

Annual Report 2012

Annual Report 2012 innehåller totalt **239** referenser sorterade efter försteförfattarens efternamn. Under året anställda forskare vid Psykologiska institutionen är markerade med blå färg.

Lite statistik

- Av 239 bidrag är 39 "in press".
- 174 referenser avser artiklar i vetenskapliga tidskrifter (Journal). Av dessa var 33 "in press".
- 41 referenser avser böcker eller bokkapitel (Book (chapter)). Av dessa var 5 "in press".
- 5 referenser avser rapporter (Report).
- 20 referenser avser konferensbidrag (Proceedings).
- 7 referenser avser doktorsavhandlingar (Dissertations) som lagts fram under året. Av dessa var en "in press".
- 207 av alla bidrag är på engelska, 27 på svenska och 5 på övriga språk (tyska).

Referens: Aaro Jonsson, C., Catroppa, C., Godfrey, C., Smedler, A.-C., & Anderson, V. (in press). Cognitive Recovery and Development after Traumatic Brain Injury in Childhood: A Person-Oriented, Longitudinal Study. *Journal of Neurotrauma*.

Abstract: Influence of childhood traumatic brain injury (TBI) on cognitive recovery and subsequent development is poorly understood. In this longitudinal study we used cluster analysis to explore acute stage individual profiles of injury age and cognition in 118 children with traumatic brain injury. Repeated measures of cognitive function were conducted at 30 months, indicating recovery, and 10 years post-injury, indicating development. Nine clusters were identified. Recovery was evident in three clusters, two of them with low functioning profiles. Developmental gains occurred for three clusters and an acute profile of higher freedom from distractibility (FFD) and lower processing speed (PS) was related to positive differences. One cluster, average low functioning and especially low verbal comprehension, demonstrated a slower development than peers. This suggests that developmental change after TBI in childhood takes place on a continuum, with both chance of long-term catching up, and risk of poor development. An acute profile of higher FFD and lower PS seemed to reflect injury consequences and were followed by developmental gains. These results challenge previous findings, and warrant further investigation.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal childhood, cognition, cluster analysis, follow-up studies, ISSN: 0897-7151

Referens: Agdal, M.L., Raadal, M., Öst, L.-G., & Skaret, E. (2012). Quality-of-life before and after cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) in patients with intra-oral injection phobia. *Acta Odontologica Scandinavica*, 70(6), 463-470.

Abstract: Objective. To evaluate quality-of-life (QoL), before and after cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) in patients diagnosed with intra-oral injection phobia according to DSM-IV and to compare with the general population. This study also aimed to evaluate if QoL was associated with self-reported injection anxiety, dental anxiety, time since last dental treatment and oral health. Materials and methods. Subjects were 55 patients (mean age 35.5 +/- 12.2, 78.2% women) who participated in a treatment study in which 89% managed an intra-oral injection at 1 year follow-up. The patients completed a set of questionnaires including Quality of Life Inventory (QOLI), Injection Phobia Scale-Anxiety, Dental Anxiety Scale and a single-item question assessing self-perceived oral health. Objective measures of oral health and treatment needs were based on clinical examination. QOLI-scores from a non-clinical sample were used for comparison. Results. Before treatment the general and health specific QoL were lower among intra-oral injection phobics than in the non-clinical sample. At 1 year follow-up the QoL in general had improved significantly and was similar to that of the non-clinical sample. Poor self-reported oral health and long-term avoidance of dental treatment were associated with lower general and health-specific QoL. Self-reported injection anxiety and dental anxiety were not associated with QoL. Conclusions. Patients with intra-oral injection phobia report lower QoL compared with a general population. Phobia treatment seems to increase QoL to normative levels. Self-perceived poor oral health is associated with reduced QoL in these patients.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal BII-phobia, dental anxiety, oral health, ISSN: 0001-6357

Referens: Ahola, A. (2012). How reliable are eyewitness memories? Effects of retention interval, violence of act, and gender stereotypes on observers' judgments of their own memory regarding witnessed act and perpetrator. *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 18(5), 491-503.

Abstract: An experiment was conducted to evaluate the effects of (i) stimulus person's gender, (ii) type of act (neutral or violent), and (iii) retention interval (short or long) on observers' memory of a stimulus person. Participants were presented with one of two acts: neutral (walking around in a store) or violent (robbing a store). The retention interval was 10 minutes or one-three weeks. The dependent variables were questionnaire items concerning the participants' memory of (1) the stimulus person's appearance and (2) the event, and (3) rating scales where the participants were asked to evaluate the stimulus person's aggressiveness, insensitivity, and other personality traits as well as characteristics of the act. Results showed that when the act was violent, and

a long retention interval was used, a female, but not a male, stimulus person was evaluated less harshly than with a short retention interval (enhancement of gender stereotype); a stimulus person was seen as behaving in a more masculine way when performing a violent rather than a neutral act; witnessing the violent act resulted in better self-rated memory of the stimulus person; and with increasing retention interval, the violent act was seen as less negative and the neutral act as more negative (regression toward the mean).

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal eyewitness, perpetrator, gender, type of act, time, memory retrieval, ISSN: 1068-316X

Referens: Ahrén, J.C., Chiesa, F., af Klinteberg, B., & Koupil, I. (2012). Psychosocial determinants and family background in anorexia nervosa - results from the Stockholm birth cohort study. *International Journal of Eating Disorders, 45*(3), 362-369.

Abstract: Objective: The aim of this study was to examine the associations between psychosocial factors and family background and incidence of anorexia nervosa (AN) in a Swedish cohort.

Method: The Stockholm Birth Cohort, SBC (N = 14,294) contains information on social background and general health in males and females, born in Stockholm 1953. Hospitalizations for AN, based on diagnoses from the ICD-8 through ICD-10, were recorded from 1969 to 2002. Cox proportional hazard regression was used to measure the association between psychosocial characteristics and family background and the risk of AN.

Results: Higher maternal education was associated with a higher risk for hospitalization for AN. An increased risk for AN was also found among females who stated that they "often compare their future prospects with others."

Discussion: Although the study is based on a low number of cases, it confirms earlier findings of higher maternal education among individuals with eating disorders in similar cohorts.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal anorexia nervosa, social background, family characteristics, psychosocial factors, ISSN: 0276-3478

Referens: Akrami, N., & Ekehammar, B. (2012). Prejudice: A reflection of core personality? In D. W. Russell & C. A. Russell (Eds.), *The psychology of prejudice: Interdisciplinary perspectives on contemporary issues* (pp. 39-50). New York: Nova Science Publishers.

Abstract: Book description: Is prejudice hard-wired or socially acquired? Is stigmatising the Other inevitable? Do we purposefully draw on stereotypes to provoke prejudice from others? Can we confront and correct our biases? From the judicial system to the marketplace, from women's intentional self-sexualisation to prison exonerates' stigma-by-association, this book offers a compelling and wide-ranging discussion and review of the latest scientific evidence of what prejudice is, how it emerges, what it does, and how the discrimination and stigma that ensue can be reduced.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) prejudice, personality, ISBN: 978-1620816066

Referens: Allvin, M., Mellner, C., Movitz, & Aronsson, G. (2012). Den utbredda flexibiliteten: Ett försök att beräkna förekomsten av låg reglerade arbetsvillkor. *Arbetsmarknad & Arbetsliv, 18*(1), 9-24.

Abstract: Nästan 30 år efter det att begreppet flexibilitet i arbetslivet kom i bruk råder det fortfarande stor osäkerhet om vad begreppet innebär och hur vanligt det egentligen är. I artikeln diskuteras flexibilitet utifrån en representativ studie av den svenska arbetskraften. I studien konstateras att både traditionellt organiserade och helt fria arbeten är relativt ovanliga. Däremot är flexibla arbetsvillkor desto mer vanligt förekommande och spridda i varierande grad bland den svenska arbetskraften.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal flexibilitet, arbetsorganisation, gränslöst arbete, ISSN: 1400-9692

Referens: Andersson, G., Paxling, B., Roch-Norlund, P., Östman, G., Norgren, A., Almlöv, J., Georen, L., Breitholtz, E., Dahlin, M., Cuijpers, P., Carlbring, P., & Silverberg, F. (2012). Internet-Based Psychodynamic versus Cognitive Behavioral Guided Self-Help for Generalized Anxiety Disorder: A Randomized Controlled Trial. *Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics, 81*(6), 344-355.

Abstract: Background: Guided Internet-based cognitive behavior therapy (ICBT) has been tested in many trials and found to be effective in the treatment of anxiety and mood disorders. Generalized anxiety disorder (GAD) has also been treated with ICBT, but there are no controlled trials on guided Internet-based psychodynamic treatment (IPDT). Since there is preliminary support for psychodynamic treatment for GAD, we decided to test if a psychodynamically informed self-help treatment could be delivered via the Internet. The aim of the study was to investigate the efficacy of IPDT for GAD and to compare against ICBT and a waiting list control group. Method: A randomized controlled superiority trial with individuals diagnosed with GAD comparing guided ICBT (n = 27) and IPDT (n = 27) against a no treatment waiting list control group (n = 27). The primary outcome measure was the Penn State Worry Questionnaire. Results: While there were no significant between-group differences immediately after treatment on the main outcome measure, both IPDT and ICBT resulted in improvements with moderate to large within-group effect sizes at 3 and 18 months follow-up on the primary measure in the completer analyses. The differences against the control group, although smaller, were still significant for both PDT and CBT when conforming to the criteria of clinically significant improvement. The active treatments did not differ significantly. There was a significant group by time interaction regarding GAD symptoms, but not immediately after treatment. Conclusions: IPDT and ICBT both led to modest symptom reduction in GAD, and more research is needed.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal guided self-help, generalized anxiety disorder, psychodynamic therapy, cognitive behavior therapy, ISSN: 0033-3190

Referens: Andersson, H. (2012). *Childhood Self-Regulation, Academic Achievement, and Occupational Attainment*. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University (Doctoral dissertation).

Abstract: The general aim of this thesis was to extend knowledge of the interplay between self-regulation (SR) skills during childhood in relation to academic achievement and later adult educational and occupational attainment.

Previous research has shown that cool SR (i.e., cognitive) is more closely linked to academic achievement than

hot SR (i.e., motivational/emotional). However, studies investigating both cool and hot SR in relation to academic achievement have been restricted to young children. Therefore, Study I assessed cool and hot SR in relation to academic achievement over a longer time period. The results showed that cool SR at age 3 was related to achievement already at age 6. Hot SR at age 3 did not predict achievement until later on in elementary school.

Study II investigated the contribution of interference control and attention skills at age 6 to concurrent and later academic achievement at age 10. As the learning material becomes increasingly more complex throughout elementary school and teachers may give less support, interference control was expected to have a delayed effect on academic achievement relative to attention skills. Results showed that attention skills were related to academic achievement at age 6, whereas interference control only predicted academic achievement at age 10.

Study III investigated task persistence in young adolescence in relation to academic achievement later in school and educational and occupational attainment in midlife. Results showed that task persistence contributed to change in grades between ages 13 and 16. Further, task persistence predicted later educational and occupational attainment (men only). Importantly, individual differences in intelligence, motivation, social background, and later educational attainment did not account for these effects. The findings point to a fundamental role of self-regulation in childhood for successful academic achievement and later attainment in adulthood.

Typ och Nyckelord: Dissertation academic achievement, self-regulation, executive functions, school readiness, occupational attainment, educational attainment, ISBN: 978-91-7447-493-0

Referens: [Annell, S. \(2012\). *Vilka sökande antas till och påbörjar polisutbildningen? En demografisk beskrivning av 1429 sökande till polisutbildningen hösten 2008. En rapport från projektet Longitudinell validering av polisurvalet*. Rapport nr 2 i Rekryteringsmyndighetens rapportserie. Karlstad: Rekryteringsmyndigheten.](#)

Abstract: Strävan efter mångfald och representativitet har länge ansetts vara viktig vid antagningen till polisutbildningen, ett av de största och mest omfattande urvalen i Sverige. Det har dock hittills saknats beskrivningar av vilka sökande som går långt i urvalsprocessen, vilka som antas och vilka som påbörjar utbildningen. Likaså har det saknats utförligare beskrivningar av urvalsprocessen.

2007 påbörjades ett flerårigt forsknings- och utvärderingsprojekt Longitudinell validering av polisurvalet. Projektet syftar bland annat till att belysa hur urvalet till den grundläggande polisutbildningen och polisyrket fungerar och hur urvalet skulle kunna förbättras. Rapporten är baserad på data från projektet och har tre syften: 1) att presentera en utförlig beskrivning av polisurvalet och undersökningsgruppen i projektet Longitudinell validering av polisurvalet som underlag för kommande publiceringar från projektet, 2) att presentera demografiska data som kan ligga till grund för bedömningar av hur väl urvalet lever upp till strävan efter mångfald och representativitet samt 3) att belysa undersökningsgruppens representativitet i förhållande till polisstuderande i allmänhet.

Undersökningsgruppen i projektet består av de 1429 sökande som våren 2008 genomförde urvalstest på Pliktverket som en del i ansökningsprocessen till polisutbildningen. Gruppen omfattar tre undergrupper, sökande som genomförde test, de som antogs och de som påbörjade utbildningen hösten 2008. Beskrivningen av undersökningsgruppen omfattar ett flertal demografiska variabler som beskrivs i både text och tabeller. För att underlätta bedömningar av hur väl urvalet lever upp till strävan efter mångfald och representativitet jämförs data för undersökningsgruppen med uppgifter för ett antal relevanta jämförelsegrupper hämtade från nationell statistik. I undersökningsgruppen var kvinnor och sökande med utländsk bakgrund underrepresenterade i förhållande till befolkningen. Den geografiska representationen var god och en hög andel hade arbete som huvudsysselsättning. Jämfört med högskolenybjörjare var gruppen äldre, i genomsnitt 26,5 år, samtidigt som färre i jämförbar ålder hade tidigare erfarenhet av högskolestudier. Gruppens högskoleprovsresultat var något under genomsnittet för provtagarna medan föräldrarnas utbildningsnivå var förhållandevis hög. Undersökningsgruppen har också jämförts med två tidigare studier av polisstuderande från läsåret 1995/96 och 2005. Dessa jämförelser visar på att det över tid finns stora likheter mellan de som antagits till polisutbildningen. Avslutningsvis belyser rapporten även ett antal svårigheter som avser mångfald och representativitet vid urval liksom frågor om generaliserbarhet från projektet.

Typ och Nyckelord: Report urval, polisutbildning, demografisk beskrivning, longitudinell validering

Referens: [Aronsson, G., Bejerot, E., & Härenstam, A. \(2012\). Onödiga och oskäligen arbetsuppgifter bland läkare. Samband mellan illegitima arbetsuppgifter och stress kartlagt i enkätstudie. *Läkartidningen*, 48, 2216-2219.](#)

Abstract: I föreliggande studie har vi riktat fokus på läkaryrket som profession och på sambandet mellan avgränsning av arbetsuppgifter och anspänning och utmattning.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal stress, läkare, illegitima arbetsuppgifter, ISSN: 0023-7205

Referens: [Aronsson, G., Hellgren, J., Isaksson, K., Johansson, G., Sverke, M., & Torbiörn, I. \(2012\). *Arbets- och organisationspsykologi: Individ och organisation i samspel*. Stockholm: Natur & Kultur.](#)

Abstract: Boken anlägger ett brett perspektiv på individen i arbetslivet som spänner över både arbets- och organisationspsykologi. Författarna tar upp de ramar som modernt arbetsliv skapar och hur individen rör sig innanför dessa. De beskriver arbetets roll i livet, samspelet på arbetsplatsen och vilken betydelse det kan ha för individen. Likaså behandlas fenomen som organisationsförändringar, ledarskap och motivation. Författarna har en gedigen erfarenhet av undervisning och forskning inom ämnet vilket gör boken både pedagogiskt upplagd och uppdaterad inom de senaste rön. Boken är skriven för studerande i psykologi och beteendevetenskapliga utbildningar samt i företagsekonomi med organisationsinriktning. Boken är även lämplig för HR-specialister, chefer och andra med intresse av hur samspelet mellan individ och organisation bidrar till att skapa hållbara arbetsvillkor och effektiva organisationer.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) arbetspsykologi, organisationspsykologi, lärobok, ISBN: 9789127119055

Referens: [Arshamian, A., Iannilli, E., Gerber, J.C., Willander, J., Persson, J., Seo, H.-S., Hummel, T., & Larsson,](#)

M. (in press). The functional neuroanatomy of odor evoked autobiographical memories cued by odors and words. *Neuropsychologia*.

Abstract: Behavioral evidence indicates that odor evoked autobiographical memories (OEAMs) are older, more emotional, less thought of and induce stronger time traveling characteristics than autobiographical memories (AMs) evoked by other modalities. The main aim of this study was to explore the neural correlates of AMs evoked by odors as a function of retrieval cue. Participants were screened for specific OEAMs and later presented with the odor cue and its verbal referent in an fMRI paradigm. Because the same OEAM was retrieved across both cue formats (odor and word), potential cue dependent brain activations were investigated. The overall results showed that odor and word cued OEAMs activated regions typically associated with recollection of autobiographical information. Although no odors were presented, a verbal cuing of the OEAMs activated areas associated with olfactory perception (e.g., piriform cortex). However, relative to word cuing, an odor cuing of OEAMs resulted in more activity in MTL regions such as the parahippocampus, and areas involved in visual vividness (e.g., occipital gyrus and precuneus). Furthermore, odor cues activated areas related to emotional processing, such as limbic and tempopolar regions significantly more. In contrast, word cues relative to odor cues recruited a more widespread and bilateral prefrontal activity. Hippocampus activity did not vary as function of the remoteness of the memory, but recollection of OEAMs from the 1st vs the 2nd decade of life showed specific activation in the right OFC, whereas the 2nd reflected a higher activation in the left inferior frontal gyrus.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal episodic memory, fmri, imagery, memory retrieval, multiple trace theory, cross-modal reactivation, ISSN: 0028-3932

Referens: [Arvidsson, M. \(2012\). *Getting a Feel for Tactile Space: Exploring Haptic Perception of Microtexture*. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University \(Doctoral dissertation\).](#)

Abstract: The present thesis is based on three studies that research different aspects of fine texture perception. The goal is to better understand the mechanisms involved in haptic perception of textures below 200 μm , also known as microtextures. Study I was conducted to establish a friction measurement model and relating the friction measurements to perceived coarseness of fine textures. A set of printing papers was used as stimulus material. In Study II an expanded set, including the set of Study I, was used as stimuli in a multidimensional scaling (MDS) experiment of haptic fine texture perception. Through scaling of perceptual attributes and similarities, a three dimensional space was found to best describe the data and the dimensions were interpreted as rough-smooth, thick-thin and distinct-indistinct. In Study III a series of model surfaces were manufactured with a systematically varied sinusoidal pattern, spanning from 300 nm to 80 μm . As in Study II, a similarity experiment was conducted and a two dimensional space was chosen, the dimensions of which were explained well through friction and the wavelength. Together these three studies form a better picture of fine texture perception. The dimensionality found with paper stimuli was very similar to the corresponding spaces for macrotextures of everyday materials, even though a different perceptual system is used for fine texture perception. Regardless if the information is coded through the spatial or the vibratory sense, the perception does not seem to differ in dimensionality. Further, the largest among the microtextures seem to have been perceived as carrying spatial information. On the systematically varied, rigid, textures, the MDS space did not come out in a similar fashion to those of everyday materials but instead similar to the physical properties that characterizes the change in the textures. It was further found that the participants in Study III successfully discriminated textures with an amplitude of 13 nm from the unwrinkled surfaces. From these studies the main conclusions are (a) haptically measured friction and surface roughness are important contributors to fine texture perception, (b) even at microscales, spatial information is retrieved haptically, probably through vibrations, and (c) persons can haptically discriminate textures at a nanoscale.

Typ och Nyckelord: Dissertation haptic, fine texture perception, multidimensional scaling, tactile, roughness, vibrations, spatial, ISBN: 978-91-7447-608-8

Referens: [Astvik, W., & Melin, M. \(in press\). Coping with the imbalance between job demands and resources: A study of different coping patterns and implications for health and quality in human service work. *Journal of Social Work*.](#)

Abstract: Summary: In recent decades the public welfare sector has been subjected to major structural changes, and studies of various occupational groups within human service work have reported increased workloads and a high prevalence of work-related stress. Using questionnaire data from a sample of human service workers within social work, child care and elderly care, the aim of this study was to identify different patterns of coping strategies to manage the imbalance between work demands and resources, and then to investigate their impact on outcomes in employee health and service quality. Findings: Cluster analysis identified three strategy profiles: compensatory and quality reducing, voice and support seeking and self supporting, and the comparative analysis indicated that the compensatory and quality reducing cluster may be regarded as a risk group. Results of hierarchical regression analyses disclosed that the identified strategies affected health outcomes as well as perceived service quality. The use of compensatory and quality reducing strategies was negatively related to health and quality, although work demands, resources and background characteristics were controlled for. Applications: The results add to the research field through the identification of compensatory and quality reducing strategies not previously described in the coping literature, as well as the risks associated with them. Applied in practice, the identified strategy clusters might help distinguish "risk behaviours" from more beneficial strategies. The results also point toward the importance of providing organizational structures that allow the employees to voice their opinions and critique, as well as to give and receive social support.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal coping, job stress, employee health, service quality, human service work, ISSN: 1468-0173

Referens: [Axelsson, Ö. \(2012\). Introducing soundscape. In M. Balamir, M. Ersoy and E. Babalık Sutcliffe \(Eds\). *AESOP 2012*, Ankara. Ankara, Turkey: Association of European Schools of planning. Paper 220. \[Available on USB memory\]](#)

Abstract: 'Soundscape' – the acoustic equivalent of 'Landscape' – is a relatively new area to many. It concerns the acoustic environment as perceived, experienced or understood by people, in context. Current development in soundscape research is directed towards urban planning and design in promotion of sustainable development, health, well-being, and quality of life. Above all, soundscape is about what sounds are appropriate to, or belonging to, a place. There is no one ideal soundscape. To determine which soundscapes are good, we must consider which activities the soundscape may enable at a place. Furthermore, soundscape creates a sense of place, and it is an important aspect of our cultural heritage. For instance, what soundscapes will our generation transfer to the next, and how will this affect sustainability and quality of life in the future? To incorporate

soundscape into urban planning and design, we must understand the relationship between sound and human activities in the urban environment. What sounds and human activities are compatible, and which are not? For example, what sounds are compatible with urban street-life, or with a young children's playground? What sounds promote or impede social interaction in urban open spaces, or what sounds promote or impede tranquility? In order to advance soundscape research, a coordinated, cooperative and interdisciplinary effort is needed.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings soundscape, urban design, sustainability, quality of life

Referens: Axelsson, Ö. (2012). The ISO 12913 series on soundscape: An update, May 2012. *Acoustics 2012*, Hong Kong. Hong Kong: The Hong Kong Institute of Acoustics (HKIOA). Paper 805. [Available on CD]

Abstract: In February 2009 the working group ISO/TC 43/SC 1/WG 54 "Perceptual assessment of soundscape quality", International Organization for Standardization (ISO), began preparing the first International Standard on soundscape "ISO 12913-1 Acoustics – Soundscape – Part 1: Definition and conceptual framework". This paper presents the latest version, including the definition of 'Soundscape' and its conceptual framework. At its current state of development the framework highlights seven general concepts and their relationships: (1) sound sources, (2) acoustic environment, (3) auditory sensations, (4) interpretation of auditory sensations, (5) responses, (6) context, and (7) outcomes. By providing a standard reference, the working group aims at international consensus in order to avoid ambiguity, and to enable conceptual progress in soundscape research. ISO 12913-1 is expected to be published as an International Standard in 2015, or before. Subsequent parts of the ISO 12913 series will deal with minimum reporting requirements in soundscape research, and methods for measuring soundscape quality.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings soundscape, acoustics, voluntary consensus standards

Referens: Axelsson, Ö., Nilsson, M.E., & Berglund, B. (2012). Validation of the Swedish Soundscape-Quality Protocol. *Journal of the Acoustical Society of America*, 131, 3474.

Abstract: The Swedish Soundscape-Quality Protocol was developed to help non-experts (e.g. officials working for municipalities rather than soundscape researchers) to make informed accurate measurements of soundscape quality. The Protocol has hitherto been used in England France Italy Spain Sweden and The Netherlands; a Korean version is being developed. Based on field studies – soundwalks in urban residential areas recreational areas and parks – the present paper reports on the psychometric properties of the scales of the Protocol. Participants were residents or visitors to the areas and their results support the reliability and validity of the scales in the Protocol. Because high acoustic quality has a greater effect in visually attractive than in visually poor areas the Swedish Soundscape-Quality Protocol includes scales for cross-sensory tabulation. These are sound source identification – sounds from humans nature and technology – attribute scales (e.g. eventful exciting pleasant and calm) overall soundscape quality and concomitant visual impressions. In brief the Swedish Soundscape-Quality Protocol is an easy to use and practical tool for measuring soundscape quality. It has the potential to help operationalize how soundscapes can be measured in "quiet areas" to meet a future guideline value of the World Health Organization.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal Sweden, Soundscape-Quality Protocol, abstract, ISSN: 0001-4966

Referens: Beer, N., Ali, A.S., Eskilsson, H., Jansson, A., Abdul-Kadir, F.M., Rotllant-Estelrich, G., Abass, A.K., Wabwire-Mangen, F., Björkman, A., & Källander, K. (2012). A qualitative study on caretakers' perceived need of bed-nets after reduced malaria transmission in Zanzibar, Tanzania. *BMC Public Health*, 12:606.

Abstract: Background: The elimination of malaria in Zanzibar is highly dependent on sustained effective coverage of bed-nets to avoid malaria resurgence. The Health Belief Model (HBM) framework was used to explore the perceptions of malaria and bed-net use after a noticeable reduction in malaria incidence. Methods: Nineteen in-depth interviews were conducted with female and male caretakers of children under five in North A district, Zanzibar. Deductive content analysis was used to identify meaning units that were condensed, coded and assigned to pre-determined elements of the HBM. Results: Awareness of malaria among caretakers was high but the illness was now seen as easily curable and uncommon. In addition to the perceived advantage of providing protection against malaria, bed-nets were also thought to be useful for avoiding mosquito nuisance, especially during the rainy season when the malaria and mosquito burden is high. The discomfort of sleeping under a net during the hot season was the main barrier that interrupted consistent bed-net usage. The main cue to using a bed-net was high mosquito density, and children were prioritized when it came to bed-net usage. Caretakers had high perceived self-efficacy and did not find it difficult to use bed-nets. Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS), which was recognized as an additional means of mosquito prevention, was not identified as an alternative for bed-nets. A barrier to net ownership was the increasingly high cost of bed-nets. Conclusions: Despite the reduction in malaria incidence and the resulting low malaria risk perceptions among caretakers, the benefit of bed-nets as the most proficient protection against mosquito bites upholds their use. This, in combination with the perceived high self-efficacy of caretakers, supports bed-net usage, while seasonality interrupts consistent use. High effective coverage of bed-nets could be further improved by reinforcing the benefits of bed-nets, addressing the seasonal heat barrier by using nets with larger mesh sizes and ensuring high bed-net ownership rates through sustainable and affordable delivery mechanisms.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal Sub-Saharan Africa, Zanzibar, malaria, bed-nets, LLINs, health belief model, qualitative, ISSN: 1471-2458

Referens: Bergendal, G., Martola, J., Stawiarz, L., Kristoffersen-Wiberg, M., Fredrikson, S., & Almkvist, O. (in press). Callosal atrophy in multiple sclerosis is related to cognitive speed. *Acta Neurologica Scandinavica*.

Abstract: Background: Long-term changes regarding corpus callosum area (CCA) and information processing speed in cognitive and sensory-motor tasks have rarely been studied in multiple sclerosis (MS). Objective and methods: Information processing speed in cognitive (Symbol Digit Modalities Test, SDMT), sensory (visual and auditory reaction time) and motor (finger-tapping speed, FT; right and left hand) tasks as well as auditory inter-hemispheric transfer (verbal dichotic listening, VDL) was related to CCA, measured by MRI at baseline and at follow-up after nine years in 22 patients with MS. Possible confounding by demographic (age, gender and education), clinical (symptom onset, duration, severity of disease) and relative brain volume (RBV) as well as T2 lesion load was taken into account. Results: The smaller the CCA at baseline, the slower was SDMT performance at baseline. In a similar way, CCA at follow-up was associated with poor SDMT result at follow-up.

Furthermore, the higher the annual rate of change in CCA, the poorer was performance in VDL on the left ear and the more pronounced was the right ear advantage. A positive relationship between performance in VDL right ear and annual rate of change in RBV was also seen. Sensory-motor tests were not significantly associated with CCA. T2 lesion load at baseline was associated with FT performance at baseline. Demographic, clinical and radiological (RBV and T2 lesion load) characteristics did not confound the significant relation between CCA and SDMT. Conclusions: CCA unlike RBV and T2 lesion load was associated with SDMT, which indicated a marked cognitive rather than perceptual-motor component.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal multiple sclerosis, corpus callosum, information processing, ISSN: 0001-6314

Referens: Bergh, R., Akrami, N., & Ekehammar, B. (2012). The Compatibility of Personality and Social Identity Processes: The Effect of Gender Identity on Neuroticism. *European Journal of Personality, 26*(3), 175-181.

Abstract: In an experimental study (N=186), we examined the effect of identity (gender versus personal) on participants' self-rated neuroticism and estimates of mean neuroticism for men and women. Self-rated neuroticism was measured before and after the identity salience manipulation. Following self-categorization theory, we predicted that identity salience would affect levels of self-rated neuroticism and the estimates (perceptions) of mean neuroticism for each sex. From a personality perspective, we expected substantial correlations between pre-manipulation and post-manipulation neuroticism scores in both identity conditions. The relation between participants' self-rated neuroticism and their estimates of mean neuroticism for their own sex was also examined. The effect of identity salience was unclear with regard to self-rated neuroticism levels, whereas the manipulation had apparent effects on estimated mean neuroticism levels for men and women. Also, self-rated neuroticism was found to predict estimates of mean neuroticism for men and women in the gender, but not personal, identity condition. Finally, in line with a personality perspective, the relative positions in self-rated neuroticism were highly stable in both conditions. The findings indicate a compatibility of self-categorization theory and personality perspectives and suggest that both are valuable to understand the changeability and stability of the self.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal Big Five personality, self-categorization theory, neuroticism, ISSN: 0890-2070

Referens: Bergh, R., Akrami, N., & Ekehammar, B. (2012). The personality underpinnings of explicit and implicit generalized prejudice. *Social Psychological and Personality Science, 3*(5), 614-621.

Abstract: The idea of prejudice as a tendency that can be generalized from one target to another and the personality-prejudice relationship have been widely examined using explicit measures. However, less is known about this tendency and its relation to personality for implicit prejudice measures, like the implicit association test (IAT). Three studies including explicit and corresponding implicit prejudice measures toward various target groups confirmed a generalized factor for both types of measures with a stronger common component for the explicit factor. Personality was significantly related to the explicit measures only. Also, the personality and prejudice measures were unrelated to explicit and implicit attitudes toward an irrelevant target which rules out potential method confound. These results indicate that explicit and implicit prejudice measures tap different psychological constructs relating differently to the individual's self-reported personality. The findings have implications for the debate on whether IAT scores reflect personally endorsed attitudes.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal personality, generalized prejudice, implicit association test, ISSN: 1948-5506

Referens: Berglund, B. (2012). Trygg Engen: The scientist who made colleagues grow. In G.M. Zucco, R.S. Herz, & B. Schaal (Eds.), *Olfactory Cognition: From Perception and Memory to Environmental Odours and Neuroscience* (pp. 295-297). Amsterdam, The Netherlands: John Benjamins Publishing Company.

Abstract: In 1990, Trygg Engen was honored with a Ph.D. (Honoris Cause) at Stockholm University. Since the 1960's, he was the world known olfactory researcher in psychology of his time, stationed at Brown University in the USA. Born Norwegian, he liked to visit Scandinavia and spent several sabbatical leaves at the Department of Psychology at Stockholm University, two of these as Fullbright Fellow. In all, 17 papers in scientific journals were published in cooperation along themes of 'the Stockholm School' as Engen labeled the research environment originally created by Gösta Ekman during the 1950's and 1960's. In 1965, our joint research started in olfactory psychophysics and human odour perception, but expanded into multidimensional scaling and further into problems of measurement in psychophysics and applications in environmental psychology, especially indoor air environments.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) odor perception, environmental psychology, ISBN: 978-9027213518

Referens: Berglund, B., & Höglund, A. (2012). Is there a measurement system for odour quality? In G.M. Zucco, R.S. Herz, & B. Schaal (Eds.), *Olfactory Cognition: From Perception and Memory to Environmental Odours and Neuroscience* (pp. 3-21). Amsterdam, The Netherlands: John Benjamins Publishing Company.

Abstract: Although humans can discriminate a huge number of odours the mechanisms behind perception of odours are not well understood. The theory of the present essay and our experiments were developed with the view that odours are homogeneous perceptions (as opposed to visual objects that are heterogeneous percepts). Other typical examples of homogeneous perceptions are colours and some emotional states. Thus, through perceptual learning, which is a prerequisite for perceiving, we become aware of and may recognize odours in the environment. Typically, odours are detected at very low concentrations as compared to chemical instruments, the "electronic nose" inclusive. Four principles of investigating the human world of odour qualities are discussed: (i) classification and sorting according to odour quality resemblance, (ii) using names and verbal attributes for odour sources, (iii) using odour qualities for a representative set of reference odorants, and (iv) measuring odour quality by similarity scaling of pairs of odorous stimuli. Although a huge number of odours can be discriminated, the quality of odour mixtures is intermediary among the odour qualities of their components. This applies to single chemical compounds or mixtures thereof and for very broadband mixtures like indoor air. Our perceptual world simply consists of a massive amount of odour qualities potentially attributable to sources in the environment. Their organisation is, however, still a mystery.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) odour perception, odour space, odour measurement, ISBN: 978-9027213518

- Referens:** Berglund, B., Höglund, A., & Shams Esfandabad, H. (2012). A bisensory method for odor and irritation detection of formaldehyde and pyridine. *Chemosensory Perception*, 5(2), 146-157.
- Abstract:** A bisensory method was developed for determining the psychometric functions and absolute thresholds for odor and sensory irritation of two odorous irritants. Individual and group thresholds for formaldehyde or pyridine were measured for 31 age-matched subjects (18-35 years old). P50 absolute thresholds were for formaldehyde odor 110 ppb (range 23-505), for pyridine odor 77 ppb (range 20-613), and for pyridine irritation 620 ppb (range 90-3,656); too few subjects' formaldehyde irritation thresholds were possible to determine (human exposures limited to 1 ppm). In spite of large interindividual differences, all thresholds for irritation were higher than for odor. The average slopes of the 62 psychometric functions for odor and the 32 possible for sensory irritation were highest for formaldehyde odor (83% per log ppb) and equal for pyridine odor and irritation (68% per log ppb). The bisensory method for measuring odor and sensory irritation jointly produced detection functions and absolute thresholds compatible with those earlier published, however, a steeper slope for sensory irritation than odor was expected for pyridine. The bisensory method is intended for measuring odor and sensory irritation to broadband mixtures and dynamic exposures, like indoor air.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal bisensory method, odor thresholds, sensory-irritation thresholds, psychometric functions, formaldehyde, pyridine, ISSN: 1936-5802
- Referens:** Bergman, L.R. (2012). Advancing Developmental Science: Some challenges and obstacles. *International Journal of Developmental Science*, 6(1-2), 41-43.
- Abstract:** Developmental science (DS) is defined somewhat differently by different researchers and in the essay DS is defined as (1) it concerns understanding individual development, partly in contrast to group development, (2) DS is cross-disciplinary, and (3) the individual is regarded as a "functioning whole", engaged in a developmental process in context, characterized by interactions. Empirical research carried out within a DS framework must pay attention to many issues such as: (1) The translation of a specific DS theory into informative hypotheses. (2) The integration of DS findings with the research literature. (3) Making the findings interpretable as addressing individual development. Finally, it was pointed out that to maximally advance DS research a shared general theoretical framework and set of central concepts are necessary.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal developmental science, person-oriented approach, cross-disciplinarity, psychology, methodology, ISSN: 2192-001X
- Referens:** Bergman, L.R., Nurmi, J.-E., & von Eye, A.A. (2012). I-states-as-objects-analysis (ISOA): Extensions of an approach to studying short-term developmental processes by analyzing typical patterns. *International Journal of Behavioral Development*, 36(3), 237-246.
- Abstract:** I-states-as-objects-analysis (ISOA) is a person-oriented methodology for studying short-term developmental stability and change in patterns of variable values. ISOA is based on longitudinal data with the same set of variables measured at all measurement occasions. A key concept is the i-state, defined as a person's pattern of variable values at a specific time point. All i-states are first subjected to a classification analysis that results in a time-invariant classification characterized by a number of typical i-states. Each person is then characterized at each time point by the typical i-state he/she belongs to. Then the person's sequences of typical i-states are analyzed with regard to structural and individual stability and change. Extensions of ISOA are presented where: (1) some methods for checking the assumption of a time-invariant classification are indicated; (2) information about the degree of dissimilarity between typical i-states is used as an aid in interpreting the findings; and (3) attention is given to closed paths-that is, typical i-state sequences that do not occur at all. To demonstrate the methods, an empirical example is given that concerns the development of children's achievement-intelligence patterns between ages 10 and 13.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal classification, ISOA, longitudinal, patterns, person-oriented, ISSN: 0165-0254
- Referens:** Bergman, L.R., & Vargha, A. (in press). Matching method to problem: A developmental science perspective. *European Journal of Developmental Psychology*.
- Abstract:** In developmental research there is rather often a mismatch between the scientific problem and the methods used to address it. In this article we discuss what this mismatch is about and we suggest some remedies. Our discussion is confined to typical matching situations that arise within a developmental science (DS) theoretical framework. A number of measurement issues are brought up including variable standardization and how to measure change. It is argued that to study individual development precise measurements are necessary and that, for this purpose, most measures currently used in developmental research are not sufficiently reliable. Further, we discuss the choice of a statistical method suitable for analysis within a DS framework and it is concluded that increased use should be made of person-oriented methods and methods developed for studying nonlinear dynamic systems. Finally, causality issues are discussed and a distinction is made between the study of average and individual causality.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal developmental science, individual development, measurement, statistical methods, ISSN: 1740-5629
- Referens:** Bernhard-Oettel, C., Rigotti, T., Clinton, M., & De Jong, J. (in press). Job insecurity and Well-being in the Temporary Workforce: Testing Volition and Contract Expectations as Boundary Conditions. *European Journal of Work and Organizational Psychology*.
- Abstract:** This study investigates whether temporary contract volition and workers' expectations for contract renewal are boundary conditions to explain differences in temporary workers' job insecurity feelings and well-being. It is hypothesized that (1) low volition through higher job insecurity indirectly associates with lower well-being and that (2) temporary workers' expectations of contract renewal weakens the links between both low volition and high job insecurity and high job insecurity and impaired well-being. Results based on an international data set of 1755 temporary workers employed in the education, manufacturing and service sectors supported the first hypothesis and partly also the second. More specifically, low preferences for temporary contracts associated via higher job insecurity with lower job satisfaction, impaired health and higher irritation. Contract expectations placed a boundary condition upon this indirect relation, however, the negative association between high job insecurity and impaired well-being was not weakened but strengthened. In conclusion, particularly temporary workers with low contract volition and high job insecurity feelings, who have high expectations for contract renewal are at risk for impaired well-being. Hence, this study sheds light onto the question how volition for

temporary work and expected contract renewal relate to job insecurity and associate with individual well-being.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal temporary work, volition, contract expectations, well-being, ISSN: 1359-432X

Referens: [Berntson, E., & Sverke, M. \(2012\). Att vara anställningsbar i en turbulent omvärld. I K. Alexandersson \(Red.\) *Socialförsäkringsforskning – En vänbok till Staffan Marklund* \(ss. 36-49\). Stockholm: Sektionen för försäkringsmedicin. Karolinska Institutet.](#)

