

ZABURZENIA SAMOKONTROLI U DZIECI Z ZESPOŁEM NADPOBUDLIWOŚCI PSYCHORUCHOWEJ¹

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DYSFUNCTION OF SELF-CONTROL IN CHILDREN WITH ADHD

Summary. The recent studies in neuropsychology and clinical psychology suggest that the essential dysfunction in ADHD is a deficit of executive functions: behavioural inhibition, working memory and planning. Executive functions are basic instruments of self-control and depend on the activity of prefrontal cortex. Executive functions deficits are responsible for typical symptoms of ADHD like difficulties in organization of activity, impulsiveness and difficulties in modulation of emotional reactions. This article shows the necessity to consider also the higher, personality, level of self-control in diagnosis and treatment of ADHD children. Self-image, self-esteem, accepted values, and other personality components if correctly developed can compensate to some degree the difficulties in self-control due to executive functions deficits.

PRZYCZYNY STRESU I STRATEGIE RADZENIA SOBIE ZE STRESEM U MŁODZIEŻY W WIEKU 14-16 LAT

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CAUSES OF STRESS AND COPING STRATEGIES IN 14-16 YEARS OLD ADOLESCENTS

Summary. The purpose of this study was to define how 14-16 years old adolescents do perceive the causes of the experienced stress and what strategies they use to cope with it. The Polish version of Adolescent Coping Checklist was used. Participants were given a set of open questions about causes of stress and the ways of coping with it. Subsequently, the Adolescent Coping Checklist was administered. Seventy youngsters have participated in the study, involving thirty five boys and girls. School related events, especially the relations with teachers, were found to be the most frequent causes of stress. Strategies that were noted most often were *investing in friendship, seeking to belong, focus on work, solve problem and concentrate on pleasures*. Strategies that were noted most rarely were *seeking spiritual support, looking for professional help and social actions*. The comparison of Polish and Australian groups showed significant similarity in the frequency of used strategies.

DESTRUKTYWNE STRATEGIE RADZENIA SOBIE ZE STRESEM W KONTEKŚCIE CHORÓB NOWOTWOROWYCH

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DESTRUCTIVE STRATEGIES OF COPING WITH STRESS IN THE CONTEXT OF CANCER – RELATED PROBLEMS

Summary. Modern man is more and more often the victim of stress. To reduce the mental discomfort caused by stress, people make use a variety of strategies of coping with stress. Unfortunately some of them are ineffective, and their use often leads to harmful effects which are more serious than the consequences of the stress itself. Smoking tobacco, which is both widely – used and socially accepted, deserves particular attention as one of the many ineffectual ways of coping with stress. This article details the reasons for and mechanisms behind turning towards such destructive methods as smoking. The negative effects of using this kind of strategy are presented in the context of cancer – related problems. The author also presents the results of his own preliminary study into people’s consciousness of the negative effects of smoking and on the frequency of the use of escapist methods of coping with stress among smokers and methods of coping with stress among smokers and non – smokers.

KONTROLA EMOCJONALNA I JEJ ZMIANY W PRZEBIEGU CHOROBY W GRUPIE CHORYCH NA REUMATOIDALNE ZAPALENIE STAWÓW¹

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EMOTIONAL CONTROL IN A GROUP OF RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS

Summary. The goal of the presented research was a search for psychological profiles in emotional control of patients with RA. The researchers posed the following questions: (1) what is a psychological image in emotional self-control among the patients with RA, and (2) how is it changing in the emotional control in the duration of the rheumatoid illness? In terms of the methodological and research tools, Questionnaire of the Emotional Control by J. Brzeziński was used here. The sample included 111 patients diagnosed with RA (RAs) and an identical number of healthy population (Healthy). The research findings in the study of the rheumatoid arthritis patients (N = 111, women 81, men 30) allow us to describe the psychological image of this cohort. The comparison of obtained results with the results of the group of healthy people portrays specific personality traits of patients with rheumatoid arthritis (RA). The comparison inside the of group the patients with RA portrays different levels of health that correlates with personality traits that may affect the length of the illness. Patients with RA regarding the emotional control portray diminished ability to engage on an emotional level and lesser readiness to process problems on the emotional level. The greater the debilitating quality, especially among women patients, the greater emotional motivation and less rationality.

ZALEŻNOŚĆ – NIEZALEŻNOŚĆ OD POLA PERCEPCYJNEGO A EFEKTYWNOŚĆ ROZWIĄZYWANIA ZADAŃ APM PRZEZ MŁODZIEŻ PODDANĄ TRENINGOWI EDUKACYJNEMU O RÓŻNYCH PROFILACH KSZTAŁCENIA

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DEPENDENCE – INDEPENDENCE FROM PERCEPTIVE FIELD
AND EFFICIENCY OF APM PROBLEM RESOLVING
BY YOUTH SUBMITTED TO SPECIFIC EDUCATIONAL TRAINING

Summary. The main purpose of conducted researches was to answer a question about the influence of dependence – independence from perceptive field dimension on efficiency of APM problem resolving by youth submitted to specific educational training. A manner of particular perceptive and intellectual activity determines interindividual differences in problem resolving situations. Educational training essentially influences logical thinking ability formation and organization. Main hypothesis assumed that the independent from perceptive field and submitted to mathematical educational training persons would achieve the best APM test results. The hypothesis was partially confirmed by conducted researches.

PSYCHOLOGICZNA CHARAKTERYSTYKA JEDYNAKÓW

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PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTIC OF THE ONLY CHILDREN

Summary. Author in hereby article describes research effected in frames to master's thesis relating problem of the only children on group of secondary-school – young people from Gdańsk. These people, divided on two groups, ie. Single children (35 persons) and sibling children (38 persons), one investigated in respect of adaptations and of working social (Gough's CPI Inventory) and qualities of communication between members of their families (Roelofse and Middleton's FFAQ Questionnaire in M. Plopa polish adaptation). Obtained by both investigated groups on considerable mosts of dimensions nearing results did not give bases to general conclusions about differences of boundary strip with the only children and with persons possessing brother and sister in variable range above-mentioned variables. However analysis of correlation results Inventory CPI i Questionnaire FFAQ in both groups showed on probably greater in group of the only children than sibling children meaning correctly working families for their normal social working.