

Behavioural Sciences Comprehensive Examination

Topic number	Integrated topics	Questions
1	Subjective interpretation of connection of health-illness	Factors influencing patients to see doctors
		The four principles of biomedical ethics [Childress & Beauchamp], The principle of beneficence and justice. Conflicts and dilemmas between the principles.
		What are the differences between the cultural and philosophical backgrounds of traditional and modern medicines?
		Socio-cultural patterns of turning to the doctor (help seeking behaviour) Models of help seeking behaviour in the mirror of models of health care.
2	Subjective interpretation of illness	The psychological process of symptom perception
		The difference between traditional and modern medical ethics.
		What kind of body images can be found in modern medicine?
		Becoming a patient, patient's role, illness behaviour..
3	The process to turn patient	The role of perceived control in the decision making process
		The four principles of biomedical ethics [Childress & Beauchamp], The principle of beneficence and justice. Conflicts and dilemmas between the principles.
		What is medicalization, and what are its aspects in the contemporary societies?
		Behavioural aspects of illness behaviour. Role conflict in the patient's role. Patient's role set.
4	Basic dilemmas of the access to the health care	Decision making during doctor –patient encounters and its psychological consequences
		Issues related to consent and to the provision of information in case of research subjects.
		What are the aspects of disease-illness phenomena in cultural-historical context?
		The relationship of institutional structure of the system of health care provision, patterns of help seeking behaviour and types of provision.
5	Basic dilemmas of recours of health care	Consequences of the doctor-patient encounter Direct, short-term, and long-term effects
		The four principles of biomedical ethics [Childress & Beauchamp], The principle of autonomy and nonmaleficence. Conflicts and dilemmas between the principles.
		What are the aspects of disease-illness phenomena in cultural-historical context?
		Professional and subjective (lay) health expectations. Relationship of lifestyle graphs, life chances, and life expectancy.

6	Communication problems of the initial connection in doctor-patient relationship	.Components and characteristics of consultation style, the Byrne and Long's model,
		Standards of information provision to patients.
		What is the role of rituals in doctor-patient relationship?
		Health behaviour of suicidal and crime prone individuals
7	Communication problems of doctor-patient relationship	Features and characteristics of face to face human communication
		Plain consent and the paternalistic medical attitude.
		What is the role of rituals in doctor-patient relationship?
		The professional and social norms of the medical role. The paternalistic, cooperative and participative models of the doctor's role
8	Psychosocial problems of doctor-patient relationship	Verbal and nonverbal communication
		Plain consent and the paternalistic medical attitude.
		What is the role of rituals in doctor-patient relationship?
		Pro and con behavioural patterns of minorities with regards to negative discrimination. Social sensitivity and tolerance with regards to Hungarian ethnic and national minorities...
9	Behavioural medicine problems in doctor-patient relationship	Communication strategies to be avoided in doctor –patient interactions
		Critiques of patients' rights
		How does culture influence the physician's attitudes towards his patients?
		Homelessness and unemployment as social risk factors. The relationship of disability to work, job-loss, and sense of social insecurity and health risks..
10	The values of consensus model in doctor-patient relationship	Convincing communication
		The ethical issues of organ transplantation from living donors.
		How has patient's world been formed or reshaped by pain and suffering?
		Comparing and contrasting the health risks of alcoholism and drug addictions. Sociological specificities of health care provision for alcoholics and drug addicts...
11	The values of cooperation model in doctor-patient relationship	Phenomenon of "boomerang effect" and its negative effects on doctor-patient relationship
		Plain consent and the paternalistic medical attitude
		What is the proper behavior for suffering in different cultures?
		Lifestyle and health behaviour. Normative and group patterns of health behaviour..
12	Empathy like agent in the role of doctor	Definition, psychophysiology and importance of empathy
		Ethical issues of information provision in the case of patients with incurable diseases or bad prognosis. Arguments against and in favor of white lie.
		What are the aspects of doctor-patient relationship in the culture of biomedicine?
		Standard and changing patterns of the doctor's role set. Paternalist, conflict and participatory models of the

