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FACULTY OF PHARMACY

STUDY PROGRAM 0916.1 PHARMACY CHAIR PHILOSOPHY AND BIOETHICS

APPROVED

at the meeting of the Commission for Quality Assurance and Evaluation of the Curriculum faculty Medicine Minutes No. 2 of 21 12.2017 Chairman PhDr, associated prof. Uncu Livia APPROVED at the Council meeting of the Faculty of Pharmacy of the Faculty of Minutes No. 3 of 22 32 2017 Dean of Faculty Anima Cie Speciated prof. Ciobanu Nicolae

APPROVED at the meeting of the chair of Philosophy and Bioethics Minutes No. <u>01</u> of <u>01</u>, <u>09</u>, <u>2017</u> Head of chair PhD., associated prof. Ojovan Vitalie

CURRICULUM

DISCIPLINE ANTHROPOLOGY AND PHILOSOPHY OF MEDICINE

Integrated studies

Type of course: Compulsory

Chisinau, 2017



I. INTRODUCTION

• General presentation of the discipline: place and role of the discipline in the formation of the specific competences of the professional / specialty training program

Philosophy and anthropology of medicine is a philosophical-humanistic discipline with wide interference in real (natural) sciences. Studying this subject will reveal future doctors and pharmacists the universalism of philosophical and anthropological thinking, will allow them to know the fundamental problems of human and solutions dedicated to those offered in terms of philosophical-anthropological argumentation to form their own solutions to discover humanitary valences in medicine and the confluence of philosophical -antropological thinking and medical activity. Anthropology of medicine is an interdisciplinary field of knowledge about health systems that existed and exist in diffrent societies, about forms and traditions to treat diseases and models of medical care, about the cultural context of medical practices, diversity of sociocultural issues in the production of medical and pharmaceutical knowledge and so on. It is an indispensable field considering that medical students do not have systematic and methodological knowledge in the fields of general anthropology, philosophical anthropology and, as in the present course, medical anthropology. Studying this course will enable the development of preliminary knowledge and the creation of the necessary skills for the deliberation and confrontation of cultural-civilizational, social and moral problems encountered in and out of the clinic and pharmacey.

In the process of initiating students in this discipline, they will focus on their prior knowledge of the general human values, the specific ethno-moral intuitions that are specific to each human being, and the amount of medical knowledge already possessed by the students.

The efficient acquisition of the discipline presupposes the presence of knowledge in the humanist but also natural subjects obtained at the pre-university stage.

• Mission of the curriculum (aim) in professional training

The main objective of the course is to study the fundamental problems of the philosophy of medicine and medical anthropology from a historical and systemic point of view (paradigmatic); the acquisition of the key philosophical-anthropological categories; creating the skills to develop the philosophical-anthropological discourse and its logical-conceptual analysis.

- Languages of the course: English, Romanian.
- Beneficiaries: students of the I year, faculty Medicine 1 and 2.

Code of discipline	U.03.O.033
Name of the discipline	Anthropology and philosophy of medicine
Person(s) in charge of the discipline	PhD., associated prof. Vitalie Ojovanu PhD., associated prof. Anatolie Eşanu PhD., associated prof. Didina Nistreanu

II. MANAGEMENT OF THE DISCIPLINE



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Year	II	Semester/Semesters	3
Total number of hours, including:		90	
Lectures	17	Practical/laboratory hours	
Seminars	34	Self-training	39
Form of assessment	CD	Number of credits	3

III. TRAINING AIMS WITHIN THE DISCIPLINE

At the end of the discipline study the student will be able to:

• at the level of knowledge and understanding:

- to know the functions, methods and main problems and stages of development of philosophy and general, philosophical, and medical and pharmaceutical anthropology;

- to understand the meaning of the ontological (metaphysical) concept of "reality" through the perspective of multiple philosophical interpretation; to identify the conceptual and factual (biological) link between physical and mental reality;

- to know the essence of determinism (especially causal relationship) and the possibilities of (non) justification of freedom under the rigid conditions of determination.

- to understand the epistemological concepts of "knowledge", "foundation of knowledge", "truth" and "method";

- to know the forms and laws of logical thinking.

• at the application level:

- build coherent and logically grounded speeches;

- to analyze events and phenomena in terms of causal relationship;

- to apply the exigencies of the correct (logical) thinking in the development of definitions, judgments and reasoning;

- to establish truthfulness of arguments (reasoning and discourse as a whole) by applying the epistemological criteria of truth;

- to solve ethnic, civil, social, cultural, moral dilemmas of the situation through reflection on general human-philosophical-anthropological values and principles.

