

девушек больше смущают разговоры о сексе и где они стесняются сексуальных отношений (определено по шкале «сексуальная застенчивость»).

Многие учёные сравнительно недавно начали изучать данную тему сексуальности, в разных школах и с разными теоретическими подходами. Исследования в этом направлении необходимы для того, чтобы разработать эффективные методы работы с проблемами сексуальности и лучше понять психосексуальную природу человека.

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CORRELATION BETWEEN PROTECTIVE MECHANISMS AND MOTHER PERCEPTION AT YOUTH

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Annotation. The article investigated the correlation between mother perception in 16- and 17-year-old teenagers and various mechanisms of psychological defense, and analyzed the differences between boys and girls.

Key words: mother perception, protective mechanisms, adolescence

Introduction

The interaction between parents and children is still relevant nowadays, since the first people a child begins to communicate with are his/her parents. Parenting and parent-child relationships are the main social factor affecting the development and formation of the personality.

According to the epigenetic theory of personality development by E. Erickson, in youth a person experiences the deepest life crisis, an identity crisis. Many researchers believe that the degree of personality maturity, the achievement of “adult identity” at this stage of life is associated with the processes of integration, combining intrapsychic parental images, since a violation of these processes can lead to diffuse identity, the emergence of internal conflicts, and the development of personality pathology. It is worth noting that the image as a result of interpersonal perception performs not only an informative, but also a regulatory function. And the image of a “good parent” is formed through imitation and assimilation of the experience of the parental family [1, 3, 4].

At the same time, according to the ideas of various psychological schools, protective mechanisms play a significant role in developing and maintaining a strong, consistent, positive sense of self. Among the factors that determine the unconscious preferable use of one or another protective mechanism, the specificity of child-parent relations should be noted. The assimilation of the protective behavior that children can observe in their parents is a complex process, and not an absolute copying of specific mechanisms of psychological defense. When considering the problem of protective mechanisms in the context of genesis, Russian scientists also highlighted the problem of child-parent relations. It is worth noting that the relationship between the child and the parents is evaluated as a factor determining the further mental development and social adaptation. Thus, a number of studies have revealed the qualitative contribution of real interaction with parents to the development of protective mechanisms, however, there are still few empirical studies that reveal the influence of intrapsychic parental images on the formation and development of defenses [1, 2, 3].

The purpose of the study is to identify the correlation between mother perception in 16- and 17-year-old teenagers and various protective mechanisms.

Materials and research methods.

The study was conducted based on the Public Institution “Gorky Grammar School, Department of Education, local administration of the city of Kostanay”. The sample consisted of students of 11th grades, with a total number of 32 people (17 boys, 15 girls). The material for determining the protective mechanisms of personality was: Plutchik-Kellerman-Conte questionnaire; Life Style Index (LSI).

Mother perception was revealed using the following methodology: Questionnaire “Parent-child interaction” (by I.M. Markovskaya).

Research results and discussion

According to the results of the study, in the students of the 11th grades the following results were revealed, as shown in table 1.

Table 1.

Diagnostic results of mother perception in 16- and 17-year-old high school students (Method “Parent-child interaction” by I.M. Markovskaya)

Scales	%	boys	%	Girls
Exactingness	29.45	5	0	0
Severity	17.7	3	6.7	1

Control	23.56	4	20.1	3
Emotional closeness	41.23	7	53.6	8
Emotional distance	23.56	4	6.7	1
Adoption	41.23	7	67	10
Rejection	11.8	2	6.7	1
Cooperation	5.89	1	46.9	7
Lack of cooperation	17.7	3	0	0
Satisfaction of a child's relationship with a parent	58.9	10	67	10
Dissatisfaction of the child's relationship with the parent	17.7	3	13.4	2

Comparing the indicators of boys and girls, which are presented in table 1, it was revealed that the boys expressed indicators on the following scales: exactingness scale 29.45%, severity 17.7%, emotional distance 23.56%, lack of cooperation 17.7%, while for girls the indicators of these scales are much lower. Girls have a higher indicator on the scale of cooperation, 46.9%, vs. 5.89% for boys, which indicates a low level of cooperation between the boys and their mothers.

