Abstract Book

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Editor:

Dr. Zafer Bekirogullari, PhD
CPsychol, CSci, AFBPsS (British Psychological Society)
HCPC Registered Counselling Psychologist (United Kingdom)
Managing Director C-crcs

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Problem Statement: There are no studies available in Indonesia that relate degree of premarital sexual behavior of urban unmarried adolescents with their sexual values and individual personality variable.

Research Questions: Are sexual values and psychopathic personality able to predict premarital sexual behaviour (PSB), also is psychopathy able to predict sexual values of a person in a normal nondisorder/pathological settings?

Purpose of Study: This study is the first in Indonesia that places the degree of psychopathic personality as a predictor variable to the degree of sexual values dimensions (absolutism, hedonism, relativism), and degree of sexual values dimensions as predictor variables to the degree of premarital sexual behavior in its hypothetical models.

Research Methods: Participants in this study were 267 students (97 males and 170 females; M=20.50 years old, SD=1.367 years old). Samples were taken conveniently from five campuses in Jakarta and its surrounding areas (Bekasi and Depok). Design of this study was predictive correlational design, with data analysis using linear regression analysis utilizing program of SPSS 21.

Findings: Sexual values contribute in explaining premarital sexual behaviour (PSB) by 29%. The higher the relativistic and hedonistic sexual values are, the higher the degree of PSB is. PSB cannot be predicted by absolutism. Degree of psychopathy contributes in explaining sexual values, respectively by 11% (Absolutism), 14% (Relativism), and 15% (Hedonism). Degree of psychopathy contributes in explaining the PSB by 14%.
Conclusions: Basic premise advocated by this study is that psychopath and non-psychopath are different quantitatively rather than qualitatively. This study concluded that psychopathy and the related sexual values dimensions are useful to explain degree of premarital sexual behaviour among unmarried urban adolescents in Jakarta, the capital city of Indonesia.

Key Words: sexual psychology; urban youth; psychopathy; values
Prevalence of Hypochondriasis Among Medical Student at King Saud University

Abdelaziz Sagga - Dr., King Khalid University Hospital (KKUH), King Saud University, Saudi Arabia

Problem Statement: The study aims were to measure the prevalence of hypochondriasis among medical students, King Saud University (KSU).

Research Questions: what's the prevalence of hypochondriasis among medical students at KSU, and there a difference in the prevalence based on gender or academic level of students?

Purpose of Study: to determine the prevalence of hypochondriasis among medical students at KSU and check for any differences based on gender or academic level.

Research Methods: Cross-sectional observational study.

Findings: The overall prevalence of medical hypochondriasis among KSU medical students was 3.4%. The prevalence among male students was 2.9% while it was 3.8% among female students (p=0.678). The prevalence among basic year students was 3.1% and among clinical year students was 3.8% (p=0.734)

Conclusions: The overall prevalence of medical hypochondriasis among KSU medical students was 3.4%, but there was no significant difference between gender or academic years of the students

Key Words: Hypochondriasis, Medical Students, Medical Student Syndrome
"Eating disorders" seen by peers. Representations and naïve explanations
Elena Faccio - Assistant Professor in Clinical Psychology, Department of Philosophy, Sociology, Education and Applied Psychology, Italy

Problem Statement: Food restriction behaviour is practiced by 60-70% of girls, penetrated into the lifestyles of women in the West in such a way as to be thought of “normal behaviour”.

Research Questions: Several theoretical models provide interpretation about the origins of food behaviour disorders, while not much has been written about the "naïve theories" that the young use to "explain" peer.

Purpose of Study: This research investigates the explanation of factors involved in the development of eating disorders on the part of 403 teenagers divided into 2 age groups (14-15 and 16-18 years) who are attending school.

Research Methods: Food behaviour can assume particularly problematic connotations during adolescence, especially in relation to two important areas of development: the perception of self and social relationships among peers

Findings: The research investigates such comments, using an ad hoc questionnaire, built on the basis of pre-research, during which 40 adolescents were interviewed on the issue

Conclusions: The analysis of 403 completed questionnaires showed that students most worried about weight gain consider the social dimension (in particular acceptance and social comparison) as the most important factor in the development of eating disorders.

Key Words: role, identity, theater, eating disorders
Knowledge about AIDS: the influence of lifestyles and self-regulation in adolescents

Claudia Chaves - Associate Professor, CI&DETS. Health School – Polytechnic Institute of Viseu, Portugal
Manuela Bento - RN, Superior Health School of Viseu, Portugal
Manuela Ferreira - Professor, CI&DETS. Health School – Polytechnic Institute of Viseu, Portugal
Joao Duarte - Professor, CI&DETS. Health School – Polytechnic Institute of Viseu, Portugal

Problem Statement: Health is influenced by lifestyle. Adolescence is a stage of the life cycle where the desire for experimentation and exploration of new sensations leads to risky behaviors.

Research Questions: What is the relationship between different variables and the knowledge of adolescents about AIDS in the district of Viseu, Portugal?

Purpose of Study: Analyze the relationship between the sociodemographic variables in school context, lifestyles, self-regulation skills and the knowledge about HIV / AIDS among high school adolescents in the district of Viseu, Portugal.

Research Methods: A quantitative, cross-sectional, analytical, descriptive and correlational study with a sample of 971 high school adolescents. The evaluation protocol includes: sociodemographic questionnaire, school context, lifestyles, Self-regulation Quiz (Carey, Neal & Collins, 2004 adapted by Castillo & Dias, 2009) and the Knowledge about AIDS Scale for Adolescents (Zimet et al, 1989).

Findings: Boys (50.80%) 16 years old or younger (43.40%), cohabiting with parents (77.30%). It’s showed that the correlation is insignificant and negative with global self-regulation (r = -0041), weak and negative for impulse (r = -0257) and weak positive for goals (r = 0224), with statistical significance (p = 0.000) for impulses and goals.
Conclusions: Multiple regression indicated that only the subscale impulses is predictive (beta = -0.0146, p = 0.000) varying in the opposite direction, meaning that the better is the knowledge about AIDS the better the self-regulation concerning impulses. The self-regulated behavior requires control of the immediate needs, mobilization of thoughts, feelings and behaviors for health long-term purposes.

Key Words: Adolescents, Self-regulation, Knowledge about VIH/AIDS.
The influence of stress on the quality of life of hypertensive patients

Liliana Santos - RN, Health Center of S. Pedro do Sul, Portugal
Cláudia Chaves - Prof., CI&DETS. Health School – Polytechnic Institute of Viseu, Portugal
Ana Andrade - Prof., CI&DETS. Health School – Polytechnic Institute of Viseu, Portugal
João Duarte - Prof., CI&DETS. Health School – Polytechnic Institute of Viseu, Portugal

Problem Statement: Hypertension and stress are the most prevalent risk factors in cardiovascular diseases, causing impact on quality of life of hypertensive patients.
Research Questions: How quality of life is affected by the vulnerability to stress?
Purpose of Study: To assess the vulnerability to stress of hypertensive patients and identify the factors of vulnerability to stress which interfere with quality of life of hypertensive patients.
Research Methods: Non experimental study, quantitative, transversal, descriptive and correlational. With a sample of 431 hypertensive patients from center of Portugal. Data collection took place from June to September 2012, through a questionnaire with questions concerning socio-demographic data, clinical, evaluation of the quality of life of hypertensive patients (Minichal) and evaluation of vulnerability to Stress (Vaz Serra, 2002).
Findings: 43,15% male, 56,84% female, aged between 30 and 95 years. There is influence of sex, age, marital status, education, employment status, cohabitation and monthly income, both in vulnerability to stress as in quality of life. Worse quality of life, female literacy, with average higher than male (X=8,81 in mental state, X= 3,93 in somatic manifestations and X=0,73 in overall impact).
Conclusions: The vulnerability to stress has also an influence on the quality of life. 44.2% of hypertensive patients are vulnerable to stress, with percentage value for females (51.2%). It is essential to know the factors of vulnerability to stress predictors of quality of life of hypertensive patients in order to operate and improve the quality of life.

Key Words: Hypertension; Stress; Quality of life
Problem Statement: The family APGAR scale was developed by Smilkstein, Montano & Ashworth (1982). The satisfaction assessment of the elderly with chronic illness regarding family is essential.

Research Questions: How does an elderly person with chronic illness perceive family support?

Purpose of Study: This study aims to describe the socio-demographic and clinical profile of elderly people with chronic illness and correlate with perceived family support.

Research Methods: This is a cross-sectional, analytical study of 294 elderly people (51.4% female), patients at the Health Centre, district of Viseu - Portugal, diagnosed with chronic illness (77.9% cardiovascular). Mean age was 72.22 ± 6.13, 70.7% were married and 52% had 4 years of schooling; Data was gathered using a questionnaire and the Family APGAR.

Findings: 54.4% perceive families as severely dysfunction. There is a statistically significant relationship between the family APGAR and the presence of chronic illness (p <0.001). We found no statistical significance between the family APGAR and gender (p = 0.26), age (p = 0.26), marital status (p = 0.32) and educational level (p = 0.28).
Conclusions: Economic, political and social changes in our society has an impact on the family and the support they provide which is manifested among vulnerable groups, as is the case of an elderly person with chronic illness. Thus, we propose specialised psychological support for this age group which is more vulnerable and without the needed support from within the family.

