

WORK PROGRAM SUMMARY
of the discipline “HISTORY OF MEDICINE”
Program (specialty) 31.05.03 Dentistry

1. Subject mastering goals

Main goals of mastering the discipline “History of Medicine” is to study the history, objective laws and logics of healing and medicine of the peoples of the world throughout the humanity history. The main goals are:

- to teach students to analyze historical events, achievements and perspectives in medicine and healthcare system;
- to show general laws of the world historical process of the healing and medicine evolution in different countries from the ancient times up to nowadays;
- to show medical achievements of greatest civilizations of each epoch in the context of progressive human development;
- to show the correspondence of national and international factors in the genesis of medicine as a science and its practice in different world regions;
- to acquaint students with the life of outstanding world scientists and doctors who determined the development of medicine as a science and practice medicine;
- to implant the ethical principles of medical practice;
- to show the peculiarities of medical ethics development in different civilizations and countries of the world, and the philosophical and historical background for their formation;
- to instill in students [high standards of integrity](#): devotion to the profession, devotion to duty, humanism and patriotism;
- to enlarge general scientific and cultural outlook.

2. Subject’s place in bachelor MPEP’s structure

The Discipline “History of Medicine” in the curriculum is a basic part (C1), and is one of the disciplines that forms the general cultural and general professional competence that are specific to a specialist in the direction of training 31.05.01 – General Medicine.

The main provisions of the discipline can be used in future to study the following disciplines:

- Philosophy (C1.1.1);
- Jurisprudence (C1.1.4);
- History (C1.1.5).

On the base of general humanitarian knowledge the study of the subject helps to evaluate the medical achievements of different epochs by students themselves. It also helps to analyze biomedical and medical problems of the past and present.

The History of Medicine is the base for further study of theoretical and practical disciplines. For its study it’s necessary to have the following knowledge, skills, and abilities: the knowledge of basic philosophical definitions and terms, main concepts of human and society development, the foundations of gnoseology, the main stages of philosophy development; the skills to work with scientific texts, to analyze scientific information; the abilities to analyze philosophy and medical problems, to discuss problems.

3. The contest of the discipline

The discipline “History of Medicine” helps to develop the ability and willingness to analyze philosophical, socially and personally significant philosophical problems, the basic philosophical categories to self-perfection. The students are taught to analyze significant political events and trends, to participate in political life with responsibility, to master the basic concepts and laws of the world historical process, to relate to the historical heritage and traditions respectfully and

carefully, to assess the policy of the state; to know the historical and medical terminology; as well as to carry out their activities according to socially accepted moral and legal norms, to observe the rules of medical ethics, laws and statutory act for handling confidential information; to maintain patient confidentiality.

4. General work load

General work load of the subject totals 3 credit units, 108 hours. The length of study is 1 semester

5. Educational technologies

Educational technologies that are used in classroom activities are:

1. Technologies of working with information (technology of search and selection of information, technology of the development of critical thinking, technology of working with text, spreadsheet, questions, technology of solving of heuristic and problem tasks).

2. Information and communication technologies. Electronic manuals and resources. Networking educational technologies.

3. The technology of effective pedagogical communication. The technology of conducting classes in the form of a dialogue.

4. The technology of the assessment of the quality of the results of educational activities of students. Testing.

5. Case technologies.

Interactive educational technologies that are used in classroom activities (at least 30% of the total number of hours).

6. Progress in studies control

The check form is testing according to the discipline program. The interim attestation is **a pass-fail exam in the 2nd term.**