

<p>             ОНТҮСТІК-ҚАЗАҚСТАН  <b>MEDISINA              AKADEMIASY</b>              «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ           </p>		<p>             SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN  <b>MEDICAL              ACADEMY</b>              АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия»           </p>
<p>Department of Neurology, Psychiatry, Rehabilitology and Neurosurgery</p>		56/09
<p>Name of the educational program: 6B10101"General Medicine"</p>		1page of 35

## CONTROL AND MEASURING MEANS

**Discipline:** Psychiatry and Narcology

**Discipline code:** PN 5307

**Name of the educational program:** 6B10101"General Medicine"


**Total hours/credit:** 90h./3 credits

**Course and semester of study:** 5 year/X semester

**Shymkent 2025y.**

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Department of Neurology, Psychiatry, Rehabilitology and Neurosurgery		56/09
Name of the educational program: 6B10101"General Medicine"		2page of 35

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Protocol № 1 «27» 08 2015 y

### Ticket questions for intermediate certification (examination session)

< question> The individual reaction of a person when ill, manifested by anxiety and fear of possible complications –

<variant>anxious-depressive

<variant>hypochondriacal

<variant>paranoid

<variant>euphoric

<variant>dysphoric

< question> The individual reaction of a person to illness, arising from an elevated mood –

<variant>euphoric

<variant>paranoid

<variant>hypochondriacal

<variant>anxious-depressive

<variant>melancholic

< question> The set of representations and feelings of a patient about their own illness, forming a specific persistent complex –

<variant>internal image of the illness

<variant>trogenia

<variant>psychological defense

<variant>projection

<variant>sublimation

< question> The phenomenon of "giving up to the baby" is encountered...

<variant>in recently delivered women

<variant>in the first three months of pregnancy

<variant>in the second trimester of pregnancy

<variant>in the third trimester of pregnancy

<variant>old person with grandchildren

< question> The syndrome of "rough treatment of the child in the womb" is often seen in women...

<variant>mshowing signs of excitability

<variant>showing signs of hormonal nature

<variant>exhibiting hysterical behavior

<variant>hypochondriacal traits

<variant>old women with grandchildren

< question> The syndrome of "expecting pregnancy" is often encountered in sick women...

<variant>with infertility

<variant>with premenstrual syndrome

<variant>with nervous disorders

<variant>with schizophrenia

<variant>with individual anomalies

< question> Imaginary symptoms of illness in a person, their constant and energetic desire to undergo surgical procedures...

<variant>Münchhausen syndrome

<variant>simulation

<variant>aggravation

<variant>hypochondriacal syndrome

<variant>cuckoo syndrome"

< question> To intentionally hide existing deviations –

<variant>dissimulation

<variant>simulation

<variant>anosognosia

<variant>aggravation

<variant>open action

< question> To intentionally show signs of existing anomalies and enhance them –

<variant>aggravation

<variant>dissimulation

<variant>simulation

<variant>anosognosia

<variant>open action

< question> Denial of an existing disease by the patient –

<variant>anosognosia

<variant>dissimulation

<variant>simulation



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<p>Name of the educational program: 6B10101"General Medicine"</p>		3page of 35

<variant>aggravation  
<variant>open action  
< question> Intentional manifestation of symptoms of a non-existent disease –  
<variant>simulation  
<variant>dissimulation  
<variant>anosognosia  
<variant>aggravation  
<variant>open action  
< question> To attract attention to the patient themselves, the emergence of disease symptoms in the manner of self-persuasion –  
<variant>demonstrative action  
<variant>dissimulation  
<variant>simulation  
<variant>anosognosia  
<variant>aggravation  
< question> Interaction – is...  
<variant>interaction  
<variant>penetration  
<variant>anger  
<variant>inner anxiety  
<variant>hallucinations  
< question> Panic – is an emotion related to...  
<variant>exaggeration of possible future difficulties  
<variant>current difficulties  
<variant>past sorrows  
<variant>any unpleasant situation  
<variant>desire to enjoy anything  
< question> The syndrome of emotional burnout is the consequence of...  
<variant>disbelief in oneself and high responsibility  
<variant>extreme disappointment  
<variant>"Variant of professional incompetence"  
<variant>"Variant of any negative situation"  
<variant> "Variant of the desire to derive pleasure from anything"  
< question> Psychological distance with the patient may shorten...  
<variant>when there are long-term relationships  
<variant>in aggressive relationships

<variant>when the patient's life is under threat  
<variant>when mutual sympathy arises  
<variant>with the improvement of practical skills  
< question> Active hand movements of the patient are usually related to...  
<variant>high anxiety  
<variant>asthenization  
<variant>hypochondriacal worries  
<variant>simulation behavior  
<variant>depression  
< question> A depressive patient typically exhibits...  
<variant>a sad facial expression  
<variant>a mask-like face  
<variant>expressive facial mimicry  
<variant>asymmetry in facial expressions  
<variant>active hand movements  
< question> Rapid speech is usually typical for a patient...  
<variant>with a manic episode  
<variant>with a depressive episode  
<variant>with hypochondriacal anxiety  
<variant>with simulation behavior  
<variant>showing signs of stabilization and connection  
< question> Speaking in a high voice is often seen...  
<variant>in a patient with a hypomanic state  
<variant>in a patient of the astheno-neurotic type  
<variant>in a patient with symptoms of stabilization  
<variant>in a patient with hypochondriacal mouth  
<variant>in a patient demonstrating simulation behavior  
< question> A patient's adaptation to the hospital environment takes about...  
<variant>5 days  
<variant>2 weeks  
<variant>the first 3 days  
<variant>15 days  
<variant>24 hours

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<p>Name of the educational program: 6B10101"General Medicine"</p>		4page of 35

< question> Medications prescribed by a doctor are not used...

<variant>by at least 20%

<variant>50%

<variant>60%

<variant>5%

<variant>10%

< question> Dissimulation is...

<variant>voluntary concealment of disease symptoms

<variant>unintentional manifestation of disease symptoms

<variant>exaggeration of symptoms

<variant>intentional reduction of symptoms

<variant>involuntary concealment of disease symptoms

< question> Anosognosia is...

<variant>involuntary reaction, misunderstanding of the disease

<variant>intentional concealment of disease symptoms

<variant>reduction of symptoms

<variant>penetration into the disease

<variant>exaggeration of absent symptoms

< question> Hypochondria means...

<variant>excessive worry about one's health

<variant>fear of the social consequences of illness

<variant>unwillingness to recover from the illness

<variant>gaining benefits from illness

<variant>exaggeration of symptoms

< question> Simulation means...

<variant>a pragmatic approach aiming to gain benefits from illness

<variant>exaggeration of symptoms

<variant>intentional reduction of symptoms

<variant>involuntary concealment of disease symptoms

<variant>fear of the social consequences of illness

< question> The characteristic traits of severely ill patients include:

<variant>suicidal tendencies of a depressive nature

<variant>epileptoid

<variant>astheno-neurotic

<variant>hyperthymic

<variant>hysterical

< question> A doctor as a patient is...

<variant>the most difficult and abnormal patient

<variant>a friendly patient who makes the doctor's work easier

<variant>a patient who actively participates in the treatment process

<variant>the most normal patient

<variant>the most difficult patient

< question> The authoritative model, manifested in the strict division of roles in the doctor-patient relationship, is the...

model

<variant>management

<variant>partnership

<variant>management-partnership

<variant>contract

<variant>submission

< question> The partnership model in doctor-patient relationships is...

<variant>psychotherapy

<variant>internal medicine clinic

<variant>psychotherapy and neurology

<variant>gynecology and obstetrics

<variant>surgery

< question> The conflict resolution by illness is...

<variant>somatization

<variant>interiorization

<variant>heteroaggression

<variant>autoaggression

<variant>priority

< question> The modern comprehensive approach to treating a patient includes therapeutic influences such as:

<variant>biological, psychological, social

<variant>social, psychological

<variant>biological, social

<variant>biological, psychological, communicative

<variant>biological, psychological, biochemical

< question> The profession of a doctor does NOT require communication...

<variant>with funeral home staff

<variant>with patients

<variant>with the patient's relatives

<variant>with medical workers

<variant>under the guidance of healthcare institutions



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<p>Name of the educational program: 6B10101"General Medicine"</p>		5page of 35

< question> A minor quality of a good doctor is...

<variant>punctuality

<variant>respectful attitude

<variant>focus on patients

<variant>love for the profession

<variant>sympathy

< question> The type of empathy that does NOT belong to this is...

<variant>action

<variant>emotionality

<variant>cognition

<variant>predictiveness

<variant>knowledge

< question> Sympathy based on mechanisms of severity and identity is...

<variant>emotional regulation

<variant>cognitive

<variant>predictive

<variant>knowledge-based

<variant>action-based

< question> Sympathy based on intuition, expressed through the ability to make assumptions about another person is... empathy.

<variant>predictive

<variant>action-based

<variant>emotional

<variant>cognitive

<variant>knowledge-based

< question> Empathetic properties of a doctor may be needed in case of...

<variant>simulation behavior

<variant>aggressive behavior

<variant>anxiety

<variant>hysteria

<variant>neurosis

< question> Emotional stability is characterized by...

<variant>restraint, confidence

<variant>reflection

<variant>affiliation

<variant>horror

<variant>hysteria

< question> Analysis of one's own mental state is...

<variant>reflection

<variant>emotional stability

<variant>sympathy

<variant>sensitivity

<variant>affiliation

< question> A doctor's adaptation to professional activity... lasts.

<variant>for 2 years

<variant>for a lifetime

<variant>depends on the doctor's personality

<variant>for 3 months

<variant>for 5 years

< question> The cognitive aspect in professional adaptation is...

<variant>improvement of professional knowledge, skills, and abilities

<variant>professional adaptation

<variant>professional image

<variant>communicative tolerance

<variant>communicative skills

< question> "Life space" is a separate area of a person, regulated during communication, protecting from the intrusion of others... distances.

<variant>interpersonal

<variant>social

<variant>private

<variant>intimate

<variant>public

< question> The "life space" of people who spent their childhood in a large city, compared to those from small towns, is...

<variant>smaller

<variant>larger

<variant>the same

<variant>depends on age

<variant>always different

< question> Being too close to a stranger brings...

<variant>psychological stress

<variant>anxiety

<variant>depression

<variant>aggression

<variant>indifference

< question> The size of the "life space" in cases of obvious introversion is...

<variant>larger

<variant>smaller

<variant>the same

<variant>depends on age

<variant>always different

< question> The distance of a person with a high passion for life and a high mood from others is...

<variant>smaller

<variant>longer

<variant>the same

<variant>depends on age

<variant>always different

< question> The distance between interlocutors during interpersonal communication is determined by...

<variant>the size of each person's "life space"

<variant>population density of the place of residence

<variant>psychological microclimate

<variant>professional activity

<variant>health status

< question> If people have warm, close emotional relationships, the distance between them is...

<variant>smaller

<variant>larger

<variant>the same

<variant>depends on age

<variant>always different

< question> The distance, if the interlocutor has a high social status, is...

<variant>larger

<variant>smaller

<variant>the same

<variant>depends on age

<variant>always different

< question> In the case of a life-threatening operation, the doctor uses a distance that is...

<variant>intimate

<variant>private

<variant>social

<variant>public

<variant>mass

< question> Relations between people with the same social status, characterized by "partnership relations," i.e., relations associated with shared activities, are called... distance.

<variant>private

<variant>intimate

<variant>social

<variant>public

<variant>mass

< question> If a patient, upon meeting a doctor for the first time, allows the establishment of a communication distance, this distance will be...