Abstract: Socialförsäkringarna är centrala för oss som individer och för vårt samhälle, samtidigt som den vetenskapliga kunskapen om dem är mycket begränsad. Detta större seminarium, som vi arrangerade den 31 augusti 2012, hade till syfte att främja diskussioner om socialförsäkringsforskningens villkor. Ett ytterligare syfte var att uppmärksamma professor Staffan Marklunds 40-åriga forskargärning inom området.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) anställbar, socialförsäkringsforskning, ISBN: 978-91-7549-041-0

Referens: [Berntson, E., Wallin, L., & Härenstam, A. \(2012\). Typical situations for managers in the Swedish public sector: cluster analysis of working conditions using the job demands resources model. *International Public Management Journal*, 15\(1\), 100-130.](#)

Abstract: Managers in many public domains have to meet major challenges today, which is why it is essential to focus on their working conditions in order to develop a sustainable situation. In the present study, the aim was to explore different types of managerial situations and how they discriminate in health, motivation, and performance outcomes. Using the job demands-resources model as a framework, four demands and three resources were included in a cluster analysis in order to answer the research question. In total, 548 managers in Sweden participated, including heads of department, middle managers, firstline managers, team leaders, and functional managers. The most important finding was that the eight clusters of managerial situations that were found discriminated in a distinct way against each other regarding health, motivation, and performance. The results can be used as guidance for organizational intervention as both very satisfactory and very unsatisfactory situations are identified.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal managers, Swedish public sector, working conditions, job demands, ISSN: 1096-7494

Referens: [Blom, V. \(2012\). Contingent self-esteem, stressors and burnout in working women and men. *Work: A Journal of Prevention, Assessment and Rehabilitation*, 43\(2\), 123-131.](#)

Abstract: Objective: A high work involvement is considered central in the burnout process. Yet, research investigating how high work involvement and psychosocial stressors relate to burnout is scarce. High involvement in terms of performance-based self-esteem (PBSE) refers to individuals' strivings to validate self-worth by achievements, a disposition linked to poor health. The aim of the present study was to examine longitudinally PBSE in relation to burnout while also taking into account work- and private life stressors. Participants: The sample consisted of 2121 working women and men. Methods: Main- and mediation effects were investigated using hierarchical regression analysis. Results: The results showed performance-based self-esteem mediated partially between the stressors and burnout. Performance-based self-esteem was the strongest predictor of burnout over time, followed by private life stressors. Women experienced more work stress than did men. Men had stronger associations between work stressors and burnout, while women had stronger associations between performance-based self-esteem and burnout. Conclusions: Individual characteristics along with both private life and work stressors are important predictors of burnout. Factors associated with burnout differ somewhat between women and men.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal burnout, gender, mediation, performance-based self-esteem, ISSN: 1051-9815

Referens: [Blomqvist, M., Ek, U., Holmberg, K., Westerlund, J., & Dahllöf, G. \(in press\). Cognitive ability and dental fear and anxiety. *European Journal of Oral Sciences*.](#)

Abstract: Dental fear and anxiety (DFA) as well as dental behavior management problems are common in children and adolescents. Several psychological factors in the child and parental DFA has been studied and found to correlate to the child's DFA. The aim of this study was to investigate the relationship between cognitive ability and DFA in a population-based group of children with identified behavior and learning problems. In conjunction with a dental examination at the age of 11 years 70 children were assessed with regard to DFA with the Children's Fear Survey Schedule Dental Subscale (CFSS-DS) and their cognitive ability was assessed by the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children. In addition, parental DFA was measured with the Corah Dental Anxiety Scale. The results revealed that DFA was significantly correlated to verbal IQ, but not to any other cognitive index. A significant correlation was found between parental and child DFA:s. The results indicate that the child's verbal capacity may be one factor of importance in explaining dental fear in children.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal dental fear and anxiety, ISSN: 0909-8836

Referens: [Bohlin, G., Eninger, L., Brocki, K.C., & Thorell, L.B. \(2012\). Disorganized Attachment and Inhibitory Capacity: Predicting Externalizing Problem Behaviors. *Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology*, 40\(3\), 449-458.](#)

Abstract: The aim of the present study was to investigate whether attachment insecurity, focusing on disorganized attachment, and the executive function (EF) component of inhibition, assessed at age 5, were longitudinally related to general externalizing problem behaviors as well as to specific symptoms of ADHD and Autism spectrum disorder (ASD), and callous-unemotional (CU) traits. General externalizing problem behaviors were also measured at age 5 to allow for a developmental analysis. Outcome variables were rated by parents and teachers. The sample consisted of 65 children with an oversampling of children with high levels of externalizing behaviors. Attachment was evaluated using a story stem attachment doll play procedure. Inhibition was measured using four different tasks. The results showed that both disorganized attachment and poor inhibition were longitudinally related to all outcome variables. Controlling for initial level of externalizing problem behavior, poor inhibition predicted ADHD symptoms and externalizing problem behaviors, independent of disorganized attachment, whereas for ASD symptoms no predictive relations remained. Disorganized attachment independently predicted CU traits.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal attachment, inhibition, executive functions, externalizing problems, ADHD, Asperger syndrome, callous-unemotional traits, ISSN: 0091-0627

- Referens:** Bolin, K., Kedhammar, A., & Nilsson, M.E. (2012). The influence of background sounds on loudness and annoyance of wind turbine noise. *Acta Acustica united with Acustica*, 98(5), 741-748.
- Abstract:** Natural sounds may create pleasant soundscapes that mask wind turbine noise. To explore this, a listening test was performed to investigate the influence of background sounds on perceived loudness and annoyance of wind turbine noise. A magnitude estimation method was used to measure perceived loudness and annoyance of wind turbine noise heard together with and without natural ambient sounds. Results indicate that decreased loudness and annoyance occurs if the level of the background sound exceeds the level of the wind turbine noise. The loudness experiment revealed that ambient sounds influenced the perception of wind turbine noise to a higher degree than predicted from a model of energetic masking. Annoyance ratings were less altered by background sound than perceived loudness. The results of the present listening study indicates that masking of wind turbine noise by positive natural sounds may be used as a complement to conventional noise control measures to improve the sound environment in areas exposed to wind turbine noise.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal natural sounds, wind turbine noise, loudness, annoyance, ISSN: 1610-1928
- Referens:** Borg, E., & Borg, G. (2012). Performance evaluation of diving using the Borg CR100 Scale®. In C. Leth-Steenen, & J.R. Schoenherr (Eds.) *Fechner Day 2012. Proceedings of the 28th Annual Meeting of the International Society for Psychophysics*. Ottawa, ON: The International Society for Psychophysics.
- Abstract:** In some sports, as for example in diving, performance is measured as a subjectively evaluated artistic gestalt. The purpose of this study was to compare the traditional scale used in competitive diving with the Borg CR100 scale®, a scale where categorical expressions are placed where they perceptually belong on a ratio scale (e.g., G. Borg and E. Borg, 2001). Two internationally recognized Swedish judges volunteered as subjects and judged a sample of 45 videotaped dives, both with the traditional scale and with the CR scale. The results show that the Borg CR100 scale® worked at least equally well as the traditional scale, even though there might have been some tendency for translation between scales.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings psychophysical scaling, sports, performance, diving
- Referens:** Borg, E., & Westerlund, J. (2012). *Statistik för beteendevetare: Faktabok*. Malmö: Liber. Upplaga 3:1.
- Abstract:** Statistik för beteendevetare är en heltäckande grundbok i statistik. Författarna går steg för steg igenom hur du planerar, genomför och redovisar en statistisk undersökning:
- Vilken undersökningsdesign ska jag välja?
 - Hur går jag till väga för att pröva min hypotes?
 - Vilka statistiska analyser kan jag göra?
 - Hur kan jag tolka och redovisa mina resultat?
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) statistik, beteendevetare, ISBN: 978-47-09737-1
- Referens:** Calmfors, L., Dimdins, G., Gustafsson Sendén, M., Montgomery, H., & Stavlöt, U. (2012). *Why Do People Dislike Low-Wage Trade Competition with Posted Workers in the Service Sector?* Stockholm: Institute for International Economic Studies Monograph Series, 771.
- Abstract:** The issue of low-wage competition in services trade involving posted workers is controversial in the EU. Using Swedish survey data, people's attitudes are found to be more negative to such trade than to goods trade. The differences depend on both a preference for favouring social groups to which individuals belong (here the domestic population) and altruistic justice concerns for foreign workers. In small-group experiments we find a tendency for people to adjust their evaluations of various aspects of trade to their general attitude. This tendency is stronger for those opposed to than those in favour of low-wage trade competition. This may indicate that the former group forms its attitudes in a less rational way than the latter group.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Report services trade, posted workers, wage regulations, attitude formation, ISBN/ISSN: 0346-6892
- Referens:** Carter, S.F., Schöll, M., Almkvist, O., Wall, A., Engler, H., Långström, B., & Nordberg, A. (2012). Evidence for Astrocytosis in Prodromal Alzheimer Disease Provided by 11C-Deuterium-L-Deprenyl: A Multitracer PET Paradigm Combining 11C-Pittsburgh Compound B and 18F-FDG. *The Journal of Nuclear Medicine*, 53(1), 37-46.
- Abstract:** Astrocytes colocalize with fibrillar amyloid- β (A β) plaques in postmortem Alzheimer disease (AD) brain tissue. It is therefore of great interest to develop a PET tracer for visualizing astrocytes in vivo, enabling the study of the regional distribution of both astrocytes and fibrillar A β . A multitracer PET investigation was conducted for patients with mild cognitive impairment (MCI), patients with mild AD, and healthy controls using (11)C-deuterium-L-deprenyl ((11)C-DED) to measure monoamine oxidase B located in astrocytes. Along with (11)C-DED PET, (11)C-Pittsburgh compound B ((11)C-PIB; fibrillar A β deposition), (18)F-FDG (glucose metabolism), T1 MRI, cerebrospinal fluid, and neuropsychologic data were acquired from the patients. Methods: (11)C-DED PET was performed in MCI patients (n = 8; mean age \pm SD, 62.6 \pm 7.5 y; mean Mini Mental State Examination, 27.5 \pm 2.1), AD patients (n = 7; mean age, 65.1 \pm 6.3 y; mean Mini Mental State Examination, 24.4 \pm 5.7), and healthy age-matched controls (n = 14; mean age, 64.7 \pm 3.6 y). A modified reference Patlak model, with cerebellar gray matter as a reference, was chosen for kinetic analysis of the (11)C-DED data. (11)C-DED data from 20 to 60 min were analyzed using a digital brain atlas. Mean regional (18)F-FDG uptake and (11)C-PIB retention were calculated for each patient, with cerebellar gray matter as a reference. Results: ANOVA analysis of the regional (11)C-DED binding data revealed a significant group effect in the bilateral frontal and bilateral parietal cortices related to increased binding in the MCI patients. All patients, except 3 with MCI, showed high (11)C-PIB retention. Increased (11)C-DED binding in most cortical and subcortical regions was observed in MCI (11)C-PIB+ patients relative to controls, MCI (11)C-PIB (negative) patients, and AD patients. No regional correlations were found between the 3 PET tracers. Conclusion: Increased (11)C-DED binding throughout the brain of the MCI (11)C-PIB+ patients potentially suggests that astrocytosis is an early phenomenon in AD development.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal Astrocytosis, Alzheimer, 11C-Deuterium-L-Deprenyl, ISSN: 0161-5505

Referens: Cassibba, R., [Granqvist, P.](#), & Costantini, A. (in press). Mothers' attachment security predicts their children's sense of God's closeness. *Attachment & Human Development*.

Abstract: The current research reports that mothers' security of attachment predicts their children's sense of God's closeness. A total of 71 mother-child dyads participated (children's M age = 7.5). Mothers' attachment organization was studied with the Adult Attachment Interview (AAI; Main, Goldwyn, & Hesse, 2003) and their religiosity and attachment to God were measured with questionnaires. Children were told stories about visually represented children in attachment-activating and attachment-neutral situations, and placed a God symbol on a felt board to represent God's closeness to the fictional children. Children of secure mothers placed the God symbol closer ($d = .78$) than children of insecure mothers across both types of situations, suggesting that children's experiences with secure-insecure mothers generalize to their sense of God's closeness. Also, girls (but not boys) placed the God symbol closer in attachment-activating than in attachment-neutral situations, giving partial support for an attachment normative God-as-safe-haven model. Finally, mothers' religiosity and attachment to God were unrelated to child outcomes.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal adult attachment interview, intergenerational transmission, religion, childhood, God image, ISSN: 1461-6734

Referens: Cederborg, A.-C., [Alm, C.](#), Lima da Silva Nises, D., & Lamb, M.E. (in press). Investigative interviewing of alleged child abuse victims: an evaluation of a new training programme for investigative interviewers. *Police Practice & Research*.

Abstract: This evaluation focused on the developing interviewing skills of 104 active crimeinvestigators in Sweden who participated in six different half-year courses between 2007 and 2010. The courses emphasised a combined model of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development Protocol and the PEACE model of investigative interviewing. The teaching was interdisciplinary. The evaluation involved interviews of 208 children, most of whom were suspected victims of physical abuse. The investigators used two-thirds fewer option-posing questions and three times as many invitations after training as they did before training. These data show that the training was very effective in shaping the interviewers behaviour into better compliance with internationally recognised guidelines.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal interviewers, investigative interviewing, child witnesses, effectiveness of training, ISSN: 1561-4263

Referens: Choo, I.H., Ni, R., Schöll, M., Wall, A., [Almkvist, O.](#), & Nordberg, A. (in press). Combination of 18F-FDG PET and Cerebrospinal Fluid Biomarkers as a Better Predictor of the Progression to Alzheimer's Disease in Mild Cognitive Impairment Patients. *Journal of Alzheimer's Disease*.

Abstract: The biomarker-based new diagnostic criteria have been proposed for Alzheimer's disease (AD) spectrum. However, any biomarker alone has not been known to have satisfactory AD predictability. We explored the best combination model with baseline demography, neuropsychology, 18F-fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography (FDG-PET), cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) biomarkers, and apolipoprotein E (APOE) genotype evaluation to predict progression to AD in mild cognitive impairment (MCI) patients. A longitudinal clinical follow-up (mean, 44 months; range, 1.6–161.7 months) of MCI patients was done. Among 83 MCI patients, 26 progressed to AD (MCI-AD) and 51 did not deteriorate (MCI-Stable). We applied that univariate and multivariate logistic regression analyses, and multistep model selection for AD predictors including biomarkers. In univariate logistic analysis, we selected age, Rey Auditory Verbal Retention Test, parietal glucose metabolic rate, CSF total tau, and presence or not of at least one APOE $\epsilon 4$ allele as predictors. Through multivariate stepwise logistic analysis and model selection, we found the combination of parietal glucose metabolic rate and total tau representing the best model for AD prediction. In conclusion, our findings highlight that the combination of regional glucose metabolic assessment by PET and CSF biomarkers evaluation can significantly improve AD predictive diagnostic accuracy of each respective method.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal biomarkers, combination, mild cognitive impairment, predictor, ISSN: 1387-2877

Referens: Christensen, M., [Aronsson, G.](#), Borg, V., Clausen, T., Guthenberg, J., Hakanen, J., Lundberg, L., & Straume, L.V. (2012). Building engagement and healthy organisations. Validation of the Nordic Questionnaire on Positive Organisational Psychology (N-POP). The Third Report from the Nordic Project. *TemaNord 2012:549*.

Abstract: The main aim of the project was to investigate the predictors of positive work-related states and attitudes, e.g. work engagement, meaning at work and personal growth, and healthy organisations. A questionnaire on these positive factors at work were pilot-tested through a data collection in chosen companies in Norway and Sweden. The results of these studies were used as a base for a preliminary validation of the Nordic Questionnaire on Positive Organisational Psychology (N-POP) published in this report. It is concluded that the N-POP constitutes a reliable and valid instrument. The concluding summary suggests that the concepts of work environment, health and productivity do indeed seem able to flow together to reach an optimal point at which well-being at the individual level is coexistent with efficient and productive work organisations.

Typ och Nyckelord: Report business, healthy organisations, N-POP, ISBN/ISSN: 978-92-893-2397-0

Referens: Clefberg Liberman, L., Paz Altuzarra, M., [Öst, L.-G.](#), & Ollendick, T. (2012). How I feel about things: Psychometric data from a sample of Spanish-speaking children. *International Journal of Clinical and Health Psychology*, 12(3), 419-433.

Abstract: This study investigated the psychometric properties of How I Feel about Things, a questionnaire that assesses perceived quality of life and life satisfaction, in a sample of 729 school children. Participants were a non-clinical sample of 8-14 year old children studying second to eighth grade at three different schools in three socio-economic areas in the Metropolitan area of Santiago de Chile. The internal consistency of the questionnaire was acceptable and its convergent validity was supported with a significant positive correlation with a self-report measure of self-esteem. The questionnaire's discriminant validity was also supported with significant negative correlations with well-known self-report measures that assess depressive symptomatology, general and social anxiety, and general fearfulness. The findings of this study provide initial support for the psychometric properties of How I Feel about Things with non-clinical children, although this questionnaire was originally

adapted to assess quality of life in children receiving treatment for different anxiety disorders.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal life satisfaction, quality of life, psychometric data, school children, instrumental study, ISSN: 1697-2600

Referens: [Corovic, J., Christianson, S.Å., & Bergman, L.R. \(2012\). From Crime Scene Actions in Stranger Rape to Prediction of Rapist Type: Single-Victim or Serial Rapist? *Behavioral Sciences and the Law*, 30\(6\), 764-781.](#)

Abstract: The differences in crime scene actions in cases of stranger rape committed by convicted offenders were examined between 31 single-victim rapists and 35 serial rapists. Data were collected from police files, court verdicts, psychiatric evaluations, and criminal records. Findings indicate that the serial rapists were more criminally sophisticated than the single-victim rapists, during their first and second rapes. The single-victim rapists were significantly more likely to engage in the interpersonal involvement behavior of kissing the victim, and to engage in pre-assault alcohol use, than the serial rapists. There was, however, no significant difference in physically violent or sexual behaviors. To investigate the possibility of predicting rapist type, logistic regression analyses were performed. Results indicate that three behaviors in conjunction, kissed victim, controlled victim, and offender drank alcohol before the offense, predicted whether an unknown offender is a single-victim or serial rapist with a classification accuracy of 80.4%. The findings have implications for the classification of stranger rapists in offender profiling.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal stranger rape, crime scene actions, offender profiling, ISSN: 0735-3936

Referens: Danielsson, M., Heimerson, I., [Lundberg, U.](#), Perski, A., Stefansson, C-G., & Åkerstedt, T. (2012). Psychosocial stress and health problems. *Scandinavian Journal of Public Health*, 40 (9 suppl), 121-134.

Abstract: Stress can be defined as an imbalance between demands placed on us and our ability to manage them. The body's stress system is adapted to confront sudden physical threats. Today, however, we are increasingly exposed to prolonged mental and psychosocial stress. Prolonged stress can give rise to a range of problems: poor performance, chronic fatigue, disinterest, dejection, memory disturbances, sleep problems, numbness and diffuse muscle pains. These symptoms may eventually be followed by depression, post-traumatic stress disorder and chronic fatigue syndrome, and ultimately chronic pain conditions, cardiovascular disease and diabetes. Sleep is a vital counterbalance to stress as it enables the body to recover properly. Good sleep is thus essential to our ability to cope with stress and stay healthy. The decline in the mental wellbeing of the population since the 1980s has been accompanied by a rise in the number of pain complaints. A similar development in respect of symptoms such as anxiousness, nervousness and anxiety, constant fatigue and neck and shoulder pain has been observed in the population. This increase, which continued throughout the 1990s and culminated in 2001, was followed by a slight fall. However, there was no decline among young people in the early 2000s. Rather, the number of complaints continued to increase. Since the mid-1990s, the proportion of people suffering from stress symptoms has risen and fallen in step with employment levels. Since the beginning of the 1980s, growing numbers of people in gainful employment have experienced their work as hectic and mentally taxing. This may indicate that the balance between healthy and unhealthy factors impacting the actively employed has tilted towards less favourable conditions. Mental stress at work has increased among women and men, particularly among county council employees. Repeated organisational restructuring may explain why hectic and mentally taxing work has become more commonplace. Mental ill-health along with musculoskeletal disorders are the most frequent diagnoses in connection with newly granted disability pensions. Sickness absence trends largely reflect the trend in stress symptoms.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal psychosocial health, age, gender differences, ISSN: 1403-4948

Referens: Davis III, T.E., Ollendick, T.H., & [Öst, L-G.](#) (Eds.). (2012). *Intensive One-Session Treatment of Specific Phobias*. Springer.

Abstract: Whether it's dogs, spiders, blood, heights or some other fear, specific phobias are one of the most prevalent mental health problems, affecting as many as one in eight people. In recent years, cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) has emerged as particularly effective in treating young people and adults with specific phobias. And of these methods, one-session treatment stands out as a long-lasting, cost-effective intervention of choice.

Intensive One-Session Treatment of Specific Phobias not only provides a summary of the evidence base, it also serves as a practical reference and training guide. This concise volume examines the phenomenology, epidemiology, and etiology of phobias, laying the groundwork for subsequent discussion of assessment strategies, empirically sound one-session treatment methods, and special topics. In addition, expert contributors address challenges common to exposure therapy, offer age-appropriate guidelines for treating young clients, and describe innovative computer-assisted techniques.

Organized to be read individually or in sequence, chapters delve into key areas, including:

- Evidence-based assessment and treatment of specific phobias in children, adolescents, and adults.
- One-session treatment theory and practice with children, adolescents, and adults.
- Handling difficult cases of specific phobias in youth.
- Interventions for specific phobias in special populations.
- Training and assessing therapists in one-session treatment.
- Ethical issues in considering exposure.

Intensive One-Session Treatment of Specific Phobias is an essential resource for researchers, clinicians, and graduate students in child, school, clinical, and counseling psychology; social work; and general and special education.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) anxiety disorders, assessment, autism spectrum disorders, behavioral assessment, CBT - cognitive behavioral therapy, developmental disorders, diagnostic criteria, ethical issues, evidence-based practice, exposure therapy, fear hierarchy, functional assessment, intellectual disabilities, OST - one-session treatment, phobia, prevention, treatment, ISBN: 978-1-4614-3252-4

- Referens:** Del Missier, F., [Mäntylä, T.](#), & Bruine de Bruin, W. (2012). Decision-making Competence, Executive Functioning, and General Cognitive Abilities. *Journal of Behavioral Decision Making*, 25(4), 331-351.
- Abstract:** Although previous studies investigated the relationship between general cognitive abilities and decision making, few have characterized specific cognitive abilities underlying decision-making competence. In this paper, we focus on executive functions/control processes involved in the regulation of cognition. Specifically, we report on an individual-differences study that investigated the relationship of executive functioning (EF) and general cognitive abilities (fluid intelligence and numeracy) with different aspects of decision-making competence. Individual differences in EF components explained aspects of decision-making competence even after controlling for fluid intelligence and numeracy. However, different aspects of decision-making competence varied in the extent to which they relied on different executive functions. In particular, resistance to framing effects, the ability to apply decision rules, and successful engagement in cognitive reflection partially depend on individual differences on the monitoring/inhibition dimension of EF. The ability to provide consistent judgments in risk perception is related to the shifting aspect of EF. The ability to recognize social norms and resistance to sunk costs were not significantly related to EF, thus supporting the idea that executive control is not a major determinant of these aspects of decision-making competence. Finally, substantial variance in some of the decision-making tasks remained unexplained, suggesting that other cognitive or non-cognitive abilities need to be considered in future studies.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal decision-making competence, executive functioning, individual differences, fluid intelligence, numeracy, ISSN: 0894-3257
- Referens:** Dåderman, A.M., Edman, G., Meurling, A.W., Levander, S., & Kristiansson, M. (2012). Flunitrazepam intake in male offenders. *Nordic Journal of Psychiatry*, 66(2), 131-140.
- Abstract:** The abuse of flunitrazepam (FZ) compounds is worldwide, and several studies have reflected on the consequences with regard to violence, aggression and criminal lifestyle of FZ users. Criminals take high doses of FZ or some other benzodiazepines to calm down before the planned crime. There is support from earlier studies that most likely, all benzodiazepines may increase aggression in vulnerable males. Chronic intake of high doses of FZ increases aggression in male rats. Because psychopathy involves aggression, we have examined whether psychopathy as well as any of the four facets of the Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R) (Interpersonal, Affective, Lifestyle and Antisocial) are related to different substance use disorders, with the focus on FZ. We have also examined the relationship between each PCL-R item and FZ use. Participants were 114 male offenders aged 14-35 years, all of whom were convicted for severe, predominantly violent, offences. Substance use, including FZ, was not more common in those who scored high in psychopathy. Use of FZ was more common in offenders who scored high in Facet 4 (Antisocial) of the PCL-R (odds ratio = 4.30, 95% CI 1.86-9.94). Only one of the PCL-R items, Criminal versatility, was significantly associated with FZ use (odds ratio = 3.7). It may be concluded that intake of FZ has a specific relationship to only one of the facets and not to psychopathy per se. The findings have also important theoretical implications because Facet 4 is not a key factor of the construct of psychopathy. Clinical implications of the article: We have used the new two-factor and four-facet theoretical model of psychopathy in the young offender population, many of them with one or more substance use disorders. The present results suggest that antisocial behavior defined by Facet 4 (poor behavioral control, early behavior problems, juvenile delinquency, revocation of conditional release and criminal versatility) in the studied subjects is more typical for FZ users than it is for non-FZ users. This may have implications for assessment and treatment. Clinicians should be aware that criminals with high scores on Facet 4 have a more than fourfold odds of being a FZ user. This conclusion has an important clinical implication because FZ abuse is very common and is not always the focus of a forensic psychiatric assessment.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal flunitrazepam intake, logistic regression, male offender, psychopathy, substance use disorders, ISSN: 0803-9488
- Referens:** Döös, M., Backström, T., [Melin, M.](#), & Wilhelmson, L. (2012). Isolated cases or widespread practice? The occurrence of sharing managers in Swedish working life. *Economics and Business Letters*, 1(3), 23-36.
- Abstract:** In investigating whether shared leadership can be tracked on a work-life level, this study aims to contribute knowledge about how common shared leadership is among managers in Sweden. A search was made for equal assumption of responsibilities and, specifically, for joint leadership, i.e. a formal mandate for decision-making affecting the full range of responsibilities attaching to the managerial post. The results show that shared leadership is tracked on a work-life level, and that the most far-reaching form joint leadership was found among 5 % of the managers. Thus, the phenomenon cannot be ignored as anecdotal. This adds relevance to influencing perceptions of leadership towards more pluralism, in which questions of leadership naturally incorporate more interactive variations than does the hitherto accepted theory of singular leadership.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal joint leadership, manager, managerial post, national survey, work organization, ISSN: 2254-4380
- Referens:** Ebner, N.C., Johnson, M.K., & [Fischer, H.](#) (2012). Neural mechanisms of reading facial emotions in young and older adults. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 3, 223.
- Abstract:** The ability to read and appropriately respond to emotions in others is central for successful social interaction. Young and older adults are better at identifying positive than negative facial expressions and also expressions of young than older faces. Little, however, is known about the neural processes associated with reading different emotions, particularly in faces of different ages, in samples of young and older adults. During fMRI, young and older participants identified expressions in happy, neutral, and angry young and older faces. The results suggest a functional dissociation of ventromedial prefrontal cortex (vmPFC) and dorsomedial prefrontal cortex (dmPFC) in reading facial emotions that is largely comparable in young and older adults: Both age groups showed greater vmPFC activity to happy compared to angry or neutral faces, which was positively correlated with expression identification for happy compared to angry faces. In contrast, both age groups showed greater activity in dmPFC to neutral or angry than happy faces which was negatively correlated with expression identification for neutral compared to happy faces. A similar region of dmPFC showed greater activity for older than young faces, but no brain-behavior correlations. Greater vmPFC activity in the present study may reflect greater affective processing involved in reading happy compared to neutral or angry faces. Greater dmPFC activity may reflect more cognitive control involved in decoding and/or regulating negative emotions associated with neutral or angry than happy, and older than young, faces.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal emotion, faces, aging, medial prefrontal cortex, amygdala, affective processing, cognitive control, ISSN: 1664-1078

Referens: Eib, C. (2012). Does organisational justice predict employees' organisational survival? A five years' study. *30th International Congress of Psychology – Psychology Serving Humanity*, July 22-27, 2012, Cape Town, South Africa.

Abstract: The empirical evidence on the relationship between organisational justice and turnover is still in question. Most studies have explored the relationship between procedural justice and turnover intentions, studies on actual turnover are rare, have also only focused on procedural justice and found inconsistent results (Posthuma, Maertz, & Dworkin, 2007). Recently, a shift from specific justice dimensions towards the consideration of overall organisational justice has been proposed (Ambrose & Schminke, 2009). Stepwise logistic regression is used to explore the importance of organisational justice among other predictors for actual turnover that have been proposed such as variables from the stress and job content field (Griffeth, Hom, & Gaertner, 2000). Survival analysis as the adequate statistical tool neglected so far will be applied to study whether overall organisational justice predicts the belonging to the group of the remaining or left employees which provides a more stringent test for the issue. Questionnaire data comes from Swedish accountants who were administered over the course of five years. Preliminary results hint at that organisational justice perceptions indeed were significantly lower in employees who left the organisation. Also, trust was lower, salary, job satisfaction and commitment whereas role conflict, job insecurity and health complaints were higher. The described analyses follow. This study helps clarifying inconsistent findings regarding the relationship between organisational justice and turnover, introduces the new perspective of overall organisational justice and tests whether the relation to turnover is specific to procedural justice.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings justice

Referens: Eib, C., Bernhard-Oettel, C., & Sverke, M. (2012). Who does and who does not show the negative effects of informational injustice? *10th European Association of Occupational Health Psychology Conference*, April 11-13, 2012, Zurich, Switzerland.

Abstract: Background: Injustice at the workplace is known to be a serious stressor for workplace-related attitudes, behaviours and health. Earlier research shows that higher age and trust is important in preventing increased turnover intention. Others found that employees who engage in withdrawal behaviour indicate less emotional exhaustion when perceiving injustice. However, traditional coping behaviours have not been studied as moderators before. Yet, this could elucidate preventive factors of how to deal with injustice experiences at work. Finding coping strategies that buffer the expected negative effects of injustice might disclose more beneficial ways of handling injustice than withdrawal behaviour for the organisation and employees.

The aim of this study is to investigate the effects of coping strategies as the moderators for the relation between supervisory informational injustice and its relation to job satisfaction, turnover intention and work-related health. We argue that employees with problem-focused coping (changing the situation) may have difficulties in applying this strategy within a hierarchical dependence relationship like the one to the supervisor. We predict that problem-focused coping does not attenuate the expected negative effects of perceived injustice. Employees with more emotion-focused coping strategies (avoidance and devaluation strategies) may perceive higher job satisfaction, lower turnover intention but impaired health. The analyses were also probed for the effect of gender.

Method: Data from 373 Swedish accountants is used. The data collection was conducted in 2009.

Results: We applied moderated hierarchical regression analyses. While change-oriented coping was found to moderate the relation between informational justice and turnover intention and work-related health, this coping strategy did not make a difference when informational justice was low. For women, the combination of high informational justice and high change-oriented coping was associated with lower levels of turnover intention and more positive work-related health. Contrary to our predictions, avoidance and devaluation coping strategies had different effects from each other. Devaluation coping attenuated the negative association between informational injustice and job satisfaction as well as turnover intention. The opposite was true for avoidance coping which amplified the negative association between informational injustice and job satisfaction and turnover intention.

Discussion: Based on these results two main conclusions can be made from this study. First, changing the situation seems to increase the positive effect of informational justice from the supervisor. Second, devaluing problems seems to work as a buffer factor for the negative effects of informational injustice whereas avoidance coping worsens these effects.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings justice

Referens: Ek, U., Norrelgen, F., Westerlund, J., Dahlman, A., Elizabeth, H., & Fernell, E. (2012). Teenage outcomes after speech and language impairment at preschool age. *Neuropsychiatric Disease and Treatment*, 8, 221-227.

Abstract: Aim: Ten years ago, we published developmental data on a representative group of children (n = 25) with moderate or severe speech and language impairment, who were attending specialpreschools for children. The aim of this study was to perform a follow-up of these children asteenagers. Methods: Parents of 23 teenagers participated in a clinical interview that requested informationon the child's current academic achievement, type of school, previous clinical assessments, anddevelopmental diagnoses. Fifteen children participated in a speech and language evaluation, and 13 participated in a psychological evaluation. Results: Seven of the 23 teenagers had a mild intellectual disability, and another three hadborderline intellectual functioning. Nine had symptoms of disorders on the autism spectrum; fiveof these had an autism spectrum disorder, and four had clear autistic traits. Six met criteria forattention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)/subthreshold ADHD. Thirteen of 15 teenagers had a moderate or severe language impairment, and 13 of 15 had a moderate or severe readingimpairment. Overlapping disorders were frequent. None of the individuals who underwent theclinical evaluation were free from developmental problems. Conclusion: A large number of children with speech and language impairment at preschoolage had persistent language problems and/or met the criteria for developmental diagnoses otherthan speech and language impairment at their follow-up as teenagers. Language impairment inyoung children is a marker for several developmental disorders, particularly intellectual disabilityand autism spectrum disorder.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal language impairment, dyslexia, developmental disorders, autism spectrum disorder, ADHD, follow-up, ISSN: 1176-6328

- Referens:** Ek, U., [Westerlund, J.](#), & Fernell, E. (in press). General versus executive cognitive ability in pupils with ADHD and with milder attention problems. *Neuropsychiatric Disease and Treatment*.
- Abstract:** Aim: The aim was to analyze two main types of cognitive domains in school children with different types and severities of attention-related problems. The cognitive domains examined were general cognitive ability and executive abilities. Methods: Three different clinical samples of pupils with school problems were analyzed to assess their cognitive WISC profiles. In particular, the general cognitive ability index and the executive markers (i.e. the verbal memory index and processing speed index) were of interest. Of the total sample (n=198), two main groups were contrasted; one met the full criteria for ADHD/subthreshold ADHD, and one was comprised of those with milder attention problems, insufficient to meet the criteria for ADHD/subthreshold ADHD. Results: It could be demonstrated that both groups had a significantly higher score on the general cognitive ability index than on measures of working memory and processing speed. This difference was more pronounced for boys. Conclusion: These types of cognitive differences need to be considered in children with different kinds of learning, behavior and attention problems; this is also true for children presenting with an average general IQ and with milder attention problems. Current educational expectations are demanding for children also with mild difficulties and such cognitive information will add to the understanding of the child's learning problems, hopefully leading to a better adapted education than that conventionally available.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal working memory, processing speed, children, learning and attention problems, ADHD, subthreshold ADHD, ISSN: 1176-6328
- Referens:** Ek, U., [Westerlund, J.](#), Furmark, C., & Fernell, E. (2012). An audit of teenagers who had not succeeded in elementary school: a retrospective case review. *Clinical Audit*, 4, 1-7.
- Abstract:** Objective: The aim was to perform a retrospective case review of pupils who had not succeeded in elementary school, in order to analyze barriers at individual and system levels. Methods: Forty-five pupils, aged 16–20 years, who had not qualified for senior high school, were consecutively assessed within the school health unit to determine their cognitive function, school history, measures taken, previous assessments, and diagnoses given. Results: School health records revealed early problems with learning, reading, mathematics, and attention, but very few students had received an appropriate diagnosis. Our review and assessment when all the data had been compiled demonstrated that the vast majority (96%) of participants had clear developmental problems. Attention problems or full attention deficit/ hyperactivity disorder dominated. About half of the students reported extensive truancy. Mean intelligence quotient in the study group was 83.9, about 1 standard deviation below the mean. Fluid intelligence was significantly superior to crystallized intelligence. Conclusion: Screening and identification are needed throughout the school years of children who present symptoms that could interfere with their academic achievement. Intervention needs to be based on skilled assessment, with consideration given to each individual's broad panorama of cognitive deficits and assets, as well as concomitant social adversities that may underlie their school failure. Since there can be a significant negative impact of limited educational opportunities on future socioeconomic outcomes, the question of who is at risk is important both for affected individuals and more generally for public health. Limitations: The study group was small and may not have been fully representative. In spite of limited confidence about generalizing from the results, the findings call for reflection.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal school failure, cognitive, ADHD, fluid, crystallized, intelligence, ISSN: 1179-2760
- Referens:** [Ekehammar, B.](#) (2012). Socialpsykologi [Social psychology.] In P. Hwang, I. Lundberg, & A.-C. Smedler (Eds.), *Grunderna i vår tids psykologi* (pp. 273-325). Stockholm: Natur & Kultur.
- Abstract:** Bokinformation: Grunderna i vår tids psykologi ger en gedigen grund till den moderna psykologin. Några av Sveriges främsta forskare har här samlat den mest aktuella psykologiska vetenskapen utifrån ledande svensk och internationell forskning. Tack vare författarnas omfattande undervisningserfarenhet blir framställningen begriplig, levande och nyanserad. Resultatet är en heltäckande skildring av de byggstenar som behövs för att gå vidare inom psykologins olika tillämpningsfält.
- Grunderna i vår tids psykologi är:
 Människokunskap blir vetenskap
 Biologisk psykologi
 Motivation och emotion
 Kognitionspsykologi
 Utvecklingspsykologi
 Personlighetspsykologi
 Socialpsykologi
- Boken riktar sig främst till psykologistuderande, men kan läsas på alla utbildningar där grundkunskaper i ämnet ingår. Den ger också en utmärkt introduktion till den som är nyfiken på vår tids psykologi.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) socialpsykologi, social psychology, ISBN: 978-91-27-13167-5
- Referens:** [Ekehammar, B.](#), & Akrami, N. (2012). Big-Five personality and prejudice. In N.M. Seel (Ed.), *Encyclopedia of the sciences of learning*. Berlin: Springer.
- Abstract:** The article gives a brief presentation of the five-factor (Big-Five) personality theory and how the factors in this theory are related to prejudice.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) Big-Five personality, prejudice, ISBN: 978-1-4419-1427-9
- Referens:** Elwin, M., Ek, L., Schroder, A., & Kjellin, L. (2012). Autobiographical Accounts of Sensing in Asperger Syndrome and High-Functioning Autism. *Archives of Psychiatric Nursing*, 26(5), 420-429.
- Abstract:** Sensory experiences in Asperger syndrome (AS) or high-functioning autism (HFA) were explored by qualitative content analysis of autobiographical texts by persons with AS/HFA. Predetermined categories of hyper- and hyposensitivity were applied to texts. Hypersensitivity consists of strong reactions and heightened apprehension in reaction to external stimuli, sometimes together with overfocused or unselective attention. It was common in vision, hearing, and touch. In contrast, hyposensitivity was frequent in reaction to internal and body stimuli such as interoception, proprioception, and pain. It consists of less registration, discrimination, and

recognition of stimuli as well as cravings for specific stimuli. Awareness of the strong impact of sensitivity is essential for creating good environments and encounters in the context of psychiatric and other health care.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal sensing, Asperger Syndrome, high-functioning autism, ISSN: 0883-9417

Referens: Englund, M.P., & Hellström, Å. (2012). If you have a choice, you have trouble: Stimulus valence modulates presentation-order effect in preference judgment. *Journal of Behavioral Decision Making*, 25(1), 82-94.

Abstract: It is well known that the presentation order of choice options often affects decision outcomes to a significant degree. However, despite the significance and wide occurrence of the effects, they are ignored in most preference models. Furthermore, psychophysical findings of stimulus-magnitude dependent presentation-order effects have not been acknowledged previously in the cognitive literature on preference judgments. Thus, the potential moderating effect of the level of stimulus magnitude (here, valence) on the direction and size of order effects in preference judgment has not been investigated previously. In two experiments, participants (117 and 204, respectively) rated their preference for pairs of everyday-type objects and phenomena (e.g., apple–pear, headache–stomachache). Stimuli were spaced horizontally, and each participant received them in one of two opposite within-pair presentation orders. Participants also rated the stimuli's valence on a scale from very bad to very good. The results showed a positive correlation between the rated valence and the tendency to prefer the first-mentioned (left) stimulus; that is, the effect was greatest, and opposite, for choices between the most attractive and the most unattractive options, respectively. In terms of Hellström's (1979) sensation-weighting model, the positive correlation is caused by a higher weight (i.e., impact on the preference judgment) for the left stimulus than for the right, which is possibly due to the left stimulus being compared to the right. The results suggest that researchers may have failed previously to find important moderators of presentation-order effects in preference judgment due to the failure to use sufficiently attractive or unattractive stimuli.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal feature matching, preference judgment, stimulus valence, word-order effect, ISSN: 0894-3257

Referens: Englund, M.P., & Hellström, Å. (2012). Presentation-order effects for aesthetic stimulus preference. *Attention, Perception & Psychophysics*, 74(7), 1499-1511.