Diagnostics of defense mechanisms was also carried out. The results are presented in table 2.

Table 2.

Diagnostic results of psychological defense mechanisms in high school 16- and 17-year-old students (method "Life Style Index")

Protective mechanisms	%	Boys	%	Girls
Negation	17.7	3	13.4	2
Repression	17.7	3	6.7	1
Regression	5.89	1	33.5	5
Compensation	11.8	2	26.8	4
Projection	0	0	6.7	1
Substitution	11.8	2	6.7	1
Intellectualization	17.7	3	13.4	2
Reactive education	53.01	9	20.1	3

In the first group of subjects (boys), such a protective mechanism as reactive education is most pronounced - 53.01%, and in the second group (girls) the following psychological defense mechanisms prevail: regression - 33.5%, compensation - 26.8%, while in boys the indicators on these scales are 5.89% and 11.8%, respectively.

When processing the results in the STATISTICA software, the r - Spearman correlation coefficient was used. Correlation analysis revealed an inverse relationship

between the protective mechanism - repression and the satisfactory relationship scale between the child and the parent ($R = -0.54$, $p < 0.05$), these indicators show the presence of an average strong correlation. Thus, the higher the satisfaction with the relationship between the child and the parent is, the less strained the protective mechanism of repression is. Moderate inverse correlation was also identified for the following indicators: psychological defense mechanism of repression and the “lack of cooperation - collaboration” scale ($R = -0.47$, $p < 0.05$), repression and “emotional distance - emotional closeness” ($R = -0.41$, $p < 0.05$), repression and “rejection - acceptance” ($R = 0.39$, $p < 0.05$). Therefore, the higher the indicators on the scales of cooperation, emotional closeness, and acceptance are, the less pronounced the psychological mechanism of repression is. And, on the contrary, in case of pronounced repression there will be a lack of cooperation and emotional distance, rejection. Moderate inverse correlation is shown on the substitution and the “emotional closeness - emotional distance” scale ($R = 0.39$, $p < 0.05$). A direct correlation prevailed in such data as: projection and satisfaction with the relationship between the child and the parent ($R = 0.40$, $p < 0.05$), repression and “gentleness - severity” ($R = 0.36$, $p < 0.05$), reactive education and “satisfaction with the relationship of the child with the parent” ($R = 0.35$, $p < 0.05$). The described coefficients of correlation analysis characterize high indicators for the specified psychological defense mechanisms: projection, repression, reactive education and the scales presented: severity, satisfaction with the relationship between the child and the parent.

In the mathematical processing of the data, the U - Mann - Whitney test was used to compare two independent samples (boys, girls). When comparing, the standardized empirical value was positive on such scales as repression and “undemanding - demanding”, at $p < 0.05$, it proves that in the first group (boys) the level of these indicators is higher. At the same time, for the regression protective mechanism and the “lack of cooperation - cooperation” scale, the standardized empirical value of the Mann - Whitney criterion is negative, with $p < 0.05$; it means that in boys the indicators of these parameters are low, while girls more often use the protective mechanism of regression, and their indicators on the scale of "cooperation" are higher.