• at the integration level:

- to assess the relevance of philosophy and anthropology in the context of medicine and pharmacy;

- to appreciate the significance of medical achievements in the development of philosophy and anthropology;

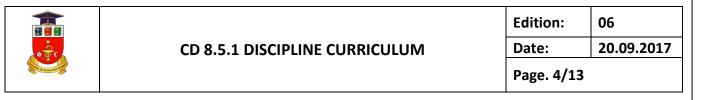
- to establish the integrity of the philosophical-anthropological discourse in the context of the wide variety of topics, ideas and theories studied;

- to constructively and creatively use the acquired knowledge;

- to appropriately assess the value of the subject matter studied;

- to objectively assess the level of knowledge and skills gained.

IV. PROVISIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS



Student of the second year requires the following:

- \checkmark knowledge of the language of study;
- confirmed competences in lyceum / college (philosophy, history, civic education, sociology, etc.);
- ✓ digital skills (Internet use, document processing, electronic tables and presentations, use of graphics programs);
- ✓ communicate and team work skills;
- ✓ qualities tolerance, empathy, autonomy.

V. THEMES AND ESTIMATE DISTRIBUTION OF HOURS

Lectures, practical hours/ laboratory hours/seminars and self-training

No.		Number of hours		
d/o	THEME	Lecture	Practica	Self-
u/0		S	l hours	training
1.	Introduction to philosophy. Philosophical approach to medicine and pharmacy.	3	6	8
2.	Ontology: biomedical implications.	2	4	6
3.	Knowledge and its specifics in medicine and pharmacy.	2	4	5
4.	Ethics and medicine.	2	4	4
5.	Human problem in philosophy. Introduction to anthropology. Anthropological fields.	2	4	4
6.	Basic concepts of medical anthropology.	2	4	4
7.	Ethnological and ethnographic approach to medical anthropology.	2	4	4
8	Anthropology of the body. Health, sickness, normality, abnormality.	2	4	4
Tota	1	17	34	39
			90	

VI. OBJECTIVES AND CONTENT UNITS

Objectives	Content units		
Theme 1. Introduction to philosophy. Philosophical approach to medicine and pharmacy.			
• To define philosophy and its role in human life;	1. Philosophy as a field of study and as a human's way of being.		
• To know the components and fields of philosophy;	2. Problems and fields of philosophy.		
• To reveal the philosophy and its aspects related to	3. Value of philosophy.		
medicine;To demonstrate the value of	4. Method in philosophy.		



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Objectives	Content units
philosophy in medical	5. Analytical methods.
activity;To form skills of applying	6. Hermeneutical methods.
philosophy as a way of	o. Hermeneutear metrious.
being human;	7. Argumentation.
• To show creative spirit in approaching multi-faceted	
subjects in theoretical and	8. Philosophy and medicine/pharmaceutics.
clinical medicine;To integrate philosophical	9. Essential stages in the evolution of philosophy, medicine and
• To integrate philosophical knowledge into social and	pharmacy.
pharmaceutical practice.	
• To apply philosophical methods in the	
argumentation of	
professional, social and	
moral decisions; To determine the role of	
critical thinking in the	
context of education and	
pharmaceutical activity. Theme 2. Ontology: biomedical	implications
• to know the main	1. Ontology.
ontological concepts;	1. Ontology.
• to reveal the forms of	2. What is existence.
existence;to understand the meaning	
of the philosophical	3. Types of existence.
categories of space, time and	
movement;to delimit the notions of	4. The notion of substance and matter.
objective reality and	
subjective reality;to conceive the notions of	5. Attributes of matter.
consciousness, conscious and	
unconscious;	6. What is consciousness?
• to identify the main functions of consciousness;	
• to be able to critically	7. Aspects of consciousness.
analyze the manifestations of	
the human psyche, the unconscious, and their role in	8. Structure of consciousness.
medicine and pharmacy;	0. Solf ouromood
• to determine the value and	9. Self-awareness.
place of knowledge about	



