

ЛД-21 ИИ

Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education
«North-Ossetia State Medical Academy»
of the Ministry of Healthcare of the Russian Federation



APPROVED

Rector of FSBEI HE NOSMA

МОН Russia

O.V. Remizov

“30” March 2022

PROGRAM OF THE EDUCATIONAL COURSE
of the discipline “Psychiatry, Medical Psychology”

direction/specialization 31.05.01 General Medicine,
approved in March 30, 2022

Form of education	Full-time
The period of development	6
Department	Psychiatry, neurology and neurosurgery with a course of medical rehabilitation

Vladikavkaz 2022

The program of the educational course in the discipline is based on:

1. Federal State Educational Standard of Higher Education on specialty 31.05.01 General Medicine, approved by the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation in August 12, 2020 № 988
2. Academic plan on specialty 31.05.01 General Medicine (ЛД-21-01 ИИ), approved by the Scientific Council of the Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education «North-Ossetia State Medical Academy» of ministry of Healthcare of the Russian Federation from “30” March 2022, Protocol №6

The program of educational course was approved at a meeting of the department of Psychiatry, neurology and neurosurgery with a course of medical rehabilitation from 14 March 2022, Protocol №8

The program of educational course was approved at a meeting of the central coordinating training and methodological council from 22 March 2022, Protocol № 4

The program of educational course of the discipline was approved by the Scientific Council of the Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education «North-Ossetia State Medical Academy» of the Ministry of Healthcare of the Russian Federation from “30” March 2022, Protocol №6

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Content of the program of the educational course

1. The name of the discipline
2. List of planned learning outcomes for the discipline, correlated with the planned results of the educational program
3. Indication of the place of the discipline in the curriculum of the educational program
4. The amount of the discipline in credit units, indicating the number of academic or astronomical hours allocated to the contact work of students with the teacher (by types of training sessions) and the independent work of students
5. Content of the discipline, structured according to topics (sections) with indication of the number of academic or astronomical hours and types of study sessions allocated for them
6. List of educational and methodological support for independent work of students on discipline
7. A fund of evaluation tools for conducting intermediate certification of trainees in discipline
8. List of the basic and additional educational literature necessary for mastering the discipline
9. List of resources of the information and telecommunications network "Internet" (hereinafter referred to as the "Internet" network), necessary for mastering the discipline
10. Methodical instructions for students to develop discipline
11. List of information technologies used in the implementation of the educational process for discipline, including a list of software and information reference system (if necessary)
12. A description of the material and technical base necessary for the implementation of the educational process for discipline
13. Conducting educational activities using e-learning and distance learning technology

2. The list of planned learning outcomes for the discipline and the results of mastering the educational program

General professional competencies (skills), GPC (in Russian so called «ОПК»)

№	Competence index	Content of a competence (or a part of it)	Topic of the lesson (section)	Indicators of competence achievement	The proposed results of the course students are:		
					to know	to be able to	to possess
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	GPC-1	Ability to perform moral and legal norms, ethical and deontological principles in professional activities	Topic 1. The subject and purpose of psychiatry and medical (clinical) psychology	AI-1 GPC-1 Be able to comply with moral and legal standards in professional activities	Law of the Russian Federation "On psychiatric care and guarantees of the rights of citizens in its provision." Legal and legislative aspects in the provision of psychiatric care	comply with the deontological norms that exist in psychiatry	use moral and legal norms in professional activities
2	GPC -2	Ability to carry out and implement preventive measures and public health education	Topic 17. Methods of therapy, prevention and rehabilitation in psychiatry	AI-1 GPC-2 Ability to carry out involvements for the prevention of mental disorders	primary, secondary and tertiary prevention of mental disorders; methods of primary prevention: genetic counseling, health education, psycho-hygienic education, improvement of the psychological environment in society.	implement sanitary and hygienic measures aimed at improving mental health among the population	carry out sanitary and hygienic measures aimed at improving mental health among the population
3	GPC -3	Ability to counter and combat doping in sport	Topic 12. Mental and behavioral disorders due to psychoactive	AI-1 GPC-3 Know the international standards for	psychopharmacological effects of drugs with a	diagnose the state of intoxication with	algorithm of actions in the case of the use of

