

**FEDERAL STATE BUDGETARY
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION
“AMUR STATE MEDICAL ACADEMY”
MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

AGREED

Vice-Rector for Academic Affairs,



N.V. Loskutova

April 17, 2025

Decision of the CCMC

April 17, 2025

Protocol No. 7

APPROVED

by decision of the Academic Council of the FSBEI
HE Amur SMA of the Ministry of Health of the
Russian Federation

April 22, 2025

Protocol No. 15

Acting Rector of the FSBEI HE Amur SMA of the
Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation



I.V. Zhukovets

April 22, 2025

**EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM
discipline "Philosophy"**

Specialty: 31.05.01 General Medicine

Course: 2

Semester: 3, 4

Total hours: 180 hrs.

Total credits: 5 credit units

Control form: examination, 4 semester

Blagoveshchensk, 2025

The educational program of the discipline is designed in accordance with the requirements of the Federal State Educational Standard of Higher Education - specialist in specialty 31.05.01 General Medicine, approved by order of the Ministry of Education and Science of Russia dated 08/12/2020 No. 988 (registered with the Ministry of Justice of Russia on 08/26/2020 No. 59493), BPEP HE (2021).

Author:

Associate Professor of the Department of Philosophy, History of the Fatherland and Foreign Languages. PhD Dzyuba S.V.

Reviewers:

Head of the Department of Physiology and Pathophysiology of the FSBEI HE Amur SMA, Holder of an Advanced Doctorate in Biological Sciences, Ph.D. of Chemical Sciences, Associate Professor, T.A. Batalova

Head of the Department of Religious Studies and History, FSBEI HE Amur State University, Doctor of Science) in Philosophical Sciences, Professor A.P. Zabiako

APPROVED at the meeting of the Department of Philosophy, History of the Fatherland and Foreign Languages
Protocol No. 7 dated March 21, 2025

Head of Department, Docent
Ph.D. of Philosophical Sciences



V.S. Matyushchenko

Conclusion of the Expert Commission on the review of the Educational Programs:
Protocol No. 7 dated March 21, 2025

Expert of the expert commission



T.V. Gerasimova

APPROVED at the meeting of the CMC No. 8:
Protocol No. 7 dated March 21, 2025
Chairman of the CMC No. 8

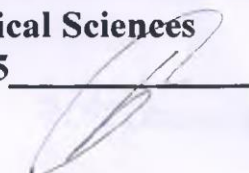
Ph.D. of Engineering Sciences, Associate Professor



D.B. Pekov

AGREED: Dean of the Faculty of Medicine,
Ph.D. of Medical Sciences

April 17, 2025



N.G. Brush

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I. EXPLANATORY NOTE

1.1. Characteristics of the discipline.

The study of philosophy is an integral part of the scientific and professional training of students. Being a specific form of mastering reality, philosophy contains a system of theoretical ideas about the essence of the world and man and about man's relationship to the world. Philosophy explores the nature of existence, one of its most important tasks is to build a universal and holistic picture of the world.

Philosophy is the methodological basis for the study of all sciences, because philosophy explores the laws and methods of cognition.

Philosophy belongs to the cycle of general humanities disciplines and is aimed at developing students' thinking and skills in mastering the cultural heritage of humanity, at developing their own life position and a meaningful, conscious worldview.

1.2. Purpose and objectives of the discipline.

The purpose of teaching the discipline :

- the formation of the necessary level of theoretical knowledge and the basics of philosophy in future doctors, allowing them to adequately assess and effectively implement the methods of philosophical knowledge in the implementation of professional medical activities.

Learning objectives of the discipline:

- teaching students theoretical knowledge about the subject of philosophy, the substantive concept of "philosophy" in its historical, conceptual and structural changes;
- teaching students the basic principles and methods of philosophical analysis of the world and man's place in it;
- developing students' ability to philosophically analyze worldview problems;
- developing students' skills to logically formulate, present and argue their own vision of philosophical and ideological issues;
- familiarizing students with the basic content and principles of modern philosophical schools and trends;
- familiarizing students with the features of philosophical knowledge, its structure, functions and relationships with specific sciences and medicine;
- to develop in students a holistic systemic understanding of the essential characteristics of a person, the structure of the human psyche and consciousness, and the problems of the meaning of human existence;
- to develop students' own philosophical position on the most important issues of modern medicine;
- to cultivate in students a respectful (tolerant) attitude towards the opinions of others and the ability to independently comprehend the most complex situations in modern public life;
- developing students' skills in conducting scientific discussions, polemics, and dialogue.

1.3. The place of the discipline in the structure of the main professional educational program of higher education.

In accordance with the Federal State Educational Standard of Higher Education - specialist in specialty 31.05.01 General Medicine (2020), the discipline "Philosophy" refers to the disciplines of the basic part, Block 1. The total workload is 5 credits (180 hours), taught in semesters 3 and 4. The form of control is an exam in the 4th semester.

To study the discipline "Philosophy" knowledge of the following basic subjects of the school curriculum is required: general history, history of Russia, social science. Philosophy is directly connected with the entire cycle of humanitarian disciplines of the university. It is based on the knowledge acquired by students in the first year of history, psychology and pedagogy, economics, history of medicine.

This discipline is a prerequisite for mastering the following disciplines: bioethics, public health and healthcare, normal physiology, pathophysiology, pharmacology, and professional cycle disciplines.

The skills and abilities developed in the process of studying philosophy are necessary both for subsequent professional training within the walls of the medical academy and in subsequent professional activities.

1.4 Requirements for students.

To study the discipline "Philosophy" a student must have the necessary knowledge, skills and abilities.

Story
Knowledge: the essence, forms and functions of historical knowledge; methods and sources of studying national history; basic concepts of the development of the world historical process; general patterns and national characteristics of the formation and development of the Russian state and society; the most important events and phenomena, names of historical figures who determined the course of national and world history.
Skills: analyze historical processes based on scientific methodology; express and substantiate with historical facts one's position in relation to the dynamics of socio-political processes in Russia; extract knowledge from historical sources and apply them to solve cognitive problems.
Skills: master the basics of historical thinking; systematize historical facts and formulate reasoned conclusions, including from the history of the development of science and technology.
Social science
Knowledge: biosocial essence of man, main stages and factors of socialization of the individual, place and role of man in the system of social relations, development trends of society as a whole as a complex dynamic system, essence of social norms, mechanisms of legal regulation .
Skills: receive and comprehend social information, systematize the data obtained; master methods of cognitive, communicative, practical activity in characteristic social roles.

Skills: solve typical problems in the field of social relations; in the areas of: civil and public activity, interpersonal relations, relations between people of different nationalities and religions, cognitive, communicative, family and everyday activities.

Economy

Knowledge: basic economic categories, laws and methods of economic science; basic economic problems of the market model of the economy; macroeconomic indicators of economic activity of the national economy; market mechanism of management; fundamentals of management and marketing; methods for assessing the effectiveness of the economic activity of an organization.

Skills: independently analyze and evaluate the economic situation in Russia and in the world, carry out their activities taking into account the results of this analysis; independently conduct a comparative analysis of macroeconomic indicators; use educational, scientific, popular science literature, the Internet to solve health care problems.

Skills: express your own point of view on economic issues, conduct discussions, round tables, master economic argumentation; methods of analyzing specific economic situations; written argumentation for presenting your own point of view; argumentation for solving problematic economic issues.

Psychology and Pedagogy

Knowledge: subject, tasks, methods of psychology and pedagogy, main stages of development of modern psychological and pedagogical thought, cognitive mental processes, psychology of personality (basic theories of personality, temperament, emotions, motivation, will, human abilities), fundamentals of developmental psychology, health psychology and social psychology.

Skills: use psychological knowledge in their professional activities, in the process of developing medical and psychological treatment tactics, in the process of building relationships with patients, with colleagues, in research, preventive and educational work; use knowledge of the fundamental principles, modern achievements, problems and development trends of the relevant scientific field in the educational process.

Skills: take into account the psychological characteristics of the patient during the treatment process, conduct negotiations and interpersonal conversations, conduct scientific research and organize collective scientific research work, master the methods and techniques of oral and written presentation of subject material, methods of developing independent work skills.

History of Medicine

Knowledge: for the patterns and tendencies of development of the world historical process, the influence of Russia on the development of medicine, the influence of the environment on human health, the formation and development of medical science, outstanding figures in medicine and pharmacy, outstanding medical discoveries, the influence of humanistic ideas on medicine.

Skills : competently and independently analyze and evaluate the social situation in Russia and abroad and carry out their activities taking into account the results of this analysis, carry out activities taking into account the moral and legal norms accepted in society, comply with the rules of medical ethics, laws and regulations on working with confidential information, maintain medical confidentiality, study scientific and medical information, domestic and foreign experience on the topic of research.

Skills: to express one's own point of view, to have public speaking skills, moral and ethical argumentation, to conduct discussions and round tables.

