

Annual Report 2013

Annual Report 2013 innehåller totalt **333** referenser sorterade efter försteförfattarens efternamn. Under året anställda forskare vid Psykologiska institutionen är markerade med blå färg.

Lite statistik

- Av 333 bidrag är 61 "in press".
- 210 referenser avser artiklar i vetenskapliga tidskrifter (Journal). Av dessa var 48 "in press".
- 39 referenser avser böcker eller bokkapitel (Book (chapter)). Av dessa var 13 "in press".
- 4 referenser avser rapporter (Report).
- 66 referenser avser konferensbidrag (Proceedings).
- 14 referenser avser doktorsavhandlingar (Dissertations) som lagts fram under året. Av dessa var en "in press".
- 291 av alla bidrag är på engelska, 40 på svenska och 2 på övriga språk (tyska).

Referens: Aaro Jonsson, C., Catroppa, C., Godfrey, C., Smedler, A.-C., & Anderson, V. (2013). Cognitive Recovery and Development after Traumatic Brain Injury in Childhood: A Person-Oriented, Longitudinal Study. *Journal of Neurotrauma*, 30(2), 76-83.

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: af Klinteberg, B. (2013). Kopplingen mellan personlighet, biologi och social anpassning. I H. Andershed, & A.-K. Andershed (red.), *Att studera människors utveckling: Resultat från forskningsprogrammet IDA 1965-2013* (s. 171-185). Lund: Studentlitteratur.

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) personlighet, biologi, social anpassning, ISBN: 9789144093802

Referens: Allvin, M., & Aronsson, G. (2013). Flexibility, Boundarylessness and the Strategies of Work. I Å. Sandberg (red.), *Nordic Lights: Work, Management and Welfare in Scandinavia*. Stockholm: SNS Förlag.

Abstract: The Nordic experience shows that there is no trade-off between equality and economic development. These models of productive welfare and solidaristic individualism are today challenged due to global pressures and politics of deregulation and cuts in welfare. Inequalities grow. But, in spite of their international dependence, the Nordic countries have been different for a long time, and can be so also in the future. Their "provisional utopias" change as experiences grow.

With this background Nordic Lights analyses how management trends like Lean, NPM, BPR, and Toyotism are adapted in the Scandinavian countries. What are the consequences for women and young workers, work environment, flexibility and unions? Do Scandinavian contributions to a decent and productive working life - like socio-technical work organisation and dialogue based management as known from Volvo - show that another world of work is possible?

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) flexibility, work, management, boundarylessness, ISBN: 978-91-86949-37-2

Referens: Allvin, M., Mellner, C., Movitz, F., & Aronsson, G. (2013). The Diffusion of Flexibility: Estimating the Incidence of Low-Regulated Working Conditions. *Nordic Journal of Working Life Studies*, 3(3), 99-116.

Abstract: The purpose of this study is to determine the actual occurrences of flexible working conditions and to demonstrate an instrument for their assessment. Flexibility is discussed as a concept and defined in terms of deregulation of work, and a corresponding increase in self-government and ambiguity. Using empirical data

from a national survey of the Swedish labor force, the results show that almost half (47%) of the jobs on the Swedish labor market can be characterized as low, or even unregulated. This means that almost half of the Swedish work force is subjected to working conditions involving a nonnegligible requirement for self-government.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal deregulation, flexibility, work, regulation, Sweden, labour market, organization, working conditions, ISSN: 2245-0157

Referens: Alvarsson, J. (2013). *Perspectives on wanted and unwanted sounds in outdoor environments: Studies of masking, stress recovery, and speech intelligibility*. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University (Doctoral dissertation).

Abstract: An acoustic environment contains sounds from various sound sources, some generally perceived as wanted, others as unwanted. This thesis examines the effects of wanted and unwanted sounds in acoustic environments, with regard to masking, stress recovery, and speech intelligibility.

In urban settings, masking of unwanted sounds by sounds from water structures has been suggested as a way to improve the acoustic environment. However, Study I showed that the unwanted (road traffic) sound was better at masking the wanted (water) sound than vice versa, thus indicating that masking of unwanted sounds with sounds from water structures may prove difficult. Also, predictions by a partial loudness model of the auditory periphery overestimated the effect of masking, indicating that centrally located informational masking processes contribute to the effect. Some environments have also been shown to impair stress recovery; however studies using only auditory stimuli is lacking. Study II showed that a wanted (nature) sound improve stress recovery compared to unwanted (road traffic, ambient) sounds. This suggests that the acoustic environment influences stress recovery and that wanted sounds may facilitate stress recovery compared to unwanted sounds. An additional effect of unwanted sounds is impeded speech communication, commonly measured with speech intelligibility models. Study III showed that speech intelligibility starts to be negatively affected when the unwanted (aircraft sound) masker have equal or higher sound pressure level as the speech sound. Three models of speech intelligibility (speech intelligibility index, partial loudness and signal-to-noise ratio) predicted this effect well, with a slight disadvantage for the signal-to-noise ratio model. Together, Study I and III suggests that the partial loudness model is useful for determining effects of wanted and unwanted sounds in outdoor acoustic environments where variations in sound pressure level are large. But, in environments with large variations in other sound characteristics, models containing predictions of central processes would likely produce better results.

The thesis concludes that wanted and unwanted characteristics of sounds in acoustic environments affect masking, stress recovery, and speech intelligibility, and that auditory perception models can predict these effects.

Typ och Nyckelord: Dissertation unwanted sounds, wanted sounds, outdoor environments, masking, speech intelligibility, auditory perception, ISBN: 978-91-7447-807-5

Referens: Andersson, E., Rück, C., Lavebratt, C., Hedman, E., Schalling, M., Lindefors, N., Eriksson, E., Carlbring, P., Andersson, G., & Furmark, T. (2013). Genetic polymorphisms in monoamine systems and outcome of cognitive behavior therapy for social anxiety disorder. *PLoS ONE*, 8, e79015.

Abstract: Objective: The role of genetics for predicting the response to cognitive behavior therapy (CBT) for social anxiety disorder (SAD) has only been studied in one previous investigation. The serotonin transporter (5-HTTLPR), the catechol-o-methyltransferase (COMT) val158met, and the tryptophan hydroxylase-2 (TPH2) G-703T polymorphisms are implicated in the regulation of amygdala reactivity and fear extinction and therefore might be of relevance for CBT outcome. The aim of the present study was to investigate if these three gene variants predicted response to CBT in a large sample of SAD patients.

Method: Participants were recruited from two separate randomized controlled CBT trials (trial 1: n = 112, trial 2: n = 202). Genotyping were performed on DNA extracted from blood or saliva samples. Effects were analyzed at follow-up (6 or 12 months after treatment) for both groups and for each group separately at post-treatment. The main outcome measure was the Liebowitz Social Anxiety Scale Self-Report.

Results: At long-term follow-up, there was no effect of any genotype, or gene × gene interactions, on treatment response. In the subsamples, there was time by genotype interaction effects indicating an influence of the TPH2 G-703T-polymorphism on CBT short-term response, however the direction of the effect was not consistent across trials.

Conclusions: None of the three gene variants, 5-HTTLPR, COMTval158met and TPH2 G-703T, was associated with long-term response to CBT for SAD.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal cbt, social anxiety disorder, monoamine systems, genetics, trials, ISSN: 1932-6203

Referens: Andersson, G., & Carlbring, P. (2013). Förord. I K. Vernmark, & J. Bjärehed, *Internetbehandling med KBT. En praktisk handbok*. Stockholm: Natur och Kultur.

Abstract: Internetbaserad KBT ger tillgång till fungerande behandling för psykisk ohälsa på patientens villkor. Metoden har utvecklats i snabb takt genom utbredda forskningsinsatser, där Sverige kan betraktas som världsledande inom området.

Internetbehandling med KBT ger en grundlig genomgång av behandlingsarbetet med betoning på praktiska aspekter och tillämpningen i olika verksamheter. Särskilt fokus ligger på att skapa ett fungerande behandlingsupplägg, praktiska förberedelser, behandlarens roll och viktiga terapeutfärdigheter samt hur vanliga svårigheter hanteras. Läsaren får också en teoretisk orientering, kunskap om befintligt forskningsstöd och vilka fördelar metoden har för patienter, behandlare och verksamheter. Fall exempel, checklistor och annat praktiskt material gör boken till ett mycket användbart hjälpmedel.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) internetbaserad KBT, ISBN: 9789127132771

Referens: Andersson, G., & Carlbring, P. (2013). Internetbaserad behandling inom allt fler diagnosområden. *Psykologtidningen*, 59(9), 30-33.

Abstract: Under de senaste 15 åren har en intensiv forskning bedrivits kring internetbaserad psykologisk behandling och svenska forskare har i hög grad deltagit i utvecklingen. Här ger Gerhard Andersson och Per Carlbring, båda professorer i klinisk psykologi, en introduktion till internetbaserad psykologisk behandling och en bild av kunskapsläget just nu.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal internetbaserad behandling, kbt, kunskapsläget, ISSN: 0280-9702

Referens: Andersson, G., & Carlbring, P. (2013). Evolution of the Swedish depression internet treatment trials. *2nd European Conference of ESRII*, October 3-4, 2013, Linköping, Sweden.

Abstract: Background: There are now a large number of trials on internet-delivered psychological treatments for depression. The first studies were initiated as early as mid 1990's, and subsequently there have been trials on different programs and approaches to treatment delivery across the world. The aim of this study was to summarize the findings and experiences from one research group in Sweden and to present metaanalytic statistics on the effects in different trials for different target groups. Methods: We identified 10 controlled trials. Most were aimed for Swedish patients (n=8), but two were conducted with Kurdish speaking patients (Sorani), and one in South Africa in a university setting. A majority of studies used programs based on CBT, but there was one trial on psychodynamic internet treatment and one based on physical activity. Moreover, one study targeted patients with residual symptoms of depression, who were not in a current episode. In addition to the 10 controlled trials on Internet treatment, there is one trial on Smartphone-delivered treatment and one large effectiveness study conducted in regular routine practice. Results: Results from the Swedish trials clearly show that the treatment is better than no treatment control, as effective as face-to-face group treatment, and that the treatment form does not appear to make much difference with the possible exception of tailored Internet treatment for patients with comorbid problems. One trial indicates that relapse can be prevented and data suggests that the treatment effects are sustained over time. Dropout rates in the trials have varied, but has decreased in the trials conducted in Swedish. Conclusions: This case example of studies from one research group shows that Internet treatments are possible to develop and test in controlled trials more rapidly than traditional psychotherapy research. The evidence in favour of the treatment format is now substantial, and the findings from meta-analyses on the equivalence of different forms of psychotherapy for depression (Cuijpers et al. 2008) appears to be replicated in Internet trials as well.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Swedish depression internet treatment trials, CBT, smartphone

Referens: Andersson, G., Carlbring, P., Ljótsson, B., & Hedman, E. (2013). Guided Internet-based CBT for common mental disorders. *Journal of Contemporary Psychotherapy*, 43(4), 223-233.

Abstract: The Internet has become a part of most people's lives in many parts of the world. Since the late 1990s there has been an intensive research activity in which psychological treatments, such as cognitive behavior therapy (CBT), have been found to be effective when delivered via the Internet. Most research studies indicate that the effects are larger when some form of guidance is provided from a therapist, and unguided treatments tend to lead to more dropout and smaller effects. Guided Internet treatments often consists of book length text materials, but can also include other components such as audio files and video clips. Homework assignment is often included and feedback is given for completed homework. Guided Internet-based CBT (iCBT) has been found to work for problems such as depression, panic-, social anxiety-, and generalized anxiety disorders. There are many research trials in which participants have been recruited via media, and there has been less research conducted in representative clinical settings. Most research has been conducted on adults and in university settings with nationwide recruitment. There is a need for treatments and studies on older adults, children and adolescents. In conclusion, dissemination of the research findings on guided iCBT to regular clinical settings is warranted.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal internet, guided self-help, mood disorders, anxiety disorders, ISSN: 0022-0116

Referens: Andersson, G., Dagö, J., Persson-Asplund, R., Ljótsson, B., Furmark, T., & Carlbring, P. (2013). A Controlled Trial of Smartphone and Internet-Delivered CBT Versus Interpersonal Psychotherapy for Social Anxiety Disorder. Abstract from the *6th Scientific Meeting of the International Society for Research on Internet Interventions*, May 16-18, 2013, Chicago.

Abstract: There are now several controlled studies showing that guided iCBT can be effective in reducing symptoms of social anxiety disorder (SAD). With the exception of one trial in which applied relaxation was tested there are no studies on other treatments such as internet-delivered interpersonal psychotherapy. A new development in the field of internet interventions is to make the treatment available via smartphones. In the present study we adapted our internet intervention for presentation on a smartphone. We also made it possible for participants to access the treatment via computer and iPad. Instead of using a standard waiting list control group we developed a new self-help treatment based on interpersonal psychotherapy (IPT). IPT has been tested previously as a treatment for SAD. We recruited and included 52 participants with a diagnosis of SAD. They were randomized to either CBT or IPT delivered via smartphone/computer. The treatment lasted for 8 weeks and was guided by therapists. 52% were women and the mean age of the sample was 37 years. A majority of 62% had generalized social phobia. Results at posttreatment showed that both treatments lead to improvements on the Liebowitz Social Anxiety Scale with within-group effect sizes being $d = 0.91$ (CI95% 0.52 to 1.3) for CBT and $d = 0.36$ (CI95% 0.07 to 0.66) for IPT. Results showed a small but significant difference in favour of CBT. There were 6 dropouts from the IPT treatment and 3 from CBT. In terms of usage, participants used smartphone 42.81%, computer 50.05%, and tablet 7.14% of the time they were connected to the treatment platform. We conclude that guided self-help can be delivered via smartphones and that iCBT is probably more effective than IPT. Further research should investigate long-term effects and moderators of outcome.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings controlled trial, smartphone, internet-delivered CBT, interpersonal psychotherapy, social anxiety disorder

Referens: Andersson, G., Hesser, H., Veilord, A., Svedling, L., Andersson, F., Sleman, O., Mauritzson, L., Sarkohi, A., Claesson, E., Zetterqvist, V., Lamminen, M., Eriksson, T., & Carlbring, P. (2013). Randomized controlled non-inferiority trial with 3-year follow-up of internet-delivered versus face-to-face group cognitive behavioural therapy for depression. *Journal of Affective Disorders*, 151(3), 986-994.

Abstract: Background: Guided internet-delivered cognitive behaviour therapy (iCBT) has been found to be effective in

the treatment of mild to moderate depression, but there have been no direct comparisons with the more established group-based CBT with a long-term follow-up.

Method: Participants with mild to moderate depression were recruited from the general population and randomized to either guided ICBT (n=33) or to live group treatment (n=36). Measures were completed before and after the intervention to assess depression, anxiety, and quality of life. Follow-ups were conducted at one-year and three-year after the treatment had ended.

Results: Data were analysed on an intention-to-treat basis using linear mixed-effects regression analysis. Results on the self-rated version of the Montgomery-Åsberg Depression Scale showed significant improvements in both groups across time indicating non-inferiority of guided ICBT, and there was even a tendency for the guided ICBT group to be superior to group-based CBT at three year follow-up. Within-group effect sizes for the ICBT condition at post-treatment showed a Cohen's $d=1.46$, with a similar large effect at 3-year follow-up, $d=1.78$. For the group CBT the corresponding within-group effects were $d=0.99$ and $d=1.34$, respectively.

Limitations: The study was small with two active treatments and there was no placebo or credible control condition.

Conclusions: Guided ICBT is at least as effective as group-based CBT and long-term effects can be sustained up to 3 years after treatment.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal internet treatment, major depression, guided self-help, group-based treatment, ISSN: 0165-0327

Referens: Andersson, G., Carlbring, P., & Holmes, E.A. (2013). Editorial - Special Issue in Honor of Lars-Göran Öst. *Cognitive Behaviour Therapy*, 42(4), 259.

Abstract: This special issue is in honour of professor Lars-Göran Öst and is motivated by his retirement last year as an appreciation of his immense importance in the field of cognitive behaviour therapy (CBT) in Sweden and across the world. In this issue, we have collected six papers from researchers who have worked with Öst. In the first paper, written by the three of us, we provide a brief overview of Öst's contribution to CBT. This is followed by a review paper by Ollendick and co-workers, in which the authors describe one-session treatment (OST) for specific phobia with children and adolescents. The third contribution is a paper on applied relaxation for Generalized Anxiety Disorder by Hayes-Skelton et al. Thus, two important contributions from Öst are described in this issue: OST and applied relaxation. The third is a review paper by Shafran et al. with a focus on CBT for obsessive-compulsive disorder. In the fourth paper, we highlight another aspect of Öst's work, namely measurement issues. In this paper, Öst is a co-author and data from a large sample who have completed the Quality of Life Inventory in different psychiatric conditions (Lindner et al.). The fifth paper is a pilot trial in which Internet treatment for children with specific phobia is developed and tested (Vigerland et al.). Given his long-standing experience of working with anxiety disorders in all age groups, Öst has been important as co-worker and consultant for the research group behind the trial. Finally, the issue ends with a controlled trial comparing OST with Internet-delivered treatment for specific phobia (Andersson et al.). This trial convincingly demonstrates that OST works well for snake phobia and Öst is a co-author on the paper. In this study, Öst provided training and supervision of therapists and was also important as a co-worker in the planning and write-up of the study. Needless to say, a better expert in how to provide OST can hardly be found. It is noteworthy that Öst has a strong interest in testing new treatments and ways of treatment delivery (in this case the Internet). Overall, we hope that this issue is representative of Öst's work. First, he has been, and still is, an authority on the treatment of anxiety disorders and has moved from working mostly with adults to doing innovative work on how treatment can be adapted for children. Second, we hope the issue is reflective of the innovative character of Öst's work, not only in how exposure treatments can be developed but also other treatment techniques such as his development of applied relaxation, which is a method with many applications (not restricted to anxiety disorders). Third, we hope this issue also gives you a hunch of how important Öst is as a teacher and supervisor. In spite of just having retired, it is telling that he is collaborator and co-author on three empirical studies in this issue. This is no coincidence. Öst has persistently emphasized data collection over speculation and his body of work includes numerous empirical studies and also studies dating back at a time when very few psychotherapy researchers even took the trouble to collect data or worse did not even think data could be collected. When looking back over the years Öst has been active, we as less senior researchers can hardly grasp the situation back in the 1970s when behaviour therapy was ignored at best and ridiculed or detested at worst. Now the situation is totally changed, and from being a small group who meet in a basement, the Swedish Behaviour Therapy association and indeed CBT in general in Sweden and in the world has achieved a very high status. Perhaps, however, CBT runs the risk of being a victim of its own success. Öst, who definitely has been instrumental in achieving this success, is also one of the few who raise a warning that we should not rest on our success and that we need to carefully monitor outcome and therapist competence. Hopefully, we as a community will take on this challenge. We end by thanking Öst and his generation for breaking new ground for CBT and more importantly our patients.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal Lars-Göran Öst, CBT, editorial, ISSN: 1650-6073

Referens: Andersson, G., Holmes, E.A., & Carlbring, P. (2013). Lars-Göran Öst. *Cognitive Behaviour Therapy*, 42(4), 260-264.