Key Words: Family functionality; elderly; chronic illness.
VALIDATION OF THE BRIEF ASSESSMENT OF COGNITION IN SCHIZOPHRENIA IN MALAY

HILWA ABDULLAH @ MOHD NOR - MRS, MRS, MALAYSIA

Problem Statement: To find an easy-to-use assessment tools to measure cognitive functioning in these schizophrenia patients that suits the main language of the population in Malaysia

Research Questions: Is the Malay version of The Brief Assessment of Cognition in Schizophrenia (BACS-M) suitable to assess the cognitive component in schizophrenia patients?

Purpose of Study: To test the reliability and validity of the Brief Assessment of Cognition in Schizophrenia (BACS) as an assessment tool in a Malay-language version (BACS-M).

Research Methods: The subjects were from the Department of Psychiatry, Hospital Kajang, Malaysia. 31 outpatients with various stages of schizophrenia were recruited. All patients who gave informed consent participated in the study. BACS-M required an average of 30 minutes of duration to complete the test. The tests measures verbal memory, working memory, motor speed, verbal fluency, processing speed and executive function.

Findings: Cronbach’s alpha for the BACS-M was 0.88. The BACS-M composite score was significantly correlated with all primary measures of the BACS-M as well as significantly correlated between two assessments. The mean score of the Symbol Coding and composite score on the second assessment were significantly larger than those in the first assessment.

Conclusions: The results indicates that the BACS-M is a reliable and a practical scale to evaluate and assess the major constructs of cognition that have been found to be most impaired in schizophrenia patients.

Key Words: BACS-M; schizophrenia; validation
Problem Statement: the researcher want to explore the transformation contexts of the empowerment model of parent consultation.
Research Questions: the research questions is what the transformation contexts of consulters in the process of consultation is.
Purpose of Study: The aim of the study is to develop an indigenous parent consultation model based on the viewpoint of positive psychology, and to further discuss the empowerment development and transformation contexts of consultees in the process of consultation.
Research Methods: As establishing the empowerment model of consultees, Three data were collected from four female parents, which are the transcripts in the process of consultation, the transcripts of tracking interviews and the texts of tracking questionnaires, then analyzed the data by the template analysis method, to revise the initial version of parents empowerment concept model established by Gibson (1995).
Findings: After giving cultural and behavioral connotation, the researcher further developed six empowerment subjects which are “Exploring and Tracing Back to the Origin”, “Initiating Fortune from the Extreme Adversity”, “Comprehending from Converting Thoughts”, “Facilitating from Being Proficient”, “Flourishing Strengths” and “Diversifying Crises into Safeties”.
Conclusions: The conclusions are: (1) The consultation is started by relationship establishing, mediated by strengthening the awareness of adversities and strengths. Then, through introspection mechanism
transformed, the structure will promote the autonomous development of consultees. (2) The keys of empowerment transformation are the positive connection of relationships, the representation of accompany meaning and the confirmation of self value.

Key Words: positive-psychology, parent-consultation, empowerment-model, template-analysis
The study of Therapeutic Effect of Hill’s Dream Work in Art Therapy

HUI CHUANG CHU - Director of Counseling, Guidance and Counseling Office, New Taipei Municipal Lin-Kou Senior High School, TAIWAN
Hsiu-Lan Shelley Tien - Professor, Department of Educational Psychology and Counseling, National Taiwan Normal University, Taiwan

Problem Statement: Try to make clear of the therapeutic effect of Hill’s dream work in art therapy.

Research Questions: what is the therapeutic outcome of Hill’s dream work in art therapy? what is the significant effect of Hill’s dream work in art therapy?

Purpose of Study: The purpose of the study is to realize Hill’s the application of Dream work used in short-term art therapy and to explore the treatment outcome. Then the research result can be applied in clinical work.

Research Methods: In the study, Grounded therapy was adopted to investigate the effectiveness of Hill’s Dream work applied in Art therapy process. Qualitative research was applied to realize 22 participants’ understanding of therapy process and content of therapeutic agents of this work model template. Participants were interviewed after receiving six to eight therapy sessions.

Findings: The results indicated that three stages, before therapy process, the formal therapy process, after therapy process, with differed therapeutic effects. Among which, therapeutic factors can be further categorized to the client’s personal awareness factor, therapist’s factor, and art material factors which affected on the therapy process.

Conclusions: The subsequent therapeutic effect were to be applied in daily life, more interest in creation, to extend the insight of dream and positive attitude for life, and to be a reminder after therapy session. According to
the research results, the model of change mechanism on therapy processes and therapeutic agents were then provided.
Key Words: Dream work, Therapeutic effect, Art therapy
Problem Statement: Different background will affect the relationship among self-esteem, anger process, and depressive emotion of youth (senior high school students)?

Research Questions: Is there any significant difference among self-esteem, anger process, and depressive emotion of youth? Is the any relationship between self-esteem, anger process, and depressive emotion of youth?

Purpose of Study: The purpose of this study is to investigate the relationship among self-esteem, anger process, and depressive emotion of senior high school students.

Research Methods: Questionnaire survey was adopted as the study method. Participants were 1,152 students in five senior high schools in the Taiwan Tainan area by purposive stratified cluster sampling. Data were analyzed by descriptive statistics, one-way ANOVA, one-way MANOVA, Pearson product moment correlation, two-way ANOVA, and multiple regression analysis.

Findings: Self-esteem of boy students was significantly higher than that of girl students. Girl students showed higher anger level than boys in situations related to “family”, “classmates”, “friends” and “teachers”. There was a significant correlation between self-esteem and anger process: between anger process and depressive emotion.

Conclusions: Depressive emotion was not affected by the interaction of self-esteem and anger process. Senior high students “self-esteem”, “anger level
with family” and “anger level with self”, “anger-handling ways of keep it to oneself” could be used to predict their depressive emotion to a certain degree.

Key Words: self-esteem, anger process, depressive emotion
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Authors Count: 1
Thematic Section: Child Psychology
THE IMPACT OF PARENTAL FEEDING PRACTICES ON THEIR CHILDREN’S APPETITIVE TRAITS
Hajar Aman Key Yekani - Mrs, IAU University Dubai branch, UAE

Problem Statement: Parents feeding practices have been a much neglected factor usually the index finger has been pointed at the children themselves while recent studies reflect a twist toward the parents.

Research Questions: Is parental feeding practice related to children’s appetitive traits?

Purpose of Study: the present study aims to find out the impact of parental feeding practices on children's appetitive traits.

Research Methods: 1083 parents of 5 to 11 year old children from 16 private schools, who completed self-reported questionnaires. The questionnaire has been a tailored amalgamation of CEBQ and CFQ in order to measure the children’s appetitive traits and parental feeding practices, respectively. “Chi Square Test”, “The Independent Sample T-Test” and “MANOVA” were used to analyze relationships.

Findings: The findings of this quantitative, descriptive, cross-sectional analysis confirmed the hypotheses in that “parental restriction” was positively associated with child food responsiveness, food enjoyment. On the other hand, parental pressure to eat was positively associated with child satiety responsiveness, slowness, and fussiness and negatively with food enjoyment and food responsiveness.

Conclusions: To conclude, as far as the figures depict, the parents controlling their children’s food intake would seemingly a reverse impact on their eating behavior in the short term.

Key Words: Feeding Practices Eating Behavior Pressure Restriction
The need for guidance and counselling training for teachers

Susanna LAI-YEUNG - Dr., the Open University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Problem Statement: Teachers have multiple roles to perform nowadays. To fulfill their roles professionally, teachers need to be competent in their responsibilities towards their students inside and outside the classroom.

Research Questions: What do teachers see as their training needs in guidance and counselling?

Purpose of Study: First, it discusses the importance of guidance and counseling training for teachers. The second aim of this paper is to introduce an innovative attempt to design a guidance and counseling component in a pre-service undergraduate teacher preparation program.

Research Methods: Using personal reflection exercise at the beginning of the guidance and counselling component of in a pre-service undergraduate teacher preparation program and a tailor-made questionnaire at the end of the training sessions.

Findings: Many students see that they need training in communication and counseling skills, identification issues (especially with SEN cases), professional knowledge and techniques in dealing with cases, and skills in working with different stakeholders. They find the training programme relevant. They like the lectures, the authentic examples, in-class activities and experience-sharing by guest speakers.

Conclusions: Student feedback from the study has been found to be very positive. The guidance and counselling component of this pre-service undergraduate teacher preparation program should continue to be offered. There is a real need to develop more training and research on guidance and counselling for teachers.

Key Words: guidance and counseling, training, course development
Problem Statement:
Meaning making has been remarked as a coping skill for overcoming stressful experiences. Also, researchers have found rumination influences meaning making, but the detailed mechanism are not yet clarified.

Research Questions: What kinds of factors influence rumination and meaning making to stressful events?

Purpose of Study: This study examined what kinds of factors influence rumination and meaning making to stressful events by using 6 hypothetical scenarios depicting various stressful events in specific contexts. We hypothesized that rumination and meaning are related with executive function, private self-consciousness, and subjective evaluation of the events.