<variant>200 cm

<variant>400 cm

<variant>500 cm

<variant>300 cm

<variant>100 cm

< question> Meetings and conferences are held at a... distance.

<variant>mass

<variant>social

<variant>private

<variant>intimate

<variant>no significance

< question> Mutual communication between interlocutors is aided by...

<variant>reading the psychological text of their relationship

<variant>improving professional knowledge and skills

<variant>instilling a sense of confidence in the patient

<variant>establishing psychological rapport with the patient

<variant>high self-esteem of the doctor

< question> The posture when meeting a new, unfamiliar person is...

<variant>face to face

<variant>side by side

<variant>squatting on the back

<variant>across the table

<variant>leaning towards the patient

< question> A partnership connection, psychological communication, and posture in relationships between partners pursuing common goals will be...

<variant>side by side

<variant>face to face

<variant>squatting on the back

<variant>across the table

<variant>leaning towards the patient

< question> The role in the "manager-subordinate" relationship in the power system is clearly defined, where it is



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<p>Name of the educational program: 6B10101"General Medicine"</p>		7page of 35

necessary to strictly follow certain prohibitions and prescriptions regarding time and structure, will be...

<variant>across the table

<variant>face to face

<variant>Next to"

<variant>"Squatting on the back"

<variant>"Leaning towards the patient

< question> A patient during a doctor's appointment will usually be in the position of...

<variant>next to the table

<variant>face to face

<variant>opposite

<variant>squatting on the back

<variant>across the table

< question> If, during a conversation, the doctor leans back in the chair, the patient-interlocutor may think...

<variant>bored

<variant>interested

<variant>doesn't understand

<variant>resisting

<variant>calm

< question> If, during a conversation, the doctor tilts their head toward the patient while supporting with their words, the patient thinks the doctor...

<variant>is interested

<variant>is bored

<variant>doesn't understand

<variant>is resisting

<variant>is calm

< question> A natural, relaxed, unified posture describes...

<variant>psychological comfort

<variant>hidden stress

<variant>tendency for relationships

<variant>distrust

<variant>psychological discomfort

< question> An unusual, varied artificial posture shows...

<variant>stress

<variant>psychological comfort

<variant>good mood

<variant>reliability

<variant>tendency for relationships

< question> An unusual, varied artificial posture shows...

<variant>psychological discomfort

<variant>psychological comfort

<variant>good mood

<variant>reliability

<variant>tendency for relationships

< question> Psychological comfort is a sign of...

<variant>good mood

<variant>forgetfulness

<variant>inattentiveness

<variant>excitability

<variant>distrust

Here are the translations for the provided text:

< question>... defines the inability to form relationships.

<variant>Closed posture

<variant>Smile

<variant>Good mood

<variant>Being open to relationships

<variant>Friendly handshake

< question> People who are inwardly closed, rigidly self-assess, try to be cautious in relationships, distrust others, and are suspicious of them, show moderate...

<variant>Symmetry

<variant>Asymmetry

<variant>Natural

<variant>Artificial

<variant>Closed

< question> Personal traits, open joy, readiness for communication, are shown by... posture.

<variant>Asymmetrical

<variant>Symmetrical

<variant>Natural

<variant>Artificial

<variant>Closed

< question> The posture that shows the avoidance of communication with others is called a... posture.

<variant>Closed

<variant>Symmetrical

<variant>Asymmetrical

<variant>Natural

<variant>Artificial

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Department of Neurology, Psychiatry, Rehabilitology and Neurosurgery		56/09
Name of the educational program: 6B10101"General Medicine"		8page of 35

< question> Crossed arms on the chest ("Napoleon's posture"), crossed legs, hands shoved in pockets or pulled back, negative body orientation to the body and other person nearby, looking at the floor, window, brochure – these are all characteristic features of... posture.

<variant>Closed

<variant>Symmetrical

<variant>Asymmetrical

<variant>Natural

<variant>Artificial

< question> The body and head directed toward the interlocutor, looking directly at their face – this is an... posture.

<variant>Open

<variant>Asymmetrical

<variant>Natural

<variant>Artificial

<variant>Closed

< question> The detail that most fully conveys information on a person's face is...

<variant>The line of the mouth

<variant>The face

<variant>The forehead

<variant>Eyes

<variant>Expression

< question> The effective time for an approach necessary to establish psychological connection with another person is...

<variant>3 seconds

<variant>1 minute

<variant>30 seconds

<variant>2 minutes

<variant>10 seconds

< question> A gaze lasting 3-10 seconds that makes the interlocutor feel uncomfortable is called...

<variant>A focused gaze

<variant>"Running gaze"

<variant>Aggressive challenge

<variant>Kind invitation

<variant>Effective for psychological communication

< question> A gaze lasting more than 10 seconds is called...

<variant>"Aggressive challenge"

<variant>Focused gaze

<variant>"Running gaze"

<variant>Kind invitation

<variant>Effective for psychological communication

< question> "Aggressive challenge" is...

<variant>Looking into the eyes for more than 10 seconds

<variant>A fleeting glance into the eyes

<variant>Open smile

<variant>Looking from beneath the brow

<variant>Friendly handshake

< question> Calm, self-confident, and content individuals look... into the eyes of their interlocutor compared to insecure people.

<variant>More often

<variant>Less often

<variant>The same

<variant>Depends on the environment

<variant>Constantly

< question> The frequency of gaze is related to...

<variant>A sense of control

<variant>Posture

<variant>Gestures

<variant>Facial expressions

<variant>Character of personality

< question> Sounds with a specific meaning that express mood, the person's state, and involvement in the conversation are called...

<variant>Paralinguistic particles

<variant>Words

<variant>Facial expressions

<variant>Gestures

<variant>pose

< question> The feature of Paralanguage communication does not include...

<variant>Accent

<variant>Degree of voice origin

<variant>Word

<variant>Rhythm

<variant>Roughness

< question> The correspondence between the degree and frequency of voice sound in a word is perceived as a sign of...

<variant>Conflicting relationships


<variant>Good psychological contact

<variant>Positive relationships

<variant>Calmness

<variant>Strong impact



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Department of Neurology, Psychiatry, Rehabilitology and Neurosurgery		
Name of the educational program: 6B10101"General Medicine"		<p>56/09 9page of 35</p>

< question> A patient relates to a female doctor who treats them as their mother, feels the same way as they would towards her child, believes in her, and expects help—this is called...

<variant>Substitution

<variant>Projection

<variant>Counterprojection

<variant>Affiliation

<variant>Sensitivity

< question> Chronic fatigue syndrome is associated with...

<variant>Constant emotional contact with many people

<variant>Night shifts

<variant>Rotating work schedules

<variant>Seeing too many patients

<variant>Low wages

< question> During the analysis of the course of the disease, the results of the patient's history, a medical worker will need to...

<variant>Assess and listen

<variant>Listen

<variant>Refer

<variant>Listen without judgment

<variant>Provide arguments

< question> Different durations depending on the patient's condition, their individual psychological character, and the dependence of the disease are characteristic of the stage of...

<variant>Argumentation

<variant>Assessing and listening

<variant>Referral

<variant>Listening without judgment

<variant>Listening

< question> The psychological criterion: "If you can't quit smoking, I understand you because only someone with very strong willpower can overcome it" is the method of...

<variant>Challenge

<variant>Choice

<variant>Socratic dialogue

<variant>чести = honor

<variant>дефицита = deficit

< question> Placing the patient in a state of choice (for example, standing in line for consultation or research) can allow the procedure to be performed without psychological complaints. This is the method of .... Options:

<variant>deficit

<variant>listening

<variant>Socratic dialogue

<variant>honor

<variant>challenge

< question> The management model is not used in .... Options:

<variant>psychotherapy

<variant>internal medicine clinic

<variant>obstetrics and gynecology

<variant>dentistry

<variant>surgery

< question> Accepting one's situation with a reasonable assessment without exaggeration is the ... type. Options:

<variant>compatible

<variant>anxious

<variant>hypochondriacal

<variant>melancholic

<variant>apathetic

< question> Worrying about the course of one's illness, showing concern about possible deviations and dangers – this is a ... type of perception. Options:

<variant>horrible

<variant>compatible

<variant>hypochondriacal

<variant>melancholic

<variant>apathetic

< question> Complete indifference to one's fate, the consequences of the illness, and the results of treatment – this is a ... type of perception. Options:

<variant>apathetic

<variant>compatible

<variant>anxious

<variant>hypochondriacal

<variant>melancholic

< question> The patient's strategy does not include: Options:

<variant>depression


<variant>grief

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<p>Name of the educational program: 6B10101"General Medicine"</p>		<p>10page of 35</p>

<variant>immersion in the illness  
<variant>artificiality  
<variant>inadequacy  
< question> The patient is fully adapted to the external environment, has many acquaintances, is interested in many things, is flexible with people, and charms the public – this is a .... Options:  
<variant>extrovert  
<variant>introvert  
<variant>auditory  
<variant>visual  
<variant>kinesthetic  
Here are the translations for the questions and options you've provided:  
< question> Relations with an extrovert are best started by...  
<variant>from forming an emotional connection  
<variant>from establishing informational contact  
<variant>from an interview  
<variant>from listening without judgment  
<variant>from argumentation  
< question> Life phenomena that influence the most important aspects of human existence and lead to deep psychological stress are called...  
<variant>psychic shock  
<variant>illness  
<variant>depression  
<variant>anxiety  
<variant>sensitivity  
< question> Sparks of bitterness from intense pain when treatment does not help represent... type of perception.  
<variant>neurasthenic  
<variant>compatible  
<variant>anxious  
<variant>hypochondriacal  
<variant>melancholic  
< question> Unreal, less likely deviations, failures in treatment, and anxiety about minor life difficulties are all part of the... type of perception.  
<variant>obsessive-phobic  
<variant>neurasthenic  
<variant>anxious  
<variant>hypochondriacal  
<variant>melancholic

< question> Intense worry about how others perceive information about one's illness represents the... type of perception.  
<variant>sensitive  
<variant>anxious  
<variant>hypochondriacal  
<variant>melancholic  
<variant>neurasthenic  
< question> Trying to show one's sadness and misfortunes to attract the attention of loved ones is characteristic of the... type of perception.  
<variant>egocentric  
<variant>anxious  
<variant>hypochondriacal  
<variant>melancholic  
<variant>neurasthenic  
< question> Disregard for illness and treatment is characteristic of the... type of perception.  
<variant>euphoric  
<variant>neurasthenic  
<variant>anxious  
<variant>hypochondriacal  
<variant>melancholic  
< question> Question: The dependence of perception on internal sensations is called ...  
.  
Answer options:  
<variant>intuition  
<variant>apperception  
<variant>empathy  
<variant>sympathy  
<variant>reflection  
< question> Question: The recognition by a person of their inner world is called ...  
.  
Answer options:  
<variant>self-awareness  
<variant>intuition  
<variant>empathy  
<variant>reflection  
<variant>sympathy  
< question> Question: The process of transferring or copying personal traits and states onto external objects is called ...  
.  
Answer options:  
<variant>substitution  
<variant>regression  
<variant>identification  
<variant>projection



<p>ОҢТҮСТІК-ҚАЗАҚСТАН MEDISINA AKADEMIASY «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ</p>		<p>SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN MEDICAL ACADEMY АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия»</p>
Department of Neurology, Psychiatry, Rehabilitology and Neurosurgery		
Name of the educational program: 6B10101"General Medicine"		<p>56/09 11 page of 35</p>

<variant>denial

< question> Question: The evaluation of oneself – one's capabilities and qualities, and one's place among other people is ... .

