MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF UKRAINE

Kharkiv National Medical University

The VI Faculty for International Students of KhNMU Education and Research Institute for Foreign Nationals

Department of Psychiatry, Narcology, Medical Psychology and Social Work

Educational program for training specialists of the second (master’s)

level of higher education training 22 "Health"

in specialty 222 "Medicine"

Specialization "Master of Medicine"

SYLLABUS OF THE COURSE

«**Fundamentals of psychoanalysis**»

(ELECTIVE COURSE)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Syllabus approved at the meeting of the Department of Psychiatry, Narcology, Medical Psychology and Social Work  Protocol № 12 from  “28” 08 2020  Head of the Department  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ prof. Коzhyna H.М. |  | Syllabus approved at the meeting of the methodical commission of KNMU on the problems of professional training of therapeutic disciplines  Protocol № from  “\_\_\_\_” \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_\_\_  Chairman  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ prof. Kravchun P.H. |

**COURSE "Fundamentals of psychoanalysis"**

**Developers of the syllabus:** Kozhina G.M, Head of the Department of Psychiatry, Addiction, Medical Psychology, and Social Work, Teryoshina I.F, Associate Professor Department of Psychiatry, Addiction, Medical Psychology and Social Work, Candidate of Medical Sciences, Strelnikova I.M, Associate Professor of Psychiatry, Addiction, Medical Psychology, and Social Work, Candidate of Medical Sciences, Korovina L.D., Associate Professor of the Department of Psychiatry, Narcology, Medical Psychology and Social Work, PhD, Radchenko T.M.Assistant Professor of the Department of Psychiatry, Narcology, Medical Psychology and Social Work, PhD

All teachers in the department have the appropriate qualifications for teaching this discipline.

The department is a scientific and methodological center of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine on psychoeducation.

Contact phone number and E-mail of the teacher:

Korovina L.D.+3 80 (66) 097-88-46, e-mail: [ld.korovina@knmu.edu.ua](mailto:ld.korovina@knmu.edu.ua)

Radchenko T.M. +3 80 (50) 878-11-34, e-mail: tm.radchenko@knmu.edu.ua

Full-time and part-time consultations. Online consultations: on the Moodle or Zoom platform, on Wednesdays every week at 2 pm Kyiv time.

Address: 61022, Kharkiv, 4 Nauki Ave .; Academic Pavlov street, 46. Tel./fax (057) 738-10-68

Clinical bases of the department: KNP KHOR "Regional Clinical Psychiatric Hospital N3", Military Medical Clinical Center of the Northern Region, DU "Institute of Neurology, Psychiatry, and Addiction of the National Academy of Medical Sciences of Ukraine", KNP KHOR "Regional Narcological Dispensary", NNMK University clinic of KhNMU.

E-mail: amkozhyna888@gmail.com Class time: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday (practical classes 8:00-12:15/12:25-16:45 according to the schedule; lectures - 9:20-11:00, 13:20-15:00 according to the schedule).

**Course information**

**1. Description of the course**

Academic year: 4.

Specific semester / academic year: 7th or 8th semester. 4th year of study.

The volume of the course: ECTS credits - 3, a total of 90 hours, of which lectures - 0 hours, practical classes - 30 hours, SRS - 60 hours.

General characteristics of the course. The course "Fundamentals of Psychoanalysis" is the source of all modern types of psychotherapy. It is impossible to imagine modern psychiatry without the discoveries of psychoanalysis. Research in the field of psychopathology and psychiatry has necessitated the study of the role and actions of unconscious factors that determine the needs and inclinations of the individual and his behavior.

The role and place of discipline in the system of training. the study of the discipline is the personality of a sick person in the broadest sense of the word. The main area of ​​application of psychoanalysis is the treatment of neuroses, hysteria, phobias that Freud considered and evoked reactions from this side. And the main achievement can be considered the understanding that the materials of the cause are in inappropriate behavior. Finding these causes is the main task of psychoanalysis. In the practice of a dentist, it is extremely important to have an idea of ​​the personality and to diagnose mental disorders in patients who seek medical help.

