


MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF UKRAINE
ODESA NATIONAL MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

APPROVED BY

Acting Rector of ONMedU

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"04" 01 2026

**PROGRAM
OF THE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION
FOR THE COMPONENT "PSYCHOLOGY AND SOCIOLOGY"
FOR FOREIGN APPLICANTS**

Odesa, 2026

1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

The organization and conduct of entrance tests for obtaining the second (master's) level of higher education is carried out in accordance with the procedure specified in the Regulations on the Admissions Committee of Odesa National Medical University.

The purpose of the professional entrance test in social sciences, journalism and information for admission to training for obtaining the second (master's) level of higher education in the specialty C4, C5 "Psychology and Sociology" is to identify the level of knowledge, skills, competencies in the mandatory academic disciplines of the professional training cycle, readiness to master the academic disciplines that will be studied at the second (master's) level of higher education in the specialty C4, C5 "Psychology and Sociology".

Requirements to the applicants' level of abilities and preparedness. Successful training to obtain the second (master's) level of higher education in the specialty C4, C5 "Psychology and Sociology" requires the applicants' to have certain theoretical knowledge and practical skills in the field of social and professionally oriented disciplines.

The entrance exam in social disciplines for obtaining the second (master's) level of higher education in the specialty C4, C5 "Psychology and Sociology" is integrated in nature and involves knowledge of social and psychological categories.

The program was discussed and approved at the sitting of the admission board of Odesa National Medical University (Record No. 5 of May 01, 2026).

The program was approved by the order of Acting Rector of ONMedU № 292-o of May 04, 2026

2. PROGRAM OF PSYCHOLOGY AND SOCIOLOGY PROFESSIONAL ENTRANCE EXAM

Section 1. Fundamentals of Psychology and Sociology (sp. w. 14-16%)

Topic 1. "Psychology and Sociology in the Structure of Modern Sciences"

- Object and subject of psychology. Psyche as an object of psychology. Mental phenomena as an object of psychology.
- Object and subject of sociology. Society as an object of sociology. Social interaction as an object of sociology.
- Functions of sociology: theoretical-cognitive, practical-political.
- Transformation of ideas about the subject of psychology. Historical formation of the subject of psychology: from the doctrine of soul to the science that studies the psyche.
- Transformation of ideas about the subject of sociology: from the study of society in man to the study of man in society.
- Structure and main branches of psychology. Fundamental and applied psychology.
- Levels of sociological knowledge: General sociological theories (macrosociology and microsociology), special and branch sociological theories (intermediate-level theories), knowledge obtained through empirical research.

Topic 2. "Main categories of psychology and sociology."

- The concept of "psyche" and its essence. Functions of the psyche: reflective, regulatory.
- The correlation of the concepts of "social" and "public". The correlation of the concepts of "person", "individual", "personality" and "individuality".
- Biological prerequisites, social conditions and factors of the mental development of the individual.
- Motives and motivation of the individual. Needs, interests, beliefs, ideals. Orientation of the individual.
- Values and value orientations of the individual. "Life strategies".
- Self-actualization and self-realization of the personality: essence and features.

Section 2. History and Theory of Psychology and Sociology (sp. w. 14-16%)

Topic 1. Sociological and psychological thought of the 19th century.

- Positivism of Auguste Comte. The concept of the relationship between society and the individual.
- Crowd psychology of Gustave Le Bon. Classification of crowds, characteristics of crowds.
- Theory of imitation of Gabriel Tarde. Psychological mechanism of imitation as a key to explaining social behavior.
- Organismism and evolutionism in the theory of Herbert Spencer.

Topic 2. Sociological and psychological thought of the late 19th - early 20th centuries.