Answer options:

<variant>self-esteem

<variant>self-awareness

<variant>concept of "I"

<variant>level of loyalty

<variant>ideal "I"

< question> Question: Activity is the tangible and intangible drive towards action, towards the goal of the activity, called ... .

Answer options:

<variant>motivation

<variant>concept of "I"

<variant>necessity

<variant>value

<variant>redirection

< question> Question: Personal-psychological characteristics of a person, manifested in their activity and being a condition for its successful completion, are called ... .

Answer options:

<variant>character

<variant>redirection

<variant>interest

<variant>ability

<variant>temperament

< question> Question: A state of strong emotional stress caused by obstacles in the way of fulfilling an important need is related to ... .

Answer options:

<variant>psychofoundation

<variant>shock

<variant>disappointment

<variant>del-paralysis situation

<variant>deprivation

< question> Question: During an individual survey, the subject often asks questions while observing the real level of test judgments. This behavior indicates the reason for ... .

Answer options:

<variant>desire to present oneself in a better light

<variant>highlight one's weaknesses

<variant>low intellectual and cultural level

<variant>use of incorrect tests

<variant>need for achievement

< question> Question: The main task of the doctor during the correction phase is ... .

Answer options:

<variant>establishing emotional connection with the patient

<variant>emotional support of the patient

<variant>informing the patient of the exact diagnosis

<variant>informing the patient of the disease prognosis

<variant>observing the patient's non-verbal behavior

< question> Question: The predisposition aimed at reducing emotional tension and protecting from painful sensations and thoughts, as well as preventing psychological and physiological deviations, is called ... .

Answer options:

<variant>psychological defense mechanism

<variant>coping mechanism

<variant>compensatory psychological mechanism

<variant>adaptive psychological reaction

<variant>emotional and rational reaction

< question> Question: A more productive coping strategy for a patient is considered to be ... .

Answer options:

<variant>seeking partnership and active support

<variant>emotional slowing down and entertainment

<variant>entertainment and altruism

<variant>altruism and optimism

<variant>hyperthymic symptoms

< question> Question: A clinic psychologist provides psychological assistance in general somatic healthcare and preventive institutions:

Answer options:


<variant>with a resident doctor

<p> ONTÜSTIK-QAZAQSTAN  <b>MEDISINA  AKADEMIASY</b>  «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ </p>		<p> SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN  <b>MEDICAL  ACADEMY</b>  АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия» </p>
Department of Neurology, Psychiatry, Rehabilitology and Neurosurgery		56/09
Name of the educational program: 6B10101"General Medicine"		12page of 35

<variant>independently  
<variant>psychiatrist with a doctor  
<variant>with a psychiatrist and psychotherapist  
<variant>with a psychotherapist  
< question> Question: When a psychotherapist and clinical psychologist conduct psychotherapy for a patient in a neurotic situation:  
Answer options:  
<variant>the clinic psychologist conducts psycho-correction, and the psychotherapist conducts psychotherapy  
<variant>the clinic psychologist conducts psycho-diagnostics, and the psychotherapist conducts medication treatment  
<variant>the psychotherapist conducts psychotherapy, and the clinical psychologist conducts psycho-diagnostics  
<variant>the psychotherapist and clinical psychologist conduct psychotherapy considering various approaches and goals  
<variant>the psychotherapist conducts psycho-correction, and the clinical psychologist conducts therapeutic measures  
< question> Question: Psychological games ...  
Answer options:  
<variant>cause the emergence of aggression  
<variant>formation and preservation of "self-image" in front of others  
<variant>formation of sincere and open relationships between people  
<variant>relieving tension and maintaining somatic and mental equilibrium  
<variant>heightened attention  
< question> Question: The psychotherapy method, which includes the main components of expanding consciousness, integrating opposites, working with imagination, taking responsibility, and overcoming obstacles, is called ...  
Answer options:  
<variant>individual barrier psychotherapy by Adler  
<variant>analytical psychotherapy by Jung  
<variant>Freudian psychoanalysis  
<variant>Gestalt therapy  
<variant>humanistic psychotherapy by Rogers

< question> Question: The foundation of rational psychotherapy is ...  
Answer options:  
<variant>explanation  
<variant>clarification  
<variant>providing examples  
<variant>personality correction  
<variant>deontology  
< question> Question: The intellectual level of the patient is researched ...  
Answer options:  
<variant>intellectually by determining the index  
<variant>through individual surveys  
<variant>using projective techniques  
<variant>with the Luscher method  
<variant>with the Rorschach technique  
< question> Question: The Luscher test is used to assess ...  
Answer options:  
<variant>current emotional upheavals  
<variant>intellectual development clarity  
<variant>thinking characteristics  
<variant>clarity of consciousness  
<variant>degree of memory deviations  
< question> Question: The type of psychological defense characterized by an attempt to honestly reject a situation that worries a person is called ...  
Answer options:  
<variant>"denial (non-recognition)"  
<variant>"discharge"  
<variant>"projection"  
<variant>"rationalization"  
<variant>"sublimation"  
< question> Question: The process of psychological defense observed as a result of the mistaken perception of an internal phenomenon as actually happening is called ...  
Answer options:  
<variant>"rationalization"  
<variant>"sublimation"  
<variant>"projection"  
<variant>"denial (non-recognition)"  
<variant>"discharge"  
< question> Question: The formation of hysterical character traits largely depends on the upbringing type of ...  
Answer options:



<p>ОҢТҮСТІК-ҚАЗАҚСТАН MEDISINA AKADEMIASY «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ</p>		<p>SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN MEDICAL ACADEMY АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия»</p>
<p>Department of Neurology, Psychiatry, Rehabilitology and Neurosurgery</p>		
<p>Name of the educational program: 6B10101"General Medicine"</p>		<p>56/09 13page of 35</p>

<variant>"family idol"  
<variant>excessive care  
<variant> lower care  
<variant> rigid  
<variant>paradoxical communication  
< question> The way to overcome an emotional backfire situation associated with an unresolved internal conflict is called ...  
<variant>"inner conflict of personality"  
<variant>"psychological correction"  
<variant>"psychological defense"  
<variant>"disappointment"  
<variant>"stress"  
< question> The expulsion of unfavorable, ineffective desires and thoughts from consciousness is called ...  
<variant>displacement  
<variant>substitution  
<variant>denial  
<variant>rationalization  
<variant>sublimation  
< question> Determination, speed, sociability, the desire for leadership, uncritical self-perception, high interests, and a tendency for risk are characteristic traits of the Ascendant type ...  
<variant>emotional  
<variant>pedantic (rigidity)  
<variant>hypertimic  
<variant>demonstrative  
<variant>hypotimic  
< question> Undesirable traits such as the desire to always be the center of attention, tendency to boast, lie, show off, and artificial behavior are characteristic of the accentuation of character:  
<variant>demonstrative  
<variant>pedantic  
<variant>cycloid  
<variant>hypertimic  
<variant>hypotimic  
< question> Constantly low mood, lethargy, tendency to sadness, loneliness, inability to communicate, and a pessimistic outlook are characteristic of the accentuation of character:  
<variant>hypotimic  
<variant>hypertimic


<variant>gloomy  
<variant>ecstatic  
<variant>demonstrative  
< question> Traits such as insecurity, shyness, tendency to doubt, pessimism, extreme boldness, and fear are characteristic of the accentuation of character- ...  
<variant>panic  
<variant>ecstasy  
<variant>cycloid  
<variant>stuck  
<variant>hypertimic  
< question> The character associated with the accentuation of excessive sensitivity, attention, friendliness, kindness, and a tendency to interact with the emotional states of others is ...  
<variant>emotive  
<variant>cycloid  
<variant>stuck  
<variant>pedantic  
<variant>demonstrative  
< question> Characteristic of the accentuation of traits such as rigidity of positions, consistency of views, subjectivity in evaluating life phenomena, suspicion, disbelief in others, and skepticism is ...  
<variant>pedantic  
<variant>stuck  
<variant>emotive  
<variant>panic  
<variant>demonstrative  
< question> Excessive irritability, urinary incontinence, aggressiveness, impulsiveness, irritability, and inconsistency of traits are typical of the ... type.  
<variant>excitable  
<variant>pedantic  
<variant>emotional  
<variant>stuck  
<variant>gloomy  
< question> Extreme mood instability, which affects a person's self-perception, sleep, appetite, work performance, and sociability, is characteristic of the behavioral accentuation known as ...

<p> ONTÜSTIK-QAZAQSTAN  <b>MEDISINA  AKADEMIASY</b>  «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ </p>		<p> SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN  <b>MEDICAL  ACADEMY</b>  АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия» </p>
<p>Department of Neurology, Psychiatry, Rehabilitology and Neurosurgery</p>		56/09
<p>Name of the educational program: 6B10101"General Medicine"</p>		14page of 35

<variant>dysthymia  
<variant>cycloid  
<variant>excitability  
<variant>stuck  
<variant>pedantic  
< question> The character associated with the formation of particularly valuable ideas, accentuating traits such as affective fever, cruelty, and vindictiveness is ...  
<variant>paranoia  
<variant>dysthymia  
<variant>stuck  
<variant>excitability  
<variant>hypertimic  
< question> Excessive sensitivity, disappointment, fear, and insecurity are characteristic of ... accentuation of character.  
<variant>hypotimic  
<variant>excitable  
<variant>hypertimic  
<variant>chatterbox  
<variant>paranoid  
< question> The behavioral sign of a defense mechanism is not subject to:  
<variant>disappointment  
<variant>discharge  
<variant>rationalization  
<variant>denial (non-recognition)  
<variant>intellectual  
< question> Psychological diagnosis is ...  
<variant>a structural characteristic of the interconnected psychological and mental properties of personality  
<variant>determining the personality type  
<variant>determining deviation from the norm  
<variant>a reasoned conclusion that the patient has a mental disorder  
<variant>determining the temperament type  
< question> Defending oneself from a dangerous object by identifying with it is ...  
<variant>identification  
<variant>discharge  
<variant>projection  
<variant>rationalization  
<variant>regression  
< question> Psychosomatic anomalies do not include:  
<variant>conversion symptoms

<variant>psychosomatic symptoms  
<variant>functional symptoms  
<variant>psychosomatic disorders  
<variant>neurasthenia  
< question> The group of somatoform anomalies does not include:  
<variant>deontological diseases  
<variant>hypochondriacal deviations  
<variant>somatoform vegetative dysfunctions  
<variant>neurasthenia  
<variant>somatized anomalies  
< question> The main goal of psychological defense activity is ...  
<variant>a sufficient level of self-esteem to reduce anxiety and avoid real life demands  
<variant>resolving the problem at hand  
<variant>relaxation, improving mood  
<variant>"slowing down" the return energy  
<variant>problem solving  
< question> A person addicted to alcohol but not acknowledging their problem uses the psychological defense of ...  
<variant>denial (non-recognition)  
<variant>primitive isolation  
<variant>special control  
<variant>projection  
<variant>interaction  
< question> Convincing young children that their parents possess a special powerful quality, known as the "external appearance," is ...  
<variant>primitive idealization  
<variant>special control  
<variant>projection  
<variant>primitive isolation  
<variant>introjection  
< question> The methodology of Wechsler is carried out through ...  
<variant>intelligence research  
<variant>personality research  
<variant>human research  
<variant>learning level research  
<variant>neurosis level research  
< question> Apperception is ...  
<variant>the dependence of perception on past psychological experiences  
<variant>the strictly perceived memory space  
<variant>an emotional reaction



