

FOREWORD

inScience Press is pleased to publish the book entitled *Psychology Applications & Developments VIII* as part of the Advances in Psychology and Psychological Trends series. These series of books comprise authors' and editors' work to address generalized research, focused on specific sections in the Psychology area.

In this eighth volume, a committed set of authors explore the Psychology field, therefore contributing to reach the frontiers of knowledge. Success depends on the participation of those who wish to find creative solutions and believe in their potential to change the world, altogether, to increase public engagement and cooperation from communities. Part of our mission is to serve society with these initiatives and promote knowledge. Therefore, it is necessary the strengthening of research efforts in all fields and cooperation between the most assorted studies and backgrounds.

In particular, this book explores 5 major areas (divided into 5 sections) within the broad context of Psychology: Clinical Psychology, Educational Psychology, Social Psychology, Cognitive and Experimental Psychology and Psychoanalysis and Psychoanalytical Psychotherapy. Each section comprises chapters that have emerged from extended and peer reviewed selected papers originally published in the proceedings of the International Psychological Applications Conference and Trends (InPACT 2022) conference series (<http://www.inpact-psychologyconference.org/>). This conference occurs annually with successful outcomes, for that reason original papers have been selected and its authors were invited to extend them significantly to once again undergo an evaluation process. Subsequently, the authors of the accepted chapters were requested to make corrections and improve the final submitted chapters. This process has resulted in the final publication of 27 high quality chapters.

The following present a small description of each section and the chapters' abstracts to provide an overall information on the contents of this book.

Section 1, entitled "Clinical Psychology", provides reviews and studies within various fields concerning relationship processes in clinical practice. Each chapter is diversified, mainly addressing topics related to individuals' well-being and improvement of quality of life.

Chapter 1: *Impact of Unilateral Hand Clenching on Cognition and Mood, and Potential Clinical Utility: A Review*; by Shannon Schierenbeck & Ruth E. Propper. Manipulations differentially activating the left or right cerebral hemisphere influence behavior in ways congruent with known theories of hemispheric lateralization of function. Determining under what conditions, and to

what extent, simple techniques can be used to alter mental and emotional state holds considerable appeal because methods might be used as adjuncts to other tactics to mitigate negative affect in clinical situations, or to improve cognition in neurocognitive impairment. One method demonstrating promise for altering cognition and emotion, and that could be used in home-settings, is sustained unilateral hand clenching. The goal of the present paper was to analyze the literature to examine i. typical methods used for this manipulation; ii. what types of tasks/domains are impacted and iii. whether one versus the other hemisphere, is particularly affected by manipulation. A literature search was conducted using relevant search terms, resulting in 24 articles. Across the literature, range of domains was examined, including memory, decision making, creativity, language, emotion, and social perception, with many examining more than one. Nine included neurophysiological measures. Results are discussed in terms of potential utility for clinical populations and the need for methodological consistency.

Chapter 2: *The Role of Personality, Contact, Modernization, and Terror Management in Ageism*; by Madison Herrington & Lilly E. Both. Several theories have been postulated as to why ageism towards older adults occurs, such as contact theory (i.e., the quantity and quality of contact with older adults), terror management theory (i.e., aging anxiety and fear of mortality), and modernization theory (i.e., a belief that the skills of older adults are obsolete). These multiple theories were examined by collecting online survey data from 291 undergraduate students. Hierarchical multiple linear regression analyses were conducted predicting ageist attitudes. The overall model was statistically significant and accounted for 63% of the variance. Both age and gender were found to be significant predictors; younger adults and men had higher scores on ageism. In addition, participants who reported lower quality of contact with grandparents during childhood, and lower scores on their current quality of contact with older adults were more likely to endorse ageist attitudes. Of the five personality factors, lower scores on Agreeableness were a significant predictor. Finally, anxiety towards ageing (measuring terror management theory) and perceiving older adults as a burden (measuring modernization theory) predicted ageism. According to these findings, all ageism theories had an impact on ageist attitudes, but modernization theory contributed the most unique variance to the model.

