

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE

Petro Mohyla Black Sea National University

Medical Institute

Department of Therapeutic and Surgical Disciplines



Course Description

" Medical psychology "

field of knowledge 22 «Health care»

in the specialty 222 «Medicine»

Developer

Head of the Department of Developer

Guarantor of the educational program

Director of the Institute

Chief of NMV

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1. Description of the discipline

Characteristic	Characteristics of the discipline	
Name of discipline	Medical psychology	
Field of knowledge	22 "Health care"	
Specialty	222 "Medicine"	
Specialization (if any)		
Educational program	Medicine	
Level of higher education	Master	
Discipline status	Normative	
Curriculum	3rd	
Academic year	2019-2020	
Semester numbers:	Full-time	Correspondence form
	6th	
Total number of ECTS credits / hours	3.0 credits / 90 hours	
Course structure: - lectures - practical classes - hours of independent work of students	Full-time	Correspondence form
	10 years 20 years 60 years	
Percentage of classroom load	33%	
Language of instruction	Ukrainian	
Form of final control	Differentiated credit - 6th semester	

2. Purpose, tasks and planned learning outcomes

The purpose of teaching / studying the discipline "Medical Psychology" - to acquaint students with the content, tasks and aspects of medical psychology, the peculiarities of the mental health system, methods and techniques needed to solve practical problems, to promote personal and professional qualities of future doctors, psychologists, their further self-education.

The accumulated experience shows the need to develop common approaches and coordinate the activities of doctors of different profiles in providing comprehensive care to patients regardless of the profile of their disease.

The main tasks of studying the discipline "Medical Psychology" are:

- study of the peculiarities of the psychology of patients and their relatives;
- study of the peculiarities of the psychology of the doctor, middle and junior medical staff;
- study of the impact of the disease on the psyche of patients and the psyche on the course of the disease;
- mastering the basic principles of adequate communication with patients and their relatives;
- mastering practical skills of the psychological aspect of the doctor's activity; – mastering the basics of general deontology, psychohygiene and psychoprophylaxis

(psychohygiene of families with problems; psychohygiene of people in crisis, including in crisis periods of their lives; psychohygiene of sexual life; training of education and work of

nurses; the regime of medical institutions; contacts between doctor and patient); – mastering the program issues of special medical psychology.

Prerequisites for studying the discipline (interdisciplinary links). Medical psychology as a discipline:

a) is based on students' understanding of the basic principles and knowledge of anatomy, biological chemistry, general psychology, medical and biological physics and integrates with these disciplines;

b) takes into account modern theoretical and practical requirements for knowledge, skills and abilities in providing medical care to patients, which begins with the assessment of the patient's mental state, and, consequently, the basics of practical application of knowledge of medical psychology and its component of autoplasmic disease. needs and psychopathology.

c) forms the psychological basis of clinical thinking;

d) provides an opportunity for psychological analysis of clinical situations with for the purpose of further diagnosis, treatment, prevention of diseases.

The developed program corresponds to the *educational-professional program (OPP)* and is focused on the formation of *competencies*:

- *general (LC) - LC1 OPP:*

ZK1. Ability to abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis, the ability to learn and master modern knowledge.

- *professional (FC) - FC1, FC2, FC13, FC21, FC22 OPP:*

FC1. Patient interviewing skills.

FC2. Ability to determine the required list of laboratory and instrumental studies and evaluate their results.

FC13. Family planning counseling skills.

FC21. Ability to analyze the activities of a doctor, department, health care institution, to take measures to ensure the quality of medical care and improve the efficiency of medical resources.

FC22. Ability to take measures to organize and integrate medical care and marketing of medical services.

According to the educational-professional program, the expected *program learning outcomes (PRN)* include the skills of *PRN5, PRN42, PRN43, PRN44 OPP* :

PRN5. Know the tactics and strategies of communication, laws and ways of communicative behavior. Be able to make informed decisions, choose ways and strategies to communicate to ensure effective teamwork. Be able to make informed decisions, choose ways and strategies to communicate to ensure effective teamwork. Be responsible for the choice and tactics of communication.

PRN42. In the conditions of the institution, health care unit according to standard methods: to estimate the cost of medical services; to substantiate the choice of an adequate method of financing (payment), the choice of rational forms of organization of medical services; apply methods of economic analysis in the choice of diagnosis, prevention, treatment, rehabilitation (minimization of cost methods, cost-effectiveness, cost-effectiveness).

PRN43. In the conditions of a health care institution, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms, by making an informed decision to take measures: to organize the work of medical staff in a team, unit, institution; to form rational medical routes of patients; organize interaction with colleagues in your institution and in other health care institutions, subordinates and managers; organize interaction with organizations and institutions outside the health sector.

PRN44. Apply tools to promote medical services in the market, based on the analysis of the needs of the population, in the conditions of functioning of the health care institution, its subdivision, in a competitive environment.

3. The program of the discipline

The educational process is organized according to the European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System (ECTS).

The curriculum consists of two blocks:

Block 1. Fundamentals of medical psychology.

Block 2. Applied aspects of medical psychology.

Block 1. Fundamentals of medical psychology

Topic 1. Medical psychology: definition, types, purpose, tasks. Stages of development and formation of medical psychology in Ukraine and the world.

Definition of medical psychology, its types. Purpose, tasks and subject of medical psychology.

Features of modern medicine: specialization, technicalization, computerization, a single information network. Departure from the humane principles of clinical medicine. Fundamentals of practical application of knowledge of medical psychology.

Stages of development and formation of medical psychology in Ukraine and the world.

Topic 2. Organization and management of the mental health care system in Ukraine. The place and role of the psychologist in the mental health care system.

Modern Ukrainian system of mental health protection. Strategies and practices of the Soviet system, which did not undergo significant structural changes after Ukraine's independence. Initiatives in the field of mental health, to their planning and implementation, as well as the necessary control over their quality and safety.

