Medical Psychology Outline

The Medical Psychology is designed to provide students of the five, seven and eight-year program. Three levels of knowledge should be delivered: the first level means the knowledge that the students are required to master well (underline), the second one refers to which should be familiar with (italic), and the third one is that students may have preliminary knowledge (normal).

Chapter 1 Introduction

A. Introduction
1. Concept:
   Medical psychology is a branch of applied psychology devoted to psychological problems arising in the practice of medicine, including psychological aspects of pain, terminal illness, bereavement, disability, and reactions to medical advice.
2. Related fields
   1) Clinical psychology
   2) Neuropsychology
   3) Physiological psychology and psychological physiology.
   4) Abnormal psychology
   5) Health psychology
   6) Psychosomatic medicine
   7) Behavioral medicine
3. Medical models
   1) Biological medical model
   2) Bio-psycho-social medical model
   3) Holistic medical model

B. Methods
1. Observation study
2. Survey research
3. Case study method
4. Correlational research
5. Experimental method
6. Test method

Chapter 2 Main theories of medical psychology

A. Psychoanalysis
1. Introduction
2. Theories
   1) unconscious theory: conscious, unconscious and preconscious
   2) Personality theory: id, ego and super ego
   3) Psychosexual stages: oral stage; anal stage; phallic stage; latency period; genital stage
   4) Defense mechanism: repression, denial, projection, regression, displacement, rationalization, compensation, sublimation, reaction formation
5) Dream interpretation: manifest content of dreams and latent content of dreams

B. Behavism
1. Introduction
2. Learning theories
   1) Classical conditioning: reinforcement, generalization, discrimination and extinction
   2) Operant conditioning
   3) Observational learning
3. Rules of learning
   1) Reinforcement: primary reinforcer and secondary reinforcer; positive reinforcement and negative reinforcement; continuous reinforcement and partial reinforcement
   2) Punishment: positive punishment and negative punishment
   3) Extinction: spontaneous recovery
   4) Generalization and discrimination
   5) Habituation
   6) Shaping
   7) Modeling

C. Humanistic psychology
1. Introduction
2. Concepts
   1) Self-actualization
   2) Self and self-concept
   3) Organism valuing and conditional positive regard

D. Cognitive psychology
1. Introduction
2. Ellis’ ABC theory
3. Beck’s cognitive theory
4. Other concepts: attribution, expectation, information processing and attention, self-concept

Chapter 3 Psychology

A. Biological basis of psychology
1. Psychology is the function of brain
2. Cerebral cortex and function
3. Cerebral Lateralization

B. Cognitive process
1. Sensation
   1) Concept and function
   2) Sensitivity and sensory threshold
   3) Sensory adaptation
   4) Sensation contrast
   5) Interaction of sensations
   6) Sensation compensation and development
2. Perception
   1) Concept
   2) Perception characteristic: perceptual Selectiveness, perceptual organization,
perceptual interpretation, perceptual constancy

3. Learning
   1) Concept
   2) Learning theory: classical conditioning, operant conditioning, observational learning, cognitive learning

4. Memory
   1) Concept
   2) Process: memorization, retention, recognition and reproduction
   3) Memory: sensory memory, short-term memory, long-term memory
   4) Forgetting and theories

5. Thinking
   1) Concept
   2) Process
   3) Problem solving

C. Motivation and emotion
1. Motivation
   1) Concept
   2) Motivation and need: Maslow’s Hierarchical theory of needs
   3) Motivation theory: instinct theory, drive theory, arousal theory, incentive theory, cognitive theory
   5) Frustration: response to frustration

2. Emotion
   1) Concept
   2) Emotion and brain
   3) Emotion theory: James-Lange theory, Cannon-Bard theory, cognitive theory

D. Personality
1. Concept and characteristics
2. Structure of personality
   1) Temperament
   2) Character
   3) Self
3. Personality development
4. Personality theory

Chapter 4 Psychological stress

A. Introduction
1. Concept
   1) Selye: physiological stress
   2) Psychological stress

2. Stressor
   1) Physiological stressor
   2) Psychological stressor
3) Social stressor: stressful life events, daily hassles, occupational stressor and environmental stressor
4) cultural stressor

3. Mediatory mechanism
   1) Psychological mechanism: evaluation or appraisal
   2) Physiological mechanism: stress system

4. Response
   1) Psychological response: cognitive, emotional, behavioral and defensive response
   2) Physiological response
   3) Factors related response: evaluation, personality, social support, coping style

