Psychiatry 1 - List of Lectures

1 Introduction to general psychiatry. Psychopathology: general remarks & basic terminology.
2 Disturbances of perception, attention, memory
3 Disturbances of intelligence, emotions, drive, will and acting
4 Disturbances of thinking, consciousness, and personality
5 Examination methods in psychiatry. Psychiatric interview, special diagnostic methods.
6 Psychodiagnosics
7 Therapeutic methods: psychotherapy
8 Psychiatric emergencies. Law regulations in psychiatry.
9 Therapeutic methods in psychiatry: biological methods, psychopharmacotherapy
10 Introduction to special psychiatry, syndromology, classification of mental disorders
11 Stress-related mental disorders, anxiety disorders

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Psychiatry 1 – Lecture # 1

Introduction to general psychiatry. 
Psychopathology: general remarks & basic terminology.

Lecture outline

Introduction to General Psychiatry
- History of psychiatry
- Psychopathology
- Methods of examination in psychiatry
- Classification of mental disorders
- Treatment methods
- Organization of psychiatric services
- Legal issues in psychiatry

History of Psychiatry
- Hippocrates
  - Humoral theory of diseases
  - Types of personality
- Phillip Pinel
  - Humanization of psychiatric care
- Sigmund Freud
  - Psychoanalysis
- Chlorpromazine
  - The first modern psychopharmacon
- Emil Kraepelin, Eugen Bleuler
  - Their contribution to classification of mental disorders

Psychopathology – general remarks
- Symptoms and signs
  - Subjective data and observation of the patients
- Psychic functions – basic characteristic and examples of psychopathological symptoms
  - Consciousness; Perception; Attention; Memory; Intellect; Thinking; Emotivity;
  - Psychomotorics, will and acting; Drives; Physiological functions & vegetative signs; Personality
- Syndromes
  - Examples: organic, affectivity, interpretation (thinking), consciousness
Psychiatry 1 – Lecture # 2

Disturbances of perception, attention, memory

Lecture outline

Perception

Sensory modalities
Perception and apperception
Quantitative disorders of perception
  Inhibition and augmentation
Qualitative disorders of perception
  Illusions
  Hallucinations
    Elementary
    Complex
    Auditory
    Visual
    Haptic
    Olfactory
    Gustatory
    Somatic
    Hypnagogic, hypnopompic
Special types of hallucinations
  Intrapsychic
  Microzoopsia
Psychosensoric disturbances
Gnostic disturbances

Attention

Physiological characteristics
  Oscillation; Distribution; Tenacity; Concentration; Capacity
Disturbances
  Hypoprosexia; Aprosexia; Hyperprosexia

Memory

Physiological characteristics
  Registration; Retention; Recall
Types of memory
Disturbances
  Quantitative: Hypomnesia; Amnesia; Hypermnesia
  Qualitative: Paramnesia; False recognitions of memory
Disturbances of intelligence, emotions, drives, will and acting

Lecture outline

Disturbances of intelligence
Intelligence
Definition and physiological aspects
Impairment of intelligence
Mental retardation
Dementia – definition, clinical features, classification according to severity

Disturbances of emotions
Emotions
Definition and physiological aspects
Basic expression, characteristics and somatic components of emotions
Disturbances of emotions
Quantitative disturbances of affect
Quantitative disturbances of mood
Expansive mood
Depressed mood
Qualitative disturbances of emotions
Disturbances of higher emotions
Other disturbances of emotions

Disturbances of drives and instincts
Drives and instincts
Definition and theoretical background
Drive for survival, self-defense
Impairment of drive for survival
Suicidal behavior & Types of suicidal attempts
Drive for food
Disturbances of drive for food
Sexual drive
Quantitative disturbances of sexual drive
Qualitative disturbances of sexual drive – disorders of sexual preference

Disturbances of will and acting
Will and acting
Definition
Disturbances of will and acting
Qualitative disturbances of will and acting and psychomotorics
Psychiatry 1 – Lecture # 4

