

DANYLO HALYTSKY LVIV NATIONAL MEDICAL UNIVERSITY
Department of Psychiatry, Psychology and Sexology

"APPROVED"

First Vice-Rector on
Scientific and Pedagogical Work
Associate Professor Iryna SOLONYNKO



2023

WORKING EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE PROGRAM

ББ.1.26 "BASICS OF PSYCHOANALYSIS"

(optional discipline)

Second (master's) level of higher education

Field of knowledge 22 "Healthcare"

specialty 222 "Medicine"

Faculty, year: Medical, 4th year

Discussed and approved at the
educational-methodical meeting of the
Department of Psychiatry, Psychology and
Sexology

Protocol No 9 dated 4 May 2023

Head of the Department


Prof. Rostyslav BILOBRYVKA

Approved

By the Profile Methodical Board on
Therapeutic Disciplines

Protocol No3 dated 4 May 2023

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INTRODUCTION

The study program of the academic discipline "Basics of Psychoanalysis" is compiled in accordance with the Standard of Higher Education of *the second (master's) level of the field of knowledge 22 "Health Care" specialty 222 "Medicine"* of the *Master of Medicine* educational program.

Description of the academic discipline (abstract).

The educational discipline "Fundamentals of psychoanalysis" for students is compiled taking into account modern theoretical and practical requirements for knowledge, abilities and skills necessary for future doctors in providing medical care to adults and children. Creation by Sigmund Freud's theory of the unconscious opened a new era in man's ideas about himself. During the next century, psychodynamic theory and practice continued to accumulate knowledge and experience in understanding the mechanisms of the functioning of the human psyche. Nowadays, psychoanalysis occupies a stable position in the system of human sciences. Its powerful influence is felt in modern psychology, biology, developmental theory, sociology, pedagogy and, of course, in medicine. Psychoanalytic studies of psychosomatic and somatopsychic interactions were marked by important discoveries. The integration of Ukrainian medicine into the system of European traditions of providing medical care will inevitably begin to demand from our doctors the skills of psychoanalytical observation and understanding. In this regard, it is impossible to imagine modern medical education without basic ideas about the achievements of psychoanalysis. Current educational activities of students are monitored in practical classes in accordance with specific goals. The following means of diagnosing the level of students' training are used: testing, written or oral answers to control questions, solving situational problems and interpreting and evaluating their results.

The final control of students' knowledge is carried out after the completion of the study of the discipline by assessment. The evaluation of the student's success in the discipline is a rating, is presented on a multi-point scale and is defined according to the ECTS system and the scale adopted in Ukraine. The educational discipline "Fundamentals of psychoanalysis" is optional for students of the specialty 222 "Medicine". The educational process is organized according to the requirements of the European credit transfer system.

Structure educational disciplines	Quantity of credits, hours, of them			Year of study (semester)	type of control	
	In total	Auditory				SEW
		Lectures (hours)	Practical classes (hours)			
Name of discipline: Basics of psychoanalysis <i>Content modules</i> <i>I</i>	2 credits / 60 hours	-	26	34	4th course (VII, VIII semesters) credit	

The subject of the study "Basics of psychoanalysis"

is the study of the psychoanalytic method of research and therapy of psychosomatic phenomena in the practice of a doctor.

Interdisciplinary connections :

The educational discipline " Basics of psychoanalysis" is based on students' study of the basics of general psychology, medical psychology, sociology, human anatomy and physiology, psychiatry and narcology, pathomorphology and pathophysiology, deontology in medicine, psychology of communication and is integrated with these disciplines, and lays the foundations for students' study internal medicine, pediatrics, surgery and other clinical disciplines, which involves integration with them. Knowledge acquired within these disciplines can be naturally integrated into psychoanalytic theory.

1. The purpose and tasks of the educational discipline

1.1. **The purpose of teaching** is to learn the basic concepts and theoretical models of classical and modern psychoanalysis; to understand the principles of functioning of the mental apparatus;

1.2. **The main tasks** are to reveal new opportunities in the professional activity of a pediatrician due to a deeper vision of the problems of a sick person, psychoanalytic understanding of his life history and personality development; to get an idea of the principles of choosing an adequate style of relationships and strategies of psychotherapeutic influence, taking into account the mechanisms of psychological protection specific to the patient; to study the main regularities of psychosomatic interactions underlying somatic maladaptation.

As a result of studying the discipline "Basics of psychoanalysis", the students **should know**:

- the nature of the human psyche in normal, neurotic, borderline and psychotic levels;
- reveal the spectrum of diagnostic and therapeutic approaches taking into account the peculiarities of the structure of the mental organization of an individual patient in order to choose the optimal directions of the clinical interview and the system of psychotherapy, medical and psychological rehabilitation.
- to be aware of the scientific foundations of the effectiveness of the analytical study of the psyche
- to know about psychoanalysis as a science and practice, the formation of abilities and skills in the selection and use of psychoanalytic methods for the organization of psychoprophylaxis, consultative practice taking into account the specific features of working with patients of different age groups

As a result of studying disciplines " Basics of psychoanalysis » the student **must be able to**:

- reveal the content of the psychoanalytic interview, its types, structure, means of data interpretation and construction of an operationalized psychodynamic diagnosis,
- planning and carrying out therapy, determine the effectiveness of psychotherapeutic influence in pediatrics
- To determine the individual and typological characteristics of a person's response to diseases and to determine ways to optimize the treatment process.