Chapter 3: *A Japanese Version of the Tendency to Forgive Scale - Translation, Reliability and Construct Validity*; by Katsunori Sumi. As a brief measure of trait forgiveness of others, the Tendency to Forgive Scale (Brown, 2003) has been widely used in research. The purpose of the present study was to provide preliminary reliability and construct validity data on the translation of the Tendency to Forgive Scale into Japanese (TTF-J). Data were collected from 320 Japanese college students (38.1% women; mean age 20.82 years, SD = 1.11). The one-factor structure of the TTF-J was confirmed with exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses. Both internal consistency reliability and test-retest

reliability over a 4-week period were acceptable. The construct validity of the TTF-J was supported by the hypothesized correlations with scores for hedonic and eudaimonic well-being, self-esteem, depression, anxiety, trait empathy, and trait anger. The findings of this study generally supported that the TTF-J is a useful measure of trait forgiveness of others.

Chapter 4: *Factors Responsible for the Onset of Depression in Young Adulthood: A Case Study*; by Farheen Nasir. Aim: This case study aimed to determine the factors for depression in young adulthood and design effective remedial measures. It is a single case study based on a male client of 28 years. Methods: The methods used to explore the case included the usage of Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) and projective techniques, namely Human Figure Drawing (HFD), Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) and Rorschach (ROR). Results: The results indicated moderate depression on BDI and various themes on projective analysis linked to parental conflict, strained interpersonal relations, use of defence mechanisms with neurotic personality characteristics leading to depression. Conclusion: The intervention designs were based on Cognitive Behavior Therapy (CBT), Parental Counseling and Supportive Therapy for externalization of interests, which resulted in gradual improvement.

Chapter 5: *Validation of the Czech Version of the Insomnia Type Questionnaire (ITQ)*; by Veronika Ondrackova Dacerova, Katerina Bartosova, & Veronika Vesela. Insomnia is one of the most common health problems patients face today. Nowadays, there are many diagnostic methods aiming to diagnose sleep disorders and insomnia from different aspects, mostly based on sleep characteristics such as sleep duration, time before falling asleep or early morning awakening, etc. Previous studies have shown that the characteristics of insomnia may not be limited to sleep but may be based on more permanent features of the patient's personality and life history. Researchers have identified significant heterogeneity in the clinical and biomarker characteristics of insomnia leading to subtypes without sufficient validity. The Dutch Insomnia Type Questionnaire aims to identify robust subtypes and thus reduce heterogeneity among insomnia. The aim of our research is to adapt the Insomnia Type Questionnaire into the Czech sociocultural environment and verification of its psychometric characteristics and mapping of subtypes of insomnia. Our research sample consisted of 1051 participants who completed ITQ online. The results of the internal consistency analysis indicated predominantly high internal consistency across scales. The obtained variables were included in the cluster analysis, which showed the presence of five different insomnia subtypes. The subtypes were largely equivalent to the subtypes in the original research.

Chapter 6: *Positive and Negative Aspects of the Borderline Personality Label for Transgender Youth*; Janine M. Ray, Olivia Mounet, Christina Cook, & Wallace Wong. Transgender youth experience societal stigma, rejection, and other psycho-social stressors associated with the crisis of their gender identity. Due to these struggles, the youth can present with suicidality, mood swings, fear of

abandonment, and identity disturbances – main features that are similar to borderline personality disorder (BPD) and its traits. We interviewed four transgender youths who were labelled as potentially borderline or were diagnosed with the disorder. The data was analyzed using a thematic qualitative research method resulting in several important themes. One theme across participants was anger at the mislabeling which slowed the investigation into their transgender concerns and affirmation journey. Another emergent theme was the BPD label can be helpful at times to externalize the symptoms for these youth. All participants acknowledged that the symptoms that match with BPD subsided with gender-affirming treatment and social transition. Findings can inform clinicians about the potential symptom overlap and raise awareness about both the extreme harm and some good that the label of BPD carries for transgender youth.

