

## **Part 1: Basic concepts**

### **1. Mesencephalon**

(location, structure and functions, sensory-motor-vegetative nuclei, nervi craniales III., IV., V., substantia nigra, nucleus ruber, reticular formation, periaqueductal gray, raphe nuclei [5-HT], AD effects)

### **2. Basal ganglia**

(anatomical formation and disorders – caudate nucleus, putamen, lentiform nucleus, neostriatum, cortico-striato-pallido-thalamic loop, accumbens nucleus, cortical afferent pathways and their functions: motor functions, memory, affect regulation)

### **3. Thalamus**

(location, structure and functions: relay of somatic and visceral stimuli)

### **4. Hypothalamus**

(location and functions – homeostasis, details of neuro-humoral functions, tuberoinfundibular dopamine pathway, prolactin, suprachiasmatic nucleus, melatonin)

### **5. Hippocampus**

(location, structure and functions – Papez circuit, mediotemporal lobe, anterograde, retrograde, declarative memory)

### **6. Amygdala**

(location, afferent and efferent pathways, its role in the cognitive-affective-visceral reactions, Klüver-Bucy syndrome)

### **7. Septal area**

(septal nuclei, amygdala, cholinergic connections, vertical and horizontal limbs)

### **8. Corpus mamillare**

(consequence of its degeneration, Korsakoff syndrome)

### **9. Connections of basal ganglia**

(caudate nucleus + putamen=neostriatum, cortico-striato-thalamic loop, ventral striatum=nucleus accumbens, afferentation – motor/premotor putamen, caudate (dyskinesia), LPFC-dorsal caudate nucleus-working memory, Cingulum/OFC-ventral striatum – motivation, reward, biogenic amine nuclei)

### **10. Neuroanatomical bases of memory**

(nucleus basalis of Meynert, septal nuclei, hippocampus, grid and place cells, trisynaptic circuit, LTP, LTD, Hebb's rule, Ribot's law)

### **11. Orbitofrontal neural circuit**

(Phineas Gage, limbic system, Papez circuit, amygdala, deficits of critical function, moral brain)

**12. Cingular gyrus, anterior cingular circuit**

(limbic system, Papez circuit, decrease of motivation, abulia, anatomy, structure and functions, affective, cognitive integration, organisation of motor patterns, pericingular cortex - mentalisation)

**13. Dorsolateral prefrontal circuit**

(limbic system, Papez circuit, planning, decision making, social cognition)

**14. Psychiatric aspects of the frontal lobe**

(schizophrenia, affective disorders, autism, OCD, dementia, anxiety disorders)

**15. Psychiatric aspects of the temporal lobe**

(symptomatology, Brodmann area 20, 21, 38, 40, 41, aphasia, dreamy state)

**16. Parietal lobe**

(symptomatology, Brodmann area 1-3, 5, 7 – agnosia, apraxia, alexia, agraphia, acalculia, anosognosia, neglect)

**17. Occipital lobe**

(symptomatology, Brodmann area, Balint's syndrome)

**18. Cellular and molecular basis of neurotransmission and neuromodulation**

(synapse, synaptic tetrad, EPSP, IPSP, metabotrop, ionotrop, primary/secondary messengers, analogue/digital coding)

**19. Localisation of monoamines and acetylcholine in the brain**

(anatomy – afferent, efferent pathways, centers)

**20. GABA-ergic, glycinerg neurotransmission**

(effect, pharmacology, inhibition, hyperpolarization)

**21. Glutamatergic neurotransmission**

(effect, pharmacology, excitation, depolarization)

**22. Acetylcholinergic neurotransmission**

(effect, pharmacology, cholinergic anti-cholinergic symptoms)

**23. Serotonergic neurotransmission**

(effect, pharmacology)

**24. Norepinephrine neurotransmission**

(effect, pharmacology, fight or flight)

**25. Dopaminergic neurotransmitter**

(effect, pharmacology)

