

Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education  
"Privolzhsky Research Medical University"  
Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation

**BANK OF ASSESSMENT TOOLS**

Name of the academic discipline: PSYCHIATRY, NARCOLOGY

Specialty: 31.05.03 DENTISTRY

Qualification: DENTIST

Department: PSYCHIATRY

Mode of study: FULL-TIME

Nizhny Novgorod  
2021

The working program has been developed in accordance with the Federal State Educational Standard for the specialty 31.05.03 DENTISTRY,

(code, name)

Order of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation No. 984 dated August 12, 2020.

### 1. Passport of the fund of assessment tools for the discipline "Psychiatry, Narcology"

competence code	Learning Outcomes	Kinds classes	Evaluation tools
UK-1	Able to carry out a critical analysis of problem situations based on a systematic approach, develop an action strategy		
	IUK 1.1 Knows: methods of critical analysis and evaluation of modern scientific achievements; basic principles of critical analysis IUK 1.2 Able to: gain new knowledge based on analysis, synthesis, etc.; collect data on complex scientific problems related to the professional field; search for information and solutions based on action, experiment and experience IUK 1.3 Has practical experience: researching the problem of professional activity using analysis, synthesis and other methods of intellectual activity; developing an action strategy to solve professional problems	Lectures, practical classes, independent work	Test assignments
UK-6	Able to explore the problems of professional activity using analysis, synthesis and other methods of intellectual activity; developing an action strategy to solve professional problems		
	ITP 6.1 Knows: the importance of planning long-term goals of activity, taking into account conditions, means, personal opportunities, stages of career growth, time perspective of development of activity and requirements of the labor market; technology and methodology of self-assessment; basic principles of self-education and self-education IPE 6.2 Is able to: determine the priorities of professional activity and ways to improve it based on self-assessment; control and evaluate the components of professional activity; plan independent activities in solving professional problems IUK 6.3 Has practical experience: planning their own professional activities and self-development, studying additional educational programs	Lectures, practical classes, independent work	Test assignments
OPK-1	Able to implement moral and legal norms, ethical and deontological principles in professional activities		
	IOTC 1.1 Knows: basics of medical ethics and deontology; fundamentals of legislation in the field of healthcare; legal aspects of medical practice IOPC 1.2 Is able to: apply ethical norms and principles of behavior of a medical worker in the performance of their professional duties; knowledge of modern legislation in the field of healthcare in solving problems of professional activity; apply the rules and norms of interaction between a doctor and colleagues and patients (their legal representatives) IOPC 1.3 Has practical experience: solving standard problems of professional activity based on ethical norms and deontological principles when interacting with colleagues and patients (their legal representatives), knowledge of the legal aspects of medical practice	Lectures, practical classes, independent work	Test assignments
OPK-2	Able to analyze the results of their own activities to prevent professional errors		
	IOTC 2.1 Knows: the procedures for providing medical care, clinical recommendations, taking into account the standards of medical care; methodology for analyzing the results of one's own activities IOTC 2.2 Able to: analyze the results of examination and treatment of patients with dental diseases; draw up an action plan to prevent professional errors based on an analysis of the results of one's own activities IOPC 2.3 Has practical experience: participation in a clinical (clinical and anatomical) conference to analyze errors in professional activity	Lectures, practical classes, independent work	Test assignments
OPK-5	Able to conduct a patient examination in order to establish a diagnosis in solving professional problems		
	IOPC 5.1 Knows the methodology for collecting anamnesis of life and diseases, complaints from children and adults (their legal representatives); method of examination and physical examination; clinical picture, diagnostic methods of the most common diseases; methods of laboratory and instrumental studies for assessing the state of health, medical indications for conducting studies, rules for interpreting their results; international statistical classification of diseases and related health problems (ICD); conditions requiring emergency medical attention IOTC 5.2 Is able to: collect complaints, anamnesis of life and disease in children and adults (their legal representatives), identify risk factors and causes of	Lectures, practical classes, independent work	Test assignments

