



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