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Diagnostic testing

Discipline:

PSYCHIATRY, MEDICAL PSYCHOLOGY TERM 9

Curriculum	31.05.01 General Medicine
Specialty	General Medicine
Form of education	Full-time
Designer Department	Multidisciplinary clinical training
Graduate Department	Internal diseases

Competence	Task	Answers	Type of complexity
GC-1 GPC- 1 OPC-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-8 PC-10	Please indicate one correct answer 1. The Law “On Psychiatric Care” includes all of the following provisions	1.assistance to mentally ill people is carried out, as a rule, with their consent 2.the patient has the right to information about the diagnosis and treatment methods 3.the doctor conducting the psychiatric examination must introduce himself as a “psychiatrist”	Low
GC-1 GPC- 1 GPC-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-8 PC-10	Please indicate one correct answer 2. The law allows emergency hospitalization of a patient without his written consent if:	1. presence of grand mal seizures 2. lacunar dementia 3. tactile hallucinations 4. alcohol abuse 5. in none of the above cases.	Low

GC-1 GPC- 1 GPC-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-8 PC-10	Please indicate one correct answer 3. The law allows emergency hospitalization of a patient without his written consent if:	1. paranoid personality disorder 2. cocaine addiction 3. olfactory hallucinations 4. in the event of a “hunted pursuer” situation 5. in none of the above cases.	Low
GC-1 GPC- 1 GPC-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-8 PC-10	Please indicate one correct answer 4. The law allows emergency hospitalization of a patient without his written consent if:	1. histrionic personality disorder 2. mild mental retardation 3. apathetic-abulic syndrome 4. alcohol abuse 5. in none of the above cases.	Low
GC-1 GPC- 1 GPC-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-8 PC-10	Please indicate one correct answer 5. The law allows emergency hospitalization of a patient without his written consent if:	1. anancastic personality disorder 2. lacunar dementia 3. imperative hallucinations 4. alcohol abuse 5. all of the above conditions.	Low
GC-1 GPC- 1 GPC-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-8 PC-10	Please indicate one correct answer 6. The law allows emergency hospitalization of a patient without his written consent if:	1. dissocial personality disorder 2. opium addiction 3. olfactory hallucinations 4. delirious stupefaction 5. all of the above conditions.	medium
GC-1 GPC- 1 GPC-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-8 PC-10	Please indicate one correct answer 7. MENTAL DISORDER, which can lead to the commission of socially dangerous actions:	1. pathological thoroughness 2. neuroleptic syndrome 3. reasoning 4. weakness 5. none of the above	medium
GC-1 GPC- 1 GPC-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-8 PC-10	Please indicate one correct answer 8. When communicating with a socially dangerous patient, the doctor should do all of the following, EXCEPT:	1. speak in a calm voice 2. show firmness and self-confidence 3. try to refute the patient’s delusional ideas 4. try to show your sympathy and complicity 5. fulfill all permissible requirements of the patient	medium

<p>GC-1 GPC- 1 GPC-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-8 PC-10</p>	<p><i>Please indicate all correct answers</i> 9. <i>The basis for establishing DISABILITY in a mentally ill person is:</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. occurrence of manic syndrome 2. the fact that the patient committed a suicide attempt 3. schizophrenia with rupture and apathetic-abulic syndrome 4. epilepsy with grand mal seizures occurring twice a month 5. none of the above. 	<p>medium</p>
<p>GC-1 GPC- 1 GPC-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-8 PC-10</p>	<p>Please indicate one correct answer 10. Patients with paranoid delusions who have committed a crime admit:</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Insanity in all cases 2. Insanity only if the delusion arose due to schizophrenia 3. Sane if there was no loss of consciousness at the time of the crime 4. Sane if the crime committed is murder 5. Sane in all cases. 	<p>medium</p>
<p>GC-1 GPC- 1 GPC-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-8 PC-10</p>	<p>Please indicate one correct answer 11. ILLUSIONS:</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. are not an absolute sign of mental illness 2. may occur at the onset of some acute psychoses 3. appear in healthy people with a lack of information 4. are an erroneous (transformed) perception of really existing objects 	<p>medium</p>
<p>GC-1 GPC- 1 GPC-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-8 PC-10</p>	<p>Please indicate one correct answer 12. HALLUCINATIONS:</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. relate to negative (deficit) symptoms 2. are a neurotic level disorder 3. found only in schizophrenia 4. are erroneous perceptions of objects and phenomena where in reality there is nothing 	<p>medium</p>