		doctor's role
13	Role of sociodemographic differences in empathy problems	Factors influencing empathy disposition
		The Hippocratic Oath and the Oath of the University's Medical School
		What are the aspects of doctor-patient relationship in the culture of biomedicine?
		The socio-demographic characteristics, living circumstances and health risks of the Hungarian Romany population. Sociological specificities of health care provision for National and ethnic minorities in Hungary.
14	Paternalistic model of healing	Sources of difficulties in the doctor-patient interaction
		Conflicts between the paternalistic doctor-patient relationship and patients' rights.
		What kind of body images can be found in modern medicine?
		The paternalistic, cooperative and participative models of the doctor's role. Conversations of the models of the doctor's role and the doctor patient relationship with regards to the health care team, health professions family and social care.
15	Role of personality factors in medical attendance	Critical situations during doctor-patients communications: the "difficult patient", patient with personality disorders
		Debates on informed consent.
		Where is the 'place' of pain; where is it aching?
		Social stratification and sociological characteristics of access to and utilisation of health care provision Sociology of the hospital. Sociology of primary care..
16	Difficulties in healing, special patient-groups	Disabled patients and their special needs
		The rights of special patient-groups.
		What are the differences between the definitions of human being in traditional and modern medicines?
		Sociological criteria of somatic deviance. Socialisation patterns of coping with stigma in somatic deviance. Social and medical treatment of somatic deviance in the American, Scandinavian and European model
17	Inborn and learnt factors in the expression of emotions	Basic emotions and its development
		Ethical theories: deontology and utilitarianism.
		What is the proper behavior for suffering in different cultures?
		Describing health status in narratives and analysis of life paths. Content and functions of social medical history and social diagnosis
18	Common decision-making	Questions of symmetry, emancipation and equality in doctor-patient relationships.
		The concept of informed consent.
		What can modern medicine learn from traditional ones?
		Organisation and reproduction of social inequities in line of the sociological categories determining status and strata relationships. Disease patterns with regards to socio-

		demographic and socio-economic factors
19	Delivering bad news	Delivering bad news
		Ethical issues of information provision in the case of patients with incurable diseases or bad prognosis. Arguments against and in favor of white lie.
		How does social-cultural environment influence the pain behavior?
		Professional and subjective (lay) health expectations. Relationship of lifestyle graphs, life chances, and life expectancy.
20	Strategy of conflict management in the health care	Handling medical mistakes by proper communication
		The ethical issues of organ transplantation from living donors.
		What are the aspects of doctor-patient relationship in the culture of biomedicine?
		Institutional and service provisional dysfunctions in health care contradictions of structural functionalism and the Hungarian and international crises of health care..
21	Biomedical model in the Western civilization	Traditional biomedical model
		The emergence of bioethics and its role in a pluralistic society.
		What kind of the concepts of female body has been formed in Western Civilization?
		Relationship of inequalities in health status and the socio-cultural utilisation of health care.
22	Aspects of the medical treatment	Bio-psycho-social model of healing
		The difference between traditional and modern medical ethics.
		What kind of disease-models can be found in modern medicine?
		Social patterns of disease. Relationship of social risk and health risk in the epidemiological model of non infectious chronic diseases.
23	Medical and social attitude to public health	Development and main domains of health-psychology
		The emergence of bioethics and its role in a pluralistic society.
		How does mind-body problem appear in different cultures?
		Social dimensions in definitions of health. Status and strata related risks of image of health, health status and health.
24	Medical and social attitude to health and illness	Development of psychosomatic approach
		Debates on informed consent.
		How does mind-body problem appear in different cultures?
		Organisation and reproduction of social inequities in line of the sociological categories determining status and strata relationships. Indicators of disease patterns with regards to socio-demographic and socio-economic factors
25	Medical and social attitude to the health	Cognitive representations of health status
		The concept of moral pluralism.
		What kind of disease-models can be found in modern