1.3. **Competences and results**, training whose helps discipline "Basics of psychoanalysis"

According to the requirements of the Standard of Higher Education of Ukraine for the second (master's) level of higher education, the discipline "Basics of Psychoanalysis" ensure that students acquire the following **competencies**:

- *integral*:

The ability to solve complex problems, including those of a research and innovation nature in the field of medicine. Ability to continue learning with a high degree of autonomy.

- general:

GC 1. Ability to abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis.

GC 2. Ability to learn and master modern knowledge.

GC 3. Ability to apply knowledge in practical situations.

GC 4. Knowledge and understanding of the subject industry and understanding of professional activity.

GC 5. Ability to adapt and act in a new situation.

GC 6. Ability to make informed decisions.

GC 7. Ability to work in a team.

GC 8. Ability to interpersonal interaction.

GC 10. Ability to use information and communication technologies .

GC 11. Ability to search, process and analyze information from various sources.

GC 12. Determination and persistence in relation to assigned tasks and assumed responsibilities.

GC 13. Awareness of equal opportunities and gender issues.

GC 14. The ability to realize one's rights and responsibilities as a member of society, to realize the values of a civil (free democratic) society and the need for its sustainable development, the rule of law, the rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen in Ukraine.

GC 15. The ability to preserve and multiply moral, cultural, scientific values and achievements of society based on an understanding of the history and patterns of development of the subject area, its place in the general system of knowledge about nature and society and in the development of society, techniques and technologies, to use various types and forms of motor activity for active recreation and leading a healthy lifestyle.

- with special (professional, subject):

SC 1. Ability to collect medical information about the patient and analyze clinical data

SC2. The ability to determine the necessary list of laboratory and instrumental examination methods and to evaluate their results.

SC4. The ability to determine the necessary regime of work and rest for the treatment and prevention of diseases.

SC 5. Ability to determine the nature of nutrition in the treatment and prevention of diseases in patients of various ages: infants, children, adolescents and adults.

SC 6. Ability to determine the principles and nature of treatment and prevention of diseases among adults, as well as children and adolescents.

SC 7. Ability to diagnose emergency conditions in adults, children and adolescents.

SC 8. Ability to determine tactics and provide emergency medical care to a child.

SC 9. Ability to carry out medical evacuation measures.

SC 10. Ability to perform medical manipulations.

SC 11. Ability to solve medical problems in new or unfamiliar environments in the presence of incomplete or limited information, taking into account aspects of social and ethical responsibility.

SC 17. Ability to assess the impact of the environment, socio-economic and biological determinants on the health of an individual (including children and adolescents), family, population.

SC 20. Ability to conduct epidemiological and medical-statistic all research on the health of children and adults; processing of social, economic and medical information.

SC 21. Clearly and unequivocally communicate one's own knowledge, conclusions and arguments on health care problems and related issues to specialists and non-specialists, in particular to students.

SC 24. Compliance with ethical principles when working with patients and laboratory animals.

SC 25. Observance of professional and academic integrity, bear responsibility for the reliability of the obtained scientific results

Detailing of competences in accordance with the descriptors of the NRC in the form of "Matrix of competences".

Competence matrix

No	Classification of competences according to the NRK	Knowledge	Skill	Communication	Autonomy and responsibility
1	2	3	4	5	6
Integral competence					
The ability to solve complex problems, including those of a research and innovation nature in the field of medicine. Ability to continue learning with a high degree of autonomy.					
General competences					
1	Ability to abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis.	Know the methods of analysis, synthesis and further modern education	Be able to analyze information, make informed decisions, be able to acquire modern knowledge	Establish appropriate connections to achieve goals.	To be responsible for the timely acquisition of modern knowledge.
2	Ability to learn and master modern knowledge.	Know the current trends in the development of the industry and analyze them	Be able to analyze professional information, make informed decisions, acquire up-to-date knowledge	Establish appropriate connections to achieve goals.	To be responsible for the timely acquisition of modern knowledge.
3	Ability to apply knowledge in practical situations	Have specialized conceptual knowledge acquired in the learning process.	To be able to solve complex tasks and problems that arise in professional activity.	Clear and unambiguous presentation of one's own conclusions, knowledge and explanations that justify them to specialists and non-specialists.	Be responsible for making decisions in difficult conditions
4	Knowledge and understanding of the subject area and	Have in-depth knowledge of the structure of professional	To be able to carry out professional activities that	The ability to effectively form a communication	To be responsible for professional development, the ability for further

	understanding of professional activity	activity.	require updating and integration of knowledge.	strategy in professional activities	professional training with a high level of autonomy.
5	Ability to adapt and act in a new situation.	Know the types and methods of adaptation, the principles of action in a new situation	To be able to apply means of self-regulation, to be able to adapt to new situations (circumstances) of life and activity.	Establish appropriate connections to achieve results.	Be responsible for the timely use of self-regulation methods.
6	Ability to make a reasoned decision;	To know communication tactics and strategies, laws and methods of communicative behavior	Be able to make informed decisions, choose communication methods and strategies to ensure effective teamwork	Use communication strategies and interpersonal skills	To be responsible for the choice and tactics of the method of communication
7	Ability to work in a team.	To know communication tactics and strategies, laws and methods of communicative behavior.	Be able to choose communication methods and strategies to ensure effective teamwork	Use communication strategies	To be responsible for the choice and tactics of the method of communication
8	Ability to interpersonal interaction	Know the laws and methods of interpersonal interaction	Be able to choose communication methods and strategies for interpersonal interaction	Use interpersonal skills	To be responsible for the choice and tactics of the method of communication
10	Ability to use information and communication technologies	Have deep knowledge in the field of information and communication technologies used in professional activities	To be able to use information and communication technologies in a professional field that requires updating and integration of knowledge.	Use information and communication technologies in professional activities	To be responsible for the development of professional knowledge and skills.
11	The ability to	The ability to	Be able to use	Use information	To bear

