

MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF UKRAINE
KHARKIV NATIONAL MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

**Department of Psychiatry, Narcology, Medical Psychology and Social
Work**

2021-2022 academic year

SYLLABUS OF THE EDUCATIONAL COMPONENT

"Basics of Psychoanalysis"

(elective course)

Full-time form of education

Field of knowledge 22 "Health"

Specialty /EQL 222 "Medicine"

EPP "Medicine"

of the Second (Master's) level


Course 4

Syllabus of the discipline approved at
the meeting of the Department of
Psychiatry, Narcology, Medical
Psychology and Social Work

Protocol from

“ 30 ” 08 2021 № 10

Head of the Department


 prof. Kozhyna H.M.

Approved by the Methodical
Commission on Problems of
Therapeutic Profile

Protocol from

“ 31 ” 08 2021 № 1

Chairman

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Class time: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday (practical classes 8: 00-12: 15/12: 25-4:45 pm according to the schedule; lectures - 9: 20-11: 00, 1: 20-3:00 pm in accordance with the schedule).

Introduction

The program of study of the discipline "Fundamentals of Psychoanalysis": compiled in accordance with the Educational and Professional Program "Medicine" and the draft Standard of Higher Education of Ukraine (hereinafter - the Standard), second (master's) level, field of knowledge 22 "Health", specialty 222 "Medicine".

Description of the discipline

The subject of study of the discipline is the personality of a sick person in the broadest sense of the word.

Interdisciplinary links:

The discipline is based on the study of students of the basics of general psychology, sociology, human anatomy and human physiology, pathomorphology and pathophysiology, deontology in medicine, psychology of communication and integrates with these disciplines, and lays the foundations for students of psychiatry, narcology, internal medicine and pediatrics. disciplines, which involves integration with them.

"Fundamentals of psychoanalysis" - 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 desires of the individual, his behavior

Prerequisites and co-requisites of the discipline

The prerequisites of the discipline are related to such disciplines as philosophy, medical psychology, communication psychology, social medicine and public health, basics of psychology.

Co-requisites of the discipline "Psychiatry, narcology", "Medical Psychology".

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 Freud considered the treatment of neuroses, hysteria, phobias and evoked reactions from this side. And the main achievement can be considered the understanding that the materials of the cause are in any inappropriate behavior. Finding these causes is the main task of psychoanalysis.

The purpose and objectives of the discipline

1.1. The purpose of the study The purpose of the study of the discipline "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 the basics of psychoanalysis techniques, which is an important element of professional training and future activities of the doctor.

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

1.3. Competences and learning outcomes

1.3.1. The study of the discipline provides students with mastery of competencies	
Integral competence	ability to solve typical and complex specialized tasks and practical problems in professional activities in the field of health care, or in the learning process, which involves research and / or innovation and is characterized by complexity and uncertainty of conditions and requirements.
General Competences	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Ability to abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis, the ability to learn and be modernly trained- Ability to apply knowledge in practical situations- Knowledge and understanding of the subject area and understanding of professional activity- Ability to adapt and act in a new situation- Ability to make an informed decision; work in a team; interpersonal skills

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ability to communicate in the state language both orally and in writing; ability to communicate in a foreign language - Skills in the use of information and communication technologies - Definiteness and persistence in terms of tasks and responsibilities - Ability to act socially responsibly and consciously
Professional competencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Survey skills - Ability to determine the required mode of work and rest, the nature of nutrition in the treatment of diseases - Ability to plan and conduct sanitary, preventive and anti-epidemic measures, including infectious diseases - Ability to keep medical records - Ability to assess the impact of the environment, socio-economic and biological determinants on the health of the individual, family, population - Ability to analyze the activities of a doctor, department, health care institution, to take measures to ensure the quality and safety of medical care and improve the efficiency of medical resources

1.3.2. The study of the discipline ensures the acquisition of students the following program learning outcomes

	<p>Knowledge and understanding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - acquisition by a person of general and special fundamental and professionally-oriented knowledge, skills, abilities, competencies necessary for the performance of typical professional tasks related to his / her activity 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 <p>Application of knowledge and understanding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ability to apply the acquired knowledge, skills and understanding to solve typical problems of the doctor, the scope of which is provided by lists of syndromes and symptoms, diseases, emergencies, laboratory and instrumental research, medical manipulations - collection of patient information - evaluation of survey results, physical examination, laboratory and instrumental research data <p>Formation of judgments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ability to apply the acquired knowledge about the existing health care system to optimize their own professional activities and participate in solving practical problems of the industry - the formation of a specialist with appropriate personal qualities, who adheres to the code of ethics of the doctor
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1.3.3. The study of the discipline ensures the acquisition of students the following social skills (Soft skills):