Abstract: Lars-Göran Öst is one of the most eminent clinical researchers in the field of cognitive behaviour therapy (CBT) and a founder of CBT in Sweden. He has recently retired from his position as professor in clinical psychology at Stockholm University, Sweden. In this paper, we sketch a brief description of the body of work by Öst. Examples of his innovative and pioneering new treatment methods include the one-session treatment for specific phobias, as well as applied relaxation for a range of anxiety disorders and health conditions. While Öst remains active in the field, he has contributed significantly to the development and dissemination of CBT in Sweden as well as in the world.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal Lars-Göran Öst, one-session exposure treatment, applied relaxation, specific phobia, cognitive behaviour therapy, ISSN: 1650-6073

Referens: Andersson, G., Johansson, R., Nyblom, A., & Carlbring, P. (2013). Can We Let the Patient Decide? A Pilot Preference Study of Internet-Based Psychodynamic Versus Cognitive Behavioral Therapy for Depression. Abstract from the 6th Scientific Meeting of the International Society for Research on Internet Interventions, May 16-18, 2013, Chicago.

Abstract: There is strong research support for treating major depression using cognitive behavior therapy delivered in

the format of guided self-help via the Internet (ICBT). Recent research also suggests that psychodynamic psychotherapy can be delivered as guided self-help via the Internet (IPDT) and that it can be as effective as ICBT for mild to moderate depression. In the field of Internet interventions it is largely unexplored if treatment preference affects outcome and adherence. In this study, participants were allocated to IPDT or ICBT based on their preferences following a brief description of the two treatments. More than half of the participants preferred ICBT (N = 30) over IPDT (N = 14). Differences in efficacy between treatments were explored. Correlations between strength of preference and treatment outcome, adherence to treatment and completion of the whole treatment program were also investigated. Data were collected before and after treatment, as well as in a 7-month follow-up. During the treatment period, both programs performed equally well in reducing symptoms. More participants who received IPDT completed the entire program. At follow-up, mixed-effects models showed that the ICBT treatment was more efficient in terms of quality of life. The ICBT group also had a significant increase in participants who recovered from their depression from post-treatment to follow-up. Exploratory analyses indicated that strength of preference was correlated with adherence to treatment and completion of the whole program, and long-term outcome for the ICBT group. Overall, few differences were found during the acute treatment phase, but the long-term effects were in favour of ICBT. Strength of preference for treatment seems to have a predictive value. Further research comparing the efficacy of ICBT and IPDT, and the effects of preference matching and strength of preference, is warranted.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings internet-based psychodynamic therapy, cognitive behavioral therapy, depression

Referens: Andersson, G., Waara, J., Jonsson, U., Malmaeus, F., Carlbring, P., & Öst, L.-G. (2013). Internet-Based Exposure Treatment Versus One-Session Exposure Treatment of Snake Phobia: A Randomized Controlled Trial. *Cognitive Behaviour Therapy*, 42(4), 284-291.

Abstract: In this study, the authors compared guided Internet-delivered self-help with one-session exposure treatment (OST) in a sample of snake phobic patients. A total of 30 patients were included following a screening on the Internet and a structured clinical interview. The Internet treatment consisted of four weekly text modules which were presented on a web page, a video in which exposure was modelled, and support provided via Internet. The OST was delivered in a three-hour session following a brief orientation session. The main outcome was the behavioural approach test (BAT), and as secondary measures questionnaires measuring anxiety symptoms and depression were used. Results showed that the groups did not differ at post-treatment or follow-up, with the exception of a significant interaction for the BAT in favour of the OST. At post-treatment, 61.5% of the Internet group and 84.6% of the OST group achieved a clinically significant improvement on the BAT. At follow-up, the corresponding figures were 90% for the Internet group and 100% for the OST group (completer sample). Within-group effect sizes for the Snake Phobia Questionnaire were large ($d = 1.63$ and $d = 2.31$ for the Internet and OST groups, respectively, at post-treatment). It is concluded that guided Internet-delivered exposure treatment is a potential treatment option in the treatment of snake phobia, but that OST probably is better.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal snake phobia, internet treatment, one-session exposure treatment, ISSN: 1650-6073

Referens: Andreasson, A.N., Szulkin, R., Undén, A.L., von Essen, J., Nilsson, L.-G., & Lekander, M. (2013). Inflammation and positive affect are associated with subjective health in women of the general population. *Journal of Health Psychology*, 18(3), 311-320.

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: Aronsson, G., Astvik, W., & Gustafsson, K. (in press). Work Conditions, Recovery and Health: A Study among Workers within Pre-School, Home Care and Social Work. *British Journal of Social Work*.

Abstract: The study investigated the working conditions associated with the accumulation of stress and lack of recovery and how recovery is related to health. The study group was employed in pre-school, home care and social work ($n = 193$). Recovery was assumed to be an explanatory variable for the relations between work and health. The response rate on a survey was 79 per cent. Cluster analysis identified three groups: the 'Recovered' (36 per cent of the total group) and 'Not Recovered' (25 per cent) and the 'In-between' (39 per cent). The Not Recovered displayed the whole chain of risk factors, involving difficult working conditions to which they responded with increased compensatory strategies. Despite this group having significantly greater reports of ill health, work absenteeism was not greater, which is likely related to their substituting sickness absence with sickness presence. As many as 43 per cent of the social workers were found to belong to the Not Recovered group. Multiple regression analyses controlling for background variables revealed that the Not Recovered group had a significantly higher relative risk for poor self-rated health than those in the Recovered group. Even sharper increases in relative risk existed for the other five symptoms that were analysed. Practical implications and new research questions are discussed.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal human service work, stress, recovery, sickness presenteeism, sick leave, cluster analyses, ISSN: 0045-3102

Referens: Aronsson, G., Berntson, E., Härenstam, A., Lindberg, P., Pousette, A., Sverke, M., & Westlander, G. (2013). Workshop om interventionsforskning. Workshop at *Forum för arbetslivsforskning (FALF) - Changes in Working Life: Individual, Organizational, and Methodological Perspectives*, June 17-19, 2013, Stockholm, Sweden.

Abstract: I denna workshop presenteras och diskuteras interventionsstudier i arbetslivet allmänt och tre pågående olika exempel på interventionsforskning. Ett första exempel - "Balansprojektet" - handlar om implementering av forskningsbaserad arbetsorganisatorisk kunskap genom ett antal workshops samt för- och eftermätningar via enkäter av arbetsvillkor och hälsa. Implementeringsprocessen följs genom mätningar av hur de enskilda deltagarna och organisationen tar till sig kunskapen. Ett andra exempel - "Chefsprojektet" - handlar om att forskare via olika typer av data följer hur chefer och ledningsgrupper använder informationen från ett

omfattande kartläggings- och analysarbete med hjälp av fyra olika kartläggningsverktyg: en enkät, en arbetsinnehållsanalys, en organisationsanalys och en förvaltningsstudie. Även detta projekt använde för- och eftermätningar och en processtudie. Ett tredje projekt – "GodA-projektet" – handlar om implementering av en specifik modell för att uppnå en arbetsplats som främjar både individens och företagets hälsa och där den interna kommunikationen är avgörande. För- och eftermätningar via enkäter och nyckeltal samt löpande fokusgrupper för processuppföljning. De olika ansatserna jämförs ur metodsynpunkt och vad gäller möjligheter och svårigheter, lämplighet i olika sammanhang etc. Avslutningsvis förs en diskussion kring metodologiska utmaningar särskilt vad gäller mätaspekter kring studier av effekter av interventioner.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings intervention, delaktighet, hälsa, arbetsmiljö

Referens: [Arshamian, A. \(2013\). *Olfactory Cognition: The Case of Olfactory Imagery*. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University \(Doctoral dissertation\).](#)

Abstract: The capacity to form olfactory images has received less attention than the formation of visual and auditory images. The evidence in favor of such ability is also inconsistent. This thesis explored some of the characteristics of olfactory imagery through three empirical studies. Study I investigated the effects of blocking spontaneous sniffing during olfactory imagery. The results indicated that the prevention of spontaneous sniffing reduced olfactory but not visual imagery capacity. Study II studied the relation between olfactory awareness (as indexed by olfactory dreams, olfactory imagery, and olfactory interest) and olfactory functions (i.e., odor threshold, episodic odor memory, and odor identification). The main findings were that compared to low, high olfactory awareness was associated with better episodic odor memory and identification, but not with higher olfactory sensitivity. Study III investigated the neural correlates of odor evoked autobiographical memories (OEAMs) as (a) a function of cue modality (i.e., odors and their verbal referents), and (b) a function of memory remoteness. The results from Study III showed that OEAMs activated regions generally associated with autobiographical memory. In addition, verbally cued OEAMs were associated with activity linked to olfactory imagery. Odor cues activated the limbic and temporal polar regions more than verbal cues; a result that may explain the phenomenological differences found between the cued memories. Moreover, OEAMs from the first decade of life were associated with higher activity in the secondary olfactory cortex, whereas memories from young adulthood were related to areas linked to semantic memory processing. Taken together these studies favor the notion of a human capacity to form olfactory images.

Typ och Nyckelord: Dissertation olfactory imagery, sniffing, olfactory awareness, odor threshold, episodic odor memory, odor identification, odor evoked autobiographical memory, fMRI, ISBN: 978-91-7447-661-3

Referens: [Arshamian, A., Iannilli, E., Gerber, J.C., Willander, J., Persson, J., Seo, H.-S., Hummel, T., & Larsson, M. \(2013\). The functional neuroanatomy of odor evoked autobiographical memories cued by odors and words. *Neuropsychologia*, 51\(1\), 123-132.](#)

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: [Astvik, W., & Melin, M. \(2013\). 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*, 13\(4\), 337-360.](#)

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, employee health, human service work, job stress, service quality, social work, ISSN: 1468-0173

Referens: [Astvik, W., & Melin, M. \(2013\). Överlevnadsstrategier i socialt arbete: Hur påverkar copingstrategier kvalitet och hälsa? *Arbetsmarknad & Arbetsliv*, 19\(4\), 61-73.](#)

- Abstract:** Förändringarna inom välfärdstjänstesektorn i Sverige har det senaste decenniet varit genomgripande. Rationaliseringar och ett decentraliserat resultat- och kostnadsansvar har i många fall medfört ökade arbetskrav, och socialsekreterares situation framstår som särskilt svår. Ansvar för att hantera obalansen mellan krav och resurser har decentraliserats till den enskilde socialsekreteraren. När resurserna inte matchar de kvalitetskrav som ställs tvingas socialsekreterarna tillämpa strategier som antingen äventyrar deras egen hälsa eller kvaliteten i arbetet.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal socialsekreterare, arbetsmiljö, coping, stress, ISSN: 1400-9692
- Referens:** [Astvik, W., Melin, M., & Allvin, M. \(in press\). Survival strategies in social work: A study of how coping strategies affect service quality, professionalism and employee health. *Nordic Social Work Research*.](#)
- Abstract:** The restructuring of human service organisations into more lean organisations has brought increased work demands for many human service professions. Social work stands out as a particularly exposed occupational group, in which high work demands are paired with a large individual responsibility to carry out the job. The objectives of the study were to identify what kind of coping strategies social workers employ to handle the imbalance between demands and resources in work and to investigate how different strategies affect outcomes regarding health, service quality and professional development. 16 individual interviews and four group interviews with another 16 social workers were conducted. The analysis identified five different main types of strategies: Compensatory, Demand-reducing, Disengagement, Voice and Exit. An extensive use of compensatory strategies was connected with negative outcomes in health. Often these compensatory strategies were replaced or combined with different means of reducing the work demands, which in turn influence performance and service quality in a negative way. The results highlight dilemmas the social workers are facing when the responsibility to deal with this imbalance are "decentralised" to the individual social worker. When resources do not match the organisational goals or quality standards, the social workers are forced into strategies that either endanger their own health or threaten the quality of service.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal social work, coping, work conditions, employee health, service quality, professionalism, ISSN: 2156-857X
- Referens:** [Axelsson, Ö. \(2013\). Sound Cities. In *AESOP/ACSP 5th Joint Congress 2013: eBook of Abstracts* \(p. 772\). Dublin, Ireland: Association of European Schools of Planning.](#)
- Abstract:** Soundscape is an overlooked aspect of sustainable urban development and resilient cities. Particularly, soundscape is associated with urban open space quality and urban design. It concerns the acoustic environment as perceived or experienced and/or understood by people in context. It includes all sounds – positive as well as negative. Unlike current management of the acoustic environment, soundscape is not primarily about reducing sound levels below an acceptable guideline value. Rather, it is about what sounds belong to a place. From a heritage perspective it is important to ask what soundscapes present generations create and transfer to future generations. How do people want the city to sound? This relates to architecture and the urban infra structure, such as location of buildings, roads and parks, including the activities they entail. Much of what present generations create is durable and will affect many generations to come, by limiting the number of degrees of freedom at their disposal. This paper presents an early report on the Sound Cities projects that investigate how soundscapes may be consciously and expediently designed, as well as what we should mean with soundscape quality. For example, what is the relationship between soundscape and human activity in the city, or between soundscape and different kinds of sound sources? The aim of the projects is to promote sustainable urban development, quality of life, as well as health and well-being among urban residents, today and in the future. The projects include in situ questionnaires, psychoacoustic listening experiments, as well as machine learning, based on music information retrieval technology.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings soundscape, sustainable urban development, urban open space quality, urban design, heritage
- Referens:** [Axelsson, Ö. \(2013\). Soundscape Quality. In *AIA-DAGA/EAA Euroregion 2013: Program* \(pp. 204-205\). Merano, Italy, March 18-21, 2013. Berlin, Germany: Deutschen Gesellschaft für Akustik.](#)
- Abstract:** With the formation of the working group ISO/TC 43/SC 1/WG 54 "Perceptual Assessment of Soundscape Quality" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in 2008, a debate has arisen on what soundscape quality should mean. The Swedish Soundscape-Quality Protocol defines soundscape quality operationally as a single, one-dimensional Good-Bad scale. Critics argue that this is unsatisfactory, because there is no one ideal soundscape. Rather, they argue that soundscape quality is relative to a place and the outcomes that the soundscape of that place facilitates or enables (e.g., conversation without interruption, nature appreciation or psychological restoration). In 2013, a questionnaire study will be conducted in Sheffield, UK, including about 900 users/visitors in 45 urban and peri-urban areas, divided on 9 different kinds (e.g., pedestrian areas, residential areas, parks, and plazas). The purpose is to define soundscape quality and to further develop measurement methods in this field. The results are expected to contribute to methods for 'green labelling' of soundscapes, and to support the development of the International Standard ISO 12913 on soundscape. The present paper discusses research plans and initial results.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings soundscape quality
- Referens:** [Axelsson, Ö., Lundén, P., & Nilsson, M.E. \(2013\). Sound Cities: Computational modelling of urban soundscape quality. In W. Talasch \(Ed.\), *Inter Noise 2013: Noise Control for Quality of Life*. Innsbruck, Austria: Österreichischer Arbeitsring für Lärmbekämpfung. Paper IN10_223. \[Available on CD\]](#)
- Abstract:** Whether to improve existing acoustic environments, as they are perceived or experienced and/or understood by people, in context (i.e., soundscapes), or to design future soundscapes it is central to have a prediction model that relates predictors (i.e., acoustic indicators) to outcomes (i.e., psychological variables). In the Sound Cities project it is proposed to use as outcome what Axelsson previously has termed Information Load. The purpose of the Sound Cities project is to identify what acoustic indicators may predict the information load of soundscapes. The method will be psychoacoustic experiments in which a large sample of naïve listeners will assess recordings of authentic acoustic environments with regards to information load. Acoustic signals and information-load data will be submitted to machine learning, based on music information retrieval technology. It is expected that the Sound Cities project will contribute to the underpinnings of future tools for soundscape planning and design, like soundscape maps that provide information on how people perceive the acoustic environment. This is in contrast to present noise maps, which only provide calculated sound-pressure levels

from transportation and industry.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings soundscape quality, music information retrieval technology, information load

Referens: Bandelow, B., Wiltink, J., Alpers, G., Benecke, C., Deckert, J., Eckhardt-Henn, A., Ehrig, C., Engel, E., Falkai, P., Geiser, F., Gerlach, A.L., Harfst, T., Hau, S., Joraschky, P., Kellner, M., Köllner, V., Kopp, I., Langs, G., Lichte, T., Liebeck, H., Matzat, J., Reitt, M., Rüddel, H.P., Rudolf, S., Schick, G., Schweiger, U., Simon, R., Springer, A., Staats, H., Ströhle, A., Ströhm, W., Waldherr, B., Watzke, B., Wedekind, D., Zottl, C., Zwanzger, P., & Beutel, M.E. (2013). *Deutsche S3-Leitlinie Behandlung von Angststörungen*. Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Wissenschaftlichen Medizinischen Fachgesellschaften (AWMF).

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) Angststörungen, Leitlinie

Referens: Baraldi, S., Sverke, M., Sjöberg, A., & Lindevall, T. (2013). Individuella skillnader i attityd till belöning och prestation: Betydelsen av målorientering och utbildningsnivå. Paper presented at *Forum för arbetslivsforskning (FALF) - Changes in Working Life: Individual, Organizational, and Methodological Perspectives*, June 17-19, 2013, Stockholm, Sweden.

