

S04-02 - TEACHING MEDICAL STUDENTS PSYCHIATRY IN CENTRAL EUROPE

C. Höschl

Prague Psychiatric Centre and 3rd Faculty of Medicine, Charles University, Praha, Czech Republic

Medical curricula in Central and Eastern Europe share the tradition and

transformation of the university training under the strong German influence, modified by decades of communistic educational system. This tradition is characterized mainly by the classical educational formats (plenary lectures and practices), by the split of a discipline into "general"

(psychopathology) and "special" (diseases) parts, and by predominating

medical approach based on Kraepelinian nosological system. In recent

decades, however, more problem oriented, integrated and interactive style of medical training penetrated also into this part of Europe. It was reflected by the introduction of new medical curricula with diversified teachings psychiatry in different modules including applied neuroscience, medical ethics, patient oriented approach and modern educational formats including electives in psychotherapy, biological psychiatry, psychopathology, assessment techniques, and methodology. Psychiatry becomes to be a part of modules such as pain, dyspnoea, basic medical problems and broader medical context. Neurobehavioral sciences are now more integrated and clinical rotation is more practically oriented (problem oriented). The example of a new curriculum introduced at the Third Medical School of Charles University in Prague will be presented.

Literature: Höschl C, Kozeny J. Predicting academic performance of medical students: The first three years. *Am. J. Psychiatry* 1997;154(6): 87-92 Höschl C. Pathways of Integrated Medical Curriculum. *Surg Radiol Anat.* 2007;29(6):423