



Psychology & Sociology

Psychology

Overview

Psychology is the branch of health science dedicated to the study of the functions of the human mind, with a special focus on factors that influence behavior. Sociology is the science that focuses on the study of social relationships and the human psyche. This course provides a path starting from the elements that make up the human mind and the conception of self, and ending with an explanation of how that self is placed within a societal structure.

In this course, the student will be introduced to how humans sense and understand their environment. Moreover, factors that influence behavior as well as the concept of self-identity, social interactions, social thinking, and social structures will be discussed. For optimal comprehension, the student is required to have a good grasp of the physiology of the neurosensory organs, endocrine organs, and sleep, and a thorough understanding of the pharmacology of addictive substances.

Importance of the subject for the medical career and field in general: Under the biopsychosocial model of disease, physicians can positively affect the psychological health of their patients, at the very least, by providing the emotional support needed to overcome the psychological stress of being burdened with a disease. Furthermore, a competent physician must understand that all individuals play important roles in societal structures that they are a part of, and that disease processes can hinder their ability to adequately respond to the obligations inherent to their role. A working knowledge of psychology and sociology enables physicians to address these aspects and maximize the effectiveness of interventions.

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Sensing the Environment

- Thresholds – Sensory Processing (PSY, BIO)
- Weber's Law – Sensory Processing (PSY, BIO)
- Signal Detection Theory – Sensory Processing (PSY, BIO)
- Psychophysics and Fechner's Law – Sensory Processing (PSY, BIO)
- Sensory Pathways – Sensory Processing (PSY, BIO)
- Types of Sensory Receptors – Sensory Processing (PSY, BIO)
- Structure and Function of the Eye – Vision (PSY, BIO)
- Photoreceptors: Rods and Cones – Vision (PSY, BIO)
- Visual Processing – Vision (PSY, BIO)
- Structure and Function of the Ear – Hearing (PSY, BIO)
- Auditory Processing – Hearing (PSY, BIO)
- Hair Cells and Sensory Reception – Hearing (PSY, BIO)
- Hearing Damage and Sensory Perception – Hearing (PSY, BIO)
- Somatosensation – Other Senses (PSY, BIO)
- Taste (Gustation) – Other Senses (PSY, BIO)
- Smell (Olfaction) – Other Senses (PSY, BIO)
- Proprioception and Vestibular Sense – Other Senses (PSY, BIO)
- Perception (PSY)

Making Sense of the Environment

- Selective Attention – Attention (PSY)
- Divided Attention – Attention (PSY)
- Information-Processing Model – Cognition (PSY)
- Cognitive Development and Biological Factors – Cognition (PSY)
- Problem Solving and Decision Making: Types, Approaches and Barriers to Effective Problem Solving – Cognition (PSY)

- Problem Solving and Decision Making: Heuristics, Biases, Intuition and Emotion – Cognition (PSY)
- Intellectual Functioning – Cognition (PSY)
- Introduction esp. Alertness – Consciousness (PSY, BIO)
- Stages of Sleep – Consciousness (PSY)
- Sleep, Circadian Rhythms and Dreaming – Consciousness (PSY, BIO)
- Sleep-Wake Disorders – Consciousness (PSY)
- Hypnosis and Meditation – Consciousness (PSY)
- Consciousness Altering Drugs: Depressants – Consciousness (PSY)
- Consciousness Altering Drugs: Stimulants and Hallucinogen – Consciousness (PSY)
- Drug Addiction and the Reward Pathway of the Brain – Consciousness (PSY)
- Encoding Information – Memory (PSY)
- Types of Memory Storage – Memory (PSY)
- Semantic Networks and Spreading Networks – Memory (PSY)
- Retrieval – Memory (PSY, BIO)
- Forgetting – Memory (PSY)
- Forgetting: Aging and Memory Dysfunctions – Memory (PSY)
- Forgetting: Decay and Interference – Memory (PSY)
- Forgetting: Memory Construction and Source Monitoring – Memory (PSY)
- Changes in Synaptic Connections Underlie Memory and Learning – Memory (PSY,BIO)
- Theories of Language Development – Language (PSY)
- Influence of Language on Cognition – Language (PSY, BIO)
- Brain Areas that Control Language and Speech – Language (PSY, BIO)

Responding to the World

- Three Components of Emotion – Emotion (PSY)
- Universal Emotions and Adaptive Role of Emotion – Emotions (PSY)
- Theories of Emotion: James–Lange, Canon–Bard and Schachter–Singer – Emotion (PSY)
- The Role of Biological Processes in Perceiving Emotion: Brain Regions and the Limbic System – Emotion (PSY, BIO)
- The Role of Biological Processes in Perceiving Emotion: Emotion and the Autonomic Nervous System – Emotion (PSY, BIO)
- The Role of Biological Processes in Perceiving Emotion: Physical Makers of Emotion (Signatures of Emotion) – Emotion (PSY, BIO)
- The Nature of Stress – Stress (PSY)
- Different Types of Stressors – Stress (PSY)
- Effects of Stress on Psychological Functions – Stress (PSY,BIO)
- Sympathetic Nervous System – Stress (PSY)
- Emotional Stress Outcomes/Response to Stressors – Stress (PSY)
- Behavioral Stress Outcomes/Response to Stressors – Stress (PSY)
- Managing Stress (e.g. Exercise, Relaxation and Spirituality) – Stress (PSY)