**2. The purpose of the study** of the course "Fundamentals of Psychoanalysis" is to acquaint students with the main problems of psychoanalysis at the present stage of development of society; formation on this basis of medical and psychological skills in the form of basics of psychoanalysis techniques.

Discipline page in the Moodle system <http://31.128.79.157:8083/course/view.php?id=2776>

**The main tasks** of the course. The main tasks of studying the discipline "Fundamentals of psychoanalysis": to master the basic categories and concepts of psychoanalysis

**3. The status of the course** - at the student's choice, the format of the course - mixed (the combination of traditional forms of classroom learning with elements of e-learning on the Moodle platform).

**4. Teaching methods**. Types of educational activities of students according to the curriculum are a) practical classes, b) independent work of students (SRS).

Practical classes include:

1) discussion with the teacher of educational elements of the lesson;

2) research by students of the condition of patients who need psychotherapeutic care;

3) performance of written tasks.

Students are encouraged to keep minutes of practical classes.

ISW and individual work of students includes:

- preparation for practical classes on planned topics;

- individual SRS (speech at the scientific-practical conference of the clinic, writing articles, report of the abstract at the practical lesson, etc.).

Teachers of the department provide the opportunity to carry out SRS, during practical classes monitor, and evaluate its implementation.

**5. Recommended literature**

**Basic**

1. A General Introduction to Psychoanalysis by Sigmund Freud, ed 2014
2. Textbook of Psychoanalysis, 2nd edition, Glen O. Gabbard, Bonnie E. Litowitz, Paul Williams, 2011
3. Practical Psychoanalysis for Therapists and Patients, Owen Renik, 2006
4. Textbook of Psychotherapeutic Treatments in Psychiatry, 1st edition, Glen O. Gabbard, 2008
5. Clinical Implications of The Psychoanalysis’s Life Experience: When The Personal Becomes Professional (Relational Perspectives Book Series), 1st Edition, Steven Kuchuk, 2013

**Auxiliary**

1. Modern Man In Search of a Soul, Carl G. Jung, 1955
2. Freud and Beyond: A History of Psychoanalytic Thought, Updated Edition, Stephen Mitchell, 2016

**6. Prerequisites and co-requisites of the course**

Prerequisites of the course are related to such courses as philosophy, the psychology of communication, social medicine and public health, basics of psychology.

Co-requisites of the course "Psychiatry and Addiction with a course in medical psychology".

**7. Learning outcomes:**

Determine the necessary methods of psychoanalysis in the treatment of the disease.

• Identify negative environmental factors; analyze the state of health of a certain contingent; determine the relationship between the state of the environment and the state of health of a particular contingent; develop preventive measures based on data on the relationship between the state of the environment and the state of health of a particular contingent. Carry out analysis of morbidity of the population, identifying risk groups, risk areas, time of risk, risk factors. Assess the impact of socio-economic and biological determinants on the health of the individual, family, population.

• Organize the work of medical staff; to form rational medical routes of patients; organize interaction with colleagues, organizations and institutions; apply tools to promote medical services.

• Form goals and determine the structure of personal activities.

• Adhere to a healthy lifestyle, use the techniques of self-regulation and self-control.

• To be aware of and guided in their activities by civil rights, freedoms and responsibilities, to raise the general educational and cultural level.

• Adhere to the requirements of ethics, bioethics and deontology in their professional activities.

• Organize the necessary level of individual safety (own and carers) in case of typical dangerous situations in the individual field of activity.

• acquisition by the person of general and special fundamental and professionally-oriented

• knowledge, skills, abilities, competencies required to perform typical professional tasks,

• related to its activities in the medical field in the relevant position

• knowledge of psychophysiological features of the person, human health, health support,

• disease prevention, human treatment, public health Application of knowledge and

• understandings:

• - collection of patient information

• - evaluation of survey results, physical examinations, laboratory data and

• instrumental research

• - establishing a preliminary clinical diagnosis of the disease

• - determination of the necessary diet, mode of work and rest in the treatment of diseases

• - assessment of the impact of the environment on the health of the population

• - the formation of a specialist with appropriate personal qualities, who adheres to the ethical

• doctor's code.