Research Methods: Participants (n=669) completed the questionnaire about 6 hypothetical scenarios. The measures for each scenario were as follows: (1) possibility of preventing the event, (2) probability of the event occurring, (3) discomfort evoked by the event, (4) evaluation of event threat, (5) frequency of the rumination, (6) meaning making. Then they responded Effortful-Control Scale and Rumination-Reflection Questionnaire.

Findings: As a result, the frequency of the rumination was high so that evaluation of event threat was high, a tendency to self-rumination was high, and executive function was low. Also, threat evaluation inhibited participants from making meaning, but by mediating rumination about the
event, meaning making was promoted. Furthermore, a tendency to self-reflection was positively correlated with meaning making.

Conclusions: In summary, evaluation of event threat is predictive factor to rumination rather than meaning making. We proposed that because threatening event would collapse one's beliefs, goals, and controllability, rumination would be led by it, and as a result, meaning making would be promoted. In the future, more research considering the contents of rumination and meaning making is needed.

Key Words: meaning making; rumination; stressful events; threat
Thematic Section: Social Science

Association between commitment, positive and negative affects, and depression in romantic relationships

Komura Kentaro - Association between commitment, positive and negative affects, and depression in romantic relationships, University of Tsukuba, Japan

Problem Statement: Commitment is a key factor for the maintenance of a romantic relationship. Commitment has two dimensions: approach commitment and avoidance commitment. These dimensions are related to different outcomes.

Research Questions: Avoidance commitment may be related to depression but not approach commitment, however the reasons approach and avoidance commitment have different effects on depression have not been clarified.

Purpose of Study: It is possible that the difference effect of approach-avoidance commitment on depression is mediated by affects toward romantic partners. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to examine whether or not positive and negative affects toward romantic partner mediate association between approach-avoidance commitment and depression.

Research Methods: one-hundred forty seven undergraduate students who currently involvement romantic relationship completed questionnaire (average age = 19.98±2.20). This questionnaire contained approach-avoidance commitment scale (Komura & Toda, 2008), positive and negative affects toward romantic partner (Tatewaki, 2005), and CES-D Japanese version (Shima et al., 1985).

Findings: Avoidance commitment was significantly associated with depression (β=.06). Furthermore, Avoidance commitment was significantly associated with negative affects (β=.39), and negative affects was significantly associated with depression(β=.20). Bootstrapping (1000
resample) results showed indirect effect didn’t include zero in 95% CI (0.02 ~ 0.09). However, positive affects didn’t mediate the association with approach commitment and depression.

Conclusions: This study showed that avoidance commitment increase negative affects toward romantic partner, and negative affects exacerbate depression. This mediate process suggested that avoidance commitment that avoided relationship dissolution make stressful events related to romantic partner. As a result, These events lead to dampen personal mental health and relationship functions.

Key Words: approach-avoidance commitment, depression, negative affects
Problem Statement: Conjoint Family Drawing is useful in research as in clinical setting because allows to assess family as a whole. Unfortunately any research points out clear grid or criteria about it.

Research Questions: How data from Conjoint Family Drawing can be used in an standardized and structured method? Which drawing elements and aspects need to be considered to assess family?

Purpose of Study: The research aimed to point out a group of categorical variables to read the drawing in an objective way and also to verify the instrument’s discriminant capacity. In particular we considered and selected drawing and family-assessment literature criteria and verified their capability to explain Conjoint Family Drawings (CFD).

Research Methods: A defined grid of 19 categorical variables was pointed out (11 about drawing elements and 8 about family drawing process) and applied on a sample of 117 CFDs from clinical and non-clinical families. The variables consider emotive, interactive and symbolic relationship aspects. Two–steps cluster analysis was carried out to define discriminant variables. At last 5 families typologies were defined.

Findings: The findings of research are: a grid to analyze CFD in objective and structured way, the discriminant variables to assess a family through the drawing, the possibility to understand emotive and interactive family elements in clinical setting both in qualitative and typological ways. Five different typologies of family relationships come out: generative, chaotic, father-fragile, isolated, awkward.
Conclusions: In future we need to analyze concurrent validity of Conjoint Family Drawing comparing different instruments able to study family relations. We also need to confirm assessment capability of CFD grid replicating the research with a more extended sample of families.

Key Words: Conjoint_Family_Drawing- clinical instrument- family assessment
Thematic Section: Mental Health

**Life Skills education & Mental health in Elementary school**

khalil Hajizadehanari - Effectiveness of Family life Skills education with religious approach to Safety, Mental health and self-esteem in Elementary school students, Faculty member of Farhangian University (Tehran), IRAN

Problem Statement: This study was the investigation impact of family life skills education (The emphasis on religious patterns) to mental health and self-esteem on fifth grade elementary school students

Research Questions: Are there any relationship between Family life Skills education with religious approach and Safety, Mental health and self-esteem in Elementary school students?

Purpose of Study: study of the investigation impact of family life skills education (The emphasis on religious patterns) to mental health and self-esteem on fifth grade elementary school students

Research Methods: The methodology was quasi- experimental designs and the essay is scientific -research.

Findings: 1- Life skills education with religious approach improves mental health in students. 2- Teaching students life skills with religious approach improves their self – esteem . 3- The effectiveness of Life skills education with religious approach has been meaningful on physical symptoms of anxiety and insomnia but has not been meaningful on depression and nonproductive social actions.

Conclusions: Life skills education with religious approach improves mental health in students Teaching students life skills with religious approach

Key Words: Life skills Education Mental health
ANXIETY DISORDERS IN CHILDREN WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES AND AUTISM

khalil hajizadeh anari - ANXIETY DISORDERS IN CHILDREN WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES AND AUTISM, faculty member of farhangian university of Tehran, IRAN

Problem Statement: The increasing number of individuals with Learning Disabilities and psychiatric disorders presents a key challenge to their assessment and treatment in mental health services.

Research Questions: 1- what is relationship between autism spectrum disorder and learning disability?

Purpose of Study: The purpose of this study was relationship between autism spectrum disorder and learning disability.

Research Methods: This article provides an overview of the clinical implications of anxiety disorders within the context of learning disability and autism.

Findings: 1-There is a close relationship between autism spectrum disorder and learning disability 2-The strong association between autism and LD ,also associates an increased risk of mental health problems

Conclusions: In conclusion, anxiety disorders do exist in children and young people with LD and autism. They experience higher rates of anxiety disorders rather than their non-disabled peers.

Key Words: anxiety disorders, learning disabilities, autism
OSTEOPOROSIS AND SOMATIZATION OF ANXIETY

MARIA PAPANIKOU - OSTEOPOROSIS & SOMATIZATION OF ANXIETY, CITY UNITY COLLEGE, GREECE

ANASTASIA KOTSOPOULOU - OSTEOPOROSIS & SOMATIZATION OF ANXIETY, CITY UNITY COLLEGE, GREECE

Problem Statement: Can a highly stressful lifestyle lead to osteoporosis or osteoporosis brings about anxiety? Can medicines pose an effect on the positive symptomatology and indications of somatization of anxiety?

Research Questions: Does anxiety precipitates osteoporosis in osteoporotic women or osteoporosis condition results in anxiety, and to what extent a variety of consumed medications lead to anxiety and somatization symptoms?

Purpose of Study: Chronic stress can now be physiologically traced as a significant player in the creation of osteoporotic bones. The purpose of the study is to explore the correlation between somatic symptoms of anxiety and osteoporosis in women, and the correlation between medications and anxiety symptoms in menopausal women.

Research Methods: It is a prospective pilot study based on the recruitment of N=100 menopausal women (N=50 were diagnosed with osteoporosis) that were asked to complete the Short Anxiety Screening Test (SAST) and a demographic questionnaire assessing information and characteristics of women, including whether they have osteoporosis/osteopenia and if they follow medical treatment.

Findings: There were no statistical significant differences regarding the correlation between anxiety symptomatology or somatization due to osteoporosis/osteopenia. The same pattern is observed among their age group, the occupational and marital status. Statistical significant relationships are found among osteoporosis and medicines (p=0.025,
*p<0.05) and between somatization and medicines women undertake (p=0.014, *p<0.01).

Conclusions: The results of the study suggest that women are not prone to manifest anxiety or somatization in relation to the osteoporosis condition. However, the majority of those with osteoporosis and osteopenia consume more than 2 medicines other than osteoporosis. This quantity and combination they undertake appear to contribute and deteriorate their anxiety/somatization symptomatology.

Key Words: women, osteoporosis, medicines, anxiety/somatization
Problem Statement: these particular people’s families’ low of social supporting of their particular children.

Research Questions: the trial of the detected family supporting measurement to these particular children. Trying out of the social supporting to these particular people

Purpose of Study: It has been aimed the datas which particular people see and feel during the relationship with their families.

Research Methods: A 20-sectioned detected family supporting measurement has been applied to the 120 particular people who has been educated in hearing- impaired vocational high school, and it is required to make choices and do a ranking among these sectioned. The datas has been analysed in context of the frequency in SPSS 16 package programme.

Findings: Reasearh has been going on.

Conclusions: Reasearh has been going on.

Key Words: family, particular needness, social supporting.
Problem Statement: Migration affects the psychological structure of the individuals with other risk factors such as stress. New situations should be adapted in families and individuals with the migration.

