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Psychiatry ILOs

(7227401)

**Monday 25 November 2019**

AN-NAJAH NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE

# Course Outline

* **Course Details**

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| Course Title | Psychiatry |
| Course Number | 7227401 |
| Prerequisite(s) | Biomedical Sciences Degree GPA > 2.5, TOFEL ITP > 500, IELTS > 6.5 |
| Course Type:  | Compulsory |
| Credit Hours | 4 |

* **Class Details**

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| Weeks | 4 weeks |
| Time | 5 days/ week 8:00 am- 2:00 pm for 3 weeks in addition to 11 (2-hour) Lectures. |
| Location | An-Najah National University Hospital and Ministry of Health Hospitals affiliated to An-Najah National University in the northern of West Bank |

* **Course Description and Objectives**

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| This is a 4 weeks clinical rotation in psychiatry. The rotation emphasizes principles and methods of psychiatric assessment, principles of psychiatric diagnosis, recognition of key signs and symptoms in psychiatry. Students have primary responsibility under supervision for diagnosis and care of patients at a Psychiatric community or Hospital facility. Emergency room, crisis intervention, familiarity with Psychopharmacology and short term hospitalization are emphasized. Diagnoses of the most common psychiatric disorders and understanding the general principles of treatment and management of these disorders are also emphasized. |

# Textbook(s) and References

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| Textbook(s) |
| [NMS Psychiatry 5th Edition](https://epdf.pub/nms-psychiatry-6th-edition.html) |
| References |
| * **Published Scientific papers.**
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# Textbook Cover



# Topics and Teaching Methods

**Learning outcomes: There are major learning objectives for this course:**

1. How to obtainpsychiatric history, Physical the mental status examination

2. Define the criteria to diagnose common child, adolescent and adult psychiatric conditions.

3. Compare differential diagnoses across the spectrum of illness.

4. Formulate appropriate treatment plans for each of the major psychiatric disorders discussed.

5. Gain interviewing skills with psychiatric patients.

**At completion of this course in Psychiatry, all medical students are expected at a minimum to have the following basic competencies:**

1. Differentiate between the major mood disorders and bereavement.

2. Construct treatment plans utilizing appropriate antidepressant medications and mood stabilizers.

3. Compare the various types of Psychotic Disorders.

4. Design treatment approaches that utilize antipsychotic medications.

5. Evaluate patients with eating disorders.

6. Compare the various types of Sleep Disorders.

 7. Manage patients with common General Medical Conditions that cause psychiatric symptoms – including neurologic and endocrine disorders.

8. Categorize the groupings of Personality Disorders.

9. Differentiate between the Somatoform Disorders including Factitious Disorder and Malingering.

10. Demonstrate the ability to diagnose Anxiety Disorders.

11. Formulate treatment with Anxiolytics and sedative-hypnotic medications.

12. List stages of normal childhood development.

13. Identify common Child and Adolescent Disorders.

14. Distinguish common etiologies for Adjustment Disorders.

15. List common Geriatric Disorders including Delirium and Dementia.

16. Manage treatment plans utilizing Stimulants and Non-stimulants utilized for Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder.

17. Contrast Drug & Alcohol Abuse versus Dependence.

**Topics covered in lectures and seminars**

* Mood Disorders
* Antidepressants & Mood Stabilizers
* Psychotic Disorders
* Antipsychotics
* Anxiety Disorders
* Anxiolytics, Etc.
* Personality Disorders
* Eating & Sleeping Disorders
* Adjustment Disorders
* Psychiatric Emergencies& Substance Abuse
* Somatoform Disorders
* General Medical Conditions
* Delirium & Dementias and Other Cognitive Disorders
* Additional Medications
* Normal Growth & Development
* Child & Adolescent Psychiatry
* Geriatric Psychiatry
* Dissociative and Amnestic Disorders