Abstract: For preference comparisons of paired successive musical excerpts, Koh (American Journal of Psychology, 80, 171-185, 1967) found time-order effects (TOEs) that correlated negatively with stimulus valence—the first (vs. the second) of two unpleasant (vs. two pleasant) excerpts tended to be preferred. We present three experiments designed to investigate whether valence-level-dependent order effects for aesthetic preference (a) can be accounted for using Hellstrom's (e.g., Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception and Performance, 5, 460-477, 1979) sensation-weighting (SW) model, (b) can be generalized to successive and to simultaneous visual stimuli, and (c) vary, in accordance with the stimulus weighting, with interstimulus interval (ISI; for successive stimuli) or stimulus duration (for simultaneous stimuli). Participants compared paired successive jingles (Exp. 1), successive color patterns (Exp. 2), and simultaneous color patterns (Exp. 3), selecting the preferred stimulus. The results were well described by the SW model, which provided a better fit than did two extended versions of the Bradley-Terry-Luce model. Experiments 1 and 2 revealed higher weights for the second stimulus than for the first, and negatively valence-level-dependent TOEs. In Experiment 3, there was no laterality effect on the stimulus weighting and no valence-level-dependent space-order effects (SOEs). In terms of the SW model, the valence-level-dependent TOEs can be explained as a consequence of differential stimulus weighting in combination with stimulus valence varying from low to high, and the absence of valence-level-dependent SOEs as a consequence of the absence of differential weighting. For successive stimuli, there were no important effects of ISI on weightings and TOEs, and, for simultaneous stimuli, duration had only a small effect on the weighting.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal aesthetic preference, presentation order, time-order errors, space-order errors, visual perception, audition, math modeling, ISSN: 1943-3921

Referens: Erentaite, R., Bergman, L.R., & Zukauskienė, R. (2012). Cross-contextual stability of bullying victimization: A person-oriented analysis of cyber and traditional bullying experiences among adolescents. *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*, 53(2), 181-190.

Abstract: Using a person-oriented approach the study examined whether bullying victimization at school continued into cyberspace victimization in a large sample of high school students in Lithuania (N = 1667, 58% girls), age 15–19 (M = 17.29, SD = 0.95). Three forms of traditional bullying (verbal, physical and relational) and seven forms of cyberbullying victimization through cell phones and computers were included in the analysis. The findings revealed that 35% of traditional bullying victims were also bullied in cyberspace. In particular, adolescents who experienced predominantly verbal and relational bullying at school, showed a higher risk of victimization in cyberspace a year later, while this was not observed for predominantly physical forms of traditional bullying. The findings point to the importance of a cross-contextual perspective in studies on stability of bullying victimization.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal victimization, bullying, adolescents, cyberbullying, cybervictimization, person-oriented approach, ISSN: 0036-5564

Referens: Eriksdotter-Jönköping, M., Linderöth, B., Lind, G., Aladellie, L., Almkvist, O., Andreassen, N., Blennow, K., Bogdanovic, N., Jelic, V., Kadir, A., Nordberg, A., Sundström, E., Wahlund, L.-O., Wall, A., Wiberg, M., Winblad, B., Seiger, Å., Almqvist, P., & Wahlberg, L. (2012). Encapsulated Cell Biodelivery of Nerve Growth Factor to the Basal Forebrain in Patients with Alzheimer's Disease. *Dementia and Geriatric Cognitive Disorders*, 33(1), 18-28.

Abstract: Background/Aims: Degeneration of cholinergic neurons in the basal forebrain correlates with cognitive decline in patients with Alzheimer's disease (AD). Targeted delivery of exogenous nerve growth factor (NGF) has emerged as a potential AD therapy due to its regenerative effects on the basal forebrain cholinergic neurons in AD animal models. Here we report the results of a first-in-man study of encapsulated cell (EC) biodelivery of NGF to the basal forebrain of AD patients with the primary objective to explore safety and tolerability. Methods: This was an open-label, 12-month study in 6 AD patients. Patients were implanted stereotactically with EC-NGF biodelivery devices targeting the basal forebrain. Patients were monitored with respect to safety, tolerability, disease progression and implant functionality. Results: All patients were implanted successfully with bilateral single or double implants without complications or signs of toxicity. No adverse events were related to NGF or the device. All patients completed the study, including removal of implants at 12 months. Positive findings in

cognition, EEG and nicotinic receptor binding in 2 of 6 patients were detected. Conclusions: This study demonstrates that surgical implantation and removal of EC-NGF biodelivery to the basal forebrain in AD patients is safe, well tolerated and feasible.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal nerve growth factor, Alzheimer's disease, basal forebrain, neurosurgery, encapsulated cell biodelivery, ISSN: 1420-8008

Referens: Eriksson, C., Nilsson, M.E., Willers, S.M., Gidhagen, L., Bellander, T., & Pershagen, G. (2012). Traffic noise and cardiovascular health in Sweden: The roadside study. *Noise & Health, 14(59)*, 140-147.

Abstract: Long-term exposure to traffic noise has been suggested to increase the risk of cardiovascular diseases (CVD). However, few studies have been performed in the general population and on railway noise. This study aimed to investigate the cardiovascular effects of living near noisy roads and railways. This cross-sectional study comprised 25,851 men and women, aged 18-80 years, who had resided in Sweden for at least 5 years. All subjects participated in a National Environmental Health Survey, performed in 2007, in which they reported on health, annoyance reactions and environmental factors. Questionnaire data on self-reported doctors diagnosis of hypertension and/or CVD were used as outcomes. Exposure was assessed as Traffic Load (millions of vehicle kilometres per year) within 500 m around each participants residential address. For a sub-population (n = 2498), we also assessed road traffic and railway noise in L den at the dwelling facade. Multiple logistic regression models were used to assess Prevalence Odds Ratios (POR) and 95 Confidence Intervals (CI). No statistically significant associations were found between Traffic Load and self-reported hypertension or CVD. In the sub-population, there was no association between road traffic noise and the outcomes; however, an increased risk of CVD was suggested among subjects exposed to railway noise ≥ 50 dB(A); POR 1.55 (95 CI 1.00-2.40). Neither Traffic Load nor road traffic noise was, in this study, associated with self-reported cardiovascular outcomes. However, there was a borderline-significant association between railway noise and CVD. The lack of association for road traffic may be due to methodological limitations.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal air pollution, cardiovascular disease, community noise, epidemiology, hypertension, ISSN: 1463-1741

Referens: Eriksson, G., & Svenson, O. (2012). Driving faster or slower? Biased judgments of fuel consumption at changing speeds. In N. Stanton (Ed.), *Advances in Human Aspects of Road and Railtransportation* (pp. 293-297). London: CRC Press.

Abstract: Reduced fuel consumption by lower speeds on roads would reduce emissions. Do drivers, who choose vehicle speed, realize the gain in fuel of a reduced speed? Judgments of fuel consumption at increasing and decreasing speeds were made by professional truck drivers and student groups when they were not driving. For decreases in speed, truck drivers underestimated fuel saved significantly. Engineering and psychology university students' judgments also tended to underestimate fuel saved but not statistically different from the correct values. For increases in speed, the truck drivers judged the fuel they would waste close to correctly. The psychology student group overestimated the fuel wasted following an increase in driving speed as did the engineering students but only for speedincreases greater than 30 km/h. The results indicate that eco driving systems need to support drivers' judgments of fuel saved or lost if they change their driving speed.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) fuel consumption, speed, environment

Referens: Eriksson, M.A., Westerlund, J., Anderlid, B.M., Gillberg, C., & Fernell, E. (2012). First-degree relatives of young children with autism spectrum disorders: Some gender aspects. *Research in Developmental Disabilities, 33(5)*, 1642-1648.

Abstract: Prenatal risk factors, with special focus on gender distribution of neurodevelopmental and psychiatric conditions were analysed in first-degree relatives in a population-based group of young children with autism spectrum disorders (ASD). Multiple information sources were combined. This group was contrasted with the general population regarding data from the Swedish Medical Birth register. In the ASD group, information was also obtained at parental interviews focusing on developmental and psychiatric disorders in the family. Compared to the general population, fathers of children with ASD were older and parents more often of non-European origin. Mothers of children with ASD had an increased rate of antidepressant and psychoactive medication use, and of scheduled caesarean sections. Fathers and brothers of children with ASD had high rates of ASD including the broader phenotype. Mothers of children with ASD had high rates of depression and other psychiatric disorders. These findings, hypothetically, could reflect a different ASD phenotype and difficulties diagnosing ASD in females or be an example of the close genetic relation between ASD and other psychiatric disorders. The results suggest that, in clinical and research settings, the familial background in ASD should be reviewed with a broader approach, and not be restricted to looking out only for diagnoses and symptoms traditionally accepted as being part of or typical of ASD. The high rate of parents of non-European origin has been noted in many Swedish studies of ASD, but the reason for this association, remains unclear.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal autism spectrum disorders, ASD, broader phenotype, prenatal risk factors, antidepressants, caesarean section, maternal mental health, parental age, immigrant, ISSN: 0891-4222

Referens: Eriksson, M.A., Westerlund, J., Hedvall, Å., Gillberg, C., & Fernell, E. (in press). Medical conditions affect the outcome of early intervention in preschool children with autism spectrum disorders. *European Child & Adolescent Psychiatry*.

Abstract: The aim was to explore the frequency of genetic and other medical conditions, including epilepsy, in a population-based group of 208 preschool children with early diagnosis of Autism spectrum disorders (ASD) and to relate outcome at a 2-year follow-up to the co-existing medical findings. They had all received early intervention. The Vineland Adaptive Behaviour Scales (VABS-II) composite score served as the primary outcome measure. In the total group, 38/208 children (18 %) had a significant medical or genetic condition. Epilepsy was present in 6.3 % at the first assessment and in 8.6 % at follow-up and was associated with more severe intellectual impairment. A history of regression was reported in 22 %. Children with any medical/genetic condition, including epilepsy, as well as children with a history of regression had significantly lower VABS-II scores at the 2-year follow-up. Children with a medical/genetic condition, including epilepsy, had been diagnosed with ASD at an earlier age than those without such conditions, and early age at diagnosis also correlated negatively with adaptive functioning outcome. The results underscore the importance of considering medical/genetic aspects in all young children with ASD and the requirement to individualize and tailor interventions according to their specific needs.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal autism spectrum disorder (ASD), medical/genetic disorders, epilepsy, early intervention, outcome, ISSN: 1018-8827

Referens: [Ewalds-Kvist, B., Algotsson, M., Bergström, A., & Lützén, K. \(2012\). Psychiatric Nurses' Self-Rated Competence. *Issues in Mental Health Nursing, 33*\(7\), 469–479.](#)

Abstract: This study explored the self-rated competence of 52 Swedish psychiatric nurses in three clinical environments: forensic psychiatry, general psychiatric inpatient care, and clinical non-residential psychiatric care. A questionnaire with 56 statements from nine areas of expertise was completed. Forensic nurses were more skilled in safety and quality and in dealing with violence and conflicts. Non-specialist nurses appreciated their skills more so than specialist nurses in health promotion and illness prevention and conduct, information, and education. Women were inclined to invite patients' relatives for education and information. Men attended to a patients' spiritual needs; they also coped with violence and managed conflicts.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal psychiatric nurses, self-rated, competence, skills, ISSN: 0161-2840

Referens: [Ewalds-Kvist, B., Högberg, T., & Lützén, K. \(in press\). Student nurses and the general population in Sweden: Trends in attitudes towards mental illness. *Nordic Journal of Psychiatry*.](#)

Abstract: Objective: To evaluate attitudes towards mental illness displayed by student nurses' with previous contact with mentally disordered persons prior to education in psychiatric nursing and to evaluate trends in attitudes towards mental illness exhibited by student nurses and the public in Sweden. Methods: Altogether 246 student nurses enrolled in three universities in Sweden (mean age = 27.9 ± 7.5 years) out of which 210 were females and 36 males, completed prior to their obligatory course in psychiatric nursing a shortened version of 11 internally reliable (Cronbach's alpha 0.84) items from the Swedish version of the Community Attitudes towards Mental Illness questionnaire. The selected items were named the Student Nurse Attitude Index (SNAI) and formed the basis for an evaluation of trends exhibited by student nurses and the attitudes of the general population towards mental illness by means of Jonkheere's trend test. By linear regression analysis, the impact of previous contact with mental illness on student nurses' attitudes towards mental illness prior to education in psychiatric nursing was assessed. Results: Student nurses did not demonstrate, in contrast to the public in Sweden, a trend of positive attitudes toward persons with mental illness. Even so, it was revealed that student nurses who had experienced some type of contact with mental illness prior to education in psychiatric nursing exhibited a positive attitude, more so than those lacking contact, toward mental illness. Conclusions: The findings corroborated the "contact hypothesis", implying that direct contact with persons with mental illness will encourage acceptance and enhance a positive attitude towards mental illness in general.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal attitude, contact hypothesis, mental illness, psychiatric nursing, student nurses in Sweden, ISSN: 0803-9488

Referens: [Ewalds-Kvist, B., Högberg, T., & Lützén, K. \(in press\). Impact of gender and age on attitudes towards mental illness in Sweden. *Nordic Journal of Psychiatry*.](#)

Abstract: Background: Factors such as respondent's sex, age, experience of mental illness and marital status have been found to impact public prejudices toward persons with mental illness. Aims: The impact of respondents' sex, age, real-life experience and marital status on their attitudes towards mental illness was the focus of this study. Methods: Altogether, 2391 respondents completed the Swedish version of Community Attitudes toward the Mentally Ill, CAMI-S. Their answers were reduced by principal component analysis into four factors: Open-minded and Pro-integration, Fear and Avoidance, Community Mental Health Ideology and Intention to Interact with Persons with Mental Illness. By Structural Equation Modeling (SEM), the relations between public's sex and age on their attitudes toward mental illness on these four factors were assessed. Impact of experience and marital status on attitudes towards mental illness was assessed by analysis of variance (ANOVA). Results: Females were found to hold a greater open-mindedness and were positive to pro-integration, but they were also fearful and avoidant, more so than males, relative to persons with mental illness. With regard to getting older, as age increased, so did open-mindedness and a pro-integration attitude relative to persons with mental illness; on the other hand as age increased, community mental health ideology decreased. As attitudes of open-mindedness and pro-integration improved, so did attitudes representing community mental health ideology. Furthermore, as fear and avoidance increased, attitudes of open-mindedness and pro-integration increased but also the intention to interact with persons subject to mental illness was improved.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal attitude, CAMI, mental illness, prejudice, pro-integration, ISSN: 0803-9488

Referens: [Fatouros-Bergman, H., Spang, J., Merten, J., Preisler, G., & Werbart, A. \(2012\). Stability of facial affective expressions in schizophrenia. *Schizophrenia Research and Treatment, 2012*, Article ID 867424.](#)

Abstract: Thirty-two videorecorded interviews were conducted by two interviewers with eight patients diagnosed with schizophrenia. Each patient was interviewed four times: three weekly interviews by the first interviewer and one additional interview by the second interviewer. 64 selected sequences where the patients were speaking about psychotic experiences were scored for facial affective behaviour with Emotion Facial Action Coding System (EMFACS). In accordance with previous research, the results show that patients diagnosed with schizophrenia express negative facial affectivity. Facial affective behaviour seems not to be dependent on temporality, since within-subjects ANOVA revealed no substantial changes in the amount of affects displayed across the weekly interview occasions. Whereas previous findings found contempt to be the most frequent affect in patients, in the present material disgust was as common, but depended on the interviewer. The results suggest that facial affectivity in these patients is primarily dominated by the negative emotions of disgust and, to a lesser extent, contempt and implies that this seems to be a fairly stable feature.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal schizophrenia, facial expressions, EMFACS, Special issue: Schizophrenia as a Disorder of Communication, ISSN: 2090-2085

Referens: [Ferrer-Wreder, L., Adamson, L., Kumpfer, K. L., & Eichas, K. \(2012\). Advancing intervention science through effectiveness research: A global perspective. *Child and Youth Care Forum, 41*\(2\), 109–117.](#)

Abstract: Background: Effectiveness research is maturing as a field within intervention and prevention science. Effectiveness research involves the implementation and evaluation of the effectiveness of the dissemination of

evidence-based interventions in everyday circumstances (i.e., type 2 translational research). Effectiveness research is characterized by diverse types of research studies. Progress in this field has the potential to inform several debates within intervention science [e.g., fidelity versus local and cultural adaptation; identification of core components, effective dissemination systems]. Objective: To provide illustrations from different countries (Ireland, Italy, South Africa, Sweden, New Zealand, and the United States) of how intervention science might raise the value of future effectiveness or type 2 translational research. Methods: Themes raised by individual articles and across articles are summarized and expanded on in this commentary. Results: Themes consist of raising awareness about the importance of effectiveness research on the cultural adaptation of evidence-based interventions and intervention support structures, as well as further development of strategies to bridge the gap between research and practice. Conclusions: Effectiveness research has an important role to play in affecting systemic change on a population level and allowing us to gain a realistic global understanding of the phenomena we hope to change through interventions. Articles in this special issue provide reports from social scientists and practitioners located in various parts of the world and offer a rich, diverse portrait of effectiveness research and theory development. The totality of the work contained in this special issue anticipates many of the changes that intervention and prevention science will undergo as we progress and develop effective dissemination strategies for evidence-based interventions that promote positive youth development and prevent youth and family problems on a global scale.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal effectiveness research, type 2 translational research, evidence-based intervention, intervention science, prevention science, ISSN: 1053-1890

Referens: Ferrer-Wreder, L., & Jaccard, J. (2012). Förberedande datagranskning. In K. Sundell & M. Forster (Eds.), *Att göra effektutvärderingar* (pp. 337-360). Stockholm: Gothia Förlag AB.

Abstract: Bokinformation: Varje år berörs hundratusentals personer av psykosociala och pedagogiska interventioner. Det handlar exempelvis om behandling av missbruk, insatser för utsatta barn och läsundervisning i grundskolan. Endast undantagsvis har dessa interventioner utvärderats, vilket innebär att vi inte vet vilken effekt de har eller om de rentav kan skada. I antologin *Att göra effektutvärderingar* beskrivs hur man genomför effektutvärderingar, som ger kunskap om hur interventioner fungerar. Boken ger detaljerad och praktisk vägledning som är till nytta för alla som är intresserade av att lära sig mer om effektutvärderingar – både forskarstuderande och forskare som redan ansvarat för effektutvärderingar. Ämnen som tas upp är bland annat forskningsetik, studiedesign, mätinstrument, urval och rekrytering av undersökningspersoner, datainsamling, ekonomiska analyser, dataanalys och tolkning samt rapportskrivning. Bokens författare har lång erfarenhet inom området och representerar olika discipliner såsom psykologi, folkhälsovetenskap, socialt arbete, pedagogik, statistik, epidemiologi, sociologi, evolutionsbiologi, medicinsk vetenskap och datavetenskap. Redaktör för boken är Knut Sundell, docent i psykologi och socialråd på Socialstyrelsen, som har lång erfarenhet av att utvärdera interventioner inom förskola, skola och socialtjänst.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) outlier intervention evaluation, ISBN: 978-91-7205-838-5

Referens: Ferrer-Wreder, L., Montgomery, M.J., Lorente, C.C., & Habibi, M. (in press). Promoting optimal identity development in adolescents. In T. Gullotta & M. Bloom (Series Ed.), *The encyclopedia of primary prevention and health promotion: Adolescent Volume* (2nd edition). New York: Springer.

Abstract: Encyclopedia information
Public Health is one of the fastest growing university programs in the United States today. At the same time, the challenges that face the practitioner continue to grow and become more complex. This Encyclopedia of Primary Prevention and Health Promotion, 2nd ed covers more than 250 topics, taking a lifespan approach to the fields of public health and prevention.

The encyclopedia is divided into four volumes:

1. Foundational Topics
2. Early Childhood and Childhood
3. Adolescence
4. Adulthood and Older Adulthood

Within each volume, issues of illness prevention and health promotion (sometimes referred to as "positive psychology") are addressed in chapter-length entries arranged alphabetically.

An international group of contributors synthesizes research focusing on improving the physical and mental health of the community as a whole. Each entry will have a structured format: Introduction, Definition of Terms, Prevalence, Theories, Empirical Studies, and Strategies (What Works, What Is Promising, What Doesn't Work). Each entry concludes with a look ahead to the coming decades of Public Health - what are the next steps to primary prevention and health promotion - and a "See Also" box recommending books, films, or articles by the editors for further reading.

The encyclopedia is designed for practitioners, students, and researchers working in prevention, public health, and psychology. It will also serve as reference for practitioners in sociology, social work, nursing and medicine.

The second edition more than doubles the number of entries in the first edition by adding entries focusing on gender, African American and Latino issues, social support, social and emotional learning, and physical health and disease. All entries from the first edition will be rewritten and expanded, reflecting the most up to date thinking in the field.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) identity intervention adolescence

Referens: Ferrer-Wreder, L., & Sundell, K. (2012). Utvärdering av importerade interventioner. In K. Sundell & M. Forster (Eds.), *Att göra effektutvärderingar* (pp. 205-222). Stockholm: Gothia Förlag AB.

Abstract: Bokinformation: Varje år berörs hundratusentals personer av psykosociala och pedagogiska interventioner. Det handlar exempelvis om behandling av missbruk, insatser för utsatta barn och läsundervisning i grundskolan. Endast undantagsvis har dessa interventioner utvärderats, vilket innebär att vi inte vet vilken effekt de har eller om de rentav kan skada. I antologin *Att göra effektutvärderingar* beskrivs hur man genomför effektutvärderingar, som ger kunskap om hur interventioner fungerar. Boken ger detaljerad och praktisk vägledning som är till nytta för alla som är intresserade av att lära sig mer om effektutvärderingar – både forskarstuderande och forskare som redan ansvarat för effektutvärderingar. Ämnen som tas upp är bland annat forskningsetik, studiedesign, mätinstrument, urval och rekrytering av undersökningspersoner, datainsamling, ekonomiska analyser, dataanalys och tolkning samt rapportskrivning. Bokens författare har lång erfarenhet

inom området och representerar olika discipliner såsom psykologi, folkhälsovetenskap, socialt arbete, pedagogik, statistik, epidemiologi, sociologi, evolutionsbiologi, medicinsk vetenskap och datavetenskap. Redaktör för boken är Knut Sundell, docent i psykologi och socialråd på Socialstyrelsen, som har lång erfarenhet av att utvärdera interventioner inom förskola, skola och socialtjänst.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) intervention prevention culture, ISBN: 978-91-7205-838-5

Referens: Ferrer-Wreder, L., Sundell, K., & Mansoor, S. (2012). Tinkering with perfection: Theory development in the intervention cultural adaptation field. *Child and Youth Care Forum, 41*(2), 149-171.

Abstract: Background: Testing evidence-based interventions (EBIs) outside of their home country has become increasingly commonplace. There is a need for theoretically guided research on how to best create and test the effects of culturally adapted interventions. Objective: To illustrate how the field might raise the scientific and practical value of future effectiveness and dissemination trials of culturally adapted interventions, as well as to provide support for theoretically informed research on this subject to take greater root. Methods: Nine theories that offer guidance on how to adapt existing EBIs for a new cultural group were summarized and evaluated. Results: Commonalities among the selected theories included a focus on the need for collaboration as part of the adaptation process and shared emphasis on taking systematic steps to select an intervention to adapt, as well as calls for adaptations to be guided by specific types of empirical studies. Among the theories, variability existed in terms of what constituted an adaptation. Conclusions: As EBIs go global, intervention adaptation promises to be the subject of substantial future scholarly attention. There is a need to develop systematic evidence-based methods that allow for some degree of adaptation, while still bringing about EBIs' desired benefits.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal commentary, intervention, cultural adaptation, cultural tailoring, ISSN: 1053-1890

Referens: Ferrer-Wreder, L., & Thomas, S. (2012). Advancing a global understanding of adolescence. *PsycCRITQUES, 57*, 37.

Abstract: Reviews the book *Adolescent Psychology Around the World* edited by Jeffrey Jensen Arnett. This book offers readers profiles of adolescents' everyday lives. Each chapter provides a summary of relevant information on adolescents in one country. The authors were charged with addressing the same 14 topics and the products are a national view on adolescents coupled with the possibility of cross-national comparisons by topic area. The book aims to correct an imbalance in adolescent research, which is overly focused on American adolescents. Although the book's stated purpose was a descriptive one, questions about what is development itself, what is the relation between human development and culture, and what is optimal youth development from a global perspective are hard to avoid when reading this volume. Even with a desire for this book to have had more ambitious aims in terms of theory and meta-theory, the book does illustrate the value of attempting to take culture seriously. Because this book represents one of the many steps needed to move psychology and the field of human development forward, it is essential reading whether one is a practitioner working with adolescents or if one is a university lecturer or student participating in a course connected to adolescence or human development. Scholars will also find this book a useful work, with many chapters providing high-quality scholarship and/or novel coverage of topics within the field of adolescence.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal adolescent psychology, ISSN: 0010-7549

Referens: Ferrer-Wreder, L., Trost, K., Lorente, C.C., & Mansoor, S. (2012). Personal and ethnic identity in Swedish adolescents and emerging adults. *New Directions for Child and Adolescent Development, 2012*(138), 61-86.

Abstract: The chapter describes empirical evidence about identity development in Swedish adolescents and emerging adults and highlights cultural and contextual influences that may be specific to coming of age in Sweden. Broad trends in identity options are evident in the lives of many youth living in Sweden. Although research on identity and diversity is in its infancy in Sweden, due at least in part to its tradition of longitudinal research, its contribution to understanding advances in adolescent-parent and peer relations, and its contributions to developmental interactionist metatheories of human development, the country has the potential to forge a new generation of identity research that takes into account the ongoing process of person-environment interactions.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal identity, adolescence, ISSN: 1520-3247

Referens: Fjermestad, K.W., McLeod, B.D., Heiervang, E.R., Havik, O.E., Öst, L.-G., & Haugland, B.S.M. (2012). Factor Structure and Validity of the Therapy Process Observational Coding System for Child Psychotherapy-Alliance Scale. *Journal of Clinical Child & Adolescent Psychology, 41*(2), 246-254.

Abstract: The aim of this study was to examine the factor structure and psychometric properties of an observer-rated youth alliance measure, the Therapy Process Observational Coding System for Child Psychotherapy-Alliance scale (TPOCS-A). The sample was 52 youth diagnosed with anxiety disorders (M age = 12.43, SD = 2.23, range = 8-15; 56% boys; 98% Caucasian) drawn from a randomized controlled trial. Participants received a manualized individual cognitive behavioral treatment, the FRIENDS for life program, in public community clinics in Norway. Diagnostic status, treatment motivation, and perceived treatment credibility were assessed at pretreatment. Using the TPOCS-A, independent observers rated child-therapist alliance from the third therapy session. Child-and therapist-reported alliance measures were collected from the same session. An exploratory factor analysis supported a one-factor solution, which is consistent with previous studies of self-and observer-rated youth alliance scales. Psychometric analyses supported the interrater reliability, internal consistency, and convergent/divergent validity of the TPOCS-A. Accumulating psychometric evidence indicate that the TPOCS-A has the potential to fill a measurement gap in the youth psychotherapy field. In youth psychotherapy, alliance may be unidimensional, so establishing a strong bond and engaging the child in therapeutic activities may both be instrumental to establishing good alliance early in treatment. However, it is important to be cautious when interpreting the factor analytic findings, because the sample size may have been too small to identify additional factors. Future research can build upon these findings by examining the factor structure of youth alliance measures with larger, more diverse samples.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal therapy process, child, ISSN: 1537-4416

- Referens:** Floderus, B., Hagman, M., [Aronsson, G.](#), Gustafsson, K., Marklund, S., & Wikman, A. (2012). Disability pension in young women, with special emphasis on family structure and sickness absence: A dynamic cohort study. *BMJ Open* 2012, 2(3), e000840.
- Abstract:** Objectives The influence of family structure on the risk of going on disability pension (DP) was investigated among young women by analysing a short-term and long-term effect, controlling for potential confounding and the 'healthy mother effect'.

Design and participants This dynamic cohort study comprised all women born in Sweden between 1960 and 1979 (1.2 million), who were 20–43 years of age during follow-up. Their annual data were retrieved from national registers for the years 1993–2003. For this period, data on family structure and potential confounders were related to the incidence of DP the year after the exposure assessment. Using a modified version of the COX proportional hazard regression, we took into account changes in the study variables of individuals over the years. In addition, a 5-year follow-up was used.

Results Cohabiting working women with children showed a decreased risk of DP in a 1-year perspective compared with cohabiting working women with no children, while the opposite was indicated in the 5-year follow-up. Lone working women with children had an increased risk of DP in both the short-term and long-term perspective. The risk of DP tended to increase with the number of children for both cohabiting and lone working women in the 5-year follow-up.

Conclusions The study suggests that parenthood contributes to increasing the risk of going on DP among young women, which should be valuable knowledge to employers and other policy makers. It remains to be analysed to what extent the high numbers of young women exiting from working life may be counteracted by (1) extended gender equality, (2) fewer work hours among fathers and mothers of young children and (3) by financial support to lone women with children.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal disability pension, family structure, women, parenthood, ISSN: 2044-6055
- Referens:** Floderus, B., Hagman, M., [Aronsson, G.](#), Marklund, S., & Wikman, A. (2012). Medically certified sickness absence with insurance benefits in women with and without children. *European Journal of Public Health*, 22(1), 85-92.
- Abstract:** Background: Sickness absence in Sweden is high, particularly in young women and the reasons are unclear. Many Swedish women combine parenthood and work and are facing demands that may contribute to impaired health and well-being. We compared mothers and women without children under different conditions, assuming increased sickness absence in mothers, due to time-based stress and psychological strain.

Methods: All women born in 1960–79 (1.2 million) were followed from 1993 to 2003. Information on children in the home for each year was related to medically certified sickness absence with insurance benefits the year after. We used age and time-stratified proportional hazard regression models accounting for the individual's changes on study variables over time. Data were retrieved from national administrative registers.

Results: Sickness absence was higher in mothers than in women without children, the relative risks decreased by age, with no effect after the age of 35 years. An effect appeared in lonely women irrespective of age, while in cohabiting women only for the ages 20–25 years. Mothers showed increased sickness absence in all subgroups of country of birth, education, income, sector of employment and place of residence. The relation between number of children and sickness absence was nonlinear, with the highest relative risks for mothers of one child. The upward trend of sickness absence at the end of 1990s was steeper for mothers compared to women without children.

Conclusion: Despite the well-developed social security system and child care services in Sweden, parenthood predicts increased sickness absence, particularly in young and in lone women.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal gender, mother and child, sickness absence, ISSN: 1101-1262
- Referens:** Folke, F., von Bahr, M., Assadi-Talaremi, V., & [Ramnerö, J.](#) (2012). Exposure and response prevention in the treatment of body dysmorphic disorder: A case series. *Pragmatic Case Studies in Psychotherapy*, 8(4), 255-287.
- Abstract:** This case study investigates the effect of exposure and response prevention in relation to other components present in behavioral therapy for Body Dysmorphic Disorder (BDD). Treatment components were added one at a time in four consecutive phases: A1) Self-Monitoring; B) Therapist Contact; C) Exposure and Response Prevention (ERP); and, A2) Renewed Self-Monitoring. Client assessment involved (a) a daily self-report diary of BDD symptoms throughout treatment and (b) periodic completion of standardized self-report measures tapping BDD symptoms and related symptoms of depression and global functioning. In all, six clients participated in the study. Three clients (Ms. A, Ms. B, and Ms. C) made large or relatively large improvements in their daily self-reported BDD symptoms during the exposure and response prevention treatment phase. A fourth client (Mr. D) did not make such an improvement during this phase, but made overall progress over the course of treatment. All four of these clients achieved statistically significant improvement over baseline on the standardized BDD measure. One client (Ms. E) dropped out of treatment during the ERP phase, and one (Ms. F) chose not to proceed to the ERP phase after receiving education about it. The results indicate that beneficial effects of treatment occurred during the ERP phase for three of the clients, and thus suggest that this component should, in spite of clients' almost reflexive, initial skepticism, be considered essential in the behavioral treatment of Body Dysmorphic Disorder. The variety of reactions of the different clients to the treatments is documented and discussed, along with an analysis of the factors that differentiated those clients who found the ERP phase helpful and those who did not.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal body dysmorphic disorder, exposure and response prevention, case series, ISSN: 1553-0124
- Referens:** Forssman, L., [Eninger, L.](#), Tillman, C.M., Rodriguez, A., & Bohlin, G. (2012). Cognitive Functioning and Family Risk Factors in Relation to Symptom Behaviors of ADHD and ODD in Adolescents. *Journal of Attention Disorders*, 16(4), 284-294.
- Abstract:** Objective: In this study, the authors investigated whether ADHD and oppositional defiant disorder (ODD) behaviors share associations with problems in cognitive functioning and/or family risk factors in adolescence. This was done by examining independent as well as specific associations of cognitive functioning and family risk factors with ADHD and ODD behaviors. Method: A sample of 120 adolescents from the general population

was assessed on various cognitive tasks. ADHD and ODD behaviors were measured through parental and teacher ratings based on Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (4th edition) criteria. Parents and adolescents provided information regarding measures of family risk factors. Results: The results show that only cognitive functioning was associated with ADHD behaviors, and family risk factors were, independent of cognitive functioning, associated with ODD behaviors. Conclusion: These results suggest that cognitive performance bears a specific significance for ADHD behaviors, whereas family risk factors have specific importance for ODD behaviors.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal cognitive functioning, family risk factors, ADHD, oppositional defiant disorder, ISSN: 1087-0547

Referens: Fransson, M., [Granqvist, P.](#), Bohlin, G., & Hagekull, B. (in press). Interlinkages between attachment and the five factor model of personality in middle childhood and early adulthood: A longitudinal approach. *Attachment & Human Development*.

Abstract: In this paper, we examine concurrent and prospective links between attachment and the Five-Factor Model (FFM) of personality from middle childhood to young adulthood ($n = 66$). At age 8.5 years, attachment was measured with the Separation Anxiety Test and at 21 years with the Adult Attachment Interview, whereas the personality dimensions were assessed with questionnaires at both time points. The results showed that attachment and personality dimensions are meaningfully related, concurrently and longitudinally. Attachment security in middle childhood was positively related to extraversion and openness, both concurrently and prospectively. Unresolved/disorganized (U/d) attachment was negatively related to conscientiousness and positively related to openness in young adulthood. U/d attachment showed a unique contribution to openness above the observed temporal stability of openness. As attachment security was also associated with openness, the duality of this factor is discussed together with other theoretical considerations regarding attachment theory in relation to the FFM.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal attachment, five factor model of personality, ISSN: 1461-6734

Referens: [Fridner, A.](#) (2012). Recent Suicidal Ideation among Female and Male University Hospital Surgeons in Sweden and Italy (The HOUPE Study): Association with Work Stressors. *The Annual 2012 Meeting of OSSD & IGM*, June 7-9, 2012, Baltimore.

Abstract: Background: Suicide rates for physicians are noted to be higher than for the general population. Surgeons have been reported to admit to more suicidal thoughts than other physicians. Suicide ideation is a recognized precursor of suicide. Surgeons in university hospitals work in a highly demanding work place, with long hours and stressful assignments. Studies have shown that surgeons are at high risk of burnout, and it is likely that work environmental factors are related to suicidal thoughts among surgeons.

Methods: Cross-sectional questionnaire based study including the general Nordic Questionnaire for Psychological and Social Factors at Work (QPS-Nordic), Physician Career Path Questionnaire (PCPQ) and the Mehan Suicidal Ideation Scale. Surgeons working at a university hospital in Stockholm and Padua completed the questionnaire. Multiple logistic regression was used to identify independent variables showing the strongest association with suicidal ideation within the last 12 months.

Results: Altogether 19 of 122 (16%) Swedish and Italian female surgeons, and 39 of 233 (17%) Swedish and Italian male surgeons reported having suicidal thoughts within the last 12 months. Among the female physicians, adjusting for non-significant covariates having a partner and number of children, work-related variables associated with recent suicidal ideation were: having been subjected to degrading experiences at work (Odds Ratio (OR)=4.29, 95% Confidence Interval (CI)= 1.52-12.11) and role conflict (OR=2.03, CI=1.14-3.60). Having regular meetings to discuss stressful situations were protective (OR=0.61, CI=0.078-0.61). The same covariates were included for male surgeons, for who having been subjected to degrading experiences at work was significant (OR= 3.43, CI=1.62-7.23) and also sickness presence (OR=1.67, CI=1.19-2.34).

Conclusions: Role conflict was related to suicide ideation among female surgeons, and sickness presence among male surgeons. Recent suicide ideation among both female and male surgeons showed strong association with an important work stressor: having been subjected to harassment at work. For female surgeons, having meeting to discuss work stressor may be protective.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings suicide ideation, surgeons, work stress

Referens: [Fridner, A.](#) (2012). From collected survey data to largescale intervention project: the HOUPE Study. *2012 AMA-BMA-CMA International Conference on Physician Health - "From Awareness to Action"*, October 25-27, 2012, Montreal, Canada.

Abstract: Objective: Four university hospitals started 2002 a comprehensive research program Health and Organization among University hospitals Physicians in four European countries - The HOUPE study. The project aims to provide a systematic comparison on how research activity, work conditions, gender equality, career advancement, impact on the health and wellbeing of physicians. Here we present data from Sweden and how we used them to conduct an intervention project to develop the working conditions and thereby enhance the health of physicians working in all different clinics.

Methods: Cross sectional survey in 2005 ($N = 1800$) among university hospital physicians employed permanently more than one year. Measures: Physician Career Path Questionnaire (Fridner, 2004), General Health Questionnaire-12 (Goldberg and Williams, 1991), Mini Oldenburg Burnout Inventory (Demerouti et al., 2001, 2003), Professional Secrecy and Personal Support (Helleth, 2002), Question About Suicidal Ideation and Attempted Suicide (Meehan et al, 1992), and selected scales from Questionnaire about Psychological and Social Factors at Work (Lindström et al, 2000). Survey feedback seminars with physicians working in one university hospital.

Results: All employed physicians (2300), the hospital management and HR-consultants recieved a written report where the results from the survey were presented. 10 % of all physicians participated in a three hour survey feedback seminar. Researchers documented these seminars, and reports were distributed to all the physicians working in the clinic/clinics which enabled non-participating physicians to gain knowledge from the seminars. One summarising report from all the survey feedback seminars was written and distributed to all physicians.