- communication skills
- interpersonal skills
- research skills
- adaptability
- emotional intelligence

2. Information volume of the discipline

Name of indicators	Field of knowledge, direction of training, educational and qualification level	Characteristics of the discipline	
		full-time education	
Number of credits - 3.0	Training direction 22 "Health care" (code and name)	elective course	
The total number of hours is 90	Specialty: 222 "Medicine"	Year of preparation	
		4th	4th
		Semester	
		7th, 8th	7th, 8th
Hours for day (or evening) form of study: classrooms - 20 independent work of the student - 70	Educational and qualification level: Second (master's level)	Lectures	
		0 hours	0 hours
		Practical, seminar	
		20 hours	20 hours
		Laboratory	
		hours	hours
		Independent work	
		70 hours	70 hours
Individual work: hours			
Type of control: credit			

2.1 Description of the discipline

2.2.2 Practical classes

№	Topic name	Hours	Methods Learning	Forms control
1.	Introduction to the theory of psychoanalysis. History of the origin and spread of psychoanalytic teaching.	1	story-explanation, conversation, discussion	Current control: oral examination Final control: credit
2.	The structure of psychoanalytic teaching. Three components of psychoanalysis (therapy, research method and philosophy).	1	story-explanation, conversation, discussion, presentation	Current control: oral examination Final control: credit

3.	Mechanisms of functioning of the unconscious.	2	story-explanation, conversation, discussion, research by students of the mental state of patients	Current control: oral examination Final control: credit
4.	Theory of neuroses.	2	story-explanation, conversation, discussion, research by students of the mental state of patients	Current control: oral examination Final control: credit
5.	Theories of psychosexual development.	1	story-explanation, conversation, lecture, presentation,, discussion.	Current control: oral examination Final control: credit
6.	Modern psychoanalytic theories. Ego psychology.	1	story-explanation, conversation, discussion	Current control: oral examination Final control: credit
7.	Modern psychoanalytic theories. Object relations theory.	1	story-explanation, conversation, lecture, presentation, discussion	Current control: oral examination Final control: credit
8.	Methods and techniques of psychoanalysis. Initial interview.	1	story-explanation, conversation, discussion	Current control: oral examination Final control: credit
9.	Psychoanalytic interventions.	1	story-explanation, conversation, discussion	Current control: oral examination Final control: credit
10.	The contribution of psychoanalysis to the theory of psychosomatic medicine.	1	story-explanation, conversation, discussion	Current control: oral examination Final control: credit
11.	Personality structure and psychosomatic pathology.	2	story-explanation, conversation, discussion	Current control: oral examination Final control: credit
12.	Basic principles of psychoanalytic treatment of psychosomatic patients.	1	story-explanation, conversation, discussion	Current control: oral examination Final control: credit
13.	The problem of depression and suicide in terms of psychoanalysis.	2	story-explanation, conversation, discussion	Current control: oral examination Final control: credit
14.	The problem of addictive behavior in terms of psychoanalysis.	2	story-explanation, conversation, discussion	Current control: oral examination Final control: credit
15.	Final control.	1		
	Total	20		

2.2.3 Independent work

№	Name topics	Number of hours	Learning methods	Forms of control
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1.	Introduction to the theory of psychoanalysis. History of the origin and spread of psychoanalytic teaching.	1	Discussion of the material studied independently during practical classes, dialogue with applicants for higher education; oral examination.	Current control: oral examination, self-control, report Final control: credit
2.	The structure of psychoanalytic teaching. Three components of psychoanalysis (therapy, research method and philosophy).	1	Discussion of the material studied independently during practical classes, dialogue with applicants for higher education; oral examination..	Current control: oral examination, self-control, report Final control: credit
3.	Theories of psychosexual development.	1	Discussion of the material studied independently during practical classes, dialogue with applicants for higher education; oral examination.	Current control: oral examination, self-control, report Final control: credit
4.	Psychoanalytic theory of dreams.	1	Discussion of the material studied independently during practical classes, dialogue with applicants for higher education; oral examination.	Current control: oral examination, self-control, report Final control: credit
5.	Modern psychoanalytic theories. Ego psychology	1	Discussion of the material studied independently during practical classes, dialogue with applicants for higher education; oral examination.	Current control: oral examination, self-control, report Final control: credit
6.	Mechanisms of functioning of the unconscious.	5	Discussion of the material studied independently during practical classes, dialogue with applicants for higher education; oral examination.	Current control: oral examination, self-control, report Final control: credit
7.	Theory of neuroses	10	Discussion of the material studied independently during practical classes, dialogue with applicants for higher education; oral examination.	Current control: oral examination, self-control, report Final control: credit
8.	Modern psychoanalytic theories. Theory of object relations.	1	Discussion of the material studied independently during practical classes, dialogue with applicants for higher education; oral examination.	Current control: oral examination, self-control, report Final control: credit