Disturbances of thinking, consciousness, and personality

Lecture outline

Disturbances of thinking processes
Thinking – definition and elements
Disturbances of the stream of thought
Formal thought disturbances
  Autistic thinking
  Symbolic, magic thinking
  Perseveration
  Flight of ideas
  Loosening of associations
Content thought disturbances
  Preoccupation of thought
  Overvalued idea
  Obsession
  Delusion

Disturbances of consciousness
Consciousness – definition and basic characteristics
Physiological changes of consciousness
Quantitative disturbances of consciousness
  Somnolence / Drowsiness
  Sopor
  Subcoma / Coma
Qualitative disturbances of consciousness
  Clouding of consciousness
  Confusion (amentia)
  Delirium
  Obnubilation / Oneroid state / Twilight state

Disturbances of personality
Personality – definition, personality types
Personality mechanisms
Disturbances of personality
  Changes in personality traits, characteristics
  Desintegration / Splitting
  Apersonalisation
  Depersonalisation
Examination methods in psychiatry.
Psychiatric interview, special diagnostic methods

Lecture outline

Psychiatric interview
  Subjective data
  Observation
  Secondary sources (“objective history”)
  Structure of psychiatric report (Mental status examination)

Laboratory methods
  Basic laboratory methods and their relevance to specific mental disorder
  Special laboratory tests
    Thyroid function
    DST test
    Prolactin levels
    Psychopharmacologic drugs plasma levels
    Illicit drugs detection
    Differential blood count

EEG
  Principles and relevance to psychiatry
  Quantitative EEG

Imaging methods
  CT, MRI, fMRI, PET, SPECT
  Principles and relevance to psychiatry

Assessment scales in psychiatry
  Overview of scales used in psychiatry
  Psychometric properties of scales (reliability, validity)
  Examples of scales used in psychiatry
Psychodiagnoses

Lecture outline

Psychodiagnoses overview
  Psychodiagnoses & Psychometrics – definition
  Types of psychodiagnostic methods
  Interpretation and significance of psychodiagnostic methods in assessment of patients

Clinical methods in psychodiagnoses
  Clinical interview
  Clinical observation

Test methods in psychodiagnoses
  Psychometric properties of test methods in psychodiagnoses
    Reliability
    Validity
    Sensitivity
    Specificity
  Psychodiagnostic methods measuring performance
    Verbal methods (scales)
    Nonverbal methods (tests)
  Psychodiagnostic methods evaluating personality
    Personality questionnaires
    Projective methods

Common psychodiagnostic methods used in psychiatry
  Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale
  Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children
  Raven's Progressive Matrices
  Wechsler Memory Scale
  Rey Complex Figure Test
  Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory
  Rorschach Test
  Hand Test
  Human Figure Drawing Test
Therapeutic methods: psychotherapy

Lecture outline

Psychotherapy overview
  Definition of psychotherapy
  Important persons in history of psychotherapy
    Sigmund Freud; Alfred Adler; Carl G. Jung; Karen Horney; Erik Erikson; Eric
    Berne; Johannes H. Schultz; Burrhus F. Skinner; Aaron T. Beck; Albert Ellis; Carl C.
    Rogers; Jacob L. Moreno; Frederick & Laura Perls; Viktor E. Frankl
  Psychoterapeutic action – method – school
  Psychotherapeutic relationship

Main psychotherapeutic methods
  Psychoanalytic therapy
  Hypnotherapy
  Behavioral therapy
  Cognitive therapy
  Cognitive-behavioural therapy
  Interpersonal therapy
  Humanistic therapy
  Expressive therapy
  Existential therapy
  Gestalt therapy
  Logotherapy
  Integrative psychotherapy

Modes of psychotherapy
  Individuals – individual therapy
  Couples – marital therapy
  Families – family therapy
  Groups – group therapy

General indications and contraindications to psychotherapy
Psychiatry 1 – Lecture # 8