Research Questions: What is the difference of trait anxiety levels between those who migrated to Mersin and those who do not have an experience of migration depending on demographic characteristics?

Purpose of Study: Mersin is one of the cities that receives migration most. This survey aims to investigate the levels of trait anxiety of high school students who has internal migration or not. The demographic characteristics that are under investigation are gender, income of family, education level of guardian of the child.

Research Methods: The sample of this study formed by 100 high school students who has internal migration and the other 100 high school students that have never experienced internal migration and lives in Mersin. “Stai trait anxiety scale” will be applied and independent sample t-test and one way anova analysis will be conducted.

Findings: The study is in progress and findings will be submitted with the complete manuscript.

Conclusions: Conclusion will be prepared depending on findings.

Key Words: Trait anxiety level, internal migration.
Examining relationship of differentiation of Self components with the social adjustment

MARJAN SADAT HOSSEINIZADEH - Examining relationship of differentiation of Self with the social adjustment, university of Tahran, IRAN

Problem Statement: One of the family problems is their self-differentiation faults of individuals that leads to conflict and social problems even in society as a whole.

Research Questions: The main hypothesis)Can differentiation of self components actually be involved in social adjustment of the individual?

Purpose of Study: Finding the relationship between differentiation of self and social adjustment of the individual is great help in the prevention and treatment of family problems. You can provide mental health of each member of family via educating them to be able to separate their rational and emotional issues from each other.

Research Methods: Participants were 60 undergraduate students of MA and MBA, faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences of Allameh Tabatabai University. they were selected using random method and they answered two questionnaires of differentiation of self from Skowron and Smith (DSI-R), and the Bell Adjustment Inventory. The analysis of this research was performed by using Pearson correlation and regression analysis.

Findings: we achieved significant level(0.006) that is less than criterion significance level(0.01) which shows a significant relationship between social adjustment and differentiation of self variables. The correlation (Pearson) is RXY=0.351. Independent variable (differentiation of self), explains 30/12% of social adjustment changes. research hypothesis was verified with 99% confidence percent based on a significant relationship between our variables, and the null hypothesis is rejected.
Conclusions: A significant relationship between differentiation of self and social adjustment was confirmed. That means the higher the measure of a person differentiation, the higher the measure of adjustment will be and vice versa. Differentiated people can establish healthy and organized relationships with others, because of specific boundaries for their personality and inner integration.

Key Words: differentiation of self, social adjustment
Harassment Due to ragging
Ayesha Wajahat - Mrs, Institute of Business Management, Karachi, Pakistan

Problem Statement: Harassment of new students by senior college students appears to be widespread in industrialized countries. Ragging has frequently associated with physical, emotional, behavioral and social problems among the victims.

Research Questions: The present study assessed how much harassment can be caused as a result of ragging and how ragging can affect teenagers attitudes and behaviors.

Purpose of Study: The aim of the study is to develop the finest and closest understanding of the ways through which ragging is affecting adolescent’s personality.

Research Methods: The survey was carried out within IoBM premises and the students belonging to age groups of 18-25 years were the only participants. The ratio of male and female were taken equally to get the closest results in two different genders.

Findings: the research findings show that harassment due to ragging has very negative effect on the attitude and behaviour of students. Signs of physical discomfort was faced by those who got ragged.

Conclusions: Emotional harassment of new students by the seniors is a persuasive, yet under reported problem. Definitive interventions need to be implemented to avoid untoward consequences that can undermine the educational goals of training.

Key Words: harassment, ragging, behaviour, attitude.
Problem Statement: Increase involvement of youth in substance abuse has been a major issue internationally. Various studies were conducted to explore the risk factors, which mostly focusing on their childhood trauma experiences.

Research Questions: What is the prevalence of substance abuse and childhood trauma experiences among incarcerated youth compared to non-incarcerated youth? Do childhood trauma experiences significantly associated with substance abuse?

Purpose of Study: To compare the prevalence of substance abuse and childhood trauma experiences among incarcerated and non-incarcerated youth, and to examine the association between substance abuse and childhood trauma experiences among the youth.

Research Methods: A cross-sectional study was designed using two psychometric instruments (Simple Screening Instrument for Alcohol and Other Drugs; the Childhood Trauma Questionnaire). A purposive-selective sampling method was used. In total, 765 youth (123 incarcerated; 642 non-incarcerated) were involved in the study. The data was analyzed using statistical software. Independent t-test and regression analysis were performed to analyze the data.

Findings: Both incarcerated boys and girls had higher prevalence of substance abuse compared with non-incarcerated groups, which was confirmed by independent t-test (p < .001). Majority of the incarcerated boys and girls had experienced childhood traumas compared to non-incarcerated. Childhood trauma experiences significantly contribute to
substance abuse among incarcerated girls (p < .05), but not to incarcerated boys (p > .05).

Conclusions: The prevalence of substance abuse and childhood trauma experiences are higher among incarcerated youth compared to the non-incarcerated youth. Childhood trauma experiences significantly contribute to substance abuse among incarcerated girls. The findings of this study are very useful to provide an empirical knowledge towards a better rehabilitation program design for incarcerated youth.

Key Words: Youth, substance abuse, childhood trauma experiences
Everybody lies
Iva Mikulic - Occupational Health Psychologist, Sunce International Health Centre, Croatia
Ivana Sekulic - School Psychologist, Primary School Ante Starcevic, Croatia

Problem Statement: Because selective situations are subject to (di)simulation, lie scales on personality questionnaires do not contribute to objective decision concerning psychological abilities of a candidate.

Research Questions: Examining whether there will be a significant difference on lie scales between people high and low on intelligence tests, assuming that both groups will score high on lie scales.

Purpose of Study: The general purpose of this study was to bring contributions to the findings about the validity of using lie scales in selection situations as a measurement or indicator, to which psychologists base there decisions concerning one’s abilities.

Research Methods: A sample of 796 candidates was identified during selection procedures required for occupational health purposes. The following instruments were used in this study: EPQ (Eysenck, H.J. and Eysenck, S. B.G., 1975) and the Cognitive non-verbal test (Sučević, Momirović, Fruk, and Auguštin, 2004).

Findings: The results showed significant effects of cognitive abilities (high and low on CNT test) on the assessment of relevant personality traits. As was expected, candidates with higher cognitive abilities score lower on Lie scale than those with lower cognitive abilities. Despite those differences, all 3 groups lie more than people in non-selective situations.

Conclusions: Even though it is assumed that people with higher cognitive abilities detect "trick" questions better than people lower on cognitive abilities, in a situation with greater motivation for (di)simulation everybody lies. It is questionable if it is justified using such scales as any kind of measurement psychologists use to decide if a certain candidate is suitable to work etc.
Key Words: Lie scale, IQ, (di)simulation, selection, validity
Problem Statement: Aggressive children and complain about their aggression in school or family is one of nowadays concerns and Aggressive behavior may present a potential threat to psychosocial development in youth.

Research Questions: Does art therapy reduce anger and its dimensions (Frustration, Physical Aggression, Peer Relationships, Authority Relations) and improve self-esteem of aggressive elementary age children?

Purpose of Study: This study attempts to answer the question, what impact does art Therapy have on the anger and the self-esteem of elementary age children? The null hypothesis for this study is that art Therapy does not affect anger and self-esteem of aggressive children.

Research Methods: Thirty children were allocated to either a control group or an art therapy group equally and randomly. The intervention was performed once weekly for 10 weeks. Self-esteem and anger were measured at the beginning and at the end of 10 weeks, using the cooper smith’s self-esteem inventory (1967) and nelson & finch’s (2000) children inventory of anger.

Findings: After 10 weeks, the art therapy group showed significant reduction of anger (p ≤ 0.001) and improvement of self-esteem (p ≤ 0.0001) compared with control group, except the educational self-esteem subscale that did not show significant reduction in compare with control group (p ≤ 0/1). These finding suggest that art therapy can reduce anger and improve self-esteem of aggressive children.

Conclusions: While innate characteristics of art combine with concepts of psychology approaches such as cognitive behavioral therapy, problem
solving and narrative therapy, art therapy could be a considerable intervention, especially for children.

Key Words: art therapy, anger, self-esteem, aggressive children
Mood State of Cardiac Patients: An Indian Perspective

Ritu Sharma - Dr., Pandit Deendayal Petroleum University, India
Ajay Kandpal - Dr., Independent Researcher, India

Problem Statement: The rationale of this study is to empirically analyze the associations among symptoms, diagnosis and severity of psychological disorder as a preliminary screener for cardiac patients.

Research Questions: What are the psychological effects (specific to mood state) of cardiac illness across gender and age group?

Purpose of Study: The paper explores psychological state of cardiac patients as related to age and gender and empirically compare it with non cardiac control group subjects.

Research Methods: Indian adaptation of original eight state questionnaire (form B) developed by Curran and Cattell measuring eight important emotional states of individuals namely anxiety, stress, depression, regression, fatigue, guilt, Extraversion and arousal was administered on 100 cardiac out patients and 100 Control group subjects matched on age, gender and socioeconomic status. Null hypothesis were rejected at .01 level of confidence.

