

## PSYCHOLOGICAL-GENETIC DETERMINANTS OF MENTAL HEALTH OF ALL GENERATIONS OF THE FAMILY

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Psychological stability of the society, national mental health is directly put into dependence on the condition of the family. Proceeding transformations of the family and features of its functioning in the modern world determine relevance of trans-disciplinary approaches to resolution of problems of health of all family members. Objective – to study factors, parameters and dynamics of the functioning of the family system at various stages of the ontogenetic cycle of the family of several generations, associated with mental health, for organization of psychological support of the family and creation of effective technologies of the maintenance of public health. 677 persons, 377 families from regions of the Siberian Federal Are of the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan are investigated. Methods – clinical-genealogical (psychological genealogy), psychodiagnostic methods (investigation of emotional, motivational, cognitive traits of family members, investigation of marital, parent-child and intergenerational relations), methods of mathematical statistics. As a result of trans-disciplinary interaction – clinical psychology and clinical medicine (psychiatry and genetics) we propose definitions of concepts and diagnostic tools – “Multi-level model of functioning of the family”, “Ontogenetic cycle of the family of

several generations”, “Family-genetic crisis”, “Adaptation-prevention potential of the family”, “Passport of health of the family”. Differences in emotional expressiveness, development of the intelligence, temperament, satisfaction with relations in spouses in the families at various stages of life cycle are revealed. Among adult couples there is different satisfaction with the marriage by spouses. Most young spousal couples are satisfied with their marriage. Families which are not able to have children nevertheless rate their marriage as successful and happy. In families with children different conditions and possibilities for psychological adaptation of children. In dysfunctional families the intergenerational transfer of psychological trauma and occurrence of persons with mental health problems are frequently observed. Conclusion – the technologies of psychological-genetic interventions within family-oriented genetic prevention in the field of mental health are developed. Promising directions are – formation of qualification system of clinical-psychological phenomena of functioning of the family, advancing the ideas of “translational psychology” and creation of the “Clinic of the healthy family”, development of the system of intersectoral support and partnership with the family.

## PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LIFE-WORLD AMONG THE ELDERLY WITH EXPERIENCE OF ELDERLY ABUSE

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The main contradiction that determines the need for scientific development of the problem of the gerontological violence psychology is, on the one

hand, the increase in the number of elderly people and the task of protecting them from violence, maintaining the quality of life, on the