**26. Histaminergic neurotransmission**

(effect, pharmacology)

**27. Gene x Environment interactions**

(genetics/epigenetics, transcription factors, effects of psychoactive agents, stress, prenatal effects, immunology, adverse life events)

**28. Heritability of Psychiatric disorders**

(mono- and polygenic risk, genetic studies, risk of first-degree relatives, cohort study)

**29. Types of communication between neurons**

(structure of the synapse, functional connections, plasticity, micro- and macrocircuits, classic synaptic signaling, LTP, LTD, volume transmission, pruning)

**30. The synapse**

(signal transmission, primary messengers, membrane transporters, role of calcium ions, postsynaptic potential)

**31. Ionotropic receptors**

(ion channels, macromolecule subunits, 3 gene classes, duration of effect, function)

**32. Metabotropic receptors**

(cell metabolism, G-proteins, 3 subunits, 1 gene family, GTP, secondary messengers, protein kinases, duration of effect, function)

**33. Tyrosine kinase and intracellular receptors**

(growth factors and cytokines, phosphorylation, growth, plasticity, apoptosis, diffusion of hormones through the cell membrane, into the nucleus with receptors, gene activity)

**34. Plasticity of neuronal connections**

(continuous dynamic structural and functional change, adaptation, neuro- and synaptogenesis, remodelling, allostatic load)

**35. Level and integrity of consciousness**

(Vigilance: energetics, integration: normal variations)

**36. Self-awareness and identity**

(Unconsciousness, self-concept, structural self-model, identity, realistic self-image, defense mechanisms)

**37. Disorders of consciousness**

(Disorders of arousal: lethargy, obtundation, somnolence, stupor, coma, exaltation. Disorders of awareness with normal arousal: confusion, incoherence, amnesia. Concurrent disturbance of arousal and integrity: opioid syndrome, clouding of consciousness, delirium)

**38. Disorders of self-awareness**

(self-image disturbance, identity disorder: depersonalization, derealization, transference, splitting, body image distortion, body dysmorphic disorder, anomalous self-experience, Cotard-syndrome, time perception distortion. Déjà vu, jamais vu, Wahn-state, agnosy, anosognosy)

**39. Disorders of attention**

(disorders of vigility, tenacity, hyperprosex, hypoprosex)

**40. Disorders of orientation**

(Auto- and allopsychic orientation, asomatognosia)

**41. Disorders of sensation and perception**

(quantitative: hypaesthesia, hyperaesthesia; qualitative: coenaesthopathy; illusions, hallucinations)

**42. Memory disorders**

(quantitative: hypomnesia, hypermnesia, congrade, retrograde, anterograde amnesia, Korsakoff triad, dissociative amnesia, qualitative: catathym mnesic transformation, fantastic pseudology)

**43. Disorders of the form of thinking**

(quantitative: slowing: monoideism, mutacism, blocking, viscose/ acceleration: incoherence, qualitative: bizarre associations, stereotypical thinking, circumstantiality, thought broadcasting, external thoughts echo, double bookkeeping, pathological referencing, key experience)

**44. Disorders of the content of thinking: phobias**

(definition of disorders of the content of thinking, definition of phobia, classification of phobias and brief description of subtypes)

**45. Disorders of the content of thinking: compulsions**

(definition of disorders of the content of thinking, definition of compulsive thought, classification and brief description of subtypes)

**46. Disorders of the content of thinking: delusions**

(definition of disorders of the content of thinking, definition of delusion, classification and brief description of subtypes)

**47. Disorders affecting intellectual abilities**

(definition of intellect, assessments of intellect, brief description of qualitative and quantitative disorders of intellect, , ranges of intelligence)

**48. Definition, formation and types of emotions**

(definition of emotions, neurobiological background, energetic components of emotions, types of emotions and their brief descriptions)

**49. Anxiety spectrum - basic concepts**

(definition of anxiety, panic state, raptus melancholicus, generalised anxiety, vegetative symptoms)