Psychiatric emergencies
Law regulations in psychiatry

Lecture outline

Psychiatric emergencies

Emergency care in psychiatric institutions

Suicidal behavior
  Epidemiology, patterns, etiology, prediction, management

Violent behavior
  Assault; Homicide; Rape
  Epidemiology, patterns, etiology, prediction, management

Psychiatric emergencies in psychoactive substance use
  Intoxication
  Withdrawal state

Emergencies in social psychiatry
  Homelessness
  Child neglect & abuse
  Elderly neglect & abuse

Law regulations in psychiatry

Psychiatrists and the courts
  Expert witness, privilege and confidentiality

Civil rights of patients

Right to treatment
  Informed consent
  Procedures of admission to hospitalization
  Seclusion and restraint
  Child custody
  Testamentary and contractual capacity and competence
Psychiatry 1 – Lecture # 9

Therapeutic methods in psychiatry: biological methods, psychopharmacotherapy

Lecture outline

Electroconvulsive therapy
- History/principle
- Indications
- Practical realization

Psychopharmacology
- Classification of psychopharmacology drugs
  - Antipsychotics
    - General mechanism of effect
    - Typical and atypical antipsychotics
    - Indications; Adverse effects of antipsychotics
  - Antidepressants
    - Classes of antidepressants according mechanism of effect
    - Indications; Averse effect of antidepressants
  - Anxiolytics / Hypnotics
    - Benzodiazepines & Non-benzodiazepines
    - Indications; Adverse effects of anxiolytics & hypnotics
  - Mood stabilizers
    - Lithium & Antiepileptics
    - Indications; Adverse effects of mood stabilizers
  - Cognitives / Nootropics
    - Inhibitors of acetylcholinesterase
    - Memantine – mechanism of effect
    - Indications; Adverse effects of cognitives & nootropics
  - Psychostimulants
    - Indications; Adverse effects of psychostimulants

Principles and indications of other biological treatments
- Vagal nerve stimulation
- Bright light therapy
- Repetitive transcranial stimulation

Lobotomy
- Historical considerations
Psychiatry 1 – Lecture # 10

Introduction to special psychiatry, syndromology, classification of mental disorders

Lecture outline

Principles of nosological diagnostic system
  Why this system is not officially used in psychiatry
  Classification of mental disorders according to suggested etiology

Syndromes of
  Disturbed emotions
  Disturbed consciousness
  Disturbed volition and activity
  Disturbed interpretation
  Organic syndromes

Current classification systems in psychiatry
  The problem of validity and reliability in classifications
  ICD-10 (WHO)
  DSM (APA)
    Principles of DSM classification: non-etiological, descriptive
  Examples of the main subchapters for mental disorders in ICD-10
Psychiatry 1 – Lecture # 11

Stress-related mental disorders, anxiety disorders

Lecture outline

Stress-related disorders

Acute stress disorder
  Etiology, epidemiology, clinical picture, course, diagnosis, treatment
Posttraumatic stress disorder
  Etiology, epidemiology, clinical picture, course, diagnosis, treatment
Adjustment disorder
  Etiology, epidemiology, clinical picture, course, diagnosis, treatment
Factitious disorder
  Etiology, epidemiology, clinical picture, course, diagnosis, treatment

Anxiety disorders

Definition and forms of anxiety
Panic disorder
  Etiology, epidemiology, clinical picture, course, diagnosis, treatment
Agoraphobia
  Etiology, epidemiology, clinical picture, course, diagnosis, treatment
Generalized anxiety
  Etiology, epidemiology, clinical picture, course, diagnosis, treatment
Specific phobias
  Etiology, epidemiology, clinical picture, course, diagnosis, treatment
Social phobia
  Etiology, epidemiology, clinical picture, course, diagnosis, treatment
Obsessive-compulsive disorder
  Etiology, epidemiology, clinical picture, course, diagnosis, treatment