

**Zaporozhye State Medical University**

Department of Psychiatry, psychotherapy, general and medical psychology,  
addiction and sexology

Approved on the methodical conference of department  
psychiatry, psychotherapy, general and medical psychology,  
addiction and sexology

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**Methodological developments**

for self-training sessions on the topic: "Disorders of sensation and perception."

4th year students of the Medical Faculty (specialty "medicine")

Zaporozhye - 2015

Topic: "Disorders of sensation and perception.

Definition of "feeling", "perception" and "understanding." Disorders feelings, their classification and description. Definition hyperesthesia, hypoesthesia and alheziyi. Clinical characteristics senesto party. Definition and classification of illusions. Definition hallucinations. Differential diagnosis of simple and complex hallucinations. Classification by hallucinations analyzers. Differential diagnosis between true and pseudohallucinations. Etiopathogenetical classification halyutsynations. The concept hallucinosis, its clinical manifestations and differential diagnostic limits. Disorders of sensory fusion. The definition of "depersonalization". Clinical features violation "body schema". Clinical characteristics of derealization.

Actuality of theme:

The feeling - a reflection in the mind of the individual properties of objects and phenomena of the material world, which directly affect the senses. This feature is in phylo ontogenetic and respect is one of the earliest.

Perception is a holistic reflection of the image of objects and phenomena of the world that act on the body through the senses. This active process of analysis and synthesis of experiences by comparing them with previous experience. For example, the perception of feeling moisture through rain and cold. An essential condition for the normal perception is the mechanism of memory.

Feeling man always attributes to himself, that they are in us, and perception are the properties of objects, their images are localized in space.

Perception is the process of getting information about environment and internal environment. Information that is perceived largely determines human understandings of the situation and, to a large extent its behavior. Availability threatening deception of perception, can be the basis for the actions of the danger to-ically safe. The ability to recognize violations of perception syndromes in which they are included as part of klinychnoi structures to predict the behavior of the patient and the extent of its danger to themselves and people around them. Brightness clinical and ad hoc various deceptions specificity for different perceptions of mental illness allows important differential

diagnostic findings and help in choosing appropriate therapy, prognosis and Hold patient.

### III. The goals of personal development:

Priority mastering of eminent scientists in the study of the physiology and pathology spryy-notion. Education contemporary clinical thinking, deontological formation approach to patients with violations of perception and feeling. The use of psychotherapeutic effects in patients with violations of perception. Forming students' perceptions about the activities of sense in normal and pathological conditions.

### II. Whole lessons:

A. Form notion of perception and feeling their place in the process of recognition, their main characteristics and types, the symptoms of disorders of perception, the relationship with the main psychopath-logical syndromes and nosological forms.

#### B. Know:

- 1). Definitions "feeling" and "perception";
- 2). The characteristics hyperesthesia, hypoesthesia and alheziyi;
- 3). Clinical characteristics senestopatiy;
- 4). Clinical characteristics of derealization and depersonalization;
- 5). The definition of "illusion", classification and characterization of illusions;
- 6). The definition of "hallucination", classification and characterization of hallucinations;
- 7) Differential diagnosis of true and psevdohalyutsynatsiy;
- 8) The definition of "hallucinosis' clinical characteristics.

#### V. able to:

- 1). Conduct clinical examination of patients to identify symptoms of disorders spryy-notion and feeling;
- 2). To diagnose the most significant disorders sensation and perception;
- 3). Analyze the results of clinical and functional methods pathopsychological stud-tion;
- 4). Determine patient management on disorders of perception and feeling.

III. Overall objective: The objectives of the individual:

Priority mastering of eminent scientists in the study of the physiology and pathology of feeling and perception. Education contemporary clinical thinking, deontological formation approach to patients with violations of perception and feeling. Use psychotherapeutic exposure in patients with violations of perception. Forming students' perceptions about the activities of sense in normal and pathological conditions.

IV. Interdisciplinary integration:

Specific objectives: know as entry-level Objectives: Know how

1. To be able to establish a violation of the senses, and perception 2. Structure of visual, auditory, olfactory, smell and taste, skin-kinesthetic analyzer (Normal anatomy)
2. Evaluate during observation of psychodiagnostic methods and especially big-tunities sphere of feelings and perceptions 3. Methods basic function analyzer (Department of Internal Medicine)

Educational content: information which is necessary for the formation of knowledge-skills that OJEC-hearing sessions to achieve the goal set forth in the literature and lectures.

Theoretical questions:

- The concept of mental processes, mental states, mental properties of the individual;
- The concept of mental health rights;
- Psychology of perception and feeling:
- Definition feeling physiological bases feeling kind of feeling;
- Definition of perception, theory of perception;
- Properties perception; types of perception; laws of perception by Wertheimer, social effects of perception;
- Pathology feeling;
- Pathology perception:
- Illusion definition, types illusions;
- Psychosensory disorder definition, types psychosensory disorders;

- Hallucinations, definitions, differences of illusions and hallucinations psychosensory disorders;
- Types of hallucinations (classification in complexity, the characteristics of perception, the analysis-combine to for the projection, in terms of origin) criteria differences truths of pseudohalucinatsiy hallucinations;
- Methods, psychodiagnostics disorders of perception and feeling.

