1. The value of works I.P. Pavlov and I. M. Sechenov for the development of domestic psychiatry and medical psychology.
2. Memory and basic forms of violations. Amnesia. Korsakov's syndrome.
3. Clinic of mental disorders at acute infectious diseases.
4. Clarity criteria of consciousness. The types of consciousness violations.
5. Types of the highest nervous activity and their significance for the occurrence of mental and psychosomatic disorders.
6. Fixation, retention, reproduction.
7. Clinic of nervous and mental disorders at encephalitis and meningitis-encephalitis, mental disorders in AIDS.
8. Stupor of different degrees, delirium, twilight condition, amentia, oneiroid.
9. The essence of Freudianism and of Neofreudism.
10. The asthenic stage of mental diseases.
11. Mental disorders in acute and chronic infections not connected with brain.
12. Forms of psychomotoric agitation, treatment.
13. The concept of psychology. The value of psychology for the psychiatrist, medical psychology and general practice.
14. Early signs of chronical alcoholism.
15. Features of alcohol abuse in adolescence and young adulthood.
16. Overvalued and delusions, their similarities and differences.
17. The relationships between physiology, psychology, medical psychology and psychiatry.
18. The types of psychotherapy.
19. Acute and chronic alcoholic hallucinosis.
20. Obsessive-compulsive disorder, differences between obsessions and delusions.
21. The value of psychiatric knowledge for activity of a general doctor.
22. Forensic psychiatric assessment of crimes committed under alcoholic intoxication. Pathological intoxication, its signs.
23. The impact of alcoholism and drug addiction of parents to offspring.
24. Delusional syndromes.
25. Etiological factors of psychoses. Principles of classification of mental diseases.
26. Differences between the pattern and course of delirium tremens and alcoholic hallucinosis.
27. The influence of family environment on mental health of the child.
28. Hypochondriacal disorders.
29. Endogenous and exogenous factors in the etiology of psychoses.
30. Clinic of alcoholic encephalopathy (Korsakov's psychosis and encephalopathy of Gayet-Wernicke).
31. The stages of alcoholism, teenagers’ features.
32. The types of psychiatric help: clinical supervision and the reasons for hospitalization in a psychiatric hospital according to the law of the Russian Federation "On psychiatric help".
33. The main sections of the classification of mental diseases.
34. Korsakov's psychosis. Treatment and prevention.
35. Personality changes because of alcoholism: accentuation, psychopathy, degradation.
36. The general concept of the rehabilitation system. Rehabilitation of mental patients.
37. The development of nosological directions in psychiatry (Kraepelin, Korsakov).
38. The main symptoms of morphine withdrawal.
39. The definition of toxicomania.
40. Neuroleptics. Doses for term and maintenance therapy.
41. The concept of symptom, syndrome, nosologic units in psychiatry.
42. The structure of narcological service in the Russian Federation.
43. Toxicomania at adolescents, its prevention.
44. Minor tranquilizers. Antidepressants, doses, indications.
45. The importance of heredity in the origin of psychosis.
46. Mental disorders in somatic diseases.
47. The main clinical manifestations of drug addiction.
48. Outpatient supportive therapy, occupational therapy.
49. The role of social conditions in the origin of mental diseases and their prevention.
50. Mental disorders in diseases of the endocrine organs. Psychoendocrine syndrome. Treatment and prevention.
51. The main symptoms morphine intoxication and withdrawal.
52. Indications for electroconvulsive therapy. Dosage. Phase of seizure. Complications.
53. Basic data in the pathological anatomy of psychoses.
54. The initial stage, diagnostic features. The types of schizophrenia. Ethiology.
55. The role of the pediatrician in the prevention of alcoholism and toxicomania.
56. Insulin therapy. Testimony. Technique.
57. The history of the theory about schizophrenia (Morel, Magnan, Kraepelin, Blair).
58. Paranoidal form of schizophrenia. Treatment.
59. Methods of sobering up, emergency treatment when alcohol poisoning.
60. The role of psychotherapy in the activities of the psychiatrist.
61. The subject and tasks of medical psychology.
62. Catatonic form of schizophrenia. Treatment.
63. Treatment of alcoholic psychosis.
64. Hypnotherapy, clinic, evidence.
65. Psychology of a somatic patient.
66. Peculiarities of the initial stage of schizophrenia.
67. Basic principles of treatment and prevention of alcoholism, drug addiction, toxicomania, conditioned reflex, sensitizing and other types of active therapy.