Objectives	Content units	
consciousness in forming the future physician and phatmacist.	10. Forms of social consciousness.	
Theme 3. Knowledge and its spe	ecifics in medicine and pharmacy.	
 to define the "knowledge" category; to identify the main components of the knowledge process; 	 Knowledge as an object of philosophical analysis. Subject and object of knowledge. 	
• to know the specifics of knowledge in	3. Empirical and rational knowledge.	
 pharmaceutics; to demonstrate the theoretical and practical importance of logic, dialectics and synergetics; to apply performing methods of knowledge in practice. 	4. The problem of truth in philosophy and medicine. Establishing the diagnosis.	
	5. Medical thinking between objectivity and subjectivity.	
	6. Types of knowledge methods.	
	7. The role of logic in the knowledge process. Logic and medical thinking.	
	8. Dialectics, laws and categories, the importance of their knowledge for medicine and pharmacy.	
	9. Synergetics.	
Theme 4. Ethics and medicine.		
 to know the concepts of morality, ethics and bioethics; to know the normative 	1. The concepts of morality, ethics and bioethics.	
 theories of virtue, deontological and consequentionalist theories; to know and apply the 	2. The specificity and the current manifestation of ethics and bioethics in medicine.	
principism as a method of solving moral dilemmas in medical activity;to integrate knowledge about	3. Normative theories of morality: theories of virtue, deontological theories, and consequentialist theories.	
ethics and bioethics into the formative objectives of the course.	1. Methods of making moral decisions in medical practice.	
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Objectives	Content units
	5. Principles in contemporary medical practice: the principles of autonomy, benevolence, non-maleficence, justice, vulnerability and integrity.
Theme 5. Human problem in ph	ilosophy. Introduction to anthropology. Anthropological fields.
 to define the problem of man in philosophy and medicine; to know some philosophical and medical-scientific works; 	 Man as an object of study in philosophy and medicine. Man as a biological, mental and social integrity.
• to demonstrate the interconnection: human philosophy - contemporary	
medicine, specifying the subject of study of human	3. Human health - a supreme social value.
 philosophy and medicine; to integrate philosophical and medical knowledge to apply to difficult issues; to know the basic concepts of anthropology, as well as various manners of 	4. Cocepts of life, health, illness.
	5. Man's relation to nature, society, culture, divinity.
anthropological argumentation;to identify areas of	6. The establishment of anthropology.
anthropology from a comparative perspective.	7. Dimensions of philosophical anthropology.
	8. Evolution of anthropological studies on health and disease.
Theme 6. Basic concepts of med	dical anthropology.
 to define the concepts of anthropology of medicine; to know the important moments of the evolution of 	1. The social and humanitarian dimension of medicine.
anthropology of medicine as a field of study and activity;to prove the problems of	2. The specific of anthropology of medicine.
 anthropology of medicine; to apply skills for the application of atropological - medical theories in making professional, social, moral 	3. Anthropology of medicine: history of discipline.



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Objectives	Content units
 decisions on case studies; to integrate skills for applying anthropological-medical concepts; 	4. The design of the content of anthropology of medicine.
 to develop creative skills to address the topics proposed; to understand the role of anthropological-medical 	5. Diversity of representations about disease.
 theories in taking professional, social, moral, cultural-civilization; to determine the value and 	6. Disease experts: healers and doctors, pharmacists.
place of anthropological- medical knowledge in the context of education and farmaceutice activity.	7. Types of medical systems: exclusive, tolerant, integrative.
Theme 7. Ethnological and ethn	ographic approach to medical anthropology.
• to define medical anthropology and notion of health, disease through ecological-ethnographic	1. Health and disease in the optics of medical anthropology.
 approach; to know the main trends, authors, theories of philosophy, ecology and ethnology to conceive the 	2. Significance of ecological approach to health problems, illness, healing and prevention in medical anthropology.
 integrity of man and his perceptions of health and illness; to demonstrate skills to identify the cultural aspect of 	3. Cognitive-medical anthropology.
the disease by putting into practice a system of cultural remedies;to integrate knowledge from	4. Critical medical anthropology and its concepts of: health, illness, suffering experience, medical system, medical pluralism, biomedicine, medicalisation and medical hegemony, syndemy (totality of epidemics).
general anthropology, medical anthropology, ecology, ethnography and apply them in pharmaceutical practice.	5. Medical systems of pre-industrial societies: ethnomedicine, ethnopsychiatry, ethnopharmacology.
Theme 8. Anthropology of the b	ody. Health, sickness, normality, abnormality.
• to define the frame of reference of the phenomenological approach	1. Phenomenology - current methodological and theoretical approach in the medical anthropology of the body.