	search for, process and analyze information from various sources.	search for sources using information technologies	information technologies and have search skills in scientific and metric databases	technologies in professional activities	responsibility for information from scientifically proven sources, the reliability of information.
12	Certainty and persistence in assigned tasks and responsibilities.	Ability to persistently perform professional tasks and duties	to fulfill assigned tasks and duties	- quality performance of assigned tasks and duties	responsible for persistence, timeliness and quality of performance of tasks and duties
13	Awareness of equal opportunities and gender issues.	To know social and civil rights and responsibilities in the context of gender issues	To form a civil position, to be able to act in accordance with it regarding gender beliefs	The ability to communicate one's civic position, to defend one's beliefs, to detect and oppose gender discrimination	To bear responsibility for one's social actions, to act in accordance with laws that regulate equal opportunities in the context of gender issues
14	The ability to realize one's rights and responsibilities as a member of society, to realize the values of civil (free democratic) society and the need for its sustainable development, the rule of law, the rights and freedoms of people and citizens in Ukraine .	civil rights and responsibilities	Form your civic consciousness, act according to principles	The ability to communicate one's civic and social position	To be responsible for social and civic activities
15	The ability to preserve and multiply moral, cultural, scientific values and achievements of society based on understanding the history and	Know the basics of ethics and deontology, have knowledge of the history and patterns of development of the subject area, know the basics of a healthy	Be able to apply ethical and deontological norms and principles in professional activity, apply the principles of a healthy	The ability to carry out professional activities based on the principles of ethics and deontology, to carry out informational and educational	To be responsible for the implementation of ethical and deontological norms and principles in professional activity, for maintaining one's

	patterns of development of the subject area, its place in the general system of knowledge about nature and society and in the development of society, technology and technologies, to use various types and forms of motor activity for active recreation and leading a healthy lifestyle	lifestyle	lifestyle to professional activity as well	activities regarding the promotion of a healthy lifestyle	own physical and mental health .
Special (professional, subject) competences					
1	Ability to collect medical information about the patient and analyze clinical data.	Have specialized knowledge about the functioning of mental processes of a person, the peculiarities of the functioning of his mental sphere	Be able to conduct an examination, a clinical conversation with a patient	Effectively form a communication strategy when communicating with the patient	Be responsible for observing ethical principles in communication with the patient
2	The ability to determine the necessary list of laboratory and instrumental examination and to evaluate their results.	Have knowledge of the main instrumental and psychological methods used in psychology to diagnose the functioning of the mental spheres of a person	To be able to analyze the results of psychological examination and, based on them, form an idea about the functioning of human mental processes	Prescribe an examination and evaluate the results	Be responsible for the correct interpretation of instrumental psychological research in the patient
4	The ability to determine the necessary regime of work and rest for the treatment and prevention of diseases.	Determine the necessary mode of work and rest for a patient with a somatic or mental illness. To determine the necessary regime of work and rest	Provide recommendations on ensuring the quality of life of a person suffering from a disease by organizing work and rest regime Provide recommendations to	Develop individual plans for a person suffering from a somatic disease, taking into account his	To comply with the relevant ethical and legal norms by making a reasoned decision according to

		for medical workers. Know the signs of "burnout" syndrome and professional deformation.	others and follow them to ensure quality of life, prevention of professional burnout syndrome and professional deformation.	professional activity and lifestyle. Develop individual plans for effective work capacity and opportunities for emotional recovery of medical workers	the existing algorithms and standard schemes regarding the appointment of the work and rest regime
5	The ability to determine the nature of nutrition in the treatment and prevention of diseases in patients of various ages: infants, children, adolescents and adults.	To have a specialized knowledge of metabolic disturbances and treatment regimens for eating disorders	To determine the nature of nutrition for patients with eating disorders	Ability to provide the therapeutic nutritional recommendations for patients with eating disorders	Be responsible for the reasonableness of the prescribed nutritional regime for patients with eating disorders
6	Ability to determine the principles and nature of treatment and prevention of diseases in adults, as well as children and adolescents.	Have specialized knowledge of algorithms for providing psychological assistance and methods of psychotherapeutic correction of the patient's attitude to the disease. To have knowledge about the occurrence and signs of mental state disorders in medical workers due to the	Be able to identify and identify effective strategies for providing psychological and psychotherapeutic assistance to a child based on evidence-based treatment methods Be able to identify and identify effective strategies for providing psychological and psychotherapeutic assistance to medical workers	The ability to carry out psychological correction regarding the types of attitude to the disease and to provide psychological and psychotherapeutic mental help to patients suffering from somatic diseases, to provide psychological and	To be responsible for making a decision regarding the principles and nature of providing psychological and psychotherapeutic help to patients suffering from somatic diseases, medical

