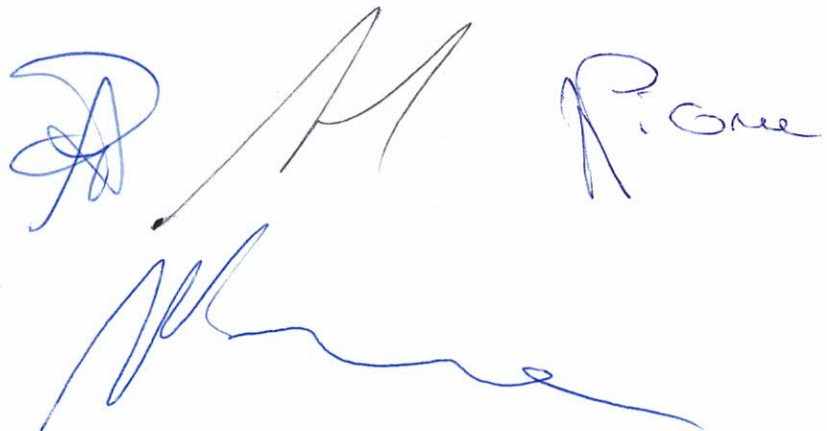


- 1) Malattia di Alzheimer
- 2) Effetti collaterali degli antipsicotici di prima generazione
- 3) Effetti collaterali degli antipsicotici di seconda generazione
- 4) Nuove sostanze d'abuso
- 5) Razionale nell'uso dei LAI
- 6) Psicosi puerperale
- 7) Trattamento delle depressioni resistenti
- 8) Le dipendenze comportamentali
- 9) La demenza vascolare
- 10) Trattamento ed accertamento sanitario obbligatorio e Stato di necessità
- 11) Sindrome maligna da neurolettici
- 12) Psicopatologia correlata al COVID
- 13) La depressione dell'anziano
- 14) Le strutture residenziali in psichiatria
- 15) il disturbo post traumatico da stress
- 16) La gestione dell'agitazione psicomotoria in PS

The image shows four handwritten signatures in blue ink. The top row contains three signatures: a stylized 'D', a large 'A', and 'R. Gme'. Below these is a single, long, flowing signature that spans across the width of the page.

Regione Siciliana

Azienda Sanitaria Provinciale di Palermo

Commissione esaminatrice concorso pubblico, per titoli ed esami, per la copertura di n. 10 posti a tempo pieno e indeterminato di Dirigente Medico di Psichiatria.

Psychotic depression

Some people who have severe depression may also experience hallucinations and delusional thinking, the symptoms of psychosis.

Depression with psychosis is known as psychotic depression.

Symptoms of depression

Someone with depression feels sad and hopeless for most of the day, practically every day, and has no interest in anything. Getting through the day feels almost impossible.

Other typical symptoms of depression may include:

- fatigue (exhaustion)
- disturbed sleep
- changes in appetite
- feeling worthless and guilty
- being unable to concentrate or being indecisive
- thoughts of death or suicide

Doctors describe depression as mild, moderate or severe depending on your symptoms, how long it lasts and how much it affects your daily life.

Read more about the psychological, physical and social symptoms of clinical depression

Symptoms of psychosis

Having moments of psychosis (when people lose some contact with reality) means experiencing:

- delusions – thoughts or beliefs that are unlikely to be true
- hallucinations – hearing and, in some cases, feeling, smelling, seeing or tasting things that are not there; hearing voices is a common hallucination

The delusions and hallucinations almost always reflect the person's deeply depressed mood – for example, they may become convinced they're to blame for something, or that they've committed a crime.

"Psychomotor agitation" is also common. This means not being able to relax or sit still, and constantly fidgeting.

At the other extreme, a person with psychotic depression may have "psychomotor retardation", where both their thoughts and physical movements slow down.

People with psychotic depression have an increased risk of thinking about suicide.

What causes psychotic depression?

The cause of psychotic depression is not fully understood. It's known that there's no single cause of depression and it has many different triggers.

Genes probably play a part, as severe depression can run in families.

Life events and personal circumstances can be the cause for some people. This can include bereavement, relationship problems, financial problems, health problems and recent or past traumatic experiences.

It's not known why some people with severe depression also develop psychosis.

[Read more about the causes of clinical depression](#)

Treating psychotic depression

Treatment for psychotic depression involves:

- medicine – a combination of antipsychotics and antidepressants can help relieve the symptoms of psychosis
 - talking therapies – the 1-to-1 talking therapy cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) has proved effective in helping some people with severe depression, including those with psychosis
 - social support – support with social needs, such as education, employment or accommodation
- The person may need to stay in hospital for a short period of time while they're receiving treatment.

Electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) may sometimes be recommended if the person has severe depression and other treatments, including antidepressants, have not worked. The mental health charity Mind has more information on ECT.

Treatment is usually effective, but follow-up appointments so that the person can be closely monitored are usually required



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QUESITI PROVA D'INFORMATICA – GIORNO 24/05/2023

- 1) COS'È MICROSOFT WORD?
- 2) COS'È WINDOWS?
- 3) COSA SIGNIFICA L'ACRONIMO P.E.C.?
- 4) LA FIRMA DIGITALE HA LO STESSO VALORE DI UNA FIRMA TRADIZIONALE SE APPOSTA SU UN DOCUMENTO?
- 5) UN MESSAGGIO DI P.E.C. PUO' ESSERE INVIATO ANCHE AD INDIRIZZI EMAIL NON P.E.C. ?
- 6) CHE COSA E' MICROSOFT EXCEL
- 7) A COSA SERVE IL PROGRAMMA MICROSOFT EXCEL?
- 8) CHE COSA È UNA " CARTELLA DI LAVORO" IN MICROSOFT EXCEL?
- 9) A COSA SERVE LO SCANNER?
- 10) COME È DIVISO UN FOGLIO DI LAVORO IN EXCEL?
- 11) CHE COS'È IL DESKTOP DI WINDOWS?
- 12) COME SI INSERISCE UN'IMMAGINE IN UN DOCUMENTO DI WORD?
- 13) A COSA SERVE IL SOFTWARE POWER POINT?
- 14) DESCRIVI ED ELENCA ALCUNI DISPOSITIVI DI OUTPUT
- 15) DESCRIVI ED ELENCA ALCUNI DISPOSITIVI DI INPUT
- 16) CHE COSA OCCORRE FARE SE SI SOSPETTA CHE LA PROPRIA PASSWORD SIA DI PUBBLICA CONOSCENZA?