- Interactionism. Theory of the "mirror self" of Charles Horton Cooley. Symbolic interactionism of George Herbert Mead. Analysis of the dynamics of the "I": "I" / and "me".
- Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory. The doctrine of sexuality: libido, sublimation, repression. The structure of personality: It (Id), I (Ego) and Super-Ego. Sociological aspects of psychoanalysis.
- Alfred Adler's individual psychology. The inferiority complex.
- Carl Gustav Jung's analytical psychology. The structure of personality. Archetypes of the collective unconscious.
- Max Weber's understanding sociology. The theory of social action. Types of social action. Types of legitimate domination.
- Emile Durkheim on social norms and values. The concept of anomie. The problem of distinguishing normal and pathological phenomena. Types of suicide.
- Vilfredo Pareto's theory of social behavior. The theory of elites. Circulation of elites as an element of maintaining social balance.

Topic 3. Psychological and sociological thought of the second half of the 20th - early 21st centuries.

- J. Moreno: sociometric revolution; psychodrama. Neo-Freudianism (E. Fromm, E. Erikson). Classical behaviorism (J. Watson, I. Pavlov, B. Skinner) and neo-behaviorism (A. Bandura). Humanistic psychology (A. Maslow, K. Rogers, V. Frankl, I. Yalom). Genetic psychology of J. Piaget.

- Specificity of the structural-functional theory of Talcott Parsons. The concept of social action. Socialization and social control as mechanisms of integration of the individual into the social system. Functional analysis of Robert Merton. R. Merton on sociological theories of the middle level. Phenomenological sociology of Alfred Schütz: the concept of the life world and everyday life.

Section 3. Methods of Psychology and Sociology (sp. w. 19-21%)

Topic 1. Planning and ensuring the quality of research.

- Scientific research: types (theoretical and empirical; fundamental and applied; exploratory, descriptive and analytical, field and laboratory), problem, goal, task, object, subject.
- Research program: document structure, main points, stages of research. Interpretation, conceptualization, operationalization of basic research concepts. Research hypotheses: theoretical, empirical, statistical.
- Sampling method: general population, sample, basic requirements for sample formation, formation methods.
- Information quality: representativeness, validity, reliability. Types of validity (content, criterion, construct), validation. Ensuring reliability.

Topic 2. Methods of information collection.

- Observation: types, advantages and disadvantages, the role of the observer.
- Experiment: types (declarative, formative, natural, laboratory), planning, internal and external validity.
- Survey methods: questionnaires, interviews. Surveys kinds (postal, press, online, expert, individual, group). Questionnaire: types of questions, methodological requirements to the composition of the questionnaire and various questions. Formulation of questions and answers in a questionnaire. Interviewing (focus group, in-depth, informal: life history, biography, oral history).
- Expert surveys (method of expert assessment): search, selection and training of experts. Types and procedures of expert survey.
- Sociometry: features of application and tools (questionnaire, scales), sociometric indices, matrices and sociograms.
- Document analysis. Content analysis.

Topic 3. Methods of empirical data analysis.

- Measurement (according to S. Stevens): definition, types, levels, scales (nominal, ordinal, metric).
- Descriptive statistics. Measures of central tendency and measures of variation for scales of different types. Point and interval estimation. Confidence interval.
- Analysis of the statistical relationship between two variables. Correlation coefficients. Methods of testing statistical hypotheses.
- Linear regression (paired and multidimensional).

Section 4. Applied Aspects of Psychology and Sociology (sp. w. 29-31%)

Topic 1. Personality as an object and subject of social relations.

- Socialization of the personality: essence, stages (primary, secondary), mechanisms (adaptation, integration). Subjects (family, formal and informal peer groups) and agents (education, traditional media and new media: the Internet, social networks) of socialization. The concept of resocialization.
- Deviant behavior of the personality. Concept and types (positive and negative) of deviations. Suicidal and dependent behavior. Bullying. Mobbing. Ageism. Levels of deviant behavior: behavior that is not approved by others, condemned by others, morally negative manifestations and actions, delinquent behavior, criminal behavior, destructive behavior. Social and psychological factors of deviant behavior. Prevention of deviant behavior: education, social advertising, correctional programs, creating a situation of success.
- Social statuses: concepts and types (official and unofficial, attributed and acquired). Social roles: concepts and types (active and passive, explicit and latent). Role structure According to V. Yadov (cognitive, affective, conative components). Marginality of social roles.
- Sex and gender. Masculinity. Femininity. Androgyny. Gender identity. Crises of gender identity. Gender stereotypes: concepts and types (traditional and egalitarian). Gender equality and discrimination. Sexism. Feminism.