<p>ОҢТҮСТІК-ҚАЗАҚСТАН MEDISINA AKADEMIASY «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ</p>		<p>SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN MEDICAL ACADEMY АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия»</p>
Department of Neurology, Psychiatry, Rehabilitology and Neurosurgery		
Name of the educational program: 6B10101"General Medicine"		56/09 15page of 35

<variant>a type of memory  
 <variant>consciousness  
 < question> Self-evaluation is ...  
 <variant>self-esteem  
 <variant>consciousness  
 <variant>self-concept  
 <variant>aspirant level  
 <variant>ideal self  
 < question> The type of repeated response to representations that appear at the beginning and end is ...  
 <variant>mental process  
 <variant>aggression  
 <variant>extrasensory perception  
 <variant>mental state  
 <variant>trance immersion  
 < question> In experimental psychological examination, contraindications include ...  
 <variant>taking psychotropic substances  
 <variant>the course of an illness  
 <variant>hereditary burden  
 <variant>intoxication  
 <variant>abstinence syndrome  
 < question> The preparation stage for willful influence does NOT include ...  
 <variant>self-evaluation  
 <variant>concept of the goal  
 <variant>concept of goal significance  
 <variant>concept of goal achievement  
 <variant>decision-making  
 < question> The image of the world of the objective subject is called ...  
 <variant>psyche  
 <variant>objective accuracy  
 <variant>psychological view  
 <variant>creativity  
 <variant>aggression  
 < question> The behavioral psychological approach, reinforced by personal life and exercises, is...  
 <variant>Skill  
 <variant>Reflex  
 <variant>Involuntary feeling  
 <variant>Disappointment  
 <variant>Imprinting  
 < question> The collision of two opposing tendencies in the structure of personality is...


<variant>Conflict  
 <variant>Disappointment  
 <variant>Psychological defense  
 <variant>Confrontation  
 <variant>Conformism  
 < question> A person's confidence in their reality, supported by relevant arguments and facts, is...  
 <variant>Reliability  
 <variant>Counting  
 <variant>Orientation  
 <variant>Thinking highly of oneself  
 <variant>Egocentrism  
 < question> A contradictory action of a group, characterized by heightened aggression and reduced responsibility for what happens, is...  
 <variant>Group result  
 <variant>Leadership result  
 <variant>Social contagion result  
 <variant>Social support result  
 <variant>Uncertainty result  
 < question> The influence of developing innovative opposition does not increase...  
 <variant>With minimal involvement in the innovation process  
 <variant>If the process is not informational  
 <variant>In an accelerated innovation process  
 <variant>In radical innovation  
 <variant>In large-scale news  
 < question> The examination of contradictions includes sublimation, projection, rationalization, exclusion, regression...  
 <variant>To the biopsychological tract of intrapersonal contradiction  
 <variant>To an unnamed scientific approach to contradiction research  
 <variant>The opposition of the "parental survival script"  
 <variant>Satisfaction that attracts others to resist "neurotic needs"  
 <variant>To the behaviorist tract of intrapersonal contradiction  
 < question> A component of the structure of suicidal behavior, consisting of suicidal thoughts or actions, is the method of...

<p> ONTÜSTIK-QAZAQSTAN  <b>MEDISINA  AKADEMIASY</b>  «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ </p>		<p> SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN  <b>MEDICAL  ACADEMY</b>  АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия» </p>
<p>Department of Neurology, Psychiatry, Rehabilitology and Neurosurgery</p>		56/09
<p>Name of the educational program: 6B10101 "General Medicine"</p>		16page of 35

<variant>Affective  
<variant>Executive  
<variant>Paranoid  
<variant>Paranoidal  
<variant>Orientation  
< question> According to the main criterion for resolving contradiction, the final option is...  
<variant>Following the rules for shared object use  
<variant>The cessation of the contradiction  
<variant>Highlighting the object of confrontation  
<variant>One-sided or two-sided removal  
<variant>The victory of one side  
< question> Your idea of what to do if you want to use the request "enter your situation" is...  
<variant>Not taking responsibility  
<variant>Clearly explaining that you can solve the problem yourself  
<variant>Expressing sympathy to a friend and assuring them that you will support them  
<variant>Asking the friend what is the most difficult  
<variant>Leaving the task for a later time  
< question> Emphasizing all social problems, the main condition for preventing contradictions, consisting of building normative actions is...  
<variant>Support for one's own balance  
<variant>Compliance with the balance of joint services  
<variant>Balance of self-esteem and exterior  
<variant>Maintaining equality of roles  
<variant>Support for scattered equality  
< question> Asymmetric relationships between people who lack good feedback are...  
<variant>Performing a social order  
<variant>Dual relationships  
<variant>Mirage relationships  
<variant>Revision relationship  
<variant>Management relationship  
< question> The tendency to simplify partner interaction, increase the effectiveness of group actions in conditions of contradiction is...

<variant>Facilitation  
<variant>Synchronization  
<variant>Apperception  
<variant>Mediation  
<variant>Communication  
< question> A person with specialized knowledge who ensures the final decision between opponents, constructively resolving the contradiction is...  
<variant>Mediator  
<variant>Assistant  
<variant>Arbiter  
<variant>Arbitrator  
<variant>Overseer  
< question> The burnout syndrome consists of many symptoms and manifestations, except for...  
<variant>Increased mental activity  
<variant>Emotional, physical, and mental exhaustion  
<variant>Decreased appetite and exacerbation of chronic diseases  
<variant>Headaches, hypertension, sleep disorders  
<variant>Psychosomatic and psychovegetative disorders  
< question> Which of the following symptoms is NOT part of the burnout syndrome...  
<variant>Increased mental activity  
<variant>Emotional, mental, and physical exhaustion  
<variant>Loss of appetite and exacerbation of chronic diseases  
<variant>Headaches, sleep disturbances  
<variant>Increased irritability and aggressiveness  
< question> The relationship of dynamic features of the psyche, increased speed of nervous reactions, attitude toward the environment is...  
<variant>Dynamism  
<variant>Inertia  
<variant>Statics  
<variant>Temperament  
<variant>Lability  
< question> A method used for self-assessment. It is used in vertical sections and characterizes health, mind, happiness,



<p>ОҢТҮСТІК-ҚАЗАҚСТАН  <b>MEDISINA  AKADEMIASY</b>  «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ</p>		<p>SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN  <b>MEDICAL  ACADEMY</b>  АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия»</p>
<p>Department of Neurology, Psychiatry, Rehabilitology and Neurosurgery</p>		
<p>Name of the educational program: 6B10101"General Medicine"</p>		<p>56/09  17page of 35</p>

and self-esteem. Then it answers questions about its affordability and health — this is...

<variant>Dembo-Rubinstein method

<variant>Rorschach method

<variant>Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI)

<variant>Lüscher color test

<variant>Rosenweig frustration method

< question> During a psychotherapy session, a female patient expresses her sympathy for the doctor with her symptoms. The therapist's tactic is justified if...

<variant>Ignoring the patient

<variant>Not paying attention at the beginning of the treatment, then explaining the tactics

<variant>Explaining to the patient at the start of the treatment

<variant>Waiting for the patient's approval as the main topic

<variant>Suggesting family psychotherapy

< question> According to Jung, the "primordial image" that exists in every person is...

<variant>Without individual consciousness

<variant>The lower unconscious

<variant>The collective unconscious

<variant>The personal unconscious

<variant>The higher unconscious

< question> In the psychotherapist's office, the mother entered first, followed by the father of a 4-year-old child. When the psychotherapist suggested they sit in chairs, the family reacted as follows: the mother firmly told the child to sit next to the psychotherapist, she sat 3 meters away from the child, and the father sat 2 meters away from her. This arrangement shows...

<variant>They lived in a large apartment

<variant>The parents believe in the will of their children

<variant>An emotionally negative turn

<variant>Psychological safety in the office

<variant>They learned to live in a small apartment

< question> Psychosensory intero- and proprioceptive disorders, manifesting as feelings of elongation, shortening, or

distortion of limbs, in the form of changes in "self" perception are...

<variant>Physical disorder syndrome

<variant>Hallucinatory syndrome

<variant>Depersonalization

<variant>Derealization

<variant>Ashaffenburg's symptom

< question> The psychology method that allows obtaining information about an object through written answers to pre-thought-out and targeted questions is...

<variant>Test

<variant>Song

<variant>Interview

<variant>Sociometry

<variant>Annulment

< question> Fixating amnesia is characteristic of the syndrome of...

<variant>Korsakoff

<variant>Psychoorganic

<variant>Asthenic

<variant>Depressive

<variant>Manic

< question> A disorder of consciousness and intellect is not typical for...

<variant>Neurasthenia

<variant>Epilepsy

<variant>Acute paralysis

<variant>Cerebral atherosclerosis

<variant>Schizophrenia

< question> Confabulations will NOT occur in...

<variant>Neurosis

<variant>Traumatic brain injuries

<variant>Vascular brain lesions

<variant>Syphilis of the brain

<variant>Alcoholic encephalopathy

< question> Apathy-aboulia disorder is the basis of the defect in...

<variant>Schizophrenia

<variant>Epilepsy

<variant>Traumatic brain injury

<variant>Psychopathy

<variant>Alcoholism

< question> The specificity of dysphoria from clouding of consciousness is...

<variant>Disorientation in space and time

<variant>Severe affect




<p> ONTÜSTIK-QAZAQSTAN  <b>MEDISINA  AKADEMIASY</b>  «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ </p>		<p> SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN  <b>MEDICAL  ACADEMY</b>  АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия» </p>
<p>Department of Neurology, Psychiatry, Rehabilitology and Neurosurgery</p>		56/09
<p>Name of the educational program: 6B10101"General Medicine"</p>		18page of 35

<variant>Aggression  
<variant>The onset of a paroxysm  
<variant>Appearance during epilepsy  
< question> The soporific disorder of consciousness is not characterized by...  
<variant>Orientation in personality  
<variant>Orientation in time  
<variant>Lack of speech contact  
<variant>Orientation to location  
<variant>Retention of motor and facial reactions during intense excitement  
< question> The difference between oneroid clouding of consciousness and delusions is...  
<variant>Allopsychic disorientation  
<variant>Fantastic anxiety type  
<variant>Realistic visual hallucinations  
<variant>Excitation of movement  
<variant>Partial amnesia  
< question> The patient says that they see "with their inner eye" behind the wall — this is...  
<variant>Pseudohallucinations  
<variant>Senestopathies  
<variant>True hallucinations  
<variant>Verbal hallucinations  
<variant>Pareidolic illusions  
< question> The patient believes their head has shrunk like a walnut — this is...  
<variant>Disturbance of body schema  
<variant>Senestopathies  
<variant>True hallucinations  
<variant>Verbal hallucinations  
<variant>Pseudohallucination  
< question> The patient looks in the mirror and says, "Amazing. The face is mine, but the inner world is not mine" — this is...  
<variant>Depersonalization  
<variant>Senestopathy  
<variant>Derealization  
<variant>Pareidolia  
<variant>Pseudohallucination  
< question> After talking to her boss, the patient complains of the disappearance of all sensations below the waist from the waist down — this is...  
<variant>Hysterical anesthesia  
<variant>Disturbance of body schema  
<variant>Pseudohallucination  
<variant>Hyperesthesia

<variant>Damage to the anterior central thread  
< question> During a doctor's interview of the patient's complaints and health status: "He hit me on the head... He hit me on the head... He hit me on the head" — this is...  
<variant>Perseveration  
<variant>Detailing of thinking  
<variant>Double thoughts  
<variant>Reasoning  
<variant>Paralogical thinking  
< question> A student clearly writes his thoughts on paper, but in the eyes of an outsider, he shrinks. Before a public performance, he needs to pinch his knee 5 times to suppress fear — this is...  
<variant>Rituals  
<variant>Symbolic thoughts  
<variant>Hypochondriacal delusions  
<variant>Particularly valuable thoughts  
<variant>Mental automatisms  
< question> The belief that one has a physical defect — this is...  
<variant>Dysmorphomaniac delusion  
<variant>Delusion of self-blame  
<variant>Artificial delusion  
<variant>All delusions of blame  
<variant>Delusion of influence  
< question> A patient in excitement says, "This is wrong! People look like bronze soldiers, and their houses look like paper boxes" — this is...  
<variant>Derealization  
<variant>Hyperesthesia  
<variant>Senestopathy  
<variant>Pseudohallucination  
<variant>Hypesthesia  
< question> Which mental disorder can be associated with the patient's statement: "This is wrong! People look like toys, and their houses look like straw" — this is...  
<variant>Derealization  
<variant>Hyperesthesia  
<variant>Senestopathy  
<variant>Pseudohallucination  
<variant>Hypesthesia  
< question> For the patient, the simultaneous occurrence of feelings of love, passion, anger, and hatred towards the mother is...