1.5 Interdisciplinary links with subsequent disciplines.

Knowledge, skills and abilities necessary for studying subsequent disciplines:

No. p/p	Name of subsequent disciplines	No. of sections of this discipline required for studying subsequent disciplines			
		1	2	3	4
1	Bioethics	+	+	+	+
2	Public Health and Healthcare (History of Medicine)	+	+	+	+
3	Normal Physiology		+	+	
4	Pharmacology		+	+	
5	Pathophysiology		+	+	
6	Professional cycle	+	+	+	+

1.6 Requirements for the results of mastering the discipline

The study of the discipline "Philosophy" is aimed at the formation/improvement of the following competencies: universal (UK), general professional (OPK)

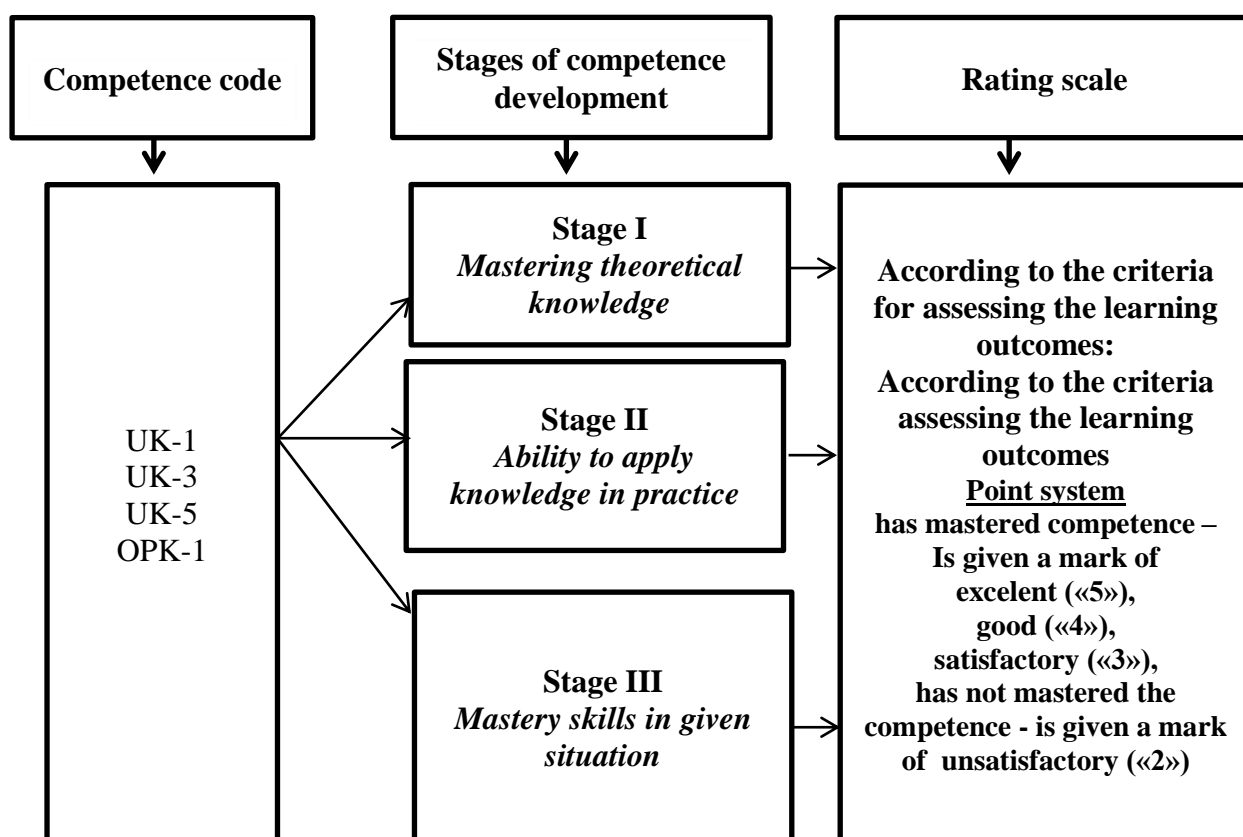
No. p/p	Code and name of competence	Code and the name of the indicator of achievement of competence
Universal competencies		
1	UK-1 Capable realize critical analysis of problematic situations based on a systems approach, to develop strategy of action	ID UK-1.1. Analyzes the problem situation as a system, identifying its components and the connections between them. ID UK-1.2. Identifies gaps in information needed to solve problem situations and designs processes to eliminate them . ID UK-1.3. Applies systems analysis to resolve problematic situations in professional work. sphere. ID UK-1.4 . Uses logical and methodological tools for critical evaluation of modern concepts of a philosophical and social nature in their subject area. ID UK-1.5. Critically evaluates the reliability of information sources, works with contradictory information from different sources.
2	UK-3. Able to organize and manage the work of a team, developing a team strategy to achieve the set goal	ID UK-3.4. Organizes discussions on a given topic and discusses the results of the team's work with the involvement of opponents on the developed ideas.
3	UK-5. Able to analyze and take into account cultural diversity in the process of intercultural interaction	ID UK-5.1. Analyzes the most important ideological and value systems formed in the course of historical development, substantiates the relevance of their use in social and professional interaction. ID UK-5.2. Builds social and professional interaction taking into account the characteristics of the main forms of scientific and religious consciousness, business and general culture of representatives of other ethnic groups and faiths, and various social groups.

General professional competencies		
4	OPK-1 . Able to implement moral and legal norms, ethical and deontological principles in professional activities	ID OPK-1.3. Has the skills of presenting an independent point of view, analysis and logical thinking, public speaking, moral and ethical argumentation, conducting discussions and round tables, principles of medical deontology and medical ethics.

Sections of the discipline and the code of the competence being formed

Item No.	Section name	Code of the competence being formed
1	History of philosophy.	UK-1, UK-3, OPK-1.
2	Ontology. Epistemology. Dialectics.	UK-1, UK-3.
3	Social philosophy	UK-1, UK-3, UK-5.
4	Philosophical anthropology	UK-1, UK-3, OPK-1.

1.7. Stages of competence development and description of assessment scales.



1.8 Forms of training organization and types of control

Form of organization of students' training	Brief characteristic
Lectures	They are intended for theoretical understanding and generalization of sections and topics of the course, which are covered primarily using the problem-based method.
Practical classes	Practical classes are classroom-based, conducted in the form of seminars and designed to consolidate and study the material in greater depth, and include various types of independent work under the guidance of a teacher.

<p>Interactive forms of education</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - solution situational tasks and philosophical exercises followed by discussion , - interactive survey; - role-playing games, - working with primary sources, - discussions, - online course of the discipline in the Moodle system , - testing in the Moodle system . <p>The use of active and interactive forms of conducting classes in combination with independent work of students contributes to the teaching of skills of a systematic approach to the analysis of philosophical and scientific information, the formation of philosophical consciousness and culture of students, and standardized behavior in the implementation of further professional activities.</p>
<p>Participation in the department's research work, student circle and conferences</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preparation oral messages and poster presentations for speeches at a scientific conference; - writing theses and abstracts on the chosen scientific field; - preparation of a literature review using educational, scientific, reference literature and Internet sources .

Types of control	Brief description
<p>Incoming inspection</p>	<p>Testing theoretical knowledge and practical skills developed by programs in social studies, history, and world art culture in institutions of secondary (complete) general education and programs of disciplines in the humanities cycle of a university.</p> <p>The entrance knowledge control includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - testing in the Moodle system (test of incoming knowledge control). <p>The results of the incoming inspection are systematized, analyzed and used by the teaching staff of the department to develop measures to improve and update the teaching methods of the discipline.</p>
<p>Current control</p>	<p>Current knowledge control includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - checking the solution of situational problems and exercises completed independently (extracurricular independent work); - assessment of the assimilation of theoretical material (oral survey and computer testing); - testing in the Moodle system on all topics of the discipline; - individual assignments (practical and theoretical) for each topic of the discipline being studied.
<p>Intermediate certification</p>	<p>The midterm assessment is represented by an exam, which students are renting out at the end of 4th semester a.</p> <p>Exam includes the following stages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - testing in the Moodle system (interim assessment test); - assessment of knowledge of theoretical material (oral survey and interview); - testing in the Moodle system (interim assessment test).

II . STRUCTURE AND CONTENT OF THE DISCIPLINE

2.1. Scope of the discipline and types of educational activities

Types of educational work	Total hours	semester	
		3	4
Lectures	28	14	14
Seminars	68	34	34
Independent work	48	24	24
Exam	36		36
Total labor intensity (hour)	180	72	108
Total workload in credit units	5	2	3

2.2. Thematic plan of lectures and their brief content.

No. p/p	Topics and content of lectures	Codes of formed competencies	Labor intensity (watch)
1	<p>Philosophy, its subject and role in the life of man and society.</p> <p>Subject of philosophy. Origin of philosophy. Philosophy and worldview. Concept of worldview. Historical forms of worldview. Specificity of philosophical knowledge. Philosophy and science. Main topics and main philosophical directions. Main parts (structure) of philosophy. Ontology, epistemology. Role and place of philosophy in culture. Philosophy and man. Historical interrelations of philosophy and medicine. Role of philosophy in the system of humanitarian training of a doctor.</p>	<p>UK-1 UK-3 UK-5 OPK-1</p>	2
2	<p>Ancient philosophy.</p> <p>General patterns and features of the emergence and development of the philosophy of the West and the East. Cosmocentrism of ancient Greek philosophy. Naturalistic period in the development of Greek philosophy. Philosophy of the Miletus school. Classical period in the development of ancient philosophy. Genesis of ancient dialectics. Sophists. Ethics of Socrates, Socratics. Human subjectivity as interpreted by Plato. Dualistic understanding of human nature. The doctrine of the soul. Axiological position of Plato. Philosophy of Aristotle. The doctrine of the causes of being and cognition. The problem of man. The Hellenistic period in the development of ancient philosophy. The main provisions of the philosophy of Epicurus. Stoicism as a philosophical concept and way of life. Skepticism as an ideological position. Neoplatonism as an expression of the crisis of rational understanding of the world and man. Philosophy as a methodological basis of ancient medicine. Hippocrates on the foundations of the medical art. Philosophical foundations of Galen's clinical thinking.</p>	<p>UK-1 UK-3 UK-5 OPK-1</p>	2
3	<p>Philosophy of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance</p>	<p>UK-1 UK-3</p>	2