Abstract: Med dagens fokus på prestation och belöning i arbetslivet är det viktigt att framhäva betydelsen av individens egna upplevelser av dessa begrepp. De kan exempelvis operationaliseras i termer av attityd till resultatbaserad lön, självbestämd lön och lönetillfredsställelse, å ena sidan, samt arbetsrelaterad självtillit, kvalitet i det egna arbetet och personligt ansvarstagande för resultat, å andra sidan. Samtidigt behöver vi veta mer om bakomliggande faktorer som påverkar individens upplevelser av prestation och belöning. Sådana bakomliggande faktorer skulle kunna utgöras av individuella skillnader relevanta för just prestation och belöning – exempelvis målorientering och utbildningsnivå. I föreliggande studie klassades respondenter in i fyra typer av målorientering – ospecificerad (OMO), prestationsbaserad (PMO), inlärningsbaserad (IMO), och prestations- och inlärningsbaserad (PIMO) samt två utbildningsnivåer (hög, låg). Tvärsnittsdata (n=626) analyserades med tvåvägs (4x2) MANOVA. Sammanfattat visade resultaten att individer klassade som IMO och PIMO var mer positiva till resultatbaserad lön, hade högre självtillit i arbetet, skattade egna prestationer högre i kvalitet samt tog större ansvar för egna resultat (gällde inte grupperna lågutbildade/PIMO och högutbildade/IMO) jämfört med individer klassade som PMO eller OMO. Effekter av utbildningsnivå observerades endast för lönetillfredsställelse och självbestämd lön där lågutbildade var mer nöjda med sin lön (gällde endast individer klassade som IMO och PIMO) medan högutbildade skulle ta ut en högre lön om de själva fick bestämma. Praktiska konsekvenser av studiens resultat samt förslag på vidare forskning diskuteras.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings individuell lön, arbetsmotivation

Referens: Bask, M., Ferrer-Wreder, L., Salmela-Aro, K., & Bergman, L.R. (in press). Pathways to educational attainment in middle adulthood: The role of gender and parental educational expectations in adolescence. In J. Eccles & I. Schoon (Eds.), *Gender Differences in Aspirations and Attainment*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) human development

Referens: Beier, S., Eib, C., Oehmann, V., Fiedler, P., & Fiedler, K. (in press). Influence of judges' behaviour on perceived procedural justice. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*.

Abstract: The influence of judges' behaviors on procedural justice was analyzed in a field study, observing the judges' behaviors during n = 129 trials and assessing the defendants and the audiences' justice perceptions. The observed judicial behavior was unrelated to the defendants' justice perceptions. However, the more respectful the judge treated the defendants, the fairer the audience perceived the trial. In general, the effect size of the relationship between observational measures and subjective justice ratings was small in comparison to the relationship within defendants' or audiences' ratings. There were striking differences in the justice perception between the two data sources, namely defendants and audience. Thus, the source matters, and to avoid a same-source bias, should be taken into account when analyzing justice perceptions.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal procedural justice, judges' behavior, defendants, criminal court, same source bias, ISSN: 0021-9029

Referens: Bejerot, E., & Hasselblad, H. (2013). Forms of Intervention in Public Sector Organizations: Generic Traits in Public Sector Reforms. *Organization Studies*, 34(9), 1357-1380.

Abstract: The present paper argues that recent research on public sector reforms offers few contributions to the body of knowledge on this topic because it adds little to the conclusions drawn during the first generation of research in this area. Although these later studies have often been context-specific and have explored the details of the process of change in some depth, it is rather difficult to compare their results or to make reasoned judgements of the comprehensiveness and centrality of the analysed change. Although most public sector reforms that affect hospitals, schools or social services are initiated and designed by national governments, individual case studies of local administrations often fail to capture the generic traits of nationwide reforms. However, public sector change cannot be approached as if it comprises collections of nominally independent local events. The present paper argues for two new approaches to the study of public sector change: (i) the systematic categorization of the different forms of governmental intervention under study and (ii) analysis of the ways in which these forms of intervention are linked and interact. Based on extensive empirical research, this paper suggests a generic classification of these forms of intervention that can be used in empirical research on comprehensive public sector change. Consequently, five interventions in public sector organizations are suggested, namely political intervention, intervention by laws and regulations, intervention by audit and inspection, intervention by management and intervention by rationalizing professional practice. The model is particularly well suited to the longitudinal analysis of complex public sector reforms. This approach provides a conceptual tool to distinguish between interventions based on different forms of knowledge and to investigate how they are linked to each other vertically and horizontally. We demonstrate the usefulness of the model by

analysing two empirical examples of reforms in which a variety of interventions were imposed at the local level, through legislation as well as a spectrum of voluntary measures proposed by government agencies, by national associations for local and regional councils and by other national or regional actors.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal empirical typology, governance, New Public Management, public sector reforms, research methods, ISSN: 0170-8406

Referens: [Bejerot, E., & Hasselbladh, H. \(2013\). Linking change across time and connecting different layers of change – an analysis of institutional transformation in Swedish health care. *The 29th EGOS Colloquium*, Montreal HEC, July 4-6, 2013.](#)

Abstract: This paper draws upon a model for analysing institutional transformation originating from the Governmentality-tradition in social science. The model suggest a distinction between three separate between modes of institutional transformation: 'problematization' refers to the manufacturing of the conditions of possibilities for change, 'programmatics' to the envisioning of a new regime in a domain of society and lastly the actualization of change, where new ideals, forms of knowledge and new aims are technically designed as permanent systems of positing and governing a new institutional reality. The model, and the way we apply it, makes it possible to display change processes over time in a systematic way. That is particularly important with respect to institutional transformation which is characterized by change in several dimensions, across different layers of organized action in iterative, and sometimes halted, processes. The model is used to analyse a crucial phase in the transformation of Swedish health care, starting in the 1980s. We end our analysis 2010 when the new regime for governing health care in Sweden has become dominant.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings NPM, health care, organizational change

Referens: [Bergendal, G., Martola, J., Stawiarz, L., Kristoffersen-Wiberg, M., Fredrikson, S., & Almkvist, O. \(2013\). Callosal atrophy in multiple sclerosis is related to cognitive speed. *Acta Neurologica Scandinavica*, 127\(4\), 281-289.](#)

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: [Berglund, B. \(2013\). Measurement in Psychology: Conceptual Analysis and Synthesis Revisited. *Journal of Physics: Conference Series*, 459\(1\), 012001.](#)

Abstract: The imagined existences of "quantity" in psychology is a prerequisite for measurement. Any person (researcher or subject) may imagine homogeneous concepts as quantities, for example, (perceived) redness, loudness or heaviness of different kinds of objects or events. Conversely, heterogeneous concepts may be merged to imagined quantities such as intelligence or personality, which both are constructed from agreed upon sets of theoretical concepts. Measurement in physics, psychophysics and psychology will be contemplated, comparatively.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal measurement, quantity, physics, psychophysics, psychology, ISSN: 1742-6588

Referens: [Bergman, I., & Almkvist, O. \(2013\). The effect of age on fluid intelligence is fully mediated by physical health. *Archives of Gerontology and Geriatrics*, 57\(1\), 100-109.](#)

Abstract: The present study investigated the extent to which the effect of age on cognitive ability is predicted by individual differences in physical health. The sample consisted of 118 volunteer subjects who were healthy and ranging in age from 26 to 91. The examinations included a clinical investigation, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) brain neuroimaging, and a comprehensive neuropsychological assessment. The effect of age on fluid IQ with and without visual spatial praxis and on crystallized IQ was tested whether being fully-, partially-or non-mediated by physical health. Structural equation analyses showed that the best and most parsimonious fit to the data was provided by models that were fully mediated for fluid IQ without praxis, non-mediated for crystallized IQ and partially mediated for fluid IQ with praxis. The diseases of the circulatory and nervous systems were the major mediators. It was concluded from the pattern of findings that the effect of age on fluid intelligence is fully mediated by physical health, while crystallized intelligence is non-mediated and visual spatial praxis is partially mediated, influenced mainly by direct effects of age. Our findings imply that improving health by acting against the common age-related circulatory-and nervous system diseases and risk factors will oppose the decline in fluid intelligence with age.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal brain neuroimaging, circulatory system, cognitive aging, nervous system, neuropsychological assessment, physical health, ISSN: 0167-4943

Referens: [Bergman, L.R., & Vargha, A. \(2013\). Matching method to problem: A developmental science perspective. *European Journal of Developmental Psychology*, 10\(1\), 9-28.](#)

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: Bergman Nordgren, L., Carlbring, P., Linna, E., & Andersson, G. (2013). Role of the Working Alliance on Treatment Outcome in Tailored Internet-Based Cognitive Behavioural Therapy for Anxiety Disorders: Randomized Controlled Pilot Trial. *JMIR Research Protocols*, 2(1), e4.

Abstract: Background: Internet-based cognitive behavioral therapy (ICBT) is a form of guided self-help that has been found to be effective for addressing several problems. The target for this type of therapy is usually restricted to one specific disorder. Tailoring the treatment widens the scope of ICBT in that it can address comorbid conditions directly. Objectives: The working, or therapeutic, alliance has been found to predict outcome in studies of face-to-face therapy. The extent to which these findings apply to ICBT is largely unknown. We therefore decided to find out whether the working alliance could predict outcome in tailored ICBT for anxiety disorders. Methods: Data were obtained from the treatment group (n=27) in a randomized controlled trial aiming to test the effects of tailored ICBT for anxiety disorders. The forthcoming study was designed to test the hypothesis that the working alliance measured both pre-treatment and early in treatment (week 3) can predict treatment outcome as measured by the Clinical Outcomes in Routine Evaluation–Outcome Measure (CORE-OM) in a heterogeneous group of patients with anxiety disorders (n=27). Results: Working alliance measured at week 3 into the treatment correlated significantly with the residual gain scores on the primary outcome measure ($r=-.47$, $P=.019$, $n=25$), while expected working alliance pre-treatment did not ($r=-.17$, $P=.42$, $n=27$). Conclusions: These results raise questions about the importance of working alliance in ICBT treatments, and suggest that the working alliance could be important in ICBT.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal tailored internet-based cognitive behavioural therapy, anxiety disorders, working alliance, prediction, ISSN: 1929-0748

Referens: Bernhard-Oettel, C., Näswall, K., Stengård, J., Östergren P.-O., Westerlund, H., & Berntson, E. (2013). Inlåsnings-, anställningsbarhet och välbefinnande efter en omorganisation. *Arbetsmarknad & Arbetsliv*, 19(4), 101-112.

Abstract: Under perioder där arbetsmarknaden erbjuder färre alternativ är det troligt att fler människor accepterar arbetsplatser där de inte trivs eller stannar kvar på arbeten som de inte vill ha och känner sig inlåsta i. Tidigare forskning har kopplat inlåsnings till sämre välbefinnande. Hur inlåsnings och välbefinnande förändras när människor byter jobb är mindre känt. Föreliggande studie belyser förändringar i inlåsnings, upplevd anställningsbarhet och välbefinnande vid en svensk myndighet efter en organisationsförändring som medfört organisationsinterna arbetsplatsbyten. Resultaten visar på negativa effekter av inlåsnings: att stanna kvar på eller flytta till en arbetsplats som man inte önskar ha i framtiden är inte gynnsamt för hälsan.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal inlåsnings, anställningsbarhet, omorganisation, ISSN: 1400-9692

Referens: Bernhard-Oettel, C., Rigotti, T., Clinton, M., & de Jong, J. (2013). Job insecurity and well-being in the temporary workforce: Testing volition and contract expectations as boundary conditions. *European Journal of Work and Organizational Psychology*, 22(2), 203-217.

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: Birath, C.S., Beijer, U., DeMarinis, V., & af Klinteberg, B. (2013). Women with substance abuse problems exposed to men's violence – a public mental health challenge. *Journal of Addiction Research & Therapy*, 4(2), 1-7.

Abstract: Objective: To explore self-rated physical and psychological health in two groups of women with substance misuse problems, subjected to male violence.

Methods: An examination of the health situation for women with substance dependence being exposed to male violence during life. The study took place in a Swedish context exploring data from 35 women with housing (WwH) and 44 homeless women (HW), regarding posttraumatic stress disorder symptoms, psychological and physical problems. Mann-Whitney U-test and Pearson's correlation coefficient were used to calculate differences between groups and correlations.

Results: The proportion of women being exposed to male violence during life for the studied group was 91% (72 of 79 women; WwH 29; HW 43). It was found that the WwH had physical health problems but compared to the HW, significantly less frequent. Regarding psychological health problems, both groups were suffering from self-reported problems, most notably in variables measuring stress susceptibility and embitterment, where both WwH and HW had scores markedly above norm mean scores. The HW had overall a poorer mental health

profile as compared to the WwH. The WwH still maintained a foundation in the society compared to the HW regarding housing (100/0%), and custody over their children (91/0%).

Conclusion: The study indicated that women with substance dependence and those who are victims of male violence have major problems with both their psychological and physical health. Particularly vulnerable are the HW. Past experiences of violence that have not been processed can further aggravate the women's health. Thus, we suggest initiating the process of asking women if they have experienced violence in order to then be able to provide appropriate treatment interventions. For the WwH, this process may lead to a prevention of serious consequences for both their housing situation and for their health.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal substance misuse problems, male violence, ISSN: 2155-6105

Referens: Björk, L., Bejerot, E., Jacobshagen, N., & Härenstam, A. (2013). I shouldn't have to do this: Illegitimate tasks as a stressor in relation to organizational control and resource deficits. *Work & Stress, 27*(3), 262-277.

Abstract: The performance of tasks that are perceived as unnecessary or unreasonable - illegitimate tasks - represents a new stressor concept that refers to assignments that violate the norms associated with the role requirements of professional work. Research has shown that illegitimate tasks are associated with stress and counterproductive work behaviour. The purpose of this study was to provide insight into the contribution of characteristics of the organization on the prevalence of illegitimate tasks in the work of frontline and middle managers. Using the Bern Illegitimate Task Scale (BITS) in a sample of 440 local government operations managers in 28 different organizations in Sweden, this study supports the theoretical assumptions that illegitimate tasks are positively related to stress and negatively related to satisfaction with work performance. Results further show that 10% of the variance in illegitimate tasks can be attributed to the organization where the managers work. Multilevel referential analysis showed that the more the organization was characterized by competition for resources between units, unfair and arbitrary resource allocation and obscure decisional structure, the more illegitimate tasks managers reported. These results should be valuable for strategic-level management since they indicate that illegitimate tasks can be counteracted by means of the organization of work.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal illegitimate tasks, role, management, work organization, multilevel analysis, resource deficits, work-related stress, ISSN: 0267-8373

Referens: Blom, V., Sverke, M., Bodin, L., Bergström, G., Lindfors, P., & Svedberg, P. (2013). Work-home interference and burnout in Swedish women and men: The importance of genetics and family environment. Paper presented at *Forum för arbetslivsforskning (FALF) - Changes in Working Life: Individual, Organizational, and Methodological Perspectives*, June 17-19, 2013, Stockholm, Sweden.

Abstract: Genetic influences on perceived demands and burnout are shown in previous studies, suggesting genetic and shared environmental influences may underlie the associations between work-home interference and burnout. The present study sets out to increase the currently limited understanding of the biological and social correlates of work-home interference (WHI) by investigating whether WHI is related to burnout while taking sex, age, children, and genetic and shared environmental factors into account. A total of 13 730 individuals, including 2223 complete twin pairs, from the Swedish Twin Registry were included in the study. The effects of work-home conflict (WHC) and home-work conflict (HWC) on burnout between- and within-pairs were analyzed with Linear Mixed Models with and without stratification by sex. The results showed significant main effects of WHC and HWC on burnout and co-twin control analyses suggested that shared environmental factors may be involved in the association between HWC and burnout in women. As regards WHC and burnout, genetic or shared environmental factors did not seem to be involved. Adjustment for age and children did not change the results. The present study contributes with new knowledge of the mechanisms involved in the associations between work-home interference and burnout.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings twin, genetic influence, burnout

Referens: Blomqvist, M., Ek, U., Holmberg, K., Westerlund, J., & Dahllöf, G. (2013). Cognitive ability and dental fear and anxiety. *European Journal of Oral Sciences, 121*(2), 117-120.

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: Bodin Danielsson, C., Wulff, C., & Westerlund, H. (2013). Is perception of leadership influenced by office environment? *Journal of Corporate Real Estate, 15*(3/4), 194-212.

Abstract: Purpose – This explorative study aims to examine the impact of office type on employees' perception of managerial leadership, a largely unexplored area. A gender perspective is applied to examine whether women and men perceive leadership differently in different office types.

Design/methodology/approach – Cross-sectional study is based on 5,358 office employees from the Swedish Longitudinal Occupational Study of Health in 2010. The employees worked in the seven different office types identified in contemporary office design: cell-offices, shared-room offices, small open plan offices, medium-sized open plan offices, large open plan offices, flex-offices, and combi-offices. Cell-office was used as reference in the analysis.

Findings – Poorer ratings of leadership were found in shared-room offices, and better in medium-sized open plan offices. A tendency towards a gender difference in perceived leadership was found only in small open plan offices, which appear to be better for men and worse for women.

Practical implications – The results suggest that the office environment has an influence on perceived managerial leadership. This means office design should be considered in relation to leadership style in order for an organization to be successful.

Originality/value – To the authors' knowledge, no other study has investigated the relationship between office environment and managerial leadership.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal employees, gender differences, leadership, office environment, office type, workplace, ISSN: 1463-001X

Referens: [Boettcher, J., Andersson, G., & Carlbring, P. \(2013\). Combining attention training with cognitive-behavior therapy in Internet-based self-help for social anxiety: study protocol for a randomized controlled trial. *Trials, 14\(68\)*.](#)

Abstract: Background
Guided Internet-based cognitive-behavioral therapy (ICBT) has been found to be effective for social anxiety disorder (SAD) by several independent research groups. However, since the extent of clinically significant change demonstrated leaves room for improvement, new treatments should be developed and investigated. A novel treatment, which has generally been found to be effective, is cognitive bias modification (CBM). This study aims to evaluate the combination of CBM and ICBT. It is intended that two groups will be compared; one group randomized to receiving ICBT and CBM towards threat cues and one group receiving ICBT and control training. We hypothesize that the group receiving ICBT plus CBM will show superior treatment outcomes.