<p>ОҢТҮСТІК-ҚАЗАҚСТАН MEDISINA AKADEMIASY «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ</p>		<p>SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN MEDICAL ACADEMY АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия»</p>
Department of Neurology, Psychiatry, Rehabilitology and Neurosurgery		
Name of the educational program: 6B10101"General Medicine"		<p>56/09 19page of 35</p>

<variant>Ambivalence  
 <variant>Polypragmasia  
 <variant>Lability  
 <variant>Dysphoria  
 <variant>Senestopathy  
 < question> Increased motor activity is...  
 <variant>Manic excitement  
 <variant>Hebephrenic excitement  
 <variant>Catatonic excitement  
 <variant>Hyperthymia  
 <variant>Lability  
 < question> Negativism is...  
 <variant>Catatonic stupor  
 <variant>Depressive syndrome  
 <variant>Manic excitement  
 <variant>Psychogenic stupor  
 <variant>Hebephrenic syndrome  
 < question> Thoughts of self-blame are...  
 <variant>Depressive syndrome  
 <variant>Catatonic stupor  
 <variant>Stickiness  
 <variant>Agonizing thoughts  
 <variant>Explosiveness  
 < question> A 74-year-old patient doesn't recognize their doctor, cannot find their ward or bed, and doesn't realize that their daughter hasn't arrived. The patient has a disorder of consciousness, which is...  
 <variant>Fixative amnesia  
 <variant>Reproductive amnesia  
 <variant>Anterograde amnesia  
 <variant>Retrograde amnesia  
 <variant>Cryptomnesia  
 < question> A psychosis associated with cannabinoid drug addiction is typical for the clinic of...  
 <variant>Schizophrenia  
 <variant>Reactive psychosis  
 <variant>Alcoholic psychosis  
 <variant>Somatogenic psychosis  
 <variant>Psychogenic  
 < question> A clouded hallucinatory form of consciousness in acute psychosis, accompanied by preserved self-awareness, motor excitement, and including delusional imagery, illusions, and visual hallucinations is characteristic of...  
 <variant>Delusion


<variant>Hallucinatory syndrome  
 <variant>Alcoholic paranoia  
 <variant>Alcoholic encephalopathy  
 <variant>Gaye-Wernicke encephalopathy  
 < question> The following is not a symptom of mood disturbance:  
 <variant>Hypobulia  
 <variant>Hyperthymia  
 <variant>Apathy  
 <variant>Terror  
 <variant>Euphoria  
 < question> During an exam, the student was very nervous and could not remember the name of a drug. After leaving the examiner's room, they remembered the name. The student exhibits a disturbance of consciousness similar to...  
 <variant>Fixative amnesia  
 <variant>Acute amnesia  
 <variant>Symptom of something you've never seen  
 <variant>Retrograde amnesia  
 <variant>Anterograde amnesia  
 < question> A doctor, after a 24-hour shift, is fighting sleep on a tram. When getting off at his stop, he realizes he is in a different place, and the surrounding houses and streets are unfamiliar. The disturbance of consciousness is...  
 <variant>Symptom of something you've never seen  
 <variant>Acute amnesia  
 <variant>Pseudoreminiscence  
 <variant>Fixative amnesia  
 <variant>Retrograde amnesia  
 < question> In derealization, the patient experiences...  
 <variant>A false perception of the surrounding world  
 <variant>A feeling of "loss" of one's own "self" and unreality  
 <variant>Perception without a real object  
 <variant>Alienation of the surrounding world  
 <variant>Distorted perception of the surroundings  
 < question> True hallucinations are not characterized by...

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<p>Department of Neurology, Psychiatry, Rehabilitology and Neurosurgery</p>		56/09
<p>Name of the educational program: 6B10101"General Medicine"</p>		20page of 35

<variant>Feelings of artificiality or manipulation  
<variant>Real projections  
<variant>Identification with a real object  
<variant>External projections  
<variant>Brightness and vividness of images  
< question> The following is not a sensory disturbance...  
<variant>Abulia  
<variant>Paresthesia  
<variant>Anesthesia  
<variant>Hypesthesia  
<variant>Senestopathy  
< question> Perceptions without a real object in the given place and time are...  
<variant>Hallucinations  
<variant>Senestopathies  
<variant>Illusions  
<variant>Metamorphopsies  
<variant>Dysmorphopsies  
< question> Unpleasant sensations of burning, pressure, and constriction originating from internal organs are...  
<variant>Senestopathies  
<variant>Hyperesthesia  
<variant>Dysmorphopsies  
<variant>Illusions  
<variant>Hypnagogic hallucinations  
< question> Suggested hallucinations are characteristic of...  
<variant>Schizophrenia  
<variant>Intoxication psychosis  
<variant>Delirium  
<variant>Reactive psychosis  
<variant>Psychopathy  
< question> The distinguishing feature of visceral hallucinations from senestopathies is...  
<variant>A sense of the object within some organ  
<variant>Imagery and precise localization  
<variant>Absence of an objective cause for occurrence  
<variant>Migration  
<variant>Elaborate nature  
< question> The criteria for pseudohallucinations are...  
<variant>They do not have a real external projection

<variant>They have a real external projection  
<variant>They appear when falling asleep  
<variant>They appear when waking up  
<variant>They are located outside the field of vision  
< question> Simple hallucinations include...  
<variant>Photopsia  
<variant>Hypnagogic  
<variant>Hypnopompic  
<variant>Extrapampinic  
<variant>Charles Bonnet syndrome hallucinations  
< question> Psychosensory disorders do not include...  
<variant>Senestopathies  
<variant>Metamorphopsies  
<variant>Macropsia  
<variant>Body scheme disturbance  
<variant>Micropsia  
< question> The patient hears threats and insults directed at them from the conversation of strangers in...  
<variant>Auditory hallucinations  
<variant>Commenting hallucinations  
<variant>Neutral hallucinations  
<variant>Reflex hallucinations  
<variant>Extrapampinic hallucinations  
< question> Depersonalization is a disorder of...  
<variant>Sensations and perceptions  
<variant>Memory  
<variant>Self-awareness  
<variant>Thinking  
<variant>Intelligence  
< question> A perception disorder is related to the... syndrome.  
<variant>Hallucinatory  
<variant>Depressive  
<variant>Manic  
<variant>Catatonic  
<variant>Convulsive  
< question> The following are not disturbances of the tempo of thinking...  
<variant>Ratiocination  
<variant>Flight of ideas  
<variant>Sperrung  
<variant>Mentism  
<variant>Slowing of thinking



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Department of Neurology, Psychiatry, Rehabilitology and Neurosurgery		
Name of the educational program: 6B10101"General Medicine"		56/09 21page of 35

< question> The patient's speech, consisting of fragments of phrases and isolated words, is characteristic of... thinking.

<variant>Incoherent

<variant>Disjointed

<variant>Ratiocinative

<variant>Paralogical

<variant>Amorphous

< question> Incoherence (lack of connection) in thinking occurs in...

<variant>Amentia

<variant>Delirium

<variant>Oneroid

<variant>Twilight consciousness disturbance

<variant>Obnubilation

< question> The following is not a criterion for delusion...

<variant>Critical attitude

<variant>Obsessive nature of ideas

<variant>Pathological content of ideas

<variant>Unavailability for logical correction

<variant>Distorted reflection of reality

< question> Mentism is more often observed in the syndrome of...

<variant>Psychic automatism

<variant>Paranoidal

<variant>Manic

<variant>Korsakoff

<variant>Hypochondriacal

< question> Agglutination is...

<variant>The merging of several distant representations

<variant>New unusual concepts

<variant>Empty, fruitless reasoning

<variant>A flow of troubling thoughts

<variant>Stoppage of thought process

< question> Paralogical thinking is most commonly observed in patients suffering from...

<variant>Schizophrenia

<variant>Psychopathy

<variant>Epilepsy

<variant>Neuroses

<variant>Involutional psychoses

< question> The following is not considered an obsession...

<variant>Abulia

<variant>Claustrophobia

<variant>Cardiophobia

<variant>Dysmorphomania

<variant>Syphilophobia

< question> Suicidal thoughts and attempts are not typical for...

<variant>Dysmorphomania

<variant>Hysteria

<variant>Depression

<variant>Hallucinatory syndrome

<variant>Schizophrenia

< question> The following is not considered an obsessive fear...

<variant>Dysmorphomania

<variant>Syphilophobia

<variant>Thanatophobia

<variant>Claustrophobia

<variant>Cardiophobia

< question> A pronounced acceleration of thought activity is called...

<variant>Flight of ideas

<variant>Mentism

<variant>Ratiocination

<variant>Verbigeration

<variant>Perseveration

< question> Involuntary influx of thoughts is called...

<variant>Mentism

<variant>Perseveration

<variant>Sperrung

<variant>Ratiocination

<variant>Obsessive thoughts

< question> The following is not a pathology of thinking...

<variant>Cryptomnesia

<variant>Acceleration

<variant>Concrete-figurative thinking

<variant>Slowing

<variant>Ratiocination

< question> Social danger is posed by patients with... hallucinations.

<variant>Imperative

<variant>Reflex

<variant>Functional

<variant>Elementary

<variant>Hypnagogic

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Department of Neurology, Psychiatry, Rehabilitology and Neurosurgery		56/09
Name of the educational program: 6B10101"General Medicine"		22page of 35

< question> The following is not a disturbance of the tempo of thinking...

<variant>Circumstantiality

<variant>Mentism

<variant>Sperrung

<variant>Acceleration

<variant>Slowing

< question> The following is not characteristic of accelerated thinking...

<variant>Low productivity

<variant>Distractibility

<variant>Pathological circumstantiality

<variant>Increased number of associations

<variant>Involuntary influx of thoughts

< question> Delusional ideas of grandeur of large-scale fantastic content are characteristic of the... syndrome.

<variant>Parafrenic

<variant>Hallucinatory

<variant>Paranoid

<variant>Paranoidal

<variant>Kandinsky-Clerambault

< question> The Korsakoff syndrome does not include...

<variant>Acceleration of associative process

<variant>Progressive amnesia

<variant>Fixation amnesia

<variant>Confabulations or pseudoreminiscences

<variant>Disorientation in time and place

< question> Progressive amnesia does not occur in...