**50. Agressive behavior**

(causes, risks, heteroaggression, autoaggression, pre-suicidal syndrome, explosive reaction)

**51. Mood, affection**

(dysthymia, melancholia, hyperthymia, parathymia, dysphoria, euphoria)

## **52. Pathological compulsions and impulses**

(compulsive urges, compulsive actions, action driven by delusion)

## **53. Psychiatric aspects of movement disorders**

(tic, hyperkinesia, catatonic stupor and excitatory state, pharmacogenetic movement disorder, acute dystonia, akathisia, parkinsonism, tardive dyskinesia, spasmodic torticollis, oculogyric crisis, rabbit syndrome, blepharospasm)

## **Part 2: Psychology and diagnostics**

### **1. Definition and characteristics of psychological crisis 1224-25**

(crisis, accidental crisis, normative crisis, crisis matrix, development, Erikson, stages of life cycle)

### **2. Communication after a suicide attempt 768-772**

(crisis intervention)

### **3. Communication with an aggressive patient**

(agitation, irritability, recklessness, impulsivity, hostility, straightforward communication, supportive intention)

### **4. Burn out syndrome and its prevention**

(staff group, apathy, dejection, decreased of professional interest, empathy)

### **5. The characteristics of the psychiatric interview**

(exploration, anamnesis, psychiatric status, interview, case report)

### **6. Transference and counter-transference, therapeutic compliance 160, 154**

(mechanism of transference, doctor – patient relationship, self-medication)

### **7. Defense mechanisms and their functions 160-162**

(self-defense mechanisms, Freud, mature personality, denial, projection, splitting, reaction formation, identification, regression, externalisation, intellectualisation, repression, mature self-defense mechanisms: sublimation, humour, suppression)

### **8. Behavioural techniques – flooding and systematic desensitisation 185, 878-879, 104**

(behavioural therapy, relaxation, anxiety, hierarchy, phobia)

### **9. Key concepts of cognitive psychology**

(schema, information processing, meaning, Beck and Beck)

**10. Characteristics of humanistic psychology and the principles of Rogers 184-185**

(Rogers' principles, congruence, authenticity, empathy, unconditional acceptance, Maslow)

**11. Progressive relaxation, autogenic training, biofeedback**

(Schultz, muscle relaxation, graduality, body – mind interaction)

**12. Principles of psychodynamic approach 154-155**

(Freud, topographic and structural models, psychoanalysis, psychodynamics)

**13. The competencies of clinical and health psychology**

(mental disorders, somatic illness, patient role)

**14. Psychoneuroimmunology and psychosomatics 305-306**

(Selye, stress, systemic effects of chronic stress, psychosomatic medicine)

**15. Biopsychosocial perspective 1117-1118**

( holistic approach, complex interactions, lifelong development, Engel)

**16. Introduction of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression, Introduction of Beck's Depression Inventory 227,229,230-231**

(self-administered questionnaire, symptom assessment scale, depressive symptom severity, follow up)

**17. Definition of symptom assessment scales, comparison with projective and performance tests 247-250**

(testing, clinical psychodiagnostic tools, personality assessment, performance assessment, symptom severity, projection)

**18. Introduction of Spielberger's State-Trait Anxiety Inventory**

(self-administered, symptom severity, actual and trait-like anxiety)

**19. Introduction of the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale (WAIS) and the Raven test 1344**

(IQ, VQ, PQ, verbal/nonverbal)

**20. Introduction of MMPI 247-248**

(self-administered, validity scales, clinical scales)

**21. Introduction of the Mini-mental State examination, the Addenbroke's Cognitive Examination and the Clock-Drawing Test 244 (clock drawing)**

(dementia, screening tools, cognitive functioning of the elderly)

## **22. Blood and serum abnormalities and their relevance in Psychiatry**

(Obligatory and recommended tests. Levels of medications. Monitoring the adverse effects: prolactin, creatine-kinase, white blood cell count, gamma-glutamyltransferase, TSH, pharmacokinetics, enzyme inducers)

