REVIEWS

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ABSTRACTS OF FINAL QUALIFYING THESES OF STUDENTS OF THE FACULTY OF CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY IN 2020

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CLINICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS
AND PECULIARITIES OF AUTOAGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR OF PATIENTS
WITH POLY-SUBSTANCE ADDICTION
Research advisor – candidate in medical sciences,
associate professor Mikhail A. Landyshev

Aim. To study clinical and psychological characteristics and peculiarities of autoaggressive behavior of patients with poly-substance addiction

Results. In the course of study we found differences in manifestation of auto-aggression in patients with poly-substance addiction and non-addicted individuals. In most cases such patients are unemployed, have secondary education, are unmarried, live with parents in good conditions; seldom feel anxiety; more often are in the euphoric and inspired mood with cyclic changes in the mood (interchange of hyperthymic and dysthymic phases); they are active and demonstrative in behavior, seek for social approval and sympathy in the surrounding people.

Formation of addiction is due to high level of autoaggression. Patients are characterized by impulsiveness (domination of emotions over intellectual control), respond to psycho-traumatic situations with straightforward emotions. They consider their lifestyle unique, therefore solve problems and difficulties by use of a narcotic drug or by suicide; they consider the external world as hostile to them and are inclined to the concept «This world is not worthy of me», therefore they escape from reality through use of narcotic drugs. Sign of infantilism is noted that consists in the inability to make plans for the future, from which the addiction stems.

On the basis of the results obtained, a correction program was developed.

Konstantin A. Pavlov

CHANGE OF SELF-ESTEEM AND LIFE-PURPOSE SPHERE IN PATIENTS OF
NEUROLOGIC PROFILE WITH DIFFERENT DETERMINATION OF DISEASE

Research advisor – doctor in psychological sciences, professor Dmitry V. Sochivko

Aim. To study peculiarities of personality and life-purpose sphere in patients of neurological profile.

Results. It was found by us that after an acute cerebrovascular event (ACVE) and traumas of the spinal cord, patients have a certain specificity in evaluation of the given disease as traumatic for their life. We may speak about a certain specificity of adaptation of patients after ACVE to their disease manifested by block and neglect by them of their own emotions and evaluation of the disease as significant for many spheres of life but not influencing the resultant successiveness of their life. With this, patients evaluate the influence of the disease on the spheres of communication, job, free time as sufficiently strong. After traumas of the spinal cord patients tend to evaluate the traumatic aspect of the disease as something that brings successiveness of life to lower level. In the personal sphere, patients with traumas of the spinal cord are more inclined to consider the traumatic aspect as related to their personal winsomeness.

On the basis of this work a correction program was developed for patients of neurological departments.

Olga I. Polyakova

PECULIARITIES OF SELF-COMPREHENSION IN HIV-INFECTED PATIENTS

Research adviser – doctor in medical sciences, professor Boris Yu. Volodin

Aim. To study peculiarities of self-comprehension in HIV-infected patients.

Results. In investigation of peculiarities of self-comprehension in HIV-infected patients and individuals without HIV-status, we found differences between them in the level and components of self-comprehension. It is possible to specify peculiarities of self-comprehension criteria in HIV-infected individuals. They have low level of reflection, which means that it is more difficult for them to describe their own individual personality characteristics, they seldom reflect on themselves and their lives. They are characterized by a low stress resistance, more slowly solve conflict situations and cannot maintain constructive relations with most people.

Social ego identities are predominating, to what extent an individual comprehends and accepts his uniqueness and to what extent he values belonging to this or that group of people. Indirect identity, gender identity are manifested through social roles (masculine or feminine) – a boyfriend, a girlfriend, etc. Direct identity – the test objects indicate their gender identity in specific words with a certain emotional content. Problematic identity – they to a larger extent

do not know themselves and do not know what they want from life.

Self-relation of HIV-infected individuals in many parameters differs from that of test objects without HIV-status. Global attitude to themselves is well developed in them; it is an indicator of support of pharmacological therapy. Self-sympathy is well manifested by a neutral attitude to themselves. Expected attitude from other people: individuals with HIV do not wait for how other people will treat them, they are indifferent to how they are estimated by surrounding people. They care the least about attitudes of other people. They are more worried about their health and relationships with close people. Self-acceptance in HIV-infected individuals is at low level, they cannot accept themselves fully because of their disease. Self-accusation is present; they may accuse themselves for having acquired the disease. To a lesser extent, they show self-interest. This is linked with HIV infection, they may consider themselves not interesting to and rejected by other people.

Self-respect is predominating in them despite their disease, they value and respect themselves.

Also, they admit that their health worsened because of acquisition of the given disease. They evaluate their intellectual capacities as of the mediate level. They think their temper is sufficiently good. They feel happy, but not to such extent as individuals without HIV-status.