9.	Methods and techniques of psychoanalysis. Initial interview.	1	Discussion of the material studied independently during practical classes, dialogue with applicants for higher education; oral examination.	Current control: oral examination, self-control, report Final control: credit
10.	Psychoanalytic interventions.	1	Discussion of the material studied independently during practical classes, dialogue with applicants for higher education; oral examination.	Current control: oral examination, self-control, report Final control: credit
11.	The contribution of psychoanalysis to the theory of psychosomatic medicine.	1	Discussion of the material studied independently during practical classes, dialogue with applicants for higher education; oral examination.	Current control: oral examination, self-control, report Final control: credit
12.	Personality structure and psychosomatic pathology.	10	Discussion of the material studied independently during practical classes, dialogue with applicants for higher education; oral examination.	Current control: oral examination, self-control, report Final control: credit
13.	The problem of depression and suicide in terms of psychoanalysis.	15	Discussion of the material studied independently during practical classes, dialogue with applicants for higher education; oral examination.	Current control: oral examination, self-control, report Final control: credit
14.	The problem of dependent behavior in terms of psychoanalysis	20	Discussion of the material studied independently during practical classes, dialogue with applicants for higher education; oral examination.	Current control: oral examination, self-control, report Final control: credit
15.	Basic principles of psychoanalytic treatment of psychosomatic patients	1	Discussion of the material studied independently during practical classes, dialogue with applicants for higher education; oral examination.	Current control: oral examination, self-control, report Final control: credit
	<i>Total</i>	<i>70</i>		

3. 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".

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

A test in a discipline is a form of final control, which consists in assessing the assimilation of educational material by students solely on the basis of the results of current education in accordance with the program of the discipline and does not provide a separate lesson for taking the test. At the last thematic lesson after the discussion 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 learning 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 "credited" 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 if there are passes - worked them on time, scored a total of at least 120 points. the 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 grade, which is converted into a multi-point scale together with grades for current learning activities.

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

Final control - credit.

Recalculation of the average score for current activities on a multi-point scale

The final score for current learning activities and final classes is defined as the arithmetic mean of traditional grades for each class and final class, rounded to 2 decimal places and converted into a multi-point scale.

The conversion of the average grade for current educational activities into a multi-point scale for disciplines that end with a test is carried out in accordance with the table. To enroll, a student must receive from 120 to 200 points.

Table 2

Recalculation of the average score for current activities in a multi-point scale (for disciplines ending with a credit)

4-point scale	200-point scale	4-point scale	200-point scale	4-point scale	200-point scale
5	200	4.22-4,23	169	3.45-3,46	138
4.97-4,99	199	4.19-4,21	168	3.42-3,44	137
4.95-4,96	198	4.17-4,18	167	3.4-3,41	136
4.92-4,94	197	4.14-4,16	166	3.37-3,39	135
4.9-4,91	196	4.12-4,13	165	3.35-3,36	134
4.87-4,89	195	4.09-4,11	164	3.32-3,34	133
4.85-4,86	194	4.07-4,08	163	3.3-3,31	132
4.82-4,84	193	4.04-4,06	162	3.27-3,29	131
4.8-4,81	192	4.02-4,03	161	3.25-3,26	130
4.77-4,79	191	3.99-4,01	160	3.22-3,24	129
4.75-4,76	190	3.97-3,98	159	3.2-3,21	128
4.72-4,74	189	3.94-3,96	158	3.17-3,19	127
4.7-4,71	188	3.92-3,93	157	3.15-3,16	126
4.67-4,69	187	3.89-3,91	156	3.12-3,14	125
4.65-4,66	186	3.87-3,88	155	3.1-3,11	124