## **23. CT in Psychiatry**

(indications, the role of contrast material, CT findings in psychiatric disorders)

## **24. MRI in Psychiatry**

(Psychiatric indications, the role of contrast material, MRI findings in psychiatric disorders, psychiatric implications of DTI)

## **25. SPECT and PET in Psychiatry**

(Functional imaging. Regional brain blood flow, receptor imaging. Clinical indications in psychiatry, especially in the differential diagnosis of dementias. Klinikai indikációk a pszichiátriában, különös tekintettel a demenciák differenciál diagnosztikájára. Comparing SPECT, PET and fMRI (pros and cons). Clinical examples: schizophrenia, affective disorders.)

## **26. fMRI in Psychiatry**

(Functional imaging. BOLD fMRI. Research in cognitive neuroscience and pharmacology. Comparing SPECT, PET and fMRI (pros and cons). Clinical examples: schizophrenia, affective disorders)

## **27. EEG in Psychiatry**

(Functional test. EEG brain mapping. Pros and Cons compared to other functional tests. Clinical indications, differential diagnosis.)

## **28. ICD-10 – ICD-11**

(Consensus, reason, goals of psychiatric classifications, testability, reliability, validity, correctability)

## **Part 3: Psychiatric disorders**

### **1. Molecular models of mood disorders**

(disturbance of plasticity, BDNF expression, GSK-3, role of clock genes)

### **2. Molecular models of anxiety disorder**

(GABA-A receptor, role of type N calcium channels)

### **3. Neurobiological correlates of alcohol use disorders**

(elements and dysfunctions of the brain reward system, effects of alcohol on the neurotransmitter systems)

#### **4. Molecular models of Alzheimer's disease**

(amyloid and tau hypotheses, APP metabolism, cholinergic and glutamatergic hypotheses, cholinergic neuronal transmission)

#### **5. Classification and differential diagnosis of dementia**

(reversible-irreversible, primum degenerative vascular dementia, cortical-subcortical dementia, pseudodementia, pseudodementia)

#### **6. Alzheimer's disease**

(stages, cognitive symptoms, BPSD, diagnosis, apoE4 allele, MR signs)

#### **7. Lewy body dementia**

(cognitive symptoms, neuropsychiatric symptoms, extrapyramidal signs, insomnias, neuroleptic sensitivity)

#### **8. Frontotemporal dementia**

(behavior variant, primum progressive aphasia, Pick's disease)

#### **9. Vascular dementia**

(risk factors, stroke-dementia rizikófaktorok, stroke-dementia kapcsolatok, Binswanger betegség)

#### **10. Causes of delirium syndrome**

(intracranial, extracranial causes, risk factors, disorders of consciousness, disorders of memory, diagnosis based on symptoms, etiological diagnosis)

#### **11. Differential diagnosis of delirium and dementia**

(onset, development, course, disorders of perception, consciousness, attention and circadian rhythm)

#### **12. Organic amnesic syndrome**

(diagnostic criteria, classification, causes)

#### **13. Organic hallucinosis**

(symptoms, delusions, treatment)

#### **14. Organic paranoid disorder**

(etiology, background, delusions, treatment)

#### **15. Behavioral and psychological symptoms of dementia (BPSD)**

(symptomatology, affective disorders, delusions, illusions, hallucinations, changes of behavior, of personality, neurological signs, risk of mortality)



## **16. Etiological factors of alcohol use disorder**

(environmental factors, genetic factors, personality traits, other psychiatric disorders)

## **17. Acute alcohol intoxication**

(phases based on blood level of alcohol, signs and symptoms, complications, treatment)

## **18. Pathological intoxication**

(definition, signs and symptoms, treatment, special (non-medical) implications)

