

A 78-year-old patient correctly states his last name, first name, date of birth. He cannot state the current date, his age, and is disoriented in his place of residence. Speech is slowed down, his vocabulary is limited, and he often cannot remember the names of objects. In a test to remember 8 words, he reproduces 2 words. He performs simple arithmetic operations with gross errors. He cannot explain the meaning of common proverbs and sayings. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Dementia

Hallucinatory syndrome

Manic syndrome

Somatoform disorder

Depressive syndrome

Dementia

A 37-year-old patient has been treated in a psychiatric hospital on several occasions. The current hospitalization is due to behavioral disorders in the form of withdrawal, refusal to eat, and periodic chaotic arousal with stereotyped movements. During the examination, it was found that the patient is in bed, inhibited, no contact, does not respond to questions, the posture is monotonous, hypomimic, the symptom of "proboscis", waxy flexibility of muscles, the symptom of "air cushion". This condition lasts about a week. Establish a preliminary diagnosis:

Schizophrenia, catatonic form

Schizophrenia, paranoid form

Schizophrenia, simple form

Reactive stupor

Schizophrenia, hebephrenic form

Schizophrenia, catatonic form

A soldier developed a state of immobilization, mutism, verbal contact with him is impossible, with tactile contact the affect of fear intensifies. Objectively observed: an expression of fear on the face, he does not move, his gaze is fixed on one point, he does not respond to questions. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Acute reactive stupor
Somathophorm disorder
Depressive disorder
Posttraumatic stress disorder
Hypochondriac disorder

Acute reactive stupor

A 32-year-old man consulted his family doctor with complaints of intrusive memories of a car accident that occurred 3 months ago, disturbed night sleep, anxiety, decreased mood and appetite, general weakness and emptiness. What is the most appropriate medication to prescribe?

Sertraline

Amitriptyline

Carbamazepine

Chlorpromazine

Lithium carbonate

Sertraline

A 25-year-old patient is admitted to a psychiatric hospital for the first time. He is agitated, speaks quickly and loudly, and gestures actively. He jokes and laughs constantly, and his face never leaves the smile. He speaks to the doctor in the “you” style, offers to play cards, flirts with the nurses, and invites them on a date. He says that he hasn't slept for the last 2 days, but he doesn't feel tired at all. What drug is appropriate to use?

Antipsychotic
Sedative
Antidepressant
Sleep aid
Nootropic

Antipsychotic

A 38-year-old man complains of insomnia, depressed mood, periodic anxiety, and terrible dreams in which he “sees the death of his comrades.” He returned from a combat zone two months ago. What is the likely diagnosis?

Posttraumatic stress disorder
Obsessive-compulsive disorder
Depressive disorder
Schizophrenia
Bipolar affective disorder

Posttraumatic stress disorder

A patient who has suffered from paranoid schizophrenia for 20 years has consulted a district psychiatrist with complaints of “voices” in her head that threaten, swear, insomnia, anxiety, and thoughts that “her neighbors are watching her.” Which group of drugs should be prescribed?

Antipsychotics
Normothymics
Antidepressants
Nootropics
Anxiolytics

Antipsychotics

A 47-year-old man complains of insomnia, heaviness in the whole body, constantly depressed mood. He considers himself worthless, incapable. He thinks that he is a burden to his relatives, he would rather die. He is depressed, inactive, his face is hypomimic, mournful. His speech is quiet, monotonous, his answers are short. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Major depressive disorder
Schizophrenia with late onset
Atherosclerotic depression
Initial stage of Alzheimer's disease
Neurotic depression

Major depressive disorder

A man is picked up on the street in an unconscious state and taken to a health worker. He has repeated attacks of tonic and clonic convulsions of the arms and legs with short intervals, involuntary urination. The pupils are wide, do not react to light. There are traces of biting on the tongue. No focal neurological symptoms were detected. Blood pressure is 140/90 mm Hg. The patient's head can be freely brought to the chest. Determine the most likely pathology:

Epileptic status

Brain infarction

Acute meningoencephalitis

Tetanus

Parenchymal hemorrhage

Epileptic status

Due to ridicule from peers, the patient refused to eat for 6 months in order to lose weight. She is severely exhausted, with an earthy complexion, with trophic ulcers on the skin. Blood sugar is low, protein is present in the urine, anemia, asthenodynamia disorders. Determine the mental disorder:

Psychic anorexia
Psychogenic depression
Psychic bulimia
Psychic adynamia
Psychic asthenia

Psychic anorexia

A 20-year-old girl was admitted to the hospital with complaints of palpitations, chest pain, dizziness, shortness of breath, which occur periodically and last 10-15 minutes. During this state, there is increased anxiety, fear of death. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Panic disorder
Hypochondriac disorder
Phobic disorder
Dissociative disorder
Anxiety disorder

Panic disorder

A 38-year-old woman, an accountant. At the reception, she talks a lot, her speech is accelerated, she quickly jumps from topic to topic, which makes it difficult to understand the patient's speech. She cannot sit on a chair, gestures, suddenly starts singing, laughing, reciting poems. She considers herself "the healthiest", "the happiest", declares that "everyone envies her appearance and wonderful voice". According to relatives, she has not slept at night for the last 5 days, there is an increased appetite, irritability. 3 years ago, she was treated by a psychiatrist for depression. What syndromic diagnosis is the most likely?