Methods/design

Participants with SAD (N = 128), will be recruited from the general population. A composite score combining the scores obtained from three social anxiety questionnaires will serve as the primary outcome measure. Secondary measures include self-reported depression and quality of life. All treatments and assessments will be conducted via the Internet and measurement points will be baseline, Week 2, post-treatment, and 4 months post-treatment.

Discussion

There is no direct evidence of the effects of combining CBM and ICBT in SAD. Adding attention-training sessions to ICBT protocols could increase the proportion of participants who improve and recover through Internet-based self-help.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal cognitive bias modification, internet-administered cognitive-behavior therapy, social phobia, social anxiety disorder, ISSN: 1745-6215

Referens: [Boettcher, J., Carlbring, P., Renneberg, B., & Berger, T. \(2013\). Internet-based interventions for social anxiety disorder – an overview. *Verhaltenstherapie, 23\(3\)*, 160-169.](#)

Abstract: Internet-based interventions hold specific advantages and disadvantages in the treatment of social anxiety disorder (SAD). The present review examines different approaches in the internet-based treatment of SAD and reviews their efficacy and effectiveness. 21 studies investigated the potential of guided and unguided internet-based cognitive-behavioral treatments (ICBT) for SAD, comprising a total of N = 1,801 socially anxious individuals. The large majority of these trials reported substantial reductions of social anxiety symptoms through ICBT programs. Within effect sizes were mostly large and comparisons to waitlist and more active control groups were positive. Treatment gains were stable from 3 months to 5 years after treatment termination. In conclusion, ICBT is effective in the reduction of social anxiety symptoms. At the same time, not all participants benefit from these treatments to a sufficient degree. Future research should focus on what makes these interventions work in which patient populations, and at the same time, examine ways to implement internet-based treatment in the routine care for socially anxious patients.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal social anxiety disorder, internet-based treatment, cognitive behavior therapy, review, ISSN: 1016-6262

Referens: [Boettcher, J., Hasselrot, J., Sund, E., Andersson, G., & Carlbring, P. \(in press\). Combining attention training with Internet-based cognitive-behavioural self-help for social anxiety: a randomised controlled trial. *Cognitive Behaviour Therapy*.](#)

Abstract: Guided Internet-based cognitive-behavioural self-help (ICBT) has been proven to be effective for social anxiety disorder (SAD) by several independent research groups. However, as the proportion of clinical significant change has room for improvement, new treatments should be developed and investigated. A novel treatment is attention bias modification (ABM). This study aimed at evaluating the combination of ABM and ICBT. We compared two groups, one group receiving ICBT and ABM targeting attentional avoidance and the other group receiving ICBT and control training. ABM and control training tasks were both based on the dot-probe paradigm. A total of 133 participants, diagnosed with SAD, were randomised to these two groups. The attention training group (N = 66) received 2 weeks of daily attention training followed by 9 weeks of ICBT. The control group (N = 67) received 2 weeks of daily control training, also followed by 9 weeks of ICBT. Social anxiety measures as well as the attention bias were assessed at pre-assessment, at week 2, and at post-treatment. Results showed no significant differences between the attention training group and the control group. Both groups improved substantially on social anxiety symptoms from pre- to post-assessment (dwithin = 1.39–1.41), but showed no change in attention processes (dwithin = 0.10–0.17). In this trial, the attention modification training failed to induce differential change in attention bias. Results demonstrate that the applied ABM procedure with its focus on the reduction of attentional avoidance was ineffective in the Internet-based setting. The results do not suggest that adding ABM targeting attentional avoidance to ICBT results in better outcomes than ICBT alone.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal social anxiety disorder, cognitive bias modification, web, psychotherapy, ISSN: 1650-6073

Referens: [Boettcher, J., Leek, L., Matson, L., Andersson, G., Holmes, E. A., Browning, M., MacLeod, C., & Carlbring, P. \(2013\). How to train attention in Social Anxiety Disorder? A randomised controlled comparison of different training conditions in an Internet-based setting. Abstract from the 6th Scientific Meeting of the International Society for Research on Internet Interventions, May 16-18,](#)

2013, Chicago.

Abstract: Biases in attention processes are thought to play a crucial role in the aetiology and maintenance of Social Anxiety Disorder (SAD). The goal of the present study was to examine the efficacy of a programme intended to train attention towards positive social cues (reducing the bias towards threat) compared to a programme instead intended to train attention towards negative social cues (reducing the bias away from threat). In a randomised, controlled, double-blind design, these two training conditions were compared to a placebo. A modified dot probe task was used, and delivered via the Internet. A total of 129 individuals, diagnosed with SAD, were randomised to one of the three groups and took part in a 14-day programme with daily training/control sessions. Preliminary analyses indicated that participants of all three groups displayed no attention bias prior to the training. After the training, participants of the training towards negative cues tended to allocate their attention more on negative cues compared to individuals in the positive group who tended to focus more on positive cues. All three conditions led to reduced symptoms of social anxiety from pre- to follow-up-assessment. Only the probe task procedure intended to train attention towards negative cues showed large effects and was also significantly superior to the control condition in the reduction of social fears. There were no significant differences in social anxiety outcome between the training conditions intended to induce attentional bias towards positive cues and the control condition. This is the first RCT where exposure to a condition designed to induce an attentional bias towards threat yielded better outcomes than did exposure to conditions designed to train attention towards positive cues, or than to leave attentional selectivity unaltered. The possible implications of this finding will be discussed.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings attention, SAD, internet

Referens: [Boettcher, J.](#), Leek, L., Matson, L., Holmes, E.A., Browning, M., MacLeod, C., Andersson, G., & [Carlbring, P.](#) (2013). Internet-Based Attention Bias Modification for Social Anxiety: A Randomised Controlled Comparison of Training towards Negative and Training Towards Positive Cues. *PLoS ONE*, *8*(9), e71760.

Abstract: Biases in attention processes are thought to play a crucial role in the aetiology and maintenance of Social Anxiety Disorder (SAD). The goal of the present study was to examine the efficacy of a programme intended to train attention towards positive cues and a programme intended to train attention towards negative cues. In a randomised, controlled, doubleblind design, the impact of these two training conditions on both selective attention and social anxiety were compared to that of a control training condition. A modified dot probe task was used, and delivered via the internet. A total of 129 individuals, diagnosed with SAD, were randomly assigned to one of these three conditions and took part in a 14-day programme with daily training/control sessions. Participants in all three groups did not on average display an attentional bias prior to the training. Critically, results on change in attention bias implied that significantly differential change in selective attention to threat was not detected in the three conditions. However, symptoms of social anxiety reduced significantly from pre- to follow-up-assessment in all three conditions (d within = 0.63–1.24), with the procedure intended to train attention towards threat cues producing, relative to the control condition, a significantly greater reduction of social fears. There were no significant differences in social anxiety outcome between the training condition intended to induce attentional bias towards positive cues and the control condition. To our knowledge, this is the first RCT where a condition intended to induce attention bias to negative cues yielded greater emotional benefits than a control condition. Intriguingly, changes in symptoms are unlikely to be by the mechanism of change in attention processes since there was no change detected in bias per se. Implications of this finding for future research on attention bias modification in social anxiety are discussed.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal social research, attention, psychometrics, diagnostic medicine, depression, anxiety, internet, quality of life, ISSN: 1932-6203

Referens: [Boettcher, J.](#), Åström, V., Pålsson, D., Schenström, O., Andersson, G., & [Carlbring, P.](#) (in press). Internet-based mindfulness treatment for anxiety disorders: a randomised controlled trial. *Behavior Therapy*.

Abstract: Mindfulness-based interventions have proven effective for the transdiagnostic treatment of heterogeneous anxiety disorders. So far, no study has investigated the potential of mindfulness-based treatments when delivered remotely via the Internet. The current trial aims at evaluating the efficacy of a stand-alone, unguided, Internet-based mindfulness treatment program for anxiety.

Ninety-one participants diagnosed with social anxiety disorder, generalized anxiety disorder, panic disorder, or anxiety disorder not otherwise specified were randomly assigned to a mindfulness treatment group (MTG) or to an online discussion forum control group (CG). Mindfulness treatment consisted of 96 audio files with instructions for various mindfulness meditation exercises. Primary and secondary outcome measures were assessed at pre-, posttreatment, and at 6-months follow-up.

Participants of the MTG showed a larger decrease of symptoms of anxiety, depression, and insomnia from pre- to postassessment than participants of the CG (Cohen's d between = 0.36–0.99). Within effect sizes were large in the MTG (d = 0.82–1.58) and small to moderate in the CG (d = 0.45–0.76). In contrast to participants of the CG, participants of the MTG also achieved a moderate improvement in their quality of life.

The study provided encouraging results for an Internet-based mindfulness protocol in the treatment of primary anxiety disorders. Future replications of these results will show whether Web-based mindfulness meditation can constitute a valid alternative to existing, evidence-based cognitive-behavioural Internet treatments.

The trial was registered at ClinicalTrials.gov (NCT01577290).

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal anxiety disorder, Internet-based, mindfulness, randomized controlled trial, treatment, ISSN: 0005-7894

Referens: Boman, K.K., Kjällander, Y., Eksborg, S., & Becker, J. (2013). Impact of Prior Traumatic Life Events on Parental Early Stage Reactions following a Child's Cancer. *PLoS ONE*, *8*(3), e57556.

Abstract: Background: In pediatric oncology, effective clinic-based management of acute and long-term distress in families calls for investigation of determinants of parents' psychological response to the child's cancer. We examined the relationship between parents' prior exposure to traumatic life events (TLE) and the occurrence of posttraumatic stress symptoms (PTSS) following their child's cancer diagnosis. Factors mediating the TLE-PTSS relationship were analyzed. Methodology: The study comprised 169 parents (97 mothers, 72 fathers) of 103 cancer diagnosed children (median age: 5,9 years; range 0.1–19.7 years). Thirty five parents were of

immigrant origin (20.7%). Prior TLE were collated using a standardized questionnaire, PTSS was assessed using the Impact of Events-Revised (IES-R) questionnaire covering intrusion, avoidance and hyperarousal symptoms. The predictive significance of prior TLE on PTSS was tested in adjusted regression models. Results: Mothers demonstrated more severe PTSS across all symptom dimensions. TLE were associated with significantly increased hyperarousal symptoms. Parents' gender, age and immigrant status did not significantly influence the TLE-PTSS relationship. Conclusions: Prior traumatic life-events aggravate posttraumatic hyperarousal symptoms. In clinic-based psychological care of parents of high-risk pediatric patients, attention needs to be paid to life history, and to heightened vulnerability to PTSS associated with female gender.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal traumatic life events, child cancer, oncology, post traumatic stress symptoms, ISSN: 1932-6203

Referens: Borg, E. (2013). Perception of blackness as a training material for the Borg CR100 Scale®. In J. Wackermann, M. Wittmann, W. Skrandies (Eds.), *Fechner Day 2013 - Proceedings of the 29th Annual Meeting of the International Society for Psychophysics* (p. 98), October 21-25, 2013, Freiburg, Germany.

Abstract: The Borg CR100 Scale® is a general intensity scale suitable for most kinds of experiences and symptoms. On the scale verbal labels are placed in congruence with a ratio scale from 0 (nothing at all) to 100 ("Maximal" and anchored in a previously experienced perception of, for example, perceived exertion), with, for example, "Strong" at 50 and with the possibility to exceed 100 in extreme situations. For instruction and training the blackness of 5x5 cm cardboard squares (varying from 5% to 95% blackness NCS) have previously been used with an exponent in the psychophysical power function of between 0.9 and 1.2 (obtained both for Magnitude estimation and previous versions of Borg CR scales). For practical reasons it is important to be able to use a Powerpoint presentation of blackness stimuli, for example when running classroom experiments. Two different randomized orders of 18 (2x9) blackness stimuli were presented in a classroom setting to 47 participants (16 men and 31 women, students of psychology). Microsoft Powerpoint for Apple was used with the 9 different greys preset in the program (5, 15, 25, 35, 50, 65, 75, 85, 95% blackness) and scaled with the Borg CR100® Scale. Two orders of presentation were used, the second being the reverse of the first. The responses obtained with the Borg CR100 scale® ranged from 2 to 90 (median values) showing that blackness worked well across the whole subjective dynamic range. This is of importance for a good training material. The group exponent, computed from geometric means, was $n = 1.3$ ($r = 0.994$) and thus a little higher than previously obtained. For a subgroup of 14 subjects who were retested after approximately 15 minutes the exponent for both occasions was $n = 1.1$ ($r = 0.985$ and $r = 0.965$, respectively). From graphs it was obvious that there was a slight "dip" with relatively lower responses for 35%, 50% and 65% blackness, especially for the first presentation order. This might in part explain why the exponent was a little higher than obtained with the older cardboard presentations. If this "dip" was mainly due to design, the blackness stimuli, or the scale, remains to be tested. However, as a training material, this would have less consequence. As a conclusion, a Powerpoint presentation of blackness works well, and may be recommended as a training material for the Borg CR100 scale®.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings blackness, psychophysical scaling, Borg CR100 Scale

Referens: Borg, E., & Borg, G. (2013). A demonstration of level-anchored ratio scaling for prediction of grip strength. *Applied Ergonomics*, 44(5), 835-840.

Abstract: Level-anchored ratio scaling, such as the Borg CR10 scale (R) and the Borg CR100 scale (R), uses verbal anchors in congruence with numbers to give ratio data together with natural levels of intensity. This presupposes that the anchors possess natural positions in the subjective dynamic range and also numerical inter-relations. In an experiment, subjects had to produce a force of handgrip corresponding to their conception of Strong, followed by a Maximal performance. By using the previously found relationship between Strong and Maximal of 1:2 together with knowledge of the exponent in the power S-R-function ($R = c \times S^n$) for grip strength, $n = 1.8$, predictions of individual maximal performances were obtained. The predicted values correlated 0.76 with, and deviated only 3% (ns) from, actual maximal performances of grip strength. This result as previously also found for aerobic capacity gives a strong support for the use of verbal anchors, so common in category scaling, also in ratio scaling and that the Borg CR-scales fulfill the requirements for ratio scales. For estimation of muscular strength, such as grip strength, this present study points to the value of using submaximal determinations as a complement to maximal performances (e.g., to obtain measures of functional capacity). The results also support the increasingly common use of the CR-methodology in other ergonomic settings concerning suitable design of tools and equipment.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal Borg CR scales, grip strength, functional capacity, verbal anchors, ISSN: 0003-6870

Referens: Borg, E., & Borg, G. (2013). How well does the Wong-Baker FACES scale identify the variation of pain? In J. Wackermann, M. Wittmann, & W. Skrandies (Eds.), *Fechner Day 2013 - Proceedings of the 29th Annual Meeting of the International Society for Psychophysics* (p. 97), October 21-25, 2013, Freiburg, Germany.

Abstract: Pain is one of the most common symptoms reported clinically. Apart from the Visual Analogue scale, several rating scales are used varying in degree of interpretability and suitability for various types of pain. One scale often used, especially for children, is the Wong-Baker FACES Pain Rating Scale where pain is expressed in six drawn faces varying in expression from (1) a smiling face denoting "no hurt" to (6) a crying face for "hurts worst". Two experiments were carried out. Firstly, 12 university professors of psychology (8 men and 4 women, 50-79 yrs) answered where (in what face) they judged that pain with certainty started. Three answered that pain started in the sixth face. Two said that no face showed pain and the rest said that the dimension shown was degree of happiness-sadness. However, if the intensity of pain was estimated as if using cross-modality matching (sadness to pain), three said face no. 4, one no. 4-5, one no. 4,5, or 6, and two said face number 5 (median = 4.5). Secondly, sixteen university students (4 men and 12 women, mean age = 27.2, SD = 7.4 yrs) answered the same question as above and then also used the Borg CR100 (centiMax) Scale®, a general 0-100 intensity Category-Ratio scale for most kinds of subjective measurement, to scale the pain intensity expressed in each of the six faces (presented twice in a randomized order in a Powerpoint presentation). Pain was "with certainty" judged to start at the fifth face, and several participants scaled the first two faces as "zero pain". A continuous progression of pain intensity for the six faces was on the average obtained with the CR100 scale: medians = 0.0, 0.5, 11, 31, 48, 72 centiMax. Thus, expressed with the verbal labels on the CR100 scale, the first two faces were below "Minimal", which indicates that these faces were not judged to show any pain, the third face was just above "Weak" (13), the fourth face just above "Moderate" (25), the 5th face just below "Strong" (50) and the 6th face was just below "Very strong" (70). The conclusion was that the faces only with hesitation can be used to estimate pain. The last face was not judged to show more than a very strong pain, thus causing a restriction of range and a ceiling effect. A problem with these kinds of scales is poor congruence

between pictures, verbal labels and numbers.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings pain, psychophysical scaling, Borg CR100 Scale

Referens: [Borg, E., & Westerlund, J. \(2013\). *Statistik för beteendevetare: Övningsbok*. Stockholm: Liber.](#)

Abstract: Övningsbok till Statistik för beteendevetare är ett komplement till faktaboken med samma namn. Boken inleds med en kort repetition av grundläggande matematik och på omslagets insida finns ett flödesschema till hjälp för att avgöra vilken statistisk analys som bör väljas i en specifik situation.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) statistik, övningsbok, facit, självstudier, statistisk analys, grundläggande matematik, ISBN: 978-91-47-09738-8

Referens: [Bujacz, A., & Sverke, M. \(2013\). Satisfied if you don't mind, engaged when you care. Positive emotions in relation to work centrality and turnover intention. Poster presented on the 16th Congress of the European Association of Work and Organizational Psychology, 22-25 May, Münster, Germany. In G. Hertel, C. Binnewies, S. Krümm, H. Holling, & M. Kleinmann \(Eds.\), *Imagine the future world: How do we want to work tomorrow? Abstract proceedings of the 16th EAWOP Congress 2013* \(p. 187\).](#)

Abstract: Purpose: The affective space of human emotions is considered to be structured by two dimensions: the pleasure vs. displeasure continuum and the degree of arousal. Highly energetic positive states, such as engagement, are distinguished from more passive ones, such as satisfaction. Both can be considered indicators of employees' well-being. The aim of this study was to investigate whether employees characterized by contrast levels of work centrality and turnover intention, differ with respect to feelings of engagement and satisfaction. We hypothesized that divergent attributes of those two emotions are linked to contrasting causes.