## **19. Alcohol dependence with somatic complications**

(main etiologic factors, neurologic complications: Wernicke encephalopathy , pellagrous encephalopathy, Marchiafava-Bignami disease, hepatic encephalopathy, central pontin myelinolysis, cerebellar degeneration, optic neuropathy, alcoholic polyneuropathy, alcoholic myopathy; medical: cardiovascular and cerebrovascular diseases, hematopoiesis, liver diseases, gastrointestinal diseases, malabsorption, tumors)

## **20. Alcohol withdrawal syndrome**

(course; clinical manifestation: mental, vegetative, somatic symptoms; possible complications; delirium tremens, treatment)

## **21. Alcohol-induced psychotic disorders**

(hallucinosis, paranoid disorder)

## **22. Alcohol-induced amnestic syndrome**

(Korsakoff syndrome, symptoms, comorbidity, pathomechanism, treatment)

## **23. Types of drug effects**

(definition of psychoactive substances, acute intoxication, abuse, discriminative drug effects, withdrawal)

## **24. Drug addiction, characteristics of chemical dependency**

(craving, tolerance, cross-tolerance, sensitivity, incendivity)

## **25. Neurobiology of drug addiction**

(alterations in neurotransmitter levels and brain function)

## **26. Opiate-addiction**

(epidemiology, chemical characteristics of opiate drugs, neurobiological effects

during acute and chronic use, symptoms of intoxication, psychiatric and somatic complications, withdrawal symptoms, psychiatric and somatic comorbidity, substitution therapy)

### **27. Cocaine-addiction**

(epidemiology, chemical characteristics of cocaine, neurobiological effects during acute and chronic use, symptoms of intoxication, withdrawal symptoms, comorbidity, therapeutic considerations)

### **28. LSD**

(chemical characteristics, neurobiological effects, LSD as a schizophrenia model, symptoms of intoxication, bad trip, flashback, therapeutic considerations; naturally occurring hallucinogenic substances)

### **29. PCP and ketamine**

(chemical characteristics, neurobiological effects on the glutamatergic systems, psychological effects, symptoms of intoxication, features of dependency, therapeutic considerations)

### **30. Amphetamine and its derivatives**

(chemical characteristics, neurobiological effects, psychological effects, symptoms of intoxication, withdrawal symptoms, therapeutic considerations)

### **31. MDMA**

(chemical characteristics, neurobiological effects, psychological effects, somatic and psychological symptoms of acute intoxications, features of dependency, therapeutic considerations)

### **32. Cannabis**

(chemical characteristics, neurobiological and psychological effects, symptoms of intoxications, withdrawal symptoms, features of dependency, complications of long-term use, therapeutic considerations)

### **33. New generation of psychoactive substances**

(„designer drugs“) (definition, availability, forensic aspects, the „C list“, synthetic cannabinoids, cathinone-derivatives, newer opioid drugs)

### **34. Neurobiological background of schizophrenia**

(genetic and epigenetic factors, neurobiological and etiopathogenetic models, neuroradiological and neuropathological features of the disease)

### **35. Epidemiology and risk factors of schizophrenia**

(Lifetime prevalence, gender ratio, onset of the disease, sociocultural differences and drug use as risk factors, psychological risk factors: overprotective mother, double bind theory, complications: rates of suicide, comorbid somatic diseases, stigmatization)

### **36. Clinical subtypes of schizophrenia**

(paranoid, catatonic, residual, simplex, hebephrenia, non-differentiated)

### **37. Differentialdiagnostics of psychosis and schizophrenia**

(somatic and toxic diseases: temporal lobe epilepsy, encephalitis, tumor, trauma, cerebrovascular diseases, metabolic diseases, pharmacological side effects of certain drugs, recreational drug use; psychiatric diseases: brief psychotic disorder, schizophreniform psychosis, paranoid disorders, schizoaffective disorder, bipolar disorder, unipolar depression, personality disorders, mental retardation, factitious disorder)