Conclusions: The seminars were emotionally loaded/heavy since a lot of frustration were able to be outspoken, and also the serious listening when the health and harassment results were presented. Each meeting ended in suggestions from the physicians how to change work conditions in their specific clinic.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings physicians, survey feed back interventions, psychological distress

Referens: [Fridner, A., Belkic, K., Marini, M., Gustafsson Sendén, M., & Schenck-Gustafsson, K. \(2012\). Why don't academic physicians seek needed professional help for psychological distress? *Swiss Medical Weekly, 142*, w13626.](#)

Abstract: PURPOSE: Suicidal thoughts, burnout and other signs of psychological distress are prevalent among physicians. There are no studies concerning help-seeking for psychological distress among university hospital physicians, who face a particularly challenging, competitive work environment. We compare psychologically-distressed university hospital physicians who have not sought needed help with those who have sought such help. We thereby aim to identify factors that may hinder help-seeking and factors that may trigger seeking help. METHODS: Analysis was performed among university hospital physicians reporting recent suicidal thoughts and/or showing other indications of current psychological ill-health. These distressed physicians were a subgroup (42.7%) from the cross-sectional phase I HOUPE study (Health and Organization among University Hospital Physicians in Europe): 366 from Sweden and 150 from Italy. Having sought professional help for depression or burnout was the outcome variable. Multiple logistic regression was performed with socio-demographic factors as covariates. RESULTS: Altogether 404 (78.3%) of these distressed physicians had never sought professional help for depression/burnout. Physicians who were currently involved in medical research, taking night call, surgical specialists, male, or Italian were least likely to have sought help. Physicians who faced harassment at work or who self-diagnosed and self-treated were more likely to have sought help. CONCLUSION: Very few of these university hospital physicians with signs of psychological distress sought help from a mental-health professional. This has implications for physicians themselves and for patient care, clinical research, and education of future physicians. More study, preferably of interventional design, is warranted concerning help-seeking among these physicians in need.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal physicians, research, psychological distress, help-seeking, work conditions, ISSN: 1424-7860

Referens: [Gavazzeni, J., Andersson, T., Bäckman, L., Wiens, S., & Fischer, H. \(2012\). Age, Gender, and Arousal in Recognition of Negative and Neutral Pictures 1 Year Later. *Psychology and Aging, 27*\(4\), 1039-1052.](#)

Abstract: Compared with nonarousing stimuli, arousing stimuli enhance memory performance. The most robust effects have been reported for negative stimuli, "the negativity effect," although a number of mediating factors prevent definitive conclusions, for example, age, gender, memory task, retention period, and alternative arousal measures. To clarify whether the negativity effect is robust across age, gender, and time, we studied incidental recognition of neutral and negative pictures from the International Affective Picture System (Lang, Bradley, & Cuthbert, 1999) in healthy younger and older adults—women and men—after a 1-year retention interval. Memory performance was related to 2 arousal measures at encoding, skin conductance response (SCR), and intensity rating of unpleasantness. The results showed weaker overall memory performance for older adults compared with younger adults. The negativity effect on accuracy (d') was gender dependent and age independent. In contrast, the negativity effect on response bias (c) interacted with age, but not gender, being weaker for older adults. Despite significant differences in arousal (SCR and arousal rating) between negative and neutral pictures, the correlations between arousal measures and memory performance were weak. Controlling for age and gender, a small negative partial correlation was found between arousal ratings and accuracy. The results extend previous studies by relating long-term recognition to both age and gender as well as to arousal at encoding.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal aging, gender, arousal, recognition, emotional enhancement, ISSN: 0882-7974

Referens: [Gold, R., Butler, P., Revheim, N., Leitman, D.I., Hansen, J.A., Gur, R.C., Kantrowitz, J.T., Laukka, P., Juslin, P.N., Silipo, G.S., & Javitt, D.C. \(2012\). Auditory Emotion Recognition Impairments in Schizophrenia: Relationship to Acoustic Features and Cognition. *American Journal of Psychiatry, 169*\(4\), 424-432.](#)

Abstract: Objective: Schizophrenia is associated with deficits in the ability to perceive emotion based on tone of voice. The basis for this deficit remains unclear, however, and relevant assessment batteries remain limited. The authors evaluated performance in schizophrenia on a novel voice emotion recognition battery with well-characterized physical features, relative to impairments in more general emotional and cognitive functioning. Method: The authors studied a primary sample of 92 patients and 73 comparison subjects. Stimuli were characterized according to both intended emotion and acoustic features (e.g., pitch, intensity) that contributed to the emotional percept. Parallel measures of visual emotion-recognition, pitch perception, general cognition, and overall outcome were obtained. More limited measures were obtained in an independent replication sample of 36 patients, 31 age-matched comparison subjects, and 188 general comparison subjects. Results: Patients showed statistically significant large-effect-size deficits in voice emotion recognition ($d=1.1$) and were preferentially impaired in recognition of emotion based on pitch features but not intensity features. Emotion recognition deficits were significantly correlated with pitch perception impairments both across ($r=0.56$) and within ($r=0.47$) groups. Path analysis showed both sensory-specific and general cognitive contributions to auditory emotion recognition deficits in schizophrenia. Similar patterns of results were observed in the replication sample. Conclusions: The results demonstrate that patients with schizophrenia show a significant deficit in the ability to recognize emotion based on tone of voice and that this deficit is related to impairment in detecting the underlying acoustic features, such as change in pitch, required for auditory emotion recognition. This study provides tools for, and highlights the need for, greater attention to physical features of stimuli used in studying social cognition in neuropsychiatric disorders.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal auditory emotion, schizophrenia, acoustic features, cognition, ISSN: 0002-953X

Referens: [Granqvist, P. \(2012\). Introduction to the special issue: Advancements in the study of attachment and religion/spirituality. *International Journal for the Psychology of Religion, 22*\(3\), 173-179.](#)

Abstract: In the recent past, psychologists of religion frequently complained that their discipline was not sufficiently respected in mainstream academic psychology while acknowledging—at least in some cases—that one reason for this lack of respect was that their discipline did not really deserve it (e.g., Batson, 1997; Batson,

Schoenrade, & Ventis, 1993). Why this discipline would not deserve respect might at first seem puzzling. After all, in its many different manifestations, religion is on the verge of being a historical and anthropological universal (e.g., Brown, 1991). Also, whereas members of other animal species keep themselves busy with the world of their senses, "man is [perhaps] by constitution a religious animal" (Burke, 1790/1909, p. 239). Relatedly, religion typically, and curiously, centers around the existence of unobservable others (i.e., gods and spirits). Finally, as illustrated by the opening quote from a "Christian-era" Bob Dylan song, these unobservable others become especially important as people struggle with utter despair and turmoil; that's when their dyin' voices are especially prone to reach out, somewhere. The song continues, "Sometimes I turn, there's someone there, other times it's only me" (Dylan, 1981). Thus, why would mainstream psychologists not view the topic of religion as worthy of their scientific attention and interest, and why would some psychologists of religion themselves attest that their discipline doesn't really deserve respect?

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal attachment, religion, spirituality, ISSN: 1050-8619

Referens: [Granqvist, P.](#) (in press). Religion and cognitive, emotional, and social development. In V. Saroglou (Ed.), *Religion, Personality, and Social Psychology*. Psychology Press.

Abstract: Book description: Psychological interest in religion, in terms of both theory and empirical research, has been constant since the beginning of psychology. However, since the beginning of the 21st Century, partially due to important social and political events and developments, interest in religion within personality and social psychology has increased. This volume reviews the accumulated research and theory on the major aspects of personality and social psychology as applied to religion. It provides a high quality integrative, systematic, and rigorous review of that work, with a focus on topics that are both central in personality and social psychology and have allowed for the accumulation of solid and replicated and not impressionist knowledge on religion. The contributors are renowned researchers in the field who offer an international perspective that is both illuminating, yet neutral, with respect to religion. The volume's primary audience are academics, researchers, and advanced students in social psychology, it but will also interest those in sociology, political sciences, and anthropology.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) religion, cognitive, emotional, social development, ISBN: 9781848729841

Referens: [Granqvist, P.](#) (2012). Attachment and religious development in adolescence: The implications of culture. In G. Trommsdorff & X. Chen (Eds.), *Values, religion, and culture in adolescent development* (pp. 315-340). New York: Cambridge University Press.

Abstract: Cultural values and religious beliefs play a substantial role in adolescent development. Developmental scientists have shown increasing interest in how culture and religion are involved in the processes through which adolescents adapt to environments. This volume constitutes a timely and unique addition to the literature on human development from a cultural-contextual perspective. Editors Gisela Trommsdorff and Xinyin Chen present systematic and in-depth discussions of theoretical perspectives, landmark studies and strategies for further research in the field. The eminent contributors reflect diverse cultural perspectives, transcending the Western emphasis of many previous works. This volume will be of interest to scholars and professionals interested in basic developmental processes, adolescent social psychology and the sociological and psychological dimensions of religion.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) attachment, religious development, adolescence, ISBN: 9781107014251

Referens: [Granqvist, P.](#), Hagekull, B., & Ivarsson, T. (2012). Disorganized attachment promotes mystical experiences via a propensity for alterations in consciousness (Absorption). *International Journal for the Psychology of Religion*, 22(3), 180-197.

Abstract: In this article, we argue that mystical experiences are linked to disorganized attachment via a proposed mediator; the propensity to enter altered states of consciousness (absorption). Using a sample of predominantly religious/spiritual participants (N = 62), we report that disorganized attachment, as identified with the Adult Attachment Interview, predicted life-time occurrence of mystical experiences, and that this link was mediated by absorption. Alternative mediational models received less conclusive support. Also, more conventional aspects of religion (theistic beliefs and degree of general religiousness) were not related to disorganized attachment or absorption, supporting the discriminant validity of the mediational model. In the discussion, we argue that mystical experiences represent a non-pathological and potentially self-reparative "outcome" of disorganized attachment and the related propensity to experience alterations in consciousness.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal disorganized attachment, absorption, dissociation, mystical experiences, ISSN: 1050-8619

Referens: [Granqvist, P.](#), & Kirkpatrick, L.A. (in press). Religion, spirituality, and attachment. In K. Pargament (Ed.), *APA Handbook of Psychology, Religion, and Spirituality. Volume 1: Context, theory, and research* (pp. 129-155). Washington DC: American Psychological Association.

Abstract: This two-volume handbook presents the most comprehensive coverage of the current state of the psychology of religion and spirituality. It introduces a new integrative paradigm for this rapidly growing and diverse field. This paradigm sheds light on the many purposes religion serves, the rich variety of religious and spiritual beliefs and practices, and the capacity of religion and spirituality to do both good and harm. The integrative paradigm encourages psychologists to attend to the ways religion and spirituality are expressed not only in individual lives, but also in the lives of couples, families, institutions, communities, and cultures. The handbook documents how the psychology of religion and spirituality is building on its theoretical and empirical foundation to encompass practice.

The chapters in this handbook provide in-depth and varied perspectives of leading scholars and practitioners on the most vital questions in the field:

- What does it mean to say someone is religious or spiritual?
- Why are people religious and spiritual?
- How are people affected by the diverse ways they experience and express their faith?
- How are religion and spirituality shaped and manifested across different ages, ethnicities, religious traditions, and cultures?
- How can psychologists distinguish constructive from destructive forms of religion and spirituality?

- How can psychologists integrate religion and spirituality within various models of assessment and treatment?
- At a broader level, how can psychologists integrate knowledge about religion and spirituality more fully into efforts to address the most significant personal, social, and cultural problems of our day?
- In what ways might psychologists of religion and spirituality contribute to the full variety of human institutions — mental health, medical, educational, correctional, military, workplace, and communal?
- And what distinctive contributions can the psychology of religion and spirituality make to mainstream psychological theory, research, and practice?

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) religion, spirituality, attachment, ISBN: 978-1-4338-1077-0

Referens: [Granqvist, P., Mikulincer, M., Gewirtz, V., & Shaver, P.R. \(2012\). Experimental Findings on God as an Attachment Figure: Normative Processes and Moderating Effects of Internal Working Models. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 103\(5\), 804-818.](#)

Abstract: Four studies examined implications of attachment theory for psychological aspects of religion among Israeli Jews. Study 1 replicated previous correlational findings indicating correspondence among interpersonal attachment orientations, attachment to God, and image of God. Studies 2-4 were subliminal priming experiments, which documented both normative and individual-difference effects. Regarding normative effects, findings indicated that threat priming heightened cognitive access to God-related concepts in a lexical decision task (Study 2); priming with "God" heightened cognitive access to positive, secure base-related concepts in the same task (Study 3); and priming with a religious symbol caused neutral material to be better liked (Study 4). Regarding individual differences, interpersonal attachment-related avoidance reduced the normative effects (i.e., avoidant participants had lower implicit access to God as a safe haven and secure base). Findings were mostly independent of level of religiousness. The present experiments considerably extend the psychological literature on connections between attachment constructs and aspects of religion.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal religion, God, attachment, internal working models, implicit processes, ISSN: 0022-3514

Referens: [Hansen, N., & Baraldi, S. \(2012\). Hårda och mjuka värden i vården: Effekter av status och ideologi på krav och resurser. Poster presenterad vid *Nationellt Nätverksmöte i Arbets- och organisationspsykologi*, 27-28 september 2012, Linköping, Sverige.](#)

Abstract: Tidigare kvantitativ forskning om privatisering har nästan uteslutande bortsett från ideologisk inställning till privatisering i samband med mätning av personalens upplevelser av arbetsklimat. Samtidigt finns det grund för antagandet att ideologisk inställning kan spela en avgörande roll för hur en organisationsförändring som privatisering påverkar upplevt arbetsklimat. Syftet med denna studie var att undersöka huruvida individer upplever arbetsklimat olika i samband med en privatisering beroende på om deras ideologiska inställning till privatisering är positiv eller negativ. Resultatet gav stöd för denna hypotes i att de med positiv inställning till privatisering hade positivare upplevelser av sitt arbetsklimat. Resultatet pekar mot att ledningar i organisationer som privatiseras kan behöva ta större hänsyn till ideologiska preferenser för att så långt som möjligt säkerställa att privatiseringen gagnar hela personalstyrkan. En teoretisk implikation i förståelsen av privatiseringar är att vidga perceptionsbegreppet avseende arbetsklimat till att omfatta även ideologiska övertygelser vilket transcenderar en positivistisk kunskapsyn till förmån för en postmodern.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings privatisering, arbetsklimat, ideologisk inställning, postmodernism

Referens: [Hansen, N., & Hermansson, D. \(2012\). Hur yttrar sig erkännande på arbetsplatsen och vilka konsekvenser har det? En kvalitativ fallbeskrivning. Paper presenterat vid *Forum för arbetslivsforskning \(FALF\)*, 11-13 juni 2012, Karlstad, Sverige.](#)

Abstract: Erkännande i arbetet har teoretiskt (Honneth, 1992) såväl som empiriskt visat på stor betydelse för att växa som människa såväl som för arbetsrelaterad hälsa (Oxenstierna et al., 2008). Däremot är den kvalitativa kunskapen om begreppets aspekter och dess konsekvenser mindre känd. Syftet med undersökningen var därför att öka förståelsen för begreppet erkännande genom att studera i vilka former det kommer till uttryck, vem som förmedlar erkännandet, hur det går till när det förmedlas samt de upplevda konsekvenserna av erkännande. Direkta observationer och semistrukturerade intervjuer av både ledning och personal gjordes på ett mindre företag inom handelsindustrin. Resultatet visar att erkännande kommer till uttryck på en rad olika sätt såsom uppskattning, stöd, återkoppling, bekräftelse och socialt umgänge. Vidare upplevs och förväntas erkännande olika av personalen beroende på huruvida det kommer från ledning, andra kollegor eller av kunder. Erkännandet förmedlas till personalen antingen informatoriskt eller i form av mer handlingsutrymme och resurser. Att få erkännande angavs av personalen bidra till välmående och motivation i arbetet. Undersökningen tillför ytterligare förståelse och ett berikande av tidigare teorier kring erkännande som hälsofaktor och styrmedel och visar också konkret på hur erkännande i arbetet praktiskt går till.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings erkännande, arbetsmiljö, motivation

Referens: [Hau, S. \(2012\). Psychosoziale Probleme bei Patienten mit chronischer Depression. In A. Schlösser & A. Gerlach \(Hrsg.\), *Grenzen überschreiten - Unterschiede integrieren. Psychoanalytische Psychotherapie im Wandel* \(pp. 255-273\). Giessen: Psychosozial Verlag.](#)

Abstract: *Buch Information:* Die Beiträge dieses Bandes basieren auf der Fünften Konferenz der Erwachsenen-Sektion der Europäischen Föderation für Psychoanalytische Psychotherapie im Gesundheitswesen (EFPP). Das Thema der Tagung "Crossing Borders – Integrating Differences" forderte die Referenten heraus, ausgehend von ihrer täglichen Arbeit als psychoanalytische Psychotherapeuten über Grenzüberwindungen und die Integration von Unterschieden nachzudenken. Diskussionsgegenstand war unter anderem die Arbeit mit Patienten mit schweren Störungen und die Frage, ob es sich dabei um Krankheiten im engeren Sinne oder nicht doch um Varianten der menschlichen Existenz handele. Auch Modifikationen und Erweiterungen des psychoanalytischen Standardverfahrens und Settings wurden kritisch reflektiert. Vor dem Hintergrund der jüngeren europäischen Geschichte ging es ebenfalls um Übergangssituationen nach politischen und sozialen Umbrüchen, um Migration und ihre Folgen, um Folter und andere Formen der Gewalt.

Mit Beiträgen von Elitsur Bernstein, Christopher Bollas, Peter Bründl, Michael B. Buchholz, Georgia Chalkia, Alf Gerlach, Wouter Gomperts, Bernard Golse, Stephan Hau, Grigoris Maniadakis, Luisa Perrone, Jan Philipp Reemtsma, Maurizio Russo, Hermann Staats, Martin Teising, Sieglinde Eva Tömmel und einem Vorwort von Serge Frisch.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) psychosocial problems, depression, psychoanalysis, ISBN: 9783837921571

Referens: [Hau, S. \(2012\).](#) Klinische und Extra-klinische Traumforschung. *Psychoanalyse Aktuell. Online-Zeitung der Deutschen Psychoanalytischen Vereinigung DPV.*

Abstract: Träume haben die Menschheit schon immer fasziniert und es sind zahllose Theorien über deren Sinn und Bedeutung entwickelt worden. Die von Sigmund Freud (1900) zu Beginn des 20. Jahrhunderts veröffentlichte Theorie kann als Wendepunkt hin zu einer wissenschaftlichen Beforschung der Träume angesehen werden. Die psychoanalytische Traumtheorie hat bis heute die aktuellen klinischen Theorien über das Träumen und zu einem gewissen Grad auch die moderne empirische Traumforschung beeinflusst. Die Entdeckung des REM-Schlafes und des Profils typischer Schlafphasen während der Nacht durch Aserinsky und Kleitman (1953) markiert den Beginn der extraklinischen Schlaf- und Traumforschung, die in den letzten 50 Jahren, durchgeführt in zahlreichen Schlaflabors in Europa und den USA, unser Verständnis über den Bewußtseinszustand Traum radikal verändert hat. Neues Wissen über das Träumen und über die Eigenschaften des Traums wurde generiert. Auf diese Forschungen und auf deren wichtigsten Ergebnisse wird weiter unten eingegangen.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal dream research, psychoanalysis

Referens: [Hau, S. \(2012\).](#) Traum-Spiel. *Psychoanalyse. Texte zur Sozialforschung, 30(3/4), 335-342.*

Abstract: Die meisten Traumtheorien sehen den Traum in einem funktionalen Zusammenhang. Träumen ist jedoch als kreativer Prozess auch mit dem Spielen vergleichbar, vom kritischen Wachbewusstsein entkoppelt. Im Spiel wie im Traum finden sich Spannungsverläufe. mit dem Ziel der Spannungsreduktion. Das nächtliche Traum-Spiel bedarf eines festen Rahmens, hat einen abgrenzbaren zeitlichen Verlauf mit festen Regeln. Es wird davon ausgegangen, dass zu dieser spielerischen Dimension des Träumens die funktionale Dimension des Träumens (sekundär) hinzukommt. Ohne die spielerische Grundaktivität und das Bereitstellen der symbolischen Simulation von Erleben und Erinnertern, könnte der Traum seine funktionalen Aufgaben nicht erfüllen.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal Traum, Träumen, Spiel, psychische Struktur, Kreativität, ISSN: 1615-8393

Referens: [Hau, S. \(2012\).](#) Die Kluft zwischen kontrollierter Forachung und klinischer Praxis in der Psychotherapie. Ein Blick in den Abgrund. *Psychoanalyse. Texte zur Sozialforschung, 30(3/4), 484-493.*

Abstract: Vieles ist über die Kluft zwischen klinischer Praxis in der Psychotherapie einerseits und der empirischen Forschung von Psychotherapie andererseits geschrieben worden. Darunter fällt auch die Kluft oder das Spannungsfeld zwischen Forschung und Praxis innerhalb der Psychoanalyse. Im Folgenden werden einige Aspekte der Verständigungsschwierigkeiten zwischen Klinikern und Forschern angesprochen, um so den "Abgrund", aber auch die Chancen und Herausforderungen für Neu- und Weiterentwicklungen zu beleuchten.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal Psychotherapieforschung, Evidenz, Prozeßforschung, Manual, EBPP, ISSN: 1615-8393

Referens: [Haug, T., Nordgreen, T., Öst, L.-G., & Havik, O.E. \(2012\).](#) Self-help treatment of anxiety disorders: A meta-analysis and meta-regression of effects and potential moderators. *Clinical Psychology Review, 32(5), 425-445.*

Abstract: Self-help treatments have the potential to increase the availability and affordability of evidence-based treatments for anxiety disorders. Although promising, previous research results are heterogeneous, indicating a need to identify factors that moderate treatment outcome. The present article reviews the literature on self-help treatment for anxiety disorders among adults, with a total sample of 56 articles with 82 comparisons. When self-help treatment was compared to wait-list or placebo, a meta-analysis indicated a moderate to large effect size ($g = 0.78$). When self-help treatment was compared to face-to-face treatment, results indicated a small effect that favored the latter ($g = -0.20$). When self-help was compared to wait-list or placebo, subgroup analyses indicated that self-help treatment format, primary anxiety diagnosis and procedures for recruitment of subjects were related to treatment outcome in bivariate analyses, but only recruitment procedures remained significant in a multiple meta-regression analysis. When self-help was compared to face-to-face treatment, a multiple meta-regression indicated that the type of comparison group, treatment format and gender were significantly related to outcome. We conclude that self-help is effective in the treatment of anxiety disorders, and should be offered as part of stepped care treatment models in community services. Implications of the results and future directions are discussed.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal self-help, bibliotherapy, computer/internet-based therapy, anxiety disorders, meta-analysis, meta-regression, ISSN: 0272-7358

Referens: [Hellström, Å., & Cederström, C. \(2012\).](#) Cross-modality in comparisons of successive stimuli. In C. Leth-Steensen & J.R. Schoenherr (Eds.), *Fechner Day 2012. Proceedings of the 28th Annual Meeting of the International Society for Psychophysics* (pp. 168-173). Ottawa, ON, Canada: The International Society for Psychophysics.

Abstract: Two experiments were performed to study effects of modality, temporal position, and their interaction on comparisons of successive stimuli. In Experiment 1, intramodal (tone-tone and line-line) and crossmodal (tone-line and line-tone) stimulus pairs, with two interstimulus intervals (ISIs), were presented. Participants indicated which stimulus was the "stronger." Time-order effects (TOEs) were studied using the classic D% measure as well as weighting coefficients from Hellström's sensation weighting model. TOEs were found in both intramodal and crossmodal comparisons. The classic pause-function (more negative TOE with longer ISIs) was found in all pair types except tone-line. In Experiment 2, participants indicated which of two lines was the longer, or which of two tones was the louder. Intramodal anchors, crossmodal anchors, or no anchors were interpolated between the stimuli. Anchoring tended to yield negative TOEs and to diminish the first stimulus' weight. Intramodal anchoring of tone-tone pairs yielded low stimulus weights, suggesting stimulus

interference.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings crossmodal, time-order effects, stimulus comparison, tone loudness, line length

Referens: Howner, K., Eskildsen, S.F., Fischer, H., Dierks, T., Wahlund, L.-O., Jonsson, T., Kristoffersen Wiberg, M., & Kristiansson, M. (2012). Thinner cortex in the frontal lobes in mentally disordered offenders. *Psychiatry Research: Neuroimaging*, 203(2-3), 126-131.

Abstract: Antisocial and violent behaviour have been associated with both structural and functional brain abnormalities in the frontal and the temporal lobes. The aim of the present study was to assess cortical thickness in offenders undergoing forensic psychiatric assessments, one group with psychopathy (PSY, n=7) and one group with autism spectrum disorder (ASD, n=7) compared to each other as well as to a reference group consisting of healthy non-criminal subjects (RG, n=12). A second aim was to assess correlation between scores on a psychopathy checklist (PCL-SV) and cortical thickness. Using MRI scans and surface based cortical segmentation, cortical thickness was calculated and analysed using both region of interests and statistical maps. When comparing the two groups of offenders, there were no differences in cortical thickness, but the PSY group had thinner cortex in the temporal lobes and in the whole right hemisphere compared to RG. There were no differences in cortical thickness between the ASD group and RG. Across subjects there was a negative correlation between PCL-SV-scores and cortical thickness in the temporal lobes and the whole right hemisphere. The findings indicate that thinner cortex in the temporal lobes is present in psychopathic offenders and that these regions are important for the expression of psychopathy. However, whether thinner temporal cortex is a cause or a consequence of the antisocial behaviour is still unknown.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal psychopathy, cortical thickness, violent offenders, forensic psychiatry, MRI, fast accurate cortex extraction (FACE), ISSN: 0925-4927

Referens: Hwang, P., Lundberg, I., & Smedler, A.-C. (Eds.), *Grunderna i vår tids psykologi*. Stockholm: Natur & Kultur.

Abstract: Bokinformation: Grunderna i vår tids psykologi ger en gedigen grund till den moderna psykologin. Några av Sveriges främsta forskare har här samlat den mest aktuella psykologiska vetenskapen utifrån ledande svensk och internationell forskning. Tack vare författarnas omfattande undervisningserfarenhet blir framställningen begriplig, levande och nyanserad. Resultatet är en heltäckande skildring av de byggstenar som behövs för att gå vidare inom psykologins olika tillämpningsfält.

Grunderna i vår tids psykologi är:
Människokunskap blir vetenskap
Biologisk psykologi
Motivation och emotion
Kognitionspsykologi
Utvecklingspsykologi
Personlighetspsykologi
Socialpsykologi

Boken riktar sig främst till psykologistuderande, men kan läsas på alla utbildningar där grundkunskaper i ämnet ingår. Den ger också en utmärkt introduktion till den som är nyfiken på vår tids psykologi.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) människokunskap, biologisk psykologi, motivation och emotion, kognitionspsykologi, utvecklingspsykologi, personlighetspsykologi, socialpsykologi, ISBN: 978-91-27-13167-5

Referens: Högberg, T., Magnusson, A., Lützén, K., & Ewalds-Kvist, B. (2012). Swedish attitudes towards persons with mental illness. *Nordic Journal of Psychiatry*, 66(2), 86-96.

Abstract: Background: Negative and stigmatizing attitudes towards persons with mental illness must be dealt with to facilitate the sufferers' social acceptance. Aim: The present study aimed at survey Swedish attitudes towards persons with mental illness related to factors impacting these attitudes. Material and Methods: New CAMI-S based on the questionnaire Community Attitudes to Mental Illness in Sweden ([CAMI] Taylor & Dear, 1981) was developed with nine behavioral-intention items and thus comprised a total of 29 items. Of 5000 Swedish people, 2391 agreed to complete the questionnaire. Principal component analysis rendered four factors reflecting attitudes towards the mentally ill: Intention to Interact, Fearful and Avoidant, Open-minded and Pro-Integration, as well as Community Mental Health Ideology. The factors were analyzed for trends in attitudes. By MANOVA, the experience of mental illness effects on mind-set towards the sufferers was assessed. By means of logistic regression, demographic factors contributing to positive attitudes towards persons with mental illness residing in the neighborhood were assessed. Results: By New CAMI-S, the Swedish attitudes towards the mentally ill were surveyed and trends in agreement with living next to a person with mental illness were revealed in three out of four factors derived by principal component analysis. Aspects impacting the Swedish attitudes towards persons with mental illness and willingness to have him/her residing in the neighborhood comprised experience of mental illness, female gender, age (31-50 years), born in Scandinavia or outside Europe, only 9 years of compulsory school and accommodation in flat. Conclusion: The New CAMI-S came out as a useful tool to screen Swedish attitudes towards persons with mental illness. Most Swedes were prepared to live next to the mentally ill.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal mental illness, new CAMI-S, Swedish attitudes towards persons with mental illness, ISSN: 0803-9488

Referens: Höglund, A., Lindqvist, A., Albertsson, A.-C., & Berglund, B. (2012). Odour perception - A rapid and easy method to detect early degradation of polymers. *Polymer degradation and stability*, 97(4), 481-487.

Abstract: Human perception of odour is presented as a tool to detect early degradation of polymeric materials. Polyamide 66 (PA66) was selected as model material and subjected to accelerated ageing through thermo-oxidation. After different degradation times, participants smelled at the headspace of jars with aged polymer and scaled their perceived odour intensity. In parallel, conventional analysis by GC-MS and tensile testing was performed to measure the volatile compounds released and accompanying changes in mechanical properties during degradation. Perceived odour intensity correlated with a significant deterioration in mechanical properties and the release profiles of eight degradation products. This relationship was detected at a very early stage of degradation before any significant changes could be observed in thermal and surface properties. Odour perception, thus, constitutes a rapid and convenient method to determine the quality of plastic materials.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal odour perception, degradation products, polyamide 66, GC-MS, mechanical properties, ISSN: 0141-3910

Referens: Jacobsson, G., Lindgren, T.E., & Hau, S. (2012). Rites of passage: Novice students' experiences of becoming psychotherapist. *Nordic Psychology*, 64(3), 192-202.

Abstract: This qualitative study examines learning processes in psychotherapy programs, focusing on how skills develop during clinical training. More specifically, the study investigates what psychotherapy students in basic training tell about their own struggling. Three training groups were included (n = 25). Data from written final essays on supervised psychotherapies were analyzed by inductive thematic analysis and identified themes were independently reviewed for accuracy. Themes fitted four categories: reactions during the psychotherapy, thoughts about having two psychotherapies, the influence of the supervisor and the peer group, and finally reflections on what to continue to observe in future psychotherapies. Students were found to be uncertain about whether emotions experienced in their therapeutic work belonged to them and therefore should be kept to themselves, or belonged to the client and thus could be used in the psychotherapy. Students also experienced that their own feelings were being magnified in the psychotherapeutic situation. Conducting two parallel psychotherapies was considered by the students to make it easier to sort out what belonged to their own personality and what belonged to the client. All students underlined the importance of group supervision for gaining perspectives. An important conclusion is that students need help to sort out and understand their feelings in the supervision situation.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal psychotherapeutic, identity, supervision, clinical training, perspective, emotions, ISSN: 1901-2276

Referens: Jansson-Fröjmark, M., & Boersma, K. (2012). Bidirectionality between pain and insomnia symptoms: A prospective study. *British Journal of Health Psychology*, 17(2), 420-431.

Abstract: Objectives: The purpose of this study was to investigate whether there is a bidirectional relationship between pain and insomnia symptoms over the course of a year. Design: A longitudinal design with a 1-year follow-up was used. Methods: From a randomly selected sample of the adult general population (N = 3,000), 1,746 individuals filled out a baseline and 1-year follow-up survey on pain, insomnia symptoms, anxiety symptoms, and depressive symptoms. Results: Pain (OR = 1.64) and anxiety symptoms increased the risk for the incidence of insomnia symptoms (R² = .125), and pain (OR = 1.98), anxiety symptoms, and depressive symptoms were related to the persistence of insomnia symptoms (R² = .212). Gender and anxiety symptoms increased the risk for the incidence of pain (R² = .073), and age, insomnia symptoms (OR = 1.49), anxiety symptoms, and depressive symptoms were associated with the persistence of pain (R² = .187). Conclusion: While pain was linked to future insomnia symptoms and insomnia symptoms to the persistence of pain over the course of a year, insomnia symptoms was not associated with the incidence of pain. The results thus partly argue against bi-directionality between pain and insomnia symptoms.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal pain, insomnia, anxiety, depression, bidirectionality, epidemiology, ISSN: 1359-107X

Referens: Jansson-Fröjmark, M., Lind, M., & Sunnhed, R. (2012). Don't worry, be constructive: A randomized controlled feasibility study comparing behavior therapy singly and combined with constructive worry for insomnia. *British Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 51(2), 142-157.

Abstract: Objectives: Based on the lack of research on interventions targeting intrusive and worrisome thinking for insomnia, the aim was to examine whether a constructive worry intervention adds to the effects of behavior therapy. Design: A randomized, controlled design was used. The design included a two-week baseline, a four-week intervention phase [sleep restriction and stimulus control (BT) or sleep restriction and stimulus control plus constructive worry (BT+CW)], and a two-week follow-up. Methods: Twenty-two patients with primary insomnia participated. The primary outcome was the Anxiety and Preoccupation about Sleep Questionnaire, and secondary endpoints were subjective sleep estimates, the Insomnia Severity Index, and the Work and Social Adjustment Scale. Results: Although both conditions produced significant improvements in subjective sleep estimates, no significant group differences over time were shown for total wake time and total sleep time. Both interventions resulted in reductions over time in insomnia severity, worry, and dysfunction. Compared to BT, BT+CW led to a larger decrease in insomnia severity at all three time points (controlled d = 1.10-1.68). In comparison with BT, BT+CW resulted in a larger reduction in worry at two of the time points (controlled d = 0.76-1.64). No significant differences between the two conditions were demonstrated for dysfunction. While more participants responded positively to treatment in the BT+CW (80-100%) than in the BT condition (18-27%), none of the participants remitted. Conclusions: The findings suggest that, compared to behavior therapy alone, constructive worry might result in additional improvements in insomnia severity and worry. Given the small sample size and short follow-up, future studies are warranted.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal insomnia, constructive worry, sleep restriction, stimulus control, ISSN: 0144-6657

Referens: Jansson-Fröjmark, M., Linton, S.J., Flink, I., Granberg, S., Danermark, B., & Norell-Clarke, A. (2012). Cognitive-behavioral therapy for insomnia co-morbid with hearing impairment: A randomized controlled trial. *Journal of Clinical Psychology in Medical Settings*, 19(2), 224-234.

Abstract: Aim: The purpose was to examine the effects of cognitive behavior therapy for insomnia on patients with insomnia co-morbid with hearing impairment. Method: A randomized controlled design was used with a three-month follow-up. Thirty-two patients with insomnia co-morbid with hearing impairment were randomized to either cognitive behavior therapy (CBT-I) or a wait-list condition (WLC). The primary outcome was insomnia severity. Secondary outcomes were sleep diary parameters, dysfunction, anxiety, and depression. Results: Compared to WLC, CBT-I resulted in lower insomnia severity at post-treatment and at follow-up (d = 1.18-1.56). Relative to WLC, CBT-I also led, at both assessment points, to reduced total wake time (d = 1.39) and increased sleep restoration (d = 1.03-1.07) and sleep quality (d = 0.91-1.16). Both groups increased their total sleep time, but no significant group difference emerged. Compared to WLC, CBT-I resulted in higher function (d = 0.81-0.96) and lower anxiety (d = 1.29-1.30) at both assessment points. Neither CBT-I nor WLC led to improvement on depression. Based on the Insomnia Severity Index, more CBT-I (53-77%) than WLC participants (0-7%) were treatment responders. Also, more CBT-I (24%) than WLC participants (0%) remitted. Discussion: In patients with insomnia co-morbid with hearing impairment, CBT-I was effective in decreasing insomnia severity, subjective sleep parameters, dysfunction, and anxiety. These findings are in line with previous results on the effects of CBT-I in other medical conditions.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal insomnia, hearing impairment, tinnitus, cognitive behavior therapy, co-morbidity, ISSN: 1068-9583

Referens: Jansson-Fröjmark, M., & Norell-Clarke, A. (2012). Psychometric properties of the Pre-Sleep Arousal Scale in a large community sample. *Journal of Psychosomatic Research*, 72(2), 103-110.

Abstract: Objective: The purpose was to examine the psychometric properties of the Pre-Sleep Arousal Scale. Methods: From a randomly selected sample of the general population (N = 5,000), 2,327 participants completed a survey on nighttime symptoms, daytime symptoms, health outcomes, and psychological processes. The study sample consisted of 1,890 participants who did not fulfill criteria for a sleep disorder other than insomnia. Results: Findings indicated that the PSAS did not produce an adequate factorial solution. When three problematic items were removed, the solution, accounting for 48.5% of the variance, improved (PSAS-13). One subscale, cognitive arousal ($\alpha = .88$), consisted of five items (37.1%), and one subscale, somatic arousal ($\alpha = .72$), of eight items (11.4%). The two factors were significantly inter-correlated ($\rho = .51$) and associated with the PSAS-13 ($\rho = .91$, $\rho = .80$). Among those with insomnia, a shortened PSAS (PSAS-14) was established, which consisted of a cognitive and a somatic subscale (48.6% of the variance). The PSAS-13 and the two subscales showed discriminant validity between three sleep groups (normal sleep, poor sleep, and insomnia disorder) ($R^2 = .24-.34$). The PSAS-13 and the subscales demonstrated convergent validity with measures on sleep-related worry, sleep-related beliefs, anxiety, and depression. The PSAS-13 and the two subscales were significantly correlated with sleep parameters and daytime impairment. Conclusion: Though acceptable psychometric properties were established for the PSAS, the cognitive subscale's focus upon general pre-sleep arousal and the relatively low variance accounted for calls for further work on and a possible re-conceptualization of the PSAS.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal insomnia, sleep, arousal, scale, ISSN: 0022-3999

Referens: Johansson, G. (2012). Liv och arbete i det sena 1900-talet. En stresshistorisk betraktelse. [Life and work in the late 20th century. Discourse on the development of stress research.] *Kungl. Vitterhets Historie och Antikvitetsakademiens Årsbok 2012* [Yearbook 2012 of the Royal Swedish Academy of History, Letters and Antiquities] (pp. 215-225).

Abstract: This chapter reviews the early development of what has been called the Stockholm school of biopsychosocial stress research. This development was facilitated by world-leading endocrinological research at the Karolinska Institute, later rewarded by a Nobel prize to Ulf von Euler. Pioneering work by psychologist Marianne Frankenhäuser and public health scientist Lennart Levi explored the interaction between the hormones adrenaline and noradrenaline on the one hand and cognitive behavior and emotional reactions on the other. Studies of the etiology of stress-related ill health followed, and later research programs have used experimental designs, field studies, surveys, and epidemiological methods for the identification of determinants and consequences of work-related stress.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) stress research, development, 20th century, ISSN: 0083-6796, ISBN: 978-91-7402-413-5

Referens: Johansson, G., Evans, G.W., Cederström, C., Rydstedt, L.W., Fuller-Rowell, T., & Ong, A.D. (2012). The Effects of Urban Bus Driving on Blood Pressure and Musculoskeletal Problems: A Quasi-Experimental Study. *Psychosomatic Medicine*, 74(1), 89-92.

Abstract: Objective: Work settings with high levels of stress are consistently associated with poor health outcomes. This study examines the longitudinal relationships between the number of hours of driving a bus in a city and blood pressure and musculoskeletal problems. Methods: A prospective longitudinal design coupled with multilevel random coefficient modeling was used to examine the relationship among exposure to a job with high level of stress, urban bus driving, blood pressure, and musculoskeletal problems. Baseline blood pressure and musculoskeletal symptoms of men and women (n = 88) were assessed before they began driving a bus in central Stockholm. The number of hours of driving per week, blood pressure, and musculoskeletal symptoms were tracked for a period of 5 years. Multilevel random coefficient modeling techniques were used to model how individual trajectories of health effects were affected by the number of hours of driving, after statistically controlling for baseline preworking health measures. Results: Controlling for sex and baseline health outcomes, the average number of hours of bus driving per week predicted higher diastolic blood pressure (B = 0.069, standard error = 0.034, $p = .042$) and more frequent musculoskeletal symptoms (B = 0.013, standard error = 0.003, $p < .001$). Conclusions: The findings provide evidence for a positive association between the number of hours of bus driving and blood pressure and musculoskeletal problems. These findings are discussed in exposures to potentially toxic physical and psychosocial work-related factors.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal stress exposure, blood pressure, musculoskeletal symptoms, ISSN: 0033-3174

Referens: Johnson, M., & Patching, G.R. (in press). Self-Esteem dynamics regulate the effects of feedback on ambition. *Individual Differences Research*.