Findings: Results suggest cardiac patients are more prone to psychological mood swings due to change in physiological state. Effect of cardiac illness is significantly greater in males. Female cardiac patients are more prone to depression, regression, anxiety. Cardiac patients below 45 years age suffer from stress, arousal, and fatigue whereas between ages 46-70 suffer from anxiety, guilt, depression and regression.

Conclusions: The findings from the study propose periodic screening of psychological variables for cardiac patients which can help in better management of cardiac illness.

Key Words: Cardiac Disease, Hypertension, Depression, Stress, Fatigue, Anxiety
Using intervention mapping to develop a child diabetes support intervention

David Blackbeard - Dr, Department of Clinical Psychology, Grey\'s Hospital, South Africa
Barnesh Dhada - Dr, Department of Paediatrics, South Africa

Problem Statement: Childhood-onset diabetes is a complex, chronic disease requiring coordinated health care from an interdisciplinary health team with challenges including adolescent transitions and continuity of care.

Research Questions: To report on the development of a comprehensive multidisciplinary support programme for childhood diabetes management at a paediatric clinic using Intervention Mapping as a systematic approach.

Purpose of Study: The objectives were (1) to report on the planning and development of patient-centred, multidisciplinary support programme, (2) to inform further local research on optimising standard of care with multidisciplinary support programmes and case coordination.

Research Methods: Intervention mapping was used as a staged approach for programme development that is both theory-based and data-derived. The study reports on the theoretical base, literature survey, field experience, contextual data and needs assessment groups that took place over three months with children and caregivers attending an outpatients Paediatric Endocrine Clinic at a referral hospital in South Africa.

Findings: The findings were that the support programme should include the following to optimise outcomes for children with diabetes (1) activities to promote group solution-focus and support, (2) adherence support and motivation, (3) appropriately facilitated health education from various health providers (4) case discussion, case coordination and interdisciplinary consultation, (5) psychosocial interventions to enhance coping skills, address family issues and promote treatment compliance.

Conclusions: An integration of relevant theory and treatment guidelines with contextual information and needs assessment supported the pilot...
phase for a coordinated multidisciplinary patient-centred support programme in the clinic context. Standard of care could be optimised by inclusion of (1) group level supportive, solution-focussed and educational interventions (2) individual assessment and supportive interventions (3) regular case discussions by the team.

Key Words: Childhood-onset Diabetes, Intervention Mapping, multidisciplinary team
Problem Statement: An organised understanding the interaction of cultural experience with chronic pain perception is crucial for standards of care in multi-disciplinary chronic pain management.

Research Questions: To review local and international literature on the interaction of culture and chronic pain, specifically, what are the key themes in the research literature on chronic pain and culture?

Purpose of Study: The systematic literature review is (1) to organise research literature around the interaction of culture and non-cancer, non-paediatric chronic pain. (2) provide a basis for qualitative research studies at a chronic pain clinic in South Africa, (3) inform local and international research on cultural experience and chronic pain.

Research Methods: Systematic Literature Review following standardised protocols for search criteria, exclusion and inclusion criteria, data base development and tabulations of findings, summary of findings including key themes, methods and study characteristics.

Findings: The perception of chronic pain is culture-specific across a range of contexts with variation in pain beliefs, meaning attributed to pain, treatment expectations, treatment choices and expression of pain. Culturally-relevant factors influencing chronic pain perception include the cultural competence of practitioners, cultural meanings of suffering, use of language and cultural idioms of distress.
Conclusions: There is cultural specificity in chronic pain perception including expectations, meanings and beliefs about pain, the expression of pain and cultural idioms of distress. Culturally competent practitioners should recognise and understand cultural factors in the treatment of chronic pain in a multidisciplinary team approach and the biopsychosocial model.

Key Words: Chronic pain perception, cultural experience
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Conference: CPSYC
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Authors Count: 3
Thematic Section: Eating Disorders

*The role of dramatization in preventing and treating eating disorders*

Elena Faccio - Assistant Professor in Clinical Psychology, Department of Philosophy, Sociology, Education and Applied Psychology, University of Padova, Italy
Antonio Iudici - Adjunct Professor in Clinical Psychology, Department of Philosophy, Sociology, Education and Applied Psychology, University of Padova, Italy
Mara Olocco - Phd, University of Padova, Italy

**Problem Statement:** Starting with the conjecture that reality and identity are concepts that constantly change in the course of interaction, we can assume that everyone intentionally self-characterizes him/herself in established ways.

**Research Questions:** As is well known, systematically practiced and finalized theatrical activity represents one of the forms of group therapy most commonly used and found to be efficacious.

**Purpose of Study:** This research explores the potentialities offered by role playing as a means of preventing and treating eating disorders

**Research Methods:** Using semi-structured interviews and modified repertory grids, we compared and analysed the relationship between the self-descriptions as actors on the stage, and self-descriptions as a common person, concentrating the analysis of the outcomes in terms of those self-representations which might be considered clinically relevant.

**Findings:** This presentation deals with the issue of clinical intervention based on the assumption of a role and offers: 1) a theoretical deepening on the reasons that make the theatre an elective form of clinical intervention

2) some examples of clinical intervention based on the assumption of a role

**Conclusions:** The results show that all the participants understood the theatrical activity as a possible gym for the multiplicity of “self”. Amateur are of the belief that the Director's gaze and interpretation of the character
arise from the group. A clinical group sees the Director as judgmental, and interaction with others is limited by the fear of being negatively judged. Key Words: role, identity, theater, eating disorders
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Authors Count: 2
Thematic Section: Violence Prevention
Role of the Peace Camps on Conflict Resolution, Emotional Intelligence, and Leadership
Gamze Sart - Asst. Prof., Bogazici University Peace Education and Application Center, Turkey
Jennifer Sertel - Teacher, Bogazici University Peace Education and Application Center, Turkey
Problem Statement: The youth peace camps can provide active safe environments for young people, especially those who come from different conflict background to understand each other and to develop empathy.
Research Questions: What the effects of the peace camps are on learning together about conflict, sharing their experiences, and transforming the conflicts for more peaceful culture is critically studied.
Purpose of Study: This study has analyzed and compared perceptions and experiences of the students who came from Greece, Turkey, and Cyprus and spent a week together. Since the students who had different perception and experiences regarding to the conflicts among the countries, the effects of the peace camps had been analyzed.
Research Methods: In this study, by conducting experimental research analysis, the conflict resolution skills (as assessed by Conflict Resolution Inventory, Akbalık, 2001), emotional intelligence and leadership skills (as assessed by Bar-On Emotional Quotient Inventory, (Bar-On, 1997), and perceived psychological health (as assessed by Personality Assessment Questionnaire, Rohner 1998, Varan 2002) were compared before and after the active learning environment activities.
Findings: Significant differences were seen after the camps, especially in conflict resolution skills, in their interpersonal, intrapersonal, and leadership subscales of the EQ. More importantly, while their leadership skills were increasing the hostility-aggression subscale in personality.
dimensions. Most (67%) students experienced that their conflict resolution skills were changed by being together and talking about their conflicts.

Conclusions: The large number of the participants had showed minimum 10% changes in their conflict resolution skills. In the subscales of the EQ, the changes in Intrapersonal Intelligence were more than the changes in interpersonal intelligence. All the subscales of the Personal Assessment had changed after the camp.

Key Words: Youth Peace Camps, Emotional Intelligence, Leadership
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Text Publish Type: Publication of the paper in Procedia-Social and Behavioral
Authors Count: 1
Thematic Section: Youth
Effects of Strategic Talent Management Assessment on the University Students' Career Decisions
Gamze Sart - Asst. Prof., Bogazici University Peace Education and Application Center, Turkey
Problem Statement: Since most of the young people do not know what majors are right according to their talents and skills, they are not happy in their academic and business career
Research Questions: How the Strategic Talent Management Assessment and Counseling (STMC) can be helpful to decide about the majors of the students according to their talents and skills was researched
Purpose of Study: This study examines the effects of the STMC on the young people’s career decision in the highly competitive markets by taking into account their talents, skills, their majors that they are studying, and the needs of the market for short-term and long-term satisfaction and happiness.
Research Methods: This was a phenomenological study focuses on the strategic talent management and counseling using the assessment originally designed to analyze critically the talents and the skills of the participants within the academic majors and global markets. The participants (n=24) were randomly selected from different departments of the universities. The data were collected through intensive interviews and analyzed by using Atlas.ti.
Findings: The results showed that talents and skills were the force that drove success and happiness and brought value to the majors where the students were concentrated. STMC had significant diagnostics (98%) and evaluation (96%) effects on talents and skills and decision (94%) effects on majors according to the demand of the competitive market. STMC provided short and long term planning.
Conclusions: STMC significantly motivated, mentored, encouraged, and empowered highly potential youth to make them understand, think, navigate, communicate, integrate, establish, engage, innovate, create, and lead value at all levels. Hence, it is important to make STMC affordable, accessible, visible, and sustainable to establish effective, successful, and happy generation to deal, lead, and change in the 21st Century challenges.

Key Words: Strategic Talent Management and Counseling
The Effects of Blended Learning on Technology Transfer at the University
Gamze Sart - Asst. Prof., Bogazici University Peace Education and Application Center, Turkey

Problem Statement: Transferring technology from university labs to startups at techno-parks is expensive and takes time. Therefore, blended learning has been using to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of technology transfer.