Models of financing and administration of mental health services. Opportunities for outpatient care.

The creation of an effective system of mental health care, focused on the user of services, able to meet the needs of the population at the level of international standards, and developed this draft regulation.

The role of the psychologist in the mental health system.

Topic 3. Legal aspects of the work of a psychologist. Regulations.

Institutions that provide medical and psychological care.

Legal aspects of the work of a psychologist.

Bioethical and legal aspects of medical intervention.

Regulations.

Institutions that provide medical and psychological care.

Topic 4. The main aspects of the professional activity of a psychologist, his rights and responsibilities. Professionally important personal traits and competencies of a psychologist.

Basic requirements for the personality of a medical worker.

The professional qualities of a psychologist are important. The concept of "medical duty", "medical secrecy", "medical errors".

Psychological types of doctors: compassionate and non-directive; compassionate and directive; emotionally neutral and directive.

Topic 5. The main types of work of a psychologist: psychodiagnostics, psychological counseling, psychocorrection, psychotherapy, psychological rehabilitation, psychological education, psychoprophylaxis and psychohygiene, psychological examination

The main types of psychological assistance to the individual: psychoprophylaxis, psychodiagnostics, psychocorrection, psychological counseling, psychological education.

Tasks of psychodiagnostics.

Stages of psychodiagnostic examination by a psychologist .

The structure of the discipline

Topic	Number of hours			
Block 1. Fundamentals of medical psychology				
1. Medical psychology: definition, types, purpose, tasks.	9	1	2	6
2. Stages of development and formation of medical psychology in Ukraine and the world.	9	1	2	6
3. Organization and management of the mental health care system in Ukraine.	9	1	2	6
4. Legal aspects of the work of a psychologist. Regulations. Institutions that provide medical and psychological care	10	2	2	6
5. The place and role of the psychologist in the mental health system	9	1	2	6
Block 2. Applied aspects of medical psychology				
6. The main aspects of the professional activity of a psychologist, his rights and responsibilities	9	1	2	6
7. Professionally important personal traits and competencies of a psychologist.	9	1	2	6
8. The main types of work of a psychologist: psychodiagnostics, psychological counseling, psychocorrection, psychotherapy.	9	1	2	6
9. The main types of work of a psychologist: psychological rehabilitation, psychological education, psychoprophylaxis and psychohygiene, psychological examination	9	1	2	6
10. Individual program of medical and psychological assistance and psychological rehabilitation Features of medical and psychological support of combatants. Evaluation of the effectiveness of medical and psychological care	8	-	2	6
Total	90	10	20	60

4. The content of the discipline

4.1. Lecture plan

№ s / n	Topic	Number of hours
1.	<p>Medical psychology: definition, types, purpose, tasks. Stages of development and formation of medical psychology in Ukraine and the world. 1) Definition of medical psychology, its types. Purpose, tasks and subject of medical psychology.</p> <p>2) Features of modern medicine: specialization, technicalization, computerization, a single information network. Departure from the humane principles of clinical medicine.</p> <p>3) Fundamentals of practical application of knowledge of medical psychology.</p> <p>4) Stages of development and formation of medical psychology in Ukraine and the world.</p>	2
2.	<p>Organization and management of the mental health care system in Ukraine. The place and role of the psychologist in the mental health care system.</p> <p>1) Modern Ukrainian mental health care system. Strategies and practices of the Soviet system, which did not undergo significant structural changes after Ukraine's independence. Initiatives in the field of mental health, to their planning and implementation, as well as the necessary control over their quality and safety.</p> <p>2) Models of financing and administration of mental health services. Opportunities for outpatient care.</p> <p>3) Creation of an effective system of mental health care, focused on the user of services, able to meet the needs of the population at the level of international standards, and developed this draft regulation.</p> <p>4) The role of the psychologist in the mental health system.</p>	2
3.	<p>Legal aspects of the work of a psychologist. Regulations. Institutions that provide medical and psychological care.</p> <p>1) Legal aspects of the work of a psychologist.</p> <p>2) Bioethical and legal aspects of medical intervention.</p> <p>3) Regulatory documents.</p> <p>4) Institutions that provide medical and psychological care.</p>	2
4.	<p>The main aspects of the professional activity of a psychologist, his rights and responsibilities. Professionally important personal traits and competencies of a psychologist.</p> <p>1) Basic requirements for the identity of the medical worker.</p> <p>2) Important professional qualities of a psychologist. The concept of "medical duty", "medical secrecy", medical errors.</p> <p>3) Psychological types of doctors: compassionate and non-directive; compassionate and directive; emotionally neutral and directive.</p>	2

5.	The main types of work of a psychologist: psychodiagnostics, psychological counseling, psychocorrection, psychotherapy, psychological rehabilitation, psychological education, psychoprophylaxis and psychohygiene, psychological examination 1) The main types of psychological assistance to the individual: psychoprophylaxis, psychodiagnostics, psychocorrection, psychological counseling, psychological education. 2) Tasks of psychodiagnostics. 3) Stages of psychodiagnostic examination by a psychologist.	2
TOGETHER		10

4.2. Plan of practical classes

№ s / n	Topic	Number of hours
Block 1. Fundamentals of medical psychology		
1.	Medical psychology: definition, types, purpose, tasks.	2
2.	Stages of development and formation of medical psychology in Ukraine and the world.	2
3.	Organization and management of the mental health care system in Ukraine.	2
4.	Legal aspects of the work of a psychologist. Regulations. Institutions that provide medical and psychological care	2
5.	The place and role of the psychologist in the mental health care system	2
Block 2. Applied aspects of medical psychology		
6.	The main aspects of the professional activity of a psychologist, his rights and responsibilities	2
7.	Professionally important personal traits and competencies of a psychologist.	2
8.	The main types of work of a psychologist: psychodiagnostics, psychological counseling, psychocorrection, psychotherapy.	2
9.	The main types of work of a psychologist: psychological rehabilitation, psychological education, psychoprophylaxis and psychohygiene, psychological examination	2
10.	Individual program of medical and psychological care and psychological rehabilitation. Features of medical and psychological support for combatants. Evaluation of the effectiveness of medical and psychological care	2
TOGETHER		20