5. Coping strategy: rethink, reduce, elimination, avoidance, change, relax, release, reorganization

B. Coping
   1. Concept
   2. Types of coping
      1) Positive cognitive coping, positive behavioral coping and avoidant coping
      2) emotion-focused coping and problem-focused coping
   3. Test of coping

Chapter 5 Psychosomatic diseases

A. Concept
B. Mechanism
   1. Psychodynamic theory
   2. Learning theory
   3. psycho-physiological theory

C. Psycho-social factors and psychosomatic diseases
   1. Emotion and psychosomatic diseases
   2. Personality and psychosomatic diseases
   3. Social environment psychosomatic diseases

D. Diagnosis of psychosomatic diseases

E. Treatment of psychosomatic diseases

Chapter 6 Abnormal psychology

A. Introduction
   1. Abnormal psychology and normal psychology
   2. How to judge abnormal behavior
      1) Experience
      2) Social norm
      3) Symptom and etiological standard
      4) Statistical standard
      5) Other standards

3. Model of abnormal psychology
   1) Medical model
   2) Psychodynamic model
   3) Behavioral model
   4) Humanistic model
   5) Sociocultural model
   6) Bio-psycho-social model

4. Classification of mental diseases
   1) ICD-10
B. Introduction to Neurosis

1. Concept

2. Etiopathogenesis and pathogenesis
   1) Etiopathogenesis: psychological stressful factors, predisposing factor
   2) Pathogenesis: psychoanalytic theory, behaviorist theory, cognitive theory, Morita's theory, humanistic theory

3. Classification of neuroses

4. Common characteristics
   1) Anxiety
   2) Defensive behavior
   3) Somato-discomfortableness
   4) Conflict of interpersonal relationship

5. Diagnostic criteria

C. Neurosis

1. Compulsion
   1) Etiopathogenesis and pathogenesis: biological and psychophysiological theory, psychoanalytic theory, social factors
   2) Clinical manifestation: compulsive ideas and compulsion
   3) Diagnostic criteria

2. Anxiety disorders
   1) Etiopathogenesis and pathogenesis: biological and psychophysiological theory, psychoanalytic theory, behavioristic theory, cognitive theory, social factors
   2) Clinical manifestation: generalized anxiety disorder and panic disorder
   3) Diagnostic criteria

3. Phobia
   1) Etiopathogenesis and pathogenesis:
   2) Classification and clinical manifestation: agoraphobia, social phobia and specific phobia
   3) Diagnostic criteria

4. Neurasthenia
   1) Etiopathogenesis: mental stress, constitution, neurotransmitters
   2) Clinical manifestation
   3) Diagnostic criteria

5. Somatoform disorders
   1) Etiopathogenesis and pathogenesis: biological and psychophysiological theory, Diagnostic criteria
   2) Diagnostic criteria
   3) Classification and clinic manifestation: somatization disorder, hypochondriasis, somatoform autonomic dysfunction and persistent somatoform pain disorder

D. Personality disorders

1. Introduction
   1) Concept
   2) Common characteristics
   3) Etiopathogenesis: biological factors, psychological factors, socio-cultural factors
   4) Diagnostic criteria

2. Classification
   1) Paranoid personality disorder
   2) Schizoid personality disorder
   3) Antisocial personality disorder
   4) Impulsive personality disorder
   5) Histrionic/hysterical personality disorder
   6) Obsessive-compulsive personality disorder
   7) Anxious personality disorder
   8) Dependent personality disorder
   9) Other or unspecified personality disorders
E. Psychosexual disorder
1. Introduction
2. Diagnostic criteria
3. Etiology: biological factors, psychological factors, social factors
4. Classification
   1) Sexual orientation disorders
   2) Disorders of sexual preference
   3) Gender identity disorders
   4) Others

F. Adolescent psychological disorders
1. Mental retardation
   1) Etiopathogenesis
   2) Diagnosis
   3) Therapy
2. Emotional disorder
   1) Separation anxiety disorder of childhood
   2) Phobic anxiety disorder of childhood
3. Childhood autism
   1) Incidence
   2) Etiopathogenesis
   3) Clinical manifestation
   4) Diagnosis
   5) Therapies
4. Attention deficit and hyperactivity disorder
   1) Etiopathogenesis
   2) Clinical manifestation
   3) Diagnosis
   4) Therapies
5. Behavioral disturbance
   1) Night terrors
   2) Stuttering
   3) Tic disorder
   4) Therapies
6. Sensory Integration disfunction
7. Organic mental disorders
   1) Alzheimer's disease
   2) Multiple sclerosis
   3) Vascular dementia
   4) Mental disorders due to intracranial infection
   5) Mental disorders due to physical infection
   6) Mental disorders due to brain damage
   7) Mental disorders due to brain tumor
   8) Mental disorders due to epilepsy
   9) Mental disorders due to systemic lupus erythematosus