**THEMATIC PLAN OF PRACTICAL CLASSES**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| № з.п | ТЕМА |
| 1. | Introduction to the theory of psychoanalysis. History of the origin and spread of psychoanalytic teaching. |
| 2. | The structure of psychoanalytic teaching. Three components of psychoanalysis (therapy, research method, and philosophy). |
| 3. | Mechanisms of the functioning of the unconscious. |
| 4. | Theory of neuroses. |
| 5. | Theories of psychosexual development. |
| 6. | Modern psychoanalytic theories. Ego psychology. |
| 7. | Modern psychoanalytic theories. Theory of object relations. |
| 8. | Methods and techniques of psychoanalysis. Initial interview. |
| 9. | Psychoanalytic interventions. |
| 10. | The contribution of psychoanalysis to the theory of psychosomatic medicine. |
| 11. | Personality structure and psychosomatic pathology. |
| 12. | Basic principles of the psychoanalytic treatment of psychosomatic patients. |
| 13. | The problem of depression and suicide in terms of psychoanalysis. |
| 14. | The problem of addictive behavior in terms of psychoanalysis. |

**INDIVIDUAL WORK PLAN**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| № з.п. | ТЕМА |
| 1. | Introduction to the theory of psychoanalysis. History of the origin and spread of psychoanalytic teaching. |
| 2. | The structure of psychoanalytic teaching. Three components of psychoanalysis (therapy, research method, and philosophy). |
| 3. | Theories of psychosexual development. |
| 4. | The psychoanalytic theory of dreams. |
| 5. | Modern psychoanalytic theories. Ego psychology |
| 6. | Mechanisms of the functioning of the unconscious. |
| 7. | Theory of neuroses |
| 8. | Modern psychoanalytic theories. Theory of object relations. |
| 9. | Methods and techniques of psychoanalysis. Initial interview. |
| 10. | Psychoanalytic interventions. |
| 11. | The contribution of psychoanalysis to the theory of psychosomatic medicine. |
| 12. | Personality structure and psychosomatic pathology. |
| 13. | The problem of depression and suicide in terms of psychoanalysis. |
| 14. | The problem of dependent behavior in terms of psychoanalysis |
| 15. | Basic principles of the psychoanalytic treatment of psychosomatic patients |

**Discipline policy and values**

Discipline requirements. To achieve the goal of the training and complete the course, it is necessary: ​​to join the work from the first day; regularly attend classes, read the material in advance, before its consideration in a practical lesson; perform all necessary tasks and work every day; be able to work with a partner or in a group; ask for help and get it when you need it.

Class attendance and behavior. Students must not be late or miss classes; come to the department dressed in a medical gown, have changeable shoes, carry a protective mask, notebook, pen. Before classes at the clinical base of the department, students must undergo a medical examination and have a health book with permission to work in a medical institution.

The use of electronic gadgets (mobile phones, tablets) is not allowed during practical classes, lectures, and during all types of control.

Academic Integrity Policy. Copying and plagiarism in the preparation of student research papers are not allowed.

Policy for people with special educational needs. Students with special educational needs should meet with the teacher or warn him before the start of classes, at the request of the student it can be done by the head of the group. If you have any questions, please contact the teacher.

Recommendations for successful completion of the course: the activity of higher education students during practical classes, the implementation of the required minimum of educational work.

Safety precautions. All students must be instructed in safety, which is conducted at the beginning of the first lesson. The briefing is conducted by a teacher of the academic group or a responsible person, following the instructions approved by the order of KhNMU with an entry in the relevant journal.

**Evaluation policy**

Evaluation system and requirements. The current educational activity is carried out and controlled by the teacher of the academic group, after students master each topic of the discipline, it is graded using a 4-point (traditional) system: "excellent", "good", "satisfactory" and "unsatisfactory". Form of final control of learning success.

The form of final control of academic performance in the course is a test.