Topic 2. Personality in life and professional space.

- Play, learning, work as types of activity. Professional activity: concepts and stages of professionalization (professional self-determination, professional training, professional adaptation, professional development, professional realization, completion of professional activity). Motivation and stimulation of

professional activity (according to A. Maslow's hierarchy of needs).

Professional burnout. The concept of professional crises.

- Communication as a socio-psychological phenomenon. Communication as an exchange of information (communicative side of communication). Communicator, recipient, channel of information transmission. Communicative barriers. Communication as perception, understanding and assessment of communication partners (perceptual side of communication). Mechanisms of interpersonal perception: identification, social reflection, stereotyping. Causal attribution. Attitude as a social attitude. Communication as interaction (interactive side of communication).
- Conflict and conflict situation. Types of conflicts (intrapersonal, interpersonal, intragroup, and intergroup). Role conflicts (gender-role conflict, conflict between family and professional roles). Styles of behavior in conflict (rivalry, avoidance, compromise, cooperation, adaptation). Prevention (psychological education, prevention of discrimination, material and moral encouragement, adherence to corporate culture) and resolution (achieving compromise or cooperation) of conflicts in various spheres of life.
- Social organization as a formal group: characteristics, structure, functions of the organization. Management. Management activities. Leadership and management. Typology of leadership. Management styles (authoritarian, democratic, liberal). Corporate (organizational) culture.
- Characteristics and current problems of the modern family (marital corporate culture) and resolution (achieving compromise or cooperation) of instability, declining birth rate, material disadvantage. Functions of the family (reproductive, economic, educational, household, communicative, leisure, sexual, recreational, psychological protection). Types of family: nuclear and extended family; patriarchal, matriarchal, egalitarian family; monogamous and polygamous families. Marriage and marital relations. Family crises.

Section 5. Psychological and Sociological Dimensions of Society (sp. w. 19-21%)

Topic 1. A group as a structural element of society.

- The concept and main features of a social group. Classification of social groups (large social groups, medium social groups, small social groups).
- The concept of a large social group. Classification of large social groups (social-class, socio-demographic, socio-ethnic, socio-professional and socio-territorial). Crowd as a large spontaneous group. Main characteristics and typology of the crowd; socio-psychological features of its individual varieties.

Ethnic groups. Forms of existence of ethnic groups and basic ethnic processes. The concept of ethnic identity and consciousness.

- The concept of a small group. Classification of small social groups (primary / secondary; formal / informal; reference / membership groups: quasi-groups). Structure of a small group. Dynamic processes in a small group. Socio-psychological climate of the group. Conformism, conformist behavior and conformity. Cohesion.

Topic 2. Social and psychological characteristics and forms of organization of social processes and phenomena.

- Social consciousness. Mass consciousness. Group consciousness. Individual consciousness. Mechanisms of socio-psychological influence (imitation. suggestion. persuasion, infection, rumors, fashion).
- The concept of a social institution. Main functions and characteristic features. Types of social institutions: economic. political, religious, cultural and socialization, etc.
- Social stratification and social inequalities. Main criteria of social stratification. Types of inequality (economic, political, legal, cultural, digital. mobile, etc.).
- Social mobility: concept, types (vertical / horizontal), mechanisms, social and psychological factors. Migration as a type of spatial mobility: essence, social and psychological characteristics.