A comparative correlation analysis using the r-Spearman test revealed inverse and direct correlation. In girls, moderate correlation was obtained between repression and “emotional distance — emotional closeness” ($R = -0.70$, $p < 0.05$), repression and “rejection-acceptance” ($R = -0.52$, $p < 0.05$), repression and “lack of cooperation - cooperation” ($R = -0.69$, $p < 0.05$), repression and “satisfaction with the relationship of the child with the parent” ($R = -0.63$, $p < 0.05$), between the regression and “emotional closeness - the emotional distance” ($R = -0.56$, $p < 0.05$), the regression and the “rejection - acceptance” scale ($R = -0.64$, $p < 0.05$). Thus, if there is emotional closeness, acceptance, satisfaction with the relationship between the child and the parent and cooperation, then repression is not developed. In the case of emotional distance, rejection, lack of cooperation and dissatisfaction with the relationship between the child and the parent, psychological defense mechanisms will be strained. In the same group, direct strong and moderate correlation was identified. Direct

moderate correlation is presented in the following parameters: protective mechanism of intellectualization and the scale “lack of cooperation - cooperation” ($R = 0.52$, $p < 0.05$), reactive education and “emotional distance - emotional closeness” ($R = 0,60$, $p < 0.05$), that is, developed indicators of intellectualization will correspond to high indicators on the “cooperation” scale. Reactive education will be developed like in case of emotional closeness. Close inverse correlation was found with satisfaction with the relationship between the child and the parent and reactive education ($R = 0.73$, $p < 0.05$).

When analyzing the correlation coefficient r - Spearman, the following results were obtained in the sample of boys: when satisfied with the relationship between the child and the parent, such a protective mechanism as negation will not be developed and, conversely, in case of dissatisfaction with the relationship between the child and the parent, the psychological defense mechanism will be strained ($R = -0.58$, $p < 0.05$), the same negative value of the correlation coefficient ($R = -0.53$, $p < 0.05$) for repression and the scale of “dissatisfaction - satisfaction with the relationship between the child and the parent” indicates the presence of inverse moderate correlation. Direct moderate correlation ($R = 0.49$, $p < 0.05$) was found between developed reactive education and a high control score.

Conclusions:

For a person, the mother is the closest person. Undoubtedly, the relationship between the child and the mother is a factor that affects the mental development of a person, including the formation of various protective mechanisms, as well as the socialization and formation of the individual's personality.

The study revealed a relationship between mother's perception in high school 16-and 17-year-old students with various psychological protective mechanisms.

Correlation analysis revealed a greater number of connections with the emotional component of the attitude towards the mother in girls: the connections between the protective mechanisms - repression, regression, intellectualization, reactive education, which are immature and on such scales as "emotional distance - closeness", "rejection - acceptance", “satisfaction with the child's relations with parents”, the behavioral component of their attitude towards the mother, was manifested in correlation with the scale “lack of cooperation - cooperation”. The boys showed fewer connections: the inverse relationship between negation and satisfaction with the relationship with the parents (mother) is the emotional component of the attitude towards the mother, the direct relationship between the reactive education and the control scale, which is the behavioral component of the attitude towards the mother.

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СТОМАТОЛОГИЯ

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**Dementieva K. D., Svetlakova E. N., Mandra Yu. V., Bazarny V. V.,
Polushina G. L., Kotikova A. Y., Sementsova E. A., Jegalina N. M.
STUDY OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF A COMBINATION OF LASER
CURETTAGE AND INJECTIONS OF HYALURONIC ACID-BASED GEL
(EXPERIMENT ON LABORATORY ANIMALS)**

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Annotation. The article presents the results of a comprehensive treatment of experimental periodontitis in the author's model of the disease. Animals underwent a laser curettage procedure using a SiroLaser diode laser. Then they were divided into two groups: control and study, in the course of treatment of which were injections of hyaluronic acid. The positive dynamics of the periodontitis course was revealed in the group with a course of periodontal tissue biorevitalization.

Аннотация. В статье представлены результаты комплексного лечения экспериментального пародонтита на авторской модели заболевания. Животным проводили процедуру лазерный кюретаж с помощью диодного лазера SiroLaser. Затем они были разделены на две группы: контрольную и исследуемую, в курсе лечения которой были инъекции гиалуроновой кислоты. Выявлена положительная динамика течения пародонтита в группе с курсом биоревитализации тканей пародонта.

Key words: laser curettage, periodontal disease, treatment, injections, hyaluronate.