

PRACTICAL

- 1) Repertorisation according to Boenninghausen's, Kent's, Bogar's and Synthesis Repertory, Robin Murphy & complete repertory.
 - a) Long case study - minimum 10 Cases
 - b) Acute case - minimum 10 Cases
- 2) Cross checked on Computer Repertory - minimum 10 Cases

Note Book

Student will write down at least 10 (ten) case study including repertorisation and must be submitted that along with the Progress Card during Examinations for evaluation by the examiners.

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY & PSYCHIATRY

A. Subject aims:

The prevalence of psychiatric disorder in the community is of such magnitude that every student must be able to -

1. carry out a psychiatric assessment.
2. impart and improve the community health; and
3. proceed to undergo higher education.

B. Subject objective:

The objective of the course is to render teaching of the subject with a view to producing young doctors who will be well acquainted with various methods and tools for:

1. approaching to diagnosis and treatment on adequate formulation of the psychiatric problem.

2. recognition of cases requiring referral to the appropriate place/person,
3. prevention of diseases.
4. promotion of health (individual/national).

C. Course composition and teaching hours:

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1 Theoretical lectures..... | 115 hours. |
| 2. Tutorials | 28 hours. |
| 3. Clinical class: (word duties) | 42 hours. |
| 4.Seminars and discussion sessions..... | 15 hours. |
| 5.Visit to the mental hospital | 20 hours |
| | 220 hours. |

D. Evaluation in the Final Professional BHMS examination :

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| Theory(MCQ25% + SAQ-75%)..... | 200 marks. |
| (Two Papers100 +100marks) | |
| Practical/Clinical..... | 100 marks. |
| Case study- 20x2..... | 40 marks. |
| IQ test | 10 marks. |
| Instrument..... | 10 marks |
| Field visit report... | 10 marks |
| Viva..... | 20 marks |
| Note book..... | 10 marks. |
| | 300 marks. |

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY & PSYCHIATRY

Paper -I

Hom - 405 A

Detailed course contents:

Group-A

1. Psychology- Introduction
 - 1.1 Definition of psychology.
 - 1.2 Psychology as a Science.
 - 1.3 Necessity area of activities of psychology.
 - 1.4 Branches of psychology,
 - 1.5 The Methods of psychology.
 - 1.6 Importance of psychology in Homoeopathy,
2. Learning
 - 2.1 Definition of learning.
 - 2.2 Classical conditioning.
 - 2.3 Operant conditioning.
 - 2.4 Cognitive learning,
- 2.5 Principle of Reinforcement.
3. Motivation :
 - 3.1 Definition of Motivation.
 - 3.2 Theories of Motivation.
 - 3.3 Classification of Motivation.
 - 3.4 Motivation and Behavior.
4. Emotion :
 - 4.1 Definition of Emotion.
 - 4.2 Theories of Emotion.
 - 4.3 Physical correlates of Emotion.
5. Personality
 - 5.1 Definition of Personality.
 - 5.2 Determination of personality.
 - 5.3 Measuring of personality.
 - 5.4 Theories of personality (psychoanalytic theory).
 - 5.5 Psychoanalysis- definition, founder.
 - 5.6 Dreams theory.

6. Memory and forgetting :
 - 6.1 Definition of Memory.
 - 6.2 Types of Memory. sensory memory, short term memory, long term memory.
 - 6.3 Improving Memory.
 - 6.4 The physiology of memory.
 - 6.5 Why we forget: Interferences, Deccay, Repression, Cognitive discrepancy, Retrieval failure. Amnesia.
7. Language, thinking and problem solving.
 - 7.1 The structure and rules of language.
 - 7.2 how language is learned.
 - 7.3 Thinking, Feeling, instincts, Sentiment, Mood.
 - 7.4 Language and concepts.
 - 7.5 Problem solving.
8. Perception :
 - 8:1 Nature of Perception.
 - 8.2 Selectivity of perception.
 - 8.3 Form perception Figure and ground, perceptual organization.
 - 8.4 Perceptual constancy.
 - 8.5 Depth perception.
9. Intelligence and creativity.
 - 9.1 Definition of Intelligence.
 - 9.2 Measurement of Intelligence.
 - 9.3 Representative intelligence test.
 - 9.4 Creativity and Intelligence.

Group-B.

10. The Scientific Method and Psychology.
 - 10.1 Experimental method. Types of Experiment.
 - 10.2 Steps in planning as experiment conduct.
 - 10.3 The problem, the hypothesis.

- 10.4 The variables Independent and dependent variables control of variable.
- 10.5 Psychological methods.
- 11. Experimental designs.
 - 11.1 Two randomized groups design.
 - 11.2 Multiple group design.
 - 11.3 Two matched group design.
 - 11.4 Writing research reports.
- 12. Psychological research and statistics :
 - 12.1 Nature of psychological Research and three types of statistics_
 - 12.2 Symbolic representation of data.
 - 12.3 Frequency distribution.
 - 12.4 Measurements or central tendency.