Chapter 7 Psychological assessment
A. Introduction
1. Concept
2. Process of psychological assessment
   1) Content
   2) Aim
   3) Standard
   4) Collecting data
   5) Judgment
   6) Information exchange
3. Ethical issues in assessment
B. Assessment interview
1. Assessment content
   1) First interview
   2) Collecting data
   3) Diagnosis
2. Assessment strategy
   1) Observation
   2) Unconditional positive regard
   3) Open talk
   4) Encouragement
   5) Information feedback
   6) Clarification
   7) Coping with silence
   8) Emotion feedback
   9) Recording
3. Limits of assessment
C. psychological test
1. Introduction
   1) History
   2) Concept
   3) Main elements: behavior sample, objective test, standardization, result description
   4) Characteristics of standardized psychological test: sample, norm, reliability, validity
   5) Information feedback
   6) Clarification
2. Classification
   1) Descriptive testing, diagnostic testing, inferred testing
   2) Verbal testing and performance testing
   3) Capacity testing, personality testing, neuropsychological testing, clinical scales, occupational testing,
   4) Individual testing and group testing
   5) Questionnaire, projective test, operant test
D. Clinical psychological tests and scales
1. Intelligent test
   1) WAIS
   2) The Stanford-intelligence scale
2. Neuropsychological testing
   1) Introduction
   2) Halstead-Reitan test
   3) Luria-Nebraska Neurophychology Battery
3. Personality test
   1) MMPI
   2) 16PF
   3) Projective test: Rorshach test, TAT
4. Memory test
   1) WMS
   2) Clinical memory scale
E. behavioral assessment
1. Introduction
2. Methods
   1) Behavioral interview
   2) Behavioral observation

Chapter 8 Psychotherapy

A. Introduction
1. Concept and classification
2. Principle of psychotherapy
3. Range of psychotherapy
1) Stress-induced adaptive psychological disorder
2) Psychological disorders related to somatic diseases
3) Psycho-somatic diseases
4) Neurosis
5) Depression
6) Personality disorder
7) Sexual disorders
8) Others

B. Psychoanalysis
1. Freud's opinions about psychological disorders
2. Techniques of psychoanalysis
   1) Free association
   2) Analysis of resistance
   3) Transference and counter-transference
   4) Dream interpretation

C. Behavior therapy
1. Introduction
2. Behavior therapy
   1) Systematic desensitization: relaxation training, anxiety hierarchy, desensitization
   2) Flooding, implosive therapy
   3) Aversive conditioning
   4) Token economy
   5) Shaping
   6) Modeling
   7) Self-management

D. Person-centered therapy
1. Introduction
2. Principles of Person-centered therapy: congruence, empathy, unconditional positive regard

E. Cognitive therapy
1. Introduction
2. Rational Emotive Therapy
   1) ABC theory
   2) Irrational beliefs
   3) Techniques: cognitive, emotional and behavioral techniques

3. Beck’s cognitive therapy
   1) Cognitive model of emotional disorders
   2) Theory of cognitive therapy
   3) Methods: interview, identifying negative automatic thoughts, testing negative automatic thoughts, identifying dysfunctional assumptions, challenging dysfunctional assumptions

F. Other therapies
1. Suggestion and hypnosis
   1) Suggestion
   2) Hypnosis
2. Group therapy and family therapy
3. Relaxation therapy
4. Biofeedback therapy

Chapter 9 Psychological consulting

A. Concepts: psychological counseling, counseling psychology
B. Background
C. Classifications
D. Characteristics
E. Principles
F. Process and techniques
Chapter 10 Mental health

A. Concepts
B. Aims
   1) Standards of mental health
   2) Assessment of mental health
C. meaning of mental health
D. methods of mental health
E. Principles
F. mental health of different ages
G. Group mental health
   1. Family mental health
   2. School mental health
   3. Occupation mental health
H. Community mental health

Chapter 11 The doctor-patient relationship

A. Concepts: interpersonal relationship, doctor-patient relationship
B. Models:
C. Clinical interpersonal communication
D. Patient role
   1. Concepts
   2. Transition of patient role
      1) Role scarcity
      2) Role conflict
      3) Role reduction
      4) Role intensification
      5) The abnormal role
   3. Medical help jerking behavior: