

PREFACE

The final issue of “Vestnik of Saint Petersburg University. Psychology” in 2024 is devoted to a variety of topics of interest to a wide range of professionals.

The issue opens with the publication of R. J. Muhamedrahimov, who has been working on the problems of early psychological intervention for children for many years. His new article “Scientific basis of early intervention for infants and young children and their families” is devoted to scientific and practical approaches to early intervention for children, contains overview of the development of ideas in this area at different stages of the development of practical psychology, and analysis of the effectiveness of modern programs of early intervention for children. Particular relevance is given to turning to the scientific basis for the creation of these programs by the growing attention of Russian society to the problems of helping children and supporting families with children, including in the form of legislative decisions. Muhamedrahimov’s article is of undoubted interest not only for those who are directly involved in working on this topic, but also for all those who would like to get acquainted with the current area of activity of psychologists.

The next publication by a team of authors Yu. E. Kurtanova, A. M. Shcherbakova, Yu. A. Burdukova, E. S. Zorina, O. V. Belozerskaya, N. S. Lykova, V. D. Shchukina, A. A. Briliantova “Evaluation of the effectiveness of a psychological rehabilitation program aimed at preventing social deprivation in primary school children with cancer” is also devoted to the practice of working with psychological problems of children. This time we are talking about the most vulnerable category — children with cancer, who are in conditions of relative social isolation during long-term treatment in a medical hospital — limited opportunities for communication with loved ones, separation from the children’s environment, accessible to every healthy child. The program developed by the authors is aimed at creating conditions for the successful reintegration of children of primary school age after long-term treatment into the social environment. The article presents the results of using the program, which make it possible to evaluate its effectiveness and the possibility of using it in the practice of hospital schools and medical hospitals working with children in long-term care.

The topic of psychological problems of the treatment process is the focus of the next collective article by O. Yu. Shchelkova, M. V. Iakovleva, J. D. Provotorova, A. A. Sheremet, E. I. Zubarev, M. S. Kamenskikh, S. M. Efremov, D. V. Shmatov “Emotional state and illness perception of patients with cardiac rhythm disorders during preparation for fast-track surgical treatment”. The objectives set by the authors of the study were determined by the need to identify guidelines for the psychological preparation of patients for high-tech cardiac surgery. The results of the study confirmed the connection between the perception of the disease as a threat to life and the anxiety, stress, and depression experienced by patients. Despite the fears experienced, patients in the preoperative period demonstrate a low level

of adherence to the lifestyle recommended by the doctor (and a higher level of adherence to drug therapy). The data obtained as a result of the study allow, according to the authors, to outline the prospects for monitoring patients in the postoperative period.

The following publications in this issue are devoted to the problems of regulating human behavior.

The first of them is an article by A. O. Prokhorov, A. V. Chernov, L. A. Shimrova “Mental regulation of psychological states’ dynamics in the range of ‘everyday — stressful situation’”. The study conducted by the authors is based on a conceptual model of mental states’ regulation, according to which mental structures act as a mediating link between the situation and ongoing events and regulatory actions of the subject. Comparison of the mental states of people in normal situations of everyday activity and in stressful situations made it possible, according to the authors, to confirm the decisive role of mental structures in the regulation of states, regardless of the specifics of the activity.

The article by R. M. Shamionov and V. K. Abutalipova “A method for diagnosing components of a common discriminatory attitude” proposes a tool to measure the presence and degree of tension of a person in relation to “otherness”. When developing the methodology, the authors relied on the works of researchers of discriminatory attitudes and prejudices in domestic and foreign science. The methodology allows to identify attitudes related to social dominance and ideas of inequality. The authors carried out work that confirmed the three-component structure of general discriminatory attitudes. The cognitive component is determined by ideas about the possibility and necessity of inequality of people or groups; the affective component is represented by the dislike experienced towards representatives of other groups in different situations; the behavioural component is determined by the readiness to act towards manifestations of otherness. This approach avoids direct reference to specific groups, but reveals attitudes towards representatives of out-groups.