3. QUESTIONS

ON PSYCHOLOGY AND SOCIOLOGY

OF THE PROFESSIONAL ENTRANCE EXAM

1. Definition of psychological science; object and subject of psychology.
2. Definition of sociology; object and subject of sociology.
3. Functions of sociology: theoretical and cognitive, practical and political.
4. Transformation of ideas about the subject of psychology.
5. Transformation of ideas about the subject of sociology.
6. Structure and main branches of psychology.
7. Levels of sociological knowledge: general sociological theories; special and sector sociological theories; knowledge obtained through empirical research.
8. The concept of "psyche" and its essence. Functions of the psyche.
9. The relationship between the concepts of "social" and "public".
10. Prerequisites, social conditions and factors of mental development of the individual.
11. Motives and motivation of the individual. Needs, interests, beliefs, ideals.
12. Values and value orientations of the individual. "Life strategies".
13. Self-actualization and self-realization of the individual: essence and features.
14. Positivism of Auguste Comte. The relationship between society and the individual.
15. Crowd psychology of Gustave Le Bon.
16. Theory of imitation of Gabriel Tarde.
17. Organicism and evolutionism in the theory of Herbert Spencer.
18. Interactionism. Theory of the "mirror self" of Charles Horton Cooley. Symbolic interactionism of George Herbert Mead.
19. Psychoanalytic theory of Sigmund Freud. Personality Structure: Id, Ego and Superego.
20. Psycho-sociological aspects of psychoanalysis.
21. Individual psychology of Alfred Adler. Inferiority complex.
22. Analytical psychology of Carl Gustav Jung. Personality structure.
23. Understanding sociology by Max Weber. Theory of social action.
24. Emile Durkheim on social norms and values. The concept of anomie. Distinguishing normal and pathological phenomena.
25. Types of suicides according to E. Durkheim.
26. Theory of social behavior of Vilfredo Pareto. Theory of elites.
27. J. Moreno: the sociometric revolution; psychodrama.

28. Neo-Freudianism (E. Fromm, E. Erikson).
29. Classical behaviorism (J. Watson, I. Pavlov, B. Skinner)
30. Neo-behaviorism (A. Bandura).
31. Humanistic psychology (A. Maslow, K. Rogers, V. Frankl, I. Yalom).
32. Genetic psychology by J. Piaget.
33. Specificity of the structural-functional theory of Talcott Parsons. The concept of social action.
34. Functional analysis by Robert Merton. R. Merton on sociological theories of the middle level.
35. Phenomenological sociology by Alfred Schütz: the concept of the life world and everyday life.
36. Scientific research: varieties; goal, task, object, subject.
37. Research program: document structure, main points, stages of research. Research hypotheses: theoretical, empirical, statistical.
38. Sampling method: general population, sample, basic requirements for sample formation, formation methods.
39. Information quality: representativeness, validity, reliability. Types of validity. Ensuring reliability.
40. Methods of collecting information in psychology and sociology. Observation: types, advantages and disadvantages, the role of the observer.
41. Experiment: types, planning, internal and external validity.
42. Psychodiagnostics, psychological testing.
43. Survey methods: questionnaires, interviews, common features and differences.
44. Questionnaire compilation, questionnaire procedures and interviewing.
45. Expert surveys. Types and procedures of expert surveys.
46. Sociometry: features of application and tools.
47. Document analysis. Content analysis.
48. Methods of analyzing empirical data.
49. Measurement (according to S. Stevens): definition, types, levels, scales. Descriptive statistics.
50. Analysis of the statistical relationship between two variables. Correlation coefficients.
51. Linear regression (pair and multivariate).
52. Socialization of the individual: essence, stages, mechanisms. Subjects (family, peer groups) and agents (education, traditional media and new media) of socialization.
53. Deviant behavior of the individual. Concepts and types of deviations.
54. Suicidal and dependent behavior. Bullying. Mobbing. Ageism.