Abstract: Researchers examining self-esteem functioning typically consider self-esteem either an affective or competence related trait. However, to capture more precisely the role of self-esteem in behavior we need to view self-esteem both as something people hold and as something they strive for, and determine the relation between these aspects. In the present study the consequences of the dynamic interplay between basic self-esteem and competence related self-esteem for people's ambition when receiving positive and negative feedback were examined (N = 40). The results indicate that differences in basic self-esteem determine whether competence as a source of self-esteem entails realistic or unrealistic ambition strategies. Overall, the results suggest that the relation between self-esteem and competence is hierarchical and asymmetrical, such that competence may enhance a good sense of self-esteem but contribute little if basic self-esteem is impoverished. The present view of self-esteem provides a novel framework for further understanding of self-esteem functioning.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal self-esteem, ambition, performance, experiment, ISSN: 1541-745X

Referens: Josefsson, M., de Luna, X., Pudas, S., Nilsson, L.-G., & Nyberg, L. (2012). Genetic and Lifestyle Predictors of 15-Year Longitudinal Change in Episodic Memory. *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society*, 60, 2308-2312.

Abstract: Objectives: To reveal distinct longitudinal trajectories in episodic memory over 15 years and to identify demographic, lifestyle, health-related, and genetic predictors of stability or decline. Design: Prospective cohort

study. Setting: The Betula Project, Umeå, Sweden. Participants: One thousand nine hundred fifty-four healthy participants aged 35 to 85 at baseline. Measurements: Memory was assessed according to validated episodic memory tasks in participants from a large population-based sample. Data were analyzed using a random-effects pattern-mixture model that considered the effect of attrition over two to four longitudinal sessions. Logistic regression was used to determine significant predictors of stability or decline relative to average change in episodic memory. Results: Of 1,558 participants with two or more test sessions, 18% were classified as maintainers and 13% as decliners, and 68% showed age-typical average change. More educated and more physically active participants, women, and those living with someone were more likely to be classified as maintainers, as were carriers of the met allele of the catechol-O-methyltransferase gene. Less educated participants, those not active in the labor force, and men were more likely to be classified as decliners, and the apolipoprotein E ϵ 4 allele was more frequent in decliners. Conclusion: Quantitative, attrition-corrected assessment of longitudinal changes in memory can reveal substantial heterogeneity in aging trajectories, and genetic and lifestyle factors predict such heterogeneity.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal cognitive aging, assessment of cognitive disorders/dementia, attrition, cohort studies, memory, ISSN: 0002-8614

Referens: Jönsson, F.U., Hedner, M., & Olsson, M.J. (2012). The Testing Effect as a Function of Explicit Testing Instructions and Judgments of Learning. *Experimental Psychology*, 59(5), 251-257.

Abstract: During study, people monitor their learning; the output of this monitoring is captured in so-called judgments of learning (JOLs). JOLs predict later recall better if they are made after a slight delay, instead of immediately after study (the delayed JOL effect). According to the self-fulfilling prophecy (SFP) hypothesis delayed JOLs are based on covert retrieval attempts from long-term memory, and successful retrieval attempts in themselves enhance learning (the testing effect). We compared memory for 40 Swahili-Swedish paired associates after a week as a function of three different learning conditions, namely study plus (i) explicitly instructed self-testing, (ii) delayed JOLs, or (iii) less self-testing. We showed that repeated delayed JOLs lead to a memory improvement insignificantly different from a comparable condition where the participants are explicitly testing memory, and both the latter groups performed reliably better than a group that self-tested less. The results suggest that delayed JOLs improve long-term retention as efficiently as explicit memory testing and lend support to the SFP hypothesis.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal testing effect, judgments of learning, ISSN: 1618-3169

Referens: Jönsson, F.U., & Olsson, M.J. (2012). Knowing what we smell. In G.M. Zucco, R.S. Herz, & B. Schaal (Eds.), *Olfactory Cognition: From Perception and Memory to Environmental Odours and Neuroscience* (pp. 115-136). Amsterdam, The Netherlands: John Benjamins Publishing Company.

Abstract: In this chapter, we review the nature of, and performance levels for, odor source naming, and the different proposed explanations to the generally low odor naming performance observed in experimental studies. We differentiate between odor naming and odor identification and show that although humans can rarely name more than 50% of common household items, this is not an odor naming problem, but rather reflects the difficulty we have in identifying odors. We investigate two broad accounts of odor identification failures in terms of perceptual and associative processes necessary for correct identification. Additionally, we discuss the feeling of knowing and tip of the nose experience commonly associated with identification failures. This type of metacognition provides us with odor knowledge in the absence of odor identification. In light of these phenomena, we discuss the importance of odor identification for olfactory functioning.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) odor naming, odor identification, tip of the tongue phenomenon, ISBN: 978-9027213518

Referens: Kadir, A., Almkvist, O., Forsberg, A., Wall, A., Engler, H., Långström, B., & Nordberg, A. (2012). Dynamic changes in PET amyloid and FDG imaging at different stages of Alzheimer's disease. *Neurobiology of Aging*, 33(1), 198.e1-198.e14.

Abstract: In this study 5 patients with mild cognitive impairment (MCI) and 9 Alzheimer's disease (AD) patients underwent respectively 3- and 5-year follow-up positron emission tomography (PET) studies with N-methyl [¹¹C] 2-(4-methylaminophenyl)-6-hydroxy-benzothiazole (11C-PIB) and 18F-fluorodeoxyglucose (18F-FDG) to understand the time courses in AD disease processes. Significant increase in PIB retention as well as decrease in regional cerebral metabolic rate of glucose (rCMRglc) was observed at group level in the MCI patients while no significant change was observed in cognitive function. At group level the AD patients showed unchanged high PIB retention at 5-year follow-up compared with baseline. At the individual level, increased, stable, and decreased PIB retention were observed while disease progression was reflected in significant decrease in rCMRglc and cognition. In conclusion, after a long-term follow-up with PET, we observed an increase in fibrillar amyloid load in MCI patients followed by more stable level in clinical AD patients. The rCMRglc starts to decline in MCI patients and became more pronounced in clinical stage which related to continuous decline in cognition.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal mild cognitive impairment, Alzheimer's disease, positron emission tomography, 11C-PIB, 18F-FDG, cognition, ISSN: 0197-4580

Referens: Kalpouzos, G., Fischer, H., Rieckmann, A., MacDonald, S.W.S., & Bäckman, L. (2012). Impact of negative emotion on the neural correlates of long-term recognition in younger and older adults. *Frontiers in Integrative Neuroscience*, 6, 74.

Abstract: Some studies have suggested that the memory advantage for negative emotional information over neutral information ("negativity effect") is reduced in aging. Besides the fact that most findings are based on immediate retrieval, the neural underpinnings of long-term emotional memory in aging have so far not been investigated. To address these issues, we assessed recognition of neutral and negative scenes after 1- and 3-week retention intervals in younger and older adults using functional magnetic resonance imaging. We further used an event-related design in order to disentangle successful, false, and true recognition. This study revealed four key findings: (1) increased retention interval induced an increased rate of false recognitions for negative scenes, canceling out the negativity effect (present for hit rates only) on discrimination in both younger and older adults; (2) in younger, but not older, adults, reduced activity of the medial temporal lobe was observed over time for neutral scenes, but not for negative scenes, where stable or increased activity was seen; (3) engagement of amygdala (AMG) was observed in older adults after a 3-week delay during successful recognition of negative scenes (hits vs. misses) in comparison with neutral scenes, which may indicate engagement of automatic processes, but engagement of ventrolateral prefrontal cortex was unrelated to AMG activity and performance; and (4) after 3 weeks, but not after 1 week, true recognition of negative scenes was

characterized by more activity in left hippocampus and lateral occipito-temporal regions (hits vs. false alarms). As these regions are known to be related to consolidation mechanisms, the observed pattern may indicate the presence of delayed consolidation of true memories. Nonetheless, older adults' low performance in discrimination of negative scenes could reflect the fact that overall, after long delays of retention, they rely more on general information rather than on perceptual detail in making recognition judgments.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal aging, amygdala, emotion, episodic memory, hippocampus, long-term memory, prefrontal cortex, recognition, ISSN: 1662-5145

Referens: Kalpouzos, G., Persson, J., & Nyberg, L. (2012). Local brain atrophy accounts for functional activity differences in normal aging. *Neurobiology of Aging*, 33(3), 623.e1-623.e13.

Abstract: Functional brain imaging studies of normal aging typically show age-related under- and overactivations during episodic memory tasks. Older individuals also undergo nonuniform gray matter volume (GMV) loss. Thus, age differences in functional brain activity could at least in part result from local atrophy. We conducted a series of voxel-based blood oxygen level-dependent (BOLD)-GMV analyses to highlight whether age-related under- and overrecruitment was accounted for by GMV changes. Occipital GMV loss accounted for underrecruitment at encoding. Efficiency reduction of sensory-perceptual mechanisms underpinned by these areas may partly be due to local atrophy. At retrieval, local GMV loss accounted for age-related overactivation of left dorsolateral prefrontal cortex, but not of left dorsomedial prefrontal cortex. Local atrophy also accounted for age-related overactivation in left lateral parietal cortex. Activity in these frontoparietal regions correlated with performance in the older group. Atrophy in the overrecruited regions was modest in comparison with other regions as shown by a between-group voxel-based morphometry comparison. Collectively, these findings link age-related structural differences to age-related functional under- as well as overrecruitment.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal fMRI, aging, memory, structure, function, ISSN: 0197-4580

Referens: Kantrowitz, J.T., Leitman, D.I., Lehrfeld, J.M., Laukka, P., Juslin, P.N., Butler, P.D., Silipo, G., & Javitt, D.C. (in press). Reduction in tonal discriminations predicts receptive emotion processing deficits in schizophrenia and schizoaffective disorder. *Schizophrenia Bulletin*.

Abstract: Introduction: Schizophrenia patients show decreased ability to identify emotion based upon tone of voice (voice emotion recognition), along with deficits in basic auditory processing. Interrelationship among these measures is poorly understood. Methods: Forty-one patients with schizophrenia/schizoaffective disorder and 41 controls were asked to identify the emotional valence (happy, sad, angry, fear, or neutral) of 38 synthesized frequency-modulated (FM) tones designed to mimic key acoustic features of human vocal expressions. The mean (FOM) and variability (FOSD) of fundamental frequency (pitch) and absence or presence of high frequency energy (HF500) of the tones were independently manipulated to assess contributions on emotion identification. Forty patients and 39 controls also completed tone-matching and voice emotion recognition tasks. Results: Both groups showed a nonrandom response pattern ($P < .0001$). Stimuli with highest and lowest FOM/FOSD were preferentially identified as happy and sad, respectively. Stimuli with low FOM and midrange FOSD values were identified as angry. Addition of HF500 increased rates of angry and decreased rates of sad identifications. Patients showed less differentiation of response across frequency changes, leading to a highly significant between-group difference in response pattern to maximally identifiable stimuli ($d = 1.4$). The differential identification pattern for FM tones correlated with deficits in basic tone-matching ability ($P = .01$), voice emotion recognition ($P < .001$), and negative symptoms ($P < .001$). Conclusions: Specific FM tones conveyed reliable emotional percepts in both patients and controls and correlated highly with deficits in ability to recognize information based upon tone of voice, suggesting significant bottom-up contributions to social cognition and negative symptom impairments in schizophrenia.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal affective prosody, early sensory processing, social cognition, ISSN: 0586-7614

Referens: Karlson, B., Lindfors, P., Riva, R., Mellner, C., Theorell, T., & Lundberg, U. (2012). Psychosocial work stressors and salivary cortisol. In M. Kristenson, P. Garvin, & U. Lundberg, (Eds.), *The role of saliva cortisol measurement in health and disease* (pp. 43-66). Bentham Science Publishers.

Abstract: This chapter systematically reviews how different measures of salivary cortisol are related to different measures of psychosocial work stress. Divergent findings were scrutinized with respect to study quality and the methods used. Measures of work stress included concepts reflecting those included in the demand-control-support model or the effort-reward-imbalance model. General bibliographic databases (PsychINFO and PubMed) were searched up to September 30, 2009. Two reviewers extracted data on study characteristics and study quality. In total 27 articles fulfilled the inclusion criteria. Cortisol measures were grouped into single time points at different times during the day, deviations at different time periods during the day, reactivity and recovery after a standardized laboratory test, area under the curve from deviations and reactivity measures. A large proportion of the analyses of the associations between cortisol and psychosocial work stressors showed nonsignificant findings. However, of the significant findings, most results showed that a high work stress was associated with high cortisol levels. Significant relationships were evenly distributed across different measures of psychosocial work stress. As regards salivary sampling or statistical analysis, no strategy seemed superior but some strategies have only been used in the past few years. Typically, older studies were of lower quality. Low quality studies tended to have a higher proportion of significant findings which is a reason for concern. The relatively few significant findings may be because many psychosocial work stressors were of mild or moderate intensity and the study groups were rather small and fairly homogeneous, thus variability was too small to reveal any effects. The results indicate a normal, healthy response to work stress in most workers, according to CATS and the Allostatic Load Models.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) salivary cortisol, working adults, psychosocial work stress, work load, job strain, job demands, job control, effort, reward, social support, ISBN: 978-1-60805-342-1

Referens: Kauppi, K., Nilsson, L.-G., Adolfsson, R., Lundquist, A., Eriksson, E., & Nyberg, L. (in press). Decreased medial temporal lobe activation in BDNF 66Met allele carriers during memory encoding. *Neuropsychologia*.

Abstract: The Met allele of the Brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) Val66Met polymorphism has been associated with impaired activity-dependent secretion of BDNF protein and decreased memory performance. Results from imaging studies relating Val66Met to brain activation during memory processing have been inconsistent, with

reports of both increased and decreased activation in the Medial Temporal Lobe (MTL) in Met carriers relative to Val homozygotes. Here, we extensively studied BDNF Val66Met in relation to brain activation and white matter integrity as well as memory performance in a large imaging (n=194) and behavioral (n=2229) sample, respectively. Functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) was used to investigate MTL activation in healthy participants in the age of 55–75 years during a face-name episodic encoding and retrieval task. White matter integrity was measured using diffusion tensor imaging.

BDNF Met allele carriers had significantly decreased activation in the MTL during encoding processes, but not during retrieval processes. In contrast to previous proposals, the effect was not modulated by age and the polymorphism was not related to white matter integrity. Met carriers had lower memory performance than Val homozygotes, but differences were subtle and not significant. In conclusion, the BDNF Met allele has a negative influence on MTL functioning, preferentially during encoding processes, which might translate into impaired episodic memory function.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal imaging, genetics, memory, Val66Met, parahippocampus, ISSN: 0028-3932

Referens: Kiuru, N., Salmela-Aro, K., Nurmi, J.-E., Zettergren, P., Andersson, H., & Bergman, L.R. (2012). Best friends in adolescence show similar educational careers in early adulthood. *Journal of Applied Developmental Psychology, 33*(2), 102-111.

Abstract: The present study investigated the role of best friends in educational career development from adolescence to adulthood. Participants' (N = 476) reciprocal best friendships were identified at age 15, while their educational attainment was investigated in early adulthood (age 26), their intelligence (IQ) at age 13, and parental education, educational expectations and academic achievement at age 16. The results revealed that adolescent best friends ended up pursuing similar educational careers in adulthood. Furthermore, three kinds of partner-effects were found when adolescents' prior career behaviors were controlled for: (1) best friends' intelligence predicted adolescents' later academic performance; (2) best friends' parental education predicted adolescents' educational expectations; and (3) best friends' educational expectations predicted adolescents' educational attainment in early adulthood.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal adolescence, friendship, educational careers, career development, multilevel modeling (MLM), actor-partner interdependence modeling (APIM), ISSN: 0193-3973

Referens: Kristenson, M., Garvin, P., & Lundberg, U. (Eds.) (2012). *The role of saliva cortisol measurement in health and disease*. Bentham Science Publishers.

Abstract: This book is based on the wish to use saliva cortisol measurement because of its many advantages but frustrations over opposing results in the literature. Several discussions at different meetings led to the development of a network of researchers from Sweden, funded by the Swedish National Research Council. This network was soon expanded to also include colleagues from Norway and Denmark. The main aim of the group was to try to understand the results from different studies on saliva cortisol measurement and thereby better understand how and when saliva cortisol assessment best could be made. A hypothesis was that, seemingly, divergent findings could be effects of differences in the theoretic assumptions made and methods used. This led over to a decision to perform a literature review focusing on if the many different ways of evaluating the levels and dynamics of salivary cortisol especially with regard to time points of assessment and analyses of data affect the interpretation of cortisol measurement in various contexts.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) salivary cortisol, measurement, health, e-book, ISBN: 978-1-60805-342-1

Referens: Kristenson, M., Garvin, P., & Lundberg, U. (2012). The role of saliva cortisol measurement in health and disease. Introduction – Why This Book? In M. Kristenson, P. Garvin, & U. Lundberg, (Eds.), *The role of saliva cortisol measurement in health and disease* (pp. 3-16). Bentham Science Publishers.

Abstract: In recent decades, the technique of using ambulatory saliva sampling for measuring cortisol levels has become increasingly popular in field research and clinical studies aimed at investigating bodily responses to psychosocial stress and other psychological and clinical conditions. This interest is paralleled with frustrations on opposing and ambiguous results. To get a deeper understanding of the seemingly contradictory results, the Scandinavian cortisol and stress network (Scancort) was formed, based on 20 researchers from the disciplines of public health, psychology, biology and medicine. This e-book is based on a critical review of the existing empirical literature on salivary cortisol, aiming to evaluate the usefulness of salivary cortisol as a biomarker in various settings. In particular, this e-book focuses on how the many different ways of evaluating the levels and dynamics of salivary cortisol (i.e., with regard to time points of assessment and different algorithms used to integrate data from multiple time points) affect the interpretation of cortisol measurements in various contexts. One main question is to find out if it is possible that different results of studies involving cortisol assessments are functions of differences in the theoretic assumptions made and the methods used.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) scancort, introduction, salivary cortisol, ISBN: 978-1-60805-342-1

Referens: Kubik, V., Jönsson, F., Nilsson, L.-G., & Knopf, M. (2012). Two effects, one explanation: A study on the effects of intended and actual enactment. *International Journal of Psychology, 47* (Suppl 1), 562-562.

Abstract: Motor-function encoding action phrases, facilitates recollection more than verbal encoding (enactment effect, c.f. Nilsson, 2000). Further, if the phrases are intended to be recalled via motor-function encoding it also leads to higher memory accessibility, referred to as the intention-superiority effect (Goschke & Kuhl, 1993) or the intended enactment effect (Freeman & Ellis, 2003), depending on whether the same process or different processes are assumed to underlie both effects. In three experiments, both effects were studied as a function of list length (18, 30, 60, or 90 items), retrieval measures (free recall, cued recall and recognition). Additionally, different moderator variables for these effects were investigated (familiarity, degree of motor involvement of the action phrases, individual differences in action orientation). Similar effects of intended and actual enactment were found for memory accuracy and accessibility (i.e., response latencies), but the effects were moderated by the nature of the action phrase and action orientation. State-oriented individuals and highly motoric action phrases showed a pronounced (intended) enactment effect. The results, at least partially, support a common explanation for both effects.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Journal motor-function encoding, verbal encoding, intention-superiority effect, intended enactment effect, memory, retrieval, Special Issue: XXX International Congress of Psychology. Section

- Referens:** [Langhammer, K., Bernhard-Oettel, C., & Hellgren, J. \(2012\). Individual Determinants of Behavioral Intentions: What tells us that practitioners really want to change hiring strategies? *International Journal of Selection and Assessment*, 20\(4\), 453-463.](#)
- Abstract:** The current study investigated hiring managers' intentional readiness to change hiring procedures as a function of individual determinants, such as their self-efficacy beliefs, causal attributions, and past behaviors. Hiring managers from three large organizations were recruited to participate and provide information about their current hiring processes and personal experiences. Results showed that self-efficacy beliefs had a strong negative relationship with intentional readiness to change. Managers' past behavior, in terms of use of unstructured interviews and external attributions of failure, were negatively associated with intentional readiness to change, while use of unstructured interviews and external attribution of success were positively associated with intentional readiness to change. Furthermore, the interactive effect of causal attribution and use of selection methods played a significant role in explaining intentional readiness for change. The results indicated that recruiting managers who preferred using unstructured interviews and attributed failures to external causes were less willing to change hiring practices than those who made less use of unstructured interviews and explained their failure externally. Implications and limitations are discussed.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal recruiting, hiring procedures, external attributions of failure, external attribution of success, ISSN: 0965-075X
- Referens:** [Lantz, A., & Andersson, K. \(2012\). The design of previous job and vocational behaviour during unemployment. In T. Kieselbach, & S. Mannila, \(Eds.\), *Unemployment, precarious work and health: Research and policy issues* \(Psychologie sozialer Ungleichheit, vol. 15, pp. 205-217\). Wiesbaden: Verlag der Sozialwissenschaften.](#)
- Abstract:** This book addresses the links between unemployment, precariousness work and health risks from various scientific frames of reference as well as those of policy-makers. The authors range from major classics in the field to newcomers from several countries presenting their research results. The authors include also representatives of several international organizations. The anthology is of a multidisciplinary character and its articles evaluate the contributions of various projects, programmes and standard public services for persons at risk of labour market exclusion. It updates the research agenda, which is most topical during the financial crisis and economic restructuring of today.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) previous job, vocational behaviour, unemployment, ISBN: 978-3531185095
- Referens:** [Larsson Sundqvist, M., Todorov, I., Kubik, V., & Jönsson, F.U. \(2012\). Study for now, but judge for later: Delayed judgments of learning promote long term retention. *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*, 53\(6\), 450-454.](#)
- Abstract:** Delayed judgments of learning (JOL) are assumed to be based on covert retrieval attempts. A common finding is that testing memory during learning improves later retention (i.e., the testing effect), and even more so than an equivalent amount of study, but only after a longer retention interval. To test the assertion that also delayed JOLs improve memory, the participants either studied Swahili-Swedish word pairs four times, or they both studied (two times) and performed delayed JOLs (two times) alternately. Final cued recall test were given after either five minutes or one week. Results showed a reliable learning-group by retention-interval interaction, with less forgetting in the group that alternated between studying and making JOLs. The results are discussed in relation to the self-fulfilling prophecy account of Spellman and Bjork (1992), and in terms of study advice, the results further underscore the importance of delaying JOLs when studying and evaluating ones ongoing learning.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal judgments of learning, delayed JOL effect, testing effect, retrieval practice, metamemory, ISSN: 0036-5564
- Referens:** [Laukka, P., Audibert, N., & Aubergé, V. \(2012\). Exploring the determinants of the graded structure of vocal emotion expressions. *Cognition and Emotion*, 26\(4\), 710-719.](#)
- Abstract:** We examined what determines the typicality, or graded structure, of vocal emotion expressions. Separate groups of judges rated acted and spontaneous expressions of anger, fear, and joy with regard to their typicality and three main determinants of the graded structure of categories: category members' similarity to the central tendency of their category (CT); category members' frequency of instantiation, i.e., how often they are encountered as category members (FI); and category members' similarity to ideals associated with the goals served by its category, i.e., suitability to express particular emotions. Partial correlations and multiple regression analysis revealed that similarity to ideals, rather than CT or FI, explained most variance in judged typicality. Results thus suggest that vocal emotion expressions constitute ideal-based goal-derived categories, rather than taxonomic categories based on CT and FI. This could explain how prototypical expressions can be acoustically distinct and highly recognisable but occur relatively rarely in everyday speech.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal acted speech, emotion, goal-derived categories, graded structure, spontaneous speech, prototypical expressions, ISSN: 0269-9931
- Referens:** [Laukka, P., Eerola, T., Thingujam, N.S., Yamasaki, T., & Beller, G. \(in press\). Universal and culture-specific factors in the recognition and performance of musical affect expressions. *Emotion*.](#)
- Abstract:** We present a cross-cultural study on the performance and perception of affective expression in music. Professional bowed-string musicians from different musical traditions (Swedish folk music, Hindustani classical music, Japanese traditional music, and Western classical music) were instructed to perform short pieces of music to convey 11 emotions and related states to listeners. All musical stimuli were judged by Swedish, Indian and Japanese participants in a balanced design, and a variety of acoustic and musical cues were extracted. Results first showed that the musicians' expressive intentions could be recognized with accuracy above chance both within and across musical cultures; but communication was in general more accurate for culturally familiar versus unfamiliar music, and for basic emotions versus non-basic affective states. We further used a lens-model approach to describe the relations between the strategies that musicians use to convey various expressions, and listeners' perceptions of the affective content of the music. Many acoustic and musical

cues were similarly correlated with both the musicians' expressive intentions and the listeners' affective judgments across musical cultures, but the match between musicians' and listeners' uses of cues was better in within-cultural versus cross-cultural conditions. We conclude that affective expression in music may depend on a combination of universal and culture-specific factors.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal cross-cultural, emotion recognition, in-group advantage, music performance, music feature extraction, ISSN: 1528-3542

Referens: [Laukka, P., & Elfenbein, H.A. \(2012\). Emotion appraisal dimensions can be inferred from vocal expressions. *Social Psychological and Personality Science*, 3\(5\), 529-536.](#)

Abstract: Vocal expressions are thought to convey information about speakers' emotional states but may also reflect the antecedent cognitive appraisal processes that produced the emotions. We investigated the perception of emotion-eliciting situations on the basis of vocal expressions. Professional actors vocally portrayed different emotions by enacting emotion-eliciting situations. Judges then rated these expressions with respect to the emotion-eliciting situation described in terms of appraisal dimensions (i.e., novelty, intrinsic pleasantness, goal conduciveness, urgency, power, self- and other responsibility, and norm compatibility), achieving good agreement. The perceived appraisal profiles for the different emotions were generally in accord with predictions based on appraisal theory. The appraisal ratings also correlated with a variety of acoustic measures related to pitch, intensity, voice quality, and temporal characteristics. Results suggest that several aspects of emotion-eliciting situations can be inferred reliably and validly from vocal expressions which, thus, may carry information about the cognitive representation of events.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal acoustic correlates, appraisal, emotion, vocal expression, ISSN: 1948-5506

Referens: [Laukka, P., & Quick, L. \(in press\). Emotional and motivational uses of music in sports and exercise: A questionnaire study among athletes. *Psychology of Music*.](#)

Abstract: Music is present in many sport and exercise situations, but empirical investigations on the motives for listening to music in sports remain scarce. In this study, Swedish elite athletes (N = 252) answered a questionnaire that focused on the emotional and motivational uses of music in sports and exercise. The questionnaire contained both quantitative items that assessed the prevalence of various uses of music, and open-ended items that targeted specific emotional episodes in relation to music in sports. Results showed that the athletes most often reported listening to music during preevent preparations, warm-up, and training sessions; and the most common motives for listening to music were to increase pre-event activation, positive affect, motivation, performance levels and to experience flow. The athletes further reported that they mainly experienced positive affective states (e.g., happiness, alertness, confidence, relaxation) in relation to music in sports, and also reported on their beliefs about the causes of the musical emotion episodes in sports. In general, the results suggest that the athletes used music in purposeful ways in order to facilitate their training and performance.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal arousal, emotion, exercise, function of music, motivation, relaxation, sports, questionnaire, ISSN: 0305-7356

Referens: [Lavia, L., Axelsson, Ö., & Dixon, M. \(2012\). Sounding Brighton: developing an applied soundscape strategy. In M. Balamir, M. Ersoy & E. Babalik Sutcliffe \(Eds\). *AESOP 2012*, Ankara, Ankara, Turkey: Association of European Schools of planning. Paper 760. \[Available on USB memory\]](#)

Abstract: In order to help develop an applied soundscape strategy for the City of Brighton & Hove, in the United Kingdom, we conducted a social survey, as part of a project called Sounding Brighton, via a questionnaire study. The survey, in which members of the public were invited to participate anonymously, was supported by the EU COST Action TD0804 "Soundscapes of European Cities and Landscapes", in cooperation with Brighton & Hove City Council and Local Action Teams. In total, 354 individuals, 15 years or older, completed the questionnaire. It consisted of four parts: (1) noise annoyance, (2) favourite outdoor location in Brighton & Hove and the social and recreational activities it entails, (3) what sounds are appropriate to the favourite location, and (4) demographic data. Using hierarchical cluster analysis, 5 categories of favourite locations, as well as 5 categories of recreational soundscapes, were found. The categories of favourite locations in Brighton & Hove were named: 'Beach & Seaside', 'City Park', 'Peri-Urban Recreation Area', 'My Space', and 'Downtown City'. The recreational soundscapes were named: 'Urban Nature', 'Distant Nature', 'Urban', 'Seaside', and 'Urban Beach'. A Chi Square analysis showed that there is a statistically significant and meaningful relationship between the social and recreational activities that people find suitable in their favourite outdoor location and the degree to which they find that specific sound sources are appropriate there. The next step in the development of an applied soundscape strategy is to identify and map all areas of Brighton & Hove that fall under the five categories of favourite locations, and to decide on their acoustic objectives in line with the five categories of recreational soundscapes.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings applied soundscape strategy

Referens: [Levander, S., & Werbart, A. \(2012\). Personality related responses to the psychoanalytic process: A systematic multicase study. *Psychoanalytic Psychology*, 29\(1\), 1-16.](#)

Abstract: Seven analysands and their analysts were repeatedly interviewed at the beginning, during, and after the analysis about the analysands' problems and helpful and hindering factors in the analytic process. Using the analysands' initial descriptions of their problems, the authors categorized them as anaclitic or introjective according to Blatt's personality model. The hypothesis was that they would differ as to experiences of the analytic work. The introjective group expected improved emotional control and ability to regulate interpersonal distance in addition to better understanding the roots of their problems. The anaclitic group believed that the analyst's strength and empathy would help them handle their need for support and love. The introjective group saw their own problems as the main hindrance in analysis but also directed critique to the analyst as a person. Their analysts experienced that the analysands wanted to do the work by themselves and were difficult to engage in the analytic process. The analysands in the anaclitic group were more occupied by hindrances in the psychoanalytic frame and attitude. Their analysts, on the other hand, sometimes found the work difficult and frustrating. The authors underline the importance of being aware of personality differences in analysands' response to specific dimensions of the analytic process.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal personality, psychoanalytic process, expectations, helpful, ISSN: 0736-9735

- Referens:** Levander, S., & Werbart, A. (2012). Personlighetens betydelse för upplevelsen av den psykoanalytiska processen och utfallet. Plenumföredrag (invited key speakers) vid den 23:e Nordiska psykoanalytiska kongressen, 10 augusti 2012, Köpenhamn, Danmark.
- Abstract:** Sju analysander och deras analytiker intervjuades vid starten, under och efter psykoanalysen om analysandernas problem och om hjälpande och hindrande aspekter av den analytiska processen. Med utgångspunkt från analysandernas initiala beskrivningar av sina svårigheter delades de in i anaklitiska (relationsorienterade) eller introjektiva (självavgränsande) enligt Blatts personlighetsmodell. Hypotesen var att personerna i de två grupperna skulle ha olika upplevelser av det psykoanalytiska arbetet. De introjektiva önskade sig bättre kontroll över sina känslor och bättre förmåga att reglera distansen i mellanmänniska relationer samt bättre förståelse av bakgrunden till deras problem. De anaklitiska förväntade sig att analytikerns styrka och empati skulle hjälpa dem att hantera deras behov av stöd och kärlek. De introjektiva analysanderna såg sina egna problem som det största hindret i analysen, men riktade också kritik mot analytikern. Deras analytiker upplevde att analysanderna ville utföra det analytiska arbetet på egen hand och att det var svårt att engagera dem i en gemensam analytisk process. De anaklitiska analysanderna upplevde psykoanalysens rammar och analytikerns neutralitet och tolkningar som hindrande, medan deras analytiker kunde uppleva det analytiska arbetet som svårt och frustrerande. Undersökningen belyser betydelsen av att vara medveten om personlighetsrelaterade skillnader i analysandernas svar på specifika dimensioner i den psykoanalytiska processen.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings psykoanalys, personlighetsfaktorer, process
- Referens:** Lindfors, P. (2012). Physiological correlates of mental well-being. In C. L. M. Keyes (Ed.), *Mental Well-Being: International Contributions to the Study of Positive Mental Health* (pp. 259-274). Springer.
- Abstract:** This chapter reviews research investigating physiological correlates of mental well-being including both hedonic and eudaimonic orientations of well-being and their common measures. This review makes it clear that there are consistent associations between different physiological systems and hedonic wellbeing in terms of positive affect; findings on the physiology of life satisfaction are unconvincing. Research investigating eudaimonic well-being is inconclusive but suggests that there are physiological correlates of psychological well-being. In particular, meaning, one of the dimensions of psychological well-being turns out to be strongly associated with physiology. This chapter concludes that additional research is needed to further clarify the physiological underpinnings of various aspects of mental well-being including both hedonic and eudaimonic orientations.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) psychobiology, positive psychology, biomarkers, ISBN: 9789400751941
- Referens:** Lindqvist, A. (2012). Perfume preferences and how they are related to commercial gender classifications of fragrances. *Chemosensory Perception*, 5(2), 197-204.
- Abstract:** Perfumes are claimed to be an important factor in human social communication. Previous research on perfumes has mainly considered masculinity and femininity as two opposite poles of the same scale, while in this study, 18 naive participants scaled the femininity and masculinity of 12 perfumes as two independent attributes. They also indicated if they wanted to use the perfumes themselves (self-preference), if they wanted their partners to use the perfumes (partner preference), and the perceived pleasantness. It was found that higher scores of pleasantness were assigned to fragrances for daytime wear. Based on the olfactory description of perfumes available on the web (www.fragrantica.com), a method is proposed to predict the perceived femininity. Predicted values were strongly correlated ($r = 0.87$, $p = 0.0002$) with femininity ratings obtained from the panel. The results show that self-preference and partner preference were positively correlated with each other ($r = 0.84$, $p < 0.001$) and with the pleasantness, indicating that if the participants liked a perfume, they both wanted to use it themselves and wanted their partner to use it. Nonetheless, the observed correlation is influenced by one perfume that was perceived as unpleasant, and further studies will be required to better understand the gender associations of perfumes and their impact on self-preference and partner preference.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal perfumes, gender, femininity, masculinity, odor perception, olfaction, ISSN: 1936-5802
- Referens:** Lindqvist, A., Höglund, A., & Berglund, B. (2012). The role of odour quality in the perception of binary and higher-order mixtures. *Perception*, 41(11), 1373-1391.
- Abstract:** Twenty participants scaled similarities in odour quality, odour intensity and pleasantness/unpleasantness of 10 binary and 5 higher-order mixtures of 5 odorous degradation products from the polymer Polyamide 6.6. The perceived odour qualities of all binary mixtures were represented well as intermediary vectors relative to their component-odour vectors in a three-component principal components analysis. The odour qualities of the floral/fruity 2-pentylcyclopentan-1-one and the sharp/cheese-like pentanoic acid contributed profoundly to their binary mixtures, as did the minty cyclopentanone, but in fewer cases. Conversely, the ether-like 2-methylpyridine and nutty butanamide did not contribute much. Odour similarity was shown to be caused by odour quality, rather than odour intensity. Three out of five degradation products formed distinct clusters of odours and were therefore interpreted to be profound contributors to the odour quality of the binary mixtures. The higher-order mixtures created new odour qualities which were completely different and untraceable to their various parts as perceived alone. These results demonstrate that it is critical to research the perception of natural mixtures in order to be able to understand the human olfactory code.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal odour quality, odour mixture, odour perception, aged material emission, multidimensional scaling, ISSN: 0301-0066
- Referens:** Lovén, J., Rehnman, J., Wiens, S., Lindholm, T., Peira, N., & Herlitz, A. (2012). Who are you looking at? The influence of face gender on visual attention and memory for own- and other-race faces. *Memory*, 20(4), 321-331.
- Abstract:** Previous research suggests that the own-race bias (ORB) in memory for faces is a result of other-race faces receiving less visual attention at encoding. As women typically display an own-gender bias in memory for faces and men do not, we investigated whether face gender and sex of viewer influenced visual attention and memory for own- and other-race faces, and if preferential viewing of own-race faces contributed to the ORB in memory. Participants viewed pairs of female or male own- and other-race faces while their viewing time was

recorded. Afterwards, they completed a memory test. We found that (1) other-race males received the initial focus of attention, (2) own-race females were viewed longer than other-race females over time, and (3) although longer viewing time increased the probability of remembering a face, it did not explain the magnified ORB in memory for female faces. Importantly, these findings highlight that face gender moderates attentional responses to and memory for own- and other-race faces.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal own-race bias, own-gender bias, episodic memory, attention, sex differences, ISSN: 0965-8211

Referens: [Lundberg, U. \(2012\).](#) Psykobiologiska processer, stress, och ojämlikhet i hälsa. I Mikael Rostila och Susanna Toivanen (red.), *Den orättvisa hälsan. Om socioekonomiska skillnader i hälsa och livslängd* (sid. 240-264). Liber.

Abstract: Att ha lägre utbildning, lägre yrkesstatus och begränsade sociala och ekonomiska resurser, jämfört med andra människor, innebär att man inte har samma möjligheter att tillgodose sina egna och familjens behov som den som har större resurser. Detta leder inte bara till lägre materiell standard utan även till mindre kontroll och sämre möjligheter att hantera problem och motgångar liksom att påverka sitt eget liv och sin omgivning. I relation till dem man jämför sig med, till exempel mer gynnade arbetskamrater, bekanta och grannar, kan detta upplevas som orättvist och framkalla en kronisk stressbelastning (Wilkinson och Pickett, 2010). Även en måttlig men långvarig stressbelastning kan leda till ohälsa. I studier av djur har man också funnit att social status i gruppen sammanhänger med vissa fysiologiska tillstånd (Sapolsky, 2005). Upplevelser av orättvisa och begränsade resurser kan således påverka biologiska system i kroppen som har betydelse för hälsa och välbefinnande. Med kunskap om dessa stressrelaterade processer kan man förklara hur sociala förhållanden kryper in i kroppen och avspeglas i hälsa och livslängd. I detta kapitel sammanfattas vad man i dag vet om dessa samband och om hur låg socioekonomisk position kan sammanhånga med stress.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) social position, hälsa, psykobiologi, ISBN: 9789147099757

Referens: [Lundberg, U. \(in press\).](#) Samspelet individ, samhälle, livsstil och biologi. I R. Ekman, & B. Arnetz, (Red.), *Stress. Molekylerna, individen, organisationen, samhället* (3:e upplagan).

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) stress, hälsa

Referens: [Lundberg, U., Garvin, P., & Kristenson, M. \(2012\).](#) Discussion and concluding remarks based on the Scancort group review. In M. Kristenson, P. Garvin, & U. Lundberg, (Eds.), *The role of saliva cortisol measurement in health and disease* (pp. 186-204). Bentham Science Publishers.

Abstract: The aim of this book was to evaluate the usefulness of salivary cortisol as a biomarker in various settings. Our hypothesis was that observed diversities in results can be a function of different kinds of assessments. In this chapter, we try to respond to this aim by giving a summary of the results from different cortisol measures in relation to the health-related variables and conditions investigated in this review. The overarching pattern shows a predominance of non-significant findings but also a couple of rather consistent trends emerged when comparing the results from different chapters. The most apparent is that single measures of absolute concentrations of salivary cortisol, for most health-related variables, seldom give significant findings; deviation measures, in terms of diurnal deviations and/or laboratory stress tests seem to be more strongly and consistently associated with a number of factors, such as socioeconomic status (SES), psychological characteristics, biological variables in terms of overweight and abdominal fat accumulation, and mental and somatic disease. Across disorders, the pattern related to ill-health/stress is generally characterized by a flatter diurnal cortisol curve, which in most cases is due to attenuated morning and/or increased evening levels, or a reduced response to a laboratory stress test. For some specific questions, single mean values seem to provide valuable information, but in all cases a careful design in terms of power and standardization is important. Thus, salivary cortisol can be a useful biomarker in many settings, if caution is taken in the choice of methods used.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) conclusions, cortisol, health, ISBN: 978-1-60805-342-1

Referens: [Lundequist, A. \(2012\).](#) *Longitudinal studies of executive and cognitive development after preterm birth*. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University (Doctoral dissertation).