Objectives Content units in medical anthropology; 2. Body representations. • to know the basic problems / subjects of the phenomenological approach 3. Experiences / bodily experiences. to health and disease: • to demonstrate the ability to distinguish between 4. Body experiences in disease and health. representation and body experience; • to apply knowledge about 5. Lived body of normality and abnormality. body experiences in other disciplines; • to understand the importance 6. Corporality and gender differences. of the subject in vocational training. integrating the knowledge gained in the 7. Traumatic lived body: suffering and death. individual professional profile.

VII. PROFESSIONAL (SPECIFIC (SC)) AND TRANSVERSAL (TC) COMPETENCES AND STUDY FINDINGS

✓ Professional (specific) (SC) competences

PC1. Knowledge of the theoretical bases of the disciplines included in the faculty curriculum, of the general principles in the elaboration, analysis and registration of pharmaceutical and parapharmaceutical products; knowledge of the general principles of organization and functioning of pharmaceutical institutions with different legal forms of activity; knowledge of the legislative framework in the field of pharmacy; knowledge of the pharmacist's rights and obligations.

✓ Transversal competences (TC)

✓ Study findings

Upon completion of the course the student will be able to:

• to distinguish the components and interconnections within the philosophy of medicine and anthropology;

• to identify a conceptual and informational manner / methodology for the successful study and practice of pharmacy;

• maintain a clear professional position in certain difficult situations;

• establish perspectives in the easy assimilation of philosophical and anthropological knowledge by future medical and pharmaceutical specialists;

• to make constructive decisions in difficult situations with patients or colleagues;

• to improve the techniques and strategies, types and models of communication in professional activity and in everyday life;



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• to appreciate the value and necessity of the theoretical and medical knowledge in the realization of the medical act and pharmaceutical assistance;

• characterize the conditions and the way to promote healthy lifestyle.

STUDENT'S SELF-TRAINING

No.	Expected product	Implementation strategies	Assessment criteria	Implementation terms
1.	Working with books and ICT.	Work systematically in the library and audiovisual services. Exploring the current electronic sources on the topic under discussion.	 Quality of formed judgments, logical thinking, flexibility. The quality of the systematization of the informational material obtained through its own activity. 	During the semester
2.	Essays	Analysis of relevant sources on the topic of the paper. Analysis, systematization and synthesis of information on the proposed theme. Compilation of the paper in accordance with the requirements in force and presentation to the chair.	 The quality of systematization and analysis of the informational material obtained through its own activity. Concordance of information with the proposed theme. 	During the semester
3.	Case study analysis.	Choice and description of the case study Analysis of the causes of the issues raised in the case study. Prognosis of the case investigated. Deduction of the expected outcome of the case.	 Analysis, synthesis, generalization of data obtained through own investigation. Formation of an algorithm of knowledge based on the obtained conclusions. 	During the semester

VIII. METHODOLOGICAL SUGGESTIONS FOR TEACHING-LEARNING-ASSESSMENT

• Teaching and learning methods used

The lecture consists of an interactive exposition of the course's basic content.

The student's seminar and extra-curricular activity involves the application of a variety of methods as follows: heuristic conversation, problem-solving, brainstorming, group work, individual study, debate, problem solving, role play, case study.

• Applied (specific to the discipline) teaching strategies / technologies

Study of document texts; role plays; case study; computer assisted training.

• *Methods of assessment*(including the method of final mark calculation)



Current: frontal and / or individual control by:

- ✓ Evaluation of the level of involvement of students and their quality in the accomplishment of the current tasks;
- ✓ Evaluating answers (students' arguments and decisions) to questions of problem situations or case studies;
- \checkmark Evaluation of the control work.

Final: Differentiated colloquium.

Final test - oral test consisting of 3 questions: one question for assessing knowledge and two questions for competence assessment.

Answers are scored in grades 0 to 10 in accordance with national knowledge and competence assessment regulations. The annual average is formed from the sum of all grades divided by the number of accumulated notes.

The final grade will be calculated from the annual average score (coefficient 0.5) and the final grade score (coefficient 0.5).

Intermediate marks scale (annual average,	National Assessment	ECTS	
marks from the examination stages)	System	Equivalent	
1,00-3,00	2	\mathbf{F}	
3,01-4,99	4	FX	
5,00	5		
5,01-5,50	5,5	Ε	
5,51-6,00	6		
6,01-6,50	6,5	D	
6,51-7,00	7		
7,01-7,50	7,5	С	
7,51-8,00	8	L	
8,01-8,50 8,5		В	
8,51-8,00	9	Ď	
9,01-9,50	9,5	٨	
9,51-10,0	10	Α	

Method of mark rounding at different assessment stages

The average annual mark and the marks of all stages of final examination (computer assisted, test, oral) - are expressed in numbers according to the mark scale (according to the table), and the final mark obtained is expressed in number with two decimals, which is transferred to student's record-book.