Design/Methodology: In order to test this assumption we conducted a study, in which 579 Swedish employees completed a questionnaire measuring positive feelings at work, intention to leave the company and work centrality.

Results: Multivariate analyses revealed that the feeling of satisfaction was negatively associated with decision of leaving the job. However, among employees expressing an intention to remain in the organization, highly engaged were primarily those, who considered work as central in their lives.

Limitations: Findings refer to a general, overall feelings. It is recommended to check whether differences between satisfaction and engagement hold also on a state level of emotions.

Research/Practical Implications: Satisfaction is a sign of reaching an acceptable level of what is expected from a job. However, results suggest that this is not enough to be engaged. Individuals have to highly value their work to feel engaged.

Originality/Value: This study explores the difference between two forms of employees' well-being, which is often ignored in work psychology.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings positive psychology, well-being

Referens: [Bäck, E., Lindqvist, A., & Gustafsson Sendén, M. \(2013\). Hen can do it: Effects of using a gender neutral pronoun in a recruitment situation. *Gender, Cognition and Language*, 2013.](#)

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings gender, pronoun, recruitment

Referens: [Calmfors, L., Dimdins, G., Gustafsson Sendén, M., Montgomery, H., & Stavilöt, U. \(2013\). Why do people dislike low-wage trade competition with posted workers in the service sector? *Journal of Socio-Economics*, 47, 82-93.](#)

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 (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: Journal services trade, posted workers, wage regulations, attitude formation, ISSN: 1053-5357

Referens: [Carlbring, P. \(2013\). Förord. I D. Freeman & J. Freeman, *Kort om ångest* \(s. 7-8\). Stockholm: Fri tanke.](#)

Abstract: Ur förordet: "I boken beskrivs fobier, social fobi, paniksyndrom, generaliserat ångestsyndrom, tvångssyndrom och posttraumatiskt stressyndrom. Du får ta del av modern forskning och medryckande redogörelser för hur olika teoretiska skolbildningar ser på uppkomst och vidmakthållande. [...] Jag hoppas att denna bok hjälper till att skapa en medvetenhet om ångestproblemen och därmed gör dem mindre tabubelagda."

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) ångest, rädsla, fobier, panikångest, social ångest, tvångssyndrom, posttraumatisk stress, förord, ISBN: 9789186061692

Referens: [Carlbring, P., Boettcher, J., Åström, V., Pålsson, D., Schenström, O., & Andersson, G. \(2013\). Internet-based mindfulness treatment for anxiety disorders: A randomised controlled trial. *2nd European Conference of ESRII*, October 3-4, 2013, Linköping, Sweden.](#)

Abstract: Objective: Mindfulness-based interventions have proven effective for the transdiagnostic treatment of

heterogeneous anxiety disorders. So far, no study investigated the potential of mindfulness-based treatments when delivered remotely via the Internet. The current trial aims at evaluating the efficacy of a stand-alone, unguided, Internet-based mindfulness treatment programme for anxiety. Methods: Eighty-eight participants diagnosed with Social Anxiety Disorder, Generalized Anxiety Disorder, Panic Disorder, or Anxiety Disorder Not Otherwise Specified were randomly assigned to a mindfulness treatment group (MTG) or to an online discussion forum control group (CG). Mindfulness treatment consisted of 96 audio files with instructions for various mindfulness meditation exercises. Primary and secondary outcome measures were assessed at pre-, and post-treatment, and at 6-months follow-up. Results: Participants of the MTG showed a larger decrease of symptoms of anxiety, depression, and insomnia from pre- to post-assessment than participants of the CG (Cohen's d between = 0.36-0.99). Within effect sizes were large in the MTG (d = 0.82-1.58) and small to moderate in the CG (d = 0.45-0.76). In contrast to participants of the CG, participants of the MTG also achieved a moderate improvement in their quality of life. Conclusions: The study provided encouraging results for an Internet-based mindfulness protocol in the treatment of primary anxiety disorders. Future replications of these results will show whether web-based mindfulness meditation can constitute a valid alternative to existing, evidence-based cognitive-behavioural Internet treatments.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings internet-based mindfulness, anxiety disorders

Referens: Carlbring, P., & Hanell, Å. (2013). *Ingen panik: Fri från panik- och ångestattacker i 10 steg med kognitiv beteendeterapi*. E-bok. Natur & Kultur.

Abstract: Pulsen ökar. Du börjar svettas, darra. Får kvävningsskänslor. Känner dig illamående och får svindel - du blir rädd för att mista kontrollen eller till och med dö. Allt detta är vanliga symtom för de cirka 200 000 svenskar som lider av paniksyndrom. Forskning visar att KBT vid paniksyndrom medför att mellan 80 och 95 procent är diagnosfria efter tio veckors behandling. Eftersom samma goda resultat ses vid självhjälpsbehandling talar mycket för att även den som använder den här boken ska kunna bli fri från sina problem.

Denna andra utgåva har uppdaterade forskningsresultat och ett nytt avsnitt om hur man förebygger och hanterar bakslag med hjälp av Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (ACT).

Boken är i första hand en självhjälpbok, men kan med fördel läsas av terapeuter som vill lära sig bedriva KBT-behandling vid paniksyndrom.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) panik, kbt, självhjälp, e-bok, ISBN: 9789127127746

Referens: Carlbring, P., Häggglund, M., Luthström, A., Dahlin, M., Kadowaki, Å., Vernmark, K., & Andersson, G. (2013). Internet-based behavioral activation and acceptance-based treatment for depression: A randomized controlled trial. *Journal of Affective Disorders, 148*(2-3), 331-337.

Abstract: Background: Internet-based cognitive behavior therapy for depression has been tested in several trials but there are no internet studies on behavioral activation (BA), and no studies on BA over the internet including components of acceptance and commitment therapy (ACT). The aim of this study was to develop and test the effects of internet-delivered BA combined with ACT against a waiting list control condition as a first test of the effects of treatment. Methods: Selection took place with a computerized screening interview and a subsequent semi-structured telephone interview. A total of 80 individuals from the general public were randomized to one of two conditions. The treatment lasted for 8 weeks after which both groups were assessed. We also included a 3 month follow-up. The treatment included interactive elements online and a CD-ROM for mindfulness and acceptance exercises. In addition, written support and feedback was given by a therapist every week. Results: Results at posttreatment showed a large between group effect size on the Beck Depression inventory II d = 0.98 (95%CI = 0.51-1.44). In the treated group 25% (10/40) reached remission defined as a BDI score \leq 10 vs. 5% (2/40) in the control group. Results on secondary measures were smaller. While few dropped out from the study (N = 2) at posttreatment, the average number of completed modules was M = 5.1 out of the seven modules. Limitations: The study only included a waiting-list comparison and it is not possible to determine which treatment components were the most effective. Conclusions: We conclude that there is initial evidence that BA with components of ACT can be effective in reducing symptoms of depression.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal depression, internet-based treatment, acceptance and commitment therapy, randomized controlled trial, ISSN: 0165-0327

Referens: Carlbring, P., & Jonsson, J. (2013). Spelberoende. I L.-G. Öst (Ed.), *KBT inom psykiatrin* (s. 337-352). Andra reviderade och utökade utgåvan. Stockholm: Natur & Kultur.

Abstract: Här beskrivs hur KBT kan tillämpas vid de vanligaste psykiatriska tillstånden. I denna uppdaterade och utvidgade utgåva har nya kapitel tillkommit, bland annat om fallformulering, spelberoende, internetbehandling samt KBT och psykofarmaka. (Från baksidestexten.)

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) spelberoende, KBT, ISBN: 9789127135604

Referens: Carlbring, P., Lindner, P., Martell, C., Hassmén, P., Forsberg, L., Ström, L., & Andersson, G. (2013). The effects on depression of Internet-administered behavioural activation and physical exercise with treatment rationale and relapse prevention: study protocol for a randomised controlled trial. *Trials, 14*, 35.

Abstract: Background: Despite their potential as low-threshold, low-cost and high-flexibility treatments of depression, behavioural activation and physical exercise have not yet been directly compared. This study will examine the effects of these interventions, administered via the Internet. The added effect of providing a treatment rationale will also be studied, as well as a relapse prevention program featuring cognitive behavioural therapy components. Methods/Design: This randomised controlled trial will include 500 participants meeting the diagnostic criteria for major depression, recruited in multiple cycles and randomised to either a waiting list control group with delayed treatment, or one of the four treatment groups: (1) physical exercise without a clear treatment rationale; (2) physical exercise with treatment rationale; (3) behavioural activation with treatment rationale; or (4) behavioural activation without a clear treatment rationale. Post treatment, half of the participants will be offered a relapse prevention program. Primary outcome measure will be the Patient Health Questionnaire 9-item. Secondary measures include diagnostic criteria for depression, as well as self-

reported anxiety, physical activity and quality of life. Measurements - done via telephone and the Internet - will be collected pre-treatment, weekly during treatment period, immediately post treatment and then monthly during a 24-month follow-up period. Discussion: The results of this study will constitute an important contribution to the body of knowledge of the respective interventions. Limitations are discussed.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal depression, behavioural activation, physical exercise, treatment rationale, relapse prevention, internet-administered, ISSN: 1745-6215

Referens: Carlbring, P., Pålsson, D., Åström, V., Schenström, O., & Andersson, G. (2013). Internet-based Mindfulness treatment for mixed anxiety disorders – a randomized controlled trial. Abstract from the 6th Scientific Meeting of the International Society for Research on Internet Interventions, 16-18 May, 2013, Chicago.

Abstract: In 2011 Vøllestad, Sivertsen, and Nielsen randomized 76 individuals suffering from any of the major anxiety disorders to either a wait-list or an eight-week group intervention based on mindfulness. The results were promising and they concluded that mindfulness-based stress reduction is an effective treatment for anxiety disorders and related symptomatology. The present study is an attempt to transfer this group intervention into an internet-based mindfulness treatment. A total of 91 participants presenting with social phobia, generalized anxiety disorder, panic disorder or anxiety disorder not otherwise specified were randomized to an 8 week fully automated treatment program or an attention control condition (discussion group). By the time of the conference 6-month follow-up data will be available. However, immediate results indicate that relative to the attention control condition statistically significant interaction effects were found for the treatment condition on all outcome measures (BAI, BDI-II, QOLI, ISI). The effect sizes were medium for symptoms of anxiety and mood disorders, but small for enhanced quality of life and sleep problems. Considering that no therapist contact was included the results are promising for heterogeneous anxiety disorders, but replication in a non-self recruited population is needed.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings internet-based mindfulness, mixed anxiety disorders

Referens: Carlsson, L.H., Norrelgen, F., Kjellmer, L., Westerlund, J., Gillberg, C., & Fernell, E. (2013). Coexisting Disorders and Problems in Preschool Children with Autism Spectrum Disorders. *Scientific World Journal*, 2013, 213979.

Abstract: Objectives. To analyze cooccurring disorders and problems in a representative group of 198 preschool children with autism spectrum disorders (ASD) who had had interventions at a specialized habilitation center. Methods. Parents and children were seen by a research team. Data were based on parental interviews, pediatric assessments, and tests of the child. Information on autistic symptoms, general cognitive function, speech and language, motor function, epilepsy, vision, hearing, activity level, behavior, and sleep was collected. Results. Three ASD categories were used: (1) autistic disorder (AD), (2) autistic-like condition (ALC) or Asperger syndrome, and (3) one group with autistic symptoms/traits but not entirely all its criteria met for ASD. Children with autism had a mean of 3.2 coexisting disorders or problems, the ALC/Asperger group had a mean of 1.6, and children with autistic traits had a mean of 1.6. The most common disorder/problems in the total group pertained to language problems (78%), intellectual disability (ID) (49%), below average motor function (37%), and severe hyperactivity/ADHD (33%). Conclusions. The results accord with the concept of early symptomatic syndromes eliciting neurodevelopmental clinical examination (ESSENCE), and highlight the need of considering ASD in a broad perspective taking also other cooccurring developmental disorders into account.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal preschool children, autism spectrum disorders, ASD, habilitation, ISSN: 1537-744X

Referens: Cassibba, R., Granqvist, P., & Costantini, A. (2013). Mothers' attachment security predicts their children's sense of God's closeness. *Attachment & Human Development*, 15(1), 51-64.

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: Cassibba, R., Papagna, S., Calabrese, M.T., Costantino, E., Paterno, L., & Granqvist, P. (in press). The role of attachment to God in secular and religious/spiritual ways of coping with a serious disease. *Mental Health, Religion & Culture*.

Abstract: This study investigated the role of security in one's attachment to God in relation to both secular and religious/spiritual ways of coping with a serious illness. The main objective was to test whether attachment to God and type of disease were related to secular coping strategies, when controlling for the effects of religious/spiritual coping. Study participants ($N = 105$) had been diagnosed either with cancer (i.e., an acute disease) and were under chemotherapy/awaiting surgery or with renal impairment (i.e., a chronic disease) and were attending dialysis. Results showed that secure attachment to God was uniquely related to fighting spirit, whereas insecure attachment to God was uniquely linked to hopelessness, suggesting that security, unlike insecurity, in one's attachment to God may impact favourably on adjustment to the disease. The only coping strategy related to type of disease was cognitive avoidance, which was linked to chronic disease.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal attachment to God, religious coping, secular coping, ISSN: 1367-4676

Referens: Cederborg, A.-C., Alm, C., Lima da Silva Nises, D., & Lamb, M.E. (2013). Investigative interviewing of alleged child abuse victims: an evaluation of a new training programme for investigative

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: [Cederlund, R. \(2013\). *Social anxiety disorder in children and adolescents: Assessment, maintaining factors, and treatment*. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University \(Doctoral dissertation\).](#)

Abstract: The present dissertation consists of three empirical studies on social anxiety disorder (SAD) in a sample of Swedish children and adolescents. Based on findings made in a large behavior treatment study, the thesis contributes to the field of research on childhood SAD by investigating a factor that maintains the disorder, ways to measure and screen for diagnosis, and the treatment of the disorder. **Study I** investigated whether giving an educational course to the parents of socially anxious children would lead to a better outcome of a behavior-treatment study consisting of individual and group treatment components such as exposure in-vivo and social skills training, compared to a condition where only children were treated and the parents received no educational course. Another purpose of Study I was to investigate what influence, if any, co-morbidity has on treatment outcome. The results showed that there was no significant difference between the two treatment groups on any of the primary or secondary outcome measures. Further, the comorbid disorders did not impair the SAD treatment but was rather associated with further improvement, and despite the sole focus on SAD, there was significant improvement in the comorbid disorders. **Study II** tested the psychometric properties of the Social Phobia and Anxiety Inventory for Children in a sample of children with SAD. The results indicated that the instrument is a both valid and reliable measure. Further, a three-factor solution represented the three areas of SAD commonly found in adult studies, i.e. fear of performance, observation, and interaction situations. **Study III** explored threat perception and interpretation bias by means of an ambiguous stories task. The results showed that children with SAD deviated significantly from a non-anxious control peer group with regard to their interpretations. Post treatment the threat perception bias was altered in a normal direction, and one year after treatment termination, the SAD sample ratings were comparable to those of the non-anxious children.

Typ och Nyckelord: Dissertation social anxiety disorder, youth, behavior therapy, parent involvement, assessment, ISBN: 978-91-7447-764-1

Referens: [Cederlund, R., & Öst, L.-G. \(2013\). Psychometric properties of the Social Phobia and Anxiety Inventory - Child version in a Swedish clinical sample. *Journal of Anxiety Disorders*, 27\(5\), 503-511.](#)

Abstract: The Social Phobia and Anxiety Inventory for Children (SPAI-C) is a 26 item, empirically derived self-report instrument developed for assessing social phobic fears in children. Evidence for satisfactory psychometric properties of the SPAI-C has been found in multiple community studies. Since its development, however, no study has presented an extensive psychometric evaluation of SPAI-C in a sample of carefully diagnosed children with social phobia. The present study sought to replicate and expand previous studies by administering the SPAI-C to a sample of 59 children that fulfilled DSM-IV criteria for social phobia, and 49 children with no social phobia diagnosis. An exploratory factor analysis resulted in a three factor solution reflecting: (1) fear of social interactions, (2) fear of public performance situations, and (3) physical and cognitive symptoms connected with social phobia. These factors appear to parallel domains of social phobia also evident in adults. The SPAI-C total scale and each factor was found to possess good internal consistency, good test-retest reliability and was generally strongly correlated with both self-report and clinician measures of anxiety and fears. The discriminative properties of the total scale were satisfactory.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal social anxiety, psychometric properties, Social Phobia Anxiety Inventory for Children, children and adolescents, ISSN: 0887-6185

Referens: [Choo, I.H., Ni, R., Schöll, M., Wall, A., Almkvist, O., & Nordberg, A. \(2013\). 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*, 33\(4\), 929-939.](#)

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 ε4 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: [Christianson, S.Å., Azad, A., Leander, L., & Selenius, H. \(2013\). Children as Witnesses to Homicidal Violence: What They Remember and Report. *Psychiatry, Psychology and Law*, 20\(3\), 366-383.](#)

Abstract: The present study investigated how 96 children who have witnessed homicidal violence remember and report their experiences. The aims of the study were to describe the children's reporting pattern and to investigate background factors that could affect the children's reporting. Police interviews with the children were analysed

regarding the amount and type of information reported, as well as frequency of denial, withholding and claims of memory loss. Results showed that the majority of children provided detailed reports about the homicidal violence they had witnessed, including critical details about the abuse. Results also revealed that the child's relationship to the perpetrator or the victim did not affect the children's reporting pattern, indicating that the children's willingness to report exceeds strong impact factors such as loyalty conflicts. These findings are applicable in different legal contexts dealing with child witnesses and can be used as guidance when interviewing children and evaluating their testimony.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal children's memory, eyewitness reports, homicidal violence, trauma, ISSN: 1321-8719

Referens: Corovic, J. (2013). *Offender Profiling in Cases of Swedish Stranger Rapes*. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University (Doctoral dissertation).