Personal peculiarities of HIV-infected individuals are characterized by straightforwardness and some extent of frivolity. Sensory contact with reality is present. Aggressive tendencies and anxiety are inherent to them; intrapersonal conflict is present. These people to a larger extent do not feel support in their life. They are apt to escape to fantasies.

Sofia A. Strelkova

PSYCHODYNAMICS OF PERSONALITY IN PROCESS

OF REHABILITATION OF PATIENTS WITH STROKE

Research advisor – doctor in psychological sciences, professor Dmitry V. Sochivko

Aim. To study peculiarities of psychodynamics of personality of patients with stroke before and after rehabilitation measures in the period of psychological rehabilitation.

Results. In the course of the study it was found that in comparison with the beginning of rehabilitation, in the late rehabilitation period the patients may manifest an evident ability for self-control only in habitual and predicted conditions. Besides, these patients become more rigid and less willing to change any aspects of their personality. However, in the familiar conditions, they experience improvement in their emotional condition and self-attitude, and highly appreciate their achievements. It was also found that in the late rehabilitation period, the ability of patients to objectively look at themselves and at the situation from the outside decreases. Also, in comparison with the early period, in the late rehabilitation period the patients show reduced ability to freely undertake independent decisions. They become more

indecisive and unsure about their decisions. Also, in the late rehabilitation period, the patients feel less involved in life. According to the results of the projective test (color selection method – modified Lüscher color test), a sharp difference in color preference was seen in the yellow color factor indicating «a drive for liberty» in the early rehabilitation period and «fear of space and loss» in the late one. On the contrary, in the late rehabilitation period there appears fear of any self-manifestations and changes in the destiny, and such patients begin to fully rely on their close people to the extent of dependence on them.

On the basis of the obtained results, recommendations were developed for making a rehabilitation program for patients with stroke.

Naimat A. Shakhbanova
PSYCHOEMOTIONAL SPHERE OF PREGNANT FEMALES
WITH THREAT OF INTERRUPTION OF PREGNANCY
Research adviser – doctor in medical sciences, professor Boris Yu. Volodin

Aim. Investigation of peculiarities of psychoemotional sphere of pregnant females with threat of interruption of pregnancy.

Results. In the course of the conducted study, differences were found by us in the evidence of depressive symptoms between pregnant females with threat of interruption of pregnancy and pregnant females with physiological course of pregnancy. Pregnant females with threat of interruption of pregnancy are characterized by reduction of emotional background, depression, a tendency to focus on their downsides. In females with threat of interruption of pregnancy alexithymia is more expressed than in women with physiologically normal pregnancy. Alexithymia is manifested by complications in understanding and verbal description of their own emotional sufferings and emotions of the surrounding people.

On the basis of the obtained results, a program was developed for correction of depression and alexithymia in pregnant females with threat of interruption of pregnancy.

Alisa A. Yushkina
PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND LIFE QUALITY OF PATIENTS WITH
ANXIOUS DISORDERS UNDERGOING IN-PATIENT TREATMENT
Research advisor – candidate in medical sciences, associate professor Mikhail A. Landyshev

Aim. To study psychological characteristics and life quality of patients with anxious disorders.

Results. In the course of study, the following differences in psychological characteristics and life quality of patients undergoing in-patient treatment were found:

1) lower level of education; a higher amount of widows and widowers among the patients; lower income; higher appreciation of the living conditions

2) more rare use of such coping mechanisms, as confrontation, planning of salvation of the problem, and positive re-estimation

3) more common use of such mechanisms of psychological protection as projection and reactive education

4) limitation of physical and daily activity by the health condition which is valued by them lower than by individuals without any psychiatric diagnoses; reduction of the vital activity, considerable limitation of social contacts, limitations in performing everyday work due to impairment of emotional state

5) emotional instability, hypochondriac personality characteristics, high communicability and trustfulness, submissiveness and passiveness.

On the basis of the obtained data, a correction program was developed.

Ilya K. Belikin

INVESTIGATION OF INTERRELATION BETWEEN APITHERAPY AND PSYCHOEMOTIONAL STATUS OF PATIENTS WITH ESSENTIAL HYPERTENSION

Research advisor – assistant Lubov Ye. Talanova

Aim. To identify interrelation of apitherapy with psychoemotional status of patients with essential hypertension.