Chapter 7: *Evidence of Psychological Consequences of Racial-Ethnic Microaggressions on College Students Over Time*; by Arthur W. Blume. College students of color face a variety of challenges including overt and covert racism on campuses. Racial-ethnic microaggressions constitute one source of covert racism that may negatively impact the mental health of students. Previous studies have investigated cross-sectional relationships of microaggressions with mental health but the potential longitudinal impact of racial-ethnic microaggressions upon mental health are poorly understood. To investigate the potential long-term mental health effects of microaggressions, a sample of 45 university students of color were recruited to participate in a one-year study examining microaggressions and mental health symptoms with the expectation that a significant positive association would be found for number of microaggressions with anxiety and depressive symptoms. Students completed the College Student Microaggressions Measure (CSMM) at baseline, and the Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI) and Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) one-year later. Multiple linear regression analyses were conducted to test study hypotheses. Controlling for gender, total CSMM scores were found to be significantly and positively associated with total BAI scores (Full Model $R^2 = .247$, $p < .01$) and with total BDI scores (Full Model $R^2 = .244$, $p < .01$), supporting study hypotheses. Racial-ethnic microaggressions may constitute a long-term threat to the psychological well-being of students of color.

Chapter 8: *Dance as a Medium of Communication - Psychological and Social Aspects*; by Maja S. Vukadinović. In this chapter, we analyze dance as a medium of communication. Human body is the basic instrument of dance since the dancer communicates with others using his/her movements. As such, dance has a great potential to be a medium of communication of various feelings, needs, ideas, intentions, concepts and bodily sensations. Unlike those who dance spontaneously, professional dancers do not communicate the feeling that they are experiencing at that moment, but their movements show the specific feeling that is connected to the whole story imagined by the choreographer. As a medium of communication, dance articulates creative self-expression, body attractiveness and eroticism as well

as socialization and contact with another person. These aspects of what is communicated using dance are analyzed throughout the chapter. It is concluded that due to its complexity and universality dance represents a very rich and powerful means for those who need to communicate something either just by using rhythmical movement or by mastering a more symbolical system which can be found in dance as a form of art.

Chapter 9: *Risky Behavior in Adults Related to Gender, Age, and Children at Home*; by Janine M. Ray, Polina Kats-Kariyanakatte, Latrease R. Moore, & Kristine M. Jacquin. We predicted that having children at home would reduce risky behavior for women and men, but more so for women than men. More than 450 American adults of different genders, ages and ethnicities were recruited from Prolific. Participants completed a questionnaire to measure engagement in various forms of risky behavior throughout their lifetime, including illegal and risky sexual behavior. Differences in illegal behavior, risky sexual behavior, and other types of risky behavior were found between men and women, $F(3, 441) = 9.09$, $p < .0001$, partial $\eta^2 = .06$, with men reporting more risky behavior of all types. ANCOVAs were used to assess the relationships between gender identity further and having children and total risky behavior and illegal behavior; age was covaried. Significant interactions between IVs revealed that male participants with children at home engaged in significantly more risky sexual behavior, $F(1, 441) = 4.24$, $p = .04$, overall risky behavior, $F(1, 441) = 3.89$, $p = .049$, and illegal behavior, $F(1, 441) = 3.59$, $p = .059$, than those without children at home. For women, there was no relationship between having children at home and risky behavior, illegal behavior, or risky sexual behavior.