competence code	Learning Outcomes	Kinds classes	Evaluation tools
	<p>diseases; apply methods of examination and physical examination of children and adults; interpret the results of the examination and physical examination of children and adults; diagnose the most common pathology in children and adults; identify risk factors for cancer; formulate a preliminary diagnosis, draw up a plan for conducting laboratory, instrumental and additional studies in children and adults in accordance with the procedures for providing medical care, clinical recommendations, taking into account the standards of medical care; refer children and adults to laboratory, instrumental and additional studies in accordance with the current procedures for the provision of dental care, clinical guidelines, taking into account the standards of medical care; refer children and adults for consultations to specialist doctors in accordance with the procedures for providing medical care, clinical recommendations, taking into account the standards of medical care; interpret and analyze the results of consultations by medical specialists for children and adults; interpret and analyze the results of basic (clinical) and additional (laboratory, instrumental) examination methods; conduct differential diagnosis of diseases in children and adults; identify clinical signs of sudden acute diseases, conditions, exacerbations of chronic diseases without obvious signs of a threat to life, requiring emergency medical care</p> <p>IDOPK 5.3 Has practical experience in: collecting complaints, anamnesis of life and diseases in children and adults (their legal representatives), identifying risk factors and causes of diseases; examination and physical examination of children and adults; diagnosis of the most common diseases in children and adults; identification of risk factors for major cancers; formulating a preliminary diagnosis, drawing up a plan for instrumental, laboratory, additional studies, consultations with specialist doctors; referral of patients for instrumental, laboratory, additional studies, consultations of medical specialists in accordance with the current procedures for the provision of medical care, clinical recommendations, taking into account the standards of medical care; interpretation of data from additional (laboratory and instrumental) examinations of patients; making a preliminary diagnosis in accordance with the international statistical classification of diseases and related health problems (ICD); carrying out differential diagnostics of diseases; recognition of conditions arising from sudden acute illnesses, exacerbation of chronic diseases without obvious signs of a threat to the patient's life and requiring emergency medical care</p>		
OPK-6	<p>Able to prescribe, monitor the effectiveness and safety of non-drug and drug treatment in solving professional problems</p> <p>IOTC 6.1 Knows: methods of drug and non-drug treatment, medical indications for the use of medical devices for the most common diseases; groups of drugs used to provide medical care in the treatment of the most common diseases; the mechanism of their action, medical indications and contraindications to the appointment; compatibility, possible complications, side effects, adverse reactions, including serious and unforeseen; features of medical care in emergency forms</p> <p>IOTC 6.2 Is able to: develop a treatment plan for children and adults with the most common diseases in accordance with the procedures for providing medical care, clinical guidelines, taking into account the standards of medical care; prevent or eliminate complications, side effects, adverse reactions, including unforeseen ones, resulting from diagnostic or therapeutic manipulations, the use of drugs and (or) medical devices, non-drug treatment</p> <p>IOTC 6.3 Has practical experience in: developing a treatment plan for children and adults with the most common diseases in accordance with the current procedures for the provision of medical care, clinical guidelines, taking into account the standards of medical care; provision of emergency and urgent medical care to patients with the most common diseases, in accordance with the current procedures for the provision of medical care, clinical guidelines, taking into account the standards of medical care; selection and prescription of medicines, medical devices with the most common diseases for the treatment of the most common diseases in children and adults in accordance with the current procedures for the provision of medical care, clinical recommendations, taking into account the standards of medical care; evaluation of the effectiveness and safety of the use of drugs, medical devices and non-drug treatment in children and adults with the most common diseases; selection and prescription of non-drug treatment for children and adults with the most common diseases in accordance with the procedures for providing medical care, clinical guidelines, taking into account the standards of medical care; prevention and treatment of complications, side effects, adverse reactions, including unforeseen ones,</p>	Lectures, practical classes, independent work	Test assignments