	<p>Theocentrism of medieval culture. Religious character of philosophical thought. Patristics period. Augustine's teaching. Soul and body, mind and will. The doctrine of free will. Scholastic period of medieval philosophy. Thomas Aquinas. Justification of the idea of God. The problem of reason and faith, essence and existence. Medieval philosophy of the Muslim East. Ibn Sina (Avicenna) and Ibn Rozhdestvensky (Averos) as physicians-philosophers. Cultural and historical features of the Renaissance. Anthropocentric character of Renaissance philosophy. Natural philosophy of the Renaissance. Pantheism. Return to the original meaning of dialectics. The main ideas of N. Kuzansky, G. Bruno, N. Copernicus. The contribution of Paracelsus and A. Vesalius to the formation of medicine as a science.</p>	UK-5 OPK-1	
4	<p>Philosophy of the New Age.</p> <p>Formation of the scientific picture of the world. Criticism of religion, dogmatism, medieval scholasticism. Scientific revolution of the 17th century (I. Newton). The problem of the method of cognition in philosophy. R. Descartes' and B. Spinoza's rationalism. F. Bacon's empiricism. T. Hobbes' and J. Locke's empiricism-sensualism. Formation of the mechanical-materialistic picture of nature. The concept of substance in the philosophy of the 17th - 18th centuries. Characteristic features of the European Enlightenment. The problem of man in the philosophy of the Enlightenment (Voltaire, Rousseau). French materialism and its interpretation of man and society. Features of the German Enlightenment (Herder, Goethe).</p>	UK-1 UK-3 UK-5 OPK-1	2
5	<p>Classical German philosophy.</p> <p>Main directions in German classical philosophy and their representatives. Active and activity-based understanding of man in German idealism. The concept of freedom. Philosophical positions of I. Kant. Gnoseology of I. Kant. Ethics of I. Kant, categorical imperative of morality. Philosophical concept of Hegel. The role of man in Hegel's ontology. Idealistic dialectics. Anthropological materialism of L. Feuerbach. Philosophical foundations of deontologism and utilitarianism in medicine.</p>	UK-1 UK-3 UK-5 OPK-1	2
6	<p>Marxist philosophy.</p> <p>Genesis of the historical-materialistic worldview. Historical materialism. Materialistic view of the history of mankind. Theory of socio-historical practice. Concept of social consciousness and social being. Anthropology of Marxism. The problem of alienation in K. Marx. Dialectical materialism. Development of the problems of dialectics by K. Marx and F. Engels. Lenin's interpretation of Marxism.</p>	UK-1 UK-3 UK-5 OPK-1	2
7	<p>Modern Western philosophy.</p> <p>The main trends of European philosophy of the twentieth century. Critique of classical rationalism. Establishment of a new worldview. S. Kierkegaard and his views. Voluntarism</p>	UK-1 UK-3 UK-5 OPK-1	2

	of A. Schopenhauer and F. Nietzsche. Existentialism as a special type of philosophizing. The main representatives of existentialism: M. Heidegger, K. Jaspers, J.P. Sartre, A. Camus. Existentialism and the formation of new approaches in medicine. Psychoanalytic anthropology of S. Freud. The main ideas of the representatives of neo-Freudianism. K. Jung, E. Fromm on the importance of natural and socio-cultural factors in personality development. Religious philosophy of the twentieth century. Neo-Thomism, Christian evolutionism, personalism. Modern anthroposophy and theosophy. Modern philosophy and medicine: pluralism of methodological foundations. Humanistic ideas of the twentieth century. The crisis nature of European culture of the twentieth century.		
8	Russian philosophy. Specific features of Russian philosophy. General characteristics of the development of Russian philosophy. Main trends of Russian philosophy of the 19th century. Slavophilism and Westernism. Religious philosophy of the late 19th century. Philosophy of All-Unity by V.S.Soloviev and his followers. Main trends of the Western philosophical trend. Russian philosophy of the 20th century. Philosophy in the Soviet and post-Soviet periods. Philosophy of the Russian diaspora: N.A.Berdyayev. Philosophical quests of Russian doctors.	UK-1 UK-3 UK-5 OPK-1	2
9	The concept of being is the foundation of the philosophical picture of the world. Ontology, its subject and historical interpretations. Being as an object of ontology. The concept of being in various philosophical teachings. Being as a total reality. Man and his being in the world. The concept of substance. Substance and its self-organization. Matter as a substance. Movement is an attribute of matter. Movement and development. Space and time are forms of being of matter. Social space – time.	UK-1 UK-3 UK-5 OPK-1	2
10	Philosophical problems of the analysis of consciousness. The problem of consciousness in philosophy and science. The origin and essence of consciousness. The evolution of forms of reflection in inanimate and animate nature. Reflection and the psyche. The structure of consciousness. The problem of the ideal. Individual and social consciousness. The structure of social consciousness. Consciousness and self-consciousness. Functions of consciousness. The unconscious, the nature and form of its manifestation. Z. Freud, G. Jung on the nature of the unconscious.	UK-1 UK-3 UK-5 OPK-1	2
11	Cognition as a subject of philosophy. Philosophy of science. Cognition as a subject of philosophy. Subject and object of cognition. Practice as a way of including a person in the surrounding world. Epistemology as a science about the foundation of knowledge. The concept of "knowledge". Pre-	UK-1 UK-3 UK-5 OPK-1	2

	scientific, scientific and extra-scientific knowledge. Understanding and explanation. Truth and error. Types, forms and stages of cognition. Sensory cognition and its forms. The role of sensory cognition in medical practice. Abstract - logical, rational knowledge. Forms of logical knowledge. Intuition. The concept of science. Scientific knowledge and cognition. Criteria of scientificity. Methods of scientific research. Specificity and interrelation of natural and social - humanitarian sciences. Specificity of medical knowledge.		
12	Dialectics as a concept of development. The concept of dialectics. Subjective and objective dialectics. The structure of dialectics: the principle of universal connection and development. The main functions of dialectics. Determinism and indeterminism. Law. Dynamic and static patterns. The problem of contradictions in philosophy and medicine. The law of unity and struggle of opposites. The dialectic of quantitative and qualitative changes. The law of negation of negation as an essential moment of the development process. Philosophical categories as a reflection of the universal connections of being and the stages of its cognition. The essence and system of categories of dialectics. The content and methodological significance of the main categories of dialectics.	UK-1 UK-3 UK-5 OPK-1	2
13	Philosophical anthropology The central place of the concept of man in philosophy. The concept of man. The relationship between the natural and the social in man. The nature and essence of man. The concept of personality. Personality: the problem of freedom and responsibility. Philosophical foundations of medical anthropology. Axiology is a philosophical theory of values. Values - their meaning for man. On the meaning of human life.	UK-1 UK-3 UK-5 OPK-1	2
14	Philosophical concept of social development. Sociology and its role in the study of social systems. The concept of "society" in the history of philosophy. Historical types of society. Society as an integral system. Society and its structure. Natural factors of social development; their influence on economic, political, cultural and other forms of social activity. Definition of policy. Civil society and the state. Political ideology, its role in shaping public consciousness. Social psychology as a determinant of social life. The concept of a civilizational approach. The concept of culture. Culture and civilization. The life cycle of a civilization and the mechanisms of development. The driving forces of civilization development.	UK-1 UK-3 UK-5 OPK-1	2
Total hours:			28

2.3 Thematic plan of practical classes and their content.

Item No.	Name of the topics of practical classes	Contents of practical classes	Codes of formed competencies and indicators of their achievement	Types of control	Labor intensity (watch)
1	Philosophy, its subject and functions.	<p>Entrance control (checking theoretical knowledge and practical skills developed by the social studies program in secondary (complete) general education institutions and the humanities disciplines in the 1st and 2nd semesters.</p> <p>Theoretical part: Subject of philosophy. Concept of worldview. Historical forms of worldview. Philosophy and science. Main topics and main philosophical directions. Role of philosophy in the system of humanitarian training of a doctor.</p> <p>Practical part: Solving situational problems, testing.</p>	<p>UK-1: ID 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5.</p> <p>UK-3: ID 3.4</p> <p>UK-5: ID 5.2</p> <p>OPK-1: ID 1.3</p>	oral survey, terminology dictation, philosophical exercises, testing in the Moodle system.	4
2	Ancient philosophy.	<p>Theoretical part: Philosophy of the Ancient World: Cosmocentrism and the Naturalistic Period. Philosophy of Plato and Aristotle. Philosophy and Medicine of the Ancient World (Hippocrates and Galen).</p> <p>Practical part: Filling in the table, testing.</p>	<p>UK-1: ID 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5.</p> <p>UK-3: ID 3.4</p> <p>UK-5: ID 5.2</p> <p>OPK-1: ID 1.3</p>	oral survey, testing, test using textbook literature, testing in the Moodle system.	2

3	Philosophy of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance.	Theoretical part: Philosophical thought in Medieval Europe. Features of the development of Patristics. Scholasticism. Philosophy of Thomas Aquinas. European philosophy of the Muslim East. Medicine of the Middle Ages. Cultural and historical features of the Renaissance. Humanistic anthropocentrism. Practical part: Filling in the table, testing.	UK-1: ID 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5. UK-3: ID 3.4 UK-5: ID 5.2 OPK-1: ID 1.3	oral survey, testing, test using textbook literature, testing in the Moodle system.	2
4	Philosophy of the New Age.	Theoretical part: Formation of a scientific picture of the world. Creation of a mechanical-materialistic system. Empiricism and rationalism of the philosophy of the New Age. Philosophy of the French enlighteners. Features of the German Enlightenment. Medicine of the New Age. Practical part: Implementation of the reference circuit, testing.	UK-1: ID 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5. UK-3: ID 3.4 UK-5: ID 5.2 OPK-1: ID 1.3	oral survey, testing, test using the textbook, testing in the Moodle system.	4
5	Classical German philosophy.	Theoretical part: Classical German philosophy: the search for a compromise between faith and reason. Philosophical positions of I. Kant. Philosophical concept of Hegel. Anthropological materialism of L. Feuerbach. Practical part: Implementation of the reference circuit, testing.	UK-1: ID 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5. UK-3: ID 3.4 UK-5: ID 5.2 OPK-1: ID 1.3	oral survey, testing, test using textbook literature, testing in the Moodle system.	4
6	Marxist philosophy.	Theoretical part: Theoretical premises of Marxist philosophy. Dialectical materialism – philosophy of Marxism. Materialistic understanding of social development. Practical part: Completion of the reference notes, testing.	UK-1: ID 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5. UK-3: ID 3.4 UK-5: ID 5.2 OPK-1: ID 1.3	oral survey, testing, test using primary sources, testing in the Moodle system.	2

