



## 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
- Alcohol and substance use disorders
- Schizophrenia, schizotypal states and delusional disorders
- Depressive and bipolar disorders
- Anxiety, stress related disorders (e.g. phobias, panic disorder, obsessive/compulsive disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder, adjustment disorder, dysthymia and somatoform disorders)
- Sleep and circadian rhythm disorders
- Eating disorders
- Sexual disorders
- Personality disorders (including the special relevance of psychopathic personality disorder in forensic medicine and alcohol & drug abuse)
- Mental retardation
- Disorders with onset usually in childhood or adolescence, including neurodevelopmental conditions (e.g. Autistic Spectrum Disorder, Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder), internalising and externalising disorders
- Psychiatric disorders in the elderly (e.g. dementia/neurocognitive disorders)

#### Specific Clinical Situations

Crisis management in common emergencies:

- An episode of parasuicide (attempted suicide)
- Assessment of risks of self-harm or harming others
- A patient in acute distress
- An acutely psychotic patient
- A patient with severe mood disturbance
- A delirious patient



Clinical problems specific to certain states:

- Bereavement
- Chronic debilitating physical illnesses
- Puerperium
- Malignant diseases
- Pregnancy
- Suicide
- Dementia

### **Psychiatric Treatment**

- Psychotropic drugs and electroconvulsive therapy
- 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 conflict and defence mechanisms