Individual Influences on Behavior

- Nervous System: Neurons and Synapses – Biological Bases of Behavior (PSY, BIO)
- Nervous System: The Action Potential – Biological Bases of Behavior (PSY, BIO)
- Nervous System: Saltatory Conduction – Biological Bases of Behavior (PSY, BIO)

- Nervous System: Organization and Reflexes – Biological Bases of Behavior (PSY, BIO)
- Nervous System: Neurotransmitters – Biological Bases of Behavior (PSY, BIO)
- Nervous System: Structure and Function of the Peripheral Nervous System – Biological Bases of Behavior (PSY, BIO)
- Structure and Function of the Central Nervous System – Biological Bases of Behavior (PSY, BIO)
- The Endocrine System – Biological Bases of Behavior (PSY, BIO)
- Behavioral Genetics – Biological Bases of Behavior (PSY, BIO)
- Influence of Genetic and Environmental Factors on the Development of Behaviors – Biological Bases of Behavior (PSY, BIO)
- Human Physiological Development – Biological Bases of Behavior (PSY, BIO)
- Introduction – Personality (PSY)
- Psychoanalytic Perspective – Personality (PSY)
- Freud's Psychosexual Stages — Personality (PSY)
- Humanistic Perspective and Trait Perspective – Personality (PSY)
- Social Cognitive Perspective and Biological Perspective – Personality (PSY)
- Behaviorist Perspective – Personality (PSY)
- Introduction – Psychological Disorders (PSY)
- Understanding Psychological Disorders: Biomedical vs. Biopsychosocial Approaches – Psychological Disorders (PSY)
- Understanding Psychological Disorders: Classifying – Psychological Disorders (PSY)
- Types of Psychological Disorders – Psychological Disorders (PSY)
- Anxiety – Psychological Disorders (PSY)
- Somatic Symptom and Related Disorder – Psychological Disorders (PSY)

- Schizophrenia Spectrum and other Psychotic Disorders – Psychological Disorders (PSY)
- Mood, Dissociative and Personality Disorders – Psychological Disorders (PSY)
- Biological Bases of Nervous System Disorders – Psychological Disorders (PSY)
- Factors that Influence Motivation – Motivation (PSY)
- Theories That Explain How Motivation Affects Human Behavior – Motivation (PSY)
- Biological and Sociocultural Motivators That Regulate Behavior – Motivation (PSY)
- Components of Attitudes (i.e. Cognitive, Affective and Behavioral) – Attitudes (PSY)
- Process by Which Attitudes Influence Behavior and Vice Versa – Attitudes (PSY)
- Cognitive Dissonance Theory – Attitudes (PSY)

Social Processes That Influence Human Behavior

- Social Facilitation – How the Presence of Others Affects Individual Behavior (PSY)
- Deindividuation – How the Presence of Others Affects Individual Behavior (PSY)
- Bystander Effect – How the Presence of Others Affects Individual Behavior (PSY)
- Social Loafing – How the Presence of Others Affects Individual Behavior (PSY)

- Social Control and Peer Pressure – How the Presence of Others Affects Individual Behavior (PSY, SOC)
- Conformity and Obedience – How the Presence of Others Affects Individual Behavior (PSY, SOC)
- Group Polarization and Groupthink – Group Decision-making Processes (PSY, SOC)
- Social Norms: Sanctions, Folkways, Mores, and Taboos — Normative and Non-normative Behavior (PSY, SOC)
- Deviance – Normative and Non-normative Behavior (SOC)
- Aspects of Collective Behavior – Normative and Non-normative Behavior (SOC)
- Agents of Socialization – Socialization (PSY, SOC)

Attitude and Behavior Change

- Habituation and Dishabituation
- Classical Conditioning – Associative Learning (PSY, BIO)
- Operant Conditioning – Associative Learning (PSY, BIO)
- Cognitive and Biological Processes That Affect Associative Learning – Associative Learning (PSY, BIO)
- Observational Learning (PSY)
- Theories of Attitude and Behavior Change (PSY)

Self-Identity

- Self-Concept, Self-Identity and Social Identity (PSY)
- Different Types of Identities – Self-Concept, Self-Identity and Social Identity (PSY)
- Self-Esteem, Self-Efficacy, and Locus of Control – Self-Concept, Self-Identity and Social Identity (PSY)
- Theories of Identity Development – Formation of Identity (PSY, SOC)
- Influence of Social Factors – Formation of Identity (PSY, SOC)
- Influence of Culture and Socialization – Formation of Identity (PSY, SOC)