Abstract: Swedish national statistics suggest that the number of reported stranger rapes is steadily increasing. Stranger rape is one of the most difficult types of crime for the police to investigate because there is no natural tie between the victim and offender. As a result, there is a need for more knowledge about how crime scene features could be used to make inferences of likely offender characteristics that could help investigators narrow down the pool of suspects. The aim in **Study I** was to examine how offender behaviors interact with contextual features, victim behaviors, and the assault outcome. Results suggest that the stranger rapes could be distinguished by five different dynamic rape pattern themes, which mainly differed on two dimensions: level of violence to control the victim, and level of impulsivity/premeditation characterizing the rapes. The results also highlight the importance of including contextual features when studying offender behaviors. The aim in **Study II** was to examine how single-victim rapists and serial rapists can be differentiated by the actions at their first stranger rape. Results suggest that three behaviors in conjunction: kissed victim, controlled victim, and offender drank alcohol before the offense, could be used to predict whether the offender was a single-victim rapist or serial rapist with a classification accuracy of 80.4 %. The aim in **Study III** was to examine how stranger rapists could be differentiated from a normative sample on background characteristics, and if stranger rapists' pre-assault and initial-attack behaviors could be used to predict likely offender characteristics. Results showed that the strongest predictions could be made for previous criminal convictions, offender age, and the distance traveled by the offender to offend. Overall, the present thesis has found some scientific support for the use of crime scene behaviors to make inferences of likely offender characteristics that could be useful for profiling purposes.

Typ och Nyckelord: Dissertation offender profiling, criminal profiling, stranger rape, serial rapists, prediction, rape themes, crime scene behavior, offender characteristics, situational features, ISBN: 978-91-7447-712-2

Referens: Damian, M., Hausner, L., Jekel, K., Richter, M., Froelich, L., Almkvist, O., Boada, M., Bullock, R., De Deyn, P.P., Frisoni, G.B., Hampel, H., Jones, R.W., Kehoe, P., Lenoir, H., Minthon, L., Olde Rikkert, M.G., Rodriguez, G., Scheltens, P., Soinenen, H., Spiru, L., Tsohaki, M., Vellas, B., Verhey, F.R., Winblad, B., Wahlund, L.O., Wilcock, G., Visser, P.J. (2013). Single-domain amnesic mild cognitive impairment identified by cluster analysis predicts Alzheimer's disease in the european prospective DESCRIPA study. *Dementia and Geriatric Cognitive Disorders*, 36(1-2), 1-19.

Abstract: Background/Aims: To identify prodromal Alzheimer's disease (AD) subjects using a data-driven approach to determine cognitive profiles in mild cognitive impairment (MCI). Methods: A total of 881 MCI subjects were recruited from 20 memory clinics and followed for up to 5 years. Outcome measures included cognitive variables, conversion to AD, and biomarkers (e.g. CSF, and MRI markers). Two hierarchical cluster analyses (HCA) were performed to identify clusters of subjects with distinct cognitive profiles. The first HCA included all subjects with complete cognitive data, whereas the second one selected subjects with very mild MCI (MMSE 28). ANOVAs and ANCOVAs were computed to examine whether the clusters differed with regard to conversion to AD, and to AD-specific biomarkers. Results: The HCAs identified 4-cluster solutions that best reflected the sample structure. One cluster (aMCIsingle) had a significantly higher conversion rate (19%), compared to subjective cognitive impairment (SCI, $p < 0.0001$), and non-amnesic MCI (naMCI, $p = 0.012$). This cluster was the only one showing a significantly different biomarker profile (A β 42, t-tau, APOE ϵ 4, and medial temporal atrophy), compared to SCI or naMCI. Conclusion: In subjects with mild MCI, the single-domain amnesic MCI profile was associated with the highest risk of conversion, even if memory impairment did not necessarily cross specific cut-off points. A cognitive profile characterized by isolated memory deficits may be sufficient to warrant applying prevention strategies in MCI, whether or not memory performance lies below specific z-scores. This is supported by our preliminary biomarker analyses. However, further analyses with bigger samples are needed to corroborate these findings.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal mild cognitive impairment, Alzheimer's disease, mild cognitive impairment subtypes, conversion to Alzheimer's disease, ISSN: 1420-8008

Referens: Danielsson, N.S., Harvey, A.G., MacDonald, S., Jansson-Fröjmark, M., & Linton, S.J. (2013). Sleep disturbance and depressive symptoms in adolescence: The role of catastrophic worry? *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*, 42(8), 1223-1233.

Abstract: Depression is a common and debilitating disorder in adolescence. Sleep disturbances and depression often occur with sleep disturbances frequently preceding depression. The current study investigated whether catastrophic worry, a potential cognitive vulnerability, mediates the relationship between adolescent sleep disturbances and depressive symptoms, as well as whether there are gender differences in this relationship. High school students, ages 16-18, $n = 1,760$, 49 % girls, completed annual health surveys including reports of sleep disturbance, catastrophic worry, and depressive symptoms. Sleep disturbances predicted depressive symptoms 1-year later. Catastrophic worry partially mediated the relationship. Girls reported more sleep disturbances, depressive symptoms, and catastrophic worry relative to boys. The results, however, were similar regardless of gender. Sleep disturbances and catastrophic worry may provide school nurses, psychologists, teachers, and parents with non-gender specific early indicators of risk for depression. Several potentially important practical implications, including suggestions for intervention and prevention programs, are highlighted.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal adolescence, sleep, depression, catastrophizing, worry, gender, ISSN: 0047-2891

Referens: Darreh-Shori, T., Vijayaraghavan, S., Aeinehband, S., Piehl, F., Lindblom, R.P.F., Nilsson, B., Ekdahl, K.N., Langstrom, B., Almkvist, O., & Nordberg, A. (2013). Functional variability in butyrylcholinesterase activity regulates intrathecal cytokine and astroglial biomarker profiles in

patients with Alzheimer's disease. *Neurobiology of Aging*, 34(11), 2465-2481.

Abstract: Butyrylcholinesterase (BuChE) activity is associated with activated astrocytes in Alzheimer's disease brain. The BuChE-K variant exhibits 30%-60% reduced acetylcholine (ACh) hydrolyzing capacity. Considering the increasing evidence of an immune-regulatory role of ACh, we investigated if genetic heterogeneity in BuChE affects cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) biomarkers of inflammation and cholinergic glial function. Alzheimer's disease patients (n = 179) were BCHE-K-genotyped. Proteomic and enzymatic analyses were performed on CSF and/or plasma. BuChE genotype was linked with differential CSF levels of glial fibrillary acidic protein, S100B, interleukin-1 beta, and tumor necrosis factor (TNF)-alpha. BCHE-K noncarriers displayed 100%-150% higher glial fibrillary acidic protein and 64%-110% higher S100B than BCHE-K carriers, who, in contrast, had 40%-80% higher interleukin-1b and 21%-27% higher TNF-alpha compared with noncarriers. A high level of CSF BuChE enzymatic phenotype also significantly correlated with higher CSF levels of astroglial markers and several factors of the innate complement system, but lower levels of proinflammatory cytokines. These individuals also displayed beneficial paraclinical and clinical findings, such as high cerebral glucose utilization, low beta-amyloid load, and less severe progression of clinical symptoms. In vitro analysis on human astrocytes confirmed the involvement of a regulated BuChE status in the astroglial responses to TNF-alpha and ACh. Histochemical analysis in a rat model of nerve injury-induced neuroinflammation, showed focal assembly of astroglial cells in proximity of BuChE-immunolabeled sites. In conclusion, these results suggest that BuChE enzymatic activity plays an important role in regulating intrinsic inflammation and activity of cholinergic glial cells and that this might be of clinical relevance. The dissociation between astroglial markers and inflammatory cytokines indicates that a proper activation and maintenance of astroglial function is a beneficial response, rather than a disease-driving mechanism. Further studies are needed to explore the therapeutic potential of manipulating BuChE activity or astroglial functional status.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal butyrylcholinesterase, astrocytes, microglia, cholinergic cells, Alzheimer's disease, BCHE genotype, glial fibrillary acidic protein, S100B, complement system, cholinergic anti-inflammatory pathway, ISSN: 0197-4580

Referens: De Coensel, B., Nilsson, M.E., Berglund, B., & Brown, A.L. (2013). Perceptual constancy in auditory perception of distance to railway tracks. *Journal of the Acoustical Society of America*, 134(1), 474-480.

Abstract: Distance to a sound source can be accurately estimated solely from auditory information. With a sound source such as a train that is passing by at a relatively large distance, the most important auditory information for the listener for estimating its distance consists of the intensity of the sound, spectral changes in the sound caused by air absorption, and the motion-induced rate of change of intensity. However, these cues are relative because prior information/experience of the sound source-its source power, its spectrum and the typical speed at which it moves-is required for such distance estimates. This paper describes two listening experiments that allow investigation of further prior contextual information taken into account by listeners-viz., whether they are indoors or outdoors. Asked to estimate the distance to the track of a railway, it is shown that listeners assessing sounds heard inside the dwelling based their distance estimates on the expected train passby sound level outdoors rather than on the passby sound level actually experienced indoors. This form of perceptual constancy may have consequences for the assessment of annoyance caused by railway noise.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal perceptual constancy, auditory perception, railway, ISSN: 0001-4966

Referens: Degerman Gunnarsson, M., Lindau, M., Santillo, A.F., Wall, A., Engler, H., Lannfelt, L., Basun, H., & Kilander, L. (2013). Re-Evaluation of Clinical Dementia Diagnoses with Pittsburgh Compound B Positron Emission Tomography. *Dementia and Geriatric Cognitive Disorders Extra*, 3(1), 472-481.

Abstract: Objectives: There is an overlap regarding Pittsburgh compound B (PIB) retention in patients clinically diagnosed as Alzheimer's disease (AD) and non-AD dementia. The aim of the present study was to investigate whether there are any differences between PIB-positive and PIB-negative patients in a mixed cohort of patients with neurodegenerative dementia of mild severity regarding neuropsychological test performance and regional cerebral glucose metabolism measured with [18F]fluoro-2-deoxy-D-glucose (FDG) positron emission tomography (PET). Methods: Eighteen patients clinically diagnosed as probable AD or frontotemporal dementia were examined with PIB PET, FDG PET and neuropsychological tests and followed for 5-9 years in a clinical setting. Results: The PIB-positive patients (7 out of 18) had slower psychomotor speed and more impaired visual episodic memory than the PIB-negative patients; otherwise performance did not differ between the groups. The initial clinical diagnoses were changed in one third of the patients (6 out of 18) during follow-up. Conclusions: The subtle differences in neuropsychological performance, the overlap of hypometabolic patterns and clinical features between AD and non-AD dementia highlight the need for amyloid biomarkers and a readiness to re-evaluate the initial diagnosis.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal Alzheimer's disease, dementia with Lewy bodies, frontotemporal dementia, β-Amyloid, Amyloid biomarker, positron emission tomography, neuropsychological tests, Trail Making Test, episodic memory, ISSN: 1664-5464

Referens: Del Missier, F., Mäntylä, T., Hansson, P., de Bruin, W.B., Parker, A.M., & Nilsson, L.-G. (2013). The Multifold Relationship Between Memory and Decision Making: An Individual-Differences Study. *Journal of Experimental Psychology. Learning, Memory and Cognition*, 39(5), 1344-1364.

Abstract: Several judgment and decision-making tasks are assumed to involve memory functions, but significant knowledge gaps on the memory processes underlying these tasks remain. In a study on 568 adults between 25 and 80 years of age, hypotheses were tested on the specific relationships between individual differences in working memory, episodic memory, and semantic memory, respectively, and 6 main components of decision-making competence. In line with the hypotheses, working memory was positively related with the more cognitively demanding tasks (Resistance to Framing, Applying Decision Rules, and Under/Overconfidence), whereas episodic memory was positively associated with a more experience-based judgment task (Recognizing Social Norms). Furthermore, semantic memory was positively related with 2 more knowledge-based decision-making tasks (Consistency in Risk Perception and Resistance to Sunk Costs). Finally, the age-related decline observed in some of the decision-making tasks was (partially or totally) mediated by the age-related decline in working memory or episodic memory. These findings are discussed in relation to the functional roles fulfilled by different memory processes in judgment and decision-making tasks.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal judgment and decision making, decision-making competence, working memory, cognitive aging, individual differences, ISSN: 0278-7393

- Referens:** Ebner, N.C., Johnson, M.R., Rieckmann, A., Durbin, K.A., Johnson, M.K., & Fischer, H. (2013). Processing own-age vs. other-age faces: Neuro-behavioral correlates and effects of emotion. *NeuroImage*, 78, 363-371.
- Abstract:** Age constitutes a salient feature of a face and signals group membership. There is evidence of greater attention to and better memory for own-age than other-age faces. However, little is known about the neural and behavioral mechanisms underlying processing differences for own-age vs. other-age faces. Even less is known about the impact of emotion expressed in faces on such own-age effects. Using fMRI, the present study examined brain activity while young and older adult participants identified expressions of neutral, happy, and angry young and older faces. Across facial expressions, medial prefrontal cortex, insula, and (for older participants) amygdala showed greater activity to own-age than other-age faces. These own-age effects in ventral medial prefrontal cortex and insula held for neutral and happy faces, but not for angry faces. This novel and intriguing finding suggests that processing of negative facial emotions under some conditions overrides age-of-face effects.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal prefrontal cortex, amygdala, faces, emotion expression, in-group/out-group, ISSN: 1053-8119
- Referens:** Ebner, N.C., Maura, G.M., MacDonald, K., Westberg, L., & Fischer, H. (2013). Oxytocin and socioemotional aging: Current knowledge and future trends. *Frontiers in Human Neuroscience*, 7, 487.
- Abstract:** The oxytocin (OT) system is involved in various aspects of social cognition and prosocial behavior. Specifically, OT has been examined in the context of social memory, emotion recognition, cooperation, trust, empathy, and bonding, and though evidence is somewhat mixed-intranasal OT appears to benefit aspects of socioemotional functioning. However, most of the extant data on aging and OT is from animal research and human OT research has focused largely on young adults. As such, though we know that various socioemotional capacities change with age, we know little about whether age-related changes in the OT system may underlie age-related differences in socioemotional functioning. In this review, we take a genetic-neuro-behavioral approach and evaluate current evidence on age-related changes in the OT system as well as the putative effects of these alterations on age-related socioemotional functioning. Looking forward, we identify informational gaps and propose an Age-Related Genetic, Neurobiological, Sociobehavioral Model of Oxytocin (AGeNeS-OT model) which may structure and inform investigations into aging-related genetic, neural, and sociocognitive processes related to OT. As an exemplar of the use of the model, we report exploratory data suggesting differences in socioemotional processing associated with genetic variation in the oxytocin receptor gene (OXTR) in samples of young and older adults. Information gained from this arena has translational potential in depression, social stress, and anxiety-all of which have high relevance in aging-and may contribute to reducing social isolation and improving well-being of individuals across the lifespan.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal oxytocin, aging, socioemotional functioning, amygdala, anterior cingulate, ISSN: 1662-5161
- Referens:** Eib, C., Låstad, L., & Sverke, M. (2013). A 5-year Multilevel Investigation of the Relations Between Job Insecurity, Informational Justice and Work Attitudes. Poster presented at the *13th European Congress of Psychology*, 9-12 July, 2013, Stockholm, Sweden.
- Abstract:** The negative effects of job insecurity on work attitudes are well-known. The uncertainty management theory (UMT) suggests that organisational justice may help to deal with the stressor job insecurity. This study presents the results of a multi-level investigation on the moderating influence of informational justice on the negative effects of quantitative and qualitative job insecurity on work attitudes. Full data of 183 Swedish accountants, five time points with one-year time lags, confirmed the predictions based on the UMT. The few studies that tested this proposition found generally confirming results. This study adds to the current knowledge with several accounts. One is that qualitative job insecurity, anticipation of losing valued job features, is included whereas previous research has only dealt with the general worry of job loss. Second the focus is on informational justice as a moderator which has been neglected so far although more likely to buffer the negative effects on work attitudes. Third, the data is analysed in a multi-level fashion such that the fluctuation of job insecurity and organisational justice over the time of five years and the common between-person differences are investigated simultaneously. Organisations that undergo changes that create job insecurity in their employees may offset the negative consequences by using informational justice.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings organizational justice, multi-level, work attitudes
- Referens:** Eib, C., Sverke, M., Bernhard-Oettel, C., & Näswall, K. (2013). Interaction effects of organisational justice and work characteristics: Cross-sectional and longitudinal relations to work attitudes and employee well-being. Paper presented at the *Forum för arbetslivsforskning (FALF) - Changes in Working Life: Individual, Organizational, and Methodological Perspectives*, June 17-19, 2013, Stockholm, Sweden.
- Abstract:** Organisational justice has become a hot topic in the field of organisational and management research in the recent years – for good reasons. Justice has been associated with work outcomes, such as organisational commitment and reduced turnover intention, and with health outcomes, such as somatic and mental health. Work characteristics have often been the focus in research intending to understand organisational behaviour and how employee health and well-being may be shaped by characteristics of the work environment. Both perceptions of organisational justice as well as perceptions of work characteristics pertain to the work environment domain; both have also been handled as psychosocial predictors for health outcomes and shown to be related to relevant work and health outcomes. Missing from the current picture is how these two different domains of the work environment interact, and together shape work and health outcomes. When employees make a judgment about the organisation as a whole – that the organisation is fair and can be trusted – and because of this are inclined to engage in their work, and may even feel healthy and happy at their workplace, does it matter what work characteristics they face? Previous studies show a mixed picture, with only few studies available at all, some studies with no significant interaction effects, most of the studies done on the control component, very few studies that investigated the interplay with the demand and support component. Also, the previous studies only studied relations with cross-sectional data, and there is not one study that predicted work and health outcomes. The current study first reviews the limited available evidence on the combined effect of justice and work characteristics, and then tests interaction effects between organisational justice and the Job-Demand-Control-Support model components as predictors of two work outcomes (organisational commitment, intention to stay) and two health outcomes (mental health, somatic health). Data from Swedish accountants are used, cross-sectionally and longitudinally after one year. While not all

interactions are significant, there are significant interactions for each of the work characteristics, for each of the four outcome variables and for both time points. The results are presented and interpreted with the help of four different mechanisms: reduction, amplification, aggravation, and compensation.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings organizational justice, job characteristics, work attitudes, health

Referens: Ek., U., [Westerlund, J.](#), & Fernell, E. (2013). General versus executive cognitive ability in pupils with ADHD and with milder attention problems. *Neuropsychiatric Disease and Treatment*, 9, 163-168.