GC-1 GPC- 1 GPC-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-8 PC-10	Please indicate all correct answers 13. The following facts correctly characterize the concept of HALLUCINATION:	1. are a sign of psychosis 2. a real object (phenomenon) is mistaken for something else 3. an object (phenomenon) is perceived where there is nothing 4. appear suddenly and also disappear suddenly, usually exist for a short time	medium
GC-1 GPC- 1 GPC-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-8 PC-10	Please indicate all correct answers 14. SENESTOPATHIES are characterized by the following:	1. The patient finds it difficult to describe his feelings 2. Often occur in schizophrenia 3. Often combined with hypochondriacal judgments 4. Intensify in the evening	medium
GC-1 GPC- 1 GPC-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-8 PC-10	Please indicate all correct answers 15. True hallucinations often occur when:	1. manic syndrome 2. acute exogenous psychoses 3. neuroses 4. alcoholic delirium	medium
GC-1 GPC- 1 GPC-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-8 PC-10	Please indicate one correct answer 16. Pseudohallucinations are a fairly typical symptom:	1. alcoholic psychosis 2. hysteria 3. Alzheimer's disease 4. schizophrenia	high
GC-1 GPC- 1 GPC-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-8 PC-10	Please indicate all correct answers 17. Hallucinations can be called verbal:	1. commenters 2. tactile 3. imperative 4. hypnogogic	high

<p>GC-1 GPC- 1 GPC-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-8 PC-10</p>	<p><i>Finish the sentence</i> <i>18. Pseudohallucinations, as a rule:</i></p>	<p>1. characterized by intraprojection 2. aggravated by pressure on the eyeballs 3. endowed with a sense of accomplishment 4. closely related to real objects, interact with them</p>	<p>high</p>
<p>GC-1 GPC- 1 GPC-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-8 PC-10</p>	<p><i>Choose the correct combination of answers</i> <i>19. Perception disorders, usually occurring as paroxysms:</i></p>	<p>1. psychosensory disorders 2. senestopathy 3. "deja vu" and "jamais vu" 4. hyperesthesia</p>	<p>high</p>
<p>GC-1 GPC- 1 GPC-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-8 PC-10</p>	<p><i>finish the sentence</i> <i>20. Factors contributing to the emergence of illusions:</i></p>	<p>1. Emotional stress, preconceived notions 2. Insufficient correction from the senses (decreased hearing and vision, lack of light, excess noise) 3. States of fatigue, exhaustion 4. Mental retardation</p>	<p>high</p>

Diagnostic testing

Discipline:

PSYCHIATRY, MEDICAL PSYCHOLOGY
TERM 10

Curriculum	31.05.01
Specialty	General Medicine
Form of education	Full-time
Designer Department	Multidisciplinary clinical training
Graduate Department	Internal disease

Competence	Task	Answers	Type of complexity
GC-1 GPC- 1 GPC-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-8 PC-10	Please indicate one correct answer 1.The main method for studying mental disorders is:	1. Biochemical 2. Experimental-psychological 3. Clinical-psychopathological, descriptive 4. Neurophysiological 5. Neuropsychological	Medium
GC-1 GPC- 1 GPC-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-8 PC-10	Please indicate one correct answer 2.Clinical descriptive psychopathological method includes:	1. Clinical interviewing of the patient 2. Direct observation of the patient 3. Analysis of the patient's statements and actions 4. Anamnestic information of the patient and his relatives	Low
GC-1 GPC- 1 GPC-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-8 PC-10	Please indicate one correct answer 3.To study intelligence and level of mental development use:	1. Pathocharacterological diagnostic questionnaire 2. Progressive Raven matrices 3. Hamilton scale 4. Šmishek Questionnaire 5. Beck Questionnaire	Low