competence code	Learning Outcomes	Kinds classes	Evaluation tools
	resulting from diagnostic or therapeutic manipulations, the use of drugs and (or) medical devices, non-drug treatment; providing medical care to children and adults in case of sudden acute diseases, conditions, exacerbation of chronic diseases without obvious signs of a threat to the life of the patient in an emergency; the use of medicines and medical devices in the provision of medical care in an emergency form		
PC-1	The ability and readiness to implement a set of measures aimed at maintaining and strengthening health and including the formation of a healthy lifestyle for the patient (their relatives / legal representatives). Prevention of the occurrence and (or) spread of dental diseases, their early diagnosis, identification of the causes and conditions of occurrence and development, as well as prevention		
	<p>IPC 1.1 Knows: Methods of laboratory and instrumental studies for assessing the state of health, medical indications for conducting studies, rules for interpreting their results, incl. diagnostic studies using modern technical means and digital technologies</p> <p>IPC 1.2 Able to: Formulate a preliminary diagnosis, draw up a plan for conducting laboratory, instrumental and additional studies in children and adults with dental diseases in accordance with the procedures for providing medical care, clinical recommendations, taking into account the standards of medical care, incl. diagnostic studies using modern technical means and digital technologies. Refer children and adults with dental diseases for laboratory, instrumental and additional studies in accordance with the current procedures for the provision of dental medical care, clinical guidelines, taking into account the standards of medical care, incl. diagnostic studies using modern technical means and digital technologies. Justify the need and scope of additional examinations of patients (including X-ray methods), incl. using modern technical means and digital technologies.</p> <p>IPC 1.3 Has practical experience: Formulation of a preliminary diagnosis, drawing up a plan for instrumental, laboratory, additional studies, incl. diagnostic studies using modern technical means and digital technologies, consultations of medical specialists in children and adults with dental diseases Referrals of children and adults with dental diseases for instrumental, laboratory, additional studies, incl. with the use of modern technical means and digital technologies, consultations of medical specialists in children and adults with dental diseases in accordance with the current procedures for the provision of dental medical care to adults and children, clinical recommendations, taking into account the standards of medical care. Interpretation of data from additional (laboratory and instrumental) examinations of patients (including X-ray methods), incl. using modern technical means and digital technologies</p>	Lectures, practical classes, independent work	Test assignments
PC-6	Willingness to collect and analyze complaints and other information from the patient (relatives/legal representatives), his medical history, interpretation of examination results, laboratory, instrumental, pathological and other studies, incl. diagnostic studies using modern technical means and digital technologies, in order to recognize the state or establish the presence or absence of a dental disease, symptoms, syndromes of dental diseases, the establishment of nosological forms in accordance with the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, and other regulatory documents of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation (Procedure for the provision of medical care, Standard of medical care, Clinical recommendations on the provision of medical care, etc.)		
	<p>IPC 6.1 Knows: The methodology for collecting complaints and anamnesis from patients (their legal representatives). Methods of physical examination of patients (examination, palpation, percussion, auscultation). The procedure for providing medical care to the adult population with dental diseases The procedure for providing medical care to children with dental diseases Clinical guidelines on the provision of medical care to patients with dental diseases Standards of care</p> <p>IPC 6.2. Able to: interpret the results of examination, laboratory, instrumental, pathological and</p>	Lectures, practical classes, independent work	Test assignments

competence code	Learning Outcomes	Kinds classes	Evaluation tools
	<p>other studies, incl. diagnostic studies using modern technical means and digital technologies, in order to recognize the state or establish the presence or absence of a dental disease, symptoms, syndromes of dental diseases, the establishment of nosological forms in accordance with the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, and other regulatory documents of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation (Procedure for the provision of medical care, Standard of medical care, Clinical recommendations on the provision of medical care, etc.)</p> <p>IPC 6.3 Has practical experience: interpretation of the results of examination, laboratory, instrumental, pathoanatomical and other studies, incl. diagnostic studies using modern technical means and digital technologies, in order to recognize the state or establish the presence or absence of a dental disease, symptoms, syndromes of dental diseases, the establishment of nosological forms in accordance with the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, and other regulatory documents of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation (Procedure for the provision of medical care, Standard of medical care, Clinical recommendations on the provision of medical care, etc.)</p>		
PC-12	Willingness to participate in scientific research, analysis and public presentation of medical information based on evidence-based medicine and to participate in the implementation of new methods and techniques aimed at protecting public health and reducing dental morbidity.		
	<p>IPC 12.1 Knows: Fundamentals of evidence-based medicine; the main sources of medical information based on evidence-based medicine; methods and forms of public presentation of medical information; basic principles of medical research</p> <p>IPC 12.2 Can: Search for medical information based on evidence-based medicine; interpret the data of scientific publications; critically evaluate modern methods of diagnosis, prevention and treatment of diseases from the perspective of evidence-based medicine; justify your choice of methods for diagnosing, preventing and treating dental diseases; prepare a presentation for the public presentation of medical information, the results of scientific research</p> <p>IPC 12.3 Has practical experience: Development of algorithms for examination and treatment of adults and children with dental diseases in accordance with the principles of evidence-based medicine; search and interpretation of medical information based on evidence-based medicine; public presentation of medical information based on evidence-based medicine; partial participation in scientific research</p>	Lectures, practical classes, independent work	Test assignments

Current control on the discipline "Psychiatry, Medical Psychology" is carried out during the entire period of development of this discipline. The choice of assessment tools for current control at the discretion of the teacher.