			substance use	combating the use of doping in sport and the fight against it	psychostimulant effect	psychostimulants	psychostimulant substances as doping
4	GPC -4	Ability to use medical equipment provided for the provision of medical care; ability to examine the patient in order to establish a diagnosis	Topic 3. Research methods in psychiatry. The main methods of general psychopathology: observation, conversation, testing. Additional research methods: electroencephalography , magnetic resonance imaging, genetic analysis	AI-1 GPC-4 Use the algorithm of the clinical examination of the patient	main stages of psychopathologic al examination: observation, questioning, experiment	be able to observe and interview the patient	be capable of observation and questioning
5	GPC -5	Ability to assess morphofunctional, physiological conditions and pathological processes in the human body for professional purposes	Topic 2. Semiology of mental disorders Topic 3. The main categories of psychopathology: symptom, syndrome, disease. Topic 4. Pathology of perception. Topic 5. Pathology of thinking (disorders of the associative sphere) Topic 6. Pathology of memory and intellectual sphere. Topic 7. Pathology of emotions (affectivity) Topic 8. Pathology of	AI-1 GPC-5 To be able to determine morphofunctional, physiological conditions and their pathological changes	etiological and pathogenetic factors of mental disorders: endogenous and exogenous factors; definition of normal in psychology and psychiatry	be able to determine the role and significance of etiological and pathogenetic factors in mental disorders	identify mental disorders in the provision of medical care

			<p>effector functions (disorders of the psychomotor system)</p> <p>Topic 9. Pathology of consciousness.</p> <p>Topic 10. Mental disorders in epilepsy. Seizures.</p> <p>Topic 12. Mental and behavioral disorders due to psychoactive substance use.</p> <p>Topic 13. Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders. Schizoaffective disorders</p> <p>Topic 14. Neurotic, stress-related and somatoform disorders</p> <p>Topic 15. Disorders of personality and behavior in adult persons</p> <p>Topic 16. Behavioral syndromes associated with physiological disturbances and physical factors</p>				
6	GPC -6	Ability to organize patient care, provide primary health care, provide medical care in emergencies in	Topic 18. Urgent states in psychiatry	AI-1 GPC-6 Ability to manage patient care	the specifics of care and organization of transportation of patients in a state	be able to determine the type of care for patients	possess ways of care and organization of transportation of patients in a state

		emergency situations			of excitement, unclear consciousness, in a state of helplessness		of excitement, unclear consciousness, in a state of helplessness
				AI-2 GPC-6 Use the algorithm for the provision of primary health care for emergencies at the stage before hospitalization	emergency conditions in psychiatry: psychomotor agitation, confused consciousness (delirium, twilight, oneiroid), catatonic agitation and stupor, convulsive states, refusal to eat, acute complications of psychopharmacotherapy (neuroleptic syndrome, serotonin syndrome, anticholinergic delirium, agranulocytosis, drug intoxication)	be able to provide primary medical care	possess using the algorithm for the provision of primary health care for emergencies at the stage before hospitalization

7	GPC -10	The ability to solve professional problems using information, bibliographic resources, medical and biological terminology, information and communication technologies, observing the requirements of information security	Topic 1. Subject, tasks and main directions of development of psychiatry. The study of psychiatry and medical psychology using information and communication technologies.	AI-1 GPC 10 Be able to use modern information and communication tools and technologies in professional activities	basics of computer science	use modern information and communication tools and technologies for the purpose of self-education and obtaining additional professional information	forms of training in the way on-line; forms of e-learning and distance learning technologies
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Social skills (competencies) (in Russian so called “universal competencies” «УК» - absolutely meaningless definition)

8	SC-1	The ability to carry out a critical analysis of problem situations, develop an action strategy (systemic and critical thinking)	Topic 1. Theoretical and organizational grounds of psychiatry and medical psychology	AI-1 SC-1 Be able to identify problem situations and search for the necessary information to solve professional problems	Law of the Russian Federation "On psychiatric care and guarantees of the rights of citizens in its provision." Legal and legislative aspects in the provision of psychiatric care	analyze the problem situation as a system, identifying its components	solve problem situations
9	SC-4	Ability to apply modern communication technologies for professional interaction (communication)	Topic 3. Research methods in psychiatry	AI-1 SC-4 Use verbal and non-verbal means of communication and choose the most effective of them for professional interaction	the main methods of general psychopathology: observation, conversation, testing	apply methods of pathopsychological diagnostics	verbal and non-verbal communication for professional interaction