		medicine?
		Lay, group norm definitions of health. Status and strata differences of image of health, health and health status..
26	Social reproduction in the view of health	Social representations of health and illness
		Ethical issues in reproductive technologies.
		What are the aspects of disease-illness phenomena in cultural-historical context?
		WHO definition of sexual and reproductive health. Sociological aspects of biological reproduction with regards to health, risk and illness behavior of women.
27	Social reproduction in the view of illness	Control perception of health changes
		Ethical issues in abortion, self-determination and social control.
		How has patient's world been formed or reshaped by pain and suffering?
		Sociological criteria of the status of women as a social minority. . WHO definition of sexual and reproductive health Social determinants of the health status indicators of the health of women.
28	Patient-role and social role	Learned helplessness
		Plain consent and the paternalistic medical attitude.
		What are the differences between the definitions of human being in traditional and modern medicines?
		Sociological criteria of unemployment and homelessness. Health risks of altered work ability, work disability, job loss and life insecurity.
29	Illness behaviour	Coping with stress and illness
		The enforcement of patients' rights.
		What is the proper behavior for suffering in different cultures?
		Behavioural aspects of illness behaviour. Paternalist and participatory schemes of illness behaviour .Making sense of narratives and subjective experiences in legitimising the post healing period.
30	The coping with illness and mourning	Social support
		Euthanasia in the Netherlands: the Rummelink report.
		What are the main differences between cultural attitudes towards mourning?
		Socialisation and social learning. The relationship of social norms, social values and social control.
31	Problems of health behaviour	The role of personality in changes of health status: "type A" behaviour pattern
		The European Charter on Patients' Rights
		What are the differences between the definitions of human being in traditional and modern medicines?
		Structure and stratification in modern societies. Determinants of social inequity, sociological determinants of status and strata relations. Organisation and reproduction of social inequities in line of the sociological

		categories determining status and strata relationships
32	Problems over the medicine	Psychosocial aspects of hospitalization
		Euthanasia and the concept of medical futility.
		What is medicalization, and what are its aspects in the contemporary societies?
		Relationship of institutional structure of health care, help seeking patterns and and forms of provision. Hospital sociology..
33	Different aspects of being a patient	Effects of physical and social environment on the patient
		Ethical issues in abortion, self-determination and social control.
		What are the aspects of disease-illness phenomena in cultural-historical context?
		Social stratification and sociological characteristics of access to and utilisation of health care provision Relationship of institutional structure of health care, help seeking patterns and and forms of provision
34	Dark sides of the medicine	Anxiety causing aspects of hospitalization
		The ethical problem of the trade in organs and human body parts.
		What are the aspects of doctor-patient relationship in the culture of biomedicine?
		Relationship of inequities in health status and sociocultural motivation of use of care. Professional and lay quality of care..
35	Aspects of suffering	Frequent psychological reactions in hospital
		Advance directives and living will.
		How has patient's world been formed or reshaped by pain and suffering?
		Differences in lay and professional definitions of illness. .Making sense of narratives and subjective experiences in legitimising the post healing period.
36	Distress in medicine	The psychology of preparation for and recovery from, surgery: the process of anxiety
		Ethical issues in organ transplantation from cadavers.
		Where is the 'place of pain'; where is it aching?
		Health socialisation of women, children and the elderly. Social sensitivity towards gender and age specific minorities..
37	Decreasing of psychological suffering	Psychological methods to decrease stress caused by medical intervention
		Debates on informed consent.
		How has patient's world been formed or reshaped by pain and suffering?
		Describing health status in narratives and analysis of life paths. Normative and flexible behaviour patterns of health status, chronic and acute health status.
38	Childrens' special position in medicine	Children and hospital
		The Declaration of Helsinki and the most important