		peculiarities of professional activity		psychotherapist mental help medical workers	workers
7	Ability to diagnose emergency conditions in adults, children and adolescents.	Determine conditions associated with the impact of an emergency situation that will require psychological first aid	Determine the algorithm of actions and communication strategies when providing assistance to patients in conditions associated with the impact of an emergency situation	Be able to apply knowledge that determines communication strategies when communicating with a patient who is in an emergency situation and has suffered a negative impact on the mental state	Adhere to ethical and legal norms when communicating and diagnosing a condition that requires urgent psychological help for a person
8	Ability to determine tactics and provide emergency medical help for a child.	Knowledge of clinical symptoms of emergency conditions that require emergency medical care. To have knowledge of algorithms for providing emergency medical care according to clinical protocols.	To define a clear algorithm of actions for providing emergency medical care based on clinical signs in emergency situations.	The ability to provide emergency care, following clinical guidelines and taking into account the individual characteristics of the patient.	Be responsible for the timely and high-quality provision of emergency medical care in accordance with clinical recommendations in emergency situations in psychiatry and narcology
9	Ability to carry out medical evacuation measures.	To organize the provision of medical assistance and medical evacuation measures to	To form rational medical routes for patients; to organize interaction with colleagues in their own and other institutions, organizations and insti	To determine the need for additional methods of examination and consultations of specialists of various profiles	Determine and ensure the need for continued treatment in outpatient or inpatient conditions after providing emergency

		patients in emergency situations and combat operations, incl. Infield conditions.	tutions.	forhigh-qualityemerge ncymedicalcar e	ncyfirstaiduntil stabilizationoft hephysicaland mentalstate
10	Ability to perform medical manipulations.	Knowledge of performing general medical manipulations (intramuscular and intravenous injections, etc.).	Be able to perform general medical manipulations.	Ability to perform medical manipulations.	Be responsible for performing medical manipulations
11	Ability to solve medical problems in new or unfamiliar environments in the presence of incomplete or limited information, taking into account aspects of social and ethical responsibility .	To know the range of diagnostic and therapeutic approaches, taking into account the peculiarities of the structure of the mental organization of an individual patient, in order to choose the optimal directions of the clinical interview and the system of psychotherapy, medical and psychological rehabilitation.	able to use optimal strategies when conducting a clinical interview and a system of psychotherapy, medical and psychological rehabilitation.	Create a safe, trusting environment when communicating with the patient and her relatives during the clinical interview and psychotherapeutic interventions	Take responsibility for creating safe conditions and effective communication with the patient during the clinical interview and psychotherapeutic interventions
17	The ability to assess the impact of the environment, socio-economic and biological determinants on the state of health of an individual (including children and	To have knowledge about negative factors that affect the unconscious processes of the psyche of patients and their analysis	To be able to determine the factors affecting the unconscious processes of the psyche of patients.	The ability to assess factors affecting the unconscious processes of the patient's psyche, their analysis and processing	To be responsible for the identification of factors affecting the unconscious processes of the psyche of patients, their analysis and processing

	adolescents), family, population.				
20	Ability to conduct epidemiological and medical-statistical research on the health of children and adults; processing of social, economic and medical information.	Know about the methods of assessing the prevalence of mental disorders among children, have knowledge about the collection and processing of data from epidemiological and medical-statistical studies	To be able to conduct medical and statistical research among defined groups of the children's population	Effectively determine the main tasks and work with the data obtained as a result of conducting a medical and statistical study	Be responsible for the quality of conducted research and the reliability of the results
21	It is clear and unambiguous to convey one's own knowledge, conclusions and arguments on health care problems and related issues to specialists and non-specialists, in particular to people who are studying.	Have knowledge of communicative styles and features of informing patients about the medical and diagnostic process, scientific research.	Be able to conduct an initial psychoanalytic interview with patients. Be able effectively to form a therapeutic relationship with the patient, taking into account age and individual psychological features	The ability to effectively and qualitatively convey information in various life situations and psychological states of a person.	To be responsible for the correct, unambiguous and accessible explanation of information about the state of health, the peculiarities of scientific research, as well as the methods used in the diagnostic process during psychoanalytic interventions
24.	Adherence to ethical principles when working with patients and laboratory animals.	Knowledge of research and treatment ethics in working with patients	To be able to communicate effectively with patients based on the principles of medical ethics	Ability to effective communication, formation of good compliance, based on the principles of medical ethics with patients	Be responsible for observing the rules of medical ethics in the treatment and diagnostic process with patients
25	Adherence to	Knowledge of	Be able to	Ability to	Responsibility

	professional and academic integrity, to be responsible for the reliability of the obtained scientific results	the legal basis of copyright, principles of prevention of plagiarism, falsification and corruption	independently carry out educational and scientific activities, express your views, make your own decisions, use information technologies to identify signs of plagiarism	honorably and responsibly perform educational and scientific activities, gain trust and respect among colleagues and students	for presented performance results, integrity, trust and responsibility for one's own actions, responsibility for using means to identify plagiarism in scientific research, projects . Responsibility for falsification.
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Learning outcomes:

Integrative final program learning results , the formation of which is facilitated by the educational discipline.

