

Module name	Madness and Reason. An Introduction to Philosophy of Psychiatry
Erasmus code	
ISCED code	
Language of instruction	English
Website	
Prerequisites	No prerequisites
Educational outcomes verification methods	Students' short projects and discussions
Description	<p>What is a normal mind? Are reason and madness mutually exclusive? Or, maybe, do they condition one another? Can societies be mad in addition to individuals? Are there any benefits to alternative states of mind? What is it like to subjectively experience delusions and hallucinations? This course addresses the problem of norm and pathology in relation to the mind. Issues addressed include various postulated ontologies of mental disorders, competing diagnostic models, the question of expertise in psychiatry and clinical psychology, the lived world in mental illness, the cognitive status of delusions, intersubjective and social aspects of mental health, and medicalization of alternative ways of experiencing the world. The course introduces major topics discussed in contemporary philosophy of psychiatry from a perspective that combines philosophy of mind, philosophy of science, and clinical phenomenology.</p>
Reading list	<p>B. Fulford et. al. <i>The Oxford Handbook of Philosophy and Psychiatry</i>, Oxford UP 2013.</p> <p>B. Fulford, Bill et. al. <i>The Oxford Textbook of Philosophy and Psychiatry</i>, Oxford UP 2006.</p> <p>G. Stanghellini et. Al. <i>The Oxford Handbook of Phenomenological Psychopathology</i>, Oxford UP 2019.</p> <p>J. Radden, ed. <i>Philosophy of Psychiatry, A Companion</i>, Oxford UP 2004</p> <p>N. Ghaemi, <i>The concepts of Psychiatry. A Pluralistic Approach to the Mind and Mental Illness</i>, John Hopkins UP 2003.</p> <p>P.R. McHugh, P.R. Slavney, <i>The Perspectives of Psychiatry</i>, John Hopkins UP 2003.</p>
Educational outcomes	<p>After completing the course, the students should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. know the relation between philosophy (theoretical reflection) and the practice of psychiatry and clinical psychology 2. understand the concepts of mental illness, disease, and health; 3. be able to discuss the social, cultural, and historical constraints of medical practice
Practice	None