**Koval Ch. S.**

**Phobias of students – psychologists**

**Relevance of the work.** After 30 years of research and clinical observations in 1925 Freud concluded that there’s no object of fear at all. “Fear is inherent uncertainty and objectless” - he said.

Phobias are quite common in our rapidly changing and full of dangers world. Phobias can be an obstacle in different professional activities, especially in psychology.

Behaviorists explain phobia based on the theory of Pavlov: phobia is reflex conditional on conditioned fear from irritable stimulus, which hasn’t completed the process of extinction because it avoids suffering from constant exposure to threats.

Constant exposure to the stimulus gradually leads to the extinction of the reflex conventions - phobia.

**Aim of work:** to determine the presence of specific phobias, which are most susceptible to students-psychologists.

The study was conducted on the students-psychologists of the second course. A total number is 41 people.

**Method.** We used developed by Y.Scherbatyh and E.Ivlevoy “Questionnaire of the hierarchical structure of current fears of personality” in order to determine the intensity of fears of students-psychologists, and the presence (or absence) of phobias.

Research has shown that the most characteristic phobic symptoms were:

* number 1 (23%);
* number 23 (20%);
* number 17 (11%);
* number 18 (10%),

namely fear of spiders and snakes, fear of heights and depths, fear of public speaking (Figure 1).

Phobias fear of spiders and snakes, heights and depths in large cases occur with women than men.

In our study - 100% of women exposed to these phobias and men - 0% (more than 90% of sample of students were girls).

So, the cause of these phobias have gender-specific occurrence of phobias.

A particular of occurrence of fear of public speaking is necessary to diagnose in further research to be able to establish a causal link.

Figure 1. % of expression of phobias by students- psychologists.

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