<variant>Manic-depressive psychosis

<variant>Senile psychoses

<variant>Pick's disease

<variant>Progressive paralysis

<variant>Atrophic brain diseases

< question> The following are not quantitative memory disorders...

<variant>Confabulations

<variant>Hypermnesia

<variant>Hypomnesia

<variant>Amnesia

<variant>Progressive amnesia

< question> The following are not qualitative memory disorders...

<variant>Anterograde amnesia

<variant>Pseudoreminiscences

<variant>Confabulations

<variant>Paramnesia

<variant>Cryptomnesia

< question> Complete memory loss is called...

<variant>Amnesia

<variant>Apathy

<variant>Apraxia

<variant>Aphasia

<variant>Abulia

< question> The following is not included in the psychoorganic syndrome...

<variant>Catatonia

<variant>Weakness of judgment

<variant>Incontinence of affect

<variant>Mentism

<variant>Dysmnnesia

< question> Dementia is not observed in...

<variant>Psychopathy

<variant>Atrophic brain processes

<variant>Progressive paralysis

<variant>Obsessive psychosis

<variant>Traumatic brain injuries

< question> The syndrome of congenital idiocy is...

<variant>Oligophrenia

<variant>Partial idiocy

<variant>Pick's disease

<variant>Dementia

<variant>Alzheimer's disease

< question> The following is not included in the structure of the depressive syndrome...

<variant>Delusion of grandeur

<variant>Melancholy

<variant>Delusion of self-blame

<variant>Slowed thinking

<variant>Memory decline

< question> The following is not a pathology of the emotional background...

<variant>Abulia

<variant>Paratyimia

<variant>Dysphoria

<variant>Mania


<variant>Anxiety

< question> The extreme form of psychological alienation, expressed in a person withdrawing from contact with others, is...

<variant>Autism

<variant>Apathy



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Department of Neurology, Psychiatry, Rehabilitology and Neurosurgery		
Name of the educational program: 6B10101"General Medicine"		56/09 23page of 35

<variant>Abulia  
 <variant>Stupor  
 <variant>Negativism  
 < question> The patient exhibits an increase in drives, mobility, elevated activity, and initiative during...  
 <variant>Mania  
 <variant>Euphoria  
 <variant>Dysphoria  
 <variant>Moria  
 <variant>Hyperkinesia  
 < question> A type of obsessive action is...  
 <variant>Pyromania  
 <variant>Gerontophilia  
 <variant>Cancerophobia  
 <variant>Pedophilia  
 <variant>Agoraphobia  
 < question> Deep indifference with a lack of feeling is...  
 <variant>Apathy  
 <variant>Adynamia  
 <variant>Anesthesia  
 <variant>Depression  
 <variant>Dysphoria  
 < question> Pathological increase in the need for food is called...  
 <variant>Bulimia  
 <variant>Oligodipsia  
 <variant>Anorexia  
 <variant>Euphoria  
 <variant>Hypotimia  
 < question> The following is not a disorder of drive...  
 <variant>Claustrophobia  
 <variant>Nervous anorexia  
 <variant>Polydipsia  
 <variant>Abulia  
 <variant>Kleptomania  
 < question> The following is not a disorder of drive...  
 <variant>Mutism  
 <variant>Dromomania  
 <variant>Fetishism  
 <variant>Drug addiction  
 <variant>Pyromania  
 < question> Weakening or absence of the feeling of hunger is...  
 <variant>Anorexia


<variant>Apraxia  
 <variant>Abulia  
 <variant>Negativism  
 <variant>Apathy  
 < question> In stupor, the following is observed...  
 <variant>Difficulty concentrating  
 <variant>Emotional lability  
 <variant>Difficulty realizing the situation  
 <variant>Fixation amnesia  
 <variant>Weakening of cognitive activity  
 < question> The following is not characteristic of the oneiric state (oneiroide)...  
 <variant>True visual hallucinations  
 <variant>Catatonic disorders  
 <variant>Psychomotor agitation  
 <variant>Antagonistic delusions  
 <variant>Disorientation in place, time, and self  
 < question> The following is not characteristic of amentia...  
 <variant>Ability to understand what is happening  
 <variant>Poor prognosis  
 <variant>Incoherent speech  
 <variant>Preservation of memory of painful experiences  
 <variant>Deep clouding of consciousness  
 < question> One of the options for twilight clouding of consciousness is...  
 <variant>Ambulant automatism  
 <variant>Absence  
 <variant>Delirium  
 <variant>Fugue  
 <variant>Trance  
 < question> The following is not a psychotic form of consciousness pathology...  
 <variant>Sopor  
 <variant>Obnubilation  
 <variant>Delirium  
 <variant>Twilight state  
 <variant>Oneiric  
 < question> The following is not an indication for emergency hospitalization...  
 <variant>Ineffectiveness of outpatient treatment

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Department of Neurology, Psychiatry, Rehabilitology and Neurosurgery		56/09
Name of the educational program: 6B10101"General Medicine"		24page of 35

<variant>Suicide attempts  
<variant>Danger to others  
<variant>Aggressive tendencies  
<variant>Psychomotor agitation  
< question> The following condition does not require emergency hospitalization...  
<variant>Lacunar dementia  
<variant>Twilight disorder of consciousness  
<variant>Alcoholic delirium  
<variant>Depressive state with suicidal thoughts  
<variant>Psychomotor agitation  
< question> Illusions that are not associated with disturbances of mental activity are called...  
<variant>Functional  
<variant>Auditory  
<variant>Affective  
<variant>Verbal  
<variant>Pareidolic  
< question> Derealization does not involve...  
<variant>Disorder of self-awareness  
<variant>False perception of the environment  
<variant>Presence of critical attitude  
<variant>Feeling of change or unreality  
<variant>Strangeness of the surrounding world  
< question> Extracampine hallucinations are...  
<variant>When visual images are projected outside the patient's field of view  
<variant>Photopsies  
<variant>Hallucinations occurring at the moment of awakening  
<variant>Hallucinatory images that arise while falling asleep  
<variant>Pseudohallucinations  
< question> Lipmann's symptom is observed in... hallucinations.  
<variant>Induced  
<variant>Hypnagogic  
<variant>Functional  
<variant>Hypnopompic  
<variant>Auditory  
< question> True visual hallucinations are more commonly observed in...  
<variant>Alcoholic delirium

<variant>Reactive psychoses  
<variant>Schizophrenia  
<variant>Epilepsy  
<variant>Bipolar disorder  
< question> Distortion of the perception of the shape, space, and size of objects is called...  
<variant>Metamorphopsia  
<variant>True hallucinations  
<variant>Illusions  
<variant>Senestopathies  
<variant>Pseudohallucinations  
< question> The sensation of a "living creature" in the stomach is...  
<variant>Visceral hallucinations  
<variant>Senestopathies  
<variant>True hallucinations  
<variant>Illusions  
<variant>Autometamorphopsia  
< question> The criterion for true hallucinations is...  
<variant>Sensory vividness of hallucinations  
<variant>Localization of hallucinations within the head  
<variant>The criterion of "manufacturing"  
<variant>The effect on the mental "I"  
<variant>The presence of criticism from the patient about their condition  
< question> Illusions are...  
<variant>Incorrect, false perception of real objects  
<variant>Illusory perception of real objects  
<variant>Sensation of the enlargement of limbs  
<variant>Seeing images inside the head  
<variant>Erroneous thoughts  
< question> Perseveration of thinking is...  
<variant>Fixation on the same representations and answers  
<variant>Mentism  
<variant>Lack of logical connection in thinking  
<variant>Tendency toward empty reasoning  
<variant>Lack of connection between separate thoughts  
< question> The following does not refer to primary delusions...  
<variant>High origin  
<variant>Inventiveness



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Department of Neurology, Psychiatry, Rehabilitology and Neurosurgery		
Name of the educational program: 6B10101"General Medicine"		<p>56/09 25page of 35</p>

<variant>Reformism  
 <variant>Jealousy  
 <variant>Self-accusation  
 < question> Primary delusions, unlike secondary ones, are characterized by...  
 <variant>A system of evidence  
 <variant>Unshakeable belief  
 <variant>False reasoning  
 <variant>Lack of correction  
 <variant>Inability to correct  
 < question> The following is not an obsession...  
 <variant>Phobias  
 <variant>Contrasting desires  
 <variant>Dipsomania  
 <variant>Doubts  
 <variant>Rituals  
 < question> Unconscious appropriation of someone else's events is called...  
 <variant>Cryptomnesia  
 <variant>Confabulation  
 <variant>Amnesia  
 <variant>Pseudoremniscence  
 <variant>Exmnnesia  
 < question> Distressing sensations of burning, pressure, or constriction originating from internal organs are called...  
 <variant>Senestopathies  
 <variant>Hyperesthesia  
 <variant>Dysmorphopsia  
 <variant>Illusions  
 <variant>Hypnagogic hallucinations  
 < question> Fixation amnesia is characteristic of the... syndrome.  
 <variant>Korsakoff  
 <variant>Psycho-organic  
 <variant>Astenic  
 <variant>Depressive  
 <variant>Manic  
 < question> Memory and intellect disorders are not characteristic of...  
 <variant>Neurasthenia  
 <variant>Epilepsy  
 <variant>Progressive paralysis  
 <variant>Cerebral arteriosclerosis  
 <variant>Schizophrenia  
 < question> Confabulations are not observed in...

<variant>Neurosis  
 <variant>Traumatic brain injury  
 <variant>Vascular brain injury  
 <variant>Syphilitic brain disease  
 <variant>Alcoholic encephalopathy  
 < question> The following is not part of Korsakoff syndrome...  
 <variant>Mentism  
 <variant>Fixation amnesia  
 <variant>Confabulation  
 <variant>Disorientation in personal identity  
 <variant>Disorientation in time  
 < question> Derealization does not involve...  
 <variant>Disorder of self-awareness  
 <variant>False perception of the environment  
 <variant>Presence of critical attitude  
 <variant>Feeling of change or unreality  
 <variant>Strangeness of the surrounding world  
 < question> Identify the syndrome of amnesic disorders...  
 <variant>Korsakoff syndrome  
 <variant>Kandinsky-Clérambault syndrome  
 <variant>Catatonic syndrome  
 <variant>Hebephrenic syndrome  
 <variant>Delirious syndrome  
 < question> Cases of suicide in patients are more frequent in the... syndrome.  
 <variant>Depressive  
 <variant>Paranoid  
 <variant>Hallucinatory  
 <variant>Catatonic  
 <variant>Manic  
 < question> The following is not part of the depressive syndrome...  
 <variant>Overestimation of one's abilities  
 <variant>Melancholy or anxiety  
 <variant>Slowness of movements  
 <variant>Ideas of personal inadequacy  
 <variant>Slowing of thinking  
 < question> Pathological affect is...  
 <variant>Intense motor reaction with clouding of consciousness  
 <variant>Intense motor reaction without clouding of consciousness under the influence of external stimuli

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<p>Department of Neurology, Psychiatry, Rehabilitology and Neurosurgery</p>		56/09
<p>Name of the educational program: 6B10101"General Medicine"</p>		26page of 35