68. Medical labor examination and employment of the mentally ill patients.
69. Internal picture of the disease, its components, types of relationships to disease.
70. A simple form of schizophrenia. Peculiarities of the initial stage. Treatment.
71. The role of alcoholism in the formation of mental disorders in adolescents.
72. The definition of mental health. Basic requirements for the students’ hygiene.
73. Psychosomatic relationships. Psychosomatic reactions. Conversion syndromes. Psychosomatic illnesses. Main nosological forms. The principles of treatment.
74. The circular form of schizophrenia. Treatment.
75. Labor, military, judicial expertise when having alcoholism and addiction.
76. The place of psychotherapy in the treatment of mental disorders.
77. The concept of psychological protection, its variety. The concept of copying behavior, its varieties.
78. Hebephreniac form of schizophrenia. Treatment.
79. Women’ alcoholism, course, complications, prevention, treatment. Its influence on the offspring.
80. The advantages of atypical neuroleptics and the newest antidepressants in comparison with classical neuroleptics and antidepressants.
81. Psychohygiene. Concept. The psychohygiene of students.
82. Maniacal - depressive illness: depressive, maniacal phase, types of flow, the ethiology. Treatment.
83. Law issues of narcology.
84. Judicial - psychiatric examination.
85. Psychoprophylaxis and its types.
86. The concept of bipolar - affective psychosis. Treatment.
87. Alcoholic degradation of personality.
88. Military - psychiatric examination.
89. The concept of intrapersonal conflict and its features in different forms of neurosis.
90. Epileptic psychosis, changes in personality and epileptic dementia. Treatment. Epileptic status, treatment.
91. Chronical alcoholic psychoses.
92. Signs of asthenic syndrome.
93. Sociopsychological foundations of rehabilitation of patients. Psychology of family relations.
94. Psychiatric examination of epilepsy.
95. The etiology of alcoholism. The factors contributing to the development of alcoholism (physiological, psychological, social).
96. Kinds of emotional disorders.
97. Rehabilitation of patients. The concept, principles, stages.
98. The concept of identity. Pathology of character.
99. Acute alcoholic psychoses.
100. Violations of will.
101. The concept of psychotherapy, its main directions and types.
102. Mental retardation. The main forms. Training and employment.
103. The types of medical institutions for alcoholism treatment and its indications.
104. Clarity criteria of consciousness. The types of consciousness violations.
105. Psychology of a therapeutic patient.
106. Major mental disorders in atherosclerosis of cerebral vessels.
107. System of brain injuries. The stages of treatment, consequences.
108. Stupor of different degrees, delirium, twilight condition, amentia, oneiroid.
109. The psychology of the surgical patient.
110. Presenile (involution) psychoses. Clinical forms. Treatment and prevention.
111. Smoking. Dynamics and stages of addiction.
112. Forms of psychomotoric agitation, treatment.
113. Psychological characteristics of cancer patients.
114. The main differences between neurosis and psychosis.
115. Mental disorders in drug addiction and toxicomania: accentuation, degradation, psychosis.
116. Overvalued and delusions, their similarities and differences.
117. Psychological problems of pregnant women.
118. The main forms of neuroses.
119. The main methods of treatment and prevention of alcoholism, drug addiction, toxicomania.
120. Obsessive-compulsive disorder, differences between obsessions and delusions.
121. Psychology of relationships: mother - child - doctor.
122. Neurasthenia, its causes, treatment.
123. Sensitizing and other types of active therapy of alcoholism. Supporting phase of treatment of alcoholism, addictions, toxicomania.
