



## Before Licensing Examination > Useful Resources

### Topics

The following is a list of topics for reference; the list is neither exclusive nor exhaustive. Candidates are expected to have a good understanding of the biomedical basis and clinical management, where appropriate, of these conditions. Please note that the same topic can appear in more than one discipline if deemed appropriate.

### Psychiatry

#### Common Forms of Psychiatric Disorders

- Organic mental disorders
- Substance-related and addictive disorders (including substance (e.g. alcohol and other substances) and non-substance-related (e.g. gambling disorder))
- Schizophrenia or other primary psychotic disorders
- Catatonia
- Mood disorders (including Depressive disorders, Bipolar or related disorders, etc)
- Anxiety or fear-related disorders (e.g. Generalized anxiety disorder, Agoraphobia, Panic disorder, Social anxiety disorder, etc)
- Obsessive-compulsive or related disorders
- Disorders specifically associated with stress (including Post-traumatic stress disorder, Prolonged grief disorder, Adjustment disorder, etc)
- Dissociative Disorders
- Somatic Symptom and Related Disorders (including Somatic symptom disorder, Illness anxiety disorder, Conversion disorder and Factitious disorder, etc)
- Sleep-wake disorders
- Feeding or eating disorders
- Disorders related to sexual health (including sexual dysfunctions and gender incongruence)
- Disruptive behavior or dissocial disorders, Personality disorders (including their relevance to clinical and forensic scenarios)
- Neurodevelopmental disorders (including Disorders of intellectual development, Autism spectrum disorder, Attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder, etc) and other disorders with onset usually in childhood or adolescence
- Neurocognitive disorders (including Delirium, Mild neurocognitive disorder, Amnestic disorder, Dementia, etc)



## Specific Clinical Situations

Crisis management in common emergencies:

- An episode of parasuicide (attempted suicide)
- Assessment of risks of violence
- A patient in acute distress
- An acutely psychotic patient
- A patient with severe mood disturbance
- A delirious patient

Other specific clinical contexts:

- Bereavement
- Multi-morbidity and chronic debilitating physical conditions
- Puerperium and Pregnancy
- Malignancies
- Suicide

## Psychiatric Treatment

- Psychotropic drugs
- Neuromodulation (e.g. electroconvulsive therapy, repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation)
- Psychotherapeutic interventions and their main clinical applications
- Rationale of early intervention for psychiatric conditions
- Theoretical basis and techniques for the rehabilitation of chronic psychiatric disorders in both institutional and community settings, the rationale of community care
- Clinically important concepts in psychological approaches, e.g. unconscious conflicts and defence mechanisms

## Psychiatry, Law and Ethics

- Assessment of mental capacity for treatment (and other) decisions
- Clinical applications of the Mental Health Ordinance in psychiatric and non-psychiatric settings