### **38. Disease course of schizophrenia**

(premorbid phase, prodromal phase, psychotic episode, residual symptoms, remission, partial remission)

### **39. Prognosis of schizophrenia**

(remission, partial remission, residual symptoms, long-term institutionalisation, gender differences, prognostical factors, role of pharmacotherapy and therapy-adherency in outcome)

### **40. Schizotypal personality disorder**

(characteristics, differential diagnosis)

### **41. Brief psychotic disorder**

(etiology, risk factors, prognosis)

### **42. Paranoid disorders**

(types, etiology, genetic factors, role of sensory deprivation & social isolation, sensitive personality, projection, denial, reaction formation; erotomanic, grandiose, querulatory, persecutory, somatic, infidelity-themed and induced delusions)

#### **43. Schizoaffective disorders**

(combination of symptoms of schizophrenia and bipolar disorder, mood-congruent and incongruent delusions, psychotic symptoms for at least 2 week)

#### **44. Epidemiology of mood disorders**

(incidence, prevalence, gender ratio, vulnerability during the lifespan)

#### **45. Etiology of mood disorders: genetic factors**

(results of twin studies, polygenic model, gene-environment interactions, SERT, MAO, COMT)

#### **46. Etiology of mood disorders: psychosocial factors**

(premorbid personality, role of life events & social support).

#### **47. Psychological theories of the pathogenesis of mood disorders**

(psychoanalytical, behaviorist and cognitive theories)

#### **48. Neurobiochemical models of mood disorders**

(monoamine hypothesis, „stress toxicity“, dysfunction of glucocorticoid signalling & the immune system, role of autonomic nervous system)

#### **49. Symptomatology of the depressive episode**

(core symptoms, additional symptoms, characteristics of depression in old age)

#### **50. Differential diagnosis of the depressive episode.**

(Non-pathological sadness, grief, somatic disorders, psychiatric disorders, pseudodementia vs dementia)

#### **51. Symptomatology of the manic episode**

(Core symptoms, additional symptoms, symptoms of a mixed episode)

#### **52. Subtypes and differential diagnosis of manic episodes**

(categorization based on severity, differential diagnosis: schizophrenia, antisocial personality disorder, organic brain disorder, amphetamine intoxication, drug abuse, hyperthyreosis)

#### **53. Disease course of mood disorders**

(Onset, length of episodes, suicide rates, non-typical disease courses, remission, partial remission)

#### **54. Dysthymia, cyclothymia**

(definition, epidemiology, symptoms, therapy)

#### **55. Behavioral and psychological dynamics of suicide**

(definition of psychological crisis, crisis intervention, indications of psychiatric admission and hospitalisation, protective and risk factors, behavioral characteristics of the presuicidal state)

**56. Assessment of the risk of suicide**

(behavioral and psychopathological warning signs, risk factors, protective factors, interventions and therapeutical considerations, management and care of the suicidal patient)

**57. Panic disorder**

(etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, disease course, characteristics and symptoms of a panic attack, therapy)

**58. Agoraphobia**

(symptoms, therapy)

**59. Social anxiety disorder**

(symptoms, prevalence, most common forms, therapy)

**60. Specific phobias**

(definition, symptoms, types, prevalence, therapy)

**61. Generalized anxiety disorder**

(definition, symptoms, prevalence therapy)

**62. Obsessive-compulsive disorder: symptoms, clinical picture**

(symptoms, pharmacotherapy, cognitive behavioral therapy, neurosurgical interventions, differential diagnosis, comorbidity)

**63. Obsessive-compulsive disorder: etiology, epidemiology**

(Prevalence, gender ratios, concordance, genetic factors, enviromental and psychological factors, neurochemical-neuroanatomical-neuroimmunological background)

**64. Trichotillomania**

(epidemiology, etiology: genetic, biochemical and psychological factors, symptoms, therapy)

**65. pathological gambling**

(epidemiology, etiology, role of neurotransmitters&neuropeptides, symptoms, therapy, basics of psychotherapeutical interventions)