Research Questions: In this study, how the blended learning can significantly affect the technology transfer from the university labs to the startups at the university technology parks is studied.

Purpose of Study: The purpose of this paper is to provide an alternative practice model called blended learning at the technology parks to enhance the effective and efficient technology transfer experiences. Hence, the design, methodology, and approach in technology transfer have changed by empowering the blended learning-online, mobile, and face to face learning.

Research Methods: In this study, 46 participants were randomly selected and randomly placed into a technology transfer group (n=23) and a control group (n=23). The data were collected through intensive interviews and analyzed by using Atlas.ti 7. The learning experiences and outcomes were articulated and compared through pre and post tests, including the control groups.

Findings: The results showed blended learning had increased motivation of the participants. Most (89%) of the participants agreed they could not find time and money even though they needed the intensive know-how in terms of the technology transfer in their field that they could reach from the experts at the university. They learnt additional info to improve their products and services.

Conclusions: The experiences in blended learning could open new perspectives in empowering the startups in technology transfer. The
shareholders at the university labs and startups could not find enough time and even money to increase efficiency and effectiveness of the technology transfer. Hence, face to face learning on online and mobile can improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the technology transfer.
Key Words: Technology Transfers, Techno-parks, Higher Education, Blended Learning
Gamze Sart - Asst. Prof., Bogazici University Peace Education and Application Center, Turkey

Problem Statement: In the universities, the leadership and entrepreneurship have gained importance to improve the activities and roles in the technology-based economies. Therefore, new continuing education programs have developed for the administration.

Research Questions: Ten research questions were designed for this quantitative study to analyze the effects of the new continuing education programs on leadership and entrepreneurship at individual, institutional, and higher education levels.

Purpose of Study: This study critically analyzed the effects of leadership and entrepreneurship programs for administrators in colleges and universities. In this study, the perceived value of the programs was questioned at the individual, institutional, and higher education levels.

Research Methods: An original value development survey was developed to understand how the leadership and entrepreneurship development programs were effective in developing values. The survey was given to the administrators. Then, the results were analyzed through SPSS.17 in order to see the effects on the continuing education programs on the development of the leadership and entrepreneurship.

Findings: The results showed that there were gender differences on the effectiveness of the courses. Although most of the participants want to make critical changes in leadership and entrepreneurship, the effects of the courses were not enough to develop values on these subjects. Participants believed programs were more effective on leadership than on entrepreneurship at all levels, especially at the individual level.
Conclusions: This program should be considered as priority at the higher education programs; however, they should be redesigned by empowering the content and the activities, such as real case studies. These courses should be given in blended learning and in project-based learning.

Key Words: Leadership, Entrepreneurship, Higher Education, Blended Learning
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*The Effects of Muslim Praying Meditation and Transcendental Meditation Programs on Mindfulness*

Basim Aldahadha - Dr., University of Nizwa, Oman  

Problem Statement: Muslims have to pray for five times a day; these five times of praying are rich in meditation and in-depth internal concentration.

Research Questions: 1-Is there a relationship between MPM and the KIMS?  
2-Is there a significant effect for TM in increasing the KIMS?  

Purpose of Study: The aim of this study was to investigate the Effects of Muslim Praying Meditation (MPM) and Transcendental Meditation (TM) Program on Mindfulness.

Research Methods: The sample of the study consisted of (354) students. The questionnaires of MPM (Al-Kushooha) and Kentucky Inventory of Mindfulness Skills (KIMS) were applied before training to answer the first question, while the KIMS only was applied again as posttesting after 3 months of training on TM.  

Findings: The results showed that there is a relationship between MPM (Al-Kushooha) and KIMS which means that MPM can predicting the (KIMS) in prevalence of 0.61.

Conclusions: The results also revealed an effect for (TM) in enhancing the level of KIMS after 3 months of training  

Key Words: Mindfulness Skills
Evaluation of psychologic symptoms of the convicted and the arrested.
Sevgi Boga - Psychologist, Toros University, Turkey
Zafer Bekirogullari - Assistant Professor, Toros University, Turkey
Mehmet Miman - Assistant Professor, Toros University, Turkey

Problem Statement: The records of the National Judiciary Network Project indicate that the psychologic symptoms of the convicted and the arrested in the Institution for the Execution of Sentences have some differences.

Research Questions: Understanding to what extent the psychologic symptoms of the convicted and the arrested in the Institution for the Execution of Sentences have been affected.

Purpose of Study: In this article, it has been intended to investigate if there are any differences between the psychologic symptoms of the convicted and the arrested in terms of the variables like crime types, age, place of birth and educational background.

Research Methods: 60 men ranging in age from 18 to 68 and 30 of whom were convicted and 30 of whom were arrested were chosen randomly in Adana F-type High Security Closed Institutions for the Execution of Sentences. The Symptom Checklist-90-R (SCL-90-R) were filled by the convicted and the arrested. The data will be analyzed by SPSS v16.

Findings: The research has been going on.

Conclusions: The research has been going on.

Key Words: F-type Prisons, Psychological Symptoms
Child Custody Evaluation. An Empirical Analysis of Transformative Effects

GIANCARLO TAMANZA - ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY, Catholic University of Milan, ITALY
MARIALUISA GENNARI - RESEARCHER, catholic University - Milan, ITALY

Problem Statement: The studies about the Child Custody Evaluation have recently developed and have showed the need to accomplish a clinical-diagnostic activity through specific and empirically validated tools and procedures (APA, 2000).

Research Questions: What kind of transformative effects can produce a Child Custody Evaluation conducted according to a relational approach, not focused only on individual variables, but mainly on the relationships?

Purpose of Study: The contribution is aimed to test the way we accomplish CCEs to elicit significant changes into family relationships. The leading hypothesis is based on a systemic-relational paradigm and it requires a strong connection among 4 dimensions: family background of each partners, couple relation, type of divorce, quality of parenthood.

Research Methods: The study concerns 80 CCE cases and has been carried out according to our paradigm, following a semi-standardized procedure. All data sources come from the CCE final reports and are coded through the tools used for the CCE. The tools are self report, interactive and projective and are addressed to different systemic levels: individual, couple and family conjoint.

Findings: The analysis shows the presence of important transformative effects in the CCEs done according to our clinical and relational approach. The most significant result is the reduction of conflict in the couple and the increase of parental cooperation. The hypothesis of a significant association between the variables identified in the theoretic model was confirmed.
Conclusions: Some matters need to be analyzed in future. First of all a quantitative enlargement of the sample and the cross-analysis between this paradigm and other approaches. Second topic: the process analysis of the CCE. In fact only such further research will get more accurate answers about the different factors determining the intervention efficacy and allow a further intervention standardization.

Key Words: Child_Custody_Evaluation – Divorce – Clinical Evidence
Sex Role Perception Among University Students
(The Bem Sex Role Inventory)
Nil A Ozveren - MA, Toros University, Psychology Department, Turkey
Zafer Bekirogullari - PhD, CPsychol, AFBPsS, Toros University, Psychology Department, Turkey
Mehmet Miman - PhD, Toros University, Psychology Department, Turkey

Problem Statement: What is the Sex Role Perception of the University Students?
Research Questions: What is the Sex Role Perception of the University Students in Mediterranean Side of Turkey?
Purpose of Study: Finding the Sex Role Perception of the University Students
Research Methods: The study sample was made up of 480 participants. Bem Sex Role Inventory used for collecting data.
Findings: Research is still in the process, conclusions and findings will be presented and submitted on August 2013
Conclusions: Research is still in the process, conclusions and findings will be presented and submitted on August 2013
Key Words: Sex Role, Turkey, Turkish, Psychologist
Preliminary Investigation on University Students’ Emotional Intelligence and their facebook usage style

Ender Bektas - Master Student, Toros University, Turkey
Zafer Bekirogullari - Assistant Professor, Toros University, Turkey
Mehmet Miman - Assistant Professor, Toros University, Turkey

Problem Statement: Facebook is a most widely used social media among the youth. It may affect the emotional intelligence which can help coping with daily problems.

Research Questions: How do the properties of the use of facebook affect the emotional intelligence?

Purpose of Study: This study aims at showing up the relationship between the facebook usage style such as how often it is used, for what purpose it is used, how many friends are added etc. and the dimensions of emotional intelligence such as coping with stress, self confidence, self respect etc.

Research Methods: Bar-on’s Emotional Intelligence Scale whose reliability and validity analysis was conducted for Turkish translation by Dr. Füsun Acar will be used in this study. The relationship between facebook usage habits and dimensions of emotional intelligence will be conducted by independent samples t-test, one-way ANOVA analysis through SPSS. A sample of size 500 students will be used.

Findings: The study is in progress and findings will be submitted with the complete manuscript.

Conclusions: Conclusion will be prepared depending on findings.

Key Words: University Students, facebook, emotional intelligence.
Investigation of none-rule behaviours of students of puberty period from socio-demographic aspects

Cevat Yildiz - Master Student, Toros University, Turkey
Mehmet Miman - Assistant Professor, Toros University, Turkey
Zafer Bekirogullari - Assistant Professor, Toros University, Turkey

Problem Statement: Existing current scientific studies has shown that none-rule behaviour among the students has been increasing gradually and affecting the education and teaching process negatively

Research Questions: Understanding to what extent those students experience the none-rule behaviour more densely and how much socio-demographic structures affect this?

