

**Volume 1****Fundamentals of Rehabilitation Psychology: Overcoming the Consequences of the Crisis****Translation: Ukrainian to English made by Mr. Schimansky, Kiew, Ukraine**

Tutorial

208 pages, 4 chapters

Introduction to the Volume one

In the first volume handbook «Fundamentals of Rehabilitation Psychology: Overcoming the Consequences of the Crisis» approaches to addressing the problems of rehabilitation psychology, the issue of organization in different countries of the world psychological rehabilitation of the population suffering from traumatic situations, and psychodiagnostic tools for rehabilitation progress.

In the first section "Rehabilitation Psychology in Extreme Situations" the concept of "rehabilitation psychology" is defined: its place in the structure of psychological science and practice is considered; Disciplinary and branch links of rehabilitation psychology as educational and practical discipline are described; The purpose and tasks of rehabilitation syllogism in the modern world are highlighted.

It is noted that in the XXI century the scope of the scientific and practical process of rehabilitation psychology has substantially expanded at the expense of such disciplines and directions as: psychological rehabilitation, psychological correction, victim's psychology, psychology of injured people (including psychology of extreme situations), psychology of stress, etc.

The second section "Psycho-traumatic and crisis situations" begins with the unit "Types of psychotraumatic situations", which describes the main psycho-traumatic situations; analyzed the differences in the interpretation of psychotrauma as a condition and as a situation. The typology of traumatic situations is determined; The concept of "monotrauma", "psychotrauma", "multitrauma", "polytrauma", "repeated trauma" is considered. Different concepts used in rehabilitation psychology have been analyzed and differentiated: "psychotrauma", "traumatic stress", "emotional trauma", "traumatic event", "stressful event", "stressful situation", "traumatic situation", "extreme situation" and "emergency situation". This section also examines the peculiarities of experiencing life-threatening crises (subsection 2.2.). Losses (social, mental, physical, spiritual, material, psychological, loss of relatives and relatives) are considered as an important part of human life. It is stated that the character of the experience of life-crisis crises depends on the personal qualities of a person and his strategy of survival in extreme situations. In section 2.3. analyzed the trauma of experienced violence, describes the psychological state of the victims of various types of violence (physical, spiritual, sexual).

The third section "World Experience of Psychological Assistance to the Population Affected by Psychotraumatic Situations" presents an analysis of practical experience and peculiarities of psychological rehabilitation of combatants, veterans and members of their families in different countries of the world. It is noted that the systems of assistance to victims of war conflicts, which are created in different countries, are similar with each other in accordance with principles and approaches, aimed at preserving and restoring people's health.

The models of psychological training of NATO military personnel, based on the achievements of modern military psychology and pedagogy, are described, taking into account the experience of using military units of these states in foreign missions and the peculiarities of the difference between the target groups of military personnel (section 3.2.). Analyzing the American experience of psychological assistance to soldiers and veterans of war (section 3.3.), The author focused on the stages of rendering assistance to servicemen "before" and "after" an injury event (prevention of stress disorders, first psychological assistance in the event of an acute stress reaction, assistance to servicemen in case disorders of concomitant PTSD, etc.).

In the fourth section "Diagnostic tools in the rehabilitation process" described psychodiagnostic tools for screening and psychological diagnosis of victims of psychotraumatic situations. The basic principles of psychodiagnostics of victims of psychotraumatic situations (safety, interest, minimization of trauma, responsibility and confidentiality, professionalism and professional responsibility, a sufficient minimum, a clear understanding of the limits of professional competence (subsection 4.2) are considered). It is noted that the choice of techniques used for psychodiagnostic examination is determined by his tasks (for example, carrying out of screening procedures, diagnosis, differential psychodiagnostics, scores of answers to previous psychological influences, determination of personal resources, etc.). Described is also the post-crisis psychological diagnosis of children (subsection 4.3.). The short characteristics of psychodiagnostic techniques (section 4.4) are given, which are given in the Appendices.