Topic 4

ISSUE: ALCOHOLISM, ALCOHOLIC PSYCHOZES. DRUG ADDICTION. TOXICOMANIA

1. Original information
2. Print sources:
3. Psychiatry, Zharikov
4. Psychiatry, Korkina
5. Psychiatry and narcology, Ivanec
6. List of study elements

1. ALCOHOLISM

2. DEVELOPMENT OF ALCOHOLISM

3. THE PRE-CLINICAL PERIOD

4. The disappearance of physiological tolerance

5. Forming a habit

6. FIRST STAGE (mental dependence)

7. Mental dependence

8. Loss of quantitative control

9. Loss of protective emetic reflex

10. Increased tolerance

11. Palimpsests of intoxication

12. Asthenic syndrome

13. SECOND STAGE (physical dependence)

14. Compulsive attraction

15. Physical dependence

16. Abstinence syndrome

17. Amnestic intoxication

18. Explosive intoxication

19. Change in tolerance

20. Drunken drunkenness

21. Emotional-volitional violations

22. THIRD STAGE (alcoholic degradation)

23. Decreased tolerance

24. Alcohol degradation

25. Organic change of mind

26. ALCOHOLIC PSYCHOSES

27. Alcoholic delirium

28. Alcoholic Hallucinosis

29. Acute alcoholic hallucinosis

30. Chronic alcoholic hallucinosis

31. Alcoholic Paranoid

32. Alcoholic delusion of jealousy

33. Korsakov's psychosis

34. Alcoholic pseudo-paralysis

35. TOXICOMANIA

36. Types of substance abuse

37. DRUG ADDICTION

38. TYPES OF DRUG ABUSE

39. Opium addiction

40. Hashishism

41. Cocaine intoxication

42. Barbituromania

43. PSYCHIOSIS IN DRUGS AND TOXICOMANIUM

44. TREATMENT OF ALCOHOLISM. DRUG ADDICTION, TOXICOMANIA

45. LEGAL QUESTIONS OF NARCOLOGY

46. ​​ORGANIZATION OF NARCOTIC ASSISTANCE

1. Preoperative control
2. Self-discipline

Tests for identification

1. Does the hangover syndrome have a major role in the diagnosis of chronic alcoholism?

2. Is memory impairment an indispensable sign of alcoholic degradation?

3. Can verbal hallucinations be observed in alcoholic hallucinosis?

4. Is drunkenness a sign of the initial stage of alcoholism?

Tests for distinction:

1. Indicate the characteristic signs of alcoholic delirium:

A) fear, anxiety

B) false orientation

C) visual hallucinations

D) euphoria

E) subsequent amnesia

2. Indicate the symptoms of Korsakov's psychosis:

A) polyneuritis

B) visual hallucinations

C) fixative amnesia

D) confabulation

E) excitation

Tests for classification:

Which symptoms are typical for each syndrome:

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| --- | --- |
| 1. Alcoholic delirium
2. Alcoholic Paranoid

  | 1. Correct orientation in time and place
2. false orientation
3. visual hallucinations
4. auditory hallucinations
5. excitation

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Tests of the second level

1. Insert the lost information:
2. Chronic alcoholism is diagnosed when………………………………….
3. Alcohol abstinence syndrome is characterized by………………………
4. Constructive tests

1. What are the signs of alcoholic personality degradation?

2. Indicate the main forms of alcoholic psychosis

1. Typical task (To put a syndrome and nosological diagnosis)

Patient 40 years old, sick: Has been drinking alcohol for 15 years. The last 6 years, drunk, from the same time, drinking lasting up to a week. Often uses surrogates. Amnesia is noted. Two days after the drinking bout, He began to experience fear, insomnia for 6 days, and saw "some strange animals" with closed eyes. The night before entering the hospital did not sleep, shook off spiders, cockroaches, chasing rats. He heard the drinking companions' voices outside the window, which offered him a drink, listened with curiosity to them. At the time of admission to the hospital incorrectly called the number, said that he was in prison. At somatic examination expressed tremor of hands, hyperemia of the face, body temperature 37.8 ° С

Third-level tests

Atypical task (To put a syndrome and nosological diagnosis, to make a differential diagnosis, to prescribe the missing examination and treatment):

Patient X., 50 years old, painter.
Parents died when he was 2 years old, he was raised in a strange family. He went to school at the age of 7, graduated from 7 classes, studied well. At the age of 19 he was drafted into the army, was bruised, after which his hearing deteriorated. By nature was sociable, "the soul of society," cheerful, quick-tempered, jealous, self-centered. From the age of 16 began to drink, at first occasionally, then more often. From the age of 17 he drank 0.5-0.75 liters of vodka daily. He also drank cologne. By the age of 30 began to get drunk. From the same time he began to get drunk from small quantities of alcohol. He is married since he was 22 years old. Relations with his wife for the first 3-4 years were good, then quarrels began. His wife scolded him for drunkenness, many times he was going to leave him, but he promised every time that he would not drink any more, asked for forgiveness. Became increasingly selfish, indifferent to the interests of the family, callous. About 4 years ago he began to notice that his wife often leaves home, that she is worse to him. If, after coming home from work, did not find her at home, persistently inquired where she was. He suspected that she was cheating on him, watching her. There were quarrels, the wife cried, the patient saw in this confirmation of his suspicions. Once in the yard he saw my wife talking animatedly with men from their house. Later he saw that a neighbor (70 years old) came to their dacha to them. All this ultimately convinced him that his wife was unfaithful to him. He demanded confessions, saw evidence of infidelity in the fact that the bed in the evening was not filled the same way as in the morning, saw suspicious stains on his wife's underwear. According to the patient, the wife managed to get out of the room without opening the door, so she made special notes on the doors and windows. During the quarrels that arose almost every day, he threatened his wife with violence. Once he beat her, was prosecuted for it. In the hospital, he is friendly, sociable enough, considers the placement in the hospital unfair, accuses his wife of this, considers her hypocritical. He had long collected evidence of her infidelity: it used to be that the house smells of cigarettes, although both do not smoke, at a party, at the evenings the wife often left in another room after some man. He intend to divorce her after discharge from the hospital, because she does not want to tolerate her "ugly" behavior any more, she can "corrupt his son". Memory, thinking abilities are not violated. He is interested in reading.