Chapter 1  Introduction

Section 1  What is psychology

1. What is psychology?
1.1 Psychology is a science of behavior and mental processes
1.2 Psychology encompasses every aspect of human thoughts, feelings and actions

2. The fields of psychology
2.1 Developmental psychology

Developmental psychologists study all aspects of human growth and change-physical, mental, social, and emotional-from the prenatal period through old age. 2.2 Physiological psychology

Physiological psychologists investigate the biological basis of human behavior, thoughts, and emotions. 2.3 Experimental psychology

Experimental psychologists conduct research on basic psychological processes, including learning, memory, sensation, perception, thinking, motivation, and emotion. 2.4 Personality psychology

Personality psychologists study the differences among individuals in such traits as sociability, conscientiousness, emotional stability, self-esteem, agreeableness, aggressive inclinations, and openness to new experiences. 2.5 Clinical and counseling psychology

Clinical psychologists are interested in the diagnosis, causes, and treatment of psychological disorders.

Counseling psychologists are concerned with the “normal” everyday problems of adjustment that most of us face at some point in life. 2.6 Social psychology

Social psychologist investigate such issues as interpersonal attraction, persuasive communications and attitude formation, obedience to authority, conformity to group norms, and how people often behave differently in crowds. 2.7 Industrial and organizational psychology

I/O psychologists apply the principles of psychology to the workplace.

They are concerned with such practical issues as selecting and training personnel, improving productivity and working conditions, and the impact of computerization
and automation on workers.

3. The new psychology: a science of the mind
Most psychologists agree that psychology was born in 1879, the year that Wilhelm Wundt founded the first psychological laboratory at the University of Leipzig in Germany.

Section 2 What is nursing psychology

1. What is Nursing Psychology?
   1.1 It’s a crossed subject.
   1.2 It’s a new-developed subject.

2. The relationship between Nursing Psychology and Medical Psychology
   2.1 Medical Psychology: abnormal group
   2.2 Nursing Psychology: normal group
   2.3 Nursing Psychology doesn’t equal the branch of medical psychology
   2.4 Psychological Nursing doesn’t equal Basic Skills in psychotherapy

3. The Relationship between Nursing Psychology and Fundamental Nursing?
   Fundamental Nursing: Focus on Patients
   Nursing Psychology: Nurses and Patients

Section 3 Research methods in nursing psychology

1. Naturalistic observation
   Research method involves the systematic study of animal or human behavior in natural settings rather than in the laboratory.

2. Case studies
   Intensive description and analysis of a single individual or just a few individuals.

3. Surveys
   Research techniques in which questionnaires or interviews are administered to a selected group of people.

4. Correlational research
   Research technique based on the naturally occurring relationship between two or more variables.

5. Experimental research
   Research technique in which an investigator deliberately manipulates selected events or circumstances and then measures the effects of those manipulations on subsequent behavior.