124. Delusional syndromes.
125. Anatomical and physiological bases of mental activity.
126. Criteria of psychopathy.
127. Psychotherapy of alcoholism and drug abuse – organization, methodic.
128. Hypochondriacal disorders.
129. Deontology, the identity of the medical worker.
130. Obsessive-compulsive disorder. Treatment.
131. The struggle with the frustrations of remission in chronic alcoholism.
132. The types of psychiatric help: clinical supervision and the reasons for hospitalization in a psychiatric hospital according to the law of the Russian Federation "On psychiatric help".
133. The relationship between the health care provider (doctor, nurse) and the patient.
134. Mental disorders in HIV infection.
135. Rehabilitation treatment when having alcoholism.
136. The general concept of the rehabilitation system. Rehabilitation of mental patients.
137. The stages of the process of cognition and its pathology.
138. Forms of psychopathy, the basic concepts of the psychopathy dynamics.
139. Treatment of alcoholic psychosis.
140. Neuroleptics. Doses for term and maintenance therapy.
141. The doctrine of the psychic as a function of the brain.
142. Judicial and military medical expertise of psychopaths.
143. Questions of deontology.
144. Minor tranquilizers. Antidepressants, doses, indications.
145. The value of works I.P. Pavlov and I. M. Sechenov for the development of domestic psychiatry and medical psychology.
146. The basic forms of the reactive condition.
147. Methods and forms of carrying out of sanitary-educational work with population about the issues of alcoholism, addiction, toxicomania.
148. Outpatient supportive therapy, occupational therapy.
149. Types of the highest nervous activity and their significance for the occurrence of mental and psychosomatic disorders.
150. Law issues in addiction.
151. Compulsory treatment of alcoholism and addictions.
152. Indications for electroconvulsive therapy. Dosage. Phase of seizure. Complications.
153. The essence of Freudianism and of neofreudism.
154. The main hysterical syndromes. The symptoms of hysterical psychopathy.
155. Clinic of mental disorders at acute infectious diseases.
156. Insulin therapy. Testimony. Technique.
157. The concept of psychology. The value of psychology for the psychiatrist, medical psychology and general practice.
158. Psychogenic disorder in natural disasters and catastrophes.
159. Clinic of nervous and mental disorders at encephalitis and meningitis-encephalitis, mental disorders in AIDS.
160. The role of psychotherapy in the activities of the psychiatrist.
161. The relationships between physiology, psychology, medical psychology and psychiatry.
162. Psychopathy and accentuation of character.
163. Mental disorders in acute and chronic infections not connected with brain.
164. Hypnotherapy, clinic, evidence.
165. The value of psychiatric knowledge for activity of a general doctor.
166. Atherosclerosis of cerebral vessels, primary mental disorders.
167. Features of alcohol abuse in adolescence and young adulthood.
168. Medical labor examination and employment of the mentally ill patients.
169. Etiological factors of psychoses. Principles of classification of mental diseases.
170. Acute and chronic atherosclerotic psychoses.
171. Acute and chronic alcoholic hallucinosis.
172. The definition of mental health. Basic requirements for the students’ hygiene.
173. Endogenous and exogenous factors in the etiology of psychoses.
174. Pathogenic factors of psychosis.
175. The impact of alcoholism and drug addiction of parents to offspring.
176. The place of psychotherapy in the treatment of mental disorders.
177. The main sections of the classification of mental diseases.
178. The value of statistical methods of studying pedigrees, cytogenetics in studying the etiology of psychosis.
179. The influence of family environment on mental health of the child.
180. The advantages of atypical neuroleptics and the newest antidepressants in comparison with classical neuroleptics and antidepressants.