

## ARTYKUŁY

### ŹRÓDŁA I POCZĄTKI PSYCHOPATOLOGII DZIECKA

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#### THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF CHILD PSYCHOPATHOLOGY

**Summary.** The paper is most authoritative and accessible introductory review of the child psychopathology. It presents expanded considerations of the impact of medicine, psychoanalysis, and individual psychology upon the study of child psychopathology. The author of this article also argues what a great change in patient treatment happened. Of these, the most significant is individual and subjective attitude to a person that replaced the subjective one. Well-established range of names makes it difficult to find a single area of omission.

## JAKOŚĆ ŻYCIA CZŁOWIEKA W ZDROWIU I CHOROBIĘ

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### QUALITY OF LIFE EXPERIENCED BY HEALTHY AND ILL MAN

**Summary.** To what extent can man experience high quality of life? The answer to this question seems to depend very much on the way the term being defined. This paper is to cover main perspectives and most significant findings of research on the quality of life. Again, it incorporates ideas about objective and subjective measures of the concept. Depending on whether a man is in good or poor health the situation may be experienced differently. A final, consideration is the changeability of the life quality during the life span.

## PSYCHOLOGICZNE ASPEKTY REHABILITACJI CHORYCH NA NOWOTWÓR PIERSI

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### PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF REHABILITATION OF BREAST CANCER PATIENTS

**Summary:** Although the benefits of rehabilitation of breast cancer patients are widely accepted, the psychological aspects of rehabilitation are not so known. The author presents basic concepts of rehabilitation and psychological specificity of the situation in which breast cancer patients are. Then, the instruments and aims of rehabilitation are critically presented. Among instruments, psychoeducation and psychological help in the form of counselling are viewed as the most effective. In conclusions, the psychological model of rehabilitation is proposed. It is stated that the situation of surviving cancer thanks to effective rehabilitation does not associate with life-lasting tension and anxiety but may be an important mile stone in achieving aims, which characterize a happy person.

**BADANIA NAD ROLĄ LEKARZA RODZINNEGO  
– ASPEKT *SILNE EGO* W PRAKTYCE MEDYCZNEJ**

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RESEARCH ON FAMILY DOCTOR'S ROLE – *STRONG EGO* ASPECT  
IN MEDICAL PRACTICE

**Summary.** Family doctor professional activity belongs to the most important fields of social medicine service. Professionalism of „first front line” medical treating is built on basis of social and psychological theory. An assumption was made that daily medical practice reveals the character of a heuristic way of performing duties because it is characterized by a considerable range of unpredictable phenomena which are contradictory in their assumption and complex in the interaction sphere between the patient and the doctor.

The purpose of this research was to construct a measurement devise called „Family Doctor's Role Taking” and to find out the correlation between a factor of „strong ego” and independent variable: age and gender.

**Material and methods.** Family doctors from all over Poland were examined by means of a special questionnaire. Statistical research was done with the help of a factor analysis packed in program STATISTICA 5,1, in Polish version.

**Results.** The three-level, hierarchical structure of „Family Doctor Role Taking” was constructed, which was empirically verified. On the highest level of generality, define as level A, there were four factors: „interpersonal decentration”, „sense of efficiency”, „strong ego” and „empathy”. The factor „strong ego” derived from the following seven notions (level B): „activity”, „easy problem concentration”, „lack of neurotic tendencies”, „ability to solve conflicts”, „readiness to resign one's gratification”, „being stress proof” and „the role of motivation”. The categories were heterogeneous in relation to theories that created the lowest level of generality labeled with C. 73 positions which have homogeneous character and whose content reflected a heuristic dimension of the family doctor's work were constructed on this level. There were no correlations measured by Spearman's ratio, between „strong ego” and independent variables: age and gender.

**Conclusions.** „The Role of the Family Doctor” model constructed is a springboard for research in basic health service, which is to help family doctors to find a way to avoid conflicts, frustration, and professional burnout.

## WYKORZYSTANIE TECHNOLOGII WIRTUALNEJ RZECZYWISTOŚCI W PSYCHOTERAPII I W OPIECE MEDYCZNEJ – PRZEGLĄD BADAŃ

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### USING VIRTUAL REALITY TECHNOLOGY IN PSYCHOTHERAPY AND MEDICAL CARE – THE REVIEW OF RESEARCHES

**Summary.** Cybertherapy is a field that is growing rapidly due today's technology and information boom. Virtual reality (VR) has been used successfully in a variety of healthcare issues, including treatment of phobias, eating disorders and rehabilitation.

This article presents a review of the literature on how VR affects the coping of patients with distress, pain and anxiety associated with chemotherapy and other painful or unpleasant medical procedures.

Researches on conducted these technological forms of intervention and support show promising results and suggestions for further studies. Future directions for fesearch include improvements of objective measures of efficacy such as fMRI and physiological monitoring devices. Investigations are carried out to determine if VR can be used to treat a broader scope of disorders.

**Key words:** virtual reality, cybertherapy, chemotherapy, distress, coping with pain.

## ROLA WYCHOWANIA DWUJĘZYCZNEGO W PROCESIE DEPATOLOGIZACJI GŁUCHOTY

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### THE ROLE OF BILINGUAL EDUCATION IN DEPATHOLOGIZING DEAFNESS

**Summary.** In this paper an alternative model of deafness and of the function of deaf education will be suggested. Rather than focusing on deafness as a pathological medical condition, we will consider the education of the deaf as a dominated cultural and linguistic minority in Polish society. Polish Sign Language (PSL) is real language of Polish Deaf Community which members are culturally and socially deaf. This is why the goal of this approach is to “depathologize” deafness – differences between deaf and hearing people should be seen as cultural differences, not as deviations. The problem of bilingual development in deaf children is discussed there – the role of Polish Sign Language and manually coded Polish in developing linguistic skills as reflected in the ability to use two languages – PSL and Polish. Also, the most important factors which can make it easy or difficult for deaf children to acquire bilingual competence are analysed in details.

## WPROWADZENIE DO PRELINGWISTYCZNEGO ROZWOJU MOWY DZIECKA Z AUTYZMEM<sup>1</sup>

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### INTRODUCTION TO THE PRE-LINGUISTIC SPEECH DEVELOPMENT OF AN AUTISTIC CHILD

**Summary.** The article discusses issues of the diagnosis, within linguistic, classification and descriptive systems, of communication of autistic people. The departure from symptom-based diagnosis in favour of the analysis of the occurrence of disorders at the pre-linguistic stage allows to, according to the author, search for the original problems of communication in the early stages of development. In referring to the theories of A. L. Schuler, B. M. Prizant and A. M. Wetherby, the author presents the influence of disturbances in acquiring communication abilities within the aspect of development, which explains the different levels at which autistic children acquire these abilities in the course of the first 3 years of their lives.