# List of lectures and discussed Subjects and their Objectives

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| No. | Topic | Objectives |
| 1 | Approach to Psychiatry | 1. Review the evolutionary steps accomplished in the psychiatry field
2. Discuss the basic psychiatric theories
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| 2 | Psychiatric history, examination and diagnosis | 1. Learn how to conduct a full psychiatric history.
2. Discuss considerations
3. Learn to carry out a mental state examination, including cognitive assessment.
4. Learn to carry out an assessment of capacity.
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| 3 | Neurocognitive and geriatric disorders | 1. Describe common neurocognitive and geriatric disorders like Alzheimer disease and other causes of dementia
2. Describe the clinical manifestation of these disorders
3. Identify potential causes, severity, and complications
4. Outline the management plan for various cognitive disorders
5. Learn to differentiate true neurocognitive disorder (dementia) from psychiatric disorders (e.g., depression)
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| 4 | Neurodevelopmental disorders | 1. Identify the most prevalent neurodevelopmental disorders like autism and ADHD
2. Describe the key symptoms for each neurodevelopmental disorder discussed
3. Summarize at least one interaction strategy that can be employed for each neurodevelopmental disorder.
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| 5 | Anxiety disorders | Distinguish normal anxiety from pathological anxiety1. List and describe the major anxiety disorders, including their main features and prevalence
2. Describe basic psychological and biological factors that are suspected to be important in the etiology of anxiety disorder
3. Distinguish among agoraphobia, specific phobia, and panic disorder, and describe their causes and treatment.
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| 6 | Obsessive-compulsive and related disorders | 1. Describe how obsessive-compulsive disorders present.
2. Describe the epidemiology of obsessive-compulsive disorders.
3. Describe the etiology of obsessive-compulsive disorders.
4. Describe treatment options for obsessive-compulsive disorders
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| 7 | Somatic disorders and factitious disorders | 1. Define Somatic disorders and factitious disorders
2. List and describe the major Somatic and factitious disorders, including their main features and prevalence
3. Learn to distinguish between the different types present in this spectrum
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| 8 | Schizophrenia spectrum and other related disorders | 1. Describe the symptoms of schizophrenia spectrum disorders.
2. Distinguish between the various schizophrenia spectrum disorders
3. Describe the epidemiology of schizophrenia spectrum disorders.
4. Describe the etiology of schizophrenia spectrum disorders.
5. Describe treatment options for schizophrenia spectrum disorders.
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| 9 | Eating disorders | 1. Describe the clinical manifestation of these disorders.
2. Describe the epidemiology of eating disorders.
3. Indicate which disorders are commonly comorbid with eating disorders.
4. Describe the treatment for eating disorders
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| 10 | Mood disorders | 1. Describe how depressive disorders present and be able to distinguish between the different types of depressive disorders.
2. Describe how bipolar disorders present be able to distinguish between the different types of bipolar disorders.
3. Describe the epidemiology of mood disorders.
4. Describe comorbidity in relation to mood disorders.
5. Describe the etiology of mood disorders.
6. Describe treatment options for mood disorders.
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| 11 | Psychotherapies and related pharmacotherapy | 1. Define psychotherapy
2. List the indications to psychotherapy
3. Describe various psychotherapy modalities
4. Describe various pharmacotherapy options; kinetics, effects and side effects
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# Assessment

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| **Exam Format** | **Note** | **Weight (%)** |
| OSCE-exam | Oral exams carried out after the end of the clerkship to evaluate the medical knowledge of students and their ability to take psychiatric history. Also, students answer questions based on clinical scenarios. | 25% |
| Written exam | An exam, in the form of MCQs, done at the end of the academic year to evaluate the medical knowledge. The exam questions are provided by the instructors of the course.  | 60% |
| Evaluation  | Evaluation during rotation which depends on: daily attendance, group discussion, history taking skills, seminars, lectures attendance, student attitude and respect for patients and team. | 15% |
| Total |  | 100% |

# Student Evaluation Form During Clerkships

# Integration with Health system and Community

There is a valued focus on the most common diseases in the Palestinian community which includes mood disorders, schizophrenia and anxiety disorders. This is more obvious in morning reports, journal clubs and mid-day activities.

# Important Dates

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| * **At the end of the Clerkship: OSCE Exam**
* **At the end of the Academic year: Written Exam**
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# Teaching and Learning Methods

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| **Tools** |
| 1. Lectures.
2. Small-group teaching.
3. Problem-based or case-based learning.
4. Peer assisted learning.
5. Bed-side teaching.
6. Clinical demonstrations.
7. Clinical skills laboratory training.
8. Field exercises in the community.
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# Course **Policies**

* Students should attend all the activities mentioned above during this clerkship every day.
* The maximum allowed absence is 10% of the clerkship’s duration and this only in case of an accepted situation evaluated by the Department of Medicine.
* Students are not allowed to have even a single day off without an accepted reason evaluated by the department of medicine. In that case, 2 points of the clerkship total will be subtracted and this will be added to the student file record.