Manic syndrome

Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder

Delirious syndrome

Depressive syndrome

Schizophrenia, paranoid form

Manic syndrome

A 34-year-old soldier developed fear, anxiety, irritability, depressed mood, and terrible dreams about past events 6 months after combat stress. Objectively established: immersed in the world of his own experiences and ideas, anxious, sad, withdrawn from other patients, and experiencing "flashbacks". What is the previous diagnosis?

Post-traumatic stress disorder

Hypochondriac disorder

Somathophorm disorder

Depressive disorder

Acute stress reaction

Post-traumatic stress disorder

A 42-year-old man gradually developed insomnia, depressed mood, and decreased appetite against the background of psychotraumatic circumstances (loss of job, wife's illness). He lost interest in daily activities, stopped coping with work, and had thoughts of not wanting to live. What medications should he be prescribed?

Antidepressants

Anxiolytics

Neuroleptics

Antipsychotics

Sedatives

Antidepressants

A 35-year-old man with epilepsy developed a grand mal seizure lasting 4 minutes. Consciousness did not return within 10 minutes after the seizure, and repeated tonic-clonic seizures occurred. What is the drug of choice in this clinical case?

Diazepam

Haloperidol

Carbamazepine

Amitriptyline

Valproic acid

Diazepam

A 38-year-old woman, while conscious, developed clonic convulsions in the muscles of her right hand, which spread to her right arm and lasted for several minutes. During the examination of the patient after the attack, central right-sided upper monoparesis was observed. Specify the type of epileptic seizure:

Focal motor with awareness (Jacksonian)

Simple focal

Focal myoclonic

Generalized tonic-clonic

Generalized absence

Focal motor with awareness (Jacksonian)

A 23-year-old girl became conflicted at work for no apparent reason, believed that she was underestimated by her management, and claimed that she was capable of holding the position of deputy director because she spoke four languages, was very attractive, and could improve the company's contacts. She dressed extravagantly, flirted with colleagues, and sang loudly in the office. She was educated as a computer operator and did not speak any foreign languages. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Manic episode
Mild mental retardation
Depressive disorder
Epilepsy
Schizophrenia

Manic episode

A 39-year-old patient has been ill for 15 years. During the examination, she reports that her brain has long been taken over by "criminal physicists" who are testing various types of psychotronic weapons on her. She feels the effects of laser beams, constantly hears messages that are transmitted directly to her brain. Emotionally monotonous, periodically makes some notes that she does not show to anyone. Consciousness is clear, no formal intellectual and memory disorders have been detected. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Paranoid schizophrenia
Schizoaffective psychosis
Reactive paranoid
Chronic delusional disorder
Involutional paranoid

Paranoid schizophrenia

A soldier developed a state of immobilization, autism during combat, verbal contact with him is impossible, with tactile contact the affect of fear intensifies. Objectively observed: an expression of fear on the face, does not move, the gaze is fixed on one point, does not answer questions. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Acute reactive stupor
Post-traumatic stress disorder
Hypochondriac disorder
Somatophorm disorder
Depressive disorder

Acute reactive stupor

A 45-year-old patient complains of abdominal pain and discomfort that occur in stressful situations. Objectively observed: no pathological changes in the gastrointestinal tract were detected. From the anamnesis it is known that the complaints arose more than 10 years ago against the background of severe alcohol poisoning. The patient repeatedly consulted gastroenterologists, who did not find significant changes, the prescribed treatment was ineffective. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Somathophorm disorder

Chronic alcoholism

Oneiroid

Functional dyspepsia

Organic brain damage

Somathophorm disorder

A 35-year-old woman was admitted to the intensive care unit with seizures with a frequency of 2-3 minutes, between which there is no recovery of consciousness, the reaction of the pupils to light is absent. She has had epilepsy since childhood. Usually, attacks occur 1-2 times a month at night and are accompanied by involuntary urination and defecation. The increase in attacks and the above complications occurred against the background of a previous flu. What condition is most likely to have developed in the patient?

Status epilepticus
Epileptic psychosis
Hysterical neurosis
Hypocalcemic crisis

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Status epilepticus

A 16-year-old girl constantly induces vomiting after eating in order to lose weight. In mental status: asthenic, irritable, prone to hysterical reactions, aggressive towards her mother. Objectively: thin, pale skin, increased body hair, stomach ulcer, amenorrhea. Identify the mental disorder:

Anorexia nervosa

Phobic disorder

Dysphoric disorder

Depressive disorder

Hysterical disorder

Anorexia nervosa