4.62-4,64	185	3.84-3,86	154	3.07-3,09	123
4.6-4,61	184	3.82-3,83	153	3.05-3,06	122
4.57-4,59	183	3.79-3,81	152	3.02-3,04	121
4.54-4,56	182	3.77-3,78	151	3-3,01	120
4.52-4,53	181	3.74-3,76	150	Less than 3	Not enough
4.5-4,51	180	3.72-3,73	149		
4.47-4,49	179	3.7-3,71	148		
4.45-4,46	178	3.67-3,69	147		
4.42-4,44	177	3.65-3,66	146		
4.4-4,41	176	3.62-3,64	145		
4.37-4,39	175	3.6-3,61	144		
4.35-4,36	174	3.57-3,59	143		
4.32-4,34	173	3.55-3,56	142		
4.3-4,31	172	3.52-3,54	141		
4,27-4,29	171	3.5-3,51	140		
4.24-4,26	170	3.47-3,49	139		

Evaluation of the results of the study of disciplines is carried out directly during the test. Evaluation of the discipline is defined as the sum of points for current educational activities and is min - 120 to max - 200. Correspondence of grades on a 200-point scale, four-point (national) scale and ECTS scale 6.

Table 6

Correspondence of estimates on a 200-point scale, four-point (national) scale and ECTS scale

200-point scale assessment	ECTS scale assessment	Score for four-point (national) scale
180–200	A	Excellent
160–179	B	Fine
150–159	C	Fine
130–149	D	Satisfactorily
120–129	E	Satisfactorily
Less 120	F, Fx	Unsatisfactorily

The grade in the discipline is given only to students who have passed all the final classes, tests.

Grades "FX" or "F" ("unsatisfactory") are given to students who are not credited with the study of the discipline, the form of control of which is credit.

After completing the study of the discipline responsible for the organization of educational and methodical work at the department or the teacher puts the student's grade on the scales (Table 6) in the record book and fill in the progress of students in the discipline forms: U-5.03A - credit;

Elimination of academic debt (working off). Testing is carried out in accordance with 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

3.2. Questions for learning the material.

1. The life of S. Freud. Cultural and scientific origins of psychoanalytic teaching.
2. Philosophical and scientific foundations of Freud's worldview.
3. V. Wundt's psychological school. 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. Individual psychology of A. Adler.
 8. Analytical psychology of KG Jung.
 9. O. Rank's theory of birth trauma.
 10. The theory of social nature of E. Fromm.
 11. History of domestic psychoanalysis.
 12. The concept of psychoanalysis as a psychotherapeutic method.
 13. Ethical principles of psychoanalytic practice.
 14. The place and importance of metapsychology in the structure of psychoanalytic teaching. Psychoanalysis and philosophy.
 15. Theory of the unconscious: descriptive and dynamic approaches to 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 formation of neurotic symptoms (displacement, conversion, splitting, dissociation, shift of affect, reactive formation).
 22. Transfer neurosis as 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 of M. Klein, D. Winnicott,
- A. Freud.
29. Psychopathology of early age. Дофрейдівські уявлення про сновидіння.
 30. The concept of dreams from the standpoint of Freud's topographic theory.
 31. The concept of fulfillment of desire.
 32. The work of dreaming (thickening, shift, symbolism, recycling).
 33. Basic principles of dream interpretation.
 34. Otto Rank's ideas about symbol formation in the work of dreams. A. Adler, T. French, E. Erickson about dreams.
 35. The collective unconscious (Jung) and "archaic heritage" (Freud).
 36. Psychoanalytic and Jungian understanding of symbolism.
 37. The concept of archetypes.
 38. Critique of analytical psychology from the standpoint of classical psychoanalysis.
 39. Characteristic analysis of W. Reich.
 40. E. Fromm's theory of social character.
 41. The concept of neuroses K. Horne.
 42. E. Erickson's epigenetic theory.
 43. Interpersonal theory GS Sullivan.
 44. Structural model of the psyche and ego psychology.
 45. The origin of the Ego and its functions. Differences between the Ego and the self (Ego-psychology, the theory of object relations, structural psychoanalysis).
 46. M. Klein and its contribution to the theory of mental development.
 47. Unconscious fantasies.