The theme of social success appears in the next article in the issue — the publication “Ethnic identity and career attitudes among the youth” of S. D. Gurieva, E. O. Dmitrenko, A. Yu. Zinina, A. V. Maltseva, N. E. Shilkina. The study is based on a comparison of data from a survey of people living in St. Petersburg and Kazan. A general interesting result of the study was the presence of a positive relationship between the level of positive identity and indicators of youth career attitudes. At the same time disrupted identities — hypoidentity and hyperidentity — are negatively associated with proactive career behavior, as if “deviations” of identity become an obstacle to the formation of a stable personality orientation.

In the article by N. N. Lepekhin, O. N. Ilyina, V. G. Kruglov, M. A. Kruglova “Shared leadership and mental models compatibility as predictors of work group resilience” the authors for the first time used a combination of methods — a team stability scale; a questionnaire of shared leadership in a team and a scale of compatibility of mental models, which allowed the authors to show that the compatibility of mental models of participants is formed precisely as a response to the emergence of shared leadership in a group, since it encourages the exchange of opinions, the participants putting forward their own solutions, and, in general, increases the level of communicative exchange. Thus, the stability of the group increases due to a decrease in emotional stress, an informal approach to the distribution of responsibilities, an increase in personal involvement in work, and an increase in personal self-efficacy.

Article by L. A. Golovey and O. S. Galasheva “Social interaction and everyday stress of adolescents in different types of families” presents the results of a study of adolescents living in families of different types: relatives, foster families, with different levels of material

wealth and different numbers of children. Family type determines social interaction, which, in turn, can influence the stress patterns of adolescents living in these families. The results of the study confirmed the authors' hypothesis: it was revealed that among adolescents living in native families, predictors of stress are more often learning difficulties, and among adolescents from foster families — difficulties in social interaction.

The next article in the issue is also devoted to the psychological influence of the family factor — publication by M. A. Shchukina and A. A. Belov “Psychological peculiarities of self-worth certainty in adults raised in families with parental alcoholism”. The data from the study revealed maladaptive traits of self-attitude and self-worth in adults who grew up with alcoholic parents; a more pronounced experience of the influence of the family situation in childhood is typical for the group of respondents 18–25 years old. At the same time, despite the dysfunctional family situation of childhood, adults who grew up in families with parental alcoholism are able to maintain and experience the value of their own personality with a willingness to consider difficulties and failures as an integral and ordinary aspect of human existence and accept their own imperfections.

The final article of the issue is the work of N. A. Medina Brakamonte, E. M. Kitaeva, D. D. Medina Brakamonte, I. Yu. Chubun “Personal disposition to perfectionism and procrastination as a factor for motivation toward success: Adult students' case”, which addresses the problems of educational motivation of adult learners. The motivation of persons receiving additional professional education is ambiguous and is associated both with the possibility of changing their profession and expanding their competencies within the framework of their usual professional activities. The study obtained data reflecting a negative relationship (and possibly a negative impact) of motivational attitudes on success with the level of procrastination and such manifestations of perfectionism as preoccupation with evaluations from others.

Diversity of content of articles in the latest issue of the journal “Vestnik of St. Petersburg University. Psychology” for 2024 reflects both the growing interest of the professional psychological community in various problems and spheres of life of modern Russian society, and the increasing requests for the participation of psychologists in working with its most pressing problems. Today, the demand for psychological help in solving both individual and social problems is greater than ever. This fact places a special responsibility on us, including for the research we conduct, which becomes the scientific basis for the work of psychologists in various areas of life in modern Russian society.

We invite you to publish your works on current problems of modern psychology on the pages of “Vestnik of Saint Petersburg University. Psychology”, which, like other psychological journals, is a platform for discussing the most important problems of psychological science and practice.

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