Abstract: Stockholm Neonatal Project is a longitudinal population-based study of children born prematurely in 1988-93, with a very low birth weight (<1500 g), who have been followed prospectively from birth through adolescence. A matched control group was recruited at age 5 1/2 years. The overall aim was to investigate long-term developmental outcome, paying particular attention to executive functions (EF) in relation to degree of prematurity, birth weight and medical risks. Study I showed a disadvantage in visuo-motor development at 5 1/2 years, especially among the preterm boys. Visuo-motor skills were highly related to IQ, and also to EF. In Study II, neuropsychological profiles typical of preterm children and term born children, respectively, were identified through cluster analysis. The general level of performance corresponded well with IQ, motor functions and parental education in both groups, but preterm children had overall lower results and exhibited greater variability across domains. Study III showed that extremely preterm birth (w. 23-27) per se poses a risk for cognitive outcome at age 18, particularly for EF, and that perinatal medical complications add to the risk. By contrast, adolescents born very preterm (w. 28-31) performed just as well as term-born controls in all cognitive domains. However, adolescents born moderately preterm (w. 32-36) and small for gestational age showed general cognitive deficits. Study IV found that cognitive development was stable over time, with parental education and EF at 5 1/2 years as significant predictors for cognitive outcome at age 18. Among preterm children, perinatal medical risks and being small for gestational age had a continued negative impact on cognitive development from 5 1/2 to 18 years. Study V demonstrated that neuropsychological scoring of Bender drawings, developed in study I, predicted cognitive outcome in adolescence, indicating that the method may be useful in developmental screening around school entry.

Typ och Nyckelord: Dissertation preterm birth, low birth-weight, degree of prematurity, medical risks, general intelligence, executive functions, parental education, gender, development, ISBN: 987-91-7447-550-0

Referens: [Lundequist, A., Böhm, B., & Smedler, A.-C. \(in press\).](#) Individual neuropsychological profiles at age 5 1/2 years in children born preterm in relation to medical risk factors. *Child Neuropsychology*.

Abstract: Follow-up studies of preterm children have reported a range of cognitive deficits, particularly in executive functions, visuospatial abilities, and learning. However, few researchers have adopted a person-oriented approach, exploring individual neuropsychological profiles. The aim of this study was to identify typical neuropsychological profiles among preterm children and control children, respectively. A second aim was to investigate if neuropsychological profiles at age 5 1/2 might be associated with perinatal medical risk factors. As part of the longitudinal Stockholm Neonatal Project, NEPSY for 4- to 7-year-old children (Korkman, 1990), WPPSI-R, and Movement ABC were administered at age 5 1/2 years to 145 preterm (mean gestational age 28 weeks) and 117 control children born at term. For the present study, the NEPSY results of each child were transformed into summary z scores for each of 5 neuropsychological domains: attention, memory, sensory-motor, verbal, and visuospatial functions. Subsequently, Ward's cluster analysis was performed for the preterm and control groups separately, identifying 5 neuropsychological profiles in both groups explaining around 56% and 57% of the variance, respectively. Overall, preterm children had lower neuropsychological results but also more diverging profiles compared to controls. The variability in outcome could not be sufficiently explained by birth weight, gestational age, or medical risks. The results suggest that prematurity interacts dynamically with genetic, medical, and environmental factors in neuropsychological development.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal preterm, neuropsychological profiles, cluster analysis, NEPSY, ISSN: 0929-7049

Referens: [Lundgren, T., Luoma, J.B., Dahl, J., Strosahl, K., & Melin, L. \(2012\). The Bull's-Eye Values Survey: A Psychometric Evaluation. *Cognitive and Behavioral Practice, 19*\(4\), 518-526.](#)

Abstract: Two studies were conducted to develop and evaluate an instrument intended to identify and measure personal values, values attainment, and persistence in the face of barriers. Study 1 describes a content validity approach to the construction and preliminary validation of the Bull's Eye Values Survey (BEVS), using a sample of institutionalized patients suffering from epilepsy. Study 2 investigated the psychometric properties of the BEVS with a sample of Swedish university students. Results suggest that the BEVS is sensitive to treatment effects and can differentiate between clients who receive values-based interventions and those who do not. The BEVS subscales and total score appear to measure an independent dimension of psychological functioning that is negatively correlated with measures of depression, anxiety, and stress, and positively correlated with a measure of psychological flexibility. The BEVS also exhibits acceptable temporal stability and internal consistency. The study provides preliminary support for the BEVS as both a research and clinical tool for measuring values, values-action discrepancies, and barriers to value-based living.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal values, values attainment, psychometric properties, psychological flexibility, measure development, ISSN: 1077-7229

Referens: [Lundh, L.-G., & Smedler, A.-C. \(2012\). Personlighetspsykologi \[Personality.\] In P. Hwang, I. Lundberg, & A.-C. Smedler \(Eds.\), *Grunderna i vår tids psykologi* \(pp. 221-272\). Stockholm: Natur & Kultur.](#)

Abstract: Bokinformation: Grunderna i vår tids psykologi ger en gedigen grund till den moderna psykologin. Några av Sveriges främsta forskare har här samlat den mest aktuella psykologiska vetenskapen utifrån ledande svensk och internationell forskning. Tack vare författarnas omfattande undervisningserfarenhet blir framställningen begriplig, levande och nyanserad. Resultatet är en heltäckande skildring av de byggstenar som behövs för att gå vidare inom psykologins olika tillämpningsfält.

Grunderna i vår tids psykologi är:
Människokunskap blir vetenskap
Biologisk psykologi
Motivation och emotion
Kognitionspsykologi
Utvecklingspsykologi
Personlighetspsykologi
Socialpsykologi

Boken riktar sig främst till psykologistuderande, men kan läsas på alla utbildningar där grundkunskaper i ämnet ingår. Den ger också en utmärkt introduktion till den som är nyfiken på vår tids psykologi.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) personlighetspsykologi, personality, ISBN: 978-91-27-13167-5

Referens: [Lützn, K., & Ewalds-Kvist, B. \(2012\). Moral Distress: A Comparative Analysis of Theoretical Understandings and Inter-Related Concepts. *HEC Forum, 24*\(1\) 13-25.](#)

Abstract: Research on ethical dilemmas in health care has become increasingly salient during the last two decades resulting in confusion about the concept of moral distress. The aim of the present paper is to provide an overview and a comparative analysis of the theoretical understandings of moral distress and related concepts. The focus is on five concepts: moral distress, moral stress, stress of conscience, moral sensitivity and ethical climate. It is suggested that moral distress connects mainly to a psychological perspective; stress of conscience more to a theological-philosophical standpoint; and moral stress mostly to a physiological perspective. Further analysis indicates that these thoughts can be linked to the concepts of moral sensitivity and ethical climate through a relationship to moral agency. Moral agency comprises a moral awareness of moral problems and moral responsibility for others. It is suggested that moral distress may serve as a positive catalyst in exercising moral agency. An interdisciplinary approach in research and practice broadens our understanding of moral distress and its impact on health care personnel and patient care.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal ethical climate, moral agency, moral distress, moral sensitivity, moral stress, stress of conscience, ISSN: 0956-2737

Referens: [Låstad, L. \(2012\). Job insecurity climate: On shared perceptions of job insecurity. *In-Mind Magazine, 16*.](#)

Abstract: With increased global competition in business and ever higher demands of flexibility, job insecurity is something that most employees will experience sooner or later. Anticipating job loss is an agonizing state of mind. In fact, experiencing insecurity related to the continuity of one's job is regarded as more stressful than actually losing it. However, job insecurity perceptions do not arise out of nothing. They are of course embedded in a social context. Consider the 'second great contraction', the financial crisis that started in 2007 and the recession that followed it (e.g. Reihart & Rogoff, 2009): Watching the news and hearing about negative trends

in employment rates, hearing about friends or family worrying about their future income, worrying about the future of your own job – it does something to you. Add to this picture that job insecurity can be shared within an organization, for instance amongst your coworkers. It thus becomes a shared perception, a climate of job insecurity. The aim of this article is to give a brief description of existing research on job insecurity, and to introduce the job insecurity climate construct to a broader audience.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal job insecurity, job insecurity climate, work stress, ISSN: 1877-5306

Referens: [Låstad, L., Berntson, E., Näswall, K., & Sverke, M. \(2012\). Job insecurity climate perceptions: Scale validation and a qualitative exploration. *The 10th conference of the European Academy of Occupational Health Psychology*, April 11-13, 2012, Zürich, Switzerland.](#)

Abstract: Background
Job insecurity is a modern work stressor negatively affecting work attitudes, wellbeing and the health of employees worldwide. It has mainly been investigated as an individual level phenomenon, but drawing on the theoretical framework of social cognitive theory, it could be argued that job insecurity is also a social phenomenon. Behavioral, cognitive or other person-related factors as well as contextual factors interact in a reciprocal relationship, and shape individuals' perceptions and interpretations of organizational events. Shared perceptions of job insecurity could be referred to as a job insecurity climate (Sora, Caballer, Peiró, & De Witte, 2009). However, it is not yet clear how job insecurity climate should be conceptualized. The multiple operationalizations of climate constructs found in organizational research, along with methodological concerns, motivates a study on the concept of job insecurity climate.

Aims

- (1) A qualitative exploration of the job insecurity climate construct
- (2) A validation study of a newly developed measure of job insecurity climate

Methods

Interviews were conducted with job insecure informants and informants working in organizations undergoing organizational change and who could be expected to experience some degree of job insecurity. Their participation was secured through snowball sampling, and a thematic analysis was conducted on the transcribed interviews. Further, questionnaire items for measuring job insecurity climate were developed, and data is currently being collected. The data collection will be finalized late November 2011.

Results/relevance

Preliminary results of the interview study gave an indication of how the job insecurity climate construct can be conceptualized. The thematic analysis revealed that the whole organization needs not be the social unit of a climate. The job insecure climate could rather be ascribed to specific groups, like for instance a group of professionals (e.g. computer technicians), a demographic group (e.g. female doctoral students), or a geographically defined unit (e.g. a branch office of a company). Depending on the focus of the study, job insecurity climate could be conceptualized either as a psychological climate or as an organizational climate. The validation of the questionnaire items will contribute further to our understanding of the job insecurity climate construct.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings job insecurity climate, scale validation, work stress

Referens: [Löfkvist, U., Almkvist, O., Lyxell, B., & Tallberg, I.-M. \(2012\). Word fluency performance and strategies in children with cochlear implants: age-dependent effects? *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*, 53\(6\), 467-474.](#)

Abstract: Word fluency was examined in 73 Swedish children aged 6–9 years divided into two age groups, 6–7 and 8–9 years; 34 deaf children with cochlear implants (CI) (15 girls/19 boys) and 39 age-matched children with normal hearing (NH) (20 girls/19 boys). One purpose was to compare the ability to retrieve words in two different word fluency tasks; one phonemically based (FAS letter fluency) and one semantically based (animal fluency). A second purpose was to examine retrieval strategies in the two tasks by conducting an analysis of clustering and switching of word sequences. In general we found that age was an important factor for word fluency ability, in both the CI and the NH groups. It was also demonstrated that children with CI aged 8–9 years retrieved significantly fewer words and used less efficient strategies in the retrieval process, especially on the phonemically based task compared to children with NH of the same ages, whereas children 6–7 years performed similarly in both groups regarding number of retrieved words and use of strategies. The results are discussed with respect to factors such as age differences in performance for children with CI, especially for the phonemically based task.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal cochlear implantation, word fluency, strategies, children, age-dependence, ISSN: 0036-5564

Referens: [Magnusson, D. \(2012\). The human being in society: Psychology as a scientific discipline. *European Psychologist*, 17\(1\), 21-27.](#)

Abstract: In everyday language the terms psychology and psychological are used in very different meanings, without a clear definition of what the terms refer to. This article is an attempt to meet the need for clarification of the content and boundaries of psychology as a scientific discipline. This is a prerequisite for real scientific contribution to progress in cross-disciplinary research and to decision making in societal and cultural processes. Applying a holistic – interactionistic view as the frame of reference for planning, implementation, and interpretation of single studies, the target of theoretical and empirical analyses is the human psychobiological and social being in continuous interaction with his/her proximal and distal environment.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal psychology, definition, scientific disciplines, generalization, holistic perspective, ISSN: 1016-9040

Referens: [Magnusson, D. \(2012\). *The Longitudinal Örebro Project: IDA*. Reports from the project Individual Development and Adaptation, 94. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University.](#)

Abstract: International research cooperation in the field of developmental psychology has clearly acknowledged the contribution from the Swedish longitudinal research programme Individual Development and Adaptation (IDA). This is evident in many ways – international assessments, participation in international research cooperation, visits of varying duration by researchers from abroad, and so on. Work on the project has entailed interdisciplinary collaboration with researchers in various fields of direct concern for the formulation of relevant

questions and their consequences for correct research strategies, research methods and conclusions. This collaboration has been imbued with the holistic theoretical framework for research in developmental psychology that is the primary focus of another research programme, Holistic Interactionism. During the most active period, these two programmes cross-fertilised each other in practice. This found expression in a regular series of joint research seminars and in the supervision of PhD students.

Typ och Nyckelord: Report Örebroprojektet, IDA, historik, background

Referens: Malinowsky, C., [Almkvist, O.](#), Nygård, L., & Kottorp, A. (2012). Individual variability and environmental characteristics influence older adults' abilities to manage everyday technology. *International Psychogeriatrics, 24*(3), 484-495.

Abstract: Background: The ability to manage everyday technology (ET), such as computers and microwave ovens, is increasingly required in the performance of everyday activities and participation in society. This study aimed to identify aspects that influence the ability to manage ET among older adults with and without cognitive impairment. Methods: Older adults with mild Alzheimer's disease and mild cognitive impairment and without known cognitive impairment were assessed as they managed their ET at home. Data were collected using the Management of Everyday Technology Assessment (META). Rasch-based measures of the person's ability to manage ET were analyzed. These measures were used as dependent variables in backward procedure ANOVA analyses. Different predefined aspects that could influence the ability to manage ET were used as independent variables. Results: Three aspects had a significant effect upon the ability to manage ET. These were: (1) variability in intrapersonal capacities (such as "the capacity to pay attention and focus"), (2) environmental characteristics (such as "the impact of the design") and (3) diagnostic group. Conclusions: Variability in intrapersonal capacities seems to be of more importance than the actual level of intrapersonal capacity in relation to the ability to manage ET for this sample. This implies that investigations of ability to manage ET should also include intrapersonal variability. Additionally, adaptations in environmental characteristics could simplify the management of ET to support older adults as technology users.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal Alzheimer's disease, mild cognitive impairment, ADL, IADL, ISSN: 1041-6102

Referens: [Marklund, P.](#), & [Persson, J.](#) (2012). Context dependent switching between proactive and reactive working memory control mechanisms in the right inferior frontal gyrus. *NeuroImage, 63*(3), 1552-1560.

Abstract: A critical feature of higher cognitive functioning is the capacity to flexibly tailor information processing and behaviors to current situational demands. Recent neurocognitive models have been postulated to account for the dynamic nature of human executive processing by invoking two dissociable cognitive control modes, proactive and reactive control. These may involve partially overlapping, but temporally distinct neural implementation in the prefrontal cortex. Prior brain imaging studies exploring proactive control have mainly used tasks requiring only information about single-items to be retained over unfilled delays. Whether proactive control can also be utilized to facilitate performance in more complex working memory tasks, in which concurrent processing of intervening items and updating is mandatory during contextual cue maintenance remains an open question. To examine this issue and to elucidate the extent to which overlapping neural substrates underlie proactive and reactive control we used fMRI and a modified verbal 3-back paradigm with embedded cues predictive of high-interference trials. This task requires context information to be retained over multiple intervening trials. We found that performance improved with item-specific cues predicting forthcoming lures despite increased working memory load. Temporal dynamics of activation in the right inferior frontal gyrus suggest flexible switching between proactive and reactive control in a context-dependent fashion, with greater sustained responses elicited in the 3-back task involving context maintenance of cue information and greater transient responses elicited in the 3-back task absent of cues.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal working memory, executive control, functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI), inferior frontal gyrus (IFG), proactive, reactive, ISSN: 1053-8119

Referens: Marklund, S., [Berntson, E.](#), & Stjernström, C. (2012). Effekter på hälsa och anställningsbarhet av geografiskt och karriärmässigt perifer ställning. *Arbetsmarknad & Arbetsliv, 18*(1), 25-41.

Abstract: Tidigare forskning har visat att det finns tydliga regionala skillnader i befolkningens hälsa och sjukfrånvaro i Sverige (Folkhälsorapport 2005, Lundberg 2006). Föreställningarna om vad dessa skillnader beror på varierar, men generellt dominerar två typer av huvudförklaringar. Den ena betonar att regionala skillnader i arbetsmarknadsvillkor, demografiska förhållanden eller olika traditioner bland myndigheter och i sjukvården kan vara skälet (RFV 2003a, RFV 2003b, Palmer 2006). Den andra förklaringen lägger tyngdpunkten på selektiv rörlighet, som framför allt innebär att de som byter yrken oftare har god hälsa och låg sjukfrånvaro jämfört med yrkesstabila (Östlin 1988). Det skulle kunna innebära att relativt sett friskare personer och personer med lägre sjukfrånvarorisk lämnar avfolkningsregioner och flyttar till nya yrken i större städer.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal hälsa, anställningsbarhet, karriär

Referens: [Mellner, C.](#), [Aronsson, G.](#), & [Kecklund, G.](#) (2012). Segmentering och integrering. Om mäns och kvinnors gränssättningsstrategier i högkvalificerat arbete. *Arbete och Hälsa, 46*(4).

Abstract: Gränssättningsstrategier undersöktes bland män och kvinnor (n=673) i högkvalificerade arbeten där gränserna mellan arbete och livet utanför arbetet kan beskrivas som svaga. Sociodemografiska och arbetsrelaterade faktorer för de två strategierna, segmentering respektive integrering, undersöktes samt vilka av dessa faktorer som åtskiljer de som anser sig lyckas respektive inte lyckas med sin valda strategi. Resultaten visade att valet av segmenteringsstrategin klart dominerade, endast 18 procent klassificerades som integrerare. Integrerarna angav högre arbetstid per vecka, de jobbade mera på vardagkvällar och helger samt i högre grad på olika platser än segmenterarna. Det var dock i segmenteringsgruppen som dessa tids- och rumsaspekter hade en särskiljande betydelse för om man lyckades eller inte med sitt strategival. Särskilt sammanboende kvinnor med barn som använde sig av segmentering upplevde i högre grad än övriga att de misslyckades med sin strategi. De faktorer som i båda grupperna framkom som urskiljande för huruvida man lyckas med sitt strategival rörde individfaktorer relaterade till gränssättning i arbetet vilka kan betraktas som förmågan till självreglering. Dessa var att kunna arbeta självständigt, organisera sitt arbete effektivt, att veta vad som förväntas i arbetet, att själv kunna avgöra när en uppgift är slutförd samt att kunna säga nej och sätta gränser. Självreglering kan därmed betraktas som en central yrkeskompetens i ett arbetsliv alltmer kännetecknat av gränslöshet. Detta bekräftades av att bland de som lyckades med en integrerande strategi så var andelen som även upplevde balans i livet som högst. Detta var särskilt uttalat bland kvinnor. Fortsatta studier kan inriktas på prövning av

resultaten i andra arbetsrelaterade kontext och ytterligare identifiering av determinanter för lyckad segmentering eller integrering samt hur detta sammanhänger med stress och (o)hälsa.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal gränser, integrering, segmentering, kön, balans i livet, arbetsvillkor, ISBN: 978-91-85971-38-1, ISSN: 0346-7821

Referens: Modig, K., & Bergman, L.R. (2012). Associations between intelligence in adolescence and indicators of health and health behaviors in midlife in a cohort of Swedish women. *Intelligence, 40*(2), 82-90.

Abstract: The objective of this study was to investigate associations between intelligence and indicators of health status and health behaviors at age 43 in a cohort of Swedish women (n = 682). Intelligence was measured by standard IQ tests given at ages 10, 13, and 15. At the age of 43, 479 of the women were sampled for a medical examination in which 369 participated (77% participation rate). We performed correlations of IQ and the continuous health variables and we estimated logistic regression models with dichotomous health variables as the dependent variables. No significant correlations were found between IQ and any of the continuous health variables. In unadjusted logistic regression models where the cut-off points were set based on standard health risk levels, four out of sixteen indicators of unfavorable health status and health behaviors showed significant negative associations with intelligence, meaning higher risk with decreasing IQ-score. After adjusting for educational level, two remained statistically significant: being obese, OR 1.51 (95% CI 1.08, 2.12) and having a high systolic blood pressure OR 1.45 (95% CI 1.03, 2.03). For all other health variables, this study finds no support for a sizable association between IQ in adolescence and indicators of health and health behavior in midlife among Swedish women.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal cognitive epidemiology, health behavior, health, women, intelligence, ISSN: 0160-2896

Referens: Molin, J., Åkerström, L., Baraldi, S., & Hansen, N. (2012). Kompetensflykt i sjukvården: En fråga om ledarskap eller medarbetartrivsel? *Arbetsmarknad & Arbetsliv, 18*(3), 51-65.

Abstract: Vården har genomgått stora omstruktureringar följt av frivilliga uppsägningar, som kopplats till bristande ledarskap. Samtidigt har arbetsattityder visats hänga samman med frivilliga uppsägningar, vilket föranleder frågan om positiva arbetsupplevelser medierar sambandet mellan ledarskap och intention att säga upp sig. Detta testades med enkätdata från ett sjukhus som privatiserades. Resultaten visade att arbetstrivsel medierar sambandet mellan ledarskap och intention till uppsägning. Studien aktualiserar olika HR-strategier för att behålla organisationens humankapital.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal sjukvård, kompetens, ledarskap, trivsel, ISSN: 1400-9692

Referens: Mousavi-Nasab, S.-M. H., Kormi-Nouri, R., Sundström, A., & Nilsson, L.-G. (2012). The effects of marital status on episodic and semantic memory in healthy middle-aged and old individuals. *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology, 53*(1), 1-8.

Abstract: The present study examined the influences of marital status on different episodic and semantic memory tasks. A total of 1882 adult men and women participated in a longitudinal project (Betula) on memory, health and aging. The participants were grouped into two age cohorts, 35-60 and 65-85, and studied over a period of 5 years. Episodic memory tasks concerned recognition and recall, whereas semantic memory tasks concerned knowledge and fluency. The results showed, after controlling for education, some diseases, chronological age and leisure activity as covariates, that there were significant differences between married and single individuals in episodic memory, but not in semantic memory. Married people showed significantly better memory performances than singles in both subsystems of episodic memory, that is, recall and recognition. Also, the rate of decline in episodic memory was significantly larger for singles and widowed than other groups over the 5-year time period in both age groups. The findings demonstrate that the positive relation found between marriage and health can be extended to the relation between marriage and cognitive performance. This effect might be explained by the role played by cognitive stimulation in memory and cognition.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal marital status, age, episodic memory, semantic memory, ISSN: 0036-5564

Referens: Mäntylä, T., Still, J., Gullberg, S., & Del Missier, F. (2012). Decision Making in Adults with ADHD. *Journal of Attention Disorders, 16*(2), 164-173.

Abstract: Objectives: This study examined decision-making competence in ADHD by using multiple decision tasks with varying demands on analytic versus affective processes. Methods: Adults with ADHD and healthy controls completed two tasks of analytic decision making, as measured by the Adult Decision-Making Competence (A-DMC) battery, and two affective decision tasks (the Balloon Analog Risk Task and the Iowa Gambling Task). Results: Although a majority of the ADHD participants were tested under medication, they showed impairments in both types of task. However, logistic regression analysis showed that the applying-decision-rules task of the A-DMC battery was the only significant predictor of ADHD status. Conclusions: These findings suggested that ADHD is associated with impaired decision making in tasks involving a significant degree of cognitive control. Although both deliberative and affective neurocognitive systems probably contributed to ADHD-related problems in decision making, the findings underlined the involvement of prefrontally mediated executive functions.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal decision making, executive functioning, ADHD, Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder, ISSN: 1087-0547

Referens: Mörtberg, E., Tilfors, K., & Bejerot, S. (2012). Screening for ADHD in an Adult Social Phobia Sample. *Journal of Attention Disorders, 16*(8), 645-649.

Abstract: Objective: Recent studies have suggested a link between a primary anxiety disorder and ADHD. Method: A total of 39 patients with a primary diagnosis of social phobia were compared with 178 patients with ADHD and 88 patients with other psychiatric disorders on measures for childhood and adult ADHD (the Wender Utah Rating Scale and the Adult ADHD Self-Report Scale). Results: Childhood symptoms of ADHD were reported by 7.8% of the social phobia participants, and 5.1% scored within the range of adult ADHD. The social phobia group reported significantly fewer ADHD symptoms than both of the comparison groups, who frequently reported social anxiety. Conclusion: Participants with social phobia recruited from the general population are less likely to suffer from ADHD. In contrast, patients with ADHD and patients with other psychiatric disorders

appear to be likely to suffer from social anxiety.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal ADHD, comorbidity, social phobia, anxiety disorder, ISSN: 1087-0547

Referens: Nilsson, L.-G. (2012). Cognitive aging: methodological considerations and some theoretical consequences. *Psychologica Belgica*, 52(2-3), 151-171.

Abstract: The present paper reports and discusses three methodological considerations in research on cognitive aging that have theoretical consequences for the conclusions drawn in studies in the field and potentially for the development of future research in this area. The first issue is about cross-sectional data versus longitudinal data. It is argued that longitudinal data are to be preferred in studies of individual development and change. The second issue deals with the multidisciplinary nature of cognitive aging research. It is argued that such studies should involve behavioural data, brain imaging data and genetic data. For the third issue it is discussed that early cognitive data from childhood and genetic data might be regarded as a proxy for a hard-wired brain reserve that is interacting an experienced-based cognitive reserve that is developing and changing throughout adulthood and old age.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal cognitive aging, ISSN: 0033-2879

Referens: Nilsson, L.-G. (2012). Early detection of later dementia: Cognitive, demographic, and biological markers. *International Journal of Psychology*, 47 (Suppl 1), 118-118.

Abstract: In most societies, there is an increasing proportion of old and very old in the population. This is a positive development in the sense that it reflects societal and medical accomplishments. However, it also means that a growing number of people will experience age-related problems like cognitive decline and dementia, and thereby a diminished quality of life. Intense research is currently being conducted in many laboratories in the world in order to identify early those persons who later will undergo a cognitive decline or develop dementia. By early detection of these individuals, various treatments might be more efficient than presently, when treatments are given much later at the time of diagnosis of cognitive decline or dementia. The present address will provide a list of early markers that have the potential of discovering those individuals already in middle age, who later will be experiencing these age-related problems. These markers differ in nature; they are cognitive, biological or demographic. A great challenge in contemporary research is to understand how these markers can serve as individual risk factors or as interactive risk factors. Empirical data on early cognitive performance, overweight in middle age, certain genes, beta-amyloid, and metabolites will be presented and discussed as to how they can serve as predictors (each factor separately or in interactions with other factors) for cognitive decline and dementia in late life.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Journal early detection, dementia, cognitive markers, demographic markers, biological markers, Special Issue: XXX International Congress of Psychology. Section Cognition

Referens: Nilsson, L.-G. (2012). Recension av Hjärnrevolutionen: Varför din intelligens påverkar allt du gör – och allt du gör påverkar din intelligens av Johan Norberg. *Respons*, 6.

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal hjärnrevolutionen, Johan Norberg, intelligens, ISBN 9789127131507, ISSN: 2001-2292

Referens: Nilsson, L.-G. (2012). Utnyttja rummet för att komma ihåg: Recension av Moonwalk med Einstein: Minnet och konsten att komma ihåg av Joshua Foer. *Respons*, 3.

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal minne, ISBN 9789127132474, ISSN: 2001-2292

Referens: Nilsson, M.E., Jeon, J.Y., Rådsten-Ekman, M., Axelsson, Ö., Hong, J.Y., & Jang, H.S. (2012). A soundwalk study on the relationship between soundscape and overall quality of urban outdoor places. *Acoustics 2012*, Hong Kong. Hong Kong: The Hong Kong Institute of Acoustics (HKIOA). [Available on CD]

Abstract: In a field study we explored the relationship between the soundscape and the overall quality (good - bad) of outdoor open places. Thirty three residents in down town Stockholm participated in soundwalks near their homes. Along the soundwalk route the participants assessed six places with respect to the soundscape the visual environment and the overall quality of the place using a questionnaire. The six locations were preselected to vary in acoustic and visual quality. A regression model with pleasantness of the auditory and visual environment as predictors explained a substantial part of the variance in assessments of the six place's overall quality. To disentangle the specific effects of auditory and visual aspects the present study will be complemented with laboratory experiments in which visual and auditory aspects are independently manipulated.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings soundwalk, soundscape, quality of urban outdoor places

Referens: Nixon Andreasson, A., Szulkin, R., Undén, A.L., von Essen, J., Nilsson, L.-G., & Lekander, M. (in press). Inflammation and positive affect related to subjective health: Women from the general population. *Journal of Health Psychology*.

Abstract: Poor subjective health has been associated with higher levels of inflammatory cytokines. We investigated whether such an association would apply to women of the general population. Levels of cytokines, affect and subjective health were assessed in 347 women of the general population aged 45 to 90 years. Higher levels of interleukin-6 were associated with poor subjective health, especially in participants over 65 years of age. Positive affect was a more robust determinant of subjective health than negative affect. The presence of low-grade inflammation and absence of positive affect, rather than presence of negative affect, may be important determinants of subjective health.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal inflammation, positive affect, subjective health, women, ISSN: 1359-1053

Referens: [Norberg, J. \(2012\). *Fearful attention: Investigating event-related potentials in spider phobia*. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University \(Doctoral dissertation\).](#)

Abstract: Previous studies showed that emotional pictures capture attention. Further, this effect was decreased by manipulating spatial attention. In contrast, studies produced mixed findings for effects of perceptual load on attention to emotional pictures. Emotional pictures can be phobic or nonphobic. Because phobia might be an evolutionary adaption, it is possible that effects of phobic pictures on attention differ from effects of nonphobic emotional pictures. The present thesis aimed at investigating attention in spider phobia. Attention to emotional pictures was operationalized as event-related potentials (ERPs) (P1, early posterior negativity [EPN,] and late positive potential [LPP]). Two research questions were formulated. First, do phobic pictures evoke larger ERPs than what can be expected from arousal and valence? Second, are effects of spatial attention and perceptual load on ERPs the same for phobic and nonphobic emotional pictures? To investigate this, phobic and nonphobic negative pictures were presented to spider phobic and nonphobic participants. To determine effects of spatial attention on ERPs, participants were instructed to divert attention to a single letter that was presented in the periphery. To determine effects of perceptual load on ERPs, participants were instructed to perform a letter discrimination task on one, two, or three letters that were presented in the periphery. Study 1 showed enhanced LPP amplitudes to phobic pictures independent of arousal and valence. Further, this effect was present in both phobic and nonphobic participants. Study 2 showed that there was no effect of perceptual load on LPP to phobic pictures. Study 3 showed that spatial attention reduced LPP amplitudes, and to a similar extent for both phobic and nonphobic pictures. Further, perceptual load did not reduce EPN or LPP amplitudes to either phobic or nonphobic pictures. To conclude, the results suggest that phobic pictures evoke larger ERP amplitudes than nonphobic pictures. Still, ERPs to phobic and nonphobic pictures are moderated similarly by spatial attention and perceptual load.

Typ och Nyckelord: Dissertation attention, phobia, event-related potential, ISBN: 978-91-7447-620-0

Referens: [Nordin, S., Almkvist, O., & Berglund, B. \(2012\). Is loss in odor sensitivity inevitable to the ageing individual? A study of "successfully-aged" elderly. *Chemosensory Perception*, 5\(2\), 188-196.](#)

Abstract: Previous research suggests that the variability in odor detectability is large in the elderly population. Compared to young adults, most elderly demonstrate poor detectability although some show normal ability. To shed light on why there is this discrepancy among the elderly, absolute detection thresholds for pyridine odor were determined by the method of constant stimuli. Young adults (20-24 years) were compared with elderly (77-87 years) who were "successfully aged" with respect to medical health and cognitive ability. The results showed that these elderly and young adults had very similar mean detection thresholds for pyridine (105 and 100 ppb, respectively) and psychometric detection functions (identical slopes with increasing pyridine concentration). These results imply that deficits in odor detectability may not be inevitable to the aging individual, and that factors secondary to aging, such as poor medical health status and cognitive decline, may contribute to deficits in odor detectability in normal aging.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal aging, odor detection, olfaction, threshold, ISSN: 1936-5802

Referens: [Nordström, H., & Wiens, S. \(2012\). Emotional event-related potentials are larger to figures than scenes but are similarly reduced by inattention. *BMC Neuroscience*, 13\(1\), 49.](#)

Abstract: **Background**
In research on event-related potentials (ERP) to emotional pictures, greater attention to emotional than neutral stimuli (i.e., motivated attention) is commonly indexed by two difference waves between emotional and neutral stimuli: the early posterior negativity (EPN) and the late positive potential (LPP). Evidence suggests that if attention is directed away from the pictures, then the emotional effects on EPN and LPP are eliminated. However, a few studies have found residual, emotional effects on EPN and LPP. In these studies, pictures were shown at fixation, and picture composition was that of simple figures rather than that of complex scenes. Because figures elicit larger LPP than do scenes, figures might capture and hold attention more strongly than do scenes. Here, we showed negative and neutral pictures of figures and scenes and tested first, whether emotional effects are larger to figures than scenes for both EPN and LPP, and second, whether emotional effects on EPN and LPP are reduced less for unattended figures than scenes.

Results

Emotional effects on EPN and LPP were larger for figures than scenes. When pictures were unattended, emotional effects on EPN increased for scenes but tended to decrease for figures, whereas emotional effects on LPP decreased similarly for figures and scenes.

Conclusions

Emotional effects on EPN and LPP were larger for figures than scenes, but these effects did not resist manipulations of attention more strongly for figures than scenes. These findings imply that the emotional content captures attention more strongly for figures than scenes, but that the emotional content does not hold attention more strongly for figures than scenes.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal event-related potentials, emotional pictures, ISSN: 1471-2202

Referens: [Näswall, K., Lindfors, P., & Sverke, M. \(2012\). Job insecurity as a predictor of physiological indicators of health in healthy working women: An extension of previous research. *Stress and Health*, 28\(3\), 255-263.](#)

Abstract: Job insecurity has been linked to different negative outcomes, such as negative work attitudes and health problems, with most studies including self-reported outcomes. Extending earlier research, the present study includes both self-reported and physiological indicators of health and sets out to investigate whether higher levels of job insecurity are related to higher levels of allostatic load, higher levels of morning cortisol, more physician-diagnosed symptoms of ill-health and poorer self-rated health. The study also investigated whether self-rated health mediated the relation between job insecurity and physiological outcomes. This was cross-sectionally studied in a cohort of Swedish women who participated in a large-scale longitudinal study focusing on life span development and adaptation. The results showed that job insecurity was related to self-rated health and morning cortisol, and, contrary to expectations, that job insecurity was unrelated to allostatic load and physician ratings, both directly and indirectly. The results indicate that, in healthy working women, job insecurity may be less detrimental to long-term physiological health than originally hypothesized.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal job insecurity, allostatic load, morning cortisol, self-rated health, women, ISSN: 1532-3005

Referens: Oakland, T., Leach, M.M., Bartram, D., Lindsay, G., Smedler, A.-C., & Zhang, H. (2012). An international perspective on ethics codes in psychology. In M.M. Leach, M. Stevens, A. Ferrero, Y. Korkut, & G. Lindsay (Eds.), *Handbook of international psychological ethics*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Abstract: The purpose of this chapter is to describe and discuss the international status of ethics codes and other documents that address test development and use in light of fundamental characteristics of such codes. The selection of issues associated with test development and use to assist in a discussion of ethics codes was due, in part, to the early onset and international nature of their development and use. Models of ethics codes and documents are examined, including similarities and differences in their emphasis on principles and standards, as well as professionals impacted by a code. Test issues are discussed in light of codes and documents that apply to individual countries, a regional code for countries that have considerable diversity, a regional code for countries that have considerable cultural consistency, and internationally. Information in this article may assist national psychological associations engaged in developing or revising their ethics codes.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) ethics codes, transcultural, psychological tests, assessment, ISBN: 9780199739165

Referens: Olofsson, J.K., Bowman, N.E., Khatibi, K., & Gottfried, J.A. (2012). A Time-Based Account of the Perception of Odor Objects and Valences. *Psychological Science*, 23(10), 1224-1232.

Abstract: Is human odor perception guided by memory or emotion? Object-centered accounts predict that recognition of unique odor qualities precedes valence decoding. Valence-centered accounts predict the opposite: that stimulus-driven valence responses precede and guide identification. In a speeded response time study, participants smelled paired odors, presented sequentially, and indicated whether the second odor in each pair belonged to the same category as the first (object evaluation task) or whether the second odor was more pleasant than the first (valence evaluation task). Object evaluation was faster and more accurate than valence evaluation. In a complementary experiment, participants performed an identification task, in which they indicated whether an odor matched the previously presented word label. Responses were quicker for odors preceded by semantically matching, rather than nonmatching, word labels, but results showed no evidence of interference from valence on nonmatching trials. These results are in accordance with object-centered accounts of odor perception.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal olfactory perception, object recognition, emotions, naming, response time, ISSN: 0956-7976

Referens: Palmstierna, V., & Werbart, A. (in press). Successful psychotherapies with young adults: The patients' and the therapists' view. *Psychoanalytic Psychotherapy*.

Abstract: In order to understand mechanisms of change, patients' experiences are an invaluable source of information. Psychotherapy with young adults confronts therapists with specific challenges. This qualitative study explores experiences of therapeutic process and outcome in 11 cases of psychoanalytic psychotherapy that fulfilled the rigorous quantitative criteria for long-term therapeutic success. Interviews at termination and at a 1.5-year follow-up were analysed applying basic grounded theory methodology and the software ATLAS.ti. At the core of the tentative conceptual model is the experience of a growth-promoting and secure therapeutic relationship. Within the therapeutic frames, the patients and the therapists could overcome obstacles to their collaboration. The patients obtained support in close relationships and continued to apply therapeutic experiences after termination. The therapists experienced the therapeutic work in a strikingly similar way, worked actively towards joint goals, explored what was painful and actively promoted the use of new skills after termination. Positive factors in therapy and in life reinforced each other in a positive feedback loop. The patients' and their therapists' view of successful change processes confirms the centrality of the therapeutic relationship as a secure base for exploration and change.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal successful cases, process and outcome, young adults, psychoanalytic psychotherapy, ISSN: 0266-8734

Referens: Papp, M.E., Lindfors, P., Storck, N., & Wändell, P.E. (in press). Increased heart rate variability but no effect on blood pressure from 8 weeks of Hatha Yoga - A pilot study. *BMC Research Notes*.

Abstract: Yoga exercises are known to decrease stress and restore autonomic balance. Yet knowledge about the physiological effects of inversion postures is limited. This study aimed to investigate the effects of inversion postures (head below the heart) on blood pressure (BP) and heart rate variability (HRV). Twelve healthy women and men took part in an 8-week yoga program (60 min once a week). BP was measured with an automatic Omron mx3 oscillometric monitoring device and HRV with a Holter 24-hour ECG at baseline and 8 weeks after the intervention. There was no significant effect of inversion postures on BP. Nine out of 12 participants showed a significant increase in HRV ($p < 0.05$) at night (2 hours) and pNN50% (7 ± 12.5 to 18.2 ± 13.3). There were no significant changes in other HRV measures such as NN50, LF, HF, LF/HF ratio, LF n.u., HF n.u. and RMSSD. Eight weeks of hatha yoga improved HRV significantly which suggests an increased vagal tone and reduced sympathetic activity.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal yoga, cardiovascular effects, employees

Referens: Patching, G.R., Englund, M.P., & Hellström, Å. (2012). Time- and Space-Order Effects in Timed Discrimination of Brightness and Size of Paired Visual Stimuli. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception and Performance*, 38(4), 915-940.

