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Teil I (talks of G. Ancanel, Latvia, B. Wasliwski, K. Dropowa, Poland)

gez. A. Zeeck

Content of talks: see abstracts (only contents of discussion are summarized)

G. Ancane / Latvia

Psychosomatic medicine is an own sub-speciality in medicine, but insurances do not pay for the costs of treatment (psychotherapeutic sessions). Questions of identity are important: where are the boundaries to psychiatry and psychology?

The post-graduate training lasts four years and there are several month to spend in other sub-specialities of medicine (for example: one month in neurology, one month in paediatrics..).

As “psychosomatic medicine and psychotherapy” is a long title, it was shortened and restricted to only “psychotherapy”.

B. Wassilewski, K. Dropowa / Poland

Psychosomatic medicine is not an own sub-speciality in Poland (there are about 50 sub-specialities in medicine). But there are about 59 departments containing “psychosomatic” in the title. B. Wassilewski: “...there is a quick increase of something that is not existing!”. There is a “Psychosomatic Society” that is part of the “Polish Medical Society”. Psychotherapy is legalized, but sessions are not paid for. Psychiatry is very much biologically oriented.

There are new certificates for “psycho-oncology” and “psychosomatic rehabilitation”. Departments for rehabilitation are build up right now. They comprise 90 beds altogether and offer a 6-month-program.

B. Wassilewski describes a lot of efforts to standardize training in psychosomatics and to integrate psychosomatic elements in the postgraduate training of other sub-specialities in medicine (like paediatrics; see talk of K. Dropowa) as well as implementing a three year postgraduate training in psychosomatics with an own certificate.