GC-1 GPC- 1 GPC-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-8 PC-10	Please <i>indicate one correct answer</i> 4. <i>The time during which toxicological screening can detect alcohol in the urine after the last intake is:</i>	1. Within 24 hours 2. Up to 10-12 hours 3. Up to 5-6 hours 4. Within 2-4 hours 5. 24-32 hours	Low
GC-1 GPC- 1 GPC-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-8 PC-10	Please indicate one correct answer 5. Recording an EEG during sleep with simultaneous recording of ECG, body temperature, eye movements during sleep, penile erection, etc. is called:	1.Electroencephalography 2.Echoencephalography 3.Rheoencephalography 4.Positron emission tomography 5.Polysomnography	Medium
GC-1 GPC- 1 GPC-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-8 PC-10	Please indicate one correct answer 6.When conducting toxicological screening, heroin, morphine, methadone can be determined in the urine after the last time they were taken:	1. Within 12 hours 2. From 6 to 24 hours 3. Up to 2 days 4. Up to 3 days 5. Within 5 days	Low
GC-1 GPC- 1 GPC-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-8 PC-10	Please indicate one correct answer 7. The diagnostic significance of observing the patient's behavior is:	1. 10% 2. 20% 3. 30% 4. 60% 5. 90%	Medium
GC-1 GPC- 1 GPC-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-8 PC-10	Please indicate one correct answer 8.When conducting toxicological screening, marijuana, with systematic use, can be detected in the urine after the last use:	1. Within 2-3 months 2. Up to 1 month 3. Within 2-3 weeks 4. Up to 14-16 days 5. Within 5-7 days	Medium
GC-1 GPC- 1 GPC-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-8 PC-10	Please indicate one correct answer 9.During toxicology screening, benzodiazepines can be detected in urine after the last dose	1. Within 2-3 months 2. From 6 to 24 hours 3. Up to 2 days 4. Up to 3-4 days 5. Within 5 days	Low

GC-1 GPC- 1 GPC-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-8 PC-10	Please, indicate one correct answer 10. When conducting a toxicological screening, marijuana, with occasional use, can be detected in the urine after the last use:	1. Within 7 days 2. Up to 3 days 3. From 6 to 24 hours 4. Up to 2 days 5. Within 5 days	Low
GC-1 GPC- 1 GPC-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-8 PC-10	Please, indicate one correct answer 11. During toxicological screening, barbiturates can be detected in urine after the last dose:	1. Within 7 days 2. Up to 3 days 3. Up to 2-3 weeks 4. Up to 2 days 5. Within 10 days	Low
GC-1 GPC- 1 GPC-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-8 PC-10	Please, indicate one correct answer 12. Neurophysiological methods for studying the brain include:	1. Positron emission tomography 2. Computed tomography 3. Nuclear magnetic resonance 4. Electroencephalography 5. None of the above	Low
GC-1 OPC-1 OPC-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-8 PC-10	Please, indicate one correct answer 13. The experimental psychological method in psychiatry is used:	1. To determine the most effective psychotherapeutic technique 2. To determine the most effective drug therapy 3. As an additional method for determining the duration of treatment 4. As an additional research method to clarify the diagnosis 5. As an additional method of obtaining anamnestic information	Medium
GC-1 GPC- 1 GPC-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-8 PC-10	Please indicate one correct answer 14. Computed tomography and nuclear magnetic resonance are most useful to confirm:	1. Depressive episode 2. Alzheimer's dementia 3. Anxiety disorder 4. Schizophrenia 5. Somatoform disorder	Medium

GC-1 GPC- 1 GPC-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-8 PC-10	Please indicate one correct answer 15. The electroencephalographic method is highly informative in diagnosis:	1. Schizophrenia 2. Alzheimer's disease 3. Epilepsy 4. Post-traumatic stress disorder 5. Social phobia	Low
GC-1 GPC- 1 GPC-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-8 PC-10	Please indicate one correct answer 16. The method made a great contribution to the study of the metabolism of neurotransmitters in the brain:	1. Magnetic resonance imaging 2. Computed tomography 3. Rheoencephalography 4. Positron emission tomography 5. Electroencephalography	High
GC-1 GPC- 1 GPC-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-8 PC-10	Please indicate one correct answer 17. Elementary visual hallucinations (photopsia) can be a manifestation of:	1. epilepsy 2. tumors of the occipital lobes of the brain 3. cerebral atherosclerosis 4. tumors of the frontal lobes of the brain	Low
GC-1 GPC- 1 GPC-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-8 PC-10	Please indicate all correct answers 18. Symptoms of progressive paralysis:	1. increasing disinhibition of drives 2. euphoria, memory loss and dysarthria 3. loss of critical assessment of ridiculous actions 4. loss of mobility of the lower extremities while maintaining deep and superficial sensitivity	Medium
GC-1 GPC- 1 GPC-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-8 PC-10	Please indicate all correct answers 19. Emotional disorders characteristic of vascular diseases of the brain:	1. weakness 2. ambivalence 3. lability of emotions 4. emotional dullness	Medium

<p>GC-1 GPC- 1 GPC-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-8 PC-10</p>	<p>Please indicate one correct answer</p> <p>20. Characteristic signs of epileptiform activity during electroencephalographic examination are:</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. predominance of the beta rhythm in the frontal leads 2. periodically occurring flashes of high-amplitude sharp waves 3. appearance of alpha rhythm in a state of quiet wakefulness 4. peaks and peak-wave complexes 	<p>Medium</p>
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