

Medicine			
Bachelor	TR-NQF-HE: Level 7	QF-EHEA: Second Cycle	EQF-LLL: Level 7

Course Introduction and Application Information

Course Code:	TIP070		
Course Name:	Social Psychology for Medical Student		
Semester:	Fall Spring		
Course Credits:	<div>ECTS</div> <div>2</div>		
Language of instruction:	Turkish		
Course Condition:			
Does the Course Require Work Experience?:	No		
Type of course:	Departmental Elective		
Course Level:	<div> <div>Bachelor</div> <div>TR-NQF-HE:7. Master`s Degree</div> <div>QF-EHEA:Second Cycle</div> <div>EQF-LLL:7. Master`s Degree</div> </div>		
Mode of Delivery:	E-Learning		
Course Coordinator:	Doç. Dr. SİNAN ÇAYA		
Course Lecturer(s):	Sinan Çaya, Ph.D.		
Course Assistants:			

Course Objective and Content

Course Objectives:	Taking the main points of Social Psychology and handling them one by one, in a manner suitable for scholars of medicine.
Course Content:	All possible behavior patterns of the individual within a given group and /or at the work place.

Learning Outcomes

The students who have succeeded in this course;

- 1) He/she defines the discipline of Social Psychology
- 2) He/she provides knowledge about the principles and steps of social research.
- 3) He/she attaches special importance to ethical rules of thumb during an attempted research, enumerating violations of ethics as a lesson encountered in history of science.
- 4) He/she displays his/her knowledge regarding the concept of "attitude".
- 5) He/she verifies his/her awareness on theories related to aggressiveness.
- 6) He/she shows his/her collected set of information about techniques of persuasion.
- 7) He/she recalls registered important experiments and narrates related information.

Course Flow Plan

Week	Subject	Related Preparation
1)	Definition of Social Psychology; the founding fathers ((K. Lewin, Festinger, M. Sherif)	"Dry run" of the slides beforehand
2)	Methods to be followed and possible kinds of investigations in a given research; their strong and weak spots. The dependant and independant variable. Facilitating quantitative work (body-leaf demonstration)	"Dry run" of the slides beforehand
3)	Looking at the invention of smallpox vaccine: Milking-girls being unaffected . Eventual vaccine preparation from cow-smallpox	"Dry run" of the slides beforehand
3)	Looking at the invention of smallpox vaccine: Milking-girls being unaffected . Eventual vaccine preparation from cow-smallpox	"Dry run" of the slides beforehand
4)	Following WWII, a study full of ethical violations in the American town Tuskegee to follow the natural course of syphilis w/o cure. Lessons to be taken from the mentioned study.	"Dry run" of the slides beforehand
5)	Scientific views about the development of "self". What is an attitude? How does it change? (A look at common techniques of convincing people)	"Dry run" of the slides beforehand
6)	Cognitive dissonance, the uneasiness it produces in the mind of the individual and evaluating the resulting dilemma as a remedy. A detailed glance at the ritual persecutions encountered and endured on American campuses in order to get accepted to "elite student clubs".	"Dry run" of the slides beforehand
7)	Communication. The significance of language. Ways of communicating w/o wording.	"Dry run" of

		the slides beforehand
8)	Reviewing all the so-far-accumulated material, in order to reinforce the acquired learning	
9)	Flexibility in face of probabilities of menace or prize-offer; the idea of obedience towards the authority, Milgram's well-known experiment.	"Dry run" of the slides beforehand
10)	Aggressive behavior and helping behavior. Heaps of information regarding the by/stander effects; tragic examples.	"Dry run" of the slides beforehand
11)	Ways known as "fundamental attribution error". Prejudice and their detriments. Minority effect. The strength of the situation and Zimbardo's well-known Stanford experiment.	"Dry run" of the slides beforehand
12)	Miscellaneous definitions, clarifications, examples on culture.	"Dry run" of the slides beforehand
13)	Theories explaining the process of socialization. What are re-socialization and reverse-socialization concepts? Informal as well as formal factors / agencies in the formation of the individual.	"Dry run" of the slides beforehand
14)	The look of Social Psychology onto medical issues. Health situation with respect to social status. Considering the demographic structure of a society from the point of view of health and social development. The case of comparing the problem of overweightness in America and Canada. A table relating health matters to ecological factors	"Dry run" of the slides beforehand
15)	Criminal and deviant behavior patterns. Visual matter through police-camera in 1970s in New York. Tables about penalties. Groupthink, brain storming, group polarization, conformism tendencies within the scope of group-dynamics. Sheriff's 1953- Asch's Cave experiment and its debate.	"Dry run" of the slides beforehand
15)	Criminal and deviant behavior patterns. Visual matter through police-camera in 1970s in New York. Tables about penalties. Groupthink, brain storming, group polarization, conformism tendencies within the scope of group-dynamics. Sheriff's 1953- Asch's Cave experiment and its debate.	"Dry run" of the slides beforehand

Sources

Course Notes / Textbooks:	<p>□ Delamater, John D. & Myers, Daniel J. (2011). Social Psychology, seventh edition, Wadsworth publications.</p> <p>□ Myers, David G. (2009). Psychology in Everyday Life, Worth Publishers, NY</p>
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References:	<p>□ Delamater, John D. & Myers, Daniel J. (2011). Social Psychology, seventh edition, Wadsworth publications.</p> <p>□ Myers, David G. (2009). Psychology in Everyday Life, Worth Publishers, NY</p>
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Course - Program Learning Outcome Relationship