Chapter 10: *The Interplay Between Trait Emotional Intelligence and Factors of Distress in Endometriosis: Pain as Mediator*; by Nadia Barberis, Marco Cannavò, & Francesca Cuzzocrea. Introduction: Studies shown the importance of pain-related symptomatology in endometriosis, which has been linked to higher depression, anxiety, and stress. Furthermore, consistent findings revealed that pain symptoms do not always correlate with the severity of endometriosis, showing how psychological and emotional factors may influence pain perception. In this regard, Trait Emotional Intelligence (Trait EI) was found to be relevant for adjusting to chronic conditions. The current study sought to verify whether the association between Trait EI and General distress (GD; depression symptoms, anxiety symptoms, and stress) in people with endometriosis would be mediated by Pain. Methods: 276 women with endometriosis aged between 18 and 40 years old ($M=30.28$; $SD=6.07$) filled a protocol measuring Trait EI, Pain, and GD. Results: Present results showed that Trait EI was negatively related to Pain and GD, whereas GD was positively associated to Pain. Furthermore, Pain showed a mediation role in the relationship between Trait EI and GD. Discussion: Individuals low in Trait EI may have difficulty requesting support from significant others while dealing with pain-related symptomatology, which may favor the onset of internalizing symptomatology. Interventions may foster Trait EI to cope with pain and should screen for internalizing symptomatology to improve their efficacy.

Chapter 11: *Self-Destructive Behaviors in People with Mood and Personality Disorders: Its Role and Implications for Future Functioning in the Light of Repression-Sensitization Variable*; by Angelika Kleszczewska-Albińska. Personality and mood disorders influence everyday functioning throughout interference with situations and impediment of adaptive ways of coping with stress. They cause many problems relating to situations and people, and in many cases stay responsible for self-destructive behaviors. Self-injurious behaviors are related to self-esteem, social approval, and anxiety level. In the presented study the analysis of relations between data on self-destruction, self-esteem, social desirability, and anxiety level was conducted. A group of 100 respondents, including 79 women, and 21 men age 18-60 ($M=31.91$; $SD=8.22$) filled in set of questionnaires including Self-Destruction Questionnaire, Self-Esteem Scale, State Trait Anxiety Inventory, and Social Desirability Questionnaire. In the group of respondents there were 43 persons without clinical diagnosis, 22 people with mood disorders, and 35 respondents with personality disorders diagnosed by psychiatrists based on ICD-10 diagnostic criteria. A positive correlation between self-destructive behaviors and anxiety, and negative relationship with self-esteem, and social desirability were discovered. Persons diagnosed with personality disorders were more prone to high anxiety level and sensitization of emotional stimuli than were the people without such diagnosis. People without clinical diagnosis recruited quite frequently from repressors group.

Chapter 12: *The Impact of Happiness and Christian Faith on Youth's Resiliency in Times of the COVID-19 Pandemic*; by Getrude C. Ah Gang & Eric Manuel Torres. Youths with happiness and strong religious faith, it can be assumed, experience increased psychological resiliency when dealing with unforeseen and challenging events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic. To examine this assumption, a study was conducted involving 229 Christian youths, all students at public and private universities in Sabah, Malaysia. Participants had a mean age of 22.09 years ($SD = 4.34$) and were predominantly female (179; male = 49; undisclosed = 1). The study found that happiness contributed 4.7% of the variance of the participant's resiliency, while their religious faith contributed 4.1%. Furthermore, the Christian faith showed a moderation effect on the effect of happiness on resiliency. To wit, youths with high levels of happiness and strong Christian faith demonstrated high resiliency, and this finding supports the abovementioned research assumption. Therefore, it is suggested that when facing life challenges, including the COVID-19 pandemic, young adults ought to create a positive ambience, e.g., promoting happiness, enhancing religious faith via daily prayer, perceiving faith as a source of comfort and life's purpose, and engaging in faith-based/church activities, as a way to strengthen resiliency.