Results. In the course of study the data were obtained by us showing a considerable improvement of psychoemotional status of test objects. In the tested individuals of the experimental sample, positive changes were found both in the instrumental and affective aggressiveness, and in the common hostility, which may be very important for the course of the disease with a somatic component. Besides, data were obtained of a significant reduction of depression and anxiety on HADS scale in the experimental sample, and also positive changes of depression on Beck's depression inventory, in the experimental group. Similar changes were also seen in the control group where parameters of aggressiveness, anxiety, depression and of neuropsychic tension decreased; however, these changes were not statistically significant. All this, together with the earlier presented theoretical data permits to make a conclusion about existence of some relationship between apitherapy and psychoemotional condition of patients with essential hypertension.

On the basis of the results of the study, a correction program was developed for patients with essential hypertension.

Irina N. Efremova

PECULIARITIES OF SELF-COMPREHENSION OF PATIENTS WITH PEPTIC ULCER DISEASE

Research advisor – candidate in psychological sciences,
associate professor Marina N. Kotlyarova

Aim. To study peculiarities of self-comprehension of patients with peptic ulcer disease

Results. In the course of study we found differences in the peculiarities of self-comprehension between patients with peptic ulcer disease, patients with other gastrointestinal diseases and conventionally healthy individuals. Patients with peptic ulcer disease have a reliably reduced level of autosympathy, increased level of self-interest, inflated expectations from other people than the compared samples. Differences exist in the value sphere (predomination of specific values, values of personal life, of communication, individualistic values and values of self-affirmation). Besides, patients with peptic ulcer disease are characterized by more evident indirect signification of the gender and absence of signification of themselves as representatives of their gender which may show that the sex attribute in these patients is manifested through social roles (male and female).

On the basis of the obtained results, methodical recommendations were developed for a program of correction of the identified parameters of self-comprehension in patients with peptic ulcer disease.

Ekaterina N. Zubrilcheva
INVESTIGATION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL MECHANISMS
OF ADAPTATION TO OPERATION-RELATED STRESS IN PATIENTS
WITH PATHOLOGY OF VESSELS OF LOWER LIMBS
Research advisor – senior lecturer Natalia A. Belova

Aim. Investigation of psychological mechanisms of adaptation to operation-related stress in patients with pathology of vessels of lower limbs.

Results. In investigation of differences in psychopathological manifestations before and after the operation, changes in symptoms were found: further enhancement of parameters of the somatic component (dizziness, enhancement of headache and muscle ache, appearance of spasms and heaviness in limbs after the operation) and of asthenic component, and reduction of expressiveness of other symptoms. Besides, the hypothesis was confirmed about the existence of interrelation between psychological mechanisms of adaptation (defense mechanisms of personality, methods of coping, level of viability) and the dynamics of psychopathological manifestations in the conditions of operation stress.

Polina S. Kashkarova
PERSONAL AND TEMPORAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ELDERLY INDIVIDUALS
LIVING IN GERIATRIC CENTER
Research advisor – assistant of the department Lubov Ye. Talanova

Aim. To establish relationship between apitherapy and psychoemotional condition of patients with essential hypertension.

Results. Personal and temporal characteristics of elderly and old individuals

living in a geriatric center were investigated, and an assumption was made about the existence of some differences in these characteristics in the given sample as compared to elderly or old-aged individuals living at home. For comparison, characteristics were selected being of the highest significance in formation of an active position in the attitude to senility.

Analyzing the obtained results, we could create an approximate portrait of individuals living in a geriatric center that reveals such characteristics as passiveness, inertness, predomination of negative emotions, dissatisfaction with life, and also low comprehension of life, the external locus of control. With the general dissatisfaction with life, these people are characterized by self-distrust and passive position in life. This permitted us to determine the targets for corrective work directed to increase in the active position in the attitude to senile age, to taking new experience, to being open to future, to new aims and motivation for their achievement. We suggest a possibility for introduction of this correction program into the structure of social assistance, in particular, into geriatric centers.

Anna N. Parshina
INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PATIENTS
WITH ENDOCRINE PATHOLOGY
Research advisor – candidate in medical sciences,
associate professor Mikhail A. Landyshev

Aim. Investigation of individual psychological characteristics of patients with hyperthyroidism and type 2 diabetes mellitus.

Results. In the course of investigation, differences in the individual psychological characteristics of patients with hyperthyroidism and type 2 diabetes mellitus were found.

Patients with hyperthyroidism exhibit lower parameters of self-attitude and of some components of self-organization in comparison with a group of patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus. Besides, in patients with hyperthyroidism, parameters of a number of psychological defenses predominate that may be destructive in character, which is not seen in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus. Patients with hyperthyroidism demonstrate signs of internalism, while patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus in a number of parameters of subjective control are externalists. There exist some differences in the characteristics of temperament properties between patients with hyperthyroidism and type 2 diabetes mellitus.

On the basis of the obtained results of the study, recommendations were elaborated on the direction of psychocorrection work with patients with endocrine pathology.

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