7	Modern Western philosophy.	Theoretical part: Features of modern Western philosophy. Characteristics of the main directions of modern Western philosophy. Philosophy of life. Existentialism. Psychoanalysis. Modern religious philosophy. Practical part: Filling in the table, testing.	UK-1: ID 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5. UK-3: ID 3.4 UK-5: ID 5.2	oral survey, testing, independent work, testing in the Moodle system.	6
8	Russian philosophy.	Theoretical part: Features and main stages of development of Russian philosophy. Russian materialist thinkers (M.V. Lomonosov, A.N. Radishchev, V.G. Belinsky, A.I. Herzen, N.P. Ogarev, N.G. Chernyshevsky). Slavophiles and Westerners. Russian cosmism (N.F. Fedorov, K.E. Tsiolkovsky, A.L. Chizhevsky). Russian religious philosophy (V.S. Soloviev, P.A. Florensky, N.A. Berdyaev). The contribution of Russian doctors to the development of philosophy. Practical part: Filling in the table, testing.	UK-1: ID 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5. UK-3: ID 3.4 UK-5: ID 5.2 OPK-1: ID 1.3	oral survey, testing, test using textbook literature, testing in the Moodle system.	4
9	The concept of being is the foundation of the philosophical picture of the world.	Theoretical part: Ontology – its subject and historical interpretations. Being as an object of philosophy. The concept of being in various philosophical interpretations. Being as a total reality. Man and his being in the world. The concept of substance. Substance and its self-organization. Matter – as a substance. Movement – an attribute of matter. Movement and development. Space and time – forms of being of matter. Social space. Practical part: Solving situational problems, testing.	UK-1: ID 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5. UK-3: ID 3.4 OPK-1: ID 1.3	terminology dictation, philosophical exercises, oral survey, testing in the Moodle system.	6

10	The problem of consciousness in philosophy and science.	Theoretical part: The problem of consciousness in philosophy and science. The origin and essence of consciousness. The evolution of forms of reflection in inanimate and animate nature. Reflection and the psyche. The structure of consciousness. The problem of the ideal. Consciousness and self-consciousness. Functions of consciousness. Individual and social consciousness. Conscious and unconscious. The unconscious, the nature and forms of its manifestation. Z. Freud, G. Jung on the nature of the unconscious. Practical part: Solving situational problems, testing.	UK-1: ID 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5. UK-3: ID 3.4 OPK-1: ID 1.3	terminology dictation, philosophical exercises, oral survey, situational tasks, testing in the Moodle system.	6
11	Philosophy of knowledge.	Theoretical part: Cognition as a subject of philosophy. Subject and object of cognition, practice as a way of including a person in the surrounding world. Epistemology as a science about the basis of human knowledge. Truth and error. Practical part: Solving situational problems, testing.	UK-1: ID 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5. UK-3: ID 3.4 OPK-1: ID 1.3	terminology dictation, philosophical exercises, oral survey, testing in the Moodle system.	2
12	Human cognitive abilities. Philosophy of science.	Theoretical part: Types, forms, stages of knowledge. Sensory knowledge and its forms. The role of sensory knowledge in medical activity. Abstract-logical thinking. Forms of logical knowledge. Intuition. The concept of science. Criteria of scientificity. Practical part: Solving situational problems, testing.	UK-1: ID 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5. UK-3: ID 3.4 OPK-1: ID 1.3	terminology dictation, philosophical exercises, oral survey, situational tasks, testing in the Moodle system.	4

13	Dialectics as a concept of development.	Theoretical part: The concept of dialectics. Objective and subjective dialectics. The structure of dialectics: the principle of universal connection and development. Determinism and indeterminism. The main functions of dialectics. Practical part: Implementation of the reference circuit, testing.	UK-1: ID 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5. UK-3: ID 3.4 OPK-1: ID 1.3	terminology dictation, philosophical exercises, oral survey, testing in the Moodle system.	2
14	The laws of dialectics and their manifestation in medicine.	Theoretical part: The concept of "law". Dynamic and static patterns. The law of unity and struggle of opposites. The problem of contradictions in philosophy and medicine. The dialectic of quantitative and qualitative contradictions. The law of negation of negation as an essential moment of the development process. Practical part: Solving situational problems, testing.	UK-1: ID 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5. UK-3: ID 3.4 OPK-1: ID 1.3	terminology dictation, philosophical exercises, oral survey, situational tasks, testing in the Moodle system.	6
15	Philosophical categories as a reflection of universal connections of being and levels of knowledge.	Theoretical part: The concept of "category". Classification of philosophical categories. The concept of "system", "element", "structure". Form and content. Essence and phenomenon. Cause and effect. Necessity and chance. Possibility and reality. Practical part: Solving situational problems, testing.	UK-1: ID 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5. UK-3: ID 3.4 OPK-1: ID 1.3	colloquium, testing in the Moodle system.	2
16	Man and society.	Theoretical part: The central place of the concept of man in philosophy. The concept of man. The relationship between the natural and the social in man. The nature and essence of man. Philosophical foundations of medical anthropology. The concept of "personality". The structure of personality. Problems of freedom and responsibility. Axiology is the philosophical basis of values. Values and their significance for humanity. The meaning of human life.	UK-1: ID 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5. UK-3: ID 3.4 UK-5: ID 5.1, 5.2 OPK-1: ID 1.3	terminology dictation, philosophical exercises, oral survey, situational tasks of a problematic nature, testing in the Moodle system.	6

		Practical part: Essay writing, solving situational problems of a problematic nature, testing.			
17	Philosophy of society.	Theoretical part: Sociology and its role in the study of social systems. The concept of "society" in the history of philosophy. Historical types of society. Society as an integral system. Society and its structure. The concept of spheres of life and activity of society. Natural factors of social development. Characteristics of the economic sphere of activity. Definition of politics. Civil society and the state. Political ideology and its role in the formation of public consciousness. The concept of "culture". Culture and civilization. Practical part: Implementation of a reference scheme based on the work of K. Marx "Towards a Critique of Political Economy", solving situational problems of a problematic nature, testing.	UK-1: ID 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5. UK-3: ID 3.4 UK-5: ID 5.1, 5.2 OPK-1: ID 1.3	terminology dictation, philosophical exercises, oral survey, situational tasks of a problematic nature, testing in the Moodle system.	6
Total hours:					68

2.4. Interactive forms of learning

interactive methods are widely used in practical classes. training (interactive survey, work in small groups, computer testing, etc.), participation in educational and research and scientific research work.

No. p/p	Topic of the practical lesson	Labor intensity in hours	Interactive form of learning	Labor intensity in hours, in % of the lesson
1.	Philosophy, its subject and functions.	4	Role-playing game. Working with primary sources (F. Engels, "Ludwig Feuerbach and the Horses of Classical German Philosophy," Chapter 2). Testing in the Moodle system .	30 min., 12.5%
2.	Ancient philosophy.	2	Role-playing game. Interactive survey. Testing in the Moodle system .	30 min, 25%
3.	Philosophy of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance.	2	Role-playing game. Interactive survey. Testing in the Moodle system . Taking notes.	15 min., 12.5%
4.	Philosophy of the New Age.	4	Role-playing game. Interactive survey. Testing in the Moodle system . Presentation using SMS.	20 min, 8.3%
5.	Classical German philosophy.	4	Interactive survey. Testing in the Moodle system . Seminar – conference.	90 min, 50%
6.	Marxist philosophy.	2	Interactive survey. Testing in the Moodle system . Working with primary sources (writing abstracts).	15 min., 12.5%
7.	Modern Western philosophy.	4	Briefing. Testing in the Moodle system .	25 min., 13.9%
8.	Russian philosophy.	4	Interactive survey. Testing in the Moodle system . Presentation using SMS	20 min, 8.3%
9.	The concept of being is the foundation of the philosophical picture of the world.	6	Interactive survey. Testing in the Moodle system . Solving creative tasks. Working with primary sources (V.I. Lenin "Materialism and Empiriocriticism", PPS v.18, ch.2, p.131, P.V. Alekseev "The Concept of Matter" // Philosophical Sciences. 1990. No. 12.)	30 min, 8.3%
10.	Problems of	6	Analysis of cases.	30 min,

	consciousness in philosophy and science.		Working with primary sources (Spirkin A.G. "Consciousness and Self-Awareness", chapter "Consciousness as an integral system", paragraphs 1,2; Z. Freud "The Ego and the Id", "Psychology of the Unconscious". The World of Philosophy. Vol. 1, pp. 456-464). Interactive survey. Testing in the Moodle system .	8.3%
11.	Philosophy of knowledge.	2	Discussion of controversial issues (take a position). Interactive survey. Testing in the Moodle system .	20 min., 22.2%
12.	Human cognitive abilities. Philosophy of science.	4	Working with primary sources (V.I. Lenin, "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism," PPS, v.18, ch.2, p.4). Interactive survey. Testing in the Moodle system .	30 min., 16.7%
13.	Dialectics as a concept of development.	2	The Socratic Method. Working with primary sources (V.I. Lenin "Philosophical Notebooks" PPS v.29, pp. 135-136, 202-203, 316-322). Interactive survey. Testing in the Moodle system .	10 min 8.3%
14.	The laws of dialectics and their manifestation in medicine.	6	Solution of philosophical exercises. Interactive survey. Testing in the Moodle system .	30 min, 8.3%
15.	Philosophical categories as a reflection of universal connections of being and levels of knowledge.	2	Interactive survey. Testing in the Moodle system . Discussion of controversial issues (take a position).	60 min, 50%
16.	Man and society.	6	Brainstorming. Discussion. Working with primary sources (E. Fromm "The Spiritual Essence of Man" // Philosophical Sciences. 1990). Testing in the Moodle system .	30 min, 8.3%
17.	Philosophy of society.	6	Public hearings. Working with primary sources (D.P. Gorsky "Marx's Teachings on Society. Critical Analysis. Moscow, 1994). Testing in the Moodle system .	25 min, 6.9%

2.5. Criteria for assessing students' knowledge.

The assessment of learning outcomes is carried out in accordance with the "Regulations on the system for assessing the learning outcomes of students of the Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education Amur State Medical Academy of the Ministry of Health of Russia.