<variant>Increased activity against a background of elevated mood  
<variant>Unmotivated playful mood  
<variant>Brief clouding of consciousness  
<question> The following is not characteristic of catatonic syndrome...  
<variant>Fixation amnesia  
<variant>Negativism  
<variant>Mutism  
<variant>Catalepsy  
<variant>Echolalia  
<question> The following is not a type of psychomotor agitation...  
<variant>Stupor  
<variant>Manic  
<variant>Hebephrenic  
<variant>Catatonic  
<variant>Delirious  
<question> The following is not a disorder of will...  
<variant>Apathy  
<variant>Abulia  
<variant>Parabulia  
<variant>Hypobulia  
<variant>Hyperbulia  
<question> Irresistible urge to wander is called...  
<variant>Dromomania  
<variant>Anorexia  
<variant>Bulimia  
<variant>Pyromania  
<variant>Kleptomania  
<question>The following is not a psychotic type of consciousness disorder...  
<variant>Obnubilation  
<variant>Twilight state  
<variant>Amentia  
<variant>Oneyroid  
<variant>Delirium  
<question> The following factor is absent in the etiology of delirium...  
<variant>Psychogenic  
<variant>Alcoholic  
<variant>Somatic  
<variant>Infectious  
<variant>Toxic  
<question> The criteria for disorders of consciousness are...  
<variant>Detachment from the real world

<variant>Clear perception of the surroundings  
<variant>Preservation of orientation in the surrounding space  
<variant>Confabulations  
<variant>Paranoid  
<question> The following consciousness disorder is socially dangerous...  
<variant>Twilight  
<variant>Amentive  
<variant>Oneyroid  
<variant>Coma  
<variant>Stupor  
<question> A disorder of consciousness lasting a few seconds is called...  
<variant>Absence  
<variant>Stupor  
<variant>Delirium  
<variant>Amentia  
<variant>Oneyroid  
<question> The following are indications for immediate hospitalization...  
<variant>Imperative hallucinations  
<variant>Commenting hallucinations  
<variant>Scene-like hallucinations  
<variant>Senestopathies  
<variant>Pareidolia  
<question> Hallucinations cannot occur in...  
<variant>Neurosis  
<variant>Epilepsy  
<variant>Schizophrenia  
<variant>Alcoholic psychoses  
<variant>Progressive paralysis  
<question> Anesthesia is a symptom of a mental disorder in...  
<variant>Hysteria  
<variant>Alcoholic delirium  
<variant>Hallucinosis  
<variant>Manic syndrome  
<variant>Obsessive-compulsive disorder  
<question> The following is not observed in the structure of Kandinsky-Clérambault syndrome...  
<variant>Awareness of the pathological nature of the existing disorders  
<variant>Pseudohallucinations  
<variant>Delusional ideas of influence  
<variant>Mentism (influx of involuntary associations)



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<p>Department of Neurology, Psychiatry, Rehabilitology and Neurosurgery</p>		56/09
<p>Name of the educational program: 6B10101"General Medicine"</p>		27page of 35

<variant>Alienation of one's own mental processes

< question> The following are not memory disorders...

<variant>Mentism and sperrung

<variant>Anterograde amnesia

<variant>Pseudoremniscence

<variant>Retrograde amnesia

<variant>Confabulations

< question> Patients may refuse food in...

<variant>Poisoning delusion

<variant>Dysmorphomaniac delusion

<variant>Catatonic delusion

<variant>Manic syndrome

<variant>Neurotic syndrome

< question> Catatonic syndrome is characteristic of...

<variant>Schizophrenia

<variant>Hysteria

<variant>Alcoholism

<variant>Manic-depressive psychosis

<variant>Neuroses

< question> The most likely duration of twilight consciousness disturbance is...

<variant>From several minutes to several hours

<variant>3-5 days

<variant>2-3 weeks

<variant>More than a month

<variant>2 months

< question> The following is not part of the tasks of a district psychiatrist...

<variant>Forensic psychiatric expertise

<variant>Primary examinations

<variant>Outpatient treatment

<variant>Dispensary care of patients

<variant>Diagnosis

< question> There is no need to organize emergency psychiatric help in case of:

<variant>Psychosensory disorders

<variant>Epileptic status

<variant>Comatose state

<variant>Psychomotor agitation

<variant>Alcoholic delirium

< question> The following is not an indication for hospitalization in a psychiatric hospital:

<variant>Forensic psychiatric examination

<variant>Alcoholism

<variant>Poisoning with surrogate alcohol

<variant>Toxicosis

<variant>Drug addiction

< question> The main task of psychiatric hospitals is:

<variant>Treatment of mental patients

<variant>Detection of somatic patients

<variant>Detection of alcoholism patients

<variant>Detection of drug addiction patients

<variant>Detection of toxicosis patients

< question> Diseases in which true hallucinations are rarely observed:

<variant>Endogenous psychoses

<variant>Alcoholic psychoses

<variant>Hashish-induced psychoses

<variant>Brain tumors

<variant>Reactive psychoses

< question> Stupor, accompanied by speech delay, a sense of melancholy, suffering facial expressions, and self-deprecation, is called:

<variant>Depressive stupor

<variant>Apathetic stupor

<variant>Catatonic stupor

<variant>Catatonic syndrome

<variant>Psychogenic stupor

< question> Stupor, accompanied by emotional dullness and complete indifference, is called:

<variant>Apathetic stupor

<variant>Depressive stupor

<variant>Catatonic stupor

<variant>Psychogenic stupor

<variant>Stupor with negativism

< question> Stupor arising from strong, sudden psychological trauma is called:

<variant>Psychogenic stupor

<variant>Depressive stupor

<variant>Apathetic stupor

<variant>Catatonic stupor

<variant>Hebephrenic syndrome

< question> The clinical research method is:

<variant>Clinical and catamnestic

<variant>MRI of the brain

<variant>Blood and urine analysis

<variant>Electroencephalography

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Department of Neurology, Psychiatry, Rehabilitology and Neurosurgery		56/09
Name of the educational program: 6B10101"General Medicine"		28page of 35

<variant>Skull X-ray

< question> The following is not a disorder of emotions:

<variant>Autism

<variant>Ambivalence

<variant>Explosiveness

<variant>Apathy

<variant>Depression

< question> Dysphoria is:

<variant>Depression with irritability and aggressiveness

<variant>Inadequacy, lowered mood

<variant>Bad mood alternating with good cheer

<variant>Depression with fear and suspicion

<variant>Increased anxiety and agitation

< question>The following is not a hyperthymic disorder:

<variant>Hyperkinesis

<variant>Mania

<variant>Euphoria

<variant>Moria

<variant>Ecstasy

< question> A typical mania is:

<variant>Cheerful

<variant>Psychopath-like

<variant>Angry

<variant>Confused

<variant>Agitated

< question> Hidden depression is:

<variant>Complaints about physical health against the background of a gloomy mood

<variant>Gloomy mood with nihilistic ideas

<variant>Stupor against a background of depressed mood

<variant>Anxiety, agitation, self-aggression against a background of a gloomy mood

<variant>Absence of depression signs

< question> Suicide cases are more common in patients with the following syndrome:

<variant>Depressive

<variant>Paranoid

<variant>Hallucinatory

<variant>Catatonic

<variant>Manic

< question> Emotional ambivalence is:

<variant>Simultaneous manifestation of opposite feelings

<variant>Inadequate situation feeling

<variant>Emotional outbursts

<variant>Easy transition from good cheer to irritability

<variant>Emotional lability

< question> Physiological affect is:

<variant>Intense motor reaction without consciousness disturbance

<variant>Intense motor reaction with consciousness disturbance due to psychological trauma

<variant>Grim mood with dissatisfaction

<variant>Emotional weakness

<variant>Ecstasy

< question> Endogenous diseases include:

<variant>Manic-depressive psychosis

<variant>Epilepsy

<variant>Psychopathy

<variant>Neurotic disorders

<variant>Oligophrenia

< question> Delusions of self-blame, self-deprecation:

<variant>MDP - depressive phase

<variant>MDP - manic phase

<variant>MDP - intermission period

<variant>Present at all stages of MDP

<variant>Not characteristic of MDP

< question> Increased motor activity:

<variant>Manic excitement

<variant>Hebephrenic excitement

<variant>Catatonic excitement

<variant>Hyperthymia

<variant>Lability

< question> Slowed flow of ideas:

<variant>Depressive syndrome

<variant>Catatonic stupor

<variant>Manic syndrome

<variant>Dysphoria

<variant>Dysthymia

< question> Ideas of self-blame, self-deprecation:

<variant>Depressive syndrome

<variant>Catatonic stupor


<variant>Obsessive thoughts

<variant>Violent thoughts

<variant>Explosiveness

< question> The following is NOT observed in catatonic excitement:



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Name of the educational program: 6B10101"General Medicine"		<p>56/09 29page of 35</p>

<variant>Acceleration of associative processes  
<variant>Stereotypical speech and movement  
<variant>Disjointed speech  
<variant>Passive and active negativism  
<variant>Impulsive actions  
< question> Gross memory disturbances:  
<variant>Amnesia  
<variant>Catatonic stupor  
<variant>Depressive syndrome  
<variant>Paramnesia  
<variant>Apathy-abulic syndrome  
< question> Negative (deficit) symptoms:  
<variant>Apathy-abulic syndrome  
<variant>Depressive syndrome  
<variant>Manic syndrome  
<variant>Paraphrenic  
<variant>Paranoid  
< question> Catatonic excitement is characterized by:  
<variant>Disjointed thinking, movement stereotypy  
<variant>Stupor  
<variant>Demonstrativeness  
<variant>Panic  
<variant>Agitation  
< question> Name the chaotic, impulsive excitement with aggression, stereotypy of speech and behavior:  
<variant>Catatonic  
<variant>Manic  
<variant>Hebephrenic  
<variant>Psychogenic  
<variant>Korfology  
< question> Excitement accompanied by silliness and grimacing is called:  
<variant>Hebephrenic  
<variant>Catatonic  
<variant>Manic  
<variant>Psychogenic  
<variant>Ecstatic  
< question> The following is NOT part of the structure of catatonic stupor:  
<variant>Echopraxia  
<variant>Immobility  
<variant>Mutism  
<variant>Negativism

<variant>Catalepsy  
< question> Symptom of catatonic excitement:  
<variant>Stereotypy of speech and movements  
<variant>Paramnesia  
<variant>Oneyroid  
<variant>Mentism  
<variant>Stupor  
< question> The patient claims that the person in the portrait hanging in the room is grimacing and sticking out their tongue:  
<variant>Pareidolic illusions  
<variant>Imperative hallucinations  
<variant>Verbal hallucinations  
<variant>Psychosensory disorders  
<variant>Pseudohallucinations  
< question> The patient claims that with their "inner eye" they see everything happening behind the wall:  
<variant>Pseudohallucinations  
<variant>Sensesthesias  
<variant>True hallucinations  
<variant>Verbal hallucinations  
<variant>Pareidolic illusions  
< question> The patient looks around and claims that someone outside the window is calling them, answering imaginary calls:  
<variant>True hallucinations  
<variant>Reflex (functional) illusions  
<variant>Psychosensory disorders  
<variant>Pareidolic illusions  
<variant>Pseudohallucinations  
< question> The patient feels that their head has shrunk to the size of a walnut:  
<variant>Body scheme disorder  
<variant>Sensesthesias  
<variant>True hallucinations  
<variant>Verbal hallucinations  
<variant>Pseudohallucinations  
< question> The patient feels that at times their legs become huge, "like an elephant's":  
<variant>Macropsia  
<variant>Sensesthesias  
<variant>Metamorphopsia  
<variant>Pareidolic illusions  
<variant>Pseudohallucinations

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Department of Neurology, Psychiatry, Rehabilitology and Neurosurgery		56/09
Name of the educational program: 6B10101"General Medicine"		30page of 35