4.3. Tasks for independent work

№ s / n	Topic	Number of hours
1.	Medical psychology: definition, types, purpose, tasks.	4
2.	Stages of development and formation of medical psychology in Ukraine and the world.	4

3.	Organization and management of the mental health care system in Ukraine.	4
4.	Legal aspects of the work of a psychologist. Regulations. Institutions that provide medical and psychological care	4
5.	The place and role of the psychologist in the mental health care system	4
6.	Professionally important personal traits and competencies of a psychologist.	4
7.	The main types of work of a psychologist: psychodiagnostics, psychological counseling, psychocorrection, psychotherapy.	4
8.	The main types of work of a psychologist: psychological rehabilitation, psychological education, psychoprophylaxis and psychohygiene, psychological examination	4
9.	Occupational risks of work, professional psychohygiene, professional deformation, the syndrome of professional burnout of specialists for specialty "medical psychology"	4
10.	Psychosocial rehabilitation, its tasks, components of the process of psychosocial rehabilitation. Features of medical and psychological rehabilitation of the disabled. Vocational rehabilitation.	4
11.	The main aspects of the professional activity of a psychologist, his rights and responsibilities	5
12.	Individual program of medical and psychological care and psychological rehabilitation.	5
13.	Features of medical and psychological support for combatants.	5
14.	Evaluation of the effectiveness of medical and psychological care	5
TOGETHER		60

Individual tasks

Individual tasks (one or more) are assigned at the beginning of the test block and are performed by students during its mastering - until the final control. The following **types of individual tasks are** offered :

1. Preparation of an abstract on topics for self-study (a list of topics is attached).
2. Conducting an independent fragment of scientific research.
3. Search and development of educational and scientific-methodical resources on topics for independent study (list of topics is attached).
4. Preparation of a scientific report at a meeting of the scientific circle and / or scientific-student conference.
5. Participation in interuniversity and / or all-Ukrainian Olympiad in the discipline.

Preparation of scientific publications: abstracts from collections of scientific and practical conferences, collections of scientific papers, articles in professional scientific journals.

Typical test tasks to be solved in practical classes:

1. The subject of medical psychology is:

- A. study of psychological factors of the treatment process
- B. study of patient psychology
- C. study the basics of the nurse

D. development of methods of psychological care for patients **2. Factors that have a direct impact on human health in the aggregate are:**

- A. biological, mental, social
- B. physical, social, environmental
- C. physical, mental, social D. psychological, biological, environmental **3. The object of medical psychology is:**

- A. the patient
- B. medical team
- C. treatment environment: patient and nurse D. communication in the system "nurse-patient"

4. The tasks of medical psychology are:

- A. study of the quality of work of health workers and morbidity of the population
- B. study of working conditions of medical workers and psychological factors of the treatment process
- C. study of the patient's psyche and analysis of the mental activity of the nurse D. all statements are true

5. Medical and psychological tasks of the nurse are:

- A. psychohygiene, psychocorrection, psychological examination
- B. psychotherapy, psychoprophylaxis, psychocorrection
- C. psychoprophylaxis, psychohygiene, rehabilitation
- D. there is no correct answer

6. Psychodiagnostics - a branch of psychological science that creates:

- A. methods of psychological care for the patient
- B. methods of diagnosing abnormalities in psychological development
- C. methods of identifying individual psychological characteristics of man
- D. methods for assessing psychological characteristics and psychopathological conditions

7. The main method of diagnosis and psychological assistance to the patient is:

- A. observation
- B. clinical interview
- C. testing
- D. all the proposed options are correct **8. The advantages of which method is the natural situation and the lack of components:** A. observation

- B. conversation
- C. questionnaire
- D. clinical interview

9. What method of written survey is most often used to clarify patient data and performance characteristics of health professionals. A. analysis of activity products.

- B. questionnaire
- C. testing
- D. documentation analysis **10. The functions of the clinical interview are:**

- A. diagnosis and psychocorrection
- B. psychoprophylaxis and therapy
- C. diagnosis and therapy
- D. diagnosis

11. The most recommended style of interpersonal communication in the medical team and with the patient are:

- A. democratic
- B. liberal
- C. authoritarian
- D. partnership

12. Which of the sign systems of communication most accurately reflects the internal mental state of the patient:

- A. nonverbal and verbal system combined
- B. nonverbal system
- C. verbal system
- D. does not matter

13. Management of communication in the system "nurse-patient" is carried out with the help of:

- A. feedback and mechanisms of persuasion, suggestion, infection
- B. removing barriers to communication
- C. mechanisms of persuasion, suggestion, infection
- D. methods of active listening

14. The psychological atmosphere of the medical team is determined by:

- A. social purpose, interdependence, responsibility
- B. similarity of social status, proximity and frequency of contacts
- C. subordination, the general purpose of activity
- D. all answers are correct

15. Stress is:

- A. voltage response in response to a stimulus
- B. nervous tension and adaptive response of the organization
- C. state of anxiety
- D. appropriate response to trauma

16. Phases of stress:

- A. eustress and distress
- B. anxiety, resistance, distress
- C. excessive stressors, long-term stressors, frequently repeated stressors
- D. anxiety, resistance, exhaustion