		documents in research on humans.
		What has change towards pain in modern medicine?
		Sociological criteria of the minority status of children . Health socialisation role of the mother, school and the media for children..
39	Hospitalisation and medicalization	Hospitalisation
		Research on individuals from whom it is not possible to obtain consent.
		What is medicalization, and what are its aspects in the contemporary societies?
		Relationship of health care institutional structure, help seeking patterns and forms of provision. Institutional and provisional dysfunctions in health care. Sociological analysis of secularisation and medicalisation.
40	Soul and morality in hospitals	Hospital as therapeutic community
		Research on individuals from whom it is not possible to obtain consent.
		What are the main characteristics of rituals of death and dying in traditional and modern societies?
		Criteria of the social security based, solidarity type health care market. Criteria of the health insurance based self care health care market. Sustainability, effectiveness, professional and lay quality of care.
41	Pain and suffering	Coping with chronic diseases
		The emergence of the euthanasia debate in modern societies.
		How has patient's world been formed or reshaped by pain and suffering?
		Normative and flexible behavioural patterns of health status, acute and chronic illness. Social control of symptom perception..
42	Suffering and the quality of life	Emotional reactions to chronic diseases: denial, anxiety, anger and depression
		The doctrines of the sanctity and the quality of life.
		What is the proper behavior for suffering in different cultures?
		Medical, economic and sociological approaches to quality of life. Subjective indicators of health care. Definitional distinctions of life style, way of life, mode and quality of life.
43	Self estimation and social deviances	Disorders of self-image and self-esteem in chronic patients Problems with body-image, performance, and social and professional roles
		Active and passive euthanasia.
		How does cultural background influence the body images and concepts of body?
		Criteria of the psycho-social and biological approaches to

		deviance. Etiological and ethological criteria of mental and sexual deviance.
44	The core questions of death and dying	Phases of dying The concept of death and its relevance in medical ethics. How has the relationship towards death been changed in the Western culture? Relationship of life expectancy, life perspectives and quality of life graphs. Medical and sociological interpretations of QALY indicators.
45	The social reception of death and mourning	The mourning Advance directives and living will. Why has death and dying become a taboo in recent times? Subjective evaluation of health status. Epidemiological approach to quality of life. Professional and lay health expectations..
46	Specific Questions of Children's Death	The view of death in children of different age The moral status of children, fetuses and embryos. What are the main differences between cultural attitudes towards mourning? Sociological criteria of the minority status of children . Health socialisation role of the mother, school and the media for children Health socialisation of children, their health risks, and sociological characteristics of their health care..
47	Stigmatization in Society	Types of and coping with stigmatization..Factors influencing stigmatization Ethical issues in organ transplantation from cadavers. Why has death and dying become a taboo in recent times? Sociological criteria of the discrimination of social minority groups . Minority, stigma, difference. Pro and con behavioural patterns of coping with negative discrimination..
48	The Topic of Suicide from the Point of View of Behavioural Sciences	Suicide and suicide prediction and prevention. "Cry for help", presuicidal syndrome The European Charter on Patients' Rights. Why has death and dying become a taboo in recent times? Sociology of suicide. Health behaviour patterns, and sociological characteristics of their health care utilisation of suicidal people.
49	Difficulties of Doctor's Role	Phenomenon of burnout: symptoms, recognition, prevention and coping. Euthanasia and the concept of medical futility. What has change towards pain in modern medicine? Differences in medical and patient role standard and changing elements of the medical role set.
50	The Doctor-Patient Relationship in Different Medical Models	Role of Bálint-groups in healing and prevention of burnout The Hippocratic Oath and the Oath of the University's Medical School What are the aspects of doctor-patient relationship in the