10	SC-5	Ability to accept the diversity of cultures in the process of professional interaction (intercultural interaction)	Topic 1. Theoretical and organizational grounds of psychiatry and medical psychology	AI-1 SC-5 Be able to follow ethical standards	specific problems of ethics and deontology in psychiatry	comply with the deontological norms adopted in psychiatry	"psychiatric" etiquette
				AI-2 SC-5 Be able to analyze the features of social interaction, taking into account national, cultural and religious traditions	grounds of ethno-cultural psychology and psychiatry	take into account ethno-cultural and religious characteristics in the process of communication	"medical etiquette" taking into account national, cultural and religious traditions
11	SC-6	The ability to realize the priorities of one's own activity and ways to improve it (self-organization and self-development)	Topic 15. Disorders of personality and behavior in adult persons	AI-1 SC-6 To be able to choose the most effective ways and means of improving their own professional activities based on self-assessment	personality development, signs of maturity: self-control and self-regulation, critical self-assessment, motivations and value orientations	be able to build a hierarchy of value orientations in accordance with professional activities	self-control, self-regulation, personal planning
12	SC-7	The ability to maintain the proper level of health to ensure a complete professional activity	Topic 17. Methods of therapy, prevention and rehabilitation in psychiatry	AI-2 SC-7 Be able to use the algorithm for restoring professional activity through physical training	self-help methods: auto-training, muscle relaxation and others	use auto-training and muscle relaxation techniques correctly	apply auto-training and muscle relaxation techniques in time

3. Place of the course in the curriculum of the education programs

Educational course of discipline "Psychiatry, medical psychology" is referred to professional cycle of the Block 1 of Federal State Educational Standard of Higher Education on specialty 3 1.05.01 «General medicine»

4. Scope of discipline

№ п/ п	Type of work	Total credit units	Total hours	Semesters
				9-th
				Watch volume
1	2	3	4	5
1. _	Contact work of students with teacher (total), including:	2	72	72
2. _	Lectures (L)		20	20
3. _	Practical exercises (PE)		52	52
4. _	Seminars (S)		-	-
5. _	Laboratory work (LW)		-	-
6. _	Independent student work (ISW)	1	36	36
7.	Type of intermediate attestation			
		1	36	36
8. _	TOTAL: Total labor intensity	Hours	144	144
		Accounting unit of labor intensity	4	4

5. The content of the discipline

L - lectures; PE – practical exercises; ISW - independent student work

Forms of current progress control - Q – questionnaire; TC – test control; ST – situational tasks; WW – written works

№	№ seme ster	Name of the topics of the discipline	The types of academic work, including independent work of students (in hours)				Forms of current progress control
			L	PE	ISW	Total	
1	9	<p>Topic 1. The subject and purpose of psychiatry and medical (clinical) psychology</p> <p>Areas of psychiatry and medical psychology. Ethnocultural psychology and psychiatry. Organization of psychiatric care. Ethics and deontology in psychiatry. Law of the Russian Federation "On psychiatric care and guarantees of the rights of citizens in its provision." Legal and legislative aspects in the provision of psychiatric care. The study of psychiatry and medical psychology using information and communication technologies.</p>	1	1	-	2	Q TC WW
2	9	<p>Topic 2. Semiology of mental disorders</p> <p>Etiological and pathogenetic factors of mental disorders: endogenous and exogenous factors; definition of normal in psychology and psychiatry</p>	-	1	-	1	Q TC WW
3	9	<p>Topic 3. Research methods in psychiatry.</p> <p>The main methods of general psychopathology: observation, conversation, testing. Additional research methods: electroencephalography, magnetic resonance imaging, genetic analysis. The main etiological factors of mental disorders The main aspects of mental activity. The main psychopathological syndromes</p>	-	2	2	4	Q TC ST WW
4	9	<p>Topic 4. Pathology of perception.</p> <p>Perceptual process in normal and pathological conditions. Perception research. Sensation disorders: hyper- and hypoesthesia, anesthesia, paresthesia, senestopathy. Perceptual disturbances: agnosia, illusions, hallucinations, psychosensory disorders. True hallucinations and pseudo hallucinations. Classifications of hallucinations: according to the analyzer (auditory, visual, tactile, etc.), according to the conditions of occurrence (hypnagogic, hypnopompic, reflex, psychogenic), according to complexity</p>	1	2	2	5	Q TC ST WW

