

Neuropsychological Diagnostics in Epilepsy

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Conclusion based on the results of psychological research D. 07.07.1998 year of birth.

The purpose of the psychological study was to determine the flow of thought processes, the main personality traits and features of interpersonal interaction.

When conducting psychological research, D. was reluctant to cooperate, establishing formal contact. The motive was not formed immediately, but remained until the end of the study. He did not refuse to perform the techniques; he did not perform the tasks according to the instructions. The mood background is not quite even with a downward trend. The movements are numerous, constrained. The facial expressions are uncertain. A voice of moderate volume, turning into a loud one. Insufficient vocabulary, and hardly verbalized the thought, there was an increase in latent time during responses. Emotional reactions are not adequate, low intensity.

During the study, D. was somewhat inhibited. The pace of work is slow. Latent time intervals throughout the study are quite long. In the process of completing tasks, he quickly got tired.

To solve the tasks, the following methods were used:

For the study of thought processes: the technique of constructing simple analogies, the exclusion of superfluous in the verbal version, the identification of essential features, the formation of simple analogies, the technique of pictograms.

For personality research: MMPI Multidisciplinary personality Questionnaire, Rosenzweig frustration reaction test, Dembo -Rubinstein test, A. Beck Depression scale, Interpersonal Relations methodology.

As a result of the application of these techniques, the following data were obtained:

Mind. In the proposed methods, he gave a significant number of incorrect answers by the type of reduction in the level of generalization, direct ideas about objects and phenomena dominate in judgments, operating with general signs is often replaced by establishing purely specific connections between objects. The concrete-effective type of thinking prevails. The speed and pace of the associative process is somewhat slowed down, i.e.

the dynamics of mental activity is slightly disrupted. The motivational and personal components of thinking are preserved.

As a result of personal and projective-personal techniques, the following data were obtained:

An uneven level of self-esteem was diagnosed, which is a sign of emotional instability. Current self-esteem is of a low level. The features of interpersonal interactions on the scales of "Self-satisfaction", "Openness" and "Confidence" indicate problems in these areas. There is low self-satisfaction and a low degree of optimism, a low level of claims. It should be noted that there is a discrepancy between the direct assessment of one's optimism in comparison with indirect indicators, which may indicate an insufficient level of reflection, insufficient understanding of oneself, one's experiences and actions. I draw attention to the compensatory decrease in the level of ideal self-esteem in order to increase self-satisfaction on the scales of "Character", "Happiness" and "Mind". According to the symptomatic questionnaire CSL-90, the indicators of interpersonal anxiety and phobia are increased, which may indicate in favor of an anxiety-phobic disorder.

The indicator of one of the evaluation scales has been lowered (the lie scale L), which reflects the tendency to deny psychological conflict and the desire to show oneself in the "best light". Profile Code 7 8 2 6 1/ L. The leading peak on the anxiety scale [7] indicates that psychasthenic traits prevail in the personality structure: self-doubt, indecision. Constant tension in dissatisfaction, which manifest themselves in obsession, excessive actions necessary for them as if for complacency. All these traits are combined with a tendency to focus on internal criteria (peak on the autism scale of 8), which can lead to communication difficulties and expressed anxiety about these difficulties. This combination of scales also reflects a sense of the specialness or uniqueness of one's personality and anxiety about the lack of recognition of the personality by the environment. Such feelings, usually unconscious, can be the cause of depressive tendencies, which often occur in combination with irritability and apathy. The profile, which has high indicators of these two scales (the anxiety scale 7 and the autism scale 8), allows us to talk about infantilism. The following combination of peaks on the anxiety scale 7 and depression scale 2 indicates that low self-esteem, pessimistic assessment of prospects, intra punitiveness are pronounced and stable and are combined

with constant internal tension, anxiety and fears. This can lead to a decrease in productivity, initiative and a feeling of depression. According to the A. Beck depression scale, the state of objective signs of depression is noted, when this expresses a subjective feeling of unhappiness and discomfort (for example, "I hate my mother, she (?) it doesn't exist for me." The purpose of the psychological study was to determine the flow of thought processes, the main personality traits and features of interpersonal interaction. Any situation with an unpredictable outcome, a rapid change of acting factors, disordered and not amenable to planning are stressful. The structure vividly presents such features as sensitivity (hypersensitivity to real or imaginary injustices, concern for one's prestige, a tendency to self-assertion) and hypochondriacal tendency (anxiety and a sense of threat that are associated with interpersonal relationships is transferred to the processes occurring in one's own body.

The presence in the personality structure of a combination of such traits as anxious suspiciousness, sensitivity, a sense of "incomprehensibility" and hypochondriac tendencies can disrupt social adaptation. According to the results of the "Interpersonal relations" methodology, a high score of the severity of personal problems is revealed. According to the Rosenzweig methodology, in a situation of frustration, an increased tendency to "egocentrism" is revealed. The perception of the world as frightening is determined by a low level of frustration tolerance (stress tolerance), general inability to resist difficulties, self-doubt. In a situation of frustration, the proportion of reactions aimed at meeting situationally emerging needs in the form of taking responsibility for meeting a need or solving a problem is increased and has the skills to resolve problematic situations (the degree of independence in resolving conflicts or meeting

needs is high). Intropunitive reactions, increased self-demanding are characteristic. Frequent aggression, originally intended to react externally, due to the inability to respond directly due to external or internal reasons, to turn on oneself. In a situation of open accusation, the tendency to self-justification reactions is increased.

Based on the results of the entire study, it is possible to distinguish the following:

There are violations of the operational side of thinking in the form of a decrease in the level of generalizations, a violation of the dynamics of mental activity in the form of some inertia and a decrease in the pace of the associative process. There is a tendency to a depressive mood background in combination with anxiety - phobic disorders, decreased intelligence, lack of criticism. Uneven self-esteem, high anxiety, intropunitive reactions, hypochondriac traits, infantilism.

D. has reduced self-criticism and an adequate assessment of what is happening around, the ability to acquire new skills and knowledge is lost, the amount of previously acquired knowledge is lost, mental abilities and IQ coefficient are reduced

[95]. Thinking becomes primitive and one-sided, it cannot cover the whole essence of the phenomenon, but only its individual details, the vocabulary decreases. When talking, he cannot highlight the main topic, he easily switches to others. Extremely changeable mood. He tries to stand out in the most extravagant way, often lies, fantasizes, invents a variety of stories about himself in order to achieve more significance in society. He behaves openly and friendly in public.



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