**66. Somatization disorder**

(definition, symptoms, typical personality traits related to the disorder)

**67. Dissociative syndromes**

(definition, dissociation as a defense mechanism, types and characteristics of dissociative states: dissociative amnesia, dissociative fuga, dissociative trance-like state, dissociative identity disorder, dissociative stupor)

**68. Conversion disorder**

(motor and sensory symptoms, hysterical pseudoconvulsion, course of the disease, therapy)

**69. Hypochondriasis**

(definition, characteristics, personality traits related to the disorder)

## **70. Somatoform pain**

(definition, symptoms, alexithymia, course of the disease, therapy)

## **71. PTSD**

(epidemiology, diagnostic criteria and comorbidity, risk factors, clinical symptoms, differential diagnosis, course of the disease, prognosis, therapy)

## **72. Anorexia nervosa**

(etiology and epidemiology of eating disorders, predisposing, precipitating and maintaining factors, symptoms, diagnosis, the eating disorder spectrum: static-dynamic, severity and comorbidity continuums, orthorexia, therapy: somatic and psychotherapy, disease course, prognosis)

## **73. Bulimia nervosa**

(etiology and epidemiology of eating disorders, predisposing, precipitating and maintaining factors, symptoms, diagnosis, the eating disorder spectrum: static-dynamic, severity and comorbidity continuums, orthorexia, therapy: somatic and psychotherapy, disease course, prognosis)

## **74. Insomnia**

(etiology, epidemiology, main subtypes, comorbidity, diagnostic criteria, therapy and complications of insomnia and its comorbid disorders)

## **75. Hypersomnia**

(physiologic phases of sleep, disorders of REM sleep, disorders of NREM sleep, definition and characteristics of hypersomnia, comorbidity, therapy)

## **76. Parasomnias**

(definition, most important types, therapy)

## **77. Sexual dysfunction disorders**

(development of sexual behavior, phases of sexual physiology, types of sexual disorders, etiology: sociocultural, individual and interpersonal factors, clinical manifestations, organic etiology, therapy)

## **78. Disorders of gender identity**

(epidemiology, types)

## **79. Paraphilias**

(etiology, epidemiology, most common types, therapy)

## **80. Classification of personality disorders**

(definition of personality and personality disorders, classification)

**81. Etiology of personality disorders: genetics and biological factors**

(genetic factors, role of impulsivity, MAO levels and levels of brain activity)

**82. Etiology of personality disorders: psychological factors**

(psychoanalytic theory, bio-psycho-social model, defense mechanisms, psychobiological model)

**83. Paranoid personality disorder**

(clinical characteristics, prevalence, differential diagnosis, therapy)

**84. Schizoid personality disorder**

(clinical characteristics, prevalence, differential diagnosis, therapy)

**85. Schyzotypal personality disorder**

(clinical characteristics, prevalence, differential diagnosis, therapy)

**86. Antisocial personality disorder**

(clinical characteristics, prevalence, differential diagnosis, therapy)

**87. Borderline personality disorder**

(clinical characteristics, prevalence, differential diagnosis, therapy)

**88. Histrionic personality disorder**

(clinical characteristics, prevalence, differential diagnosis, therapy)

**89. Narcissistic personality disorder**

(clinical characteristics, prevalence, differential diagnosis, therapy)

**90. Avoidant personality disorder**

(clinical characteristics, prevalence, differential diagnosis, therapy)

**91. Dependent personality disorder**

(clinical characteristics, prevalence, differential diagnosis, therapy)

**92. Obsessive-compulsive personality disorder**

(clinical characteristics, prevalence, differential diagnosis, therapy)

**93. Psychiatric aspects of cardiovascular diseases**

(hypo and hypertension, arrhythmias, connection between myocardial infarcts and anxiety& affective disorders, cardiovascular risk factors)

