REVIEWS

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

Olesya V. Polonka

COPING WITH STRESS AND PECULIARITIES OF PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL
MANIFESTATIONS IN PATIENTS BEFORE AND AFTER CHOLECYSTECTOMY

Research advisor – senior lecturer Natalia A. Belova

Aim. To study the methods of coping with stress, and peculiarities of psychopathological symptoms in patients with cholelithiasis before and after cholecystectomy.

Results. In the course of the given work, differences in psychopathological symptoms in patients with cholelithiasis before and after surgical intervention were identified. After cholecystectomy, patients present with a significant reduction in the evidence of psychopathological manifestations except asthenic symptoms. There were found interrelations between dynamics of the mental status and components of coping behavior in a patient who underwent cholecystectomy, which permits to make a conclusion about effectiveness of certain mechanisms of adaptation to stressful conditions of surgical intervention. In evaluation of the effectiveness of coping with operation-related stress it was found that for successful adaptation of patients to cholecystectomy, flexible use of the coping repertoire is required including differently directed coping strategies, protective mechanisms and high viability. On the basis of the obtained results, a program of correction of anxious conditions and of non-adaptive stress-coping behavior in patients before and after cholecystectomy was elaborated.

Yevgeny Yu. Romashko

EXISTENTIAL FULLNESS AND SELF-REGULATION OF PERSONALITY
OF PATIENTS WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA AND PATIENTS
WITH ORGANIC DELUSIONAL DISORDER

Research advisor – Grand PhD in Psychological sciences,
professor Dmitry V. Sochivko

Aim. Investigation of existential fullness and self-regulation of personality of patients with schizophrenia and patients with organic delusional disorder.

Results. In result of the conducted study, the hypothesis of the existence of considerable differences in the evidence of components of self-regulation of personality and existential fullness was confirmed. Components of self-regulation of the personality are to a larger extent developed in patients with organic delusional disorder than in patients with paranoid schizophrenia.

Daria A Rudakova

INVESTIGATION OF CHILDREN-PARENT RELATIONS IN FAMILIES OF CHILDREN
WITH TYPE 1 DIABETES MELLITUS

Research advisor – Grand PhD in Medical sciences, professor Boris Yu. Volodin

Aim. Identification of certain differences of children-parent relations in families of children with type 1 diabetes mellitus and of conventionally healthy children.

Results. On the basis of the results of research we found that hyperprotection (H+), exaggerated requirements-prohibitions (P+) and sanctions (S+) in relation to children are more common in mothers of children with DM1 than in mothers of healthy children. Besides, the prevalence of instability of the style of education (I) manifested by a frequent rapid change in techniques and styles of education, is also higher among mothers of the experimental, than of the control group.

Statistically significant differences were found on scales "Acceptance/rejection of child", "Symbiosis", "Authoritarian hypersocialization" (Test for parents' attitude). There were also found differences on scales "Internalism", "Nosognosia", "Control of activity", "General tension" (methods: "diagnosis of attitude to a child's disease").

There were found differences on the scale of child rejection. The extent of acceptance among mothers of conventionally healthy children is higher than among mothers of children with DM.

The results obtained using projective method of "Kinetic picture of the family" of R. Burns and S. Kaufmann, indicate a higher amount of anxious children in the experimental group than in the group of conventionally healthy children. Spending time together is also

more common in families of children with diabetes mellitus.

Analysis of projection method "Incomplete sentences" showed that the attitude of children to the family is on the whole positive in both groups, and the attitude to the disease is negative. The interrelations with fathers are colored negatively, and with mothers – positively.

The test "Family sociogram" gave the following results:

1. When drawing family members, children from the experimental group more often ignored fathers and often say that they were at work. This may evidence the absence of emotional contacts with fathers and their insignificant role in education of children.

2. Children with DM1 often limited themselves to drawing the nuclear family. This may show that the family system is more open in the control group than in families of children with DM1.

On the basis of the results obtained, the ways of psychocorrection of children-parents relationships in families of children with diabetes mellitus, were developed.

Tatiana S. Ryzhova

PECULIARITIES OF EMOTIONAL IDENTIFICATION IN CHILDREN
WITH EXPRESSIVE SPEECH DISORDERS

Research advisor – senior lecturer Lubov N. Karashchuk

Aim. Investigation of peculiarities of emotional identification in preschool children with disorders in expressive speech.

Results. In the course of study, interrelation was identified between components of emotional identification, visual perception and nonverbal thinking in children with disorders in expressive speech, and also correlation relationship between emotional identification of a child and emotional intellect of mother.

On the basis of the results obtained, a program was developed for correction of emotional identification of children with disorder in expressive speech.

Kadria R. Temirbulatova

PECULIARITIES OF EMOTIONAL SPHERE OF PATIENTS
WITH HYPERTHYROIDISM

Research advisor –PhD in Psychological sciences,
associate professor Yevgenia K. Yeremina

Aim. Identification of peculiarities of emotional sphere of patients with hyperthyroidism.