Abstract: Background: 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: El Alaoui, S., Hedman, E., Ljotsson, B., [Bergström, J.](#), Andersson, E., Ruck, C., Andersson, G., & Lindefors, N. (2013). Predictors and Moderators of Internet- and Group-Based Cognitive Behaviour Therapy for Panic Disorder. *PLoS ONE*, 8(11), e79024.

Abstract: Internet-based cognitive behaviour therapy (ICBT) can be equally effective as traditional face-to-face cognitive behaviour therapy (CBT) for treating panic disorder (PD). However, little is known about the predictors and moderators of outcome of ICBT when delivered in psychiatric outpatient settings. This study investigated a selection of outcome predictors and moderators of ICBT for panic disorder based on data from a randomised controlled trial where therapist-guided ICBT was compared with group CBT (GCBT) for panic disorder. Participants (N = 104) received 10 weeks of ICBT or GCBT and were assessed before and after treatment, and after six months. Multiple regression analyses were used to test for significant predictors of treatment outcome. Predictors of positive treatment response for both modalities were having low levels of symptom severity and work impairment. In addition, anxiety sensitivity was found to have a small negative relationship with treatment outcome, suggesting that anxiety sensitivity may slightly enhance treatment response. Treatment modality had a moderating effect on the relationship between domestic impairment and outcome and on the relationship between initial age of onset of panic symptoms and treatment outcome, favouring ICBT for patients having had an early onset of PD symptoms and for patients having a high domestic functional impairment. These results suggest that both ICBT and GCBT are effective treatment modalities for PD and that it is possible to predict a significant proportion of the long-term outcome variance based on clinical variables.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal anxiety disorders, predictors, internet, group-based, CBT, ISSN: 1932-6203

Referens: Emmelkamp, P.M.G., David, D., Beckers, T., Muris, P., Cuijpers, P., Lutz, W., Andersson, G., Araya, R., Banos Rivera, R.M., Barkham, M., Berking, M., Berger, T., Botella, C., [Carlbring, P.](#), Colom, F., Essau, C., Hermans, D., Hofmann, S.G., Knappe, S., Ollendick, T.H., Raes, F., Rief, W., Riper, H., Van Der Oord, S., & Vervliet, B. (in press). Advancing psychotherapy and evidence-based psychological interventions. *International Journal of Methods in Psychiatric Research*.

Abstract: Psychological models of mental disorders guide research into psychological and environmental factors that elicit and maintain mental disorders as well as interventions to reduce them. This paper addresses four areas. (1) Psychological models of mental disorders have become increasingly transdiagnostic, focusing on core cognitive endophenotypes of psychopathology from an integrative cognitive psychology perspective rather than offering explanations for unitary mental disorders. It is argued that psychological interventions for mental disorders will increasingly target specific cognitive dysfunctions rather than symptom-based mental disorders as a result. (2) Psychotherapy research still lacks a comprehensive conceptual framework that brings together the wide variety of findings, models and perspectives. Analysing the state-of-the-art in psychotherapy treatment research, "component analyses" aiming at an optimal identification of core ingredients and the mechanisms of change is highlighted as the core need towards improved efficacy and effectiveness of psychotherapy, and improved translation to routine care. (3) In order to provide more effective psychological interventions to children and adolescents, there is a need to develop new and/or improved psychotherapeutic interventions on the basis of developmental psychopathology research taking into account knowledge of mediators and moderators. Developmental neuroscience research might be instrumental to uncover associated aberrant brain processes in children and adolescents with mental health problems and to better examine mechanisms of their correction by means of psychotherapy and psychological interventions. (4) Psychotherapy research needs to broaden in terms of adoption of large-scale public health strategies and treatments that can be applied to more patients in a simpler and cost-effective way. Increased research on efficacy and moderators of Internet-based treatments and e-mental health tools (e.g. to support "real time" clinical decision-making to prevent treatment failure or relapse) might be one promising way forward.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal cognitive endophenotypes, dimensional approaches, cognitive processing, models for psychopathology, cognitive behavioural therapy, effectiveness, children, adolescents, e-mental health, ISSN: 1049-8931

Referens: Englund, M.P., & [Hellström, Å.](#) (2013). Beware how you compare: comparison direction dictates stimulus-valence-modulated presentation-order effects in preference judgment. *Attention, Perception & Psychophysics*, 75(5), 1001-1011.

Abstract: Englund and Hellstrom (Journal of Behavioral Decision Making 25: 82-94, 2012a) found a tendency to prefer the left (first-read) of two attractive alternatives but the right (second-read) of two unattractive alternatives-a

valence-dependent word-order effect (WOE). They used stimulus pairs spaced horizontally, and preference was indicated by choosing one of several written statements (e. g., apple I like more than pear). The results were interpreted as being due to stimulus position, with the magnitude of the left stimulus having a greater impact on the comparison outcome than the magnitude of the right. Here we investigated the effects of the positioning of the stimuli versus the semantics of the response alternatives (i.e., comparison direction) on the relative impacts of the stimuli. Participants rated preferences for stimuli spaced horizontally with the response alternatives not dictating a comparison direction (Exp. 1), and stimuli spaced vertically using Englund and Hellstrom's (Journal of Behavioral Decision Making 25: 82-94, 2012a) response alternatives, which dictate a comparison direction semantically (Exp. 2). The results showed that the valence-dependent WOE found by Englund and Hellstrom (Journal of Behavioral Decision Making 25: 82-94, 2012a) was not due to the horizontal stimulus positioning per se, but to the induced comparison direction, with the effect probably being mediated by attention directed at the subject of the comparison. We concluded that a set comparison direction is required for the valence-dependent WOE to appear, and that using Hellstrom's sensation-weighting model to determine stimulus weights is a way to verify the comparison direction.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal preference judgment, stimulus valence, feature matching, comparison direction, sensation weighting, word-order effect, ISSN: 1943-3921

Referens: Eriksson, C., Nilsson, M.E., Stenkvis, D., Bellander, T., & Pershagen, G. (2013). Residential traffic noise exposure assessment: application and evaluation of European Environmental Noise Directive maps. *Journal of Exposure Science and Environmental Epidemiology*, 23(5), 531-538.

Abstract: Digital noise maps produced according to the European Environmental Noise Directive (END) could provide valuable exposure information in noise and health research. However, their usefulness in epidemiological studies has not been evaluated. The objective of this study was to apply and evaluate Swedish END maps for assessments of residential traffic noise exposure. END maps from three Swedish cities were used to assess residential traffic noise exposure for a population sample of 2496 men and women included in a national Environmental Health Survey. For each subject, we assessed noise levels manually and automatically at three geographical points, using survey data to locate dwellings within buildings. Cohen's kappa coefficient (kappa) was used to assess agreement between the noise estimates. To evaluate the maps, we compared the observed and predicted proportions of annoyed residents as a function of noise exposure using survey data and already established exposure-response relationships. The root mean square deviation (r.m.s.) was used to assess the precision of observed estimates. The agreement between the noise estimates ranged from kappa = 0.4 to 0.8. Generally, there was a high correspondence between observed and predicted exposure-response relationships for noise annoyance, regardless of method and if data on dwelling location within building were used. The best precision was, however, found when we manually corrected the noise level according to the location of the dwelling within buildings (r.m.s. = 0.029). Noise maps based on the END appear useful for assessing residential traffic noise exposure, particularly if combined with survey data on dwelling location.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal epidemiology, exposure modeling, population-based studies, ISSN: 1559-0631

Referens: Eriksson, G., Svenson, O., & Eriksson, L. (2013). The time-saving bias: Judgements, cognition and perception. *Judgment and Decision Making*, 8(4), 492-497.

Abstract: Biases in people's judgments of time saved by increasing the speed of an activity have been studied mainly with hypothetical scenarios (Svenson, 2008). The present study asked whether the classic time-saving bias persists as a perceptual bias when we control the speed of an activity and assess the perceived time elapsed at different speeds. Specifically, we investigated the time-saving bias in a driving simulator. Each participant was asked to first drive a distance at a given speed and then drive the same distance again at the speed she or he judged necessary to gain exactly three minutes in travel time compared to the first trip. We found that the time-saving bias applies to active driving and that it affects the choice of driving speed. The drivers' time-saving judgements show that the perception of the time elapsed while driving does not eliminate the time-saving bias.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal time-saving bias, driving task, time perception, speed choice, time gain, mean speed, ISSN: 1930-2975

Referens: Eriksson, M.A., Westerlund, J., Hedvall, Å., Gillberg, C., & Fernell, E. (2013). Medical conditions affect the outcome of early intervention in preschool children with autism spectrum disorders. *European Child & Adolescent Psychiatry*, 22(1), 23-33.

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: Eriksson Sörman, D., Sundström, A., Rönnlund, M., Adolfsson, R., & Nilsson, L.-G. (in press). Leisure activity in old age and risk of dementia: A 15-year prospective study. *Journals of Gerontology, Series B: Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences*.

Abstract: Objectives: The aim of this study was to investigate whether leisure activity is associated with incident dementia in an older sample. Method: We examined a sample of 1,475 elderly (≥ 65 years) who were dementia free at baseline over a follow-up period of up to 15 years. In addition to analyses involving the total time period, separate analyses of three time periods were performed, 1-5, 6-10, and 11-15 years, following baseline measurement of leisure activity. Results: After controlling for a variety of potential confounders,

analyses of data for the total time period revealed that higher levels of "Total activity" and "Social activity," but not "Mental activity," were associated with decreased risk of dementia. However, analyses of the separate time periods showed that this association was only significant in the first time period, 1-5 years after baseline. Discussion: The results from this study provide little support for the hypothesis that frequent engagement in leisure activities among elderly serve to protect against dementia diseases across a longer time frame. The finding of a relationship for the first time period, 1-5 years after baseline, could indicate short-term protective effects but could also reflect reverse causality.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal cognitive aging, dementia, leisure activities, lifestyle, longitudinal, ISSN: 1079-5014

Referens: Eriksson, Å., Alm, C., Palmstierna, T., Berman, A.H., Kristiansson, M., & Gumpert, C.H. (2013). Offenders with mental health problems and substance misuse: Cluster analysis based on the Addiction Severity Index version 6 (ASI-6). *Mental Health and Substance Use, 6(1)*, 15-28.

Abstract: There is an urgent need to improve assessment and treatment among offenders with mental health problems and substance misuse (the "triplely troubled"). An examination of the usefulness of the recently published Addiction Severity Index version 6 (ASI-6; Cacciola, J.S., Alterman, A.I., Habing, B., & McLellan, A.T. (2011). Recent status scores for version 6 of the Addiction Severity Index (ASI-6). *Addiction, 106*, 1588-1602) in classifying offenders with mental health problems and substance misuse was undertaken. A total of 207 offenders with suspect mental disorder and substance misuse about to go through a forensic psychiatric evaluation in Sweden were interviewed with the ASI-6. Data were cluster analyzed. Four distinct clusters emerged: (1) "less troubled" (n=35), (2) "severely triplely troubled" (n=43), (3) "triplely troubled with medical problems" (n=52) and (4) "working triplely troubled" (n=87). The ASI-6 proved useful in the classification of offenders with mental health problems and substance misuse. The authors suggest that the ASI-6 be used in research on the classification of the triplely troubled.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal ASI-6, co-existing problems, comorbidity, dual diagnosis, substance use, mental health, assessment, ISSN: 1752-3281

Referens: Ewalds-Kvist, B., Högberg, T., & Lützén, K. (2013). Student nurses and the general population in Sweden: Trends in attitudes towards mental illness. *Nordic Journal of Psychiatry, 67(3)*, 164-170.

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. (2013). Impact of gender and age on attitudes towards mental illness in Sweden. *Nordic Journal of Psychiatry, 67(5)*, 360-368.

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: Ewalds-Kvist, B., & Lützén, K. (in press). Miss B pursues death and Miss P life in the light of V.E. Frankl's existential analysis. *Omega: Journal of Death and Dying*.

Abstract: The attitudes towards life of two women, Miss B in United Kingdom and Miss P in Finland and their individual ways of dealing with suffering in the form of acute ventilator assistance and paralysis from the neck down were analyzed by means of existential analysis. According to Viktor E. Frankl, we always have the freedom to find a meaningful worth in life despite overwhelming situations. Existential frustration may easily be mistaken for depression but does not fulfill the latter state's criteria. What matters in an extreme situation is the change of attitude the patient courageously adopts or is forced to adopt. As a result, even a life in extreme conditions - has a chance to become existentially meaningful along three paths: creative values, experiential values and by a change of attitude towards unavoidable suffering. If any one of these pathways is obstructed in some mode, a person may not experience a meaningful existence and a will to survive. Our conclusion of the present

analysis of Miss B and Miss P and their different attitudes towards their predicament was that a misdirected existential meaning may be averted by applying the basic tenets in an existential analysis approach.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal existential analysis, existential meaning, V.E. Frankl, paralysis, ventilator assistance, ISSN: 0030-2228

Referens: [Falkenberg, H., Fransson, E.I., Westerlund, H., & Head, J.A. \(2013\). Short- and long-term effects of major organisational change on minor psychiatric disorder and self-rated health: results from the Whitehall II study. *Occupational and Environmental Medicine*, 70\(10\), 688-696.](#)

Abstract: Objective: To investigate short- and long-term effects of major organisational change on minor psychiatric disorder and self-rated health for women and men in different employment grades.

Methods: Minor psychiatric disorder and self-rated health among 6710 British civil servants (1993 women and 4717 men) in three employment grades from the Whitehall II study were examined from 1985 to 1988 under stable employment conditions. The short-term effects of organisational change were investigated in 1991-1993 after a time of major restructuring aiming at increasing the influence of market forces in the civil service and the long-term effects were investigated in 1997-1999.

Results: Those who had experienced organisational change and those who anticipated organisational change reported more negative short-term health effects (minor psychiatric disorder and poor self-rated health) compared with those who reported no change. No major differences were found depending on employment grade or gender. The negative health effects had diminished during 1997-1999 for those who reported that a major change had happened before 1991-1993. Those who anticipated an organisational change in 1991-1993 still reported more ill-health in 1997-1999 (both minor psychiatric disorder and self-reported health) than those in the comparison group.

Conclusions: The results indicate that organisational change affects employees' health negatively in the short term but also that it is possible to recover from such negative effects. As it was not possible to discern any definite difference between the gender and grades, the results point at the importance of working proactively to implement organisational change for women and men at all levels.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal organisational change, psychiatric disorder, self-rated health, ISSN: 1351-0711

Referens: [Falkenberg, H., Fransson, E., Westerlund, H., & Head, J. \(2013\). Short-and long-term effects of major organizational change on minor psychiatric disorder and self-rated health. Muntlig presentation vid the 13th European Congress of Psychology, 9-12 July 2013, Stockholm, Sweden.](#)

Abstract: The objective of this study was to investigate short- and long-term effects of major organizational change on minor psychiatric disorder and self-rated health for women and men in different employment grades. In total 6710 British civil servants (1993 women and 4717 men) in three employment grades from the Whitehall II-study were examined 1985-1988 under stable conditions. The short-term effects of organizational change were investigated in 1991-1993 after a time of major restructuring aiming at increasing the influence of market forces in the civil service and the long-term effects were investigated in 1997-1999. The results showed that those who had experienced organizational change and those who anticipated organizational change reported more negative short-term health effects compared with those who reported no change. No major differences were found depending on employment grade and gender. Those who anticipated organizational change in 1991-1993 reported more long-term ill-health in 1997-1999 than those in the comparison group. To conclude, the results indicate that organizational change affects employees' health negatively in the short term and that the negative health effects could linger several years after that change were anticipated. As it was not possible to discern any definite difference between the gender and grades the results point at the importance of working proactively to implement organizational change for women and men at all levels.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings organizational change, socioeconomic status, health

Referens: [Falkenberg, H., Näswall, K., Sverke, M., & Sjöberg, A. \(2013\). How are employees at different levels affected by privatization? Poster presented at the *Forum för arbetslivsforskning \(FALF\) - Changes in Working Life: Individual, Organizational, and Methodological Perspectives*, June 17-19, 2013, Stockholm, Sweden.](#)

Abstract: Privatizations have been carried out all across the world in recent decades, but there is still a lack of research about the psychological and health-related consequences of this kind of change on employees. As with other types of organizational change, privatization can be considered a stressful event that may result in impaired work attitudes and strain. However, such effects are likely to vary depending on the individual's position in the organization. The aim of this study is to investigate how privatization may affect work-related attitudes and strain of employees, and to analyze whether the effects of privatization differ between employees at various hierarchic levels. Results based on questionnaire data collected at two Swedish hospitals both before and after one of the hospitals underwent privatization suggests only limited effects of privatization on a general level, but that employees at various hierarchic levels may be affected differently. While employees at a high level (physicians) and low level (assistant nurses) reported only marginal differences over time in work attitudes and strain, as compared with their colleagues at the comparison hospital, the work attitudes of employees at the intermediate level (registered nurses) declined after privatization. The knowledge that some occupational groups could be affected more negatively than others and that special attention should be paid to intermediate occupational groups can be useful information for different actors in a privatization process, such as the politicians who make decisions regarding privatizations and the management executives who may carry them out.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings privatization, hospital, work attitudes, well-being

Referens: [Ferrer-Wreder, L. \(in press\). Advancing child and adolescent well-being through positive youth development and prevention programs. I A. Ben-Arieh, I. Fronès, F. Casas, & J.E. Korbin \(Eds.\), *The Handbook of Child Well-Being*. New York: Springer.](#)

Abstract: This chapter is a commentary that highlights advances in a particular group of interventions—positive youth development (PYD) and prevention interventions that have demonstrated utility in increasing the social and emotional competence of children and adolescents. As this chapter documents, social and emotional competence has been central to several PYD (e.g., Catalano et al. 2002; Durlak et al. 2010) and prevention

interventions (e.g., Beelmann and Lösel 2006). Importantly, interventions focused on building social and emotional competence have demonstrated wide ranging beneficial effects on a number of important positive and problematic outcomes. Social and emotional competence is a particularly useful construct, in that it may be of explanatory importance to the etiology and developmental progression of both optimal and problematic outcomes. It represents one of potentially many examples of how the wider frameworks of PYD and prevention science might attain greater synergy. Such examples are critical in that the middle ground between prevention science and PYD could eventually represent one of the leading edges of future growth and innovation for intervention science. As intervention science matures, there is a clear need to widen the reach of interventions, helping more people on larger scales more flexibly and reliably. Although present day meta-analyses reveal a great deal, the next phases of intervention science will increasingly center on the need to know how interventions fare under varying conditions. Such information exists in some cases, but a greater integration of the stage of intervention development information in meta-analyses is needed.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) prevention, children, adolescents, well-being, positive youth development, ISBN: 978-90-481-9062-1

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.