55. Social and psychological factors of deviant behavior. Prevention.
56. Social statuses: concepts and types.
57. Social roles: concepts and types. Role structure according to V. Yadov. Marginality of social roles.
58. Sex and gender. Masculinity. Femininity. Androgyny. Gender identity. Gender identity crises.
59. Gender stereotypes: concepts and types. Gender equality and discrimination. Sexism. Feminism.
60. Play, learning, work as types of activity. Professional activity: concepts and stages of professionalization.
61. Motivation and stimulation of professional activity (according to A. Maslow's hierarchy of needs).
62. Professional burnout. The concept of professional crises.
63. Communication as a socio-psychological phenomenon. Communication as an exchange of information (the communicative side of communication).
64. Communicator, recipient, channel of information transmission. Communicative barriers.
65. Communication as perception, understanding and assessment of communication partners (the perceptual side of communication).
66. Mechanisms of interpersonal perception: identification, social reflection, stereotyping. Causal attribution.
67. Communication as interaction (interactive side of communication).
68. Conflict and conflict situation. Types of conflicts. Role conflicts.
69. Styles of behavior in conflict (rivalry, avoidance, compromise, cooperation, adaptation).
70. Prevention and resolution of conflicts in various spheres of life.
71. Social organization as a formal group: characteristics, structure, functions of the organization.
72. Management. Management activities. Leadership and management. Typology of leadership. Management styles. Corporate culture.
73. Characteristics and current problems of the modern family (marital instability, declining birth rate, material disadvantage).
74. Family functions (reproductive, economic, educational, household, communicative, leisure, sexual, etc.).
75. Types of family (nuclear and extended family; patriarchal, matriarchal, egalitarian; etc.).
76. Marriage and marital relations. Family crises.
77. Concept and main features of a social group. Classification of groups.
78. Concept of a large social group. Classification of large social groups.

79. Crowd as a large spontaneous group. Main characteristics and types of crowd.
80. Ethnic groups. Forms of existence of ethnic groups and main ethnic processes. Concept of ethnic identity and consciousness.
81. Concept of a small group. Classification of small social groups. Structure of a small group. Dynamic processes in a small group.
82. Socio-psychological climate of the group. Conformism, conformist behavior and conformity. Cohesion.
83. Social consciousness. Mass, group and individual consciousness.
84. Mechanisms of socio-psychological influence (imitation, suggestion, persuasion, infection, rumors, fashion).
85. The concept of a social institution. Main functions and characteristic features.
86. Types of social institutions: economic, political, religious, etc.
87. Social stratification and social inequalities. Main criteria of social stratification.
88. Types of social inequality (economic, political, legal, cultural, digital, mobile, etc.).
89. Social mobility: concept, types (vertical / horizontal), mechanisms, social and psychological factors.
90. Migration as a type of spatial mobility: essence, social and psychological characteristics.

4. EXAMPLES OF TESTS
IN PSYCHOLOGY AND SOCIOLOGY
PROFESSIONAL ENTRANCE TEST

1. Being in a crowd, a person involuntarily adopted its state, emotions, intentions. What mechanism of socio-psychological influence is being discussed?
 - A. Coercion.
 - B. Infection.
 - C. Fashion.
 - D. Persuasion.

2. What structural components of sociology does Auguste Comte distinguish?
 - A. Social statics and social dynamics.
 - B. General sociological theory and industry sociologies.
 - C. Social pragmatics and social analytics.
 - D. Micro- and macrosociology

3. Which of the study's conclusions indicates the representativeness of the sample?
 - A. The results of the study on emotional burnout characteristics in a group of nurses can be extended to the community of nurses in Ukraine.
 - B. During the study, it was found that 80% of the subjects had a high level of anxiety.
 - C. Since only 10% of the subjects reacted with fear while watching the video, it can be predicted that similar videos will not cause fear in the future.
 - D. The results of the study indicated differences between the experimental and control groups in the subjects' explanations of the reasons for their emotional arousal.

4. Which of the following characteristics belongs to a quasi-group?
 - A. Spontaneity.
 - B. Stability.
 - C. Long-term.
 - D. Organization.