17. Psychosomatic diseases are:

- A. complications of the disease as a result of careless words of the nurse
- B. diseases caused by psychogenic factors
- C. is the result of the negative effects of the hospital environment
- D. mental disorders that have developed as a result of somatic diseases

18. Factors in the development of psychosomatic diseases are:

- A. suggestions, conflicts, features of the nervous system
- B. biological, psychological, social
- C. social factors, self-suggestion, inflated demands on the individual
- D. conflicts, self-suggestion, social factors

19. Causes of psychosomatic diseases:

- A. psychological conflicts, suggestion, reflex pathogenic reaction
- B. weak type of nervous system, the nature of professional activity
- C. suggestion, character, social factors.
- D. incompetence of medical staff and traumatic situation

20. Somatogenous is:

- A. complications of the disease
- B. diseases caused by the actions of health workers
- C. mental disorders caused by somatic diseases
- D. manifestations of hospitalism

21. The objective severity of the disease is determined primarily by the criterion:

- A. mortality
- B. disability
- C. painful characteristics

D. all answers are correct

22. Intellectual interpretation of the patient's diagnosis of the disease and the corresponding emotional state: A. nosology

B. nosognosia

C. anosognosia

D. Somatogenous **23. Factors in the formation of WKB are:**

A. education, age, temperament, profession

B. gender, social status, age, character

C. profession, gender, age, temperament, personality traits D. among the proposed answers is not correct

24. The type of response to the disease is:

A. a set of emotional and behavioral reactions to the disease

B. human behavior caused by the disease.

C. stress response caused by a health-threatening stimulus

D. internal picture of the disease **25. Adequate attitude to the disease, the desire to assist the doctor is characteristic of:**

A. ergopathic type

B. egocentric type

C. harmonious type

D. anosognosial type

26. Continuous anxiety and distrust, the search for new treatments are characteristic

of: A. anxiety type

B. hypochondriac type

C. neurasthenic type

D. paranoid type **27. The phenomenon of adverse factors of the hospital environment is called:**

A. mental deprivation

B. iatrogenic

C. hospitalism

D. psychogeny

28. Iatrogenic:

A. cause mental derivation of the patient

B. cause prof. deformation of the nurse

C. exacerbate the disease

D. there is no true statement

29. Communicative competence of a medical worker is:

A. ability to establish and maintain contact with people

B. the ability to control the behavior of members of the medical team

C. the ability to have a psychological effect on the patient D. the ability to prevent iatrogenic effects on the patient

30. Professional communication is:

A. system of relations between members of the medical team

B. rules of relations between patients, nurses and relatives

C. the system of interaction between the nurse and the patient

D. all answers are correct **31. Optimal prof. communication:**

A. promotes the development of interpersonal relationships

B. creates the best treatment conditions

C. helps to prevent conflicts

D. helps to resolve conflicts with patients **32. The requirements for the identity of the health care provider include the following criteria:**

- A. prof. competence, empathy, com. competence, organizational skills
- B. education, prof. competence, culture of behavior
- C. empathy, skill, tact
- D. all answer options are correct

33. The norms of activity of a medical worker are:

- A. sterility of words and behavior, medical secrecy
- B. empathy, kindness
- C. professionalism, tact
- D. patience and tact

34. The science of professional behavior of a nurse is called:

- A. medical. ethics
- B. medical deontology
- C. medical conflictology
- D. social medicine

35. Tactics of behavior of the nurse to clinic of internal diseases provides:

- A. willingness to cooperate and organize leisure
- B. prevention of hospitalization and surveillance
- C. organization of the treatment environment
- D. creating a regime of emotional security

36. Tactics of behavior of the medical worker in clinic of children's diseases provides:

- A. instilling self-confidence
- B. ability to establish close contact
- C. willingness to contact and cooperate
- D. elimination of iatrogenicity

37. Tactics of communication with elderly patients include:

- A. patience and love
- B. organization of the treatment environment
- C. tact, psychological support
- D. prevention of feelings of growing helplessness

38. The system of social relations that develop in the hospital and contributes to an effective treatment process is called:

- A. medical and protective regime
- B. treatment environment
- C. active treatment regimen
- D. emotional security mode

39. The system of measures to ensure the restoration of impaired functions is called:

- A. active treatment regimen
- B. medical and protective regime
- C. treatment environment
- D. emotional security mode

40. The system of relations in the hospital, which contributes to the patient's adaptation to the disease:

- A. medical environment
- B. active treatment regimen
- C. emotional security mode
- D. medical and protective regime

41. Providing the patient with information about the mental state and harmonization of his mental life is called:

- A. psychotherapy
- B. psychoprophylaxis
- C. psychological counseling
- D. psychological help

42. Psychotherapeutic help promotes:

- A. increase the body's defenses
- B. prevention of mental illness

- C. personal growth
- D. adaptation in the hospital

43. Among the principles of simple psychotherapeutic intervention of the nurse are:

- A. formation of worldview
- B. promoting adaptation in health care
- C. self-confidence, rehabilitation support
- D. conflict prevention

44. The task of psychohygiene is:

- A. rehabilitation of patients with mental illness
- B. psychological counseling
- C. education of patients and relatives about mental illness
- D. preservation and strengthening of the psyche. health.