< question> The patient complains of unpleasant, hard-to-describe sensations behind the sternum, similar to the feeling that "acid is eating away at the body":

<variant>Sensesthesias

<variant>Hyperesthesia

<variant>Paresthesia

<variant>Psychosensory disorders

<variant>Pseudohallucinations

< question> The patient feels that small insects and worms are crawling under their skin:

<variant>Tactile hallucinations

<variant>Pareidolic illusions

<variant>Verbal hallucinations

<variant>Depersonalization

<variant>Pseudohallucinations

< question> The patient states that people on the street sometimes appear to be small, "like dwarfs":

<variant>Psychosensory disorders

<variant>Hyperesthesia

<variant>Depersonalization

<variant>Pareidolia

<variant>Pseudohallucinations

< question> The patient, looking at themselves in the mirror, says: "Strange. It's my face, but inside I'm completely different from what I was before":

<variant>Depersonalization

<variant>Sensesthesias

<variant>Derealization

<variant>Pareidolia

<variant>Pseudohallucinations

< question> The patient complains that the body below the waist suddenly stopped feeling any touch after a conversation with the boss:

<variant>Hysterical anesthesia

<variant>Body scheme disorder

<variant>Pseudohallucinations

<variant>Hypesthesia

<variant>Lesion of the anterior central gyrus

< question> The type of schizophrenia that is most commonly encountered in modern clinical practice:

<variant>Paranoid

<variant>Catatonic

<variant>Hebephrenic

<variant>Schizoaffective disorder

<variant>Schizoid disease in childhood

< question> The following disorders are most characteristic of the hebephrenic form of schizophrenia:

<variant>Silliness and grimacing

<variant>Depressive syndrome

<variant>Excitement with cheerfulness

<variant>Kandinsky-Clérambault syndrome

<variant>Apathy-abulic syndrome

< question> Disorders most characteristic of the circular form of schizophrenia:

<variant>Lucid catatonia

<variant>Kandinsky-Clérambault syndrome

<variant>Manic syndrome

<variant>Depressive syndrome

<variant>Apathetic stupor

< question> The most common manifestation of final states in schizophrenia (schizophrenic defect) is:

<variant>Apathy-abulic syndrome

<variant>Oneyroid catatonia

<variant>Disjointed thinking

<variant>Depressive syndrome

<variant>Amentive consciousness disorder

< question> The student is able to clearly and coherently express their thoughts on paper but feels constrained in the presence of strangers. To overcome the fear before a public speech, she must pinch herself painfully five times on the calf. This is:

<variant>Rituals

<variant>Symbolic thinking

<variant>Hypochondriacal delusion

<variant>Overvalued ideas

<variant>Mental automatism

< question> The patient refuses to eat with a spoon because "a spoon is usually used to scoop up sorrow":

<variant>Symbolic thinking

<variant>Poisoning delusion

<variant>Obsessive thoughts

<variant>Overvalued ideas

<variant>Mental automatism

< question> The presence of an acute preceding psychotrauma is characteristic of the following variant of psychomotor excitement:

<variant>Hysterical

<variant>Hebephrenic




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<p>Name of the educational program: 6B10101"General Medicine"</p>		31page of 35

<variant>Manic  
<variant>Catatonic  
<variant>Hallucinatory-delusional  
< question> The patient speaks slowly, in a drawn-out manner, but in a wordy way, with difficulty finding words, getting stuck in details:  
<variant>Pathological circumstantiality  
<variant>Autistic thinking  
<variant>Sperrung (thinking block)  
<variant>Ratiocination  
<variant>Paralogical thinking  
< question> The typical disorders for psychopathy are:  
<variant>Emotional-volitional disturbances  
<variant>Perceptual disorders  
<variant>Disorders of consciousness  
<variant>Catatonic symptoms  
<variant>Memory disorders  
< question> The patient speaks at length, instead of answering the question, they enthusiastically discuss some philosophical and ethical problems, extremely abstract and far from the topic of conversation:  
<variant>Ratiocination  
<variant>Circumstantiality of thinking  
<variant>Perseverations  
<variant>Slowed thinking  
<variant>Paralogical thinking  
< question> A 47-year-old patient complains of unpleasant sensations in the abdominal area, explaining it as "a hole in the stomach" and asks for an examination. No pathology was found during the examination. What perception disorder does the patient have?  
<variant>Sensesthesias  
<variant>Hyperesthesia  
<variant>Paresthesia  
<variant>Synesthesia  
<variant>Illusions  
< question> A 61-year-old patient claims that she saw "a beautiful blue flower grow from a tea cup all the way to the ceiling." What perception disorder does the patient have?  
<variant>Hallucinations  
<variant>Illusions

<variant>Psychosensory disorders  
<variant>Sensesthesias  
<variant>Synesthesia  
< question> A 31-year-old woman complains that for the past 2 weeks, she flinches at the sound of the phone ringing, the sound of the elevator in her building, and cannot tolerate loud conversations. What perception disorder has she developed?  
<variant>Hyperesthesia  
<variant>Hypesthesia  
<variant>Paresthesia  
<variant>Synesthesia  
<variant>Macropsia  
< question> A patient at the peak of fever with epidemic typhus "saw" a fire in the ward that other patients did not see, and tried to escape from the fire. What perception disorder did she experience?  
<variant>Hallucinations  
<variant>Illusions  
<variant>Synesthesia  
<variant>Pseudohallucinations  
<variant>Hyperesthesia  
< question> A 33-year-old woman claims that she constantly smells the unpleasant odor of fecal matter, is always cleaning her room, washing the floors in the ward, and looking for the source of the unpleasant smell even during walks. What perception disorder does she have?  
<variant>Olfactory hallucinations  
<variant>Illusions  
<variant>Psychosensory disorders  
<variant>Synesthesia  
<variant>Hyperesthesia  
< question> A 23-year-old woman admits to hearing "the voice of God from her spine." What perception disorder does she have?  
<variant>Pseudohallucinations  
<variant>True hallucinations  
<variant>Illusions  
<variant>Psychosensory disorders  
<variant>Sensesthesias  
< question> A 48-year-old woman feels "a snake crawling in her stomach" and asks to

have it examined. What perception disorder                      persistent,    distressing    thoughts    about

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Protocol № 1 «27» 08 2025 y

does she have?

<variant>Visceral hallucinations

<variant>Illusions

<variant>Psychosensory disorders

<variant>Tactile hallucinations

<variant>Synesthesia

< question> A worker at a factory was poisoned by TSS (toxic substance) and after that, she began feeling "hair in her mouth" and tried to pull it out. What perception disorder did she experience?

<variant>Tactile hallucinations

<variant>Gustatory hallucinations

<variant>Pseudohallucinations

<variant>Illusions

<variant>Psychosensory disorders

< question> A patient approaches a psychotherapist asking for help to get rid of

possible inadequacy in the sexual sphere:

<variant>Obsessions

<variant>Perseverations

<variant>Hypochondriacal delusion

<variant>Overvalued ideas

<variant>Mental automatism

< question> The patient meticulously describes his life from childhood, getting stuck in details. When the doctor attempts to interrupt, he responds irritably: "You yourself asked what is bothering me right now."

<variant>Pathological circumstantiality

<variant>Symbolic thinking

<variant>Delusion

<variant>Mental automatism

<variant>Autistic thinking



### Test tasks for boundary control 1

<p> ONTÜSTIK-QAZAQSTAN  <b>MEDISINA  AKADEMIASY</b>  «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ </p>		<p> SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN  <b>MEDICAL  ACADEMY</b>  АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия» </p>
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Name of the educational program: 6B10101"General Medicine"		34page of 35

<question> True hallucinations are not characterized by ... .  
<variant> experience of doneness, alignment  
<variant> real projections  
<variant> identification with a real object  
<variant> external projections  
<variant> brightness, liveliness of images  
<question> Does not apply to violation of sensations ... .  
<variant> abulia  
<variant> parasthesia  
<variant> anesthesia  
<variant> hypoesthesia  
<variant> senestopathy  
<question> Perceptions without a real object at a given place and time are ... .  
<variant> hallucinations  
<variant> senestopathy  
<variant> illusions  
<variant> metamorphopsy  
<variant> dysmorphopsia  
<question> Painful sensations of burning, pressure, constriction

emanating from the internal organs are ... .  
<variant> senestopathy  
<variant> hyperesthesia  
<variant> dysmorphopsia  
<variant> illusions  
<variant> hypnogogic hallucinations  
<question> Suggested hallucinations are characteristic of ... .  
<variant> schizophrenia  
<variant> intoxication psychoses  
<variant> delirium  
<variant> reactive psychosis  
<variant> psychopathy  
<question> The distinguishing feature of visceral hallucinations from senestopathies is ... .  
<variant> sensation of an object in some organ  
<variant> imagery and clarity of localization  
<variant> lack of an objective reason for occurrence  
<variant> migrate  
<variant> pretentiousness

<question> Criteria for pseudo-hallucinations ... .  
<variant> have no real projection to the outside  
<variant> have a real projection to the outside  
<variant> appear when falling asleep  
<variant> appear on awakening  
<variant> are out of view  
<question> Simple hallucinations include ... .  
<variant> photopsies  
<variant> hypnogogic  
<variant> hypnopompic  
<variant> extracampal  
<variant> hallucinations like Charles Bonnet  
<question> Psychosensory disorders do not include ... .  
<variant> senestopathy  
<variant> metamorphopsy  
<variant> macropsia  
<variant> body schema violation  
<variant> micropsia  
<question> The patient in the conversation of strangers hears threats and insults in

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**Test tasks for boundary control 2**



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<p>Name of the educational program: 6B10101"General Medicine"</p>		35page of 35

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Protocol № 1 «27» 08 20 25 y

< question> The role in the "manager-subordinate" relationship in the power system is clearly defined, where it is necessary to strictly follow certain prohibitions and prescriptions regarding time and structure, will be...

<variant>across the table

<variant>face to face

<variant>Next to"

<variant>"Squatting on the back"

<variant>"Leaning towards the patient

< question> A patient during a doctor's appointment will usually be in the position of...

<variant>next to the table

<variant>face to face

<variant>opposite

<variant>squatting on the back

<variant>across the table

< question> If, during a conversation, the doctor leans back in the chair, the patient-interlocutor may think...

<variant>bored

<variant>interested

<variant>doesn't understand

<variant>resisting

<variant>calm

< question> If, during a conversation, the doctor tilts their head toward the patient while supporting with their words, the patient thinks the doctor...

<variant>is interested

<variant>is bored

<variant>doesn't understand

<variant>is resisting

<variant>is calm

< question> A natural, relaxed, unified posture describes...

<variant>psychological comfort

<variant>hidden stress

<variant>tendency for relationships

<variant>distrust

<variant>psychological discomfort

< question> An unusual, varied artificial posture shows...

<variant>stress

<variant>psychological comfort

<variant>good mood

<variant>reliability

<variant>tendency for relationships

< question> An unusual, varied artificial posture shows...

<variant>psychological discomfort

<variant>psychological comfort

<variant>good mood

<variant>reliability

<variant>tendency for relationships

< question> Psychological comfort is a sign of...

<variant>good mood

<variant>forgetfulness

<variant>inattentiveness

<variant>excitability

<variant>distrust

Here are the translations for the provided text:

< question>... defines the inability to form relationships.

<variant>Closed posture

<variant>Smile

<variant>Good mood

<variant>Being open to relationships

<variant>Friendly handshake



Department of Neurology, Psychiatry, Rehabilitology and Neurosurgery

56/09

Name of the educational program: 6B10101"General Medicine"

36page of 35