Intermediate attestation of students on the discipline "Psychiatry, Medical Psychology" is carried out on the results of training and is mandatory.

## 2. Criteria and Scale of Evaluation

Competence indicators	Evaluation criteria	
	Not credited	Passed
Completeness of knowledge	The level of knowledge is below the minimum requirements. There were gross errors.	The level of knowledge in the amount corresponding to the training program. Minor errors may be made

<b>Availability of skills</b>	When solving standard problems, the basic skills were not demonstrated. There were gross errors.	Demonstrated basic skills. Typical tasks are solved, all tasks are completed. Minor errors may be made.
<b>Availability of skills (possession of experience)</b>	When solving standard problems, basic skills were not demonstrated. There were gross errors.	Demonstrated basic skills in solving standard problems. Minor errors may be made.
<b>Motivation (personal attitude)</b>	Educational activity and motivation are poorly expressed, there is no qualitative readiness to solve the assigned tasks	Learning activity and motivation are manifested, readiness to perform the assigned tasks is demonstrated.
<b>Characteristics of the formation of competence</b>	Competence is not fully formed. The available knowledge, skills and abilities are not enough to solve practical (professional) problems. Re-learning required	The formation of competence meets the requirements. The available knowledge, skills and motivation are generally sufficient to solve practical (professional) problems.
<b>Competence level</b>	Short	Medium/High

## 2. Evaluation tools ( complete list of evaluation tools )

### 2.1. current control

#### 2.1.1. Controlled section of the discipline " Psychiatry, narcology "

*Test tasks:*

1. ALL OF THE FOLLOWING SOMATIC AND NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES ARE OFTEN THE RESULT OF CHRONIC ALCOHOL INTOXICATION, EXCEPT :

- 1) cirrhosis of the liver
- 2) chronic pancreatitis
- 3) bronchial asthma
- 4) myocardial dystrophy
- 5) polyneuropathy .

2. SIGNS OF CONSCIOUSNESS ARE EVERYTHING EXCEPT :

- 1) detachment from the surrounding reality,
- 2) disorientation in the environment,
- 3) the presence of hallucinations,
- 4) amnesia of the period of clouded consciousness,
- 5) violations of consciousness.

3. PAROXISMALLY DEVELOPING:

- 1) oneiroid,
- 2) delirium,
- 3) twilight state,
- 4) amentia.

4. IN THE TREATMENT OF PSYCHOGENIES WE USE:

- 1) Tranquilizers.
- 2) Antidepressants.
- 3) Psychotherapeutic influences.
- 4) Antipsychotics.

5) All of the above.

5. SYNDROMES CAN BE DIAGNOSED IN PSYCHOGENIC DISEASES:

- 1) Asthenic.
- 2) Phobic .
- 3) Hysterical.
- 4) Pseudo-dement .
- 5) All of the above.

2.1.2. *Controlled section of the discipline* " Clinical diagnosis of mental disorders "  
*Situational tasks:*

**Task number 1.**

**Patient A., 24 years old, accountant.**

He is hospitalized in a psychiatric ward. Most of the time he sits on the bed, doing nothing. At any noise, the approach of a stranger, everything shrinks, looks around in confusion, goggles senselessly. She does not enter into a conversation herself, she looks at the interlocutor with an expression of fear and childish naivety. He answers questions in a low voice, lisps, spreads his fingers and examines them with curiosity. Almost no information about the life and state of health of the patient can not be obtained. Here is a sample conversation with her.

Doctor: What is your name?

Patient: Olya.

Doctor: How old are you?

Patient: (after a pause) seven ... eight ...

Doctor: Where are you now?

Patient: I don't know ... Probably in the hospital.

Doctor: Who are these people? What are they doing here?

Patient: I don't know... Aunts, uncles...

Doctor: You work as an accountant. So you have to count well. Subtract, please, from one hundred and eight. How many?

Patient: I don't know... (after the doctor's insistent request, he begins to count, while bending his fingers and moving his lips). Three...

In the presence of a doctor, such traits in the patient's behavior as emphasized naivety, childish helplessness, confusion appear especially clearly. In dealing with junior medical staff, the patient is rude, resists the performance of medical procedures. On a date with her husband, with whom the patient quarreled before the onset of the disease, she is silent, looks with an expression of resentment and hostility, but asked him about the health of the children.