		(elementary, simple, complex, scene-like). Psychosensory disorders: micropsias, macropsias, metamorphopsias, violation of the body scheme, derealization and depersonalization, deja vu and jamais vu phenomena.					
5	9	<p>Topic 5. Pathology of thinking (disorders of the associative sphere)</p> <p>Violation of the dynamics of thinking: fluency of associations, rigidity of thinking, blockade of thinking, pathological thoroughness (viscosity). Violation of logical processes: diversity, reasoning, egocentric thinking. Speech disorders: aphasia, speech spontaneity, echolalia, pretentious speech, reasoning, neologisms, oligophasia, speech stereotypes (perseveration and verbigeration), speech fragmentation. Autistic thinking. Disorders of judgments and conclusions: delusion, obsessions, overvalued ideas. Types of delusions: delusions of persecution, grandeur, systematized delusions, sensual delusions, Kandinsky-Clerambault Syndrome of mental automatism. Manifestations of ideational, sensory and motor automatism. Hypochondriacal syndrome. Syndrome of dysmorphomania. Cotard's syndrome. Delusions of staging, metamorphoses (Capgras syndrome, Fregoli). Obsessive states: obsessive thoughts, fears (phobias), actions (compulsions and rituals).</p>	1	4	4	9	Q TC ST WW
6	9	<p>Topic 6. Pathology of memory and intellectual sphere.</p> <p>Disorders of attention, memory and intelligence. Testing attention, memory, mental abilities. Memory and reproduction disorders: hypermnesia, hypomnesia, amnesia (anterograde, retrograde, fixation, progressive), paramnesia (confabulation, pseudo-reminiscence). Korsakovsky syndrome. concept of intelligence). Intellectual index (IQ), methods for its determination. Mental retardation, severity. Dementia, options: total and partial. Dementia in Pick's disease, in Alzheimer's disease. Features of cognitive decline in cerebrovascular diseases of the brain.</p>	1	4	2	7	Q TC ST WW
7	9	<p>Topic 7. Pathology of emotions (affectivity)</p> <p>The main symptoms and syndromes of emotional disorders. Methods for assessing the emotional-volitional sphere. Determination of the level of anxiety and depression (Spielberg test and Beck scale, Luscher color test). Emotional disorders: hyperthymia, euphoria, hypothymia, dysphoria, fear, anxiety, emotional lability, apathy, emotional inadequacy. manic syndrome. depressive syndrome. Somatic (vegetative) disorders in depression. Affective</p>	1	4	2	7	Q TC ST WW