Chapter 13: *The Island of Shame: A Micro-Social Perspective on the Impact of Shame on Maltese Psychotherapists*; by Greta Darmanin Kissaun & Marilyn Clark. Anthropological literature indicates that Malta, by virtue of its central position in the Mediterranean, is somewhat structured by codes of honour and shame (Bradford & Clark, 2012; O'Reilly Mizzi, 1994; Schneider, 1971). Despite the awareness of the potential negative effects of shame on the psychotherapeutic relationship (Gilbert & Procter, 2006; Rustomjee, 2009), shame in psychotherapy has been largely under-researched. The current study aimed to explore how Maltese psychotherapists understand and manage feelings of shame in a particular social context. A qualitative approach was taken to explore the individual perspectives of ten Maltese psychotherapists and data gathered from semi-structured interviews was analysed by means of Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis - IPA (Smith, Flowers, & Larkin, 2009, 2021). The findings indicated that feelings of shame and inadequacy were frequently experienced by Maltese psychotherapists in various professional contexts, including clinical supervision. The perceived impact of these dominant societal codes on therapists' sense of self and professional practice were considered. Supervisory needs of trainee psychotherapists, such as clinical supervisors' sensitivity to affect states and empathy for their shamed identity, were discussed. Suggestions as to how personal therapy and supervision can help psychotherapists deconstruct and normalise feelings of shame and inadequacy by linking them to social and cultural dynamics were put forth.

Section 2, entitled "Educational Psychology", offers a range of research about teachers and students and the learning process, as well as the behavior from a psycho-educational standpoint.

Chapter 14: *Will Psychological Factors Among Parents Affect their Choice of Parenting Style?*; by Yao Song & Raymond Wai-Man Chan. Parenting is vital to children's psychological development. Previous research mainly studied the impacts of parental control over child discipline but not the association between parental perceived controllability and parenting style. The purpose of this study was to fill up this gap. There were three independent variables to measure parental attributes on the control in this study, including self-efficacy, self-control, and perceived controllability over their children. A one-item scale measured parental efficacy: "How much can you do to control the time your child spends." Parental self-control was measured by the frequency of mobile phone usage with absent-mindedness. Parental perceived controllability was measured by their child's expected time usage of mobile phones minus the child's exact time usage on a mobile phone. The difference indicated the strength of parental perceived controllability over child discipline. Result: Authoritative parenting was predicted by self-efficacy ($\beta=0.255$, $p=0.001$) and perceived controllability ($\beta=0.202$, $p=0.011$). Authoritarian parenting was predicted by a lack of self-control ($\beta=0.433$, $p<0.001$) but not self-efficacy ($\beta=0.024$, $p=0.745$). Permissive parenting was

predicted by both lack of self-control ($\beta=0.488$, $p<0.001$) and lack of parental perceived controllability ($\beta=-0.167$, $p=0.019$). Implication: Authoritarian and permissive parents may have more difficulties in controllability than authoritative parents. Recommendations for future parent education will be discussed.

Chapter 15: *Serial Mediation Models Testing the Effect of a School-Based Prevention Program on Smoking and Alcohol Consumption*; by Oľga Orosova, Beata Gajdošova, & Jozef Benka. The aim of this study was to investigate the in/direct effect of the Unplugged program on smoking (S) and alcohol consumption (AC) in schoolchildren one year after the implementation of Unplugged within a Solomon four group design. A randomized control trial using the Unplugged program was carried out among schoolchildren (13.5 years, $SD = 0.59$; 47.5% girls, 1420 schoolchildren in total). The data collection was carried out immediately before implementing the program (T1, experimental and control group with a pre-test), immediately after implementing the program (T2), and a year after program implementation (T3). The direct effect of Unplugged on ACT3 was confirmed and this effect was moderated by the pre-test. However, such effect on S T3 was not found. The effect of Unplugged on ACT3 was serially mediated by meaningful participation in community (ComPart)T3 and satisfaction with oneself T3. Only one shortcut mediation effect of Unplugged on S T3 through ComPart T3 was confirmed. Teachers and school psychologists can promote schoolchildren's 'health-related behavior by encouraging them to do activities that are not limited to the school domain which allows them to experience success, belonging, developing satisfaction with oneself through the successful implementation of the Unplugged program.