#### **94. Psychiatric aspects of endocrine disorders**

(hypothyroidism, hyperthyroidism, diabetes mellitus, Cushing-syndrome, polycystic ovary syndrome)

#### **95. Psychiatric aspects of gastrointestinal disorders**

(irritable bowel syndrome, ulcer, diseases of the liver, cirrhosis, gastrointestinal microbiota and its role)

#### **96. Psychiatric aspects of oncological disorders**

(depression, anxiety, suicide risk, malignant diseases)

#### **97. Psychiatric aspects of gynecological disorders**

(pregnancy, postpartum depression, postpartum psychosis, premenstrual menstrual syndrome, menopause, psychiatric aspects of female sex hormones)

#### **98. Psychiatric aspects of respiratory and kidney diseases**

(chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, differentiating asthma bronchiale and panic disorder, uraemia, chronic haemodialysis)

#### **99. Psychiatric aspects of epilepsy**

(alcohol withdrawal, sedative-hypnotic withdrawal, periictal, postictal phenomena, aura, tenebrosity, differentiating epileptic seizures and conversion disorder, seizure threshold and psychosis)

#### **100. Psychiatric aspects of stroke**

(post-stroke depression, anxiety and psychosis, emotional lability, „catastrophic reaction“)

#### **101. Psychiatric aspects of traumatic brain injuries**

(post-concussion syndrome, post-traumatic cognitive impairment, dementia, chronic traumatic encephalopathy)

#### **102. Psychiatric aspects of Parkinson-syndrome**

(dementia, depression, psychosis, delirium, side effects of antiparkinson agents)

#### **103. Mental retardation**

(definition, mild-moderate-severe form, differential diagnosis, social functioning)

#### **104. Etiology of mental retardation**

(genetic and non-genetic factors)



**105. Mild mental retardation**

(IQ scores, speech characteristics, social skills, level of autonomy, education, work)

**106. Moderate mental retardation**

(IQ scores, speech characteristics, social skills, level of autonomy, education, work)

**107. Severe and profound mental retardation**

(IQ scores, speech characteristics, social skills, level of autonomy, education, work)

**108. Autism spectrum disorder**

(genetic factors, behavioral characteristics, emotional reactions, motor skills, social skills, communication skills, cognitive and affective symptoms, signs and symptoms in adults, differential diagnosis)

**109. ADHD – attention deficit hyperactivity disorder**

(etiology, symptoms, gender differences, adult forms, comorbidity, age at onset, attention, movement, psychostimulants)

**110. Affective disorders in childhood**

(genetic, epigenetic factors, symptoms, frequency, differences from adult forms)

**111. Attachment disorders in childhood**

(definition, types and symptoms, reactive attachment disorder, selective mutism, separation anxiety disorder)

**112. Specific learning disorders in childhood**

(types: dyslexia, dysgraphia, dyscalculia; diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment)

**113. Elimination disorders in childhood**

(types: enuresis, encopresis; age at onset, etiology: emotional disorders, psychological trauma, chronic stress; treatment)

**114. Tic disorders and Tourette syndrome**

(definition, transient tic disorder, adult forms, chronological topography, symptoms)

**115. Suicide in childhood**

(risk factors, warning signs, suicidal behaviour, extended suicide, 5-20% under treatment)

**116. Disruptive behaviour disorders, psychoactive substance use disorder in childhood**

(risk factors, comorbidity, alcohol, smoking, psychoactive substances, behavioral addiction, risk seeking behaviour)

**117. Legal capacity**

(definition, insight of illness, recognizing one's own interests, the consequences of the current state, informed consent, refusing treatment)

**118. Restrictive measures in psychiatry**

(seclusion, restraint, involuntary administration of psychotropic medication, threatening behaviour)

**119. Voluntary and involuntary treatment**

(definition, emergency treatment, court order)

**120. Forensic psychiatry, criminal issues**

(competency to stand trial, criminal responsibility, insanity defense, correctional facilities)