According to ICD-10 classification for psychiatry following terms are used:
The causes of psychiatric disorders are:
The term psychosis is used for:
Psychosis is characterized by:
Involuntary psychiatric hospitalisation is indicated in patients:
Indications for restriction of legal competence include:
The court can consider insanity of a person who has committed a crime in the case of:
The projective psychodiagnostic methods include:
Epigenetics means:
The psychometric and neuropsychological testing methods include:
The MADRS Scale:
Pittsburgh Compound B:
Biological treatment methods in psychiatry include:
Biological therapeutic methods include:
What did Ladislas von Meduna use to induce convulsions?
Which diagnosis is at the first place among the indications for electroconvulsive therapy?
Electroconvulsive therapy is indicated in:
Thiopental is administered during electroconvulsive therapy for:
Convulsion at electroconvulsive therapy:
The aim of electric stimulation during electroconvulsive therapy is:
Which of the statements for Repetitive Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation are true:
Psychotherapy is indicated in acute phase of the treatment of:
Behavioral psychotherapeutic methods do not include:
The regular assessments of differential blood count are mandatory during the treatment with:
Primary indications of antipsychotics include:
Rapid neuroleptization means:
Mood stabilizers do not include:
Hypnotics are indicated in treatment of:
Therapy with benzodiazepines is contraindicated in the treatment of:
Primary indications of cognitives include:
Selective serotonin re-uptake inhibitors (SSRI) belong to:
Serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors belong to:
Side effects of typical antipsychotics include:
Which of the following antipsychotics increases prolactin with highest propensity?

Side effects of atypical antipsychotics include

Typical side effects of tricyclic antidepressants include

Typical side effects of SSRI antidepressants include

Risks of benzodiazepines anxiolytics and hypnotics include

Biological treatment methods in psychiatry do not include

Behavioral psychotherapeutic methods do not include

Outpatient’s psychiatric departments include

Disturbances of perception include

Illusions

Hallucinations
Psuedohallucinations

Psychosensoric disturbances

Gnostic disturbances

Fantasy is characterized by

Verbal-motoric hallucinations

Micropsia

Auditory elementary hallucinations

Auditory verbal hallucinations

Extracampine hallucinations

Fantasy is characterized by

Autistic fantasy

Pseudologia fantastica

Oneiroid fantasy

Thinking/Though process

Disturbances in speed of thinking/though process

Tachypsychism

Bradypyschism

Disturbances of though organisation and structure include

Disturbances of the though content include

Delusion
Delusions are classified into

Depressive (melancholic) delusions
Mark out depressive delusions

Expansive delusions
Mark out expansive delusions

Paranoid delusions
Mark out paranoid delusions

Autistic delusion

Disturbances of organisation of thinking include

Symbolic thinking
  Obsessive thinking
  Autistic thinking

Perseveration
Tangential thinking
Catathymic thinking

Obsessive thinking

Disturbances of memory
Hypomnesia
Hypermnesia
Amnesia
Confabulations

Disturbances of intelligence
Typical symptom of disturbances of intelligence is

Executive functions belong to
Dementia
Pseudodementia
Disturbances of emotions
Global disturbances of emotions include:
Pathological (patic) mood
Pathological (patic) mood is divided according to form into
Anhedonia
Pathological affect

Disturbances of higher emotions include
Phobias

Disturbances of will include

Disturbances of acting include
Disturbances of psychomotor activity include
Agitation

Qualitative disturbances of acting include
Anorexia

Disturbances of drive for preservation oneself include
Short-circuit reaction / acting
Impulsive reaction/acting
Compulsions
Catatonic symptoms

Catatonic symptoms include

Qualitative disturbances of consciousness include
Disturbances of idiognosia (self-awareness) belong to disturbances of:
Mental confusion (amentia)
Delirium
Obnubilation

Obnubilation represents the disturbance of
Which of the following is (are) qualitative disturbance(s) of consciousness
Self-awareness (idiognosia)

Global disturbances of attention include
Personality
Personality degradation
Retardation of personality
Personality depravation
Personality desintegration
Defense mechanisms of personality

