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| Name of discipline | Anthropology and Philosophy of Medicine |
| Type | Optional | Credits | 3 |
| Academic year | I | Semester | I |
| Number of hours | Course | 17 | Practice/laboratory work |  |
| Seminar | 34 | Self-training | 39 |
| Component | Socio-human orientation |
| Course holder | Vitalie Ojovan |
| Location  | Block nr. 4, bd. Ştefan cel Mare şi Sfânt, 194B, floor 3. |
| Conditionings and prerequisites of: | Program: competencies confirmed at sciences in high school/college level (philosophy, history, civic education, sociology, etc.), as well as knowledge of language of instruction. |
| Skills: digital knowledge (use of internet, processing of documents, electronic tables and presentations, use of graphic programs), ability to communicate and work in a team, qualities – tolerance, empathy, autonomy. |
| Mission of the discipline | The mission of this study program is to reveal to future doctors the universalism of philosofical and anthropological thinking, will allow them to know the fundamental human problems, as well as solutions dedicated to them offered in argumentative philosophical-anthropological terms, to form their own solutions, to discover the humanistic valences of medicine and the confluence of philosofical-anthropological thinking in medical activity. Anthropology of medicine is an interdisciplinary field of knowledge about medical systems that have existed and exists in various societies, about the forms and traditions of disease treatment and ways of providing help to patients, about the cultural context of medical practicies, about the diversity of sociocultural aspects of medical knowledge etc. The study of this discipline will allow the development of preliminary knowledge and the creation of skills necessary for deliberating and dealing with cultural, civilizational, social, moral issues encountered in the clinic and outside it. |
| Overview of the topics | Introduction to philosophy. The philosophical approach to medicine. Ontology: biomedical implications. Knowledge and its specificity in medicine. Ethics and medicine. The problem of man in philosophy. Introduction to anthropology. Anthropological fields. Basic concepts of medical anthropology. Ethnological-ethnographic approach in medical anthropology. Anthropology of the body. Health, disease, normality, abnormality. |
| Outcomes  | * To distinguish the components and interconnections within the philosophy of medicine and anthropology;
* To identify a conceptual and informational manner/methodology for successfully studying and practicing medicine;
* To maintain aclear professional position in certain difficult situations;
* To establish perspectives in the easy assimilation of philosophical and anthropological knowledge by future specialists in medicine;
* To take constructive decisions in possible difficult situations with patients or colleagues;
* To perfect the techninques and strategies, types and models of communication in the professional activity and in the daily life;
* To appreciate the value and necessity of theoretical-medical knowledge in performing the medical act;

To characterize the conditions and the way to promote the healthy way of life. |
| Clinical skills | * Coherent and logically argued discourses;
* Analysis of events and phenomena in terms of causall relationship;
* Truth assessment of arguments (reasoning and discourse as a whole) by applying the epistemological criteria of truth;
* Analysis of ethnic-civilizational, social, cultural, moral dilemmas of the situation by reflection on the general-human philosophical-anthropological values and principles;
* The relevance of philosophy and anthropology in the context of medicine;
* The significance of the achievements of medicine in the development of philosophy and anthropology;
* The integrity of the philosophical-anthropological discourse in the condition of the vast diversity of subjects, ideas and theories studied.
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| Evaluation form | Differentiated colloquium |