45. The purpose of psychoprophylaxis is:

- A. prevention of mental health disorders
- B. formation of effective behavior skills
- C. mobilization of mental resources to combat the disease
- D. rehabilitation of patients with mental illness

46. Psychohygienic and psychoprophylactic education provides:

- A. formation of an active life position
- B. promotion of knowledge about the psyche. health
- C. promotion of HLS skills

47. The principles of prevention of iatrogenic are:

- A. competence of councils, avoiding threats, dispelling fears
- B. dissipation of anxiety, tact, patience
- C. interest in the patient's personality, attentiveness

48. Methods of psychohygienic education are:

- A. tips, recommendations, trainings
- B. talks, seminars, workshops
- C. recommendations, lectures, agitation
- D. among the proposed answers is not correct

49. Therapeutic game:

- A. is designed to calm the child before manipulation
- B. involves eliminating the fear of medical instruments and preparing for procedures
- C. introduces the child to medical instruments
- D. all the suggested answers are correct

50. Emotional burnout of a medical worker:

- A. occupational stress
- B. occurs as a result of conflicts with patients
- C. arises as a result of conflicts between health professionals

51. An important symptom of emotional burnout is:

- A. detachment from patients
- B. feeling tired and tense
- C. the emergence of a formal attitude to work

52. Prevention of emotional burnout is:

- A. ability to plan activities
- B. mastering the methods of mental self-regulation
- C. do not neglect rest

53. The conditions for the development of hospitalism are:

- A. suggestion and self-suggestion

- B. rudeness and incompetence of health workers
- C. lack of care, violation of the regime
- D. traumatic situation

54. Assistance in an acute stressful situation includes:

- A. elimination of a traumatic situation
- B. relieving emotional stress
- C. elimination of anxiety and fear
- D. all the suggested answers are correct

55. The goals of therapeutic communication are:

- A. keeping medical secrets, removing fear, eliminating the tension caused by the disease
 - B. removing fear, providing the patient with information, motivation to recover
 - C. medical confidentiality, motivation to recover, D. elimination of anxiety in the patient, the formation of a trusting distance
- 56. An important condition for effective communication with the patient is:**

- A. confidence distance
 - B. prevention of hospitalism
 - C. application of a clinical interview
 - D. prevention of iatrogenic
- 57. Psychological ventilation of the patient provides:**
- A. use of emotional security
 - B. eliminating the fear of manipulation
 - C. timely informing the patient
 - D. active listening

58. Among the phases of the development of attitudes to the disease is absent

- A. stage of shock
- B. stage of decompensation
- C. stage of depression
- D. among the proposed answers is not correct

59. The principles of psychological care in palliative practice are aimed at:

- A. maintaining a proper quality of life
- B. prevention of loneliness
- C. elimination of fears
- D. all statements are true

60. For ergopathic type of response is characterized by:

- A. contempt for the disease
- B. care at work
- C. mild, euphoric attitude to the disease and its consequences
- D. continuous anxiety and distrust

61. Which of the following is not the subject of study of medical psychology:

- A. Psychological factors influencing the occurrence and course of diseases
- B. The identity of the health worker and the system of relations in the medical institution
- C. Pathopsychological condition and processes
- D. Formation of personality in the sociosphere

62. What tasks do not solve medical psychology:

- A. Medical and psychological examination
- B. Medical deontology
- C. Psychosomatic and somatopsychological relationships
- D. The influence of psychological factors, mental processes and personality traits on the occurrence and course of the disease

63. Which of the following sections is not included in the structure of medical psychology:

- A. Somatopsychology

B. Neuropsychology

C. Psychopathology

D. Psychoprophylaxis **64. The concept of general human health does not include:**

A. Economic well-being

B. No physical defects

C. Social welfare

D. No disease

65. The description of the concept of "mental disorder" in relation to the criteria of mental health does not include:

A. Their narrowing

B. Their perversion

C. Their manifestation

D. Their disappearance **66. The set of basic pathopsychological register syndromes includes:**

A. 6 syndromes

B. 7 syndromes

C. 8 syndromes

D. 9 syndromes

67. Exogenous-organic register syndrome does not include variants of brain damage:

A. True epilepsy

B. Toxic damage by poisonous and narcotic substances

C. Atherosclerosis of the vessels of the brain

D. Intoxication in infections **68. The following factors should be considered in the relationship with the patient, except:**

A. Intellectual level

B. Age of the patient

C. Mental state

D. Social status

69. Private medical psychology includes the following sections, except (specify):

A. Psychology of patients during surgery

B. Features of the mental state of persons with defects of organs and systems

C. Psychology of patients with borderline mental disorders

D. Medical deontology **70. Mental health criteria include (specify incorrect answer):**

A. Critical attitude to yourself and your mental activity

B. The ability to self-govern behavior only in accordance with their needs

C. The ability to change behavior depending on changes in life situations and circumstances D. Awareness of the permanence and identity of their physical and mental "I" **71. Which of the following is not included in the construct of the disease (specify):**

A. Defect

B. The investigation

C. Complications

D. Cause

72. To assess the normality of the psychological state use the following rules, except (specify):

A. Structural and morphological

B. Statistical

C. Individual D. Perfect

73. If, as the norm the estimated perfect sample is accepted, unifies various forms of vital activity of an organism and prevention of displays of the person, such norm is called (specify):

A. Social

B. Individual

- C. Perfect
- D. Functional

74. What norm is established on a typical level or range of levels of functioning of an organism or the persons inherent in the majority of people (specify):

- A. Individual
- B. Statistical
- C. Social
- D. Ideal

75. Any deviation from the established norm, which is accompanied by emotional discomfort, is characterized as (specify):

- A. Illness
- B. Dysfunctional condition
- C. Disorder
- D. Pathology

76. Negative definition of health is considered as (specify):

- A. Feeling unwell
- B. Absence of pathology
- C. No disorder
- D. Compliance with the norm

77. Biomedical model of the disease is based on the following theories, except (specify):

- A. Triads of entities "owner, agent, environment"
- B. Mechanistic
- C. Psychosocial
- D. Cellular

