1	Name of the educational program	7M10113 Clinical psychology
2	Type of EP ( current , new, innovative)	Current educational program
3	Purpose of the EP	Training of highly qualified, competitive personnel with professional and social and personal competencies based on modern scientific achievements in the field of clinical psychology, psychotherapy and psychiatry in accordance with international standards for the provision of clinical and psychological care aimed at improving the health and quality of life of the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
4	Features of the EP (none, joint, two-diploma)	No
5	Partner university	No
6	Learning outcomes (at least 8 LO)	<ul> <li>LO-1 able to act within the legal and organizational framework of the healthcare system of the Republic of Kazakhstan; as part of the provision of psychocorrectional and psychotherapeutic assistance, to provide psychotherapeutic assistance in emergency situations; work as part of interprofessional teams to implement policies to promote the health of the nation;</li> <li>LO-2 able to formulate adequate research questions, critically evaluate professional literature, effectively use international databases in their daily activities, participate in the work of a research team;</li> <li>LO-3 able to learn independently and train other members of the professional team, actively participate in clinical reviews, clinical conferences and other forms of continuous professional development;</li> <li>LO-4 able to independently conduct pathopsychological studies; is able to assess the needs of the patient and develop psychotherapeutic tactics taking into account the psychological and social characteristics of personality development, evaluate its effectiveness on the basis of evidence-based practice at all levels of medical care;</li> <li>LO-5 able to effectively interact with patients of different ages in need of</li> </ul>

		<ul> <li>psychodiagnostic, psychocorrectional and psychotherapeutic assistance, his environment, healthcare professionals in order to achieve the best results for the patient;</li> <li>LO-6 able to independently assess risks and use the most effective methods of psychodiagnostics, psychocorrection and psychotherapy; determine indications and contraindications for emergency psychological assistance;</li> <li>LO-7 acquisition to apply clinical/practical experience gained in various clinical settings corresponding to the levels of providing psychodiagnostic and psychotherapeutic assistance in the field of psychological studies, interpret the data of an experimental psychological study; to carry out psychocorrectional and psychotherapeutic measures; carry out manipulations and procedures necessary in the practice of a clinical psychologist;</li> <li>LO-9 able to use the tactics of assessing and stabilizing crisis conditions; to carry out diagnostics, differential diagnostics, to provide urgent psycho-corrective measures in crisis conditions.</li> </ul>
7	Form of study	Full-time education
8	Language of instruction	Russian
9	Volume of loans	60
10	Awarded academic degree Master	Master of Medicine (Clinical Psychology elective component)
	EP accreditation (name of the accreditation body, accreditation validity period)	Accredited by the Independent Accreditation and Rating Agency on 12.2022 for 3 years

## Information about disciplines:

No.					Formad learning outcomes (andes)
110.	Discipline	U ;	U d	C	Formed learning outcomes (codes)

	code	Name of disciplines	Brief content of the discipline				LO 1	LO 2	LO 3	LO 4	LO 5	LO 6	LO 7	LO 8	LO 9
1.		Foreign language (professional)	Deepening and development of skills and abilities for practical knowledge of colloquial and everyday speech and the language of the specialty for the active use of a foreign language both in everyday and in professional communication. Vocabulary. Grammar. Possession of oral speech. Writing skills. Listening. Translation.	BD	UC	2	+	+	+	+	+	+			
2.		Management	Introduction to management: basic concepts. Functions, principles and elements of the management process. The evolution of management. Features of Kazakhstani management. Integration processes in management. Management systems: functions and organizational structures. Planning, SWOT-analysis and forecasting in management. Processes management cooperation with other organizations. Personnel Management . Financial management. Information management. Procurement management. Management information system. Business Process Outsourcing	BD	UC	2	+	+	+	+					
3.		Psychology of management	The subject and tasks of psychology of higher education. Psychology of the educational and information environment. Psychological methods and means of improving the efficiency and quality of education in modern conditions. Dynamic characteristics of the psychological structure of the learning	BD	UC	2				+	+	+			

		process. Psychological features of the formation and development of the scientific and pedagogical team.											
4.	Psychotherap y	The subject and tasks and models of psychotherapy. The concept of psychotherapy. Models of psychotherapy. Classification of psychotherapeutic approaches. Techniques in psychological counseling The effectiveness of psychotherapy. The personality of the psychotherapist and his professional growth. Psychotherapy as a professional activity. The structure of psychotherapeutic work. Relationship with other policy interventions.	BD	OC	4	+	+	+	+		+	+	
5.	Psychologica l counseling	Definition and goals of psychological counseling. The role and place of the consultant in counseling. Advisory contact. The process of psychological counseling. Special problems in psychological counseling. Ethical principles in psychological counseling. The main techniques used in psychological	BD	OC	4	+	+	+	+		+	+	
		counseling. Development of individual and group programs of psychological assistance											
6.	Introduction to General Psychology	General characteristics of psychology as a science Object and subject. Classification of mental phenomena and processes. Tasks of psychological science. Methods of research in psychology. Subjective and objective research methods. The difference between ordinary psychology and scientific. Interdisciplinary	PD	UC	5	+	+	+	+		+	+	