Compliance with the standard definition of learning outcomes and competencies

Learning outcome	Program learning result code	Competency code
Have thorough knowledge of the structure of professional activity. To be able to carry out professional activities that require updating and integration of knowledge. To be responsible for professional development, the ability for further professional training with a high level of autonomy.	PLR - 1	GC -1, GC -2, GC - 3, GC - 4, GC - 5, GC - 6, GC - 7, GC - 8, GC -10, GC - 11, GC - 12, GC - 13, GC - 14, GC - 15, SC - 1, SC - 11, SC -17, SC -21, SC - 24, SC -25
Understanding and knowledge of fundamental and clinical biomedical sciences, at a level sufficient for solving professional tasks in the field of health care.	PLR - 2	GC - 4, GC - 6, GC - 10, GC - 11, GC - 12, SC - 1, SC - 11, SC -17, SC - 24
Specialized conceptual knowledge, which includes scientific achievements in the field of health care and is the basis for conducting research, critical understanding of problems in the field of medicine and related interdisciplinary (including pediatric) problems.	PLR - 3	GC -1, GC -2, GC - 3, GC - 6, GC - 7, GC - 10, GC - 11, GC - 12, SC - 1, SC -11, SC -21, SC - 24, SC -25

<p>Identify and identify leading clinical symptoms and syndromes (according to list 1); according to standard methods, using preliminary data of the patient's history, data of the patient's examination, knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, establish a preliminary clinical diagnosis of the disease (according to list 2).</p>	<p>PLR - 4</p>	<p>GC – 3, GC – 4, SC -6, SC - 24</p>
<p>Collect complaints, life and disease history, assess the psychomotor and physical development of an adult patient and child, the state of organs and systems of the body, based on the results of laboratory and instrumental studies, evaluate information about the diagnosis (according to list 4), taking into account the age of the patient.</p>	<p>PLR - 5</p>	<p>GC -1, GC -2, GC - 3, GC - 6, GC - 7, SC-1, SC -2, SC – 6, SC – 7, SC – 8, SC-11, SC-24</p>
<p>Establish the final clinical diagnosis by making a reasoned decision and analyzing the received subjective and objective data of clinical, additional examination, differential diagnosis, observing the relevant ethical and legal norms, under the control of the head physician in the conditions of the health care institution</p>	<p>PLR - 6</p>	<p>GC -1, GC -2, GC – 3, GC – 6, GC – 7, GC – 8 SC-1, SC -6 , SC – 11, SC -24</p>
<p>Assign and analyze additional (mandatory and optional) examination methods (laboratory, functional and/or instrumental) (according to list 4) of patients with diseases body systems for differential diagnosis of diseases (according to list 2).</p>	<p>PLR - 7</p>	<p>GC – 8, SC -1, SC – 2, SC -24</p>
<p>Determine the main clinical syndrome or what causes the severity of the condition of the victim/injured (according to list 3) by making a reasoned decision and assessing the person's condition under any circumstances (in the conditions of a healthcare institution, outside its borders) , including in conditions of emergency and hostilities, in field conditions, in conditions of lack of information and limited time.</p>	<p>PLR - 8</p>	<p>GC – 3, GC – 4, SC – 6, SC - 11, SC - 24</p>
<p>Determine the nature and principles of treatment (conservative, operative) of patients with diseases (according to list 2), taking into account the patient's age, in the conditions of a healthcare institution, outside its borders and at the stages of medical evacuation , including in field conditions, on the basis of a preliminary clinical diagnosis,</p>	<p>PLR - 9</p>	<p>SC – 1, SC – 4, SC -5, SC - 6</p>

observing the relevant ethical and legal norms, by making a reasoned decision according to algorithms and standard schemes, in case of the need to expand the standard scheme, be able to justify personalized recommendations under the control of the head physician in the conditions of a medical institution.		
Determine the necessary regime of work, rest and nutrition of adults, children and adolescents on the basis of the final clinical diagnosis, observing the relevant ethical and legal norms, by making a reasoned decision according to existing algorithms and standard schemes.	PLR - 10	GC – 4, SC-6, SC - 24
To organize the provision of medical aid and medical evacuation measures to the population and military personnel in emergency situations and hostilities, including in field conditions.	PLR - 15	GC -7, GC - 8, SC – 9, SC - 21
Form rational medical routes for patients; organize interaction with colleagues in their own and other institutions, organizations and institutions; to apply tools for the promotion of medical services in the market, based on the analysis of the needs of the population, in the conditions of the functioning of the health care institution, its division, in a competitive environment.	PLR - 16	SC -7, SC – 10, SC - 11
Search for the necessary information in the professional literature and databases of other sources, analyze, evaluate and apply this information.	PLR - 21	GC – 2,GC -10
Apply modern digital technologies, specialized software, and statistical methods of data analysis to solve complex healthcare problems.	PLR -22	GC – 5, SC – 17, SC -20
Assess the impact of the environment on human health in order to assess the morbidity of the population.	PLR - 23	SC-17
It is clear and unambiguous to convey one's own knowledge, conclusions and arguments on health care problems and related issues to specialists and non-specialists	PLR -25	GC - 5, GC - 6 SC - 11, SC -17, SC - 21
Manage work processes in the field of protection health conditions that can be complex, unpredictable and need new ones strategic approaches; to organize work and	PLR - 26	GC -1, GC -3, GC – 5, GC – 6 SC – 7, SC – 9, SC – 11,

professional development of personnel taking into account acquired skills of effective teamwork with adherence to leadership positions, appropriate quality, accessibility and justice, provision of integrated medical care.		SC – 20
Communicate freely in the national and English languages, both orally and in writing to discuss professional activities, research and projects.	PLR - 27	GC – 5, GC – 6, GC – 7, GC – 8, GC - 15 SC – 11, SC -21
Make effective decisions on healthcare issues, assess the necessary resources, take into account social, economic and ethical consequences	PLR - 28	GC 12, GC -15 SC -4

Learning outcomes for the discipline.