Defense mechanisms of personality include

SyndromePathognomonic symptom is:
The term „axis syndrome“ means
Depressive syndrome is characterised by
Depressive syndrome
Expansive syndrome is characterised by
Hallucinatory syndrome is characterized by
Paranoid-hallucinatory syndrome
Anxiety syndrome is characterized by
Paranoid syndrome is characterized by
Hypochondriacal syndrome is characterized by
Organic brain syndrome (Organic psychosyndrome)
Amnestic-confabulatory syndrome (by Korsakov)
Dementia syndrome
Types of anxiety disorders are
Social anxiety disorder (social phobia)
Panic disorder
Agoraphobia
Agoraphobia
Acute treatment of panic attack requires
Obsessive-compulsive disorder
Clinical picture of obsessive-compulsive disorder includes
Long-term administration of benzodiazepine anxiolytics in patients with anxiety disorders is dangerous
In the long-term treatment of anxiety disorders are the most frequently indicated
Posttraumatic stress disorder
Therapy of anxious disorders consists of
Which neurotransmitters do not play a key role in the pathogenesis of depressive symptoms?
Depressive episode
Hospitalisation in depression is indicated
The indication for acute hospitalization of patient with depression is
Affective disorders
Symptoms of depression are
Symptoms of depression are
Which of the following symptoms occur during depressive episode
Which of the following symptoms occur during depressive episode
Which of the following symptoms occur during manic episode
Which of the following symptoms occur during manic episode
Which of the following symptoms occur during manic episode
Which of the following symptoms occur during manic episode
In bipolar affective disorder
Bipolar affective disorder
In the treatment of bipolar affective disorder
Which of the following symptoms are typical for psychosis
The risk for schizophrenia in child with one parent suffering from schizophrenia is
Bizarre delusions are typical for Schizophrenia. Catatonic syndrome

The diagnostic and differential diagnostic examinations in schizophrenia include Schizophrenia spectrum disorders include

Symptoms of schizophrenia are

Symptoms of schizophrenia are

Symptoms of schizophrenia are

The cognitive symptoms of schizophrenia include

Negative symptoms of schizophrenia

Positive symptoms of schizophrenia are

Positive symptoms of schizophrenia are

Positive symptoms of schizophrenia

Negative symptoms of schizophrenia are

Negative symptoms of schizophrenia are

Negative signs of schizophrenia

Prodromal signs of schizophrenia

Bleuler’s basal symptoms of schizophrenia are

Schneider’s first-rank symptoms of schizophrenia are

Types of schizophrenia defined by ICD-10 are

Therapy of schizophrenia includes

Symptoms of psychosis can be present in

Induced psychosis (shared psychotic disorder-folie à deux)