		connections of psychological science. The main stages in the development of ideas about the subject of psychology. The development of psychology within the framework of philosophy. Modern structure of psychological science. Characteristics of branches of psychology. The main stages in the development of psychology. The history of psychology as a science and its place in the structure of the training of a psychologist. Activity approach in psychology. The formation of the psyche in phylogenesis. Methods of studying mental phenomena. Orientation and mental properties of personality. Personality as a subject of study of psychology. Age-related psychology. The study of the main sections of clinical psychology: neuropsychology, psychology of normal abnormal development, psychosomatics											
7.	Psychopathol ogy and pathopsychol ogy. Psychodiagn ostics	The main psychopathological symptoms and syndromes in clinical activity. Psychological methods for the study of mental processes. Analysis of pathological changes in mental processes, states and personality traits. Expert clinical and psychological research	PD	UC	4	+	+	+	+		+	+	
8.	Module: Formation of mental / psychological health		PD	OC	10	+	+	+	+		+	+	+

The activity of a psychologist with long- term conditions	Modern aspects of psycho-social work at the PHC level Prevention and psychocorrection / psychotherapy of emotional, anxiety states, psychosomatic disorders, the formation of addictive behavior, excessive attachment, gambling, involvement in destructive sects. Skills will be studied and acquired to build resistance to stress as a result of high demands, competition and an aggressive environment, access to resources.			5								
The activity of a psychologist in acute crisis conditions	Definition of emergency, crisis, catastrophes, disasters. Phases of emergency situations (prevention, emergencies, post-emergency assistance). Assistance zones. Triage. Definition of crisis conditions, etiology, mechanism of occurrence. Main clinical manifestations, stages (process) of crisis development. Principles of providing psychological assistance in a crisis situation. Organization of emergency intervention planning. Evaluation and planning of intervention at risk of suicide. Assessing and Planning for Emergency Intervention: Child Sexual and Gender-Based Violence Methods of psychological diagnostics and correction of crisis states. Prevention of suicidal behavior.			5								
Module: Family Counseling Practice		PD	OC	10	+	+	+	+		+	+	

	Group psychotherap y	Psychology of groups. Benefits of group work. Studying the general principles of traditional methods of group psychotherapy. Psychocorrection groups. Psychotherapeutic factors common to most groups. Group members, their goals and roles. Group leadership. group process. Group session skills. Ethical aspects of group therapy. The use of various modalities in group psychotherapy. Family as a group.			4								
	Family Psychotherap y	Introduction to various theoretical models and their application to family problems. Theories of family systemic psychotherapy. Improving personal and professional effectiveness when working with the family. The study of the family system, the structure of psychology, the life cycle of the family, etc. Family rules. Children's symptoms. Diagnosis and psychotherapy/correction of family dysfunction. Compliance with the ethical principles of intervention in the family system. Techniques, types of therapeutic interventions.			6								
	Module: Psychotherap y of addictive behavior		PD	OC	10	+	+	+	+		+	+	
	Psychology of addictive behavior	Types and characteristics of addictive behavior / addictions (dependent relationships between adults, adults and children, substance use, involvement in social destructive epidemics, workaholism, etc.). Psychological mechanisms of formation of dependent behavior. The family system as the main			5								

		reason for the formation of addictive behavior. Karman triangle. Childhood trauma. Physiological bases of formation of dependent behavior. Models of behavior dictated by society: culture, traditions, social rules. Syndrome of compulsive conformism / Stockholm syndrome. Characteristics of a healthy relationship. Psychotherapy of addictive behavior. Ethical principles. The main directions of psychocorrectional and psychotherapeutic interventions											
	Codependenc e	The concept of codependency. codependency theories. The role of one of the partners in the formation of addictions. Personal characteristics. Formation of codependent behavior. Family as one of the main reasons for the formation of co-dependent behavior. Characteristics of the family system. Psychological and physiological mechanisms of formation of codependent behavior (Karman's triangle, childhood traumas, neuropsychology of codependent behavior.). Psychotherapeutic work with this contingent. Ethical principles and methods of psycho- corrective / psychotherapeutic interventions.			5								
9.	Industrial practice (personal therapy, practice of providing psychotherap eutic assistance,	<ul> <li>Definition of personal therapy, goals,</li> <li>objectives, methods of work. Passing personal</li> <li>therapy during group sessions, and, if</li> <li>necessary, individual.</li> <li>Presence at P/T sessions as a co-therapist,</li> <li>independently conducting psychotherapeutic</li> <li>P/T sessions</li> <li>Definition of psychotherapeutic supervision.</li> </ul>	PD	РР	6	+	+	+	+		+	+	

	suj		Methodological bases for drawing up programs for the provision of psychological assistance. Principles, methods of organization and supervision.						
10.	res	xperimental search ork			13				
11.		nal camination			12				
	То	otal			60				