To acquire modern knowledge about:

- to know the essence of psychoanalysis, its species;
- to know modern views on the structure of personality in psychoanalytic theory;
- understand how it works as an analyst;
- understand the essence of neo-Freudian trends in psychoanalysis;
- use modern schools of psychoanalysis;
- understand why psychoanalysis is its cradle for everyone's emotional forms and directions of psychotherapy;
- to know what consists of psychoanalytic procedure, its main concepts, basic psychoanalytic diagnostics.
- to know the basic concepts and categories, methods, problems of psychoanalysis, starting from the classical psychoanalysis of Freud and ending with its postmodern transformations.
- to understand the reasons for the emergence of psychoanalysis, its place and role in philosophical anthropology,
- prospects for the development and application of psychoanalytic methodology.

Be able to apply knowledge in practical situations

- Analyze the current life situation of the patient;
- Use acquired theoretical knowledge during psychodiagnostics;
- Predict the dynamics of personality development,
- To justify the choice of the direction of corrective work and its methods.
- Be able to make a comparative analysis of the teachings of the leading representatives of psychoanalysis,
- Apply the potential of their teachings to consider philosophical and anthropological issues.
- To apply the skills of applying the forms and methods of philosophical and psychoanalytical discourse to justify one's own worldview, to improve one's personal culture of philosophizing.

2. Information volume of the academic discipline

ECTS credits are allocated to the study of the academic discipline .

The program of the optional discipline "Basics of psychoanalysis" consists of 1 content module.

Basics of psychoanalysis

Content section 1. Basics of psychoanalysis

Topic 1. Introduction to the theory of psychoanalysis. The history of the emergence and spread of psychoanalytic teaching.

Topic 2. The structure of psychoanalytic teaching. Three constituent parts of psychoanalysis (therapy, research method and philosophy).

Topic 3. Mechanisms of functioning of the unconscious.

Topic 4. Theory of neuroses.

Topic 5. Theories of psychosexual development.

Topic 6. Psychoanalytic theory of dreams.

Topic 7. Analytical psychology and neo-Freudianism

Topic 8. Modern psychoanalytic theories. Ego-psychology.

Topic 9. Modern psychoanalytic theories. Theory of object relations.

Topic 10. Modern psychoanalytic theories. "Psychology of self-seeding" X. Kogut.

Topic 11. Psychoanalysis in sociology, history, art, ethnography.

Topic 12. Methodology and technique of psychoanalysis. Initial interview.

Topic 13. Methodology and technique of psychoanalysis. Psychoanalytic interventions.

Topic 14. Contribution of psychoanalysis to the theory of psychosomatic medicine.

Topic 15. Personality structure and psychosomatic pathology.

Topic 16. Basic principles of psychoanalytic treatment of psychosomatic patients.

Topic 17. The problem of depression and suicide from the point of view of psychoanalysis.

Topic 18. The problem of addictive behavior from the point of view of psychoanalysis.

Topic 19. A psychoanalytic view of antisocial behavior.

The structure of the academic discipline

Names of topics	Quantity of hours			
	total	lecture	practice	SEW
Basics of psychoanalysis				
Content section 1. Basics of psychoanalysis				
Introduction to the theory of psychoanalysis. The history of the emergence and spread of psychoanalytic teaching.	2		2	
The structure of psychoanalytic teaching. Three constituent parts of psychoanalysis (therapy, research method and philosophy).	2			2
Mechanisms of functioning of the unconscious.	4		2	2
Theory of neuroses.	2		2	
Theories of psychosexual development.	2		2	
Psychoanalytic theory of dreams.	2			2
Analytical psychology and neo-Freudianism	2			2
Modern psychoanalytic theories. Ego-psychology.	2			2
Modern psychoanalytic theories. Theory of object relations.	4		2	2
Modern psychoanalytic theories. "Psychology of self-seeding" X. Kogut.	4		2	2
Psychoanalysis in sociology, history, art, ethnography.	2			2

Methods and techniques of psychoanalysis. Initial interview.	4		2	2
Methods and techniques of psychoanalysis. Psychoanalytic interventions.	4		2	2
Contribution of psychoanalysis to the theory of psychosomatic medicine.	4		2	2
Personality structure and psychosomatic pathology.	4		2	2
Basic principles of psychoanalytic treatment of psychosomatic patients.	6		2	4
The problem of depression and suicide from the point of view of psychoanalysis.	4		2	2
The problem of addictive behavior from the point of view of psychoanalysis.	4		2	2
Total	60		26	34
Final control	credit			

4. Thematic plan of lectures

According to order 1009-z dated 16.03.23. the curriculum does not provide for lectures

5. Thematic plan of practical classes

No	Topic	Quantity of hours
1	Introduction to the theory of psychoanalysis. The history of the emergence and spread of psychoanalytic teaching.	2
2.	Mechanisms of functioning of the unconscious.	2
3.	Methods and techniques of psychoanalysis. Initial interview.	2
4.	Theory of neuroses.	2
5.	Theories of psychosexual development.	2
6.	Psychoanalytic interventions	2
7.	Personality structure and psychosomatic pathology.	2
8.	Modern psychoanalytic theories. Theory of objective relations.	2
9.	Modern psychoanalytic theories. The psychology of "loneliness" by H. Kogut	2
10.	Contribution of psychoanalysis to the theory of psychosomatic medicine.	2
11.	Basic principles of psychoanalytic treatment of psychosomatic patients.	2
12.	The problem of depression and suicide from the point of view of psychoanalysis.	2
13.	The problem of addictive behavior from the point of view of psychoanalysis.	2
	Total	26