Schizoaffective disorder

Therapy of schizoaffective disorder includes

Organic mental disorders

Causes of organic mental disorders are

Which of the following disorders are included in organic mental disorders

Dementia

Which of the following conditions are primary degenerative dementia

Which of the following can be cause of secondary dementia
Which of the following can be cause of secondary dementia
Which of the following are symptoms of dementia
Which of the following are specific (core) symptoms of dementia
Which of the following are non-cognitive symptoms of dementia
In dementias, the following measures are required for differential diagnosis
Which of the following is used in treatment of dementia
Which of the following is etiological factor incurring delirium
Which of the following is etiological factor incurring delirium
Which of the following belong to disturbances of consciousness
Which of the following belong to the symptoms of confusion
Which of the following belong to the symptoms of delirium
Which of the following belong to the symptoms of delirium
Therapy of delirium includes
Epilepsy can be connected with
Hyperthyroidism can be the cause of
Hypothyroidism can be the cause of
Hypercorticism can be connected with
Deficit of B vitamins can cause
Which of the following belong to most frequent and severe mental conditions in older age
Which of the following belong to non-cognitive symptoms/features of dementia
Which of the following is true for Alzheimer disease
Which of the following belong to the symptoms/features of Alzheimer dementia
Which of the following belong to the symptoms/features of severe stage of Alzheimer dementia
Which of the following belong to the symptoms/features of terminal stage of Alzheimer dementia
Which of the following belong to the basic symptoms/features for diagnosis of Alzheimer dementia
Which of the following is typical for Lewy body dementia
Which of the following is typical for vascular dementia
Dementia could be result of
Which of the following is typical for pseudodementia
Which of the following is true for use of benzodiazepines in elderly people
Which of the following belong to the symptoms of paranoid personality disorder
Which of the following belong to the symptoms of schizoid personality disorder
Which of the following belong to the symptoms of antisocial personality disorder
Which of the following belong to the symptoms of borderline personality disorder
Which of the following belong to the symptoms of histrionic personality disorder
Depravation of personality is present in:
Character is connected with
Psychopathy corresponds with:
Narcissistic personality disorder is characterized by:
Which of the following conditions belong to impulse control disorders
Which of the following conditions belong to impulse control disorders
Which of the following belong to the symptoms of eating disorders
Possible consequences of non-treated mental anorexia are:
Which of the following conditions belong to the forms of eating disorders
Which of the following belong to the symptoms /signs of mental anorexia
Which of the following belong to the symptoms /signs of mental anorexia
Which of the following belong to the symptoms of mental bulimia
Which of the following belong to the symptoms of insomnia
Which of the following belong to the symptoms of hypersomnobia
Which of the following belong to the symptoms of narkolepsia
Choose the correct statement about sleep disorders:
Which of the following belong to the symptoms of parasomnia
Which of the following belong to the symptoms of somnambulism
Which of the following belong to the symptoms of pavor nocturnus
Which of the following is true for sexual deviations
Which of the following belong to sexual deviations with abnormal sexual object
Which of the following belong to the sexual deviations with abnormal sexual interaction
Which of the following belong to disorders of sexual identity
Which of the following belong to the functional sexual disorders
Which of the following is true for tentamen suicidii
Which of the following is true for automutilation
Which of the following belong to the symptoms of dependence
According to the predominant effect, addictive substances can be divided into
Vegetative (physical) withdrawal state:
Which of the following belong to the symptoms of alcohol intoxication
Which of the following belong to the symptoms of alcohol intoxication
Which of the following are correct for alcohol intoxication
Severe alcohol intoxication can lead to
Treatment of alcohol intoxication consists of

Which of the following belong to the symptoms of alcohol withdrawal syndrome (without delirium)

Which of the following belong to the symptoms of alcohol withdrawal syndrome (without delirium)

Which of the following is correct for alcohol dependence

Which of the following belong to the symptoms/features of alcohol dependence

Which of the following belong to the somatic complications of alcohol dependence

The risk of somatic complications in alcohol consumption

Which of the following belong to the symptoms of delirium tremens

Which of the following belong to the symptoms/features of delirium tremens

Which of the following belong to the symptoms/features of alcoholic hallucinosis

Which of the following belong to the symptoms/features of alcoholic paranoid psychosis

Which of the following is true for Korsakoff's syndrome

Which of the following belong to the symptoms/features of alcohol dementia

Which of the following belong to contraindications for treatment with opioids

Which of the following substances are opioids:

Heroin

Methadone

Route of administration of heroin is

Which of the following belong to the symptoms of heroin intoxication

Which of the following belong to the symptoms/features of heroin over-intoxication

Which of the following belong to the symptoms/features of heroin withdrawal syndrome

Which of the following belong to the symptoms of heroin withdrawal syndrome

Which of the following is true for heroin withdrawal syndrome

Which of the following is true for long-lasting use of marihuana

Which of the following belong to the symptoms/features of intoxication with psychostimulants

Which of the following belong to the symptoms/features of intoxication with psychostimulants

Which of the following is true for psychostimulants

Which of the following belong to symptoms/features of intoxication with hallucinogenic drugs

Which of the following is hallucinogenic drug

Which of the following belong to typical symptoms/signs of intoxication with deliriogenic drugs

Synonym for hyperkinetic disorder is

Hyperkinetic disorder
Which of the following belong to specific learning disorders
Which of the following is typical for hyperkinetic disorder
Which of the following is true for hyperkinetic disorder
Which of the following is true for conduct disorder in childhood
Which of the following is true for separation anxiety disorder in childhood
Which of the following is true for tic disorders
Which of the following is true for nonorganic enuresis
Which of the following is true for nonorganic encopresis
Which of the following is true for balbuties
Which of the following is included in pervasive developmental disorders
Which of the following is true for Kanner’s infantile autism
Which of the following is typical symptom/sign for Kanner’s infantile autism
Which of the following is true for child autism
Which of the following is true for Asperger's syndrome
Which of the following is true for childhood-onset schizophrenia
Dysorthography is