Abstract: Despite the importance of both response probability and response time for testing models of choice there is a dearth of chronometric studies examining systematic asymmetries that occur over time- and space-orders in the method of paired comparisons. In this study, systematic asymmetries in discriminating the magnitude of paired visual stimuli are examined by way of log-odds ratios of binary responses as well as by signed response speed. Hierarchical Bayesian modeling is used to map response probabilities and response speed onto constituent psychological process, and processing capacity is also assessed using response time distribution hazard functions. The findings include characteristic order effects that change systematically in magnitude and direction with changes in the magnitude and separation of the stimuli. After Hellström (1979, 2000), Sensation Weighting (SW) model analyses show that such order effects are reflected in the weighted accumulation of

noisy information about the difference between stimulus values over time, and interindividual differences in weightings asymmetries are related to the relative processing capacity of participants. An account of sensation weighting based on the use of reference level information and maximization of signal-to-noise ratios is posited, which finds support from theoretically driven analyses of behavioral data.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal time-order effects, space-order effects, adaptive perception, wave theory, diffusion model, processing capacity, ISSN: 0096-1523

Referens: Peira, N., Golkar, A., Öhman, A., Anders, S., & Wiens, S. (2012). Emotional responses in spider fear are closely related to picture awareness. *Cognition and Emotion*, 26(2), 252-260.

Abstract: Theories of emotion propose that responses to emotional pictures can occur independently of whether or not people are aware of the picture content. Because evidence from dissociation paradigms is inconclusive, we manipulated picture awareness gradually and studied whether emotional responses varied with degree of awareness. Spider fearful and non-fearful participants viewed pictures of spiders and flowers at four levels of backward masking while electrodermal activity and heart rate were measured continuously. Recognition ratings confirmed that participants' picture awareness decreased with masking. Critically, effects of spider fear on emotion ratings and heart rate also decreased with masking. These findings suggest that effects of spider fear on emotion ratings and heart rate are closely related to picture awareness.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal fear, consciousness, awareness, masking, psychophysiology, heart rate, ISSN: 0269-9931

Referens: Persson, J., Pudas, S., Lind, J., Kauppi, K., Nilsson, L.-G., & Nyberg, L. (2012). Longitudinal structure – function correlates in elderly reveal MTL dysfunction with cognitive decline. *Cerebral Cortex*, 22(10), 2297-2304.

Abstract: By integrating behavioural measures and imaging data, previous investigations have explored the relationship between biological markers of aging and cognitive functions. Evidence from functional and structural neuroimaging has revealed that hippocampal volume and activation patterns in the medial temporal lobe (MTL) may predict cognitive performance in old age. Most past demonstrations of age-related differences in brain structure-function were based on cross-sectional comparisons. Here, the relationship between 6-years intra-individual change in fMRI signal and change in memory performance over two decades was examined. Correlations between intra-individual change in fMRI signal during episodic encoding and change in memory performance measured outside of scanning was used as an estimate for relating brain-behaviour changes. The results revealed a positive relationship between activation change in the hippocampus and change in memory performance, reflecting reduced hippocampal activation in participants with declining performance. Using a similar analytic approach as for the functional data, we found that individuals with declining performance had reduced hippocampus volume compared to individuals with intact performance. These observations provide a strong link between cognitive change in older adults and MTL structure and function, and thus provide insights into brain correlates of individual variability in aging trajectories.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal fMRI, aging, memory, hippocampus, longitudinal, ISSN: 1047-3211

Referens: Persson, N., Viitanen, M., Almkvist, O., & Wahlén, Å. (in press). A principal component analysis model of medical health: Implications for cognitive deficits and decline among adults in a population-based sample. *Journal of Health Psychology*.

Abstract: Longitudinal blood- and cognitive data from 879 adults were analyzed to extract a multidimensional health structure for prediction of cognitive change. Six health components were identified and replicated at two waves. Following, cognitive outcomes were regressed on the health components. Large proportions of cognitive age related variations were accounted for by baseline health in both cross-sectional and prospective analyses. Less variation was accounted for when health change and cognitive change were contrasted. Cardiovascular health was particularly important for prediction of cognitive change. Our study underlines causal relations between health and cognitive functions, and suggests that some effects are long term.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal age variance extraction, cognitive decline, health, memory, ISSN: 1359-1053

Referens: Pickard, B.S., Van Den Bossche, M.J., Malloy, M.P., Johnstone, M., Lenaerts, A.S., Nordin, A., Goossens, D., St Clair, D., Muir, W.J., Nilsson, L.-G., Sabbe, B., Adolfsson, R., Blackwood, D.H., & Del-Favero, J. (2012). Multiplex amplicon quantification screening the ABCA13 gene for copy number variation in schizophrenia and bipolar disorder. *Psychiatric Genetics*, 22(5), 269-270.

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal ABCA13 gene, schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, ISSN: 0955-8829

Referens: Piper, B.J., Yasen, A.L., Taylor, A.E., Ruiz, J.R., Gaynor, W., Dayger, C.A., Gonzalez-Gross, M., Kwon, O.D., Nilsson, L.-G., Day, I.N., Raber, J., & Miller, J.K. (in press). Non-replication of an association of Apolipoprotein E2 with sinistrality. *Laterality: Asymmetries of Body, Brain and Cognition*.

Abstract: A recent report found that left-handed adolescents were more than three times more likely to have an Apolipoprotein (APOE) $\epsilon 2$ allele. This study was unable to replicate this association in young adults (N=166). A meta-analysis of nine other datasets (N=360 to 7559, Power > 0.999) including that of National Alzheimer's Coordinating Center also failed to find an over-representation of $\epsilon 2$ among left-handers indicating that this earlier outcome was most likely a statistical artefact.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal APOE, handedness, right, ISSN: 1357-650X

Referens: Ramnerö, J. (2012). Exposure Therapy for Anxiety Disorders: Is There Room for Cognitive Interventions? In P. Neudeck & H-U. Wittchen (Eds.), *Exposure Therapy: Rethinking the model - Refining the method* (pp. 275 - 298). New York: Springer.

Abstract: Despite the fact that methods of exposure therapy have proven to be highly effective in various empirical

studies, they are still underused and sometimes subject to controversial discussion. There have been significant developments: In recent years, methods of exposure therapy have been applied in various areas of therapy, including body dysmorphic disorder and hypochondriasis. Exposure techniques also play an important role in the so called "third wave therapies" (Acceptance & Commitment Therapy, Dialectical Behavior Therapy). And there is more recently a revival of exposure in panic and agoraphobia and GAD. On the other hand, a large number of scientific articles discuss the practical applications (ethical aspects, amount of exposure) and the theoretical foundations (habituation) of exposure therapy. In order to provide an overview of the current debate and to point out the latest developments in the area of exposure therapy, we have decided to present the current state of discussion (most contributors are scientist-practitioners) to an interested professional audience.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) exposure, anxiety, cognitive, ISBN: 9781461433415

Referens: [Ramnerö, J., & Folke, F. \(2012\). Exposure therapy – what is it that we are selling? *Pragmatic Case Studies in Psychotherapy*, 8\(4\), 296-301.](#)

Abstract: This discussion is a response to Muller and Schultz's (2012) thoughtful commentary on our case series on treating Body Dysmorphic Disorder (BDD) in this issue of the Pragmatic Case Studies in Psychotherapy. We join Muller and Schultz in their dedication to exposure treatment, and we elaborate on their perceptive comments on what exposure is, and how it is presented, applied, and implemented most effectively, in the context of BDD specifically. We conclude by briefly exploring some of the complexities of the theory underlying exposure therapy.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal exposure therapy, exposure and response prevention (ERP), body dysmorphic disorder (BDD), anxiety, ISSN: 1553-0124

Referens: [Reuterskiöld, L., & Öst, L.-Ö. \(2012\). Real World Applications of One-Session Treatment. In T.E. Davis III, T.H. Ollendick, & L.-G. Öst \(Eds.\), *Intensive One-Session Treatment of Specific Phobias* \(pp. 127-141\). Springer.](#)

Abstract: Randomized Clinical Trials (RCTs) using cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) and specifically one-session treatment (OST) for the treatment of a broad spectrum of specific phobias have been conducted in both adult and child samples, and across countries. Furthermore, in clinical practice, OST has been extended to include even more unusual phobias such as fish, mushrooms, knees, and ET (the Extra-Terrestrial movie character) with equally good treatment effects overall. Despite these positive outcomes the dissemination of OST in the real world has not been as evident. There are several explanations for why clinicians might not choose OST for patients presenting with various specific phobias.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) one-session treatment, CBT, applications, ISBN: 978-1-4614-3252-4

Referens: Richert, R., & [Granqvist, P.](#) (in press). Religious and spiritual development in childhood. In R.F. Paloutzian & C. Park (Eds.), *Handbook of the Psychology of Religion and Spirituality* (2nd Ed.). New York, NY: Guilford Press.

Abstract: Widely regarded as the definitive reference, this volume comprehensively examines the psychological processes associated with religion and spirituality. Leading scholars from multiple psychological subdisciplines present developmental, cognitive, social psychological, cultural, and clinical perspectives on this core aspect of human experience. The forms and functions of religious practices and rituals, conversion experiences, and spiritual struggles are explored. Other key topics include religion as a meaning system, religious influences on prosocial and antisocial behavior, and connections to health, coping, and psychotherapy.

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- Chapters on spiritual goals, emotional values, and mindfulness.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) religion, development, childhood, ISBN: 978-1462510061

Referens: [Rieckmann, A., Karlsson, S., Fischer, H., & Bäckman, L. \(2012\). Increased Bilateral Frontal Connectivity during Working Memory in Young Adults under the Influence of a Dopamine D1 Receptor Antagonist. *Journal of Neuroscience*, 32\(48\), 17067-17072.](#)

Abstract: Increased frontal bilaterality in old compared with young adults during cognitive performance is a common finding in human functional neuroimaging studies. Age-related reductions in laterality are a widely debated topic and their origins and consequences may be manifold. The current study demonstrates that a dopamine (DA) D1 antagonist induces increased frontal bilateral connectivity in healthy young adults revealed by functional magnetic resonance imaging during a spatial working memory task. Moreover, increases in functional connectivity between right and left prefrontal cortex during the pharmacological challenge were associated with maintaining performance on drug. To our knowledge, this is the first study to pharmacologically induce increased frontal bilateral functional connectivity during a cognitive task in young adults and to show that increased bilaterality is associated with less severe cognitive impairment under the influence of a DA receptor antagonist.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal working memory, young adults, dopamine D1, ISSN: 0270-6474

Referens: [Risholm Mothander, P., & Wang, M.](#) (in press). Parental Rearing, Attachment, and Social Anxiety in Chinese Adolescents. *Youth & Society*.

Abstract: This cross-sectional study investigated associations between perceived parental rearing, attachment, and social anxiety. 510 Chinese middle school students, aged 12 to 20 years, completed a set of questionnaires including "Egna Minnen Beträffande Uppfostran" for Children (EMBU-C), Inventory for Parent and Peer Attachment (IPPA)

and Social Anxiety Scale for Adolescents (SAS-A). The results showed that intercorrelations between adolescents' rated attachment to parents were stronger than betweenparental and peer attachment. Girls scored higher on attachment to mother and peer than boys. Lack of parental rejection and presence of emotional warmth were strongly related to parental attachment. The rated level of total anxiety was not related to gender or age, but it was lower than what has earlier been reported from China. Perceived rejection from fathers and mothers' as well as attachment to peer and mother acted as predictors; together they explained 19% of the variance in social anxiety.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal parenting, peers, anxiety, ISSN: 0044-118X

Referens: [Riva, R. \(2012\). *Psychobiological responses in women with regional or widespread musculoskeletal pain conditions*. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University \(Doctoral dissertation\).](#)

Abstract: Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs) are very common. Regional chronic shoulder and neck pain (SNP) and widespread chronic pain due to fibromyalgia syndrome (FMS) are examples of MSDs characterized by altered physiology of the autonomic nervous system (ANS) and the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis. The aims of this thesis are to compare the cortisol awakening response (CAR) in SNP women, FMS patients and healthy controls, and to compare salivary cortisol levels, urinary catecholamine levels (adrenaline, noradrenaline, and dopamine), and cardiovascular responses in FMS patients and healthy controls. Self-ratings of sleep, anxiety, perceived stress, and pain were also investigated. In Study I, CAR tended to be higher in SNP women than in healthy controls, whereas it was significantly higher than in FMS patients. Moreover, CAR was significantly lower in FMS patients than in healthy controls. Study II showed that cortisol levels were lower in FMS patients than in healthy controls during the rest of the day as well. In Study III, adrenaline and dopamine (but not noradrenaline) levels were significantly lower in FMS patients than in healthy controls. Resting heart rate was significantly higher in FMS patients than in healthy controls, but no differences emerged during stress provocation or unconstrained daily activities. Finally, SNP women and FMS patients reported more pain and health complaints than did healthy controls, but SNP women were less affected. Potential confounders (e.g., age, obesity, physical exercise) had no effects on the findings. Taken together, the findings show altered ANS and HPA axis regulation in FMS patients. Specifically, the hyperactive HPA axis found in SNP women (i.e., higher cortisol levels) might constitute a preliminary stage of a hypoactive HPA axis in FMS patients (i.e., lower cortisol levels). In view of this, an altered regulation of the HPA axis in the progression from regional to widespread MSDs may follow a temporal development.

Typ och Nyckelord: Dissertation fibromyalgia, shoulder and neck pain, salivary cortisol, urinary catecholamines, cardiovascular responses, ISBN: 978-91-7447-420-6

Referens: [Riva, R. \(2012\). Psychobiological responses in women with regional or widespread musculoskeletal pain conditions. International Congress of Behavioral Medicine 2012, Budapest/Hungary. *International Journal of Behavioral Medicine*, 19 \(Suppl. 1\), 120.](#)

Abstract: Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs) are very common. Regional chronic shoulder and neck pain (SNP) and widespread chronic pain due to fibromyalgia syndrome (FMS) are examples of MSDs characterized by altered physiology of the autonomic nervous system (ANS) and the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis. The aims of the present study is to compare the cortisol awakening response (CAR) in SNP women, FMS patients and healthy controls, and to compare salivary cortisol levels, urinary catecholamine levels (adrenaline, noradrenaline, and dopamine), and cardiovascular responses in FMS patients and healthy controls. Self-ratings of sleep, anxiety, perceived stress, and pain were also investigated. CAR tended to be higher in SNP women than in healthy controls, whereas it was significantly higher than in FMS patients. Moreover, CAR was significantly lower in FMS patients than in healthy controls. Cortisol levels were lower in FMS patients than in healthy controls during the rest of the day as well. In addition, adrenaline and dopamine (but not noradrenaline) levels were significantly lower in FMS patients than in healthy controls. Resting heart rate was significantly higher in FMS patients than in healthy controls, but no differences emerged during stress provocation or unconstrained daily activities. Finally, SNP women and FMS patients reported more pain and health complaints than did healthy controls, but SNP women were less affected. Potential confounders (e.g., age, obesity, smoking habit, employment fraction, sleeping problems, and physical exercise) had no effects on the findings. Taken together, the findings show altered ANS and HPA axis regulation in FMS patients. Specifically, the hyperactive HPA axis found in SNP women (i.e., higher cortisol levels) might constitute a preliminary stage of a hypoactive HPA axis in FMS patients (i.e., lower cortisol levels). In view of this, an altered regulation of the HPA axis in the progression from regional to widespread MSDs may follow a temporal development.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Journal cortisol, musculoskeletal disorders, psychoneuroendocrinology, stress

Referens: [Riva, R., Mork, P.J., Westgaard, R.H., & Lundberg, U. \(2012\). Comparison of the cortisol awakening response in women with shoulder and neck pain and women with fibromyalgia. *Psychoneuroendocrinology*, 37\(2\), 299-306.](#)

Abstract: Summary: Shoulder and neck pain (SNP) and fibromyalgia syndrome (FMS), two musculoskeletal conditions of unknown pathogenesis, share some common features in terms of altered neuroendocrine responses, pain and stress perception. However, the pain distribution in SNP is localized, whereas in FMS is more widespread. Because regional musculoskeletal pain may represent an intermediate stage along a continuum towards widespread musculoskeletal pain we compared the cortisol awakening response (CAR) in women with SNP with the CAR in FMS patients and healthy controls (HC) in a controlled hospital—hotel setting. The aim of the study was to investigate whether SNP is related to a deviant regulation of the hypothalamic—pituitary—adrenal (HPA) axis. Eighteen women with SNP, 29 female FMS patients, and 27 female HC participated in the study. Cortisol samples were collected upon awakening, 30 and 60 min later. Questionnaires measuring pain levels, sleeping problems, perceived stress, and psychological characteristics were administered to the participants. Compared with HC, women with SNP had a tendency towards higher cortisol levels, whereas FMS had lower cortisol levels. Adjustment for potential confounders did not influence the results. Women with SNP and FMS patients reported more health complaints, pain, and perceived stress than the HC, but women with SNP were less affected than the FMS patients. Women with SNP showed a tendency towards an elevated HPA axis activity compared with HC. The current findings may indicate that the hypercortisolism in regional musculoskeletal pain represent an intermediate stage towards the development of a hypocortisolism in widespread musculoskeletal pain.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal salivary cortisol, cortisol awakening response, localized musculoskeletal pain, widespread musculoskeletal pain, stress, ISSN: 0306-4530

- Referens:** Riva, R., Mork, P.J., Westgaard, R.H., & Lundberg, U. (2012). Corrigendum to "Comparison of the cortisol awakening response in women with shoulder and neck pain and women with fibromyalgia" [*Psychoneuroendocrinology* 37 (2012) 299–306]. *Psychoneuroendocrinology*, 37(4), 587.
- Abstract:** Reports an error in "Comparison of the cortisol awakening response in women with shoulder and neck pain and women with fibromyalgia" by Roberto Riva, Paul Jarle Mork, Rolf Harald Westgaard and Ulf Lundberg (*Psychoneuroendocrinology*, 2012[Feb], Vol 37[2], 299-306). In the original article, the confidence intervals were reported incorrectly in Fig. 1 of the results section. Fig. 1 with the correct confidence intervals is reported in the erratum.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal corrigendum, erratum, salivary cortisol, cortisol awakening response, localized musculoskeletal pain, widespread musculoskeletal pain, stress, ISSN: 0306-4530
- Referens:** Riva, R., Mork, P.J., Westgaard, R.H., Okkenhaug Johansen, T., & Lundberg, U. (2012). Catecholamines and heart rate in female fibromyalgia patients. *Journal of Psychosomatic Research*, 72(1), 51-57.
- Abstract:** Background: Fibromyalgia syndrome is a disease of unknown pathogenesis characterised by widespread chronic musculoskeletal pain. Fibromyalgia has been associated with dysregulation of the stress systems, but results are inconsistent. Purpose: To investigate autonomic nervous system activity (urinary noradrenaline, adrenaline, dopamine, and heart rate) of fibromyalgia patients and healthy controls. Methods: Urinary catecholamines and heart rate were assessed for a 24-hour period in a controlled hospital setting (including relaxation, a test with prolonged mental stress, and sleep), and during daily activity in 29 female fibromyalgia patients and 29 age-matched female healthy controls. Results: With repeated measures ANOVAs, catecholamine levels were lower in patients than controls ($P = .035$ for noradrenaline; $P = .005$ for adrenaline; $P = .001$ for dopamine). One-way ANOVAs for the single periods showed that patients compared to controls had significantly lower adrenaline levels during the night ($P = .010$) and the second day ($P = .010$), significantly lower dopamine levels during the first day ($P = .008$), the night ($P = .001$), and the second day ($P = .004$). However, single time point noradrenaline levels were not significantly different between the groups. Overall, heart rate was significantly higher in patients than controls ($P = .014$). Specifically, significant differences emerged during relaxation ($P = .016$) and sleep ($P = .011$), but not during stress provocation or daily activities. Conclusions: The results indicate an altered regulation of the autonomic nervous system in fibromyalgia patients, with attenuated activity of both the sympathetic (adrenal medulla component) and the parasympathetic branch.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal adrenaline, noradrenaline, cortisol, fibromyalgi, women, ISSN: 0022-3999
- Referens:** Rydeman, I., Szulkin, R., Westerlund, J., Agreus, L., & Törnkvist, L. (in press). Self-Perceived preparedness for Life at Home among older persons when discharged from hospital - Development and Testing of a Questionnaire. I I. Rydeman, *Discharged from hospital and in need of home care nursing: Experience of older persons, their relatives and care professionals*. (Dissertation). Stockholm: Karolinska Institutet.
- Abstract:** Background: Deficiencies in the discharge process cause older person unnecessary suffering and uneasiness. No study has been identified that describes or measures the viewpoints of older persons who are receiving home care nursing with regard to the discharge process. Measurements are critical to determining the effectiveness of the healthcare system, understanding patient perceptions and monitoring improvement. The aim of the study was to develop and evaluate psychometric properties of a questionnaire measuring self-perceived preparedness for life at home among older persons when discharged from hospital. Method: A questionnaire entitled Perceived Preparedness for Life at Home (PPLH) was developed from a theoretical model, Getting prepared for life at home when discharged from hospital, that was presented in a previous study by the present authors. The sample consisted of 152 older persons. Psychometric testing involved factor analysis, ANOVA and reliability tests. Findings: The exploratory factor analysis identified two factors (Professional's commitment and Information on how to cope). The factors explained 54% of the total variance and Cronbach's α ranged from 0.88 - 0.94. Respondents who reported being sufficiently prepared, asking for information and in good health at discharge had significantly higher mean ratings on both factors than those who did not. Test-retest reliability indicated satisfactory reliability for the questionnaire. Conclusion: This initial study suggests that the PPLH questionnaire has satisfactory validity and reliability. It also shows potential for capturing self-perceived preparedness for life at home among older persons at the time of discharge. Use of the PPLH questionnaire can provide useful guidance for clinical practice and improve the quality of the discharge process.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Dissertation life at home, older persons, discharged from hospital, preparedness, ISBN: 978-91-7457-893-5
- Referens:** Rönnlund, M., Carlstedt, B., Blomstedt, Y., Nilsson, L.-G., & Weinehall, L. (in press). Secular trends in cognitive performance: Swedish conscript data 1970-1993. *Intelligence*.
- Abstract:** We investigated time-related patterns in levels of cognitive performance during the period from 1970 to 1993 based on data from Swedish draft boards. The conscripts, including more than a million 18–19-year old men, had taken one of two versions of the Swedish enlistment battery (SEB67; 1970–1979 or SEB80; 1980–1993), each composed of four subtests. The results revealed significant Flynn effects, with estimated gains of 1.2–1.5 IQ-units per decade. The effect seem to hold across ability levels, even though tendencies of more pronounced effects in the lower half of the ability distribution was observed. The largest gains were for visuospatial tests (Paper Form Board and Metal Folding), with little change, even slight losses during the second sub-period, for tests of verbal knowledge (Concept Discrimination and Synonyms) and a mixed pattern for a test of technical comprehension (losses followed by gains). Finally, comparisons of trends in cognitive performance and in standing height show that the gains in cognitive performance over the years from 1980 to 1993 occurred in the absence of overall gains in height, which speaks against nutrition as the cause of the Flynn effects.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal Flynn effects, intelligence, cohort effects, ISSN: 0160-2896
- Referens:** Rönnlund, M., Sundström, A., Eriksson, D., & Nilsson, L.-G. (in press). Effects of perceived long-term stress on subjective and objective aspects of memory and cognitive functioning in a middle-aged

population-based sample. *Journal of Genetic Psychology*.

Abstract: The longitudinal effects of perceived stress on measures of memory and two other cognitive functions (word fluency, visuospatial ability) in a middle-aged sample (40–60 years, M age = 47.1 years, SD = 6.1 years; n = 192) were examined. A group describing themselves as stressed in general at baseline, and at follow-up measurement 5 and 10 years later (n = 96) was compared with a matched (age, sex) low-stress group (n = 96). The results revealed more depressive symptoms over time in the high-stress group. With regard to memory, a dissociation between subjective and objective measures was observed. Specifically, participants in the high-stress group rated their memory as worse over time as compared with controls, and reported a higher frequency of occurrence of everyday memory failures, effects partly independent of depressive symptoms. However, the groups did not differ in terms of objective episodic memory performance, word fluency or block design performance, with stable levels of performance over time regardless of perceived stress. The lack of effects of stress on cognitive performance is discussed in the light of factors such as stress level, age of the participants, and other individual difference factors.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal longitudinal, middle age, memory, stress, ISSN: 0022-1325

Referens: Salami, A., Eriksson, J., Nilsson, L.-G., & Nyberg, L. (2012). Age-related white matter microstructural differences partly mediate age-related decline in processing speed but not cognition. *BBA - Molecular Basis of Disease*, 1822(3), 408-415.

Abstract: Aging is associated with declining cognitive performance as well as structural changes in brain gray and white matter (WM). The WM deterioration contributes to a disconnection among distributed brain networks and may thus mediate age-related cognitive decline. The present diffusion tensor imaging (DTI) study investigated age-related differences in WM microstructure and their relation to cognition (episodic memory, visuospatial processing, fluency, and speed) in a large group of healthy subjects (n = 287) covering 6 decades of the human life span. Age related decreases in fractional anisotropy (FA) and increases in mean diffusivity (MD) were observed across the entire WM skeleton as well as in specific WM tracts, supporting the WM degeneration hypothesis. The anterior section of the corpus callosum was more susceptible to aging compared to the posterior section, lending support to the anterior–posterior gradient of WM integrity in the corpus callosum. Finally, and of critical interest, WM integrity differences were found to mediate age-related reductions in processing speed but no significant mediation was found for episodic memory, visuospatial ability, or fluency. These findings suggest that compromised WM integrity is not a major contributing factor to declining cognitive performance in normal aging. This article is part of a Special Issue entitled: Imaging Brain Aging and Neurodegenerative disease.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal white matter, cognition, aging, mediation, DTI, ISSN: 0925-4439

Referens: Schöll, M., Wall, A., Thordardottir, S., Ferreira, D., Bogdanovic, N., Langström, B., Almkvist, O., Graff, C., & Nordberg, A. (2012). Low PiB PET retention in presence of pathologic CSF biomarkers in Arctic APP mutation carriers. *Neurology*, 79(3), 229-236.

Abstract: Objective: To investigate the particular pathology of the Arctic APP (APP_{Arctic}) early-onset familial Alzheimer disease (eFAD) mutation for the first time in vivo with PET in comparison with other eFAD mutations and sporadic Alzheimer disease (sAD). Methods: We examined 2 APP_{Arctic} mutation carriers together with 5 noncarrier siblings cross-sectionally with C-11-labeled Pittsburgh compound B (PiB) and F-18-fluorodeoxyglucose (FDG) PET, as well as MRI, CSF biomarkers, and neuropsychological tests. Likewise, we examined 7 patients with sAD, 1 carrier of a presenilin 1 (PSEN1) mutation, 1 carrier of the Swedish APP (APP_{Swe}) mutation, and 7 healthy controls (HCs). Results: Cortical PiB retention was very low in the APP_{Arctic} mutation carriers while cerebral glucose metabolism and CSF levels of A beta(1-42), total and phosphorylated tau were clearly pathologic. This was in contrast to the PSEN1 and APP_{Swe} mutation carriers revealing high PiB retention in the cortex and the striatum in combination with abnormal glucose metabolism and CSF biomarkers, and the patients with sAD who showed typically high cortical PiB retention and pathologic CSF levels as well as decreased glucose metabolism when compared with HCs. Conclusions: The lack of fibrillar beta-amyloid (A beta) as visualized by PiB PET in APP_{Arctic} mutation carriers suggests, given the reduced glucose metabolism and levels of A beta(1-42) in CSF, that other forms of A beta such as oligomers and protofibrils are important for the pathologic processes leading to clinical Alzheimer disease.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal biomarkers, Alzheimer, ISSN: 0028-3878

Referens: Sedem, M. (2012). *Rädsla för förlust av liv och heder*. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University (Doctoral dissertation).

Abstract: The aim of this thesis was to examine honor conflicts that arose between girls with Swedish-foreign origin and their parents, but also to explore an honor conflict that resulted in an extreme form of violent crime, namely the murder of a young girl. The participants were different family members with foreign origins. Data were collected from qualitative interviews with 16 female and 7 male participants and were analysed according to Grounded Theory. The families were described in terms of disharmonic relations and dysfunctional growing up conditions. Fear was found to be a core variable in all the participants' experience of the situation and also an important underlying cause of the conflict with its final outcome. The results showed that the girls' fear during the conflict process included both mental and physical experiences. Fear was also described as an underlying cause of turning points of the conflict and the girls' decision making in whether to stay or abandon their families. The mothers' fear was accentuated by their daughters' bodily and behavioral changes during puberty and was reported to be due to their concern that the girl might acquire bad teenage habits. However, the main reason for fear reported by the mothers was that they feared that the girls would disgrace the family name by violating chastity norms. The fathers described their fear of having their reputation disgraced, which in turn would lead to social exclusion. Another finding in the study was time distance, which moderated the fear. The concept of fear was a major variable also in the retrospective case that included the murder of a young girl. The male family members of this specific family were afraid of losing their power and honor, combined with unresolved internal conflicts and external intervention, which all contributed to the murder. The results are discussed in terms of attachment theory, development theories, conflict theory, as well as acculturation theory.

Typ och Nyckelord: Dissertation konflikter, heder, våld, rädsla, ISBN: 978-91-7447-527-2

Referens: Sjöberg, S., Sjöberg, A., Näswall, K., & Sverke, M. (2012). Using individual differences to predict job performance: Correcting for direct and indirect restriction of range. *Scandinavian Journal of*

- Abstract:** Using individual differences to predict job performance: Correcting for direct and indirect restriction of range. Scandinavian Journal of Psychology 53, 368-373. The present study investigates the relationship between individual differences, indicated by personality (FFM) and general mental ability (GMA), and job performance applying two different methods of correction for range restriction. The results, derived by analyzing meta-analytic correlations, show that the more accurate method of correcting for indirect range restriction increased the operational validity of individual differences in predicting job performance and that this increase primarily was due to general mental ability being a stronger predictor than any of the personality traits. The estimates for single traits can be applied in practice to maximize prediction of job performance. Further, differences in the relative importance of general mental ability in relation to overall personality assessment methods was substantive and the estimates provided enables practitioners to perform a correct utility analysis of their overall selection procedure.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal personality, general mental ability, job performance, range restriction correction, personnel selection, ISSN: 0036-5564
- Referens:** [Smedler, A.-C. \(2012\). Forskningsetik. In K. Sundell & M. Forster \(Eds.\), Att göra effektutvärderingar \(pp. 57-90\). Stockholm: Gothia Förlag AB.](#)
- Abstract:** Bokinformation: Varje år berörs hundratusentals personer av psykosociala och pedagogiska interventioner. Det handlar exempelvis om behandling av missbruk, insatser för utsatta barn och läsundervisning i grundskolan. Endast undantagsvis har dessa interventioner utvärderats, vilket innebär att vi inte vet vilken effekt de har eller om de rentav kan skada. I antologin Att göra effektutvärderingar beskrivs hur man genomför effektutvärderingar, som ger kunskap om hur interventioner fungerar. Boken ger detaljerad och praktisk vägledning som är till nytta för alla som är intresserade av att lära sig mer om effektutvärderingar – både forskarstuderande och forskare som redan ansvarat för effektutvärderingar. Ämnen som tas upp är bland annat forskningsetik, studiedesign, mätinstrument, urval och rekrytering av undersökningspersoner, datainsamling, ekonomiska analyser, dataanalys och tolkning samt rapportskrivning. Bokens författare har lång erfarenhet inom området och representerar olika discipliner såsom psykologi, folkhälsovetenskap, socialt arbete, pedagogik, statistik, epidemiologi, sociologi, evolutionsbiologi, medicinsk vetenskap och datavetenskap. Redaktör för boken är Knut Sundell, docent i psykologi och socialråd på Socialstyrelsen, som har lång erfarenhet av att utvärdera interventioner inom förskola, skola och socialtjänst.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) forskningsetik, research ethics, ISBN: 978-91-7205-838-5
- Referens:** [Steffner, D., & Schenkman, B. \(2012\). Change blindness when viewing web pages. *Work: A Journal of Prevention, Assessment and Rehabilitation*, 41, suppl 1, 6098-6102.](#)
- Abstract:** Change blindness on web pages was studied for 20 participants. The purpose was to find how change blindness appears for web pages, and which changes are easier to detect. The task was to detect if a change had occurred and to show this by the means of the cursor. Rensink's flicker paradigm was used, where four categories of changes were presented. It was easier to detect a change not consisting of a person than one with a person. It was easier to detect a change to the left than to the right. The complexity of the web pages did not appear to have an effect, while large changes were easier to detect than small. The results may indicate that focused attention is differently sensitive for different kinds of changes. They also show that change blindness is a general phenomenon that can be applied to the perception of web pages.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal change blindness, attention, perception, web pages, reaction time, ISSN: 1051-9815
- Referens:** [Sternäng, O., Kabir, Z.N., Hamadani, J.D., & Wahlin, Å. \(2012\). A cross-cultural perspective on aging and memory: Comparisons between Bangladesh and Sweden. *PsyCh Journal*, 1\(2\), 69-81.](#)
- Abstract:** Most studies on cognitive aging have been conducted in high-income countries (mainly on Western populations). The main aim of this study was to compare the relative importance of predictors of episodic and semantic memory performance in older people (60 years) from Bangladesh (n = 400) and Sweden (n = 1,098). Hierarchical regression models were used in order to study the importance of some commonly used predictors in the two countries. A main finding was that variations in age did not have much impact on episodic and semantic memory performance in Bangladesh. Instead, sex was a strong predictor for semantic memory performance. In Sweden this pattern was reversed. In the Western world, chronological age is believed to be strongly associated with memory performance in cross-sectional studies, particularly in people greater than 60 years of age. This study indicates that the difference between the two countries (in relative importance of the predictors included in this study) is mainly due to the fact that years of education is connected to age in the Western world but to sex in Bangladesh. It remains to be examined whether earlier selective survival is also responsible for the relative absence of cognitive age differences in Bangladesh.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal cognitive aging, cross-cultural comparison, episodic memory, selective survival, semantic memory, ISSN: 2046-0252
- Referens:** [Sundell, K., Ferrer-Wreder, L., & Fraser, M. \(in press\). Going global: The translation and cultural adaptation of empirically-supported interventions. *Evaluation & the Health Professions*.](#)
- Abstract:** The spread of evidence-based practice throughout the world has resulted in the wide adoption of empirically supported interventions (ESIs) and a growing number of controlled trials of imported and culturally adapted ESIs. This article is informed by outcome research on family-based interventions including programs listed in the American Blueprints Model and Promising Programs. Evidence from these controlled trials is mixed and, because it is comprised of both successful and unsuccessful replications of ESIs, it provides clues for the translation of promising programs in the future. At least four explanations appear plausible for the mixed results in replication trials. One has to do with methodological differences across trials. A second deals with ambiguities in the cultural adaptation process. A third explanation is that ESIs in failed replications have not been adequately implemented. A fourth source of variation derives from unanticipated contextual influences that might affect the effects of ESIs when transported to other cultures and countries. This article describes a model that allows for the differential examination of adaptations of interventions in new cultural contexts.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal evidence-based interventions, transportability, adaptation, ISSN: 0163-2787

- Referens:** Sundgren, M., Maurex, L., Wahlin, Å., Piehl, F., & Brismar, T. (in press). Cognitive impairment has a strong relation to non-somatic symptoms of depression in relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis. *Archives of Clinical Neuropsychology*.
- Abstract:** Cognitive impairment is frequent in multiple sclerosis (MS) and has detrimental effects on activities of daily life and life quality, but it is unclear how it is influenced by physical disability, fatigue and depression. Our aim was to identify the strongest clinical predictors for cognitive impairment in relapsing-remitting MS (RRMS) patients. The clinical risk factors included in the analysis were physical disability (EDSS), fatigue (FSS), the somatic and non-somatic components of depression (BDI), disease progression rate (MSSS) and psychotropic medication. Patients with RRMS (n=72) and healthy control subjects (n=89) underwent neuropsychological testing and clinical assessment. Cognitive impairment had a prevalence of 30.5% in patients affecting preferentially attention, executive functions, processing speed and visual perception/organization. MSSS was not associated with cognitive impairment, depression or fatigue. The non-somatic component of depression had stronger association with cognitive impairment than the somatic component. Exclusion of patients with any psychotropic medication did not influence the results. In regression models cognitive performance was best predicted by the non-somatic symptoms of depression alone or in combination with physical disability. Our results underscore the importance of evaluating depressive symptoms when suspecting cognitive impairment in patients with RRMS.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal multiple sclerosis, depression, physical disability, neuropsychological assessment, fatigue, psychotropic medication, ISSN: 0887-6177
- Referens:** Svenson, O. (2012). Motivation, decision theory and human decision making. In S. Kreitler (Ed.) *Cognition and Motivation: Forging an Interdisciplinary Perspective* (pp. 307-320) Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Abstract:** There are two main approaches to study human decision making. Process approaches focus on the decision process, how the information is interpreted and reinterpreted, what decision rules are used to reach a decision etc. Structural approaches do not follow the intervening decision process, but attempt to predict choices based on parameters of the decision problems.
- In this chapter, what is here called, fundamental motivation (the result of thirst, need for social closeness, competition etc) motivates a particular choice. Process and representation motivation as used in this chapter covers how a decision maker is motivated to process the available information to reach a decision (how to ignore, reinterpret information, what decision rules to apply to reach and represent a final decision that is satisfactory with respect to both process and representation motivation and fundamental motivation etc). Since the 1950ies process approaches of decision research have been quite explicit about process and representation motivation. Standard structural approaches were silent about motivation for a long time until the 1990ies, when an interest in emotion and decision making and individual differences, at least implicitly, brought different fundamental motivations into the field. However, motivation has been neglected in most decision research, and in particular in mainstream structural approaches.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) decision making, motivation, process studies, ISBN: 9780521888677
- Referens:** Svenson, O. Eriksson, G., & Gonzalez, N. (2012). Braking from different speeds: Judgments of collision speed if a car does not stop in time. *Accident Analysis and Prevention*, 45, 487-492.
- Abstract:** The purpose of speed limits is to keep driving speed low enough for drivers to be able to pay attention to relevant information and timely execute maneuvers so that the car can be driven in a safe way and stopped in time. If a driver violates a speed limit or drives too fast she or he will not be able to stop as quickly as from a slower speed. We asked participants to imagine that they themselves had driven a car outside a school at a speed of 30 km/h when a child suddenly had rushed into the street. From this speed it was possible to stop the car just in front of the child after braking as quickly and forcefully as possible. We then asked the participants to imagine that they drove the same street at a higher speed of 50 km/h and the child appeared at the same place as before. At what speed would the car hit the child after braking in the same way as before? This kind of problems were presented in three studies and the results showed that the judged speeds of collision were always underestimated in different hypothetical driving context scenarios by judges differing in numerical skills. This indicates an overly optimistic view on the possibilities to reduce speed quickly if the driving speed is too fast, which is an important component of attitudes towards speed limits, their legitimacy and recommended driving speeds. Further implications of the results were discussed last.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal impact speed, speed judgment, affective context, subjective numeracy, ISSN: 0001-4575
- Referens:** Svenson, O., Eriksson, G., Slovic, P., Mertz, C.K., & Fuglestad, T. (2012). Effects of main actor, outcome and affect on biased braking speed judgments. *Judgment and decision making*, 7(3), 235-243.
- Abstract:** Subjects who judged speed in a driving scenario overestimated how fast they could decelerate when speeding compared to when keeping within the speed limit (Svenson, 2009). The purpose of the present studies were to replicate studies conducted in Europe with subjects in the U.S., to study the influence of speed unit (kph vs. mph), affective reactions to outcome (collision) and identity of main actor (driver) on braking speed judgments. The results replicated the European findings and the outcome affective factor (passing a line/killing a child) and the actor factor (subject/driver in general) had significant effects on judgments of braking speed. The results were related to psychological theory and applied implications were discussed.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal overconfidence, driving speed, braking, affect heuristic, traffic safety, ISSN: 1930-2975
- Referens:** Svård, J., Wiens, S., & Fischer, H. (2012). Superior recognition performance for happy masked and unmasked faces in both younger and older adults. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 3, 520.
- Abstract:** In the aging literature it has been shown that even though emotion recognition performance decreases with age, the decrease is less for happiness than other facial expressions. Studies in younger adults have also revealed that happy faces are more strongly attended to and better recognized than other emotional facial expressions. Thus, there might be a more age independent happy face advantage in facial expression recognition. By using a backward masking paradigm and varying stimulus onset asynchronies (17-267 ms) the temporal development of a happy face advantage, on a continuum from low to high levels of visibility, was examined in younger and older adults. Results showed that across age groups, recognition performance for

happy faces was better than for neutral and fearful faces at durations longer than 50 ms. Importantly, the results showed a happy face advantage already during early processing of emotional faces in both younger and older adults. This advantage is discussed in terms of processing of salient perceptual features and elaborative processing of the happy face. We also investigate the combined effect of age and neuroticism on emotional face processing. The rationale was previous findings of age-related differences in physiological arousal to emotional pictures and a relation between arousal and neuroticism. Across all durations, there was an interaction between age and neuroticism, showing that being high in neuroticism might be disadvantageous for younger, but not older adults' emotion recognition performance during arousal enhancing tasks. These results indicate that there is a relation between aging, neuroticism, and performance, potentially related to physiological arousal.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal emotion, faces, aging, masking, happy, fearful, positivity bias, neuroticism, ISSN: 1664-1078

Referens: Söderstrand, P., & Almkvist, O. (2012). Psychometric data on the eyes test, the faux pas test, and the dewey social stories test in a population based swedish adult sample. *Nordic Psychology*, 64(1), 30-43.