Purpose of Study: It has been intended to minimize the none-rule behaviour experienced among the students, to describe the situation and to explain it in detail in terms of gender, age, education level of the guardians, migration and so on.

Research Methods: In this research none-rule behaviour scale, developed by Kaner(2001), is used. It has been determined that the test is valid and reliable. Its Cronbach alpha reliability factor is stated as 0,93 and its split half reliability factor estimated by Spearman Brown Formula is predicated as 0, 89. T-tests and one-way ANOVA will be conducted through SPSS

Findings: Research has been going on. Findings will be submitted by the complete manuscript.

Conclusions: Research has been going on

Key Words: None-rule behaviour, puberty, gender.
KIERKEGAARD’S CONCEPT OF SELF AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR THERAPEUTIC PROCESS

Kamuran Elbeyoğlu - Prof. Dr. Toros University, Turkey

Problem Statement: Søren Kierkegaard’s concept of self is a foundational theory within existential psychotherapy.

Research Questions: Can Kierkegaard’s concept of self and his view of despair be used as an effective theoretical framework for working with clients who have anxiety disorders?

Purpose of Study: The aim of this paper is to explore the implications of Kierkegaard’s treatment of anxiety for the therapeutic process in terms of four main common themes shared by many psychotherapeutic therapies or models.

Research Methods: The common themes shared by many psychotherapeutic therapies or models are reducing anxiety, understanding and establishing a relationship, promoting communication and committing oneself to change.

Findings: Kierkegaard’s concept of self and his view of despair can be used as an effective theoretical framework for working with clients who have anxiety disorders, because his view of despair is intimately linked to his concept of self.

Conclusions: It is argued that though Kierkegaard interprets and discusses these themes differently than today, understanding the themes underlying his thought can shed light to understanding therapeutic process.

Key Words: Kierkegaard, therapeutic process, anxiety disorders.
Reliability and Validity Study of the Turkish Form of Gambling Motivation Scale (GMS)

Zafer Bekiroğulları - PhD, CPsychol, AFBPsS, Toros University, Turkey
Melis Y. Minas - MA, Toros University, Turkey

Problem Statement: There is no scale to determine gambling motivations which can be used by psychologists and researchers in Turkey.

Research Questions: Is TR-GMS valid and reliable instrument for assessing gambling motivations for Turkish populations.

Purpose of Study: To test reliability and validity of the Turkish Form of Gambling Motivation Scale

Research Methods: The Gambling Motivation Scale-Turkish Form was administered to 352 participants in Turkey. For each participant, GMS was filled out. Statistical analysis for reliability and validity is still in the process.

Findings: Research is still in the process, conclusions and findings will be presented and submitted on August 2013

Conclusions: Research is still in the process, conclusions and findings will be presented and submitted on August 2013

Key Words: Gambling Motivation Scale, Validity, Reliability, Turkish
Problem Statement: There is no current gambling scale which can be used by psychologists and researchers in Turkey.

Research Questions: Is TR-QDPG valid and reliable instrument for assessing pathological gambling for Turkish populations.

Purpose of Study: To test reliability and validity of the Turkish form of Questionnaire for Diagnosis of Pathological Gambling.

Research Methods: In this study, we applied the questionnaire to 80 participants from three different cities in Turkey. For each participant SOGS and QDPG were applied. The participants were diagnosed as either pathological gamblers or nonpathological gamblers by using SOGS. Statistical analysis for reliability and validity is still in the process.

Findings: Research is still in the process, conclusions and findings will be presented and submitted on August 2013

Conclusions: Research is still in the process, conclusions and findings will be presented and submitted on August 2013

Key Words: QDPG, Validity, Reliability, Gambling, Turkish
Zümrüt Biçmen - MA, Toros University, Psychology Department, Turkey
Zafer Bekiroğulları - PhD, CPsychol, AFBPsS, Toros University, Psychology Department, Turkey
Mehmet Miman - PhD, Toros University, Psychology Department, Turkey

Problem Statement: LGBT People are having trouble in Turkey socially and sometimes physically (they are getting attacked because of their sexuality).

Research Questions: Are LGBT People leaving their country because of their sexuality?

Purpose of Study: To find out the details of the social life conditions of LGBT People in Turkey

Research Methods: The study sample was made up of 30 participants. Qualitative Research Method applied.

Findings: Research is still in the process, conclusions and findings will be presented and submitted on August 2013

Conclusions: Research is still in the process, conclusions and findings will be presented and submitted on August 2013

Key Words: SRRS, Turkey, Turkish, Validity, Reliability
Enhancing self-management in 10 sessions: a CBT-based modular counselling-program for university students

Miriam Stein - Dipl.-Psych., University of Heidelberg, Germany
R.M. Holm-Hadulla - Prof. Dr., Studentenwerk, Germany
Malte Stopsack - Dipl.-Psych., University of Heidelberg, Germany
Knut Schnell - PD Dr., Heidelberg university hospital, Germany
Annette Kaemmerer - Prof. Dr., University of Heidelberg, Germany

Problem Statement: The life situation of German university students is susceptible to crises: 40% report functional impairment of mental origin (Bailer, 2009); while exam anxiety is increasing (Holm-Hadulla, 2009).

Research Questions: The question was if a new manualized counselling program for university students was effective in decreasing symptoms and improving study related attitudes.

Purpose of Study: We designed a specific CBT-based modular counselling-manual for students. The innovative guiding principle was to train psychology master students in counselling other students of various faculties. These coaches attended a one-year-training while counselling other students in up to ten sessions under intensive supervision.

Research Methods: The evaluation comprised indirect measures of changes in symptoms (SCL-90-R, BDI) and study related attitudes (self-management, self-efficacy, satisfaction in life) as well as goal attainment scaling (GAS). The study was designed as a trial to test pre-post-treatment effects in the context of initial implementation of this counselling manual.

Findings: We present the data of N = 40 completers and intention-to-treat-analyses of N = 50 participants. After a mean number of 8 sessions we observed a significant decrease of symptom load (p<0.001) as well as a significant improvement in mental attitudes. Effect sizes ranged between d=0.77 and d=1.29. GAS analysis revealed that clients reached their goals.

Conclusions: The results illustrate that we were able to establish a new, efficient counselling-program for students. It addresses the need for
counselling resources for university students by offering low-threshold accessibility. Moreover, it provides a framework to train future clinical psychologists and counselors as an integrated teaching and counselling program, thus offering a double benefit for the university.

Key Words: CBT-based counselling students training self-management SCL-90-R
Training non-psychologists to provide psychological interventions: Some caveats
Ashraf Kagee - Training non-psychologists to provide psychological interventions, Stellenbosch University, South Africa

Problem Statement: In SA there is a need for non-psychologists such as nurses and community counsellors to provide psychological services. The training of non-psychologists in ethical service provision is of considerable importance.

Research Questions: What are the major concerns associated with training non-psychologists to provide psychotherapeutic services?

Purpose of Study: The purpose of the study is to provide an account of the major concerns associated with training non-psychologists to provide psychosocial interventions to persons in need of psychological help.

Research Methods: The author has been involved in training non-psychologists to provide counselling services to persons in need of psychological assistance. He will reflect on his experiences and provide examples of instances that created training challenges.

Findings: Nurses were more inclined to issue instructions than to asking open questions, reflecting and paraphrasing with patients in a counselling session. Lay counsellors were able to engage in technical counselling skills with some success but complex skills such as interpretation, exploring alternatives, and exploring the consequences of decisions.

Conclusions: The paper reflects on methods to assist non-psychologists to acquire skills counselling skills.

Key Words: Counselling training, South Africa, non-psychologists
Problem Statement: Systematic response shifts toward decreased reported negative affect have been shown with repeated assessments on some self-report questionnaires. However, few studies have considered repeated assessments in one testing session.

Research Questions: Are there response shifts in one testing session across four administrations of a 1 week depressive symptomology measure in terms of its composite or subscale scores?

Purpose of Study: College student well-being is of increasing concern, with self-report questionnaires commonly used in assessments of student functioning. The occurrence of “response shifts” or “test-retest” effects in one testing session across four administrations of a self-report depressive symptomology measure were examined. Effects of sex and language fluency were also considered.

Research Methods: Participants were undergraduates at a mid-sized metropolitan university. Participants completed a battery of questionnaires including the Center for Epidemiologic Studies – Depression (CES-D) scale (Radloff, 1977) for 1-week depressive symptomology three times in immediate succession within one testing session. After completing several additional questionnaires, the students completed the CES-D a fourth time within the same testing session.

Findings: Doubly multivariate repeated measures analyses of CES-D Overall and Subscales yielded omnibus effects for time, sex, and language fluency ($p < .001$). No significant interactions obtained. Followup univariate analyses showed significant time effects for CES-D Overall,
Somatic, Depressed, and Positive Affect Subscales (ps<.001), but not Interpersonal Problems; different patterns for effects of sex and language also obtained.

