

**Annotation of the work program of the discipline "Psychiatry, medical psychology"**  
in the course of teaching (specialty) - 31.05.01 general medicine, approved in 24.05.2023

- 1. The purpose of the discipline:** the purpose of the academic discipline "Psychiatry, Medical Psychology" is to develop students with knowledge in the field of psychiatry and medical psychology, the principles of primary diagnosis of mental disorders and ways to prevent mental disorders.
- 2. The place of discipline in the structure of the GEP.** The academic discipline "Psychiatry and Medical Psychology" refers to the basic part of Block 1 of the Federal State Educational Standard of Higher Education.
- 3. Requirements for the results of learning the discipline:**

The process of studying the discipline is aimed at the formation and development of general professional competencies: GPC-4; professional competencies: PC-1, PC-3, PC-5, PC-6, PC-8, PC-10, PC-11, PC-15, PC-17, PC-20

As a result of studying the discipline, the student must **know**:

- the main historical stages in the formation of psychiatry as a branch of medicine;
- the structure of the psychiatric service in the Russian Federation; features of the provision of psychiatric care, the concept of "presumption of mental health";
- the main provisions of the Law of the Russian Federation of July 2, 1992 "On psychiatric care and guarantees of the rights of citizens in its provision" (as amended on July 21, 1998);
- rules for registration of medical documentation in medical organizations providing medical care; registration of an anamnesis of life and illness from the words of a mentally ill person and his relatives (legal representatives) in the history of the disease; registration of mental status in the medical history;
- methodology for collecting information from patients (or their legal representatives); clinical and psychopathological method of examination (survey, observation, collection of anamnestic data); medical indications for the use of modern methods of laboratory diagnosis of diseases; clinical picture of conditions requiring referral of the patient to specialist doctors; mental symptoms related to the onset, course and manifestation of a mental illness that require referral to a psychiatrist;
- etiology and pathogenesis of diseases; etiology and pathogenesis of mental disorders; modern classification, clinical symptoms of major diseases and borderline conditions; modern methods of clinical and paraclinical diagnostics of the main nosological forms and pathological conditions; clinical picture, features of the course of complications of diseases; clinical picture of conditions requiring emergency care;
- the procedure for providing medical care; principles of providing psychiatric care in accordance with the Law "On Psychiatric Care and Guarantees of Citizens' Rights in its Provision"; the mechanism of action of the main groups of drugs; medical indications and contraindications to their use; complications caused by their use; the main groups of psychotropic drugs (neuroleptics, antidepressants, tranquilizers, psychostimulants, nootropics, mood stabilizers, anticonvulsants);
- Fundamentals of mental hygiene, psychorehabilitation and psychoreadaptation

As a result of studying the discipline, the student should **be able to**:

- search for up-to-date scientific and medical information, domestic and foreign experience in medical psychology and psychiatry in literary sources, periodicals and on the Internet;
- interact with patients with mental illness within the legal framework, based on the idea of the presumption of mental health - a person should be considered mentally healthy and able to understand their actions and manage them until proven otherwise.
- the use of the basic articles of the Law of the Russian Federation of July 2, 1992 "On psychiatric care and guarantees of the rights of citizens in its provision" (Articles 4.11, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 32-35) when interacting with persons with mental disorders)

- draw up medical records in medical organizations and control the quality of medical records; make an anamnesis of life and illness from the words of a mentally ill person and his relatives (legal representatives) in the medical history; make out the mental status in the medical history;
- analyze and interpret the information received from the patient (or from their legal representatives); analyze and interpret the results of the clinical and psychopathological method of examining a patient (survey, observation, collection of anamnestic data); justify the need and scope of laboratory examination of the patient; justify the need to refer the patient for a consultation with specialist doctors;
- interpret laboratory results; interpret the results of the examination of the patient by medical specialists;
- prescribe drug therapy taking into account the clinical picture of the disease; provide the necessary medical care to patients in emergency conditions; provide psychiatric care in accordance with the Law "On Psychiatric Care and Guarantees of the Rights of Citizens in its Provision"; analyze the effect of drugs on the basis of their pharmacological effects on the patient's body; evaluate the efficacy and safety of drug therapy;
- express existing knowledge in a form that is generally accessible and understandable to patients and their relatives.

As a result of studying the discipline, the student must **master:**

- apply in professional activities the experience of foreign and domestic scientific research in the specialty;
- maintain medical records; draws up an anamnesis of life and illness from the words of a mentally ill person and his relatives (legal representatives) in the history of the disease; make out the mental status in the medical history;
- receives information from the patient (or legal representatives); directs the patient for laboratory examination in accordance with the current standards of medical care; refers the patient to a consultation with specialist doctors in accordance with the current standards of medical care;
- make a psychiatric diagnosis (syndromic);
- prescribe drug therapy to the patient, taking into account the clinical picture of the disease; follow the recommendations on drug and non-drug therapy prescribed by medical specialists; provides medical care in emergency situations; provide psychiatric care to children in accordance with the Law "On Psychiatric Care and Guarantees of Citizens' Rights in its Provision"; evaluate the efficacy and safety of drug therapy;
- talk about a healthy lifestyle, in relation to mental pathology.

**4. The total volume of discipline is 4 ZET (144 hours).**

**5. Semester: 9.**

**6. The main units of the discipline:**

1. Subject, tasks and main directions of psychiatry. Subject, tasks and branches of medical psychology.
2. Theoretical foundations of psychiatry. General provisions of the semiotics of mental disorders. The concept of norm in psychology and psychiatry. Basic theoretical approaches in medical psychology
3. Organization of psychiatric care.
4. Research methods in psychiatry. Pathopsychological diagnostics.
5. Perception's disorders.
6. Disorders of thinking and speech.
7. Disorders of attention, memory, mental abilities.
8. Affective and behavior disorders.
9. Motor and psychomotor disorders.
10. Disturbance of consciousness. Paroxysmal phenomena.

11. Psychosomatic disorders
12. Pathology of personality.
13. Urgent conditions in psychiatry and emergency care.
14. Methods of therapy, prevention and rehabilitation in psychiatry.
15. Classification of mental disorders
16. Organic (including symptomatic) mental disorders
17. Epilepsy. Clinical manifestations and pathopsychological characteristics.
18. Mental and behavioral disorders caused by the use of psychoactive substances
19. Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders. Clinical manifestations and pathopsychological characteristics. Psychological approaches to patients with schizophrenia and delusional states.
20. Affective disorders. Psychological approaches to patients with affective pathology.
21. Neurotic, stress-related and somatoform disorders. The concept of psychodynamics of the formation of disorders of borderline mental disorders (BPD). Disorders of personality and behavior in adulthood, pathopsychology.
22. Mental retardation.
23. Features of mental disorders in childhood and adulthood

**Developer:**

Bukanovskaya T.I.,  
Doctor of Medical Sciences, Professor,  
Head of the Department of Psychiatry,  
neurology and neurosurgery  
with a course of medical rehabilitation  
FGBOU VO SOGMA Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation

