**QUESTIONS FOR SELF-EDUCATION:**

1. The subject of medical psychology.

2. Its connection with other disciplines.

3. Norm and pathology of mental activity.

4. Psychology of the patient.

5. Psychology of therapeutic interaction.

6. Implementation of brief algorithms for psychological examination by a patient in order to optimize the diagnostic stage of psychological counseling (a block of thrifty technologies).

7. History of the development of medical psychology.

8. Pathopsychology, the psychology of individual differences.

9. Developmental clinical psychology, family clinical psychology.

10. Psychology of deviant behavior, psychological counseling.

11. Psychocorrection.

12. Psychotherapy.

13. Neurology.

14. Psychosomatic medicine.

15. Relationship with other disciplines.

16. Basic research methods in medical psychology.

17. Duration of research in medical psychology.

18. Stages of research in medical psychology.

19. Research algorithm in medical psychology.

20. Clinical significance of the clinical interview.

21. Diagnostic value of a clinical interview in assessing the cognitive sphere of the personality of patients with various diseases.

22. Experimental-psychological research method.

23. Questionnaires in medical psychology.

24. Projective methods in medical psychology.

25. The degree of validity of experimental psychological methods.

26. Diagnostic value of experimental psychological methods in the assessment of the cognitive sphere.

27. Psychology of personality.

28. The main structural components of the personality core.

29. Temperament as a dynamic component of personality.

30. Temperament: types (sanguine, phlegmatic, choleric, melancholic), properties.

31. The influence of temperament on the formation of the internal picture of the disease of somatic patients.

32. The concept of a harmonious and disharmonious personality.

33. Types of education.

34. The main types of character accentuations.

35. Classification of types of character accentuations according to K. Leonhard.

36. Classification of types of character accentuations according to A.E. Lichko.

37. The difference between accentuations and psychopathy.

38. The behavior of persons with different types of accentuations in medical practice.

39. Psychological and psychopathological characteristics of cognitive mental processes.

40. Quantitative and qualitative assessment of the cognitive sphere (sensations, perception, thinking).

41. Use of clinical interview.

42. Experimental-psychological methods in the evaluation of cognitive mental processes.

43. Quantitative and qualitative assessment of the cognitive sphere (memory, attention, intelligence).

44. Use of clinical interview.

45. Experimental-psychological methods in the evaluation of cognitive mental processes.

46. ​​Main problems of development.

47. Biological and social in development.

48. The influence of heredity and environment on the mental development of the child.

49. The concept of age-related clinical psychology.

50. Age periodization.

51. The concept of age crises.

52. Crisis of 1 year of life.

53. Crisis 3 years of life.

54. Crisis 7 years of life.

55. Pubertal crisis.

56. Small age crises.

57. Menopausal crisis.

58. Basic patterns of mental and behavioral development of children.

59. Periodization of development.

60. Pediatric classification.

61. Pedagogical classification.

62. Psychological classification.

63. Psychology of deviant behavior.

64. Types of deviant behavior:

65. Delinquent behavior.

66. Addictive behavior.

67. Pathocharacterological behavior.

68. Predictors of the development of addictive spectrum disorders.

69. Socio-economic and psychological risk factors for the development of addictive behavioral disorders in children and adolescents.

70. Stages of development of addictive spectrum disorders.

71. Chemical and non-chemical addictions.

72. Forms of chemical addictions in children and adolescents: alcohol addiction, tobacco addiction, addictive behavior as a result of the use of organic solvents (inhalants), drug addictions in adolescents.

73. Forms of non-chemical addictions in children and adolescents: sexual addictive behavior, gambling addiction. PC, internet and addictive behavior from social networks.

74. Features of addictive behavioral disorders in adolescence.

75. Psychological stability of the individual and its relationship with drug resistance.

76. Types and methods of prevention of addictive disorders.

77. The main goals and objectives of the prevention of addictive disorders in children and adolescents. The main directions of prevention of drug addiction: psychohygienic, pedagogical, sanitary and hygienic, medical and social, administrative and legal.

78. Stages of prevention activities: study of the problem of addictive behavior and the state of mental health of children and adolescents, development of a strategy and implementation of the strategy.

79. Communication in the process of therapeutic interaction.

80. Subject-subject relations.

81.Personality in communication and activity. The main directions of the study of communication: psychological, historical and cultural, sociological.

82. Social and personal need for communication and its vital value. The conditionality of the nature of communication by socio-cultural conditions, individual characteristics of the individual.

83. Psychological features of the process of communication between a doctor and a patient.

84. Fundamentals of communication skills.

85. Typology of conflicts. Causes of conflicts.

86. Basic conditions for constructive conflict resolution and optimal forms of communication.