Tasks for independent work

1. The concept of mental health
2. Features of medical and psychological care
3. Purpose and objectives of medical psychology.
4. Historical stages of development and formation of medical psychology in Ukraine
5. Features of medical and psychological and clinical and psychological care in the world
6. Psychoanalysis
7. Behavioral psychology and psychotherapy
8. Cognitive psychology and psychotherapy
9. Humanistic psychology and psychotherapy
10. Existential directions in psychology and psychotherapy
11. Organization and management of the mental health system in Ukraine.
12. Types and structure of institutions that can provide medical and psychological care
13. The main aspects of the professional activity of a psychologist.
14. Professionally important personal traits and competencies of a psychologist
15. Psychological counseling as the main type of work of a psychologist.
16. Psychodiagnostics as the main type of work of a psychologist
17. Psychocorrection as the main type of work of a psychologist
18. Psychotherapy as the main type of work of a psychologist
19. Psychoeducation as the main type of work of a psychologist
20. Psychoprophylaxis as the main type of work of a psychologist
21. Psychohygiene as the main type of work of a psychologist
22. Psychological examination as the main type of work of a psychologist
23. Professional risks of work of specialists in the field of medical and psychological rehabilitation
24. Professional psychohygiene of psychologists

25. Occupational deformation, burnout syndrome of psychologists
26. Psychosocial rehabilitation, its tasks, components of the process of psychosocial rehabilitation.
27. Features of medical and psychological rehabilitation of the disabled.
28. Basic medical and psychological aspects of occupational rehabilitation.
29. Basic medical and psychological aspects, means, approaches in the implementation of vocational rehabilitation.
30. Individual program of medical and psychological care
31. Features of medical and psychological rehabilitation of combatants.
32. Evaluation of the effectiveness of medical and psychological care.

4.4. Ensuring the educational process

1. Lecture notes (attached).
2. Methodical development (attached).
3. Methodical instruction in preparation for a practical lesson (attached).
4. Method.self.work.
5. Cases (attached).
6. Test tasks (attached).
7. Tables, etc.

5. Final control

List of questions of final control (credit)

1. Subject and tasks of medical psychology.
2. History of medical psychology.
3. The current state of medical and psychological services in Ukraine and in the world.
4. Epidemiology of mental disorders and the main trends in Ukraine and in the world.
5. Prevalence of mental disorders in Ukraine and abroad.
6. Fundamentals of medical and psychological care in Ukraine.
7. The place of the medical psychologist in the structure of providing medical care to the population.
8. Prospects for the development of medical and psychological services in Ukraine.
9. Organization of work of a medical psychologist in inpatient and outpatient treatment and prevention facilities.
10. The structure and organization of the office of a medical psychologist.
11. Legal bases of providing psychiatric care in Ukraine.
12. Law of Ukraine "On Psychiatric Care".
13. Organization of medical and psychological assistance to the population.
14. Psychological aspects of the doctor's interaction with the patient.
15. Medical deontology.
16. Psychology of the diagnostic process.
17. Psychology of the treatment process.
18. Communicative aspects of "doctor-patient" interaction.
19. Psychological aspects of the doctor's interaction with the patient's environment.
20. Research methods in clinical psychology.
21. Psychologically guided conversation, collection of psychological history, psychological analysis of biography.
22. Subjective and objective anamnesis, forms of anamnesis collection.
23. Clinical interview, observation.

24. Methods of research of personality and interpersonal relationships.
25. Psychological problems of personality research in the clinic.
26. Clinical and psychological study of personality.
27. Polls and tests.
28. Projective methods.
29. Methods of research of mental processes and states.
30. Methods of research of sensations and perception.
31. Methods of memory research.
32. Methods of research of attention.
33. Methods of research thinking.
34. Methods of research of intelligence.
35. Methods of studying emotions.
36. Methods of research of the effector sphere.
37. X-ray examination methods.
38. Craniography.
39. Digital subtraction angiography.
40. Modern methods of lifelong brain research.
41. Methods of structural neurovisual (computed tomography, nuclear magnetic resonance).
42. Methods of functional neuroimaging (positron emission tomography, functional nuclear magnetic resonance).
43. Electrophysiological research methods: rheoencephalography, echoencephalography.
44. Ultrasound Doppler.
45. The importance of functional research in the diagnosis of mental disorders.
46. Genetic research methods.
47. Genealogical method.
48. Gemini method.
49. Cytogenetic, biochemical methods.
50. The value of genetic research for the diagnosis of mental disorders.
51. Medical and psychological problems of personality.
52. Psychological structure of personality.
53. Temperament and character.
54. Accentuations of personality.
55. Types of accentuations.
56. Psychological criteria for diagnosis.
57. Psychological protection of personality (protection of I).
58. Psychological aspects of creativity.
59. Medical and psychological aspects of assistance to persons with character accentuations.
60. Harmonious and disharmonious personalities.
61. Disorders of mature personality and adult behavior (psychopathic personality).
62. Psychological features of formation.
63. Classification of psychopathic personalities.
64. Psychological criteria for diagnosis.
65. Medical and psychological aspects of care for psychopathic individuals and their families.
66. Personality and disease.
67. The personality of a sick person.
68. Experiencing the disease.
69. Features of individual reactions to the disease.