The basis for determining the level of knowledge, skills, and abilities are the assessment criteria - completeness and correctness:

- correct, precise answer;
- correct but incomplete or imprecise answer
- incorrect answer; no answer.

When assigning marks, the classification of errors and their quality are taken into account:

- gross errors;
- similar errors;
- minor errors; shortcomings.

The success of students in mastering the topics of the discipline "Philosophy" is determined by the quality of mastering knowledge, skills and practical abilities; the assessment is given on a five-point scale: "5" - excellent, "4" - good, "3" - satisfactory, "2" - unsatisfactory.

Evaluation criteria

Quality of development	Mark on a 5-point scale
90 - 100%	"5"
80 - 89%	"4"
70 - 79%	"3"
less than 70%	"2"

Incoming inspection

Conducted during the first lesson, includes: solving problems and exercises; testing in the Moodle system <https://educ-amursma.ru/course/view.php?id=862>

The test control includes 100 questions on the courses history, social and humanitarian foundations of medicine, and economics studied in the first year.

Current control

Current control includes initial and final control of knowledge.

Initial control - is carried out by the teacher at the beginning of each lesson in the form of frontal survey, problem solving and exercises.

Output control – includes control over the technique of performing the experiment and protocol preparation , written work on options, testing in the system

Moodle <https://educ-amursma.ru/course/view.php?id=862>

The final grade during the current knowledge assessment is given on the day of the lesson, as the arithmetic mean result for all types of activities provided for in the given lesson of the discipline's work program.

Criteria for assessing the oral response

- **“5” (excellent)** – the student demonstrates deep and complete knowledge of the educational material, does not allow inaccuracies or distortions of facts when presenting, presents the material in a logical sequence, is well oriented in the presented material, and can provide justification for the judgments expressed.
- **“4” (good)** - the student has mastered the educational material in full, is well oriented in the educational material, presents the material in a logical sequence, but makes inaccuracies when answering.
- **“3” (satisfactory)** – the student has mastered the basic principles of the topic of the practical lesson, but when presenting the educational material, he/she makes inaccuracies, presents it incompletely and inconsistently, requires leading questions from the teacher to present it, and has difficulty substantiating the judgments expressed.

- **“2” (unsatisfactory)** – the student has fragmented and unsystematic knowledge of the educational material, is unable to distinguish between the main and the secondary, makes mistakes in defining basic concepts, distorts their meaning, and cannot independently present the material.

Assessment criteria for the practical part

- **“5” (excellent)** – the student has fully mastered the practical skills and abilities provided for by the course work program.
- **“4” (good)** – the student has fully mastered the practical skills and abilities provided for in the course program, but makes some inaccuracies.
- **“3” (satisfactory)** – the student has only some practical skills and abilities.
- **“2” (unsatisfactory)** – the student demonstrates the performance of practical skills and abilities with gross errors.

Criteria for assessing independent extracurricular work:

- the level of student mastery of the educational material;
- the completeness and depth of general educational concepts, knowledge and skills on the topic being studied, to which this independent work relates;
- development of universal and general professional competencies (ability to apply theoretical knowledge in practice).
- the problems were solved correctly, the exercises were completed, and the test assignments were answered accurately – “passed”.
- Problems were not solved correctly, exercises were not completed correctly, test assignments were not answered accurately – “failed”.

Essay evaluation criteria:

- **“5” (excellent)** – awarded to a student if he has prepared a complete, detailed, and formatted according to requirements, abstract on the chosen topic, presented his work in the form of a report with a computer presentation, and answered questions on the topic of the report;
- **“4” (good)** – awarded to a student for a complete, detailed essay that is formatted according to requirements, but poorly presented;
- **“3” (satisfactory)** – the abstract does not contain information on the issue being studied in full, is formatted with errors, and is poorly presented;
- **“2” (unsatisfactory)** – given to a student if the abstract is not written, or is written with gross errors, the report and computer presentation are not prepared, or their content does not correspond to the topic of the abstract.

Working off disciplinary debts.

1. If a student misses a class for a valid reason, he/she has the right to make it up and receive the maximum grade provided for by the course work program for that class. A valid reason must be documented.
2. If a student misses a class for an unjustified reason or receives a "2" mark for all activities in the class, he/she is required to make it up. In this case, the mark received for all activities is multiplied by 0.8.
3. If a student is excused from a class at the request of the dean's office (participation in sports, cultural and other events), then he is given a grade of "5" for this class, provided that he submits a report on the completion of mandatory extracurricular independent work on the topic of the missed class.

Criteria for assessing midterm assessment.

Midterm assessment (credit) is designed to assess the degree of achievement of planned learning outcomes upon completion of the study of a discipline and allows for an assessment of the level and quality of its mastery by students.

The students' success in mastering the discipline is assessed on a 5-point scale: “5” – excellent, “4” – good, “3” – satisfactory, “2” – unsatisfactory.

"Excellent" - for the depth and completeness of mastery of the content of the educational material, in which the student easily navigates, for the ability to connect theoretical questions with practical ones, express and justify their judgments, correctly and logically present the answer; when testing, allows up to 10% of erroneous answers. Practical skills and abilities provided for by the working program of the discipline are fully mastered.

"Good" - the student has fully mastered the educational material, is oriented in it, correctly states the answer, but the content and form have some inaccuracies; during testing allows up to 20% of erroneous answers. Completely practical skills and abilities provided by the working program of the discipline, but allows some inaccuracies

"Satisfactory" - the student has mastered the knowledge and understanding of the main provisions of the educational material, but presents it incompletely, inconsistently, does not know how to express and justify his/her judgments; during testing, allows up to 30% of erroneous answers. Has only some practical skills and abilities.

"Unsatisfactory" - the student has fragmented and unsystematic knowledge of the educational material, is unable to distinguish between the main and secondary, makes mistakes in defining concepts, distorts their meaning, presents the material in a disorderly and uncertain manner, and makes more than 30% of erroneous answers during testing. Performs practical skills and abilities with gross errors.

A student can claim to receive an "excellent" grade automatically if he/she has won a prize in disciplinary or interdisciplinary Olympiads (university, regional) and has an average grade for the current academic performance of at least 4.8 points. A student can refuse the "automatic" grade and take the test together with the group on a general basis.

Interim assessment is carried out through a system of passing a test in 3 stages:

1. Testing in the system " Moodle " <https://educ-amursma.ru/course/view.php?id=862>
2. Completion of the practical part of the discipline in full: involves attending all practical classes and completing assignments. Based on the assessments of the current control of knowledge, skills, and abilities in practical classes, the average score of current academic performance is calculated, which is recorded in the educational (electronic) journal. The average score of the current knowledge control is taken into account during the midterm assessment.
3. Delivery of practical skills (control of the level of development of competencies). Includes 10 options, containing 10 practical questions each.

Assessment criteria for midterm assessment

Stages	Mark out of 5 point scale	Binary scale
Test control in the Moodle system	3-5	passed
Complete completion of the practical part of the course	3-5	
Delivery of practical skills (control of the formation of competencies)	3-5	
Test control in the Moodle system	2	not credited
Complete completion of the practical part of the course	2	
Delivery of practical skills (control of the formation of competencies)	2	

2.6 Independent work of students: in-class and out-of-class.

Independent classroom work includes various types of assignments that organize the student during lectures and practical classes:

- performing control work;

- solving philosophical problems and exercises;
- completion of test control tasks;
- analysis of problem situations;
- argumentation of theoretical material;
- completion of individual and group creative tasks.

The organization of independent classroom work of students is carried out with the help of methodological instructions for students, which contain educational goals, a list of basic theoretical questions for study, a list of specific tasks and methods for their implementation, instructions for the presentation of the results obtained, their discussion and conclusions, tasks for self-control, a list of recommended literature.

From 1/4 to 1/2 of the practical lesson time is allocated for independent work of students. The preparatory stage, or formation of an approximate basis for actions, begins for students outside of class time in preparation for the practical lesson, and ends during the lesson.

The teacher, if necessary, provides consultation, provides assistance and at the same time monitors the quality of students' knowledge and their ability to apply existing knowledge to solve assigned tasks.

Extracurricular independent work.

No. p/p	Topic of the practical lesson	Time for student preparation for the lesson (hour)	Forms of extracurricular independent work	
			Mandatory and the same for all students	At the student's choice (abstract on topics)
1	Philosophy, its subject and functions.	2	Independent preparation of seminar questions. Preparing for a public speech. Study of literature. Search and selection of necessary information.	Report: "The role of philosophy in the system of humanitarian training of a physician."
2	Ancient philosophy.	2	Independent preparation of seminar questions. Preparing for a public speech. Study of literature. Search and selection of necessary information.	Essay: "Philosophy and Medicine of the Ancient World".
3	Philosophy of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance.	2	Independent preparation of seminar questions. Preparing for a public speech.	Table: "The main content of patristics, scholasticism."

			Study of literature. Search and selection of necessary information.	
4	Philosophy of the New Age.	2	Independent preparation of seminar questions. Preparing for a public speech. Study of literature. Search and selection of necessary information.	Report "Medicine of the New Age".
5	Classical German philosophy.	2	Independent preparation of seminar questions. Preparing for a public speech. Study of literature. Search and selection of necessary information.	Report: "The main stages of the life and work of I. Kant."
6	Marxist philosophy.	2	Independent preparation of seminar questions. Preparing for a public speech. Study of literature. Search and selection of necessary information.	Report: "Life and work of representatives of Marxist philosophy."
7	Modern Western philosophy.	2	Independent preparation of seminar questions. Preparing for a public speech. Study of literature. Search and selection of necessary information.	Computer presentation: "The main directions of European philosophy of the 20th century."
8	Russian philosophy.	2	Independent	Table: "Features of the

			preparation of seminar questions. Preparing for a public speech. Study of literature. Search and selection of necessary information.	development of Russian philosophy.” Report: "The Philosophy of Russian Cosmism".
9	The concept of being is the foundation of the philosophical picture of the world.	2	Independent preparation of seminar questions. Preparing for a public speech. Study of literature. Search and selection of necessary information.	Scheme: "The most important problems and questions of ontology." Report: "Spatio-temporal relations in medicine".
10	Philosophical problems of the analysis of consciousness.	2	Independent preparation of seminar questions. Preparing for a public speech. Study of literature. Search and selection of necessary information.	Computer presentation: "Basic philosophical concepts of the origin of consciousness."
11	Philosophy of knowledge.	2	Independent preparation of seminar questions. Preparing for a public speech. Study of literature. Search and selection of necessary information.	Table: “The main problems and questions of epistemology.”
12	Human cognitive abilities. Philosophy of science.	2	Independent preparation of seminar questions. Preparing for a public speech. Study of literature.	Crossword: "Types, forms, stages of knowledge." Table: "Levels of scientific knowledge".