Absence on examination without good reason is recorded as "absent" and is equivalent to 0 (zero). The student has the right to have two re-examinations.



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IX. RECOMMENDED LITERATURE:

A. Compulsory:

- 1. Dicționar de Filosofie și Bioetică. Chișinău: Medicina, 2004.
- 2. Baciu Adina. Îndrumar de antropologie medicală. București: Ed. univ. "Carol Davila", 2010.
- 3. Bălăceanu-Stolnici Constantin, Glavce Cristina. Antropologia între știință și cultură. București: Ed. Pro Universitaria, 2011.
- 4. Breton David Le. Antropologia corpului și modernitatea. Timișoara: Ed. Amarcord, 2002.
- 5. Iftimovici Radu. Istoria medicinei. București: Ed. ALL, 1994.
- 6. Iliescu Vasile, Dinulescu Ion.Bazele filosofice ale medicinii. O epistemologie de la şamanism la genetică. Cluj-Napoca: Editura Dacia, 2003.
- 7. Ojovanu V. (coord.). Filosofia medicinei (cu elemente de bioetică medicală): Suport de curs. Chișinău: CEP "Medicina", 2017.
- 8. Ojovanu Vitalie. Axiologia și medicina: dimensiuni teoretico-metodologice. Chișinău: UASM, 2012.
- Ifrim Mircea (sub red.). Tratat de antropologie medicală, morfo-funcțională, motrică, culturală și metapsihologică. București: Ed. Vremea, 2015.
- 10. Țîrdea T.N. Bioetică: teorie și practică. Chișinău: CEP Medicina, 2016.
- 11. Шевченко Ю. Л. (под ред.). Философия медицины. Москва: Ед. ИГ ГЭОТАР-Медиа, 2004.
- 12. Callahan Daniel. The roots of bioethics: health, progress, technology, death. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2012.
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- 14. Dawson Angus(ed.). Public health ethics: key concepts and issues in policy and practice. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2011.
- 15. Gifford Fred (ed.). Handbook of philosophy of science. Philosophy of medicine. Amsterdam: Elsevier, 2011.
- 16. Hausman Daniel M. Valuing health: well-being, freedom, and suffering. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2015.
- 17. Rachels James, Rachels Stuart. The elements of moral philosophy. New York: McGraw-Hill Educations, 2015.
- 18. Stumpf Samuel Enoch, Fieser James. Philosophy: a historical survey with essential readings. New York: McGraw-Hill Educations, 2012.

B. Additional

- Baer, Hans, Singer, Merrill, & Susser, Ida. Medical Anthropology and the World System. Westport: CT, Praeger, 2003
- 2. Beauchamp, T., Childress, J. Principles of Biomedical Ethics.Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2001.
- 3. Marcum James A. An introductory Philosophy of Medicine: Humanizing Modern Medicine. New York: Springer, 2008.
- 4. Marga A. Introducere în filosofia contemporană. Iași: Polirom, 2002.
- 5. Massé R. Éthique et santé publique: Enjeux, valeurs et normativité. Laval: Les Presses de l'Université Laval, 2003.
- 6. McElroy Ann, Townsend Patricia K. Medical antropology in ecological perspective. Philadelphia: Westview Press, 2009.
- 7. Pool, R and Geissler, W. Medical Anthropology. Buckingham: Open University Press, 2005.



- 8. Stroe Constantin. Filosofie. Cunoastere. Cultura. Comunicare. Bucuresti: Lumina Lex, 2000.
- 9. Ларионова И.С.Философия здоровья. Учебное пособие. Москва: Гардарики, 2007.
- 10. Медицинская антропология: проблемы, методы, исследовательское поле. Москва: ООО "Публисити", 2015.
- 11. *Михель Д.В.* Социальная антропология медицинских систем: медицинская антропология: учебное пособие. Саратов: Научная книга, 2010.
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- 13. Хрисанфова Е.Н., Перевозчиков И.В. Антропология. 4-е изд. Москва: Изд-во Моск. ун-та: Наука, 2005.
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