		pathology: bipolar affective disorder, depressive episode, chronic depressive disorder, anxiety states. Features of emotional disorders in different age periods. Suicidality, tactics of treatment of patients. Anxiety disorders and panic disorders. Treatment of mania and depression. class of antidepressants. Psychotherapy for depression.					
8	9	Topic 8. Pathology of effector functions (disorders of the psychomotor system and behavior) Volitional, behavioral disorders, psychomotor disorders, definition. catatonic syndrome. The main symptoms of catatonia are: stupor, "hood" symptom and "air cushion" symptom, muscle stiffness, active and passive negativism, catalepsy (waxy flexibility), mutism, motor and speech stereotypes, impulsive actions, passive obedience, echo symptoms, mannerisms, pretentiousness, paramimia. Psychomotor agitation (catatonic, hebephrenic). Disinhibition of drives, reduction and perversion of drives. Apatico-abulic syndrome. Compulsive disorders. Behavioral disorders of childhood. Early childhood autism. Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder.	1	4	2	7	Q TC ST WW
9	9	Topic 9. Pathology of consciousness. Signs of violations of consciousness. Activity and selectivity of attention as the main characteristics of consciousness. The concept of vital (waking) and partial consciousness (self-consciousness). K. Jaspers' criteria for the definition of disturbed consciousness: detachment, disorientation, thought disorders, amnesia. Syndromes of decreased wakefulness: obnubilation, somnolence, stunning, stupor, coma. Syndromes of clouded consciousness: delirium, oneiroid, twilight clouding of consciousness, amentia.	1	4	2	7	Q TC ST WW
10	9	Topic 10. Mental disorders in epilepsy. Seizures. The main types of epileptic seizures. epileptic status. Hysterical seizures, their difference from epileptic. Seizures are generalized and focal. Mental disorders as equivalents of seizures. Epileptic psychoses. Personality change in epilepsy. EEG and CT diagnostics of epilepsy. The principle of anticonvulsant therapy. Features of epilepsy in childhood.	1	4	2	7	Q TC ST WW
11	9	Topic 11. Organic (including symptomatic) mental disorders. Mental disorders in old age. Exogenous organic and somatogenic diseases. The concept of "exogenous type of reaction" (K. Bongeffler). Asthenia, disorders of consciousness,	2	3	2	7	Q TC ST WW

		memory, intellect, paroxysms. Mental disorders in traumatic brain injury. Mental disorders at different stages of trauma: initial (loss of consciousness), acute (transient psychoses with epileptiform excitation, delirium, acute hallucinosis), convalescence period (asthenia, vegetative and vestibular disorders), long-term effects (cerebroasthenia, encephalopathy with personality change, Korsakovsky syndrome, chronic hallucinosis, post-traumatic epilepsy, dementia). Mental disorders due to syphilitic lesions of the central nervous system: progressive paralysis. Mental disorders of vascular origin. Acute and chronic vascular psychoses, psychopathological features.					
12	9	<p>Topic 12. Mental and behavioral disorders due to psychoactive substance use. Alcoholism and drug addiction.</p> <p>Clinic of acute alcohol intoxication, degree and stages of intoxication. Pathological alcohol intoxication. Alcoholism, definition. Alcohol withdrawal Alcoholic psychoses: delirium, paranoid hallucinosis. Alcoholic encephalopathy Gaye-Wernicke. Korsakov psychosis. Substances related to drugs. Addiction, mental and physical dependence. The concept of tolerance. Opiate use: symptoms of intoxication, withdrawal syndrome. The use of cocaine and other psychostimulants (amphetamine, ephedron, pervitin). The use of psychostimulants as doping in sports. Non-medical use of sedatives (tranquilizers, barbiturates, others). Social factors contributing to the spread of alcoholism and drug addiction.</p>	2	4	4	10	Q TC ST WW
13	9	<p>Topic 13. Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders. Schizoaffective disorders</p> <p>Definition of schizophrenia. Epidemiology. Modern ideas about the etiology and pathogenesis of schizophrenia. Data from genetic, biochemical, immunological, pathomorphological studies. Psychological theories of schizophrenia: psychoanalytic, cognitive, existential, stress. Thinking disorders in schizophrenia. Perceptual disturbances in schizophrenia. Emotional disturbances. Violations of motives and will. Productive and negative symptoms of schizophrenia. The main clinical forms of schizophrenia are: paranoid, simple, catatonic, hebephrenic. Types of the course of schizophrenia (continuous, paroxysmal-progredient, recurrent. Modern therapy. Definition of schizotypal disorder, schizoaffective disorder.</p>	2	4	2	8	Q TC ST WW