Educational goals:

Develop a sense of responsibility for the timeliness and accuracy of staging a night clinic diagnosis, assess the general condition, presence of complications and helping patients with impaired perception and feeling. Develop ethical attitude and keenness on developing features for future specialist to the patient, the patient with available disorders. To study the basic properties of perception and sensation and various manifestations of disorders.

Equipment classes

Tables

Schemes

Sets objectives baseline

Collections final control test

Questions for Initial knowledge:

1. Properties that are characteristic of perception.
2. mental automatism syndrome Kandinsky-Klerambo.
3. Pathology perception.
4. Feeling their classification.
5. Clinical evaluation methods and experimental psychological studies when assessing feeling and perception.

Questions for self:

1. Violation of perception: illusion.
2. Violation of feelings: hyperesthesia, hypoesthesia, anesthesia senestopatiyi.

3. Psychosensorni disorders.
4. Hallucinations and their types.
5. Hiperamneziyi and hipomneziyi.
6. Amnesia.
7. paramnesia: psevdoreministsentsiyi, konfabulyatsiyi, kryptamneziyi.
8. Features of memory disorders in various diseases.

### Level 1 Tests

#### 1) represent Hallucinations

- + False, imaginary perception
- False perception
- Distorted perception

#### 2) This Illusions -

- + False perception of improper recognition
- Distorted perception without violating recognition
- False, imaginary perception

#### 3) Psychosensorni disorders are

- + Distorted perception of any possible object recognition
- False, imaginary perception
- False perception

#### 4) hypoesthesia characteristic:

- + Become a loss of consciousness
- Olyhofreniy
- Schizophrenia
- Epileptoyidnoyi psychopathy
- + Heavy depresssiyi

## Tests 2rivnya

1) Paresthesia usually localized:

- + On the surface of the body
- The internal organs
- Only Facial

2) Senestopatiyi characterized by:

- + The predominance of heavy, difficult feelings described
- Clear imagery experiences
- + Lack of objectivity in the experiences
- Clear localization
- + Volatility localization

3) For which of the following syndromes characterized by auditory hallucinations true?

- The syndrome of mental automatism (Kandinsky-Klerambo)
  - Derealization syndrome
  - Depersonalization syndrome
- Verbal + hallucinosis
- Asthenic syndrome

4) A holistic reflection of objects, situations and events that occurs when the direct effects of physical stimuli on the receptor surface senses - is:

A. Perception

Feeling B.

C. Submission

D. Memoirs

E. Imagination

## Tests 3 levels

1. The patient fell asleep on the keyboard. Once awake, said in the left half of the face feeling like the skin running insects or small stab needles. The feeling lasted for 2 - 3 minutes and passed without treatment. What was that?

- A. paresthesia
- B. Senestopatiyi
- B. Illusion
- H. true hallucination
- D. pseudohallucinations

2. Tactics dentist administered by the patient?

- A. Release home
- B. Issue on hand direction to a psychiatrist to release home
- B. Call psychiatric ambulance crew, give them a patient

3. The patient complained of difficult, unpleasant sensation in the mouth and throat changing location as vague feelings of pressure, fullness, which bothers him for six months. What it is?

- A. paresthesia
- B. Senestopatiyi
- B. Illusion
- H. true hallucination
- D. pseudohallucinations

4. tactics dentist administered by the patient?

- A. Release home
- B. Issue on hand direction to a psychiatrist to release home
- B. Call psychiatric ambulance crew, give them a patient

5. The patient complained of insects running over his face, trying to shake them off. In a



survey of patient reported that the insects ran at him just off the floor. Namaha etsya climb a dental chair with feet on the floor as much insect infested. What it is?

- A. paresthesia
- B. Senestopatiyi
- B. Illusion
- H. true hallucination
- D. pseudohallucinations

### Level 3 Challenges

Please read the clinical problem and each of them set the leading psychopathological syndrome!

1. Technical Institute student, 23 years. The disease developed without apparent reason. He became withdrawn, lost interest in learning to communicate with friends, art and music, which had "lived alone." There were "voices in his head" delusions of persecution and hypnotic effects. Declares that his opinion "read surrounding" neighbors "with the help of special devices-hoyu cause him discomfort in his chest." Critics to the situation there.

2. To neurologist turned sick in '45 complaining of anxiety, restlessness, no-sleepy weakness. In conversation revealed that in the last month suffered SARS, then worsened mood, can not concentrate on work, was named to hear the cries, and whole phrases. Hear voices like "inside the head", said that it some body. Feels fear. Says "dressed persecutors" on the street. Believes that want to kill it, because-yitsya leave the house. Began to notice suspicious flavor of food, because it stopped eating, lost weight Silja-no complains of constipation.

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