70. Internal (autoplastic) picture of the disease.
71. Psycho (pathological) changes in personality due to illness.
72. Medical and psychological aspects of care for patients depending on the typological characteristics of the individual.
73. Disorders of sensation and perception.
74. Psychopathological syndromes of disorders of sensation and perception, their importance for assessing the psycho (pathological) condition of the patient (patient).
75. Medical and psychological aspects of care for patients with disorders of sensation, perception and perception.
76. Memory disorders.
77. Attention disorders.
78. Psychopathological syndromes of memory disorders , their significance for assessing the psycho (pathological) condition of the patient (patient).
79. Medical and psychological aspects of care for patients with memory disorders.
80. Medical and psychological aspects of care for patients with attention disorders.
81. Disorders of thinking.
82. Disorders of thinking in local brain lesions.
83. Syndromes of thinking disorders.
84. Medical and psychological aspects of care for patients with thinking disorders.
85. Dementia is innate and acquired.
86. Criteria for the diagnosis of mental retardation and dementia.
87. The value of intellectual disorders to assess the psycho (pathological) condition of the patient (patient).
88. Medical and psychological aspects of care for patients with intellectual disabilities (intellectual defect).
89. Psychological assistance to family members of patients with intellectual disabilities.
90. Disorders of emotions and feelings in somatic and mental illness.
91. Psychopathological syndromes of emotional disorders.
92. The value of the patient's emotional state for the course of the disease and treatment.
93. Medical and psychological aspects of care for patients with disorders of emotions and feelings.
94. Disorders of the effector sphere in somatic and mental diseases.
95. Violation of the structure of the hierarchy of motives, the formation of pathological needs.
96. Disorders of trains.
97. Syndromes of disorder of effector-volitional activity.
98. Medical and psychological aspects of care for patients with disorders of volitional activity.
99. Criteria for assessing consciousness and self-awareness in patients.
100. Syndromes of disorders of consciousness and self-awareness.
101. The value of the state of consciousness and self-awareness to assess the condition of the patient (patient).
102. Medical and psychological aspects of care for patients with disorders of consciousness and self-awareness and their family members.
103. Theoretical aspects of neuropsychology.
104. The current state of development of neuropsychology.
105. Localization of higher nervous functions and their differential diagnosis.
106. Clinical neurophysiology.
107. Neuropsychological analysis of disorders of higher mental functions.

108. Neuropsychological syndromes of disorders of higher mental functions.
109. International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10). Terminology.
110. Sections of ICD-10.
111. The main provisions of ICD-10.
112. The current state of classification of mental disorders.
113. Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders.
114. Affective mood disorders.
115. Epilepsy.
116. Symptomatic mental disorders.
117. Mental disorders with traumatic brain injury.
118. Mental disorders in syphilitic brain lesions.
119. Mental disorders in brain tumors.
120. Mental disorders in encephalitis.
121. Functional psychoses of the involutionary period.
122. Mental disorders in vascular diseases of the brain.
123. Mental disorders in atrophic processes in the brain.
124. Neurotic, stress-related and somatoform disorders.
125. Disorders of personality behavior in adults.
126. Mental disorders are associated with dependence on psychoactive substances.
127. Medical and psychological aspects of addictive behavior.
128. Behavioral and emotional disorders that begin in childhood and adolescence.
129. Treatment of mental disorders.
130. Ecology and mental state of man.
131. Post-traumatic stress disorder.
132. Medical and psychological aspects of care for patients and their families.
133. Crisis situations.
134. Mental disorders and psychological features of diseases of internal organs.
135. Mental disorders and psychological features in surgical and oncological pathology.
136. Mental disorders and psychological features of neurological pathology.
137. Mental disorders and psychological features of infectious diseases.
138. Mental disorders and psychological features of skin and venereal diseases.
139. Mental disorders and psychological features in obstetrics and gynecology.
140. Psychological problems of psychosomatic disorders.
141. History of psychosomatic development in medicine and theoretical foundations of studying psychosomatic and somatopsychic interactions.
142. Theories of psychosomatic disorders.
143. The range of disorders related to psychosomatic.
144. Medical and psychological aspects of sexology.
145. History of medical sexology. Its theoretical and methodological issues, characteristics of modern concepts.
146. Research methods in sexology.
147. Neurohumoral and mental regulation of sexual functions and their pathology.
148. Sexual harmony and disharmony.
149. Sexual disorders and their treatment.
150. Medical and psychological aspects of dying and death.
151. Psychological features of patients who die.
152. Interaction of the doctor with dying patients.
153. Psychological support of patients in terminal conditions.
154. Medical and psychological care of medical staff around the patient.
155. Medical and psychological examination.

156. Purpose, tasks, organization of medical and psychological examination.
157. Participation of a medical psychologist in medical-social-labor, military, psycho-medical-pedagogical examinations.
158. Theory and methodology of forensic psychology.
159. Content, tasks, organization of forensic psychological and psychiatric examination.
160. Forensic comprehensive examinations.
161. Practical issues of forensic psychology.
162. Forensic psychological and psychiatric examination of suspects.
163. Features of forensic psychological and psychiatric examination of minors.
164. Forensic psychological and psychiatric examination of witnesses and victims.
165. Counseling in clinical practice, psychocorrection, psychotherapy.
166. General problems of psychological counseling, the main directions of psychological counseling, organizational principles and psychotechnical tools. 167. Counseling of patients with intrapersonal problems, interpersonal problems, somatic patients.

168. Medical-psychological-pedagogical counseling.
169. Counseling of medical staff and patients.
170. Psychocorrection in clinical practice.
171. General principles of psychotherapy.
172. History and organization of psychotherapy.
173. Theoretical concepts of psychotherapy.
174. Methods of psychotherapy.
175. Suggestive psychotherapy.
176. Autogenic training.
177. Rational psychotherapy.
178. Group psychotherapy. 179. Family psychotherapy.
180. Behavioral psychotherapy.
181. Indirect psychotherapy.
182. Psychoanalysis.
183. Positive psychotherapy.
184. Neurolinguistic programming.
185. Transactional analysis.
186. Gestalt therapy.
187. Psychotherapy of neurotic, stress-related and somatoform disorders.
188. Psychotherapy of substance abuse.
189. Psychocorrection and psychotherapy of disorders of mature personality and behavior of adults, children and adolescents.
190. Psychotherapy of patients with organic lesions of the central nervous system. 191. Psychological aspects of rehabilitation.
192. Psychohygiene.
193. Psychoprophylaxis.
194. Medical and psychological aspects of a doctor's professional activity.
195. Psychohygiene, psychoprophylaxis of professional activity of a doctor-psychologist.
196. Prevention of emotional burnout and occupational deformity.
197. Emergencies. Causes and manifestations of suicidal behavior.
198. Emergency psychological assistance to suicides and its forms.
199. Victim behavior. Emergency psychological assistance to victims of violence.
200. Emergency psychological assistance to victims of accidents and catastrophes.