Chapter 16: *Social-Emotional Competences, Positive Experience at School and Future Orientation: Development and Relationships in Primary School Children*; by Teresa Maria Sgaramella, Lea Ferrari, & Margherita Bortoluzzi. Studies on Social-Emotional Learning (SEL) have shown the benefits of acquiring these competencies on academic performance and current wellbeing and life success. The chapter aims to deepen the understanding on how these developmental assets may vary in primary school children together with the relationship of these patterns with positive experience at school. Additionally, studies on future time perspective show the relevance and impact of a positive orientation towards future throughout adolescence. A second study question will investigate what the possible role of Social-Emotional Competences (SECs) on attitudes and expectations towards future in primary school children. One hundred and fifty-four, 8 to 11 years old, primary school students participated in the study. Specific patterns seem to characterize younger and older primary school students. Specific relationships and patterns of association emerge between main dimensions of Social-Emotional Competences, Positive Experiences and belonging at school, and Future Orientation. The need to address these issues and dimensions early in primary school emerge, to identify vulnerable patterns and promote educational and prevention actions.

Chapter 17: *Preliminary Study on the Educational Effects of Online Moral Dilemma Discussions for College Students in Japan*; by Aya Fujisawa. This study focused on Japanese moral education for students in the teaching profession and empirically examined the educational effect of using online moral dilemma discussion (OMDD). As a pre-test, the participants filled up a questionnaire survey comprising the standard for public space (SPS) scales and communication skills (CS) by way of Microsoft Forms. Participants were then assigned to one of the following categories: paired OMDD, OMDD with five participants, and OMDD with five participants and a facilitator. Two Heinz dilemmas were used in OMDD as a topic of discussion. After the completion of OMDD, the post-test was carried out in the same way as the pre-test was. Accordingly, in the post-test for SPS, the score for “care for others” was significantly high, and the score for “egocentric” was significantly low. Regarding the result of multiple comparisons using the Bonferroni method, the OMDD score with five participants was determined to be higher than that of OMDD with five participants and a facilitator. Regarding CS, nonverbal, assertion, and discussion were significantly higher in the post-test. These results were discussed.

Chapter 18: *Clinical and Etiopathogenic Perspectives in Bipolar Affective Disorder*; by Mirela Dinică, Dan Alexandru Grigore, Ana Maria Cojocaru, & Simona Trifu. Bipolar affective disorder (BAD) represents a psychiatric pathology defined by changes in mood and voluntary activity, with a marked resonance on role functionality. Although it is relatively common, BAD is still an under-diagnosed disorder, mainly due to the misdiagnosis of unipolar depression. The diagnosis and treatment of BAD are two aspects of real importance, due to the high morbidity and mortality rates of this pathology, so an early identification of the symptoms and an individualized therapeutic approach improve the prognosis of the disease and, implicitly, the quality of life of the patients. Although the attitude of the general population in relation to psychiatric pathologies has had a positive evolution during the last years, towards the acceptance of these patients, the stigmatization is still present in the society. Along with stigmatization, the fluctuating awareness of the disease, the low adherence to treatment, the predisposition to engagement in activities with potentially negative consequences and the use of psychoactive substances represent factors that contribute to the decrease in the quality of life of patients with bipolar affective disorder.

Chapter 19: *Is Telecommuting for Everyone? - Telecommuting Attitudes and Personality: The Moderating Role of Education*; by Luís Andrade, Liliana Faria, & Ana Beatriz Marques. This study seeks to understand the impact of personality on attitudes towards telework, analyzing the moderating role of education in this relationship. The proposed hypotheses were tested by a linear regression model using data collected from 253 individuals of both sexes, aged between 18 and 75 years. It is concluded that there are personality traits that seem to make it easier to adapt to telework. The importance of applying the perspective of career construction in the processes of selection and management of individuals in the context of telework is discussed.

Section 3, entitled “Social Psychology”, gives a glance on projects from a psycho-social perspective.