5. What socialization mechanism involves the consistency of the requirements and expectations of the social environment regarding a person with his or her assessments, aspirations, attitudes, and social behavior?

- A. Identification.
- B. Integration.
- C. Adaptation.
- D. Isolation.

6. What mechanism of gender formation is illustrated in the situation: “A 5-year-old boy, visiting a stationery store with his mother, became interested in sets for cutting cardboard dolls and paper outfits for them, chose a few and went to the checkout. The mother supported her son’s choice. The cashier, seeing this choice, said: “Why do you need this, it’s only for girls?” After which the boy looked at the pictures and took everything back”?

- A. Socialization.
- B. Identification.
- C. Individuation.
- D. Initiation.

7. What needs of an individual (according to A. Maslow’s theory) are satisfied if he is confident in the future and the security of his existence?

- A. Existential.
- B. Spiritual.
- C. Physiological.
- D. Social.

8. Which institution of socialization best provides a supportive microenvironment for interaction with a “significant other” and is at the same time a translator of culture?

- A. Family.
- B. School.
- C. Trade unions.
- D. Media.

9. What term denotes a person's perceived belonging to a certain community, the values and interests of which he shares and tries to implement?
- A. Social identity.
 - B. Social status.
 - C. Social role.
 - D. Social prestige.
10. What form of relationship, according to A. Schütz, is formed by the social co-world "Mitwelt"?
- A. I-relationships.
 - B. We-relationships.
 - C. You-relationships.
 - D. They-relationships.
11. In which social group is there a separate communication between its members and formal rules are used to regulate interaction?
- A. Ingroup.
 - B. Large.
 - C. Primary.
 - D. Referent.
12. What is an example of a latent social role?
- A. A director who makes films and creates artistic masterpieces.
 - B. A journalist who writes articles and interviews about current events in the world.
 - C. A programmer who is engaged in drawing and creative projects with his children.
 - D. A banker who manages financial transactions and manages clients' monetary assets.
13. Which statement corresponds to Herbert Spencer's approach to the analysis of social institutions?
- A. Social institutions are products of functional differentiation that accompanies social evolution.

- B. In the study of a social institution, it is not its past that is important, but only its modern functions and current state.
 - C. Social institutions are products of conscious utilitarian agreement between people.
 - D. The performance by one social institution of the functions of another social institution contributes to the integration of society.
14. What characteristic of the functioning of the psyche explains the fact that a person can adapt to a certain situation in advance, focusing on indifferent, insignificant stimuli?
- A. Reflex nature of actions.
 - B. Signal nature of reflection.
 - C. Selective nature of perception.
 - D. Ability to form dynamic stereotypes
15. What does the concept of "sociological research program" mean?
- A. Theoretical schemes, models, dispositions of sociological theory.
 - B. A scientific document that regulates all stages of preparation and conduct of research.
 - C. An estimate that reflects the main costs of sociological research.
 - D. An action plan of the experimental group during a sociological study.
16. An example of what type of adaptation of an individual to society is listening to music of a certain genre, provoked by the expectations of the reference group?
- A. Conformism.
 - B. Ritualism.
 - C. Rebellion.
 - D. Retreatism.
17. Which method is the most valuable for analyzing naturally functioning documents?
- A. Verbal associations.
 - B. Content analysis.
 - C. Narrative analysis.
 - D. Semantic differential.

18. The study examined the influence of teachers' opinions about students' intellectual abilities on their actual intellectual development, which was measured during the study. Teachers were given the names of children who showed higher abilities according to the test results. In fact, the names of the "most gifted students" were selected randomly. What method was used in this study?

- A. Observation.
- B. Survey.
- C. Experiment.
- D. Document analysis.

19. What function do middle-level theories (special and industry sociologies) perform, which are an important component of the structure of sociological knowledge?

- A. Development of a theory necessary for understanding general social phenomena.
- B. Ensuring the transition from general concepts to empirical research.
- C. Measuring specific social processes and social characteristics.
- D. Developing general approaches to interpreting empirical facts.