Group-C

- 13 Infancy and child hood :
 - 13.1 Physical and motor development.
 - 13.2 Concept of development (piaget's theory)
 - 13.3 Play-types and importance of play.
 - 13.4 Language development.
 - 13.5 Social development.
- 14. Adolescence :
 - 14.1 The physical changes of Adolescence stage of puberty.
 - 14.2 Functional maturity- Hormonal changes, Primary and secondary sex characteristic, psychological effects of physiological changes.
 - 14.3 Adolescent sexuality.
 - 14.4 Problems of adolescence -Juvenile delinquency, drug abuse, school dropout, suicide.

N.B. 3 (Three) questions from group-A, 1 (one) question from group-B and 1 (one) question from group-C must be answered.

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY & PSYCHIATRY

Paper-II

Hom- 405B

Group-A

1. Introduction:
 - 1.1 The concept of normality and abnormality in behaviour.
 - 1.2 The mental health professions.
 - 1.3 Historical views of abnormal behaviour.
 - 1.4 Causal factors in abnormal behaviour :
Biological, Psychosocial and socio-cultural causal factors.
2. Stress and stressors
 - 2.1 Stress and stressors.
 - 2.2 Coping strategies.
 - 2.3 Adjustment disorder.
 - 2.4 Reaction to common line stressors.
 - 2.5 Post traumatic stress disorder.
3. Anxiety based disorders.
 - 3.1 Generalized anxiety disorders,
 - 3.2 Phobias.
 - 3.3 Obsessive compulsive disorders.
4. Somatoform and Dissociative disorders.
 - 4.1 Conversion disorder.
 - 4.2 Hypochondria's
 - 4.3 Dissociative disorders.
5. The Schizophrenia.
 - 5.1 Types.
 - 5.2 Causal factors.
 - 5.3 Clinical feature,
 - 5.4 Treatment of schizophrenia.
6. Mood disorders,
 - 6.1 Unipolar and bipolar disorders.

- 6.2 Theories of Mood disorders.
- 6.3 Psychological and biological theories of Mood disorder.
- 6.4 Therapy for Mood disorders.
- 7. Psycho-physiological Disorders
 - 7.1 Types of Hypertension.
 - 7.2 Asthma.
 - 7.3 Peptic ulcer
 - 7.4 Theories and treatment.
- 8. Personality disorder,
 - 8.1 Types
 - 8.2 Causal factors.
 - 8.3 Antisocial personality,
 - 8.4 Clinical Feature.
 - 8.5 Treatment of Antisocial personality.
- 9. Development disorders.
 - 9.1 Mental retardation.
 - 9.2 Classification
 - 9.3 Causal factor.
 - 9.4 Prevention and treatment.
 - 9.5 Psychosis of the Aged.
 - 9.6 Eating disorder e.g. Anorexia nervosa, Bulimia nervosa.
 - 9.7 Autistic disorder- Description and classification, perspectives of the causes and treatment of Autistic disorder.
- 10. Psychobiological systems.
 - 10.1 Brain disorder, Psychosis, Neuroses, Psychoneurosis.
 - 10.2 Definition.
 - 10.3 Causes.
 - 10.4 Classification.
 - 10.5 Symptoms.
 - 10.6 Management and treatment.

11. Psychosocial Problems.

- 11.1 Addictive disorders: alcohol abuse & dependence, drug abuse & dependence other addictive disorders (e.g. extreme obesity & pathological gambling).
- 11.2 Psychosexual disorder : Sexual dysfunctions and sexual variant & deviations.

Group-B

12. Introduction :

- 12.1 Emergence of clinical psychology; as a well establish profession.
- 12.2 Clinical psychology and related disciplines (e.g. psychiatry, psychoanalysis, counseling psychology, psychiatric social work).
- 12.3 Functions of a clinical psychologist and the clinician as a person.

13. Clinical Assessment :

- 13.1 Clinical Assessment of behavior disorder; Needs, Reliability and validity of Assessment.
- 13.2 Clinical observation, psychological test.
- 13.3 Therapeutic Approaches to Behavior Disorder; Biologically Based therapies; Convulsive therapies, psychosurgery, pharmacological therapy.
- 13.4 Psychologically Based therapies : Concept of psychotherapy; Psychodynamic therapy. Behavior therapy. Cognitive therapy. Group therapy, Family therapy.

14. Prevention of Behavior Disorder. Perspectives of prevention, controversial issues. Mental health efforts.

15. Some theories of psychology :

- 15.1 Psychoanalytic theory.

- 15.2 Mesmerism.
- 15.3 Hypnotism.
- 15.4 Conception of mind and health.
- 15.5 Group, Family, Relaxation, behaviour therapy
- 15.6 Psychological aspects of pain

N.B. 4 (four) question from group-A and 1 (one) question from group -B must be answered.

Note Book & Case study

Note Book must be maintained by the student and signed with remarks of the teacher and that submitted along with the Progress Card during Examinations for evaluation by the examiners.

Field work -The Case study must be submitted during examinations and evaluated by examiners.

SURGERY

A. Subject aims:

The aim of this subject is to provide community to provide community oriented & community need based education, so as to produce young doctors who will be able to:

1. diagnose & manage the common problems prevalent in the Bangladesh;
2. manage common surgical emergencies;
3. undertake the responsibility of management in common casualties or natural calamities.
4. identify the surgical problems requiring referral to the appropriate specialists; and