6. Thematic plan of independent work

No	Topic	Quantity of hours
1.	The structure of psychoanalytic teaching. Three constituent parts of psychoanalysis (therapy, research method and philosophy).	2
2.	Mechanisms of functioning of the unconscious.	2

3.	Psychoanalytic theory of dreams.	2
4.	Analytical psychology and neo-Freudianism .	2
5.	Modern psychoanalytic theories. Ego psychology.	2
6.	Modern psychoanalytic theories. Theory of object relations.	2
7.	Modern psychoanalytic theories. " Self psychology " X. Kogut .	2
8.	Historical analysis in sociology, history, art, ethnography.	2
9.	Methods and techniques of psychoanalysis. Initial interview.	2
10	The butterfly and the technique of psychoanalysis. Psychoanalytic interventions	2
11.	Contribution of psychoanalysis to the theory of psychosomatic medicine.	4
12.	Personality structure and psychosomatic pathology.	2
13.	Basic principles of psychoanalytic treatment of psychosomatic patients.	2
14.	The problem of depression and suicide from the point of view of psychoanalysis.	2
15.	The problem of addictive behavior from the point of view of psychoanalysis	2
16.	A psychoanalytic view of antisocial behavior	2
	Total	34

7. Individual tasks.

Not provided by the curriculum.

8. Teaching methods

In the process of teaching the discipline, various teaching methods are used:

- According to the dominant means of education: verbal, visual;
- Depending on the main didactic tasks: obtaining new knowledge, forming abilities and skills, testing and evaluating knowledge, as well as:
- oral discussion of the topic with the participation of most of the students in the group;
- blitz survey;
- discussions on problem situations;
- abstract speeches;
- written testing;
- performance of written tasks, etc.

The result of the student's independent out-of-classroom work is reproduced in the form of presentations, presentations or the defense of essays.

9. Control methods

Methods and forms of control and assessment of students' success in the discipline are carried out using standardized control methods: testing, structured written work, work with medical documentation, control of practical skills. Control methods include - current control in practical classes (with the help of 10 test tasks), for a correct answer to 9-10 tests, the student receives an "excellent" grade, 8-7 tests - "good", 6-5 tests - "satisfactory" ", 4 -0 tests - "unsatisfactory".

The student performs independent work after completing the classroom part of the lesson. The final control of mastering the discipline is the assessment.

10. TYPES OF CONTROL

Current control

The task of current control is to check the level of the student's readiness to perform specific work: assimilation of relevant educational material, acquisition of knowledge and formation of

skills for solving specific issues and situations, ability to independently process texts, ability to comprehend the essence of the content of the lesson material, formation of skills to perform the necessary practical skills and manipulations, publicly or in writing to justify one's point of view, the ability to work in a team, the ability to bear responsibility for the recommendations and decisions made, etc. Current control is carried out on the basis of a comprehensive assessment of the student's activity and acquired competencies (knowledge, abilities, skills, etc.), which includes control of the input level of knowledge, the quality of practical work, the level of theoretical training and the results of the initial control of the level of knowledge. Forms of ongoing control are determined by the department and reflected in the curriculum of the relevant discipline.

Assessment of current educational activities

Current control is carried out during training sessions on a 4-point scale, while all types of work provided for by the program are taken into account. The student receives a traditional assessment for each topic, which is converted into points. Types of current control are: test tasks, typical situational tasks, structured written answers, assessment of practical skills.

Control methods (to control methods)

Theoretical knowledge:

- written and computer testing (MISA),
- individual survey, interview,
- content-structured written works.

Practical skills and abilities:

- control of implementation of standardized practical skills, provided by the plan of practical training of the student in the discipline;

11. Form of final control of success

The form of the final control of the success of training in the discipline is a credit, which is issued based on the results of current control based on the results of current training in accordance with the program in the discipline and does not provide for a separate study session for accepting the credit. At the last thematic training session, after the discussion of the topic of the training group, the teacher of the training group announces the sum of the student's points based on the results of the current control and for the performance of independent work. The result of the assessment is displayed as "passed" or "not passed". To be enrolled, a student must receive 120 points for the current educational activity.

Evaluation criteria

Grade 5 ("excellent") - the student mastered theoretical material flawlessly, demonstrates deep and comprehensive knowledge of the topic, analyzes scientific sources, thinks critically, knows how to implement theoretical knowledge in practical activities.

Grade 4 ("good") - the student has mastered the theoretical material well, has the main aspects from primary sources and recommended literature, presents the studied material in an argumentative manner, has good practical skills, but certain inaccuracies and errors may be allowed.

Grade 3 ("satisfactory") - the student has basically mastered the educational material, orients himself in primary sources and recommended literature, however, significant mistakes are made in theoretical knowledge and performance of practical skills.

Grade 2 ("unsatisfactory") - the student has not mastered the theoretical material, does not know how to perform practical skills, does not orient himself in educational literature.

The minimum number of points that a student can score for a current educational activity to receive a credit is 120 points, the maximum number of points that a student must score for a current educational activity to receive a credit is 200 points.