Results. In the course of study, it was found that the patients with hyperthyroidism undergoing treatment have the following peculiarities of the emotional sphere:

1. More frequent euphoric reactions to stimuli coming from the external environment than in healthy individuals.

2. More evident feelings of shame and guilt.

3. A higher level of regulation in stressful situations.

4. A more evident altruistic tendency and lower gloric, praxic, gedonistic and acquisitive orientation of the personality than in healthy individuals.

5. A lower level of aggression and cynicism than in healthy individuals.

On the basis of the results of study, recommendations were elaborated on correction work with patients with hyperthyroidism targeted at feelings of shame and guilt.

Tatiana S. Troitskaya

SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN WHO DECIDED ON MEDICAL ABORTION

Research advisor – Grand PhD in Psychological sciences, professor Dmitry V. Sochivko

Aim. Investigation of socio-psychological characteristics of women who decided to resort to medical abortion.

Results. In result of the conducted study, the hypothesis about existence of significant differences in socio-psychological characteristics of women who decided on a medical abortion and women who decided to preserve the pregnancy, was confirmed. Women who decided to make a medical abortion, have inclination to intrapersonal conflicts and self-accusation, to use of manipulations in communication and to predominant use of such coping strategies as distancing, escape-avoidance and search for social support.

Elena S. Filatova

PSYCHOLOGICAL PECULIARITIES OF PRE-START CONDITIONS IN SPORTSMEN

Research advisor – PhD in Psychological sciences, senior lecturer Vasily V. Yakovlev

Aim. To study psychological peculiarities of pre-start conditions in sportsmen engaged in individual kinds of sport.

Results. In the course of the conducted study, we found out psychological peculiarities of pre-start conditions in sportsmen. The differences were found on scales "Activity", "Mood", (Questionnaire "Well-being, activity, mood"), "Situational anxiety" ((Method "Determination of anxiety level" (Ch. Spielberg in adaptation of Yu. Khanin)), "Deadaptation", "Volitional strain", "Inclination to conflict" (Lüscher color test).

On the basis of the data obtained, the ways of psychocorrection of psychological peculiarities of pre-start conditions were elaborated.

Yevgeni O. Fomichev

PSYCHOSOMATIC RELATIONSHIPS IN PHARMACORESISTANT EPILEPSY

Research advisor – PhD in Psychological sciences, associate professor Anna G. Faustova

Aim. Investigation of psychosomatic factors in mechanisms of pharmacoresistant epilepsy.

Results. In the course of the conducted study, we found patients with pharmacoresistant epilepsy (PRE) to have a higher level of neurotization and predomination of escape and adaptation strategies. Besides, in patients with PRE a more evident predomination of intrapersonal conflicts due to differently directed motifs of the personality is observed, and, on the whole, a higher level of neurotization of the personality.

Patients that respond to pharmacological treatment are characterized by a higher level of depressiveness, irritability and a tendency to self-destruction. In these patients, intrapersonal conflicts predominate due to peculiarities of environment-personality interaction.

Also, both groups of patients are characterized by specificity of relationship between certain peculiarities of personality and types of bases for intrapersonal conflict, however, it is impossible to say anything about predomination of these relationships in any of the groups. On the basis of the obtained results, the ways of psychocorrection of alexithymia as a factor of psychosomatic diseases, were developed.

Natalia S. Sharakhova

INVESTIGATION OF INDIVIDUAL HEALTH MODELS OF PATIENTS WITH PSYCHOSOMATIC DISEASES

Research advisor – senior lecturer Natalia N. Ulanova

Aim. To study peculiarities of individual models of health of patients with psychosomatic diseases.

Results. There exist characteristic peculiarities of individual models of health of patients with essential hypertension different from those of individual models of health of patients with peptic ulcer disease.

The patients with essential hypertension were found to have the lowest self-estimation of health, but highest motivation and health protection level, and also higher level of compliance of treatment and positioning of health among the values. Among health-associated emotional reactions a higher level of anxiety and depressive manifestations were found.

In the patients with peptic ulcer disease, the most stable emotional background was identified with physical comfort as a standard of health, and a lower level of motivation of health protection and of health protection activity itself.

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

Tatiana K. Ectova

COMPLIANCE TO TREATMENT OF PATIENTS
WITH DISEASES OF CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

Research advisor – PhD in Psychological sciences, senior lecturer Vasily V. Yakovlev

Aim. Investigation of compliance to treatment of patients with diseases of cardiovascular system.

Results. In result of the conducted research work, extensive data were obtained of patients with diseases of cardiovascular system. The stated hypotheses about relationship between compliance of patients with cardiovascular diseases and personality features, gender and life satisfaction index, and about existence of specific differences in the type of attitude to the disease in patients with cardiovascular system, were confirmed.

The research permitted to identify factors that influence compliance to treatment of diseases of the cardiovascular system, and also to determine the main structural, dynamic and typological personality features of patients with essential hypertension and ischemic heart disease, and to determine gender peculiarities of patients with the given diseases.

A portrait of a patient with high compliance to treatment was created, and the main targets of correction were outlined. A program of psychological correction of the identified factors that negatively influence compliance of patients with cardiovascular diseases to treatment, was developed.

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