48. New in the theory of trans-defenses.
49. The role of object relations in the formation of mental structures.
50. Projective identification.
51. The concept of containerization V. Bion.
52. "Humanization" of the psychoanalytic process. The role of empathy and introspection.
53. O. Kernberg: Ego-psychology of object relations.
54. The concept of borderline disorders. Diffuse identity.
55. Cultural studies of E. Erickson and M. Mead.
56. Representation. R. Benedict on cultures of guilt and cultures of shame.
57. Research of the authoritarian person (G. Marcuse, E. Fromm, O. Rank).
Psychoanalysis of war (H. Seagal).
58. Psychohistorical and psychobiographical research (Freud, Abraham, Erickson).
59. Psychoanalysis and contemporary art.
60. The idea of psychoanalytic setting.
61. The basic rule of psychoanalysis.
62. Psychoanalytic psychotherapy, differences from psychoanalysis.
63. The beginning of relations, the structuring of the first contacts.
64. Informing, explaining, educating the patient.
65. Assessment of the prospects of the relationship. The idea of a working alliance.
66. Structural interview with O. Kernberg. Attachment interview.
67. Clarification. Confrontation. Interpretation.
68. Resistance and its types. Play outside. Elaboration.
69. Grounds for completion of 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. 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 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 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 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.

4. Teaching methods

The types of educational activities of students according to the curriculum are: a) practical classes, b) independent work of students

Practical classes include:

- 1) discussion with the teacher of educational elements of the lesson;
- 2) research by students of the mental state of patients with addictions;
- 3) performance of test tasks.

Students are encouraged to keep minutes of practical classes.

independent work of students and individual work of students includes:

- preparation for practical classes on planned topics;
- individual independent work of students (speech at the scientific-practical conference of the clinic, writing articles, report of the abstract in a practical lesson, etc.);

Teachers of the department provide the opportunity to carry out independent work of students, during practical classes monitor and evaluate its implementation

4. DISCIPLINE POLICY

Discipline requirements. To achieve the goal of training and successfully 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 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.

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 this can be done by the head of the group. If you have any questions, please contact the teacher.

Recommendations for successful completion of the discipline: 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, according to the instructions approved by the order of KhNMU with an entry in the relevant journal.

5.5. ACADEMIC INTEGRITY

Academic Integrity Policy. Copying and plagiarism in the preparation of student research papers are not allowed. The use of electronic gadgets (mobile phone, tablet) is not allowed during practical classes, lectures and during all types of control.

http://files.knmu.edu.ua:8181/upload/redakt/doc_uchproc/polog_komis_ad_text.pdf

http://files.knmu.edu.ua:8181/upload/redakt/doc_uchproc/polog_ad_etyka_text.pdf

http://www.knmu.kharkov.ua/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=2520%3A2015-04-30-08-10-46&catid=20%3A2011-05-17-09-30-17&Itemid=40&lang=uk

6. Recommended literature

Basic

1. Psychiatry and narcology : tutorial for forieng medium students of higher medical schools and interns / H. Kozhyna, T. Mishchenko, N. Maruta, [at al]. – Харків, 2020. – 307 с. Psychiatry and narcology : tutorial for forieng medium students of higher medical schools and interns / H. Kozhyna, T. Mishchenko, N. Maruta, [at al]. – Харків, 2020. – 307 с.
2. Psychiatry : manual for English medium students of higher medical schools and interns / V. L. Gavenko, G. A. Samardakova, V. M. Sinayko, V. I. Korostiy, A. M. Kozhina, T. P. Mozgovaya, O. O. Dyomina ; edited by V. L. Gavenko. – kharkiv : KhNMU, 2014. – 389 p.
3. Psychoanalytic Diagnosis, Second Edition: Understanding Personality Structure in the Clinical Process Second Edition by Nancy McWilliams
4. Psychology of the Unconscious: A Study of the Transformations and Symbolisms of the Libido Audible Logo Audible Audiobook – Unabridged Carl Jung (Author), Martyn Swain (Narrator), Ukemi Audiobooks
5. Freud and Beyond: A History of Modern Psychoanalytic Thought Paperback – May 10, 2016 by Stephen A. Mitchell (Author), Margaret J. Black
6. Psychodynamic Diagnostic Manual, Second Edition: PDM-2 Second Edition by Vittorio Lingiardi

7 Information resources / Discipline page in the Moodle system

<http://31.128.79.157:8083/course/view.php?id=2953>