			Search and selection of necessary information.	
13	Dialectics as the main concept of development.	2	Independent preparation of seminar questions. Preparing for a public speech. Study of literature. Search and selection of necessary information.	Computer presentation: "Basic ideas and laws of dialectics".
14	The laws of dialectics and their manifestation in medicine.	2	Independent preparation of seminar questions. Preparing for a public speech. Study of literature. Search and selection of necessary information.	Preparation of the report "Manifestation of the laws and categories of dialectics in medicine".
15	Philosophical categories as a reflection of universal connections of being and levels of knowledge.	2	Independent preparation of seminar questions. Preparing for a public speech. Study of literature. Search and selection of necessary information.	
16	Man and society.	2	Independent preparation of seminar questions. Preparing for a public speech. Study of literature. Search and selection of necessary information.	Preparation for the conference "I am a creative person".
17	Philosophy of society.	2	Independent preparation of seminar	Report: "Characteristics of spheres of life and activity of society."

			questions. Preparing for a public speech. Study of literature. Search and selection of necessary information.	
Labor intensity (in hours)		34	34	14
Total labor intensity (in hours)		48		

2.7. Research (project) work.

Research (project) work of students (**R&D**) is a mandatory section of the discipline and is aimed at the comprehensive formation of universal and general professional competencies of students. **Research work** involves the study of specialized literature and other scientific and technical information on the achievements of domestic and foreign science in the relevant field of knowledge, participation in scientific research, etc. The topics of **research work** are determined by students independently or in consultation with the teacher.

List of recommended research paper topics:

1. Philosophy and culture – a historical relationship.
2. The history of self-consciousness as the history of self-consciousness of the human spirit.
3. Ideas of pantheism in the philosophy of the New and Modern Times.
4. Classical Marxism and its Leninist version: a comparative analysis of social doctrines.
5. "The Russian idea" as interpreted by various Russian thinkers.
6. Eternal questions of existence and the modern scientific picture of the world.
7. Philosophical understanding of human rights and responsibilities. Personality and freedom.
8. The basic laws of dialectics and their manifestation in medicine.
9. Z. Freud's teaching about the unconscious and its significance for medicine.
10. The teachings of ancient physicians and philosophers.
11. Medicine in the Middle Ages.
12. Arab-Muslim medieval philosophy and medicine.
13. Psychosomatic problem and its manifestation in medicine.
14. Induction and deduction as methods of clinical thinking.
15. Spatio-temporal relations in medicine.

Criteria for assessing students' research (project) work:

- the material on the results of the research in the report is presented in detail, the specialized literature is well-developed, scientific and technical information on the achievements of domestic and foreign science and technology in the relevant field of knowledge is studied - "passed".
- the material on the results of the research in the report is not presented accurately enough, the special literature is poorly studied, the scientific and technical information on the achievements of domestic and foreign science and technology in the relevant field of knowledge is not studied - "failed".

III . EDUCATIONAL, METHODOLOGICAL, MATERIAL, TECHNICAL AND INFORMATION SUPPORT DISCIPLINES

3.1 Main literature:

1. Gubin, V. D. Philosophy: textbook / V. D. Gubin et al.; edited by V. D. Gubin, T. Yu. Sidorina. - 5th ed., revised and enlarged. - Moscow: GEOTAR-Media, 2016. - 816 p. - ISBN 978-5-9704-3685-1. - Text: electronic (date accessed: 05.05.2021). - Access mode: by subscription.

<http://www.studmedlib.ru/book/ISBN9785970436851.html>

2. Lavrinenko V.N. Philosophy: textbook. - 7th edition, revised and enlarged. - Moscow: Yurait, 2015. - 711 p. - ISBN 978-5-9916-4191-3. - Direct text.

3. Moiseev, V. I. Philosophy: textbook / Moiseev V. I., Moiseeva O. N. - Moscow: GEOTAR-Media, 2024. - 592 p. - ISBN 978-5-9704-8002-1, DOI : 10.33029/9704-8002-1-PHY - 2024-1-592 . - Electronic version is available on the website of the Electronic Library System "Student Consultant": [website] URL :

<https://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785970480021.html>

4. Volnina N.N. Philosophy. Lecture course: textbook / N.N. Volnina. - Chita: Publishing house of ChSMA, 2021. - 128 p. - Text: electronic // EBS "Bukap": [site] - URL : <https://www.books-up.ru/ru/book/filosofiya-kurs-lekcij-13932326>

3.2 Further reading:

1. Gubin, V. D. Philosophy / edited by V. D. Gubin, T. Yu. Sidorina - Moscow: GEOTAR-Media, 2017. - 848 p. - ISBN 978-5-9704-4146-6. - Text: electronic (date accessed: 03.05.2021). - Access mode: by subscription.

<http://www.studmedlib.ru/book/ISBN9785970441466.html>

2. Matyushchenko V.S., Astashova N.M. History of Philosophy: textbook. - Blagoveshchensk, 2015.-136 p.

3 . Spirkin A.G. Philosophy: a textbook for bachelors. 3rd ed., revised and enlarged. – M.: Yurait, 2012. – 828 p.- ISBN 978-5-9916-1915-8.-The text is direct.

4. Khrustalev, Yu. M. Bioethics. Philosophy of preserving life and preserving health: textbook / Yu. M. Khrustalev. - Moscow: GEOTAR-Media, 2019. - 400 p. - ISBN 978-5-9704-5266-0. - Text: electronic

(date accessed: 03.05.2021). - Access mode: by subscription.

<http://www.studmedlib.ru/book/ISBN9785970452660.html>

5. Petrov N. N. Philosophy: Didactic complex: teaching aid / V. P. Petrov, V. S. Lapshina. - Nizhny Novgorod: NNGASU, 2022. - 57 p. - Text: electronic // Lan: electronic library system. - URL : <https://e.lanbook.com/book/260051>

6. Khrustalev, Yu. M. Philosophy (metaphysical principles of creative thinking): textbook / Yu. M. Khrustalev. - Moscow: GEOTAR-Media, 2015. - 384 p. - ISBN 978-5-9704-3477-2. - Text: electronic (date accessed: 05.05.2021). - Access mode: by subscription.

<http://www.studmedlib.ru/ru/book/ISBN9785970434772.html>

3.3 Educational and methodological support for the discipline prepared by the department staff:

1. Matyushchenko V.S., Astashova N.M. History of Philosophy: textbook. - Blagoveshchensk, 2015.-136s.

Electronic and digital technologies:

Online course on the subject "Philosophy" in the EIS FGBOU VO Amur State Medical Academy

<https://educ-amursma.ru/local/crw/course.php?id=862>

Characteristics of modules in electronic information and educational course

Educational	Controlling
Theoretical (lecture) material, scientific and educational films	Methodological recommendations for students on independent extracurricular work.
Methodological recommendations for students for practical classes. Methodological recommendations for solving problems and exercises on the topics of the discipline.	List of recommended topics for abstracts and guidelines for abstract design.
Reference materials, primary sources.	Tests of entrance, current and final knowledge control.

3.4 Equipment used for the educational process

No. p/p	Name	Quantity
1.	A classroom for conducting seminars (Philosophy Room)	1
2	Board	1
3	Teacher's desk	1
4	Study table	14
5	Chairs	26
6	Multimedia complex	1

3.5. Professional databases, information and reference systems, electronic educational resources.

Resource name	Resource Description	Access	Resource address
Electronic library systems			
"Student consultant. Electronic library of the medical university"	For students and teachers of medical and pharmaceutical universities. Provides access to electronic versions of textbooks, teaching aids and periodicals.	Remote access after registration under the university profile	https://www.studentlibrary.ru/
Reference and information system "MedBaseGeotar".	The reference and information system "MedBaseGeotar" is intended for practicing medical specialists, researchers, teachers, postgraduate students, residents, senior students, and healthcare managers for the rapid search, selection, and reading of medical literature necessary for work in a single data source.	Remote access after registration under the university profile	https://mbasegeotar.ru/pages/index.html
Electronic library system "Bookup"	Large medical library - information and educational platform for the joint use of electronic educational, educational and methodological publications of medical universities of Russia and the CIS countries	Remote access after registration under the university profile	https://www.books-up.ru/