20. The syndrome of emotional burnout of a psychologist is:

- A. A condition caused by a long-term feeling of positive emotions;
- B. Growing emotional exhaustion, which is mostly caused by working in the same tense rhythm, with a large emotional load and with a heavy contingent;
- C. A condition that characterizes the post-consultation period of a psychologist;
- D. A peculiarity of the psychologist's character.

5. LIST OF RECOMMENDED SOURCES

Legislative and regulatory documents

1. Fundamentals of Ukrainian legislation on healthcare: Law of Ukraine dated 19.11.1992 No. 2801-XII. (Основи законодавства України про охорону здоров'я: Закон України від 19.11.1992 р. № 2801-XII.) URL: <http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2801-12> .
2. On amendments to certain legislative acts of Ukraine regarding the improvement of legislation on the activities of healthcare institutions: Law of Ukraine No. 2002 - VIII dated 06.04.2017 URL: <http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2002-19> .
3. On medicinal products: Law of Ukraine No. 123/96-BP dated 04.04.1996. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/123/96-%D0%B2%D1%80> .
4. Licensing conditions for conducting business activities in medical practice: Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 02.03.2016 No. 285. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/285-2016-%D0%BF#Text> .
5. On approval of the Regulation on the Ministry of Health of Ukraine: Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 25.03.2015 No. 267. URL: <http://zakon4.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/267-2015-%D0%BF> .
6. On the establishment of the Council on the functioning of the healthcare system: Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated October 12, 2011 No. 1051. URL: <http://zakon1.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1051-2011-%D0%BF> .
7. On the establishment of the National Health Service of Ukraine: Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated December 27, 2017 No. 1101. URL: <https://www.kmu.gov.ua/ua/npas/pro-utvorennya-nacionalnoyi-sluzhbi-zdorovya-ukrayini> .
8. On approval of the Program for providing citizens with free state-guaranteed medical care: Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 11.07.2002 No. 955. URL: <http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/955-2002-%D0%BF> .
9. Concept of reform of the healthcare system financing in Ukraine: Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 30 November 2016 No. 1013-p. URL: <http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1013-2016-%D1%80> .

Basic educational, methodological and scientific literature

1. Богдан О. Що варто знати про соціологію та соціальні дослідження? Посібник-довідник для громадських активістів та всіх зацікавлених / О. Богдан; консультант-рецензент В. Паніотто. – К.: Дух і Література, 2015. – 380 с.
2. Венгер Г.С. Соціальна психологія: навчально-методичний посібник / А.С. Венгер. – Миколаїв 2017. – 344 с.
3. Євтух М.Б., Лузік Е.В., Ільїна Т.В. Математичне моделювання в психологічних та соціологічних дослідженнях: Підручник / М.Б. Євтух, Е.В. Лузік, Т.В. Ільїна. // Під ред.. Е.В. Лузік. - 2-вид. випр. та доп. – К.: Кондор, 2016. – 415 с.
4. Закалик Г. М., Терлецька Ю. М. Патопсихологія: понятійно-термінологічний словник. - Львів, 2016. - 156 с.
5. Козлова О.А. Соціальна психологія особистості та спілкування : практикум для студентів спеціальності 6.030101 «Соціологія» / О.А. Козлова – Харків : НТУ «ХП», 2017. – 172 с.
6. Комунікативні навички лікаря Підручник для студентів вищих медичних навчальних закладів та фахівців практичної медицини / За заг. ред. О. С. Чабана - Київ: "Медпринт", 2022, - 400 с.
7. Максименко С. Д., Носенко Е. Л. М 17 Експериментальна психологія. Підручник. — К.: Центр учбової літератури, 2021 — 360 с.
8. Медична психологія: в 2-х т. Т. 1. Загальна медична психологія/ за ред. Г. Я. Пилягіної. - Вінниця: "Нова Книга", 2020. – 288 с.
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