legislation of individual states, related to how legal solutions in some states are pro or contra to it. Authors opened and discussed his attitudes that mental illnesses are a sign of a diseased brain, his consideration the food as medicine and that the disease came from the intestines. Also issue of prognosis of the disease was opened and discussed as well as and Hippocrates's consideration of work and physical activity as the most appropriate medicine. Furthermore, authors considered importance of Hippocratic medicine related to Creative psychopharmacotherapy based on therapeutic communication and the creative satisfaction of needs in the therapeutic relationship with patients and in the recovery itself. Finally, an example of creatively use of the principle of Hippocratic medicine: "work as the most appropriate medicine" in therapeutic communication with patients through an ecological approach called "Ecopsychiatry", under the slogan presented in the media to the general public: "Cleansing nature improves your mental health" was described.

**Key words:** Hippocratic medicine - Holistic approach - Hippocratic Oath - Creative psychopharmacotherapy - Ecopsychiatry

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## IBN SINA (AVICENNA) AS A PSYCHIATRIST: A VIEW FROM TODAY'S PERSPECTIVE

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Ibn Sina (Avicenna) is primarily known for his philosophy and medicine, but there is almost no scientific discipline in which this great man didn't leave a significant mark. This paper gives a brief review of his contributions to medicine, especially to psychiatry. Medical works of Ibn Sina represent a pinnacle of most important medical achievements of his time. These works contain synthesis of all Greek, Indian and Iranian medical schools, but also new breakthroughs achieved by Muslim scholars through their own experimentation and practice. Although he wrote many medical works, his most important one is El-Kanun fit-tib, which can be translated as The Canon of Medicine. It's made out of five books which systematically show everything known in the area of medicine up until that point in time. In it, Ibn Sina discusses, among other things, the structure of psychological apparatus of human being and the connection of psychological functions with the brain as well as the role of psyche in etiology of somatic diseases. He also describes certain psychiatric diseases along with the explanation of their etiology and recommended therapy. He considered psychology to be very important for medicine, so in his psychological works he discusses, in great detail, the essence of human soul, consciousness, intellect and other psychological functions.

Key words: Ibn Sina - Avicenna - psychiatry - psychology - mental disorders - the law of medicine

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# GUIDED IMAGERY AND MUSIC IN THE CONTEXT OF TRANS-INTEGRATIVE APPROACH IN PSYCHIATRY

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This paper aims to present the use of Guided Imagery and Music (GIM) therapy in psychiatric setting. It focuses on different modifications made to the original Bonny GIM method and their effect on the patients' conditions concentrating on three major psychiatric disorders: PTSD, depression and psychosis. The modified GIM methods are described and the therapeutic outcomes described.

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## RESILIENCE IN PREGNANCY: MUSIC AS AN AGENT IN DOPAMINE, OXYTOCIN AND GROWTH HORMONE PRODUCTION

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This paper is a short review of current research on the influence of music on resilience in pregnancy and its consequential effect on the production of dopamine, oxytocin and growth hormone in pregnant women. The importance of resilience in pregnancy is discussed first, as is the prenatal bonding and its impact on the future mental and physical health of mothers and babies. Finally, most notable studies exploring the music influence on oxytocin, dopamine and growth hormone are discussed and necessary future developments are proposed.

# THE QUEST FOR SYSTEMS THEORY: BRIDGING PRACTICAL PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY AND COMPUTATIONAL BIO-PSYCHIATRY - THE EXAMPLE OF ALCOHOL WITHDRAWAL

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The wealth of data by biotechnologies in psychiatry justifies a field like "theoretical psychiatry". However, clinical experience must also be represented in this field. One important pillar for theory building might be Systems science that has collected many methods of formal modeling and simulation of a heterogenous set of real systems. Here the integrative potential of synergetics as one successful approach in the field of systems sciences is demonstrated with regard to non-linear state tansitions of the mind after consumption of psychedelic substances. Also the utility for qualitative modelling of clinical observations in alcohol withdrawal is shown by the application of the concept of a "neurochemical mobile" that captures the clinical stages of this syndrome and relates them to neurochemistry. This model can be formalized and has been tested already by usual methods of computational science. Within the conceptual framework with this model, also the conditions and dynamics other mental disorders can be explored and understood consistently.

It is concluded that philosophically sound and systems-based efforts towards a theoretical psychiatry could improve understanding of mind and brain with regards health and disease.

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### TREATMENT OF RESISTANT AND ULTRA RESISTANT SCHIZOPHRENIA

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Schizophrenia is a psychiatric disease which affects one percent of population. It is most common in young adults. It is primarily treated with typical and atypical antipsychotics. Resistant schizophrenia is a condition diagnosed after no response is noticed to two different antipsychotics of which one is atypical. The treatment has to be undertaken with adequate doses and duration of therapy. Clozapine is the golden standard in the treatment of therapy-resistant schizophrenia. It has shown its superiority among other antipsychotics in various studies. Aside from greater effectiveness, advantages include absence of extrapyramidal side effects. During clozapine treatment, regular blood tests should be performed as a screening method for agranulocytosis. Twenty to thirty percent od schizophrenia patients suffer from treatment resistant schizophrenia. Sixty percent of the latter ones show no therapeutic response to clozapine. In conclusion twelve to eighteen percent of all patients suffering from schizophrenia show no response to any form of treatment. Attempts to augment clozapine effectiveness are being made by