A test in a course is a form of final control, which consists of assessing the assimilation of educational material by students solely based on the results of current education following the program of the course and does not provide a separate lesson for taking the test. At the last thematic lesson after the discussion of the topic of the lesson, the teacher of the study group announces the sum of the student's scores based on the results of the current control and for the individual task.

The grade in the discipline is defined as the sum of grades of current educational activities in points, which are displayed at each seminar on the relevant topic and the number of points for the individual task. The results of the tests are evaluated on a two-point scale: "credited", "not credited".

A student receives a grade of "passed" if he has completed all types of work provided by the curriculum in the discipline, attended all lectures and seminars defined by thematic plans, and in the presence of passes - worked them on time, scored a total of at least 120. The maximum number of points that a student can score in the discipline for the current educational activities and the performance of an individual task - 200 points.

Students' independent work is evaluated during the current control at the seminar.

During the assessment of the student's knowledge on theoretical issues included in this final lesson, the student is given a traditional assessment, which is converted into a multi-point scale together with the assessments for the current educational activity.

Recalculation of the average assessment of current educational activity in the multi-point scale of ECTS is carried out following the "Instructions for assessing the educational activity of students of KhNMU".

Final control - credit.

Elimination of academic debt (working off). Testing is carried out according to the regulations on testing of KhNMU http://www.knmu.kharkov.ua/index.php?option=com\_content&view=article&id=1226%3A2013-03-25-12-07-55&catid=4%3A2011-05-04 -07-20-12 & Itemid = 19 & lang = uk