Chapter 20: *The Influence of Dependence on Social Networks on the Assertive Behavior of a Person*; by Valērijs Makarevičs & Dzintra Iliško. The requirement of assertive behavior in communicative professions is relevant for the field of medicine, pedagogy, politics and public service. The purpose of the study is to establish a link between assertive and non-assertive communicative behavior and addiction to social networks. For this purpose, Sheinov's tests were used, translated from Russian into Latvian. The results indicate to a high reliability of the translated version. The experiment involved 50 participants of Daugavpils University who study pedagogy. The study showed that the relationship between assertive behavior and social media addiction is non-linear. Statistically significant negative values of this relationship were obtained from assertive respondents in the age group under 30. In the same age group, statistically correct positive results were obtained, confirming the presence of such a dependence of non-assertive respondents of the same age group. The results of the study suggest possible changes in the content of courses intended for teachers and that can be used in trainings of assertive behavior.

Chapter 21: *A Cross-Cultural Competency Scale for International Assignees*; by Yoshitaka Yamazaki & Michiko Toyama. The aim of this study was to develop a cross-cultural competency scale based on perspectives from the experiential model of cross-cultural learning skills for successful adaptation of international assignees. The study involved 134 participants from 41 countries who studied at a graduate school in Japan, specializing in international relations and international management. Maximum likelihood exploratory factor analysis was conducted with varimax rotation, extracting three latent components of cross-cultural competency: building relationships, translation of complex information, and conflict management. To validate those components, confirmatory factor analysis was conducted with the same group of participants. Results showed acceptable levels of model fit, and the reliability of the three components ranged from 0.83 to 0.87. Accordingly, the cross-cultural competency scale developed in this study seems to be an effective measurement model to analyze cross-cultural competencies.

Section 4, entitled “Cognitive Experimental Psychology”, delivers chapters concerning, as the title indicates, studies and research in the area of behavior regarding cognitive aspects.

Chapter 22: *Effects of Rotational Representation of Spatio-Temporal Cubes and Spatial Ability on Information Search*; by Hironori Oto, Kazuo Isoda, & Ichiro Hisanaga. The purpose of this study was to explore which rotational representation, viewpoint rotation or object rotation, is more useful in search task where perceptual interaction with the data being manipulated exists using a spatio-temporal cube displaying cultural collection data. The horizontal data plane of the cube

represented a geographical map, and the vertical axis represented time as an upward spatial dimension. Users manipulated the cube to identify the country and time period in which certain artworks with the characteristics specified in question items, i.e., coins or pottery, were most commonly used. In the viewpoint rotation condition, the background flowed along with a horizontal rotation, as if the users were moving around a stationary cube. In the cube rotation condition, the cube was rotated in front of the user's eyes, and the background did not change. Using spatial reference frame theory, we predicted that the advantage of viewpoint rotation, as described in imagery studies, holds true for the use of a visualization system in which the trajectory of the cube's rotation during manipulation was visible. Users were able to locate information more accurately when using viewpoint rotation. This was true for both users with high and low spatial abilities.

Chapter 23: *Reality in the Sphere of Meaning*; by Shulamith Kreitler. The paper deals with the issue of reality and especially with the conditions under which a sense of deviation from reality is likely to occur. Following a presentation of the major involved issues, two studies are described. Both are based on the Kreitler system of meaning which serves as the theoretical and methodological framework for the two empirical studies. Study 1 describes the dimensional questionnaire of reality which enables assessing the meaning assigned to reality and its components. Study 2 examines the impact of stimuli characterized by different combinations of contents on the sense of deviation from reality. The hypothesis about the matching of content distances and the evoked sense of deviation from reality was supported as well as the expected impact of the observer's conception of reality. It was found that the broader it is the higher is one's tolerance of deviations from reality and readiness to accept them as real.