EBS "Lan"	Network electronic library of medical universities - an electronic database of educational and scientific works on medical topics, created for the purpose of implementing network forms of professional educational programs, open access to educational materials for partner universities	Remote access after registration under the university profile	https://e.lanbook.com/
Scientific electronic library "CyberLeninka"	CyberLeninka is a scientific electronic library built on the paradigm of open science (Open Science), the main tasks of which are the popularization of science and scientific activity, public control of the quality of scientific publications, the development of interdisciplinary research, a modern institute of scientific review, increasing the citation of Russian science and building a knowledge infrastructure. Contains more than 2.3 million scientific articles.	free access	https://cyberleninka.ru/
Oxford Medicine Online	A collection of Oxford medical publications, bringing together over 350 titles into a single, cross-searchable resource. Publications include The Oxford Handbook of Clinical Medicine and The Oxford Textbook of Medicine, both of which are continually updated electronically.	free access	http://www.oxfordmedicine.com
Human Biology Knowledge Base	Reference information on physiology , cell biology , genetics , biochemistry , immunology , pathology . (Resource of the Institute of Molecular Genetics of the Russian Academy of Sciences .)	free access	http://humbio.ru/
Medical online library	Free reference books, encyclopedias, books, monographs, abstracts, English-language literature, tests.	free access	https://www.medlib.ru/library/library/books
Information systems			
Clinical Guidelines Rubricator	A resource of the Russian Ministry of Health that contains clinical recommendations developed and approved by medical professional non-profit organizations of the Russian Federation, as well as methodological guidelines, nomenclatures and other reference materials.	link to download the application	https://cr.minzdrav.gov.ru/#/
Federal Electronic Medical Library (FEMB)	The Federal Electronic Medical Library is part of the unified state information system in the field of healthcare as a reference system . FEMB was created on the basis of the funds of the Central Scientific Medical Library named after I.M. Sechenov.	free access	https://femb.ru/
Russian Medical Association	Professional Internet resource. Objective: to promote effective professional activity of medical personnel. Contains the charter, personnel, structure, rules of entry, information about the Russian Medical Union.	free access	http://www.rmass.ru/
Web-medicine	The site presents a catalog of professional medical resources, including links to the most authoritative subject sites, journals, societies, as well as useful documents and programs. The site is intended for doctors, students, employees of medical universities and scientific institutions.	free access	http://webmed.irkutsk.ru/
Databases			
World Health Organization	The site contains news, statistics on countries that are members of the World Health Organization, fact sheets, reports, WHO publications and much more.	free access	http://www.who.int/ru/
Ministry of Science and Education of the Russian Federation	The website of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation contains news,	free access	http://www.minobrnauki.gov.ru

Higher Education of the Russian Federation	newsletters, reports, publications and much more		
Ministry of Education of the Russian Federation	The website of the Ministry of Education of the Russian Federation contains news, newsletters, reports, publications and much more	free access	https://edu.gov.ru/
Federal portal "Russian education"	A single window for access to educational resources. This portal provides access to textbooks on all branches of medicine and health care.	free access	http://www.edu.ru/
Polpred.com	Electronic library system Business media. Media Review	free access	https://polpred.com/news
Bibliographic databases			
Database "Russian Medicine"	It is created in the Central Scientific and Methodological Library and covers the entire collection, starting from 1988. The database contains bibliographic descriptions of articles from domestic journals and collections, dissertations and their abstracts, as well as domestic and foreign books, collections of institute proceedings, conference materials, etc. Thematically, the database covers all areas of medicine and related areas of biology, biophysics, biochemistry, psychology, etc.	free access	https://rucml.ru/
PubMed	A text database of medical and biological publications in English. The PubMed database is an electronic search engine with free access to 30 million publications from 4,800 indexed journals on medical topics. The database contains articles published from 1960 to the present day, including information from MEDLINE, PreMEDLINE, NLM. Each year, the portal is replenished with more than 500 thousand new works.	free access	https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/
eLIBRARY.RU	Russian information portal in the field of science, technology, medicine and education, containing abstracts and full texts of more than 13 million scientific articles and publications. The eLIBRARY.RU platform provides electronic versions of more than 2,000 Russian scientific and technical journals, including more than 1,000 open access journals.	Full functionality of the site is available after registration	http://elibrary.ru/defaultx.asp
Electronic library of dissertations (RSL)	Currently, the Electronic Library of Dissertations of the Russian State Library contains more than 919,000 full texts of dissertations and abstracts.	free access	http://diss.rsl.ru/?menu=disscatalog/
Medline.ru	Medical and biological portal for specialists. Biomedical journal.	free access	https://journal.scbmt.ru/jour/index
Official Internet portal of legal information	The single official state information and legal resource in Russia	free access	http://pravo.gov.ru/

3.6 . Licensed and freely distributed software used in the educational process.

List of software (commercial software products)

No. p/p	List of software (commercial software products)	Details of supporting documents
1.	MS Operating System Windows 7 Pro	License number 48381779
2.	MS Operating System Windows 10 Pro	CONTRACT No. UT-368 from 09.21.2021
3 .	MS Office	License number: 43234783, 67810502, 67580703,

		64399692, 62795141, 61350919
4.	Kaspersky Endpoint Security for Business – Standard Russian Edition. 50-99 Node 1 year Educational Renewal License	Agreement No. 7 AA dated 02/07/2025
5.	1C Accounting and 1C Salary	LICENSE AGREEMENT 612/L dated 02.02.2022 (additional licenses)
6.	1C: PROF University	LICENSE AGREEMENT No. KrTsB-004537 dated 12/19/2023
7.	1C: PROF Library	LICENSE AGREEMENT No. 2281 dated 11.11.2020
8.	Consultant Plus	Contract No. 41AA dated 12/27/2024
9.	Contour.Tolk	Agreement No. K213753/24 dated 13.08.2024
10.	E-learning environment 3KL (Russian Moodle)	Agreement No. 1362.5 dated November 20, 2024
11.	Astra Linux Common Edition	Agreement No. 142 A dated September 21, 2021
12.	Information system "Plans"	Agreement No. 2873-24 dated June 28, 2024
13.	1C: Document Management	Agreement No. 2191 dated 10/15/2020
14.	R7-Office	Agreement No. 2 KS dated 12/18/2020
15.	License "OS ROSA CHROME workstation"	Agreement No. 88A dated 08/22/2024
16.	Alt Virtualization Server 10 (for secondary specialized and higher professional education)	Agreement No. 14AK dated 09/27/2024
17.	Dr.Web Desktop Security Suite Comprehensive protection + Control Center for 12 months.	Agreement No. 8 dated October 21, 2024
18.	Software "Schedule for educational institutions"	Agreement No. 82A dated July 30, 2024

List of freely distributed software

No. p/p	List of freely distributed software	Links to license agreement
1.	Yandex Browser	Freely distributed License agreement for the use of Yandex Browser programs https://yandex.ru/legal/browser_agreement/
2.	Yandex.Telemost	Freely distributed License Agreement for the Use of Programs https://yandex.ru/legal/telemost_mobile_agreement/
3.	Dr.Web CureIt!	Freely distributed License Agreement: https://st.drweb.com/static/new-www/files/license_CureIt_ru.pdf
4.	OpenOffice	Freely distributed License: http://www.gnu.org/copyleft/lesser.html
5.	LibreOffice	Freely distributed License: https://ru.libreoffice.org/about-us/license/
6.	VK Calls	Freely distributed https://vk.com/license
7.	Kaspersky Free Antivirus	Freely distributed https://products.s.kaspersky-labs.com/homeuser/Kaspersky4Win2021/21.16.6.467/english-0.207.0/3830343439337c44454c7c4e554c4c/kis_eula_en-in.txt

3.7. Resources of the information and telecommunications network "Internet"

- Library of Amur State Medical Academy. Access mode:
<https://amurgma.ru/obuchenie/biblioteki/biblioteka-amurskoy-gma/>
- Electronic library system "Student consultant". Access mode:
<https://www.studentlibrary.ru>
- Electronic library of medical literature. Access mode:
<https://www.books-up.ru/ru/entrance/97977feab00ecfbf9e15ca660ec129c0/>

IV . ASSESSMENT TOOLS FUND

4.1. Current test control (input, initial, output), final.

4.1.1. Examples of entrance control test tasks (with standard answers).

Test assignments are located in the Moodle system.

Access mode: <https://educ-amursma.ru/course/view.php?id=862>

Total number of tests - 100

1. THE AUTHOR OF THE SAYING “A DOCTOR-PHILOSOPHER IS EQUAL TO GOD” IS....

(choose one correct answer)

- 1) Paracelsus
- 2) Galen
- 3) Hippocrates
- 4) Aristotle

2. A REPRESENTATIVE WHO EMBODIMENTS THE COMMON TRAITS OF A BIOLOGICAL GENUS OR SOCIAL GROUP IS CALLED...

- 1) subject
- 2) individuality
- 3) personality
- 4) individual

3. THE MAIN CHARACTERISTIC OF THE PSYCHE IS THE ABILITY....

- 1) to learn about the world around us
- 2) modify the surrounding world
- 3) reflect the surrounding world
- 4) copy the surrounding world

Answer samples: 1 – 3; 2 – 4; 3 – 3.

4.1.2. Examples of test tasks for initial control (with standard answers).

Test assignments are located in the Moodle system.

Access mode: <https://educ-amursma.ru/course/view.php?id=862>

Total number of tests – 100.

(choose one correct answer)

1. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING DEFINITIONS CORRESPOND TO THE CONCEPT OF MATERIALISM:

- 1) a principle of life that consists in recognizing the primacy of material goods for the life of society;
- 2) a philosophical trend that asserts the primacy of nature, being and the secondary nature of consciousness and spirit;
- 3) a practical, common sense view of things, rejection of reasoning that is far removed from life;
- 4) recognition of the real existence of concrete things and denial of the existence of the spiritual, ideal as a reality.

2. IDEALITS CLAIM THAT:

- 1) the primary principle of the world, nature, is the spiritual principle;
- 2) there are two independent and equal principles: matter and spirit;
- 3) matter exists absolutely, it is uncreated and indestructible, infinite in the forms of its manifestation;
- 4) the world was created by God out of nothing.

3. PHILOSOPHY HAS THE FUNCTION OF ...

- 1) ideological and cognitive;
- 2) methodological and prognostic;
- 3) axiological and orientational;
- 4) all these functions taken together.

Answer samples: 1 – 2; 2 – 1; 3 – 4.

4.1.3 Examples of test tasks for final control (with standard answers).

Test assignments are located in the Moodle system.

Access mode: <https://educ-amursma.ru/course/view.php?id=862>

Total number of tests – 100.

(choose one correct answer)

1. PHILOSOPHY ARISED IN THE PERIOD.....

- 1) 9-8 centuries BC;
- 2) 5-4 centuries BC;
- 3) 1-2 centuries BC;
- 4) 7-6 centuries BC....