		culture of biomedicine? Social and professional norms of the doctor's role. Paternalist, participatory and cooperative schemes of the doctor's role. The conversions of the doctor's role and models of the doctor patient relationship for the health care team, health care professions, and family and social care..
51	Integrative Approach of Pain from the Point of View of Behavioural Sciences	Pain behaviour Ethical arguments against and in favor of euthanasia. Where is the 'place' of pain; where is it aching? Lay illness perceptions. Group control of lay symptom perception. Cultural variations between lay and professional symptom perceptions..
52	Different Individual and Social Interpretations of Pain	Private and public pain The emergence of the euthanasia debate in modern societies. How does social environment influence the pain behavior? Patient role taking and illness behaviour. Role set and patient role conflict. Behavioural range of illness behaviour.
53	Interpretation of Pain and Suffering in Multicultural Environment	Ethnic aspects of pain management The emergence of the euthanasia debate in modern societies. What is the proper behavior for suffering in different cultures? Socialisation and social learning. Relationship of cultural and behavioural patterns. Relationship of status, behaviour and role.
54	Interdisciplinary Nature of Behavioural Sciences	Domains of Behavioural Sciences The emergence of bioethics and its role in pluralistic societies. What are the aspects of disease-illness phenomena in cultural-historical context? Lifestyle and health behaviour. Health chances and health behaviour. Health market. Public health doctrine of health promotion and illness prevention.
55	Multidisciplinary Nature of Behavioural Sciences	Main aspects of Humanistic Psychology. Maslow's hierarchical needs: the "motivational pyramid" The doctrines of the sanctity and the quality of life. What are the aspects of doctor-patient relationship in the culture of biomedicine? System of inequality of health needs demands and capacities. Patient expectations and satisfaction. Consumer evaluation of health care outputs.
56	Individual and Social Psychological Aspects of the Person	Self concept by Carl Rogers: therapeutic approach The concept of informed consent. What are the aspects of disease-illness phenomena in cultural-historical context?

		Strata structure of modern societies. Social inequalities reflected in health status indicators..
57	Individual and Social Psychological Aspects of the Group	The group: definition, features of developmental phases. Advantages and disadvantages of working in group
		The Declaration of Geneva.
		What are the aspects of disease-illness phenomena in cultural-historical context?
		Sociological interpretation of behaviour. Behavioural norms and behavioural norms. Relationship of social values, social control and social norms. Conformity, integration and assimilation. Conflict, exclusion, discrimination and disintegration
58	Psychological and Social Determination of Mentality	Learning. The “inborn-learned” dichotomy. Learning as a process.
		The moral status of animals: Singer and Regan.
		What can modern medicine learn from traditional ones?
		Health socialisation, health behaviour. Status and strata differences in image of health, health status and health..
59	Psychological and Social Determination of Personality	The personality development and its critical periods. Complex approach of socialization. Erikson’s psychosocial developmental theory
		The moral status of children, fetuses and embryos.
		What are the differences between the definitions of human being in traditional and modern medicines?
		Relationship of culture and behavioural patterns. Individual and group behaviour. Socialisation and social learning. Relationship of status, role and behaviour.
60	Social Psychological Aspects of the Body-Soul Problem	Dynamic schools of psychology
		The concept of death and its relevance in medical ethics.
		How does mind-body problem appear in different cultures?
		Description of health status in narratives and life path analysis. Improving health status socially.
61	Determination of the Body-Soul Problem from the Point of View of Behavioural Sciences	Behavioural school: conditional processes and learning
		The moral status of animals: Singer and Regan.
		Why has body become a basic theme in the discourses on human being in recent times?
		Sociological role theory. Relationship of status, role and behaviour. Role types, role sets, role dynamics, role conflict.
62	The Body-Soul Problem in Multicultural Environment	Social learning theories
		The concept of animal suffering and criteria for the ethical evaluation of research on animals.
		What are the differences between the cultural and philosophical backgrounds of traditional and modern medicines?
		Social dimensions in definitions of health. Subjective and group norm evaluation of health. Health socialisation.