"0" version of the test ticket

Petro Mohyla Black Sea National University
Level of higher education - master
Field of knowledge: 22 "Health care"
Specialty 222 "Medicine"
Academic discipline
"Medical psychology"

Option № 0

1. The concept of mental health. (Maximum number of points - 20).
2. The value of genetic research for the diagnosis of mental disorders. (Maximum number of points - 20).
3. Syndromes of disorders of consciousness and self-awareness. (Maximum number of points - 20).
4. Emergency psychological assistance to victims of accidents and catastrophes. (Maximum number of points - 20).

Approved at a meeting of the Department of Hygiene, Social Medicine and Public Health. Protocol № ____ dated _____ 2020

The head of the department is professor Zyuzin VO
Examiner K. Psychol. Sciences Shavlis NA

6 . Evaluation criteria and tools for diagnosing learning outcomes

Control methods

- Survey (testing of theoretical knowledge and practical skills).
- Test control
- Writing a review of scientific literature (abstracts), performing individual tasks, their defense.

Current control. Testing of theoretical knowledge in practical classes and the acquisition of practical skills, as well as the results of independent work of students. Supervised by teachers of the department in accordance with the specific purpose of the curriculum. Assessment of the level of student training is carried out by: interviewing students, solving and analyzing situational problems and test tasks, interpreting the results of medical and psychological research, monitoring the acquisition of practical skills.

Intermediate control. Checking the possibility of using students for medical and psychological analysis of theoretical knowledge and practical skills on all topics studied in the block, as well as the results of independent work of students. Carried out in the last lesson on the block by passing practical skills, solving situational problems and testing. The grade is taken into account in the score for this practical lesson.

The final test is carried out at the end of the study of all topics in the last practical lesson of the semester. The grade is taken into account in the score for this practical lesson.

Students who attended all the classes provided by the curriculum and program, performed full independent work and scored at least **70 points** per semester during the semester are admitted to the program **final control (differentiated credit)** .

Distribution of points received by students

Assessment is carried out on a 200-point scale of the university, which corresponds to a similar ECTS scale. According to it, for the current educational activity (PND) the student can receive from 70 to 120 points, on final control (in this case on the differentiated test) - from 50 to 80 points.

Accordingly, in a practical lesson in medical psychology, where a total of 10 practical classes, a student can get from 7 points (70 points: 10 practical classes) to 12 points (120: 10).

The distribution of points on the differentiated test - see above in the example of a credit card.

Assessment of student performance

Type of activity (task)	Maximum number of points
Topic 1	12
Topic 2	12
Topic 3	12
Topic 4	12
Topic 5	12
Topic 6	12
Topic 7	12
Topic 8	12
Topic 9	12
Topic 10	12
Together	120
Test	80
The total amount of points for the discipline	200

Criteria for assessing knowledge With a score of 11-12 points in a practical lesson (ie per topic) and 71-80 points in a test (A on the ECTS scale and 5 on the national scale) the student's answer is evaluated if he demonstrates deep knowledge of all theoretical positions and ability to apply theoretical material for practical analysis and has no inaccuracies.

A grade of 9-10 points in the practical lesson and 61-70 points in the test (B and C on the ECTS scale and 4 on the national scale) the answer is evaluated if it shows knowledge of all theoretical principles, ability to apply them in practice, but some fundamental inaccuracies are allowed.

With a score of 7-8 points in the practical lesson and 50-60 points in the test (D and E on the ECTS scale and 3 on the national scale) the student's answer is evaluated provided that he knows the main theoretical principles and can use them in practice.

7. Recommended sources of information

7.1. Basic 1. Medical Psychology: Textbook / SD Maksimenko, JV Tsekhmister, IA Koval, KS Maksimenko; according to the general ed. SD Maksimenko. - 2nd type. - K.: Слово, 2014. - 516 с.

7.2. Additional

1. Vitenko IS Medical psychology: Textbook / IS Vitenko. - Kyiv: Health, 2007.
2. Vitenko IS Family medicine. Psychological aspects of diagnosis, prevention and treatment of patients / I.S. Vitenko, OO Chaban, O.O. Buslo - Ternopil: Ukrmedknyha, 2002. - 187 p.

3. General and medical psychology (workshop) / Under the general. ed. prof. ID Spirina, prof. IS Vitenko. - Dnepropetrovsk, ART PRESS, 2002. - 176 p.
4. Clinical psychology: A textbook for medical students. of universities / N.D. Lakosina, II Sergeev, OF Pankova. - 2nd ed. - M .: "MEDpress-inform", 2005. - 416 p.
5. Clinical psychology: A textbook for students of medical universities and faculties of clinical psychology / Ed. prof. BD Karvasarsky. - St. Petersburg, 2002.
6. Luban-Plotsa B. Therapeutic union of doctor and patient / B. Luban-Plozza, V. Zaporozhyan, N. Pryaev. - K .: АДЕФ - Украина, 2001. - 292 с.
7. Medical psychology. Training manual, recommendation. MES for university students / Pshuk NG, Markova MV, Kondratyuk AI, Stukan LV - Vinnytsia, 2010. - 136 p.
8. Максименко С.Д. General Psychology. Textbook: 3rd edition, revised and supplemented / S.D. Максименко. - Kyiv: Center for Educational Literature, 2008. - 272 p.
9. Mendeleevich VD Clinical and medical psychology. Practical guide.- 4th ed. / В.Д. Mendeleevich - M .: "MEDpress-inform", 2002.- 592 p.

7.3. Information resources on the

Internet 1. moz.gov.ua.