Course Learning Outcomes	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Program Outcomes							
1) When Istinye University Faculty of Medicine student is graduated who knows the historical development of medicine, medical practices, and the medical profession and their importance for society.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2) knows the normal structure and function of the human body at the level of molecules, cells, tissues, organs and systems.							
3) is capable of systematically taking an accurate and effective social and medical history from their patients and make a comprehensive physical examination.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4) knows the laboratory procedures related to diseases; In primary care, the necessary material (blood, urine, etc.) can be obtained from the patient with appropriate methods and can perform the necessary laboratory procedures for diagnosis and follow-up or request laboratory tests.							
5) can distinguish pathological changes in structure and functions during diseases from physiological changes and can Interpret the patient's history, physical examination, laboratory and imaging findings, and arrive at a pre-diagnosis and diagnosis of the patient's problem.							
6) knows, plans and applies primary care and emergency medical treatment practices, rehabilitation stages.	1	1	2	2	1	2	1
7) can keep patient records accurately and efficiently, know the importance of confidentiality of patient information and records, and protects this privacy.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
8) knows the clinical decision-making process, evidence-based medicine practices and current approaches.	1	2	2	2	2	3	3
9) knows and applies the basic principles of preventive health measures and the protection of individuals from diseases and improving health,	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

and recognizes the individual and/or society at risk, undertakes the responsibility of the physician in public health problems such as epidemics and pandemics.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10) knows the biopsychosocial approach, evaluates the causes of diseases by considering the individual and his / her environment.	3	3	2	2	3	3	3
11) is capable of having effective oral and/or written communication with patients and their relatives, society and colleagues.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
12) knows the techniques, methods and rules of researching. It contributes to the creation, sharing, implementation and development of new professional knowledge and practices by using science and scientific method within the framework of ethical rules.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
13) can collect health data, analyze them, present them in summary, and prepare forensic reports.							
14) knows the place of physicians as an educator, administrator and researcher in delivery of health care. It takes responsibility for the professional and personal development of own and colleagues in all interdisciplinary teams established to increase the health level of the society.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
15) knows employee health, environment and occupational safety issues and takes responsibility when necessary.	2	3	2	3	2	3	3
16) knows health policies and is able to evaluate their effects in the field of application.	3	2	3	2	3	3	3
17) keeps medical knowledge up-to-date within the framework of lifelong learning responsibility.	3	2	3	2	3	2	2
18) applies own profession by knowing about ethical obligations and legal responsibilities, prioritizing human values and with self-sacrifice throughout own medical life.							

Course - Learning Outcome Relationship

No Effect	1 Lowest	2 Average	3 Highest

	Program Outcomes	Level of Contribution
1)	When Istinye University Faculty of Medicine student is graduated who knows the historical	2

	development of medicine, medical practices, and the medical profession and their importance for society.	
2)	knows the normal structure and function of the human body at the level of molecules, cells, tissues, organs and systems.	
3)	is capable of systematically taking an accurate and effective social and medical history from their patients and make a comprehensive physical examination.	2
4)	knows the laboratory procedures related to diseases; In primary care, the necessary material (blood, urine, etc.) can be obtained from the patient with appropriate methods and can perform the necessary laboratory procedures for diagnosis and follow-up or request laboratory tests.	2
5)	can distinguish pathological changes in structure and functions during diseases from physiological changes and can Interpret the patient's history, physical examination, laboratory and imaging findings, and arrive at a pre-diagnosis and diagnosis of the patient's problem.	2
6)	knows, plans and applies primary care and emergency medical treatment practices, rehabilitation stages.	2
7)	can keep patient records accurately and efficiently, know the importance of confidentiality of patient information and records, and protects this privacy.	2
8)	knows the clinical decision-making process, evidence-based medicine practices and current approaches.	2
9)	knows and applies the basic principles of preventive health measures and the protection of individuals from diseases and improving health, and recognizes the individual and/or society at risk, undertakes the responsibility of the physician in public health problems such as epidemics and pandemics.	2
10)	knows the biopsychosocial approach, evaluates the causes of diseases by considering the individual and his / her environment.	2
11)	is capable of having effective oral and/or written communication with patients and their relatives, society and colleagues.	2
12)	knows the techniques, methods and rules of researching. It contributes to the creation, sharing, implementation and development of new professional knowledge and practices by using science and scientific method within the framework of ethical rules.	2
13)	can collect health data, analyze them, present them in summary, and prepare forensic reports.	2
14)	knows the place of physicians as an educator, administrator and researcher in delivery of health care. It takes responsibility for the professional and personal development of own	2

	and colleagues in all interdisciplinary teams established to increase the health level of the society.	
15)	knows employee health, environment and occupational safety issues and takes responsibility when necessary.	2
16)	knows health policies and is able to evaluate their effects in the field of application.	2
17)	keeps medical knowledge up-to-date within the framework of lifelong learning responsibility.	2
18)	applies own profession by knowing about ethical obligations and legal responsibilities, prioritizing human values and with self-sacrifice throughout own medical life.	

Assessment & Grading

Semester Requirements	Number of Activities	Level of Contribution
Homework Assignments	1	% 50
Final	1	% 50
total		% 100
PERCENTAGE OF SEMESTER WORK		% 50
PERCENTAGE OF FINAL WORK		% 50
total		% 100

Workload and ECTS Credit Calculation

Activities	Number of Activities	Preparation for the Activity	Spent for the Activity Itself	Completing the Activity Requirements	Workload
Course Hours	2	0		15	30
Study Hours Out of Class	1	0	1	1	2
Presentations / Seminar	1	1	2	4	7
Final	1	2	2	1	5
Total Workload					44