Chapter 24: *The Impact of Enactment and Imagery Encoding on False Memory*; by Frédérique Robin & Canelle Garnier. The standard DRM task (Roediger & McDermott, 1995) has been adapted in order to generate memory errors for everyday life action lists (i.e. daily routines like "to make a coffee"). Therefore, the associated word lists have been replaced with thematically-related action lists. Each action list refers to a temporally-connected action routine, i.e. a script. In addition, we examined the effects of enactment and motor imagery encoding on false memories. Compared to the numerous studies on imagination effects on false memories, the enactment effect on the creation of false memories of thematically-related actions has not yet been tested. Therefore, we compared three experimental conditions: (1) a control condition, in which participants were asked to listen to all lists attentively; (2) an imagery condition, where participants were instructed to visualize themselves performing each action, presented orally; (3) an enactment condition, in which participants had to mime each action heard as if they were really performing it. The results confirmed the creation of false memories for associated action lists (scripted actions). Nevertheless, false memories were high and of the same magnitude under all encoding conditions. These findings are discussed in the light of the classical models of memory and embodied cognition theory.

Section 5, entitled “Psychoanalysis and Psychoanalytical Psychotherapy”, presents a chapter concerning Health Psychology.

Chapter 25: *Bipolar Affective Disorder: The Psychodynamic Approach of Etiology*; by Mariana Băncilă, Ana Maria Cojocaru, & Simona Trifu. This chapter represents an attempt to review recent studies on the etiology of bipolar affective disorder from a psychodynamic perspective. The multifactorial etiology of bipolar disorder, although recognized and empirically demonstrated, continues to generate difficulties in understanding because the individual contribution of these factors is generally low, most of them being not specific to bipolar disorder. During the last years, more and more studies focused on investigating the impact that environmental factors have in triggering bipolar disorder. Among these, traumatic childhood events seem to influence the risk of developing bipolar disorder, but the way this occurs remains unclear and needs further examination. The psychodynamic approach of etiology of bipolar disorder does not exclude the impact of genetic and biological factors, but the emphasis is placed on the unique significance that these stressors have for each patient. Exploring, from a psychodynamic perspective, the relational patterns and the defensive and adaptive processes that the patient calls upon can facilitate the understanding of the etiology and related therapeutic implications.

Chapter 26: *Socio-Emotional Competencies Across Adulthood: Stability, Changes, and their Role on Wellbeing Dimensions*; by Teresa Maria Sgaramella & Laura Foresta. Social and emotional learning is an integral part of human education and development and is the process through which everyone, children, and adults develop the skills, attitudes, and values necessary to acquire social and emotional competence. The main objective of the study was to observe how the different stages of the adult life are characterized by social and emotional skills. A second goal was to understand the relationships holding between Social and Emotional Competences (SECs), wellbeing experienced, and future time perspective. A total of 212 adults living in Northeast of Italy were surveyed for their Socioemotional skills, future time perspective, and wellbeing. According to their age, three groups were identified, including young adults, adults and middle adults. Results confirm the specificity of SECs across adult development. Regression-based mediation models evidence the role of SECs as mediator in the relationship between future time perspective and psychological wellbeing. Social and Emotional Learning (SEL) reveal as an integral part of adult education and lifelong learning and a guide in prevention and support actions.

Chapter 27: *Anxiety Disorders*; by Ionela-Anca Lungu, Ionuț-Stelian Popa, Florentina Mădălina Petcu, Ilinca Vlaicu, & Simona Trifu. In modern society characterized by conflicts and crises, almost every person experience anxiety which is most often characterized by a diffuse, unpleasant feeling of fear, accompanied by symptoms such as headaches, sweating, digestive

discomfort, palpitations. Anxiety disorders are widely spread among the population, with a predilection for women in a ratio of 2:1. In most cases, anxiety disorders begin in childhood, becoming exacerbated in adulthood if not properly treated. Anxiety disorders differ from normal, everyday anxiety in that they involve anxiety that is much more intense (e.g., panic attacks), lasts longer (anxiety that persists for months or more, instead of fading after the stressful situation passes), or leads to phobias that affect your life. Being among the most common mental disorders that are associated with significant individual and social costs, this chapter aims at the theoretical and scientific approach to anxiety disorders.

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Prof. Dr. Clara Pracana
Portuguese Association of Psychoanalysis and Psychoanalytic Psychotherapy
Portugal

Prof. Dr. Michael Wang
Emeritus Professor of Clinical Psychology, University of Leicester
United Kingdom