Social Thinking

- Attributional Processes – Attributing Behavior to Persons or Situations (PSY)
- How Self-Perceptions and Perceptions of the Environment Shape Our Perceptions of Others – Attributing Behavior to Persons or Situations (PSY)
- Processes that Contribute to Prejudice – Prejudice and Bias (PSY, SOC)
- The Role of Emotion in Prejudice – Prejudice and Bias (PSY)
- The Role of Cognition in Prejudice – Prejudice and Bias (PSY)
- Stigma and Ethnocentrism – Prejudice and Bias (SOC)
- Processes Related to Stereotypes (PSY)

Social Interactions

- Status and Roles – Elements of Social Interaction (PSY, SOC)
- Groups – Elements of Social Interaction (SOC)
- Networks and Organizations – Elements of Social Interaction (SOC)
- Bureaucracy – Elements of Social Interaction (PSY,SOC)
- Expressing and Detecting Emotion – Self-Presentation and Interacting With Others (PSY,SOC)
- Impression Management – Self-Presentation and Interacting With Others (PSY,SOC)
- Front Stage vs. Back Stage Self – Self-Presentation and Interacting With Others (SOC)
- Verbal and Nonverbal Communication – Self-Presentation and Interacting With Others (PSY,SOC)
- Attraction – Social Behavior (PSY)
- Aggression – Social Behavior (PSY)
- Attachment, Altruism and Social Support – Social Behavior (PSY, SOC)
- Biological Explanations of Social Behavior in Animals – Social Behavior (PSY, BIO)
- Individual vs. Institutional Discrimination – Discrimination (SOC)
- The Relationship Between Prejudice and Discrimination – Discrimination (PSY, SOC)

Understanding Social Structure

- Microsociology, Macrosociology, Functionalism and Conflict Theory – Theoretical Approaches of Social Structure (SOC)
- Symbolic Interactionism and Social Constructionism – Theoretical Approaches of Social Structure (SOC)

- Exchange-Rational Choice and Feminist Theory – Theoretical Approaches of Social Structure (SOC)
- Education – Social Institutions (SOC)
- Family – Social Institutions (PSY, SOC)
- Religion – Social Institutions (SOC)
- Government and Economy – Social Institutions (SOC)
- Health and Medicine – Social Institutions (SOC)
- Elements of Culture and Symbolic Culture – Culture (SOC)
- Material Culture, Culture Lag and Culture Shock – Culture (SOC)
- Assimilation and Multiculturalism – Culture (SOC)
- Mass Media, Popular Culture and Transmission of Culture – Culture (SOC)
- Cultural Diffusion – Culture (SOC)

Demographic Characteristics and Processes

- Age – Demographic Structure of Society (PSY, SOC)
- Gender – Demographic Structure of Society (PSY, SOC)
- Race and Ethnicity – Demographic Structure of Society (PSY, SOC)
- Immigration Status – Demographic Structure of Society (PSY, SOC)
- Theories of Demographic Change – Demographic Shifts and Social Change (SOC)
- Population Growth/Decline: Fertility, Mortality and Migration – Demographic Shifts and Social Change (SOC)
- Social Movements – Demographic Shifts and Social Change (SOC)
- Globalization – Demographic Shifts and Social Change (SOC)
- Urbanization – Demographic Shifts and Social Change (SOC)

Social Inequality

- Spatial Inequality (SOC)
- Aspects of Social Stratification – Social Class (SOC)
- Patterns of Social Mobility – Social Class (SOC)
- Poverty and Social Exclusion – Social Class (SOC)
- Health Disparities (SOC)
- Healthcare Disparities (SOC)



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Why Mediversal?

	Mediversal	
CPD hours/ Credit	✓ 110 hours/Credit	⚠ 3—50 hours/Credit
NMC Guideline	✓ Advantages in accordance with provision 1.4.2 of NMC regulations	⚠ Not all. (Very few)
Renowned International faculties	✓ Yes	⚠ Only for few subjects
Faculty to learner ratio	✓ 1:10	✓ 1:50 or 1:75
Case based learning	✓ Yes	✗ No
AI supported learning	✓ Yes	✗ No
Live Interaction Sessions	✓ Yes	✗ No
Clinical Attachments	✓ Yes (Case to Case basis)	✓ Yes
Associated with Hospitals for Clinical Training	✓ Yes	✓ Yes
Books	✓ Yes (Printable Pdf copy)	✗ No
Complementary e-Learning Module & Certification	✓ Yes	✗ No
Learner Support	✓ Yes	✗ No
Community of Doctors for peer support (Mediversal Alumni only)	✓ Yes	✗ No
Alumni Support	✓ Yes	⚠ Only a few
e-Certification	✓ Yes	✓ Yes
Physical Certification	✓ Yes	⚠ Only a few
Lifetime certificate validity	✓ Yes	✓ Yes
Digital Marketing and Business Support for your hospital/clinic	✓ Yes	✗ No
Admission process	✓ Smooth, Transparent & all details provided	⚠ Spamming through multiple channels.
Data and privacy protection	✓ Yes	✗ No
CME access	✓ Yes (Lifetime)	✗ No
Medico Legal Session	✓ Yes (Free. By renowned high court advocates)	✗ No
National Level Felicitation Award (for Mediversal Alumni)	✓ Yes	✗ No



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