Abstract: Neuropsychological testing of theory of mind, i.e. the capacity to imagine the mental content of others, is a valuable aid in clinical diagnosis of Asperger syndrome and high-functioning autism. The revised Reading the Mind in the Eyes Test (ET), the Faux Pas Test (FP), and the Dewey Social Stories Test (DSST) were translated into Swedish and administered to a population-based sample, 68 adults in all. Where comparable, results were similar for the Swedish versions and the original versions. Reliability was excellent for FP but insufficient for ET and DSST. Test score distributions failed strict normality tests. ET intercorrelated with FP and FP with DSST, but there was no correlation between ET and DSST. There were only a few significant correlations with background variables. Scaled-score conversion tables are appended. FP shows promise as a psychometrically sound test. Further research on these tests involving clinical groups is needed, as well as further development of clinical tests of theory of mind for adults.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal theory of mind, neuropsychology, Asperger syndrome, high-functioning autism, clinical assessment, psychometrics, ISSN: 1901-2276

Referens: Taloyan, M., Aronsson, G., Leineweber, C., Magnusson Hanson, L., Alexanderson, K., & Westerlund, H. (2012). Sickness presenteeism predicts suboptimal self-rated health and sickness absence: a nationally representative study of the Swedish working population. *PLoS ONE*, 7(9), e44721.

Abstract: Background: Earlier studies have suggested that sickness presenteeism (SP) may be a risk factor for future health problems. The purpose of the present study was to test this in a nationally representative prospective study of Swedish workers.

Methods: Prospective cohort with a representative sample of the Swedish working population surveyed in 2008 and 2010. Odds ratios (OR) with 95% confidence intervals (CI) were calculated using logistic regression.

Results: Those who reported more than 7 days of SP had higher risk of suboptimal SRH compared to those who reported no SP (OR=5.95; 95% CI 4.98-7.12), also after adjustment for confounders (OR=1.64; 95% CI 1.30-2.06). Those who reported 1-7 days of SP also had an increased risk before and after adjustments. Inclusion of self-rated physical and psychological work capacity did not attenuate the associations, whereas of emotional exhaustion attenuated the ORs to non-significance for both outcomes, indicating that the health consequences associated with SP are largely related to mental health.

Conclusion: The results strengthen earlier findings suggesting that SP can be a risk factor for future suboptimal general health and sickness absence, particularly through mental health problems. This indicates that asking about SP could yield important information for employers, occupational health practitioners and GPs, possibly leading to more timely intervention that could decrease the risk of future sickness absence and more serious health problems, especially in the mental domain. Further studies of the possible causal pathways between SP and future health development are also warranted, especially since going to work is often seen as desirable also for those with poor health.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal sickness presenteeism, sickness absence, Sweden, ISSN: 1932-6203

Referens: Thingujam, N.S., Laukka, P., & Elfenbein, H.A. (2012). Distinct emotional abilities converge: Evidence from emotional understanding and emotion recognition through the voice. *Journal of Research in Personality*, 46(3), 350-354.

Abstract: One key criterion for whether Emotional Intelligence (EI) truly fits the definition of "intelligence" is that individual branches of EI should converge. However, for performance tests that measure actual ability, such convergence has been elusive. Consistent with theoretical perspectives for intelligence, we approach this question using EI measures that have objective standards for right answers. Examining emotion recognition through the voice—that is, the ability to judge an actor's intended portrayal—and emotional understanding—that is, the ability to understand relationships and transitions among emotions—we find substantial convergence, $r = .53$. Results provide new data to inform the often heated debate about the validity of EI, and further the basis of optimism that EI may truly be considered intelligence.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal emotion recognition, emotional Intelligence, emotional understanding, ability measure, ISSN: 0092-6566

Referens: Toivanen, S., Gisselmann, M., & Lindfors, P. (2012). *Kön, genus och hälsa: socioekonomiska skillnader i hälsa bland kvinnor och män. Ett diskussionsunderlag framtaget för Kommissionen för ett socialt hållbart Malmö*. Malmö: Malmö stad/Malmökommissionen.

Abstract: Syftet med denna rapport är att beskriva socioekonomiska skillnaderna i hälsa mellan kvinnor och män och föreslå åtgärder för Malmökommissionen för att minska dessa skillnader bland befolkningen i Malmö. Rapporten inleds med att presentera några teoretiska perspektiv för att utforska skillnader i hälsa bland kvinnor och män, med huvudfokus på det genusteoretiska perspektivet. Sedan beskrivs några av de centrala sociala bestämningsfaktorerna för kvinnors och mäns hälsa och könsskillnader i dessa. Därefter diskuteras hälsoskillnader bland kvinnor och män utifrån socioekonomisk position. Ojämlighet i hälsa exemplifieras utifrån den institutionaliserade vardagen i skolan, arbetslivet och ålderdomen. Avslutningsvis granskar vi ett urval

tidigare förslag för att minska socioekonomiska skillnader i hälsa mellan könen. Utifrån denna genomgång ger vi slutligen några förslag på strategier som på sikt kan tänkas minska skillnader i hälsa mellan kvinnor och män. Några centrala begrepp som förekommer i denna rapport förklaras mer utförligt i bilaga.

Typ och Nyckelord: Report social status, kön, o/hälsa livsloppsperspektiv

Referens: Vargha, A., & Bergman, L.R. (2012). A Method to Maximize the Information of a Continuous Variable in Relation to a Dichotomous Grouping Variable: Cutpoint Analysis. *Hungarian Statistical Review*, 90, Special number 16.

Abstract: In statistical analyses the researcher should normally use all the relevant information in the data. This argument has been used to advise against the habit of dichotomizing (approximately) continuous variables. However, if, for instance, a continuous variable is not normally distributed, it is possible that an optimal dichotomization can reveal relationships between variables otherwise obscured. Two analytical situations when this might apply were treated: 1. The study of the relationship between an independent dichotomous grouping variable and a dependent continuous variable and 2. the discrimination between two groups by identifying an optimal cutpoint in one or more continuous variables, treated as the predictor(s). For these purposes, cutpoint analysis (CPA) is introduced as a method for finding an optimal categorization of a continuous variable together with a computer package (ROPstat) to carry out the analysis. Three empirical examples are given that show the usefulness of CPA as compared to conventional analyses.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal group comparison, best discriminating point, detailed comparison of distribution, dichotomization, cutpoint analysis, relationship, ISSN: 0039-0690

Referens: Vargha, A., Bergman, L.R., & Delaney, H.D. (in press). Interpretation problems of the partial correlation with nonnormally distributed variables. *Quality & Quantity*.

Abstract: The partial correlation is a commonly used measure for assessing the bivariate correlation of two quantitative variables after eliminating the influence of one or more other variables. The partial correlation is generally interpreted as the correlation that would result if the variables to be eliminated were fixed (not allowed to vary and influence the other variables), which is referred to in the statistical literature as conditional correlation. The present paper demonstrates, by means of theoretical derivations and practical examples, that when the assumption of multivariate normality is violated (e.g., as a result of nonlinear relationships among the variables investigated) the usual interpretation of the partial correlation coefficient will be basically incorrect. In extreme cases the value of the partial correlation coefficient may be strongly positive, close to 1, whereas the conditional correlation may have a large negative value. To solve this problem the paper suggests to partial out a certain function (in most cases the square) of the variables whose effects are to be eliminated if nonlinear relationships are likely to occur.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal partial correlation, conditional correlation, nonlinear relationship, smoothed nonlinear regression, ROPstat, ISSN: 0033-5177

Referens: Varvin, S., Fischmann, T., Jovic, V., Rosenbaum, B., & Hau, S. (2012). Traumatic dreams: symbolization gone astray. In P. Fonagy, H. Kächele, M. Leuzinger-Bohleber & D. Taylor (eds.), *The Significance of Dreams. Bridging clinical and extraclinical research in psychoanalysis* (pp. 182-211). London: Karnac Books.

Abstract: *Book description:* This book looks at dreams from a 21st century perspective. Taking inspiration from Freud's insights, the contributors pursue psychoanalytic interest into both neuroscience and the modern psychoanalytic consulting room. The chapters cover laboratory research on dreaming alongside the modern clinical use of dreams and link together clinical and empirical research integrating classical ideas with the plurality of psychoanalytic theoretical constructs available to modern researchers. Dreams are created and psychoanalysts writing about dreams have traditionally represented the cutting edge of clinical and theoretical development. This book is no exception to this and many of the contributions, as well as the epistemological positions taken by the writers, represent a kind of radical openness to new ways of thinking about the clinical situation and about theory, which will be necessary for psychoanalysis as a discipline in the coming years. In line with the ambition of the editors of the volume, the book represents an integration of theories and disciplines, which creates the scientific context for modern psychoanalysis. Linking clinical research to extra-clinical research via the royal road of dreaming runs through all the contributions which cover dreaming as it sheds light on clinical conditions such as depression, trauma or dreams as they form a core aspect of clinical work, be that as a co-construction or as shared play between therapist and patients. The book provides insight through dreams to understand mental function in all clinical situations and across all conditions.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) traumatic dreams, symbolization, psychoanalysis, ISBN: 9781780490502

Referens: Varvin, S., Jovic, V., Rosenbaum, B., Fischmann, T., & Hau, S. (2012). Traumatische Träume: Streben nach Beziehung. *Psyche*, 66(09/10), 937-967.

Abstract: Traumatic dreams: quest for relations. – Dreaming serves an integrative and adaptive function and represents a multifunctional process with memory consolidation, stress regulation, affective processing, problem solving, maintaining physiological and psychological health as well as preserving a function of wish fulfilment. Posttraumatic states are characterised by intrusive phenomena among which dreams with material referring to or reminding of the original traumatising experiences are frequent. It is hypothesised that traumatic dreams try to deal with day residues of strong uncontained emotions that reflect inner representations of traumatising experiences. This article discusses results from a sleep laboratory study of traumatic dreams of survivors from the Balkan wars using two qualitative methods. A group with manifest PTSD is compared with a group without manifest PTSD. Both had traumatising experiences. The first group showed failing dream work, the latter showed signs of traumatising experiences that was modified by dream work. Traumatic dreams showed dream work processes similar to non-traumatic dreams but with various levels of integration. Results are discussed in relation to psychoanalytic theories on dreaming and trauma.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal traumatic dreams, posttraumatic states, uncontained emotions, PTSD, ISSN: 0033-2623

Referens: Werbart, A., Forsström, D., & Jeanneau, M. (2012). Long-term outcomes of psychodynamic

residential treatment for severely disturbed young adults: A naturalistic study at a Swedish therapeutic community. *Nordic Journal of Psychiatry*, 66(6), 367–375.

Abstract: Aims: This study examined the long-term effectiveness of a treatment model at a Swedish therapeutic community for young adults with severe personality disorders, combining milieu therapy and in-patient long-term psychodynamic psychotherapy. Methods: Data were collected for the 56 residents between 1994 and 2008 at intake, termination and 2-year follow-up. Patient residency ranged from 2 to 60 months, with average psychotherapy duration of 30 months. Self-rated outcome was measured using the Symptom Checklist-90-R. Expert-rated outcomes comprised the Global Assessment of Functioning, the Strauss-Carpenter Outcome Scale and the Integration/Sealing-over Scale. A series of Mixed Model ANOVAs with one within fixed-factor (time) was performed to examine the outcomes for the total sample of completers. Effect sizes for within-group change and percentages of improved, unchanged and deteriorated patients were calculated for patients participating in the data collection on all three time points. Results: All outcome measures showed significant improvement on a group level from intake to discharge. Most patients had maintained the therapeutic gains at the 2-year follow-up. The effect sizes were high and the Reliable Change Index provided evidence of good outcome for 92% of the patients at follow-up. The expert ratings gave somewhat larger effect sizes than the patients' self-ratings. Conclusions: The effect sizes and success rates are at comparable level as in corresponding studies of long-term treatments of personality disorders. Most patients had a substantial individual improvement from intake to termination and follow-up. This indicates the effectiveness of this highly specialized and intensive treatment approach for severely disturbed young adult patients.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal inpatients, long-term psychodynamic psychotherapy, outcome research, personality disorders, therapeutic community, ISSN: 0803-9488

Referens: Werbart, A., Levin, L., Andersson, H., & Sandell, R. (in press). Everyday evidence: Outcomes of psychotherapies in Swedish public health services. *Psychotherapy*.

Abstract: This naturalistic study presents outcomes for three therapy types practiced in psychiatric public health care in Sweden. Data were collected over a 3-year period at 13 outpatient psychiatric care services participating in the online Quality Assurance of Psychotherapy in Sweden (QAPS) system. Of the 1,498 registered patients, 14% never started psychotherapy, 17% dropped out from treatment and 36% dropped out from data collection. Outcome measures included symptom severity, quality of life and self-rated health. Outcomes were studied for 180 patients who received cognitive behavioral, psychodynamic or integrative/eclectic therapy after control for dropout representativity. Among treatment completers, patients with different pretreatment characteristics seem to have received different treatments. Patients showed significant improvements and all therapy types had generally good outcomes in terms of symptom reduction and clinical recovery. Overall, the psychotherapy delivered by the Swedish public health services included in this study is beneficial for the majority of patients who complete treatment. Multilevel regression modeling revealed no significant effect for therapy type for three different outcome measures. Neither had treatment duration any significant effect. The analysis did not demonstrate any significant therapist effects. The results must be interpreted with caution, since there was large attrition and incomplete data, non-random assignment to treatment, no treatment integrity control and lack of long-term follow-up.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal psychotherapy, effectiveness, naturalistic design, routine clinical practice, therapy types, ISSN: 0033-3204

Referens: Werbart, A., Levin, L., Sandell, R., & Wang, M. (2012). Utfall, bortfall och organisationens betydelse i offentligt finansierad psykoterapi. Föredrag vid *Psykoterapimässan*, 11 maj 2012, Stockholm.

Abstract: Vem går i offentligt finansierad psykoterapi? Hur ser resultaten ut? Vad predicerar terapier som inte påbörjas eller avbryts? För att besvara dessa frågor analyserade vi data insamlade vid 13 psykiatriska öppenvårdsenheter inom ramen för Quality Assurance of Psychotherapy in Sweden (QAPS). Patienter som fullföljde terapi visade signifikanta förbättringar och alla terapityper hade goda resultat. Oklar struktur och osäker framtid för organisationen var en av prediktorerna för att patient eller terapeut inte skulle påbörja behandling och den starkaste prediktorn för avbrutna terapier.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings offentligt finansierad psykoterapi, utfall, bortfall, naturalistisk studie

Referens: Werbart, A., & Wang, M. (2012). Predictors of not starting and dropping out from psychotherapy in Swedish public service settings. *Nordic Psychology*, 64(2), 128–146.

Abstract: This naturalistic study examines potential predictors of treatment attendance and discontinuation among patients in the three most common psychotherapy types in Swedish public health service settings. Patients who did not start psychotherapy after pretherapy assessment are compared with patients who started psychotherapy. Patients who discontinued psychotherapy are compared with those remaining in treatment. Data were collected over a 3-year period at 13 outpatient psychiatric clinics, using online patient and therapist questionnaires. Of the 1,498 registered patients 14% never started psychotherapy, 17% dropped out from treatment, 33% continued in treatment, while 36% dropped out from data collection. Being dangerous to others, having Axis I having Axis I diagnosis according to Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV), lower level of therapeutic alliance, organizational factors, having younger therapists, psychotic features and being older were predictive of not starting treatment, while organizational factors, more acting out and criminality, less mental ill-health, and being younger predicted dropout from treatment. Significantly more nonstarters and dropouts were found at clinics with lower levels of organizational structure and stability. Organizational factors predicted both starting and continuing in treatment.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal dropout, nonstarters, therapy nonattendance and discontinuation, routine clinical practice, organization, naturalistic study, ISSN: 1901-2276

Referens: Werbart, A., & Wang, M. (2012). Not started and unilaterally terminated therapies in the Swedish public health services. Paper in panel: Not started and prematurely terminated therapies: The patient's and the therapist's contributions. *The Society for Psychotherapy Research 43rd Annual International Meeting. Abstracts* (p. 73). June 22, 2012, Virginia Beach, VA, USA.

Abstract: Aims: This naturalistic study examines potential predictors of treatment attendance and discontinuation among patients in the three most common psychotherapy types in Swedish public health service settings. Patients who did not start psychotherapy after initial assessment are compared with patients who started psychotherapy. Patients who discontinued psychotherapy are compared with those remaining in treatment. Furthermore, we

differentiate between patient-initiated and therapist-initiated not started and unilaterally terminated therapies. Methods: Data were collected over a 3-year period at 13 outpatient psychiatric clinics, using online patient and therapist questionnaires. Multiple logistic regression and chi-squared automatic interaction detection procedure were used to identify predictors. Results: Of the 1,498 registered patients 14% never started psychotherapy, 17% dropped out from treatment, 33% continued in treatment, while 36% dropped out from data collection. More patients had been given the recommendation of no or another type of treatment (9%) as patients applying for but never starting psychotherapy (5%). The discontinuation of treatment was initiated by the patient in 10% and by the therapist in 7% of cases. Significantly more nonstarters and dropouts were found at clinics with lower levels of organizational structure and stability. Discussion: Organizational factors (such as clarity and transparency, adaptation to therapeutic treatment, decision making, treatment policy and guidelines, and general stability) predicted both starting and continuing in treatment. The impact of organizational factors on treatment drop-out has probably not been sufficiently recognized by clinicians and researchers.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings naturalistic study, dropouts, organizational factors, process-outcome, patient/client factors, therapist factors

Referens: Vestergren, P., Rönnlund, M., Nyberg, L., & Nilsson, L.-G. (2012). Multigroup Confirmatory Factor Analysis of the Cognitive Dysfunction Questionnaire: Instrument refinement and measurement invariance across age and sex. *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology, 53*(5), 390-400.

Abstract: The study adopted Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) to investigate the factorial structure and reduce the number of items of the Cognitive Dysfunction Questionnaire (CDQ). The analyses were based on data for a total of 1,115 participants from population based samples (mean age: 63.0 +/- 14.5 years, range: 25-95) randomly split into a refinement (N = 569) and a cross-validation (N = 546) sample. Equivalence of the measurement and structural portions of the refined model was demonstrated across the refinement and cross-validation samples. Among competing models the best fitting and parsimonious model had a hierarchical factor structure with five first-order and one second-order general factor. For the final version of the CDQ, 20 items within five domains were selected (Procedural actions, Semantic word knowledge, Face recognition, Temporal orientation, and Spatial navigation). Internal consistency reliabilities were adequate for the total scale and for the subscales. Multigroup CFAs indicated measurement invariance across age and sex up to the scalar level. Finally, higher levels of cognitive dysfunction as reflected by CDQ scores were predicted by advancing age, fewer years of education, and with deficits in general cognitive functioning as reflected by scores on the Mini-Mental State Examination. In conclusion, the CDQ appears to be psychometrically sound and shows the expected relationships with variables known to be associated with cognitive dysfunction and dementia. Future studies should apply it among clinical groups to further test its usefulness.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal subjective memory, self-report measures, cognitive functioning, cognitive impairment, ISSN: 0036-5564

Referens: Wiens, S., Molapour, T., Overfeld, J., & Sand, A. (2012). High negative valence does not protect emotional event-related potentials from spatial inattention and perceptual load. *Cognitive, Affective & Behavioral Neuroscience, 12*(1), 151-160.

Abstract: Previous research suggests that intense, emotional pictures at fixation elicit an early posterior negativity (EPN) and a late positive potential (LPP) despite manipulations of spatial inattention and perceptual load. However, if high emotional intensity protects against such manipulations, then these manipulations should reduce emotional effects on EPN and LPP more strongly for medium than for intense emotional pictures. To test this prediction, pictures that were high negative, medium negative, or neutral were shown at fixation, and a small letter string was superimposed on the picture center. When participants attended the pictures, there were clear emotional effects on EPN and LPP. When participants attended the letter string, the emotional effects on LPP decreased; this decrease was smaller for medium than for high negative pictures. Thus, opposite of predictions, spatial inattention reduced the emotional effects more strongly for high than for medium negative pictures. As a manipulation of perceptual load, participants performed the letter task with one, three, or six relevant letters. Irrespective of load, EPN and LPP were similar for high and medium negative pictures. Our findings suggest that high negative valence does not protect EPN and LPP more strongly from effects of spatial inattention and perceptual load than does medium negative valence.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal attention, perceptual load, event-related potentials, early posterior negativity, late positive potential, ISSN: 1530-7026

Referens: Wikgren, M., Karlsson, T., Lind, J., Nilbrink, T., Hultdin, J., Slegers, K., Van Broeckhoven, C., Roos, G., Nilsson, L.-G., Nyberg, L., Adolfsson, R., & Norrback, K.-F. (2012). Longer Leukocyte Telomere Length Is Associated with Smaller Hippocampal Volume among Non-Demented APOE epsilon 3/epsilon 3 Subjects. *PLoS ONE, 7*(4), e34292.

Abstract: Telomere length shortens with cellular division, and leukocyte telomere length is used as a marker for systemic telomere length. The hippocampus hosts adult neurogenesis and is an important structure for episodic memory, and carriers of the apolipoprotein E epsilon 4 allele exhibit higher hippocampal atrophy rates and differing telomere dynamics compared with non-carriers. The authors investigated whether leukocyte telomere length was associated with hippocampal volume in 57 cognitively intact subjects (29 epsilon 3/epsilon 3 carriers; 28 epsilon 4 carriers) aged 49-79 yr. Leukocyte telomere length correlated inversely with left ($r(s) = -0.465$; $p = 0.011$), right ($r(s) = -0.414$; $p = 0.025$), and total hippocampus volume ($r(s) = -0.519$; $p = 0.004$) among APOE epsilon 3/epsilon 3 carriers, but not among epsilon 4 carriers. However, the epsilon 4 carriers fit with the general correlation pattern exhibited by the epsilon 3/epsilon 3 carriers, as epsilon 4 carriers on average had longer telomeres and smaller hippocampi compared with epsilon 3/epsilon 3 carriers. The relationship observed can be interpreted as long telomeres representing a history of relatively low cellular proliferation, reflected in smaller hippocampal volumes. The results support the potential of leukocyte telomere length being used as a biomarker for tapping functional and structural processes of the aging brain.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal telomere length, ISSN: 1932-6203

Referens: Wikgren, M., Karlsson, T., Nilbrink, T., Nordfjäll, K., Hultdin, J., Slegers, K., Van Broeckhoven, C., Nyberg, L., Roos, G., Nilsson, L.-G., Adolfsson, R., & Norrback, K.-F. (2012). APOE e4 is associated with longer telomeres, and longer telomeres among e4 carriers predicts worse episodic memory. *Neurobiology of Aging, 33*(2), 335-344.

Abstract: Both leukocyte telomere length and the apolipoprotein $\epsilon 4$ allele have been associated with mortality, cardiovascular disease, cognition, and dementia. The authors investigated whether leukocyte telomere length was associated with APOE genotype or cognitive abilities in the context of APOE genotype. The setting for this cross-sectional study was 427 nondemented individuals aged 41–81 yr. The authors found that $\epsilon 4$ carriers overall exhibited significantly longer telomeres compared with non-carriers (difference of 268 bp, $p = 0.001$). This difference was greatest at the lower limit of the age span and nonsignificant at the upper limit, which translated into a significantly higher telomere attrition rate ($p = 0.049$) among $\epsilon 4$ carriers (37 bp/years) compared with non-carriers (21 bp/year). Further, longer telomeres among $\epsilon 4$ carriers significantly predicted worse performance on episodic memory tasks. No significant associations were found on tasks tapping semantic and visuospatial ability, or among $\epsilon 3/\epsilon 3$ carriers. In conclusion, APOE $\epsilon 4$ carriers had longer telomeres compared with non-carriers, but higher rate of attrition. Among them, longer telomeres predicted worse performance on episodic memory tasks. These observations suggest that the $\epsilon 4$ allele is associated with abnormal cell turnover of functional and possibly clinical significance.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal APOE, cognition, telomere length, ISSN: 0197-4580

Referens: Wikgren, M., Maripuu, M., Karlsson, T., Nordfjäll, K., Bergdahl, J., Hultdin, J., Del-Favero, J., Roos, G., Nilsson, L.-G., Adolfsson, R., & Norrback, K.-F. (2012). Short telomeres in depression and the general population are associated with hypocortisolemic state. *Biological Psychiatry*, 71(4), 294-300.

Abstract: Background: The hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis plays a central role in stress regulation, and leukocyte telomere length (TL) has been suggested to represent a cumulative measure of stress. Depression is intimately related with stress and frequently exhibits a dysregulated HPA axis. We aimed to study the relationships between TL and biological and psychological facets of stress in recurrent major depressive disorder and controls.

Methods: Leukocyte TL was measured in 91 subjects with recurrent major depressive disorder and 451 control subjects. Stress was assessed from both a biological perspective, by assessing HPA axis function with a weight-adjusted very-low-dose dexamethasone suppression test (DST), and a psychological perspective, with self-report questionnaires.

Results: TL was shorter among patients compared with control subjects (277 base pairs, $p = .001$). Overall, short TL was associated with a hypocortisolemic state (low post-DST cortisol and high percentage of cortisol reduction after the DST) among both patients and control subjects but more pronounced among patients. This state, which was overrepresented among patients, was characterized by high familial loading of affective disorders among patients ($p = .001$) and high C-reactive protein levels among control subjects ($p = .040$). TL was also inversely associated with stress measured with the Perceived Stress Questionnaire ($r_s = -.258$, $p = .003$).

Conclusions: Short TL is associated with depression and hypocortisolism. Because hypocortisolism has been shown to develop from chronic stress exposure, our findings corroborate the concept of TL as a cumulative measure of stress and provide novel insights into the detrimental role of stress in depressive illness and the general population.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal cortisol, hypocortisolism, hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis, major depressive disorder, stress, telomere length, ISSN: 0006-3223

Referens: von Below, C., & Werbart, A. (2012). Dissatisfied psychotherapy patients: A tentative conceptual model grounded in the participants' view. *Psychoanalytic Psychotherapy*, 26, 211–229.

Abstract: Usually, between 5% and 20% of psychotherapy patients are dissatisfied with their treatments. This naturalistic study explores seven clearly dissatisfied patients' view of the therapeutic process and outcome. Interviews at termination of psychoanalytic psychotherapy and at a 1.5-year follow-up were analysed to create a tentative conceptual model of patient dissatisfaction using grounded theory approach. At the core of the model is an experience of abandonment by a therapist felt to be insufficiently flexible, a therapy lacking intensity, and links missing between therapy and everyday life. Dissatisfied patients lacked confidence in their relationship with the therapist, described their therapists in negative terms and concluded that their therapies lacked direction. They wanted more response from the therapist. Paying greater attention to the patient's emerging dissatisfaction may prevent lasting disappointment, unnecessary continuation of fruitless treatment, and probably increase efficiency.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal process research, grounded theory, young adults, ISSN: 0266-8734

Referens: von Thiele Schwarz, U., & Hasson, H. (2012). Effects of Worksite Health Interventions Involving Reduced Work Hours and Physical Exercise on Sickness Absence Costs. *Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine*, 54(5), 538-544.

Abstract: Objective: to investigate the effects of physical exercise during work hours (PE) and reduced work hours (RWH), on direct and indirect costs associated with sickness absence (SA). Methods: SA and related costs at six workplaces, matched and randomized to three conditions (PE, RWH and referents), were retrieved from company records and/or estimated using salary conversion methods or value-added equations based on interview data. Results: While SA days decreased in all conditions (PE 11.4%; RWH 4.9%; referents 15.9%), costs were reduced in the PE (22.2%) and RWH (4.9%) condition but not among referents (10.2% increase). Conclusions: Worksite health interventions may generate savings in SA costs. Costs may not be linear to changes in SA days. Combining the friction method with indirect cost estimates based on value-added productivity may help illuminate both direct and indirect SA costs.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal direct costs, firm/introspective methods, economic evaluation, friction cost method, health promotion, human capital method, indirect costs, occupational health and safety interventions, physical activity, sick leave, Sweden, ISSN: 1076-2752

Referens: Ögren, M.-L., Bertling, U., Boalt Boëthius, S., Hau, S., & Werbart, A. (2012). Editorial. Special Issue: Psychotherapy Research. *Nordic Psychology*, 64(2), 73–76.

Abstract: This issue of Nordic Psychology, as well as the next one, is devoted to papers presented at the Nordic Conference Psychotherapy and Supervision Research in Dialogue. The conference, which took place at the

Stockholm University Department of Psychology on 21 and 22 October 2011, was arranged jointly by the Working Party for Psychotherapy Research in Sweden and the Department of Psychology (<http://w3.psychology.su.se/terapiforskning>).

We hope that these two issues of Nordic Psychology will contribute to an interesting sample of ongoing research in the Nordic countries. Our ambition for the conference and the present publications is to stimulate Nordic collaboration and networking in these domains. This first issue focuses on psychotherapy research, current themes in Nordic psychotherapy research and the Nordic network. The next issue of Nordic Psychology will focus on professional development and supervision.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal psychotherapy research, nordic conference, ISSN: 1901-2276

Referens: Ögren, M.-L., Bertling, U., Boalt Boëthius, S., Hau, S., & Werbart, A. (2012). Professional development and psychotherapy supervision. *Nordic Psychology*, 64(3), 147-149.

Abstract: As with the previous issue of Nordic Psychology, this edition is also devoted to papers presented at the Nordic Conference "Psychotherapy and Supervision Research in Dialogue: A Nordic Conference and Network Development", October 2011. While the previous issue included an analysis of the discussion of these themes at the same conference and was focused on psychotherapy research, this time the emphasis is on research into professional development and supervision in psychotherapy. The main idea for the conference was to introduce these two research areas as being closely related and dependent on each other.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal editorial, Psychotherapy and Supervision Research in Dialogue: A Nordic Conference and Network Development, ISSN: 1901-2276

Referens: Öst, L.-G. (2012). One-Session Treatment: Principles and Procedures with Adults. In T.E. Davis III, T.H. Ollendick, & L.-G. Öst (Eds.), *Intensive One-Session Treatment of Specific Phobias* (pp. 59-96). Springer.

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) one-session treatment, CBT, adults, ISBN: 978-1-4614-3252-4

Referens: Öst, L.-G. (2012). Training Therapists in One-Session Treatment and Assessing Their Competence. In T.E. Davis III, T.H. Ollendick, & L.-G. Öst (Eds.), *Intensive One-Session Treatment of Specific Phobias* (pp. 161-176). Springer.

Abstract: There is no formalized training for therapists to do one-session treatment (OST), at least not any which has been empirically evaluated. However, a description follows of the way the training for people aspiring to become a protocol therapist in a randomized controlled trial (RCT), or just wanting to work clinically with OST, has been arranged. The major part of this chapter consists of a detailed description of the different items included in the competence rating scale, and explanations of why the respective competencies are important for carrying out OST successfully. This means that the training should focus on providing therapists with adequate skills in the areas covered by the rating scale.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) one-session treatment, CBT, therapist training, ISBN: 978-1-4614-3252-4

Referens: Öst, L.-G. (2012). Forskningsdesigner. In K. Sundell & M. Forster (Eds.), *Att göra effektutvärderingar* (pp. 91-140). Stockholm: Gothia Förlag AB.

Abstract: Bokinformation: Varje år berörs hundratusentals personer av psykosociala och pedagogiska interventioner. Det handlar exempelvis om behandling av missbruk, insatser för utsatta barn och läsundervisning i grundskolan. Endast undantagsvis har dessa interventioner utvärderats, vilket innebär att vi inte vet vilken effekt de har eller om de rentav kan skada. I antologin *Att göra effektutvärderingar* beskrivs hur man genomför effektutvärderingar, som ger kunskap om hur interventioner fungerar. Boken ger detaljerad och praktisk vägledning som är till nytta för alla som är intresserade av att lära sig mer om effektutvärderingar – både forskarstuderande och forskare som redan ansvarat för effektutvärderingar. Ämnen som tas upp är bland annat forskningsetik, studiedesign, mätinstrument, urval och rekrytering av undersökningspersoner, datainsamling, ekonomiska analyser, dataanalys och tolkning samt rapportskrivning. Bokens författare har lång erfarenhet inom området och representerar olika discipliner såsom psykologi, folkhälsovetenskap, socialt arbete, pedagogik, statistik, epidemiologi, sociologi, evolutionsbiologi, medicinsk vetenskap och datavetenskap. Redaktör för boken är Knut Sundell, docent i psykologi och socialråd på Socialstyrelsen, som har lång erfarenhet av att utvärdera interventioner inom förskola, skola och socialtjänst.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) design, ISBN: 978-91-7205-838-5

Referens: Öst, L.-G. (2012). Klinisk signifikans. In K. Sundell & M. Forster (Eds.), *Att göra effektutvärderingar* (pp. 493-502). Stockholm: Gothia Förlag AB.

Abstract: Bokinformation: Varje år berörs hundratusentals personer av psykosociala och pedagogiska interventioner. Det handlar exempelvis om behandling av missbruk, insatser för utsatta barn och läsundervisning i grundskolan. Endast undantagsvis har dessa interventioner utvärderats, vilket innebär att vi inte vet vilken effekt de har eller om de rentav kan skada. I antologin *Att göra effektutvärderingar* beskrivs hur man genomför effektutvärderingar, som ger kunskap om hur interventioner fungerar. Boken ger detaljerad och praktisk vägledning som är till nytta för alla som är intresserade av att lära sig mer om effektutvärderingar – både forskarstuderande och forskare som redan ansvarat för effektutvärderingar. Ämnen som tas upp är bland annat forskningsetik, studiedesign, mätinstrument, urval och rekrytering av undersökningspersoner, datainsamling, ekonomiska analyser, dataanalys och tolkning samt rapportskrivning. Bokens författare har lång erfarenhet inom området och representerar olika discipliner såsom psykologi, folkhälsovetenskap, socialt arbete, pedagogik, statistik, epidemiologi, sociologi, evolutionsbiologi, medicinsk vetenskap och datavetenskap. Redaktör för boken är Knut Sundell, docent i psykologi och socialråd på Socialstyrelsen, som har lång erfarenhet av att utvärdera interventioner inom förskola, skola och socialtjänst.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) clinical significance, ISBN: 978-91-7205-838-5

Referens: Öst, L.-G., Karlstedt, A., & Widen, S. (2012). The Effects of Cognitive Behavior Therapy Delivered by Students in a Psychologist Training Program: An Effectiveness Study. *Behavior Therapy*, 43(1), 160-173.

Abstract: Relatively little is known about the efficacy of clinically inexperienced student therapists carrying out cognitive behavior therapy (CBT) under supervision during a professional, psychologist training program. The current study evaluated this by collecting pre- and posttreatment data on 591 consecutive patients receiving treatment at the Psychotherapy Clinic of the Department of Psychology, Stockholm University, Sweden, over an 8-year period. The patients had mainly anxiety disorders or depression with a mean duration of 15 years, and received individual CBT for a mean of 18 sessions. They improved significantly on both general measures (Beck Anxiety Inventory [BAI], Beck Depression Inventory [BDI], and Quality of Life Inventory [QOLI]) and disorder-specific self-report scales. The proportions of recovered patients on the BAI (63%) and the BDI (60%) were higher than those of a comparison effectiveness study. On the specific self-report scales the current sample improved as much as the samples in extant efficacy trials. We conclude that clinically inexperienced student therapists who receive supervision from experienced supervisors can achieve treatment effects that are on a par with those of experienced licensed psychotherapists.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal student therapists, CBT, effectiveness study, benchmarking, ISSN: 0005-7894

Referens: Öst, L.-G., & Wicksell, R. (2012). Moderatorer, mediatorer och verkningsmekanismer. In K. Sundell & M. Forster (Eds.), *Att göra effektutvärderingar* (pp. 425-466). Stockholm: Gothia Förlag AB.

Abstract: Bokinformation: Varje år berörs hundratusentals personer av psykosociala och pedagogiska interventioner. Det handlar exempelvis om behandling av missbruk, insatser för utsatta barn och läsundervisning i grundskolan. Endast andantagsvis har dessa interventioner utvärderats, vilket innebär att vi inte vet vilken effekt de har eller om de rentav kan skada. I antologin *Att göra effektutvärderingar* beskrivs hur man genomför effektutvärderingar, som ger kunskap om hur interventioner fungerar. Boken ger detaljerad och praktisk vägledning som är till nytta för alla som är intresserade av att lära sig mer om effektutvärderingar – både forskarstuderande och forskare som redan ansvarat för effektutvärderingar. Ämnen som tas upp är bland annat forskningsetik, studiedesign, mätinstrument, urval och rekrytering av undersökningspersoner, datainsamling, ekonomiska analyser, dataanalys och tolkning samt rapportskrivning. Bokens författare har lång erfarenhet inom området och representerar olika discipliner såsom psykologi, folkhälsovetenskap, socialt arbete, pedagogik, statistik, epidemiologi, sociologi, evolutionsbiologi, medicinsk vetenskap och datavetenskap. Redaktör för boken är Knut Sundell, docent i psykologi och socialråd på Socialstyrelsen, som har lång erfarenhet av att utvärdera interventioner inom förskola, skola och socialtjänst.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) moderators, mediators, efficacy mechanisms, ISBN: 978-91-7205-838-5

Referens: Östberg, V., Almquist, Y.B., Folkesson, L., Brolin Låftman, S., Modin, B., & Lindfors, P. (2012). Triangulation of stress in adolescence (Abstract). 5th European Public Health Conference All Inclusive Public Health Portomaso, St. Julian's, Malta, November 8–10, 2012. *European Journal of Public Health*, 22 (Suppl. 2), 220.

Abstract: Large scale surveys show that perceived stress and stress-related complaints are common among young people. Perceived stress increase with age and are more common in girls than boys, resulting in late adolescent girls reporting the highest frequencies. The knowledge is however more limited regarding other measurements and meanings of stress. The purpose of this study is to use a small-scale multiple methods data collection to perform an empirical triangulation of stress in the age group 14–15 years, i.e. to analyse stress, and gender differences in stress, as it appears in questionnaires, biomarkers and interviews within the same population. The study population includes all pupils in the 8th and 9th grades (ages 14–16 years) in two elementary schools in Stockholm, Sweden (n = 545). The data collection was divided into three parts where information was gathered through class room questionnaires (n = 413), saliva sampling (5 time points during the day, number of students delivering complete samples = 190) and semi-structured qualitative interviews (49 pupils in grade 8, mean length 50 minutes).

In the questionnaires, girls consistently report higher levels of perceived stress. This is true for the activation scale (mean value boys = 2.51, girls = 3.11, $p < 0.00$) and the pressure scale (boys = 2.62, girls = 3.33, $p < 0.00$). According to the saliva sampling, girls have higher cortisol concentration both at awakening and 30 minutes later ($p < 0.00$). According to the qualitative interviews, no distinct differences in boys' and girls' associations with the word "stress" were found. However, both male and female interviewees had a perception of girls being more stressed about schoolwork than boys. Many times they linked this to girls way of thinking or coping with life demands, including worries about the future. In conclusion, the picture of adolescent girls being more stressed than boys is largely confirmed by all methods used here. This research was supported by a program grant from The Swedish Council for Working Life and Social Research (FAS).

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