12. Scheme of accrual and distribution of points received by students:

The maximum number of points that a student can score for the current educational activity to receive credit is 200 points.

The minimum number of points that a student must score for the current educational activity in order to receive credit is 120 points.

During the evaluation, the points that the student received during the training sessions are taken into account on a 4-point scale, while taking into account all types of work provided by the program. The student receives a traditional assessment for each topic, which is converted into points. The calculation of the number of points is carried out on the basis of the grades received by the student on a traditional scale during the study of the discipline during the semester by calculating the arithmetic average (SA), rounded to two decimal places . The obtained value is converted into points on a multi-point scale as follows:

$$x = \frac{CA \times 200}{5}$$

Recalculation of the average grade for the current activity into a multi-point scale for disciplines ending with credit

4-point scale	200-point scale	4-point scale	200-point scale	4-point scale	200-point scale	4-point scale	200-point scale
5	200	4.45	178	3.92	157	3.37	135
4.97	199	4.42	177	3.89	156	3.35	134
4.95	198	4.4	176	3.87	155	3.32	133
4.92	197	4.37	175	3.84	154	3.3	132
4.9	196	4.35	174	3.82	153	3.27	131
4.87	195	4.32	173	3.79	152	3.25	130
4.85	194	4.3	172	3.77	151	3.22	129
4.82	193	4.27	171	3.74	150	3.2	128
4.8	192	4.24	170	3.72	149	3.17	127
4.77	191	4.22	169	3.7	148	3.15	126
4.75	190	4.19	168	3.67	147	3.12	125
4.72	189	4.17	167	3.65	146	3.1	124
4.7	188	4.14	166	3.62	145	3.07	123
4.67	187	4.12	165	3.57.	143	3.02	121

4.65	186	4.09	164	3.55	142	3	120
4.62	185	4.07	163	3.52	141	Less than 3	Not enough
4.6	184	4.04	162	3.5	140		
4.57	183	4.02	161	3.47	139		
4.52	181	3.99	160	3.45	138		
4.5	180	3.97	159	3.42	137		
4.47	179	3.94	158	3.4	136		

Independent work of students is evaluated during the current control of the topic in the corresponding lesson. The learning of topics that are assigned only to independent work is controlled during the final control.

Points from the discipline are independently converted both to the ECTS scale and to the 4-point (national) scale. Points from the ECTS scale are not converted into a 4-point scale and vice versa.

Points of students studying in one specialty, taking into account the number of points scored in the discipline, are ranked on the ECTS scale as follows:

Points ECTS	Statistical index
A	The best 10 % of students
B	Next 25 % of students
C	Next 30 % of students
D	Next 25 % of students
E	The last 10 % of students

Ranking with the assignment of grades "A", "B", "C", "D", "E" is carried out for students of this course who are studying in one specialty and have successfully completed the study of the discipline. Students who received grades FX, F ("2") are not listed as ranked students. Students with an FX grade automatically receive an "E" grade after retaking. Discipline points for students who have successfully completed the program are converted to a traditional 4-point scale according to the absolute criteria, which are shown in the table below:

Discipline points	Evaluation on a 4-point scale
From 170 to 200 points	5
From 140 to 169 points	4
From 139 points to the minimum number of points that the student must score	3
Below the minimum number of points that the student must score	2

The ECTS grade is not converted to the traditional scale, as the ECTS scale and the four-point scale are independent. The objectivity of the assessment of students' educational activity is checked by

statistical methods (correlation coefficient between the ECTS grade and the grade on the national scale)

13. Methodical support

1. Practice plans and specific goals
2. Synopsis of lectures
3. Tasks for independent work of students
4. Questions and tasks for current control of knowledge and skills of students
5. The list of practical skills subject to mandatory verification

14. Recommended literature

Basic literature:

1. Ahmed Fayek. *Psychoanalysis: A Theory of the Human Subject*. - Austin Macauley Publishers, 2020. - 184 p.
2. Brown, Lawrence J. *Transformational processes in clinical psychoanalysis : dreaming, emotions and the present moment*. - Routledge, 2019. – 250 p.
3. Carlos Nemirovsky. *Winnicott and Kohut on Intersubjectivity and Complex Disorders: New Perspectives for Psychoanalysis, Psychotherapy and Psychiatry*. - Routledge, 2020. – 162 p.
4. Deborah Abrahams, Poul Rohleder. *A Clinical Guide to Psychodynamic Psychotherapy*. – Routledge, 2021. – 340 p.
5. Paul Ian Steinberg. *Psychoanalysis in Medicine: Applying Psychoanalytic Thought to Contemporary Medical Care*. – Routledge, 2020. – 244 p.

Additional literature:

1. Lotte Hartmann-Kottek . *General Psychotherapy Principles and Common Theoretical Aspects – Rediscovering Humanity* . Springer Cham 2022. - 491 p.
2. Manuel Trachsel, Nikola Biller-Andorno, Jens Gaab, John Sadler, Serife Tekin. *The Oxford Handbook of Psychotherapy Ethics*. - Oxford University Press, 2021. – 1168 p.
3. *The American Psychiatric Association Publishing Textbook of Psychosomatic Medicine and Consultation-Liaison Psychiatry, Third Edition*. Edited by James L. Levenson, M.D. - American Psychiatric Publishing, Inc., 2019. – 1594 p.

Information resources

<https://contemporaryfreudiansociety.org/all-resources/online-resources/>
<https://psychoanalysis.org.uk/resources>