**Sample response:** Pseudo-dementia .

**Task number 2.**

**Patient G., invalid of the 2nd group.**

Enters the psychiatric hospital for the 6th time, the attacks of the disease are similar, according to the "cliché" type. Contact is almost not available . He is either excited , jumping, screaming, whistling, or wandering aimlessly along the corridor with an expression of detachment, at times laughing for no reason. After 3 weeks, there was a significant improvement in the condition, and the patient told the following about his experiences: "I understood that I was in the hospital, but somehow did not attach any importance to this. Thoughts flooded into my head, everything was mixed up in my head. Everything around was strange, fantastic: I took the flowers on the window for Martian plants, it seemed that people had transparent blue faces and they moved slowly, smoothly - as if they were flying through the air. I immediately recognized my doctor, with whom I am being treated for the third time. But she seemed to me airy, incorporeal, instead of hands she had tentacles, and I felt how cold they were. I lie down in bed - and immediately my thoughts take me far away. I see buildings with columns, and I myself walk as if in a

fabulous city among people dressed in ancient Roman clothes. Houses seem empty, uninhabited, monuments are seen everywhere. All this is like a dream.”

**Sample answer:** Oneiroid syndrome.

### **Task number 3 .**

**Alexander K., 16 years old.** Heredity is not burdened. It grew and developed well. Since childhood, he was lively, sociable, mobile, but naughty, he quickly got bored with everything. With relatives and friends he was always kind and sympathetic. Two years ago, his mother died of acute appendicitis - he was very upset by the loss. He became irritable and rude, his sleep was disturbed, he started classes at school - he stayed for the second year. He forced his father to refuse to marry another. She treats her younger sister with love and patronage. At school, he clashed with teachers, could not stand the "bossy tone", moralizing, but he had good relations with his comrades, he had friends.

I turned to a psychiatrist on the advice of my father - "because of irritability." Willingly made contact, shared experiences. He critically assessed his behavior. He agreed that he can be naughty, restless, easily distracted. At school, he willingly took on any social work, but quickly got bored with everything, threw orders. Now he is interested in car business - he wants to become a driver. The mood is always good and, in his opinion. Without sufficient reasons, it never spoils. I did not find any attraction to asocial companies. Smokes. But he doesn't drink alcohol. After graduating from school, he wants to go to serve in the army - he dreams of landing troops.

Physically developed according to age.

Self-esteem is quite satisfactory.

**Sample answer:** Hyperthymic type.

## **2.2. intermediate control**

### **2.2.1. Examples of tickets for offset:**

*Exam ticket number 3.*

1. Paranoid syndrome. Varieties. Clinic. nosological affiliation.
2. Withdrawal syndrome in dependence on alcohol. Clinic. Treatment.
3. Clinical analysis of the patient.

*Exam ticket number 6.*

1. Paraphrenic syndrome. Clinic. nosological affiliation.
2. Anancaste personality disorder. Clinic. Diagnostic criteria. Differential diagnosis. Treatment.
3. Clinical analysis of the patient.

*Exam ticket number 16.*

1. Illusions. General characteristics, clinical variants, nosological affiliation.
2. Bipolar affective disorder. Classification. Clinic. Differential diagnosis. Treatment.
3. Clinical analysis of the patient.

Evaluation tools recommended for inclusion in the fund of evaluation tools for the final state certification.

### **1. A SYNDROME OF EMOTIONAL DISORDERS REQUIRING THE MOST VIGILANT AND STRICT SUPERVISION**

- 1) apatico-abulic
- 2) classic manic syndrome

- 3) agitated depression
- 4) state of euphoria
- 5) Korsakov's syndrome

2. THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS ARE CHARACTERISTIC FOR THE CLASSIC DEPRESSIVE SYNDROME

- 1) indifference and apathy
- 2) lowering blood pressure
- 3) drowsiness
- 4) longing and depression
- 5) psychomotor agitation

3. DEVELOPING ACCORDING TO THE LAW OF RIBO

- 1) anterograde amnesia
- 2) progressive amnesia
- 3) fixation amnesia
- 4) all these types of amnesia
- 5) none of these symptoms

4. FALSE PERCEPTION OF REALLY EXISTING OBJECTS, PHENOMENA:

- 1) hallucinations
- 2) illusions
- 3) delirium
- 4) mentism
- 5) senestopathy

5. TRAINING IS POSSIBLE IN SPECIALIZED EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

- 1) idiocy
- 2) imbecility
- 3) debility
- 4) all listed states
- 5) none of the named states