**Topic 1** Psychology of the patient. IPD. The concept of neuroses, psychosomatic diseases.

**Form monitoring performance:** auditory questioning, testing, a warning light of case studies

**Evaluation materials for monitoring progress**

1. ***List of training elements*** *(auditory survey):*

I of. List of training elements:

1. Internal picture of the disease (IPD).
2. Components of the IPD.
3. Painful.
4. Emotional.
5. Component of volition.
6. Informational.
7. Conditionality of the IPD.
8. The nature of the disease.
9. Personality. (Philosophy, General Psychopathology.)
10. Age.
11. Character. (General Psychopathology)
12. Temperament. (General Psychopathology)
13. Scale of values, (General Psychopathology)
14. The social status of the patient.
15. The healthcare professional as a patient.
16. Types of attitudes towards illness:
17. Harmonious.
18. Anxious.
19. Hypochondriacal
20. Melancholic.
21. Apathic.
22. Neurasthenic.
23. Obsessive - phobic.
24. Sensitive.
25. Egocentric.
26. Euphoric.
27. Anosognostic.
28. Ergopathic.
29. Paranoid.
30. Psychological protection.
31. Crowding out.
32. Rationalization.
33. Projection.
34. Identification.
35. Sublimation.
36. Regression.
37. Compensation.
38. Overcompensation.
39. Coping - behavior (coping mechanisms).
40. Psychosomatic relationships.
41. Psychophysiological concepts. (normal physiology)
42. Cortico – visceral theory. (normal physiology)
43. Stress
44. Psycho-dynamical concepts.
45. Conversion.
46. Alexithymia.
47. Psychosomatic manifestations.
48. Psychosomatic reactions.
49. Conversion syndromes.
50. Functional syndromes (neurotic dysfunctions of internal organs).
51. Psychosomatosis (psychosomatic diseases).
52. Bronchial asthma.
53. Hypertonic disease.
54. Ischemic heart disease and myocardial infarction.
55. Peptic ulcer and duodenal ulcers.
56. Diabetes.
57. Ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease.
58. Rheumatoid arthritis.
59. Neurodermatitis and other skin diseases.
60. Mental reactions to somatic diseases.
61. Principles of the treatment of psychosomatic diseases.
62. The principle of an individualized approach to therapy.
63. The principle of combination therapy.
64. Prevention of ischemic heart disease and myocardial infarction.
65. The concept of neurosis.
66. Intrapersonal psychological conflict (PC)
67. Neurasthenic PC.
68. Hysterical PC.
69. Psychasthenia-type PC.
70. The main neurotic manifestations:
71. Psychopathological.
72. Somatic.
73. Vegetative.
74. Psychology of a surgical patient.
75. Psychology of an oncological patient.
76. Psychology of relations mother - child - doctor.

*2. A* ***set of tasks for independent execution in preparation for a practical lesson***

(testing, to control the implementation of a practical task)

**Level I tests**

*a) identification tests*

1. Which of these elements are the components of the IPD: simulative, painful, hypochondriacal, emotional, component of volition, informational, personal?
2. Is repression a psychological defense mechanism?
3. What neurosis is characterized by a conflict between the abilities of the individual, on the one hand, and her aspirations and exaggerated demands on herself, on the other.
4. Is bronchial asthma a psychosomatic disease?
5. Is “Type B” behavior typical for patients with coronary artery disease?

*b) tests for difference*

1. Point out the differences between coping mechanisms and psychological defense.

2. Factors causing IPD:

a. patient age

b. drugs taken

e. patient character

f level of claims

c) tests for classification

3. Indicate for which of the following types of attitudes towards the disease is characteristic:

a. denial of the thought of illness

b. Fixation on painful experiences

c. indifference to one's fate

d. a sober assessment of your condition

4. Differences between neurotic disorders of the functions of internal organs from psychosomatic diseases. Give the real differences of turn-downs.

5. Indicate the signs of alexithymia:

a. poverty of fantasy

b. fantasizing

c. difficulty distinguishing between feelings and bodily sensations

d. ignoring empathic relationships

e. ease of emotional communication

Indicate for which of the following neuroses are characteristic:

1) Hysterical neurosis emotional lability

2 Neurosis of obsessive states of irritability

3) Neurasthenia astasia-abasia

                                                                     mutism

                                                                     seizure

                                                                    AIDS-phobia

                                                                     carcinophobia

                                                                     rituals

                                                                     hyperesthesia

                                                                     asthenic syndrome

*Level II tests*

*a) tests for the "stand"*

1. Repression, rationalization, identification are mechanisms of \_\_\_\_

2. The most adaptive type of IPD \_\_\_\_\_\_

3. The cause of neurosis is \_\_\_\_\_

4. Conversion symptoms are characteristic of \_\_\_\_\_

5. The inability of the patient to explain his condition is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

*b) constructive tests*

1. List the types of attitudes towards the disease

2. List the types of psychological defense

3. Name the features of behavior characteristic of "behavioral type A"

4. List the main psychodynamic concepts of psychosomatic illness.

*c) typical task*

1. You have been invited to the ward, where there are patients with gastrointestinal tract pathology. After one of the patients undergoes an instrumental examination associated with the introduction of a rubber tube into the stomach and his stories about how unpleasant it is, the entire ward refuses this examination. Your actions.

2.Patient R., 48 years old, workers and. By nature, capricious, her moral. In difficult life situations, he shows shyness, not decisiveness. After the only son left for the army, she was left alone. Since that time, he has been continuously treated by different doctors. In the hospital, he lies in bed most of the time. The expression on the face is suffering. At the sight of a doctor, he begins to groan, moan, hold his head with his hands, cry. Complains of pain in the region of the heart. Objectively, violations of the cardiovascular system are not detected. How do you assess the patient's condition? What kind of intrapersonal conflict can we talk about? Can we talk about the presence of a psychosomatic illness, or is it more likely a neurotic disorder of the functions of internal organs?

**3. Study of temperament, level of neuroticism and direction of response in students using Eysenck's psychological questionnaire under the supervision of a teacher** (Control form: control of the implementation of a practical task)

*The algorithm for performing the Eysenck test is presented in the guidelines for independent work of students.*