2. PHILOSOPHY MOSTLY CONTRIBUTES TO....

- 1) scientific communication;
- 2) have a good time;
- 3) religious ecstasy;
- 4) the formation of a thinking individual.

3. WORLDVIEW, WORLD PERCEPTION, WORLDVIEW IN THEIR TOTALITY FORM....

- 1) concept;
- 2) theory;
- 3) worldview;
- 4) picture of the world.

Answer standards: 1 – 4; 2 – 3; 3 – 2.

4.1.4. Examples of test tasks for the final assessment (with standard answers).

Test assignments are located in the Moodle system.

Access mode: <https://educ-amursma.ru/course/view.php?id=862>

Total number of tests – 200

(choose one correct answer)

1. THE FIRST RUSSIAN PHILOSOPHER IS CONSIDERED TO BE:

- 1) Abbot of the Trinity-Sergius Monastery Sergius of Radonezh (1321–1392), who blessed the Moscow prince Dmitry Donskoy for the Battle of Kulikovo with the Tatars;
- 2) Andrei Rublev (1360–1430), whose icons appear before us as “philosophy in colors”;

3) Kiev Metropolitan Hilarion (11th century), who created the sermon-prayer “A Word on Law and Grace”;

4) Grigory Skovoroda (1722–1794), who criticized the official religion for its dogmatism and scholasticism.

2. RELIGIOUS AND PHILOSOPHICAL JUSTIFICATION OF THE IDEA OF THE UNITY OF THE RUSSIAN STATE HEADING MOSCOW IS CONTAINED IN:

1) in the work of Joseph Volotsky “The Enlightener or the Denunciation of the Heresy of the Judaizers”;

2) in the “messages” of the monk of the Pskov Spaso-Eleazarov Monastery Philotheus;

3) in the “Cathedral Code” of Ivan III;

4) in the works of the Athonite scholar monk Maximus the Greek, who arrived in Russia to participate in the translation and verification of liturgical books.

3. THE IDEAS OF HESYCHASM WERE EXPRESSED BY:

1) the representative of the non-possessors – Nil Sorsky;

2) representative of the Josephites – Joseph of Volotsky;

3) representative of the Elected Council – Andrey Kurbsky;

4) a representative of Ivan IV’s “inner circle” – the monk Sylvester.

Answer standards: 1 – 3; 2 – 2; 3 – 1.

4.2. Examples of situational tasks of current control.

1. Heraclitus said: This cosmos, one and the same for all that exists, was not created by any god or any man, but it always was, is and will be an eternally living fire, igniting in measures and dying out in measures.

Parmenides writes in the poem:

“...There is still some work to be done

The way that being is

There is a lot of evidence here.

It does not arise and is not subject to death.

"Whole. Everything, without end, does not move and is homogeneous."

These two passages are two opposing philosophical methods of thinking. Analyze them from this perspective.

Answer: different interpretations of being: Heraclitus – dialectical; Parmenides – metaphysical.

2. Trace A. Einstein’s position on the connection between space and time with moving matter in his conversation with his son.

One day, Einstein's 9-year-old son asked his father, "Dad, why exactly are you so famous?" Einstein laughed, then explained seriously, "You see, when a blind beetle crawls on the surface of a sphere, it does not notice that the path it has taken is curved, but I was lucky enough to notice it."

Answer: Einstein developed the theory of relativity, according to which space and time are relative (in philosophy this is reflected in the relational concept of space and time).

4.3. List of practical skills that a student should possess after mastering the discipline.

- express an independent point of view on various philosophical issues, possess the skills of conducting discussions, round tables, philosophical argumentation and public speaking;
- perceive, analyze and evaluate philosophical texts;

- trace the influence of fundamental ideas on the development of science, social and political thought, and be able to relate them to current problems of our time;
- understand the connection between the philosophical doctrine of knowledge and the methods of medical science;
- analyze modern, philosophical, scientific ideas about human nature and develop an independent attitude to the categories of human existence;
- to master the methods of philosophical analysis of the problems and contradictions of society and man.

4.4. List of questions for the exam

1. Worldview – concept and essence. The systematizing role of philosophy in the worldview of a doctor.
2. Philosophy, its origin and place in the system of knowledge. Philosophy as a form of social consciousness. Philosophy and medicine.
3. Subject of philosophy. Main topics and main philosophical directions.
4. The problem of method in philosophy. Functions of philosophy.
5. Cosmocentrism and the naturalistic period of Greek philosophy.
6. Philosophy of Ancient Greece. Plato's System.
7. Philosophy of Ancient Greece. The School of Athens.
8. The Hellenistic period in the development of ancient philosophy. The main provisions of the physics and ethics of Epicurus.
9. General patterns and features of the emergence and development of Western and Eastern philosophy.
10. Philosophy of the Middle Ages, its religious character.
11. Patristic period. Teachings of Aurelius Augustine.
12. Scholasticism. Thomas Aquinas.
13. Philosophy of the Renaissance.
14. Philosophy of the New Time, its connection with the development of science. The problem of method.
15. Philosophy of the French Enlightenment. The problem of man in the philosophy of the Enlightenment.
16. Philosophy of I. Kant.
17. Philosophy of G. Hegel.
18. Anthropological materialism of L. Feuerbach.
19. The main ideas of Marxist philosophy.
20. Russian philosophy: main directions and features of development.
21. Russian philosophy of the 18th century. Philosophical views of M.V. Lomonosov.
22. Russian philosophy of the first half of the 19th century: P. Ya. Chaadaev, Westernism and Slavophilism as currents of Russian philosophical thought.
23. Russian religious philosophy.
24. Philosophy of the Russian Diaspora.
25. Marxist ideas in Russian philosophy.
26. Philosophy of Russian cosmism.
27. Philosophy of irrationalism.
28. Existentialism as a special type of philosophizing.
29. "Philosophy of life" in the Western tradition.
30. Modern positivism.

31. Ontology as a science of existence. The problem of being in the history of philosophical thought.
32. Being is the original philosophical category. Basic forms of being.
33. The concept of matter. Matter as a substance.
34. Concepts of matter in the history of philosophical thought.
35. Modern science about the structure and properties of "physical matter". Systematicity and structure of matter.
36. Movement is the mode of existence of matter. Basic types and forms of movement.
37. Space and time as forms of existence of matter. The importance of spatio-temporal relations in medicine.
38. Consciousness as an initial philosophical category. Genesis of the concept of consciousness in the history of philosophy.
39. Reflection as a universal property of matter. Philosophical and epistemological concept of consciousness.
40. The structure of consciousness. Consciousness and self-consciousness.
41. Conscious and unconscious in the human psyche. Concepts of Z. Freud and K. Jung, their significance for philosophy and medicine.
42. Active nature of consciousness. Psychosomatic problem in medicine.
43. Cognition as a subject of philosophy. Basic epistemological problems.
44. Practice, its role in the cognitive process. The importance of practice for medicine.
45. The problem of truth in philosophy.
46. Truth as a process.
47. Sensory cognition and its forms. The role of sensory cognition in medical practice.
48. Logical (abstract) thinking and its forms. Techniques and methods of logical cognition, their role in diagnostics.
49. Intuition, its role in cognition. Medical intuition.
50. Science as the main form of knowledge. Criteria of scientificity.
51. Empirical and theoretical levels of scientific knowledge. Forms and methods of scientific knowledge.
52. Conviction as an epistemological category. Knowledge and conviction. The influence of convictions on the cognitive process and practical activity.
53. Historical forms of dialectics. Subject and structure of modern dialectics.
54. Objective and subjective dialectics. Principles of dialectics.
55. The concept of "law" and "categories" of dialectics. Classification of laws and categories of dialectics.
56. The law of unity and struggle of opposites. Concepts: "opposites", "unity", "struggle", "contradiction".
57. The structure of dialectical contradiction.
58. Types and kinds of dialectical contradictions.
59. The law of quantitative-qualitative changes. Concepts: "property", "quality", "quantity", "measure". The concept of the norm in medicine.
60. Transition of quantitative and qualitative changes. Leap as a form of transition from one quality to another. Health and illness as special qualitative states of the organism.
61. The law of negation of negation. Types and kinds of negations. The essence of dialectical negation.
62. Spiral nature of development as a form of manifestation of the law of negation of negation. Specific manifestation of the law in medicine.

63. The categories of “separate”, “individual”, “special”, “general” and “universal”, their methodological significance for medicine.
64. Cause and effect, their relationship. The concept of complete cause. The principle of causality in medicine.
65. Necessity and chance, their relationship with medical categories.
66. Possibility and reality. Types of possibilities. Probability. Methodological significance for medicine.
67. Essence and phenomenon. The importance of the relationship between essence and phenomenon in understanding disease.
68. Content and form, their dialectical relationship. The importance of categories for medicine.
69. Social philosophy and its role in the study of society.
70. The subject of social philosophy.
71. The emergence and development of positivist social philosophy and its problems.
72. Formation and development of Marxist social philosophy and its problems.
73. Society and nature.
74. Population. Demographic situation.
75. Environmental problem.
76. Society as a system.
77. The main spheres of society's life.
78. Social structure of society.
79. Political philosophy.
80. Spiritual life of society.
81. The main elements of the spiritual life of society.
82. The structure of public consciousness.
83. Social and individual consciousness.
84. The main forms of social consciousness and their social functions.
85. Dialectics of the historical process.
86. Formational and civilizational concepts of social development.
87. The problem of man in the history of philosophy.
88. The concept of "man". The nature of man.
89. The concept of "individual", "individuality", "personality". Structure and types of personality.
90. Personality: the problem of freedom and responsibility.
91. Freedom as a characteristic of the generic nature of man. Forms of manifestation of freedom.
92. Approaches to the modern understanding of freedom.
93. Axiology is a philosophical theory of values. The value dimension of a person.
94. Personality and social values.
95. The meaning of human existence.
96. Culture as a subject of philosophical research. Medicine in the system of culture.
97. Scientific consciousness and the world of science. Specificity of medical knowledge.
98. Philosophical foundations of medical anthropology.
99. Modern problems of health medicine.
100. Global problems of our time.