**MATERIALS FOR PREPARATION FOR CREDIT**

1. Life of S. Freud. Cultural and scientific origins of psychoanalytic teaching.
2. Philosophical and scientific foundations of Freud's worldview.
3. Wundt School of Psychology. E. Brucke's Psychophysiological School.
4. Discovery of the unconscious in the study of hysteria and hypnotism.
5. Stages of development of the psychoanalytic method.
6. Freud's main discoveries: the dynamic unconscious, infantile sexuality, the structure of the psyche, the theory of seductions.
7. A. Adler's individual psychology.
8. The analytical psychology of KG Jung.
9. O. Rank's theory of birth trauma.
10. E. Fromm's theory of social character.
11. History of domestic psychoanalysis.
12. The concept of psychoanalysis as a psychotherapeutic method.
13. Ethical principles of psychoanalytic practice.
14. The place and significance of metapsychology in the structure of psychoanalytic teaching. Psychoanalysis and philosophy.
15. Theory of the unconscious: descriptive and dynamic approaches to the definition.
16. Fundamental psychoanalytic concepts: displacement and protection, desire and attraction, dreaming and fantasy, primary and secondary processes.
17. Topical and structural model of the psyche.
18. The idea of ​​the origin of neuroses in the "pre-Freudian period" (Sharko, Jeanne).
19. Freud's contribution to the theory of neuroses. Theory of seduction, the theory of trauma, the theory of seductions. Freudian classification of neuroses.
20. Neurotic personality. Conflicts and psychological defenses.
21. Mechanisms of neurotic symptoms (displacement, conversion, splitting, dissociation, affect shift, reactive formation).
22. Transfer neurosis is an integral part of the psychoanalytic process.
23. The theory of child sexuality. Stages of libido development.
24. Fixation and regression.
25. The idea of ​​the instinct of death and its role in psychosexual development.
26. The concept of stages of psychosexual development. Oral, anal, phallic stages.
27. Oedipus complex.
28. Post-Freudian concepts of development. Contribution by M. Klein, D. Vinnicota, A. Freud.
29. Psychopathology of early age.
30. Pre-Freudian ideas about dreams.
31. The concept of dreams from the standpoint of Freud's topographic theory.
32. The concept of fulfilling a wish.
33. Dreamwork (thickening, shift, symbolism, recycling).
34. Basic principles of dream interpretation.
35. Otto Rank's ideas about symbol formation in the work of dreams. A. Adler, T. French, E. Erickson about dreams.
36. The collective unconscious (Jung) and the "archaic heritage" (Freud).
37. Psychoanalytic and Jungian understanding of symbolism.
38. The concept of archetypes.
39. Critique of analytical psychology from the standpoint of classical psychoanalysis.
40. Characteristic analysis of W. Reich.
41. E. Fromm's theory of social character.
42. K. Horney's concept of neuroses.
43. E. Erickson's epigenetic theory.
44. Interpersonal theory GS Sullivan.
45. Structural model of the psyche and ego psychology.
46. The origin of the ego and its functions. Differences between the Ego and the self (Ego-psychology, the theory of object relations, structural psychoanalysis).
47. M. Klein and her contribution to the theory of mental development.
48. Unconscious fantasies.
49. New in the theory of defense trains.
50. The role of object relations in the formation of mental structures.
51. Projective identification.
52. V. Bion's concept of containerization.
53. "Humanization" of the psychoanalytic process. The role of empathy and introspection.
54. O. Kernberg: Ego-psychology of object relations.
55. The concept of borderline disorders. Diffuse identity.
56. Cultural studies of E. Erickson and M. Mead.
57. Idea. R. Benedict on cultures of guilt and cultures of shame.
58. Research of an authoritarian person (G. Marcuse, E. Fromm, O. Rank). Psychoanalysis of war (H. Seagal).
59. Psychohistorical and psychobiographical research (Freud, Abraham, Erickson).
60. Psychoanalysis and contemporary art.
61. Representation of psychoanalytic setting.
62. The basic rule of psychoanalysis.
63. Psychoanalytic psychotherapy, differences from psychoanalysis.
64. The beginning of the relationship, the structuring of the first contacts.
65. Informing, explaining, educating the patient.
66. Assessment of prospects for relations. The idea of ​​a working alliance.
67. Structural interview with O. Kernberg. Attachment interview.
68. Clarification. Confrontation. Interpretation.
69. Resistance and its types. Play outside. Elaboration.
70. Grounds for completing psychoanalysis.
71. History of psychoanalytic studies of the relationship between mental event and somatic illness.
72. The concept of psychosomatic specificity and psychosomatic diagnosis.
73. The role of socio-cultural models of education in the development of psychosomatic pathology.
74. The problem of displacement and somatization.
75. Conversion mechanism of gastric ulcer disease.
76. Psychoanalytic approaches to the study and treatment of hypertension (disease "manufacturing"), migraine, anorexia nervosa, coronary disorders.
77. Psychoanalytic psychotherapy of psychosomatic disorders. Focal therapy according to Ballint.
78. Characteristics of structural relationships (Ego, Id, Superego) in psychosomatic patients.
79. Criteria for choosing between behavioral and psychoanalytic psychotherapy.
80. Grounds for short-term and long-term psychoanalytic psychotherapy.
81. Possibilities of group psychoanalytic psychotherapy of psychosomatic patients.
82. Classical ideas about depression.
83. Freud-Abraham's theory of depression as a consequence of object loss.
84. Object relations of suicides (symbiotics, passivity, masochism).
85. The value of object narcissistic relationships for the understanding and treatment of suicidal patients.
86. The priority of internal motivations in the genesis of dependent behavior.
87. Psychodynamic functions performed by drugs.
88. The mental structure of a dependent person.
89. Dependent behavior in terms of the theory of object relations.
90. Freud on asociality as a play in the world of masochistic and sadistic fantasies.
91. Differences between neurotics and delinquents in the development of the self-ideal and the formation of the super-self.
92. History of the formation of psychoanalytic pedagogy. Contribution of Z. Freud, M. Klein, M. Bonaparte, A. Freud, M. Balint.
93. The relationship between educator and child as a factor of development.
94. Psychoanalytic anthropology.

Rules for appealing the assessment. The student can appeal to his positive assessment during the day. To do this, he writes to the head of the department. The head of the department appoints a commission consisting of 3 people: the chairman of the commission - the head of the department, and two members of the commission of teachers of the department. This assessment is final and not subject to appeal.