Alcoholism and drug addiction.

Questions

1. What the areas of the narcological service?
2. What is included in the clinical description of the status when diagnosing a state of acute intoxication (alcoholic or narcotic)?
3. What is the characteristic of mild alcohol intoxication?
4. What is the characteristic of moderate alcohol intoxication?
5. What is the characteristic of severe alcohol intoxication?
6. What is the characteristic of pathological alcohol intoxication?
7. Why is a chemical-toxicological study of the blood (urine) of the examined person obligatory during the examination of intoxication?
8. Which of the modern methods of chemical and toxicological research is the truest?
9. Why is it necessary to test for the quantitative content of alcohol in the blood?
10. How much alcohol in the blood is acceptable for a person to be considered sober?
11. What are the reasons for the dissemination of alcoholism and drug addiction?
12. What does "withdrawal culture" mean in relation to alcohol intake?
13. What does "ambivalent culture" mean in relation to alcohol intake?
14. What does "liberal culture" mean in relation to alcohol intake?
15. What does "pathological culture" mean in relation to alcohol intake?
16. What are the factors of predisposition to alcohol intake?
17. What does the diagnosis of alcohol abuse mean?
18. What does the diagnosis of alcohol dependence mean?
19. What does the diagnosis of alcohol withdrawal syndrome mean?
20. What does the concept of "psychological dependence" to alcohol (drug) mean?
21. What does the concept of "mental dependence" to alcohol (drug) mean?
22. What are the symptoms of physical alcohol dependence?
23. What does the concept of "tolerance" mean (to alcohol, drugs)?
24. What are the types of altered forms of alcoholic intoxication?
25. What does pseudo dipsomania mean?
26. What does erue dipsomania mean?
27. List the disorders caused by damage to the central nervous system as a result of chronic alcohol intoxication.
28. Give the classification of opiates
29. After how many hours does the complete clinical picture of opium withdrawal syndrome develop, what somatic symptoms does it consist of?
30. What mental disorders (complications) can occur with chronic cocaine use?
31. How is addiction to cannabinoids compared to other drugs?
32. What are opioid antagonist drugs and for what purpose are they prescribed?