14	9	<p>Topic 14. Neurotic, stress-related and somatoform disorders</p> <p>General signs of psychogenic disorders. Human reaction to a traumatic situation, coping strategies. Acute reactions to stress: affective-shock and hysterical psychoses. The concept of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Criteria for the diagnosis of PTSD. Disorders of adaptation of the neurotic circle. Types of neuroses: neurasthenia, obsessive-phobic, hypochondriacal. Neurotic and neurosis-like reactions in somatic diseases. Somatoform disorders, definition, main types. Principles of treatment.</p>	2	3	2	7	Q TC ST WW
15	9	<p>Topic 15. Disorders of personality and behavior in adult persons</p> <p>Pathology of personality, definition of psychopathy. Types of personality pathology: asthenic, anankastic psychopathy, schizoid psychopathy, paranoid, antisocial, emotionally unstable personality disorder, hysterical, cyclothymic. Personality research methods. Tests: MMPI, Rorschach test, TAT, Rosenzweig test. Dynamics of psychopathy, compensation and decompensation. Psychological methods for studying personality traits. Rehabilitation and readaptation. Expert assessment of personality pathology.</p>	1	2	2	5	Q TC ST WW
16	9	<p>Topic 16. Behavioral syndromes associated with physiological disturbances and physical factors</p> <p>Mental disorders accompanied by somatic complaints and disorders: depression, dissociative disorders, hypochondria, asthenic syndrome. Eating disorders (anorexia nervosa, bulimia). Sleep disorders. Insomnia in psychosis, depression, mania. Sexual dysfunction as a manifestation of mental disorders.</p>	1	2	2	5	Q TC ST WW
17	9	<p>Topic 17. Methods of therapy, prevention and rehabilitation in psychiatry</p> <p>Psychopharmacotherapy. Classification of drugs used in psychiatry. Antipsychotics (classic and atypical), antidepressants, tranquilizers, nootropics, mood stabilizers. Complications in the application of psychopharmacotherapy. Malignant neuroleptic syndrome. Medications that cause addiction. Psychotherapy. Prevention and rehabilitation. The concept of primary, secondary and tertiary psychoprophylaxis. Additional methods of therapy: electroconvulsive therapy, pyrotherapy, physiotherapy methods, reflexology.</p>	2	2	2	6	Q TC ST WW
18	9	<p>Topic 18. Urgent states in psychiatry</p>	-	2	2	4	Q

		Psychomotor agitation. Permissible restraints, features of transportation. The use of sedatives. Relief of alcoholic delirium. Severe alcoholic delirium: hyperkinetic, musing, prostration. Relief of twilight psychosis, catatonic excitation and catatonic stupor. First aid for an epileptic seizure. Poisoning by narcotic and other psychotropic substances. Methods of detoxification and the use of antidotes for various intoxications.					TC ST WW
	9	Exam				36	
		TOTAL:	20	52	36	144	4 units

6. The list of training and methodological support for independent work of students on discipline

№	№ semester	The name of the educational-methodical development
1	9	Bukanovskaya T.I. Izbrannyye lektsii po psikhiiatrii. - Vladikavkaz, «Iriston». - 2001. – 263 s.
2	9	Bukanovskaya T.I. Psikhopatologicheskaya propedevtika: Uchebnoye posobiye. Rostov-na-Donu: «Feniks», 2008. – 93 s.
3	9	Bukanovskaya T.I. Psikhopatologicheskaya propedevtika: metodika diagnostiki psikhicheskikh rasstroystv. – 2-ye izd., dop. i pererab. – M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2019. – 112 s.: il
4	9	Uchebno-metodicheskoye posobiye dlya samostoyatel'noy raboty studentov. Razdel I. Obshchaya psikhopatologiya. – 66 s. (on the academy website)
5	9	Uchebno-metodicheskoye posobiye dlya samostoyatel'noy raboty studentov. Razdel II. Chastnaya psikhiiatriya. – 56 s. (on the academy website)
6	9	Written tasks - 200 s. (eectronic version, at the Department of Psychiatry)

7. Fund of assessment tools for intermediate evaluation of students in the discipline

Forms of current progress control - Q – questionnaire; TC – test control; ST – situational tasks; WW – written works