Conclusions: The CES-D was completed four times within one session; there was no opportunity for actual change in symptoms over the past week. Thus reported improved overall functioning at the follow-up time points reflects a measurement artefact, rather than real change. Response shifts were not uniform across the composite and all subscales; caution in interpretation of single assessments is advised.

Key Words: Test-retest, response-shift, repeated measures, negative affect
Cultural factors in offender treatment: What the research tells us

Jo Thakker - Dr, University of Waikato, New Zealand

Problem Statement: Many offender treatment programmes around the world now take a culture-focused approach, however, the efficacy of such programmes remains unclear.

Research Questions: Thus, this study asks the following questions: Are culture-focused programmes effective, and if so, what are the particular components that have the biggest impact?

Purpose of Study: The purpose of this study is to gain a clearer understanding of the nature and value of culture-focused treatment programmes via an examination of the relevant literature.

Research Methods: This study examines research findings from around the world (e.g. from New Zealand and Canada) in order to develop a clear picture of current knowledge in this area. Articles were located via various library search engines in the psychology and corrections fields. Research was also sourced from government websites in various countries.

Findings: There are many culture-focused programmes and most of these combine traditional cognitive-behaviour therapy with cultural content. Most of these programmes have not been subject of extensive research evaluation. Preliminary evaluations generally show modest positive results. There is to date very little research on the factors that contribute to treatment gains.

Conclusions: The research found that there are a growing number of culture-focused programmes around the world and that few have good research backing. Most of the research that has been done has used small samples resulting in low levels of statistical power. However, preliminary research indicates modest positive outcomes for those who engage in culture-focused programmes.

Key Words: Offender, treatment, cultural factors
Personality Factors Affecting in Doping Behavior of Athletes

Laleh Same Siahkalroodi - Ms, Iran Sport Medicine Federation, Iran
Lotfali Pookazemi - Dr, Iran Sport Medicine Federation, Iran
Afshan Golshan Raz - Ms, Iran Sport Medicine Federation, Iran
Bamshad Yaghmaei - Mr, Tarbiat Modares University, Iran

Problem Statement: Understanding the phenomenon of doping from a psychological perspective may lead to learning a new dimension of some factors that may influence the athletes' behavior towards fair-play attitudes.

Research Questions: Which the characteristic features of Type A Behavior Pattern of the athletes that may lead to doping behavior (Aggressiveness, Assertively, achievement-Orientation, Manipulation, Sensation-seeking, Dogmatism, and Masculinity)?

Purpose of Study: The main purpose of this study was to assess the possible correlations between psychological factors and doping behavior.

Research Methods: The sampling was a simple random multi-strata cluster type pattern with random circulation. 500 athletes participated to this study (aged 14– 28) and have been practicing sport for an average of 8.74 years. Type A and Type B Behavior Questionnaire (Mirabeal, 1986) and Tough-mindedness/Tender-mindedness (Eysenck-Wilson, 1985) were used in this study. All questionnaires have been processed in SPSS.

Findings: Calculation of correlation coefficients did reveal significant values between the scores resulted in the type of personality AB. The Eysenck-Wilson questionnaire noticed that values greater than the average occur on the group's level, which shows a certain feature as predominant.

Conclusions: The personality structure of the athletes to the research is featured by average values and the items of the applied tests, with plus and
minus variations depending on the age or the experience in sport activity. Assertiveness and masculinity are expressed on superior level.

Key Words: Personality Factors, Doping Behavior, Athletes
Problem Statement: Evidence shows PP is useful for preventing MH problems. Due to developmental changes, childhood is a good age to target with preventative psychological interventions. Current methods have limitations.

Research Questions: Is there enough evidence to suggest the efficacy of using PP over CBT in schools to prevent MH disorders in children?

Purpose of Study: Current school based interventions include psychotherapies, predominantly CBT, for the treatment of childhood mental health disorders. Some frameworks include using CBT for prevention of MH disorders in this client group. Positive psychology lends itself to prevention. This study investigates the literature to determine efficacy of PP in childhood MH.

Research Methods: Literature Review; inclusion criteria; meta-analyses and systematic reviews of CBT school based interventions. Research articles and case studies on positive psychology interventions in schools.

Findings: There is limited evidence of the efficacy and cost benefit for the clinical use of positive psychology interventions as a prevention for mental health disorders in children. However, the research suggests promising avenues for exploration in the research for implementing positive psychology as school based interventions.

Conclusions: Although there is limited evidence of the effectiveness and efficacy of positive psychology as prevention of MH disorders in schools, this review exposes the evidence for PP and also the gaps in the literature whereby we can consider further research. This review considers the broader and clinical based implications of utilising this mode of therapy within this client group.

Key Words: Positive psychology, school-based interventions, Seligman.
Problem Statement: CBT is the gold standard for BED, but at the follow-up there are significant relapses and gaining weight. Systemic-strategic psychotherapies have been implemented to cope with this limitations.

Research Questions: Is BST (Brief Strategic Therapy) more effective than CBT (Cognitive Behavioral Therapy) in treating BED for in-patient settings and telecare out-patient settings?

Purpose of Study: This trial aims at checking the efficacy of a systemic-strategic approach (BST) in comparison with a gold-standard CBT protocol in the BED treatment.

Research Methods: A two-arm RCT compares BST with CBT for the inpatient and telephone-based outpatient treatment of BED. Primary outcome measure was change in the Global Index of the Outcome Questionnaire. Secondary outcome measures were BED remission and weight loss. Data were collected at baseline, at discharge from the hospital (1 month), after 6, 12 and 18 months from discharge.

Findings: A greater improvement was seen in the BST vs the CBT group (P<.01) in the primary outcome at 6, 12 and 18 months. About secondary outcomes, a significant association emerged between treatment groups and BED remission at 6, 12 and 18 months in favor of BST.

Conclusions: BST achieved good results in comparison with CBT. Systemic-strategic psychotherapies traditionally focus on systemic-family problems and on the "attempted solutions": these areas of interventions could represent a real added therapeutic value in comparison with CBT.

Key Words: Obesity, BED, CBT, BST, telecare
Breastfeed or not to breastfeed? - is it a risk for postpartum depression
Karolina Kossakowska - PhD, Institute of Psychology, University of Lodz, Poland

Problem Statement: Breastfeeding appears to have a beneficial effect on infant and close mother-child relationship, but is also a difficult challenge of motherhood associated with postpartum depression (PPD) symptoms.

Research Questions: What are the risk factors for postparum depression?

Purpose of Study: The purpose of this study was to seek the risk factors of postpartum depression with the special consideration of the role of breastfeeding in the prevalence of PPD.

Research Methods: The study consisted of two stages - each participant completed a set of self-report questionnaires twice (between 37 and 42 weeks of gestation and from 2 to 4 weeks after birth). The following measures were used: Beck Depression Inventory, Postpartum Depression Screening Scale, Marital Bond Scale, Social Support Questionnaire, Perceived Stress Scale, Breastfeeding Self-Efficacy Scale and demographic survey.

Findings: Results have shown a positive relationship with PPD and depression during pregnancy (r=0.505; p<0.001) and negative correlation with the self-efficacy of breastfeeding (r=-0.612; p<0.001). The regression analysis have shown that the self-efficacy of breastfeeding and depression in pregnancy explained 69.4% of the variance of the independent variable, which is PPD.

Conclusions: The studies confirmed some previous results, but the role of self-efficacy in breastfeeding seems to be particularly important. This indicates the implication for future research. The researchers seeking the answer the question whether breastfeeding increases the risk of depression, should focus not on the fact whether the woman breastfeeds or not, but on value of this experience for her.

Key Words: breastfeeding, postpartum depression, risk factors
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Theory of Mind in Autistic and Hearing Loss Children
Sheida Bavandi - Ms, Speach &Language Pathologist, Faculty memeber, Iran (sheida.bavandi@hotmail.com)
Sima Tajik - Mrs, Audiologist, faculty memeber, Iran (simatajik@yahoo.com)
Problem Statement: Autistic children have deficits in communicative skills which can be due to lack of theory of mind. This ability has been attested to be impaired in children with hearing loss.
Research Questions: Is thee any defferences between children with hearing loss and autistic chlden? in theory of mind ability?
Purpose of Study: The purpose of this study was to compare and survey of theory of mind ability in 3 groups: autistic, hearing loss and normal hearing children.
Research Methods: In this descriptive analysis study, 30 children with sensory-neural hearing loss, 32 autistic children and 30 normal hearing children (7-11 years old) who met the inclusion criteria for the study were recruited from rehabilitation clinics in Babol. Persian version of Theory of Mind test (Qamarani, 2006) was used to assess mind-reading ability.
Findings: To examine the differences between 3 groups ANOVA test was performed and indicated significant differences between 3 groups (p= 0/031). Then by use of Bonferoni test, significant differences between hearing loss and normal group (p=0/028) / autistic and normal group (p=0/004) was showed, but no significant differences between autistic and hearing loss group (p= 0/475).
Conclusions: The study indicating that theory of mind ability in hearing loss children is not better than autistic children, and it can be due to deprivation of access to conversation about other's mental states which delays performance of this group on theory of mind measures. Because by
observing others and engaging in conversations, children come to construct representations of mental states.

Key Words: autism, hearing loss, theory of mind.