№	The list of competencies	№ semester	Indicator(s) of evaluation	Criterion(s) of assessment	Scale of evaluation	Name of FAT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	GPC-1 GPC-2 GPC-3 GPC-4 GPC-5 GPC-6 GPC-10 SC-1 SC-4 SC-5 SC-6 SC-7	9	see standard for evaluating the quality of education, approved by order of the FSBEI HE NOSMA of the Ministry of Healthcare of the Russian Federation on 10.07.2018, No.264/o	see standard for evaluating the quality of education, approved by order of the FSBEI HE NOSMA of the Ministry of Healthcare of the Russian Federation on 10.07.2018, No.264/o	see standard for evaluating the quality of education, approved by order of the FSBEI HE NOSMA of the Ministry of Healthcare of the Russian Federation on 10.07.2018, No.264/o	Q TC ST WW

8. The main list of textbooks required for the development of the discipline

№	Name	Author (s)	Year, place of publication	The number of instances	
				in library	on the department
1	2	3	4	5	6

Main literature

1	Psychiatry: text-book	B.D. Tsygankov, S.A. Ovsyannikov	Moscow: GEOTAR-Media, 2020	10	1
2	A Short Textbook of Psychiatry Seventh Edition	Niraj Ahuja	Japee Brothers Medical Publishers (P) LTD, 2011 https://disk.yandex.ru/i/6667niHYBk065g	-	e-version in PDF

Additional literature

3	New Oxford Textbook of Psychiatry Second Edition	Edited of M.G. Gelder and others	OXFORD: University Press, 2009 https://disk.yandex.ru/i/dQLH_OEAhHFVDg	-	e-version in PDF
4	Textbook of Psychological Medicine Fifth Edition	Edited of Brian O'Shea	College of Psychiatry of Ireland, 2010 https://disk.yandex.ru/d/Kighsa0Yakcg1g	-	e-version in PDF

9. List of resources information and telecommunications network" Internet" necessary for the development of the discipline

1. Resources e-library SOGMA;
2. www.biblioclub.ru;
3. www.booksmed.com;
4. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed> – PubMed;
5. <http://emedicine./psychiatry> – eMedicine

10. Methodical instructions for students for the development of the discipline

The training consists of contact work (72 hours), including lectures (20 hours) and practical classes (52 hours) and independent work (36 hours). The main training time is allocated for practical work on the development of psychiatry.

The study of psychiatry and medical psychology as a discipline it is necessary to use knowledge of general psychology, philosophy, normal and pathological physiology, neurology.

The main study time is allocated to practical work on the ability to identify and qualify the main symptoms and syndromes of mental illness. Practical classes are conducted in the form of analysis of theoretical material, development of practical skills for examining a mentally ill person, using visual aids, solving situational problems, answering test tasks, analyzing clinical patients.

Independent work of students implies training in the field of modern information technologies and includes the ability to work with electronic resources.

In accordance with the requirements of the FSES of HE in the educational process is widely used active and interactive forms of conducting classes. The proportion of lessons in interactive forms is not less than 30% of the classroom lessons.

11. The range of information technologies used in the implementation of the educational process in the discipline

Microsoft Office
PowerPoint
Internet Explorer

12. Description of material-technical base necessary for realization of the educational process in the discipline

№	Name of the equipment	Number	Technical condition
1	2	3	4
Special equipment			
1.	Electroencephalograph	1	Need replacement
Office equipment			
2.	Multimedia projector	1	In working condition
3.	The computer in gathering (the monitor and system unit)	2	In working condition
4.	Monitor	2	In working condition
5.	Printer with scanner	2	In working condition

13. Conducting educational activities using e-learning and distance learning technologies

In the conditions of introduction of restrictive measures (quarantine) associated with the negative epidemiological situation, the threat of the spread of a new coronavirus infection, and other force majeure events that do not allow conducting training sessions in person, it is possible to study this discipline or part of it using e-learning and distance education technologies.

Teaching the discipline in the above situations will be carried out through the development of an electronic course with access to video lectures and interactive course materials: presentations, articles, additional materials, tests and various tasks. When conducting training sessions, current monitoring of academic performance, as well as intermediate certification of students, the academy's electronic information and educational environment platforms and/or other e-learning systems recommended for use in the academy, such as Moodle, Zoom, Webinar, etc. can be used. Lectures can be presented in the form of audio, video files, "live lectures", etc. Seminars and practical classes can be held on-line in both synchronous and asynchronous modes. Seminars can be held in the form of web conferences.