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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, ISBN: 978-1-4614-5998-9

Referens: Fransson, M., Granqvist, P., Bohlin, G., & Hagekull, B. (2013). Interlinkages between attachment and the five factor model of personality in middle childhood and early adulthood: A longitudinal approach. *Attachment & Human Development, 15*(2), 219-239.

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: Frick, A., Gingnell, M., Marquand, A.F., Howner, K., Fischer, H., Kristiansson, M., Williams, S.C.R., Fredrikson, M., & Furmark, T. (in press). Classifying social anxiety disorder using multivoxel pattern analyses of brain function and structure. *Behavioural Brain Research*.

Abstract: Functional neuroimaging of social anxiety disorder (SAD) support altered neural activation to threat-provoking stimuli focally in the fear network, while structural differences are distributed over the temporal and frontal cortices as well as limbic structures. Previous neuroimaging studies have investigated the brain at the voxel level using mass-univariate methods which do not enable detection of more complex patterns of activity and structural alterations that may separate SAD from healthy individuals. Support vector machine (SVM) is a supervised machine learning method that capitalizes on brain activation and structural patterns to classify individuals. The aim of this study was to investigate if it is possible to discriminate SAD patients (n = 14) from healthy controls (n = 12) using SVM based on (1) functional magnetic resonance imaging during fearful face processing and (2) regional gray matter volume. Whole brain and region of interest (fear network) SVM analyses were performed for both modalities. For functional scans, significant classifications were obtained both at whole brain level and when restricting the analysis to the fear network while gray matter SVM analyses correctly classified participants only when using the whole brain search volume. These results support that SAD is characterized by aberrant neural activation to affective stimuli in the fear network, while disorder-related alterations in regional gray matter volume are more diffusely distributed over the whole brain. SVM may thus

be useful for identifying imaging biomarkers of SAD.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal support vector machine, classification, social anxiety disorder, multivoxel pattern analysis, biomarker, ISSN: 0166-4328

Referens: Frick, A., Howner, K., [Fischer, H.](#), Eskildsen, S.F., Kristiansson, M., & Furmark, T. (2013). Cortical thickness alterations in social anxiety disorder. *Neuroscience Letters*, 536, 52-55.

Abstract: Social anxiety disorder (SAD) has been associated with aberrant processing of socio-emotional stimuli and failure to adaptively regulate emotion, corroborated by functional neuroimaging studies. However, only a few studies of structural brain abnormalities in SAD have been reported, and among these only one investigated cortical thickness. In the present study we used magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) in conjunction with an automated method to measure cortical thickness in patients with SAD (n=14) and healthy controls (n=12). Results showed significantly increased thickness of the left inferior temporal cortex in SAD patients relative to controls. Within the patient group, a negative association was found between social anxiety symptom severity and thickness of the right rostral anterior cingulate cortex. The observed alterations in brain structure may help explain previous findings of dysfunctional regulation and processing of emotion in SAD.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal social phobia, gray matter, morphological, fMRI, brain imaging, cortical thickness, ISSN: 0304-3940

Referens: Frick, A., Howner, K., [Fischer, H.](#), Kristiansson, M., & Furmark, T. (2013). Altered fusiform connectivity during processing of fearful faces in social anxiety disorder. *Translational Psychiatry*, 3, e312.

Abstract: Social anxiety disorder (SAD) has been associated with hyper-reactivity in limbic brain regions like the amygdala, both during symptom provocation and emotional face processing tasks. In this functional magnetic resonance imaging study we sought to examine brain regions implicated in emotional face processing, and the connectivity between them, in patients with SAD (n=14) compared with healthy controls (n=12). We furthermore aimed to relate brain reactivity and connectivity to self-reported social anxiety symptom severity. SAD patients exhibited hyper-reactivity in the bilateral fusiform gyrus in response to fearful faces, as well as greater connectivity between the fusiform gyrus and amygdala, and decreased connectivity between the fusiform gyrus and ventromedial prefrontal cortex. Within the SAD group, social anxiety severity correlated positively with amygdala reactivity to emotional faces, amygdala-fusiform connectivity and connectivity between the amygdala and superior temporal sulcus (STS). These findings point to a pivotal role for the fusiform gyrus in SAD neuropathology, and further suggest that altered amygdala-fusiform and amygdala-STS connectivity could underlie previous findings of aberrant socio-emotional information processing in this anxiety disorder.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal brain imaging, emotion, face, fMRI, fusiform gyrus, social phobia, ISSN: 2158-3188

Referens: [Fridner, A.](#) (2013). Gender, Health and Physician Work Environment. "Puzzle of life" Prevention of negative results of stress as a social and health problem. *The 33,6 Club in Saint Petersburg and North-West Russia*, September 16-17, 2013. Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden.

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings gender, stress, work environment

Referens: [Fridner, A.](#), & Eneroth, M. (2013). How are physicians in out patient care feeling? The HOPGOC-study. *Gender in Health Care*. Stockholm City Council, December 6, 2013, Stockholm, Sweden.

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings general practitioners, mental health, work environment

Referens: [Fridner, A.](#), [Gustafsson Sendén, M.](#), & Schenck-Gustafsson, K. (2013). Enhance physicians health through survey feedback seminars. 21st International Conference on Health Promoting Hospitals and Health Services. Towards a more health oriented service: An issue of body and mind. *The contribution of HPH to Health 2020*, May 23-24, 2013, Gothenburg, Sweden.

Abstract: Objective: Four university hospitals started 2005 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.

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), Oldenburg Burnout Inventory (Demerouti et al., 2001, 2003), 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 received 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 charged since a lot of frustration could be spoken out, but also a serious listening when results of the physicians' health and results about harrassments among colleagues were presented. Each feed-back seminar ended with the physicians themselves made proposals as to how they wanted to change work conditions in their specific clinic.

Comments: Overall, the research team gave 20 survey feedback meetings in collaboration with head of clinic and HR-consultants. Three hours is minimum to keep up with the process it means to understand their health and work situation, and to be constructive in their cooperation in order to achieve change.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings academic physicians, work environment, survey feed-back

Referens: Garefelt, J., Åkerstedt, T., Westerlund, H., Magnusson Hansson, L., Sverke, M., & Kecklund, G. (2013). Work and sleep – the effects of stress, physical work environment and work hours – a prospective study using the SLOSH database. Paper presented at *Forum för arbetslivsforskning (FALF) - Changes in Working Life: Individual, Organizational, and Methodological Perspectives*, June 17-19, 2013, Stockholm, Sweden.

Abstract: METHODS: Data was derived from two waves of SLOSH (The Swedish Longitudinal Occupational Survey of Health), a representative sample of the working population in Sweden. Respondents in the present study sample were gainfully employed in both 2008 (T1) and in 2010 (T2), and without sleep disturbances at T1 (n=5741, 54 % women, 46 % men, aged 24-72 years). Between T1 and T2 a total number of 441 people (8 %) developed sleep disturbances. Logistic regression was made in five hierarchical models with new cases of disturbed sleep as the dependent variable. Factors studied were changes in physical work environment, work hours, demands, control, support and stress between T1 and T2; increased or decreased levels of exposure, as well as consistently high or low levels. RESULTS: In the fully adjusted model, stress showed the strongest association with new cases of disturbed sleep. Increased stress levels had an OR of 2.9 (95% CI 2.0-4.3) and consistently high levels of stress had an OR of 2.8 (1.9-4.2). Increased levels of demands showed a weaker association, OR=1.8 (1.2-2.6), whereas consistently high levels of demands did not show significant results. Decreased levels of social support showed an increased OR of 2.3 (1.6-3.3), as did consistently low levels of social support with an OR of 1.6 (1.1-2.3). Neither changes in control nor changes in work hours showed any significant results. Increased exposure to excessive heat, cold or draught showed a OR of 1.7 (1.1-2.8) whereas changes in heavy physical labour, noise at work, and poor or excessively bright light did not show an association with new cases of sleep disturbances in the fully adjusted model.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings sleep, recovery, work environment

Referens: Geraghty, A., Essery, R., Kirby, S., Carlbring, P., Andersson, G., Bronstein, A., Turner, D., Stuart, B., & Yardley, L. (2013). Development of an Internet Intervention for Dizziness in Older Adults. Abstract from the *6th Scientific Meeting of the International Society for Research on Internet Interventions*, May 16-18, 2013, Chicago.

Abstract: Purpose: Dizziness affects more than 1 in 5 adults over the age of 60, and can lead to falls, loss of independence, depression and anxiety. Medications prescribed for dizziness do not have well established preventative or curative effects. Exercises designed to facilitate vestibular rehabilitation (VR) are recommended as the treatment of choice, although access to trained therapists is extremely limited. A series of trials led by Professor Yardley has demonstrated that booklet-based VR is effective in reducing dizziness. The aim of this project is to develop an internet intervention targeting older adults with chronic dizziness. Methods: Development: The content of the intervention is closely based on the successful booklets with additional support for psychological symptom management. Educational information and video demonstrations of the exercises are presented to patients, after which patients receive progress related feedback on a weekly basis. This feedback includes advice and support for modifying the exercises based on symptoms and advice on stress management. The intervention was offered to 30 older adults experiencing dizziness. Patients agreed to use a beta version of the intervention for a 6 week period and took part in qualitative interviews every two weeks. Interviews covered patients' experience of interacting with the internet intervention. This poster will discuss our qualitative findings alongside key issues to be taken into account when developing internet interventions for older adults.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings internet intervention, dizziness, older adults

Referens: Granqvist, P. (2013). Religion and cognitive, emotional, and social development. In V. Saroglou (Ed.), *Religion, Personality, and Social Behavior* (pp. 283-312). 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. 440 pages.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) religion, cognitive, emotional, social development, ISBN: 978-1848726659

Referens: Granqvist, P., & Kirkpatrick, L.A. (2013). 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: Gustafsson, K., [Aronsson, G.](#), Marklund, S., Wikman, A., & Floderus, B. (2013). Does Social Isolation and Low Societal Participation Predict Disability Pension? A Population Based Study. *PLoS ONE*, *8(11)*, e80655.

Abstract: Purpose: The aim was to examine the potential influence of social isolation and low societal participation on the future risk of receiving disability pension among individuals in Sweden. A specific aim was to describe differences depending on disability pension diagnoses, and how the results were modified by sex and age. Method: The study comprised representative samples of Swedish women and men, who had been interviewed in any of the annual Swedish Surveys of Living Conditions between 1990 and 2007. Information on disability pension and diagnoses was added from the Swedish Social Insurance Agency's database (1991-2011). The mean number of years of follow-up for the 53920 women and men was twelve years (SD 5.5), and the study base was restricted to the ages 20 to 64 years of age. The predictors were related to disability pension by Cox's proportional hazards regression. Results: Social isolation and low societal participation were associated with future disability pension also after control for age, year of interview, socio demographic conditions and self reported longstanding illness. Lone individuals were at increased risk of disability pension, and the effect of living without children was modified by sex and age. An increase in risk was particularly noticeable among younger women who reported that they had sparse contacts with others, and no close friend. Both women and men who reported that they did not participate in political discussions and who could not appeal on a decision by a public authority were also at increased risk. The effects of social isolation were mainly attributed to disability pension with mental diagnoses, and to younger individuals. Conclusions: The study suggests that social isolation and low societal participation are predictors of future disability pension. Social isolation and low societal participation increased particularly the risk of future disability pension in mental diagnoses among younger individuals.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal social isolation, societal participation, disability pension, Sweden, ISSN: 1932-6203

Referens: Gustafsson, K., [Aronsson, G.](#), Marklund, S., Wikman, A., Hagman, M., & Floderus, B. (in press). Social integration, Socioeconomic Conditions and Type of ill Health Preceding Disability Pension in Young Women: a Swedish Population Based Study. *International Journal of Behavioral Medicine*.

Abstract: Background: Disability pension has increased in recent decades and is seen as a public health and socioeconomic problem in Western Europe. In the Nordic countries, the increase has been particularly steep among young women.

Purpose: The aim was to analyze the influence of low social integration, socioeconomic risk conditions and different measures of self-reported ill health on the risk of receiving disability pension in young women.

Method: The study comprised all Swedish women born in 1960 to 1979, who had been interviewed in any of the annual Swedish Surveys of Living Conditions (1990-2002). The assumed predictors were related to disability pension by Cox proportional hazard regression. The mean number of years of follow-up for the 10,936 women was 7 years (SD 3.8), and the study base was restricted to the ages 16 to 43 years of age.

Results: An increased risk of receiving a disability pension was found among lone women, those who had sparse contacts with others, job-seeking women, homemakers, as well as women with low education, and poor private financial situations. A tenfold increase in the risk of receiving a disability pension was found among women reporting a long-standing illness and poor self-rated health, compared to women without a long-standing illness and good self-rated health. Psychiatric diagnoses and symptoms/unspecified illness were the strongest predictors of disability pension, particularly before 30 years of age.

Conclusion: The study suggests that weak social relations and weak connections to working life contribute to increase the risk of disability pension in young women, also after control for socioeconomic conditions and self-reported ill health. Self-rated health was the strongest predictor, followed by long-standing illness and not having a job (job seekers and homemakers).

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal disability pension, self-rated health, long-standing illness, social integration, social network, sick leave, ISSN: 1070-5503

Referens: [Gustafsson Sendén, M.](#) (2013). *Personal Pronouns in Evaluative Communication*. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University (Doctoral dissertation).

Abstract: Personal pronouns represent important social categories; they are among the most common words in communication and are therefore highly interesting in studying psychological perspectives and relations. The

aim of this thesis was to investigate whether pronouns are used in semantic contexts in a way that reflect psychological biases. Specifically, I have tested whether self-, group-serving- and gender biases occur when pronouns are used in natural language. To study this, I developed a structure for pronouns in social categorization where the pronouns are categorized in a self-inclusive/exclusive, an individual/collective, and a gender dimension. New methods for examining pronouns usage in language were developed in the thesis, for use in experiments and in computerized studies of large data corpora of media news. The results of this thesis showed that self-inclusive pronouns (I, We) consistently were used in more positive contexts than self-exclusive pronouns (He, She, They) by participants who generated messages in the lab (Study I), and by journalists in written media news (Study II). Study I revealed that the evaluative context surrounding I and We varied according to the specific communicative situation. When individuals generated messages individually, more positive contexts were selected for I than We. However in a collaborative setting, We occurred in contexts of similar valence as I. An intergroup setting magnified the differences between self-inclusive and self-exclusive pronouns (e.g., between We and They and between I and He/She). In an analysis of 400 000 news media messages, We occurred in more positive context than I (Study II). In Study III, the contexts of He and She in these media news were examined. The results showed that He occurred nine times more often, and in more positive contexts than She. Moreover, words associated with She included more labels denoting gender, and were more uniform than words associated with He. In sum, this thesis shows that studying the use of pronouns is a fruitful way to investigate social psychology phenomena. The thesis contributes to the understanding of how pronoun use convey knowledge about social cognition, attitudes, gender stereotypes, as well as interpersonal and intergroup relations.

Typ och Nyckelord: Dissertation personal pronouns, psychological biases, communication, media news, ISBN: 978-91-7447-826-6

Referens: [Gustafsson Sendén, M. \(2013\). "He" and "She" in news media messages: Pronoun use reflects gender biases in frequencies, as well as in evaluative and semantic contexts. *SOK 2013* \(Södertörn\).](#)

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings pronoun use, gender biases, media messages, evaluative contexts, semantic contexts

Referens: [Gustafsson Sendén, M., Lindholm, T., & Sikström, S. \(in press\). Selection Bias in Choice of Words: Evaluations of "I" and "We" Differ Between Contexts, but "They" Are Always Worse. *Journal of Language and Social Psychology*.](#)

Abstract: In everyday life, people use language to communicate evaluative messages about social categories. A selection bias in language across two social dimensions not previously integrated was examined: a self-inclusive/self-exclusive dimension and an individual/collective dimension. Pronouns as markers for social categories were adopted (I, We, He/She, and They), and a new measure was developed (the Evaluative Sentence Generating task) to investigate the evaluative context selected for the pronouns. Results demonstrate that individuals select a more positive context for self-inclusive than self-exclusive pronouns and a more positive contexts for individual than collective pronouns. However, in an interpersonal context, evaluative differences between I and We diminished, whereas in an intergroup condition the evaluative gap between self-inclusive and self-exclusive pronouns was magnified.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal language, evaluative messages, social categories, selection bias, ISSN: 0261-927X

Referens: [Gustafsson Sendén, M., Lindholm, T., & Sikström, S. \(in press\). Biases in News Media as Reflected by Personal Pronouns in Evaluative Contexts. *Social Psychology*.](#)

Abstract: This paper examines whether pronouns in news media occurred in evaluative contexts reflecting psychological biases. Contexts of pronouns were measured by computerized semantic analysis. Results showed that self-inclusive personal pronouns (We, I) occurred in more positive contexts than self-exclusive pronouns (He/She, They), reflecting self- and group-serving biases. Contexts of collective versus individual pronouns varied; We occurred in more positive contexts than I, and He/She in more positive contexts than They. The enhancement of collective relative to individual self-inclusive pronouns may reflect that media news is a public rather than private domain. The reversed pattern among self-exclusive pronouns corroborates suggestions that outgroup derogation is most pronounced at the category level. Implications for research on language and social psychology are discussed.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal pronouns in social categorization, language bias, intergroup bias, self-serving bias, latent semantic analysis, implicit attitudes, ISSN: 1864-9335

Referens: [Gustafsson Sendén, M., Løvseth, L.T., Schenck-Gustafsson, K., & Fridner, A. \(2013\). What makes physicians go to work while sick: a comparative study of sickness presenteeism in four European countries \(HOUPE\). *Swiss Medical Weekly*, 143, w13840.](#)

Abstract: QUESTIONS UNDER STUDY: Sickness presenteeism is common in the health sector, especially among physicians, leading to high costs in terms of medical errors and loss in productivity. This study investigates predictors of sickness presenteeism in university hospitals, which might be especially exposed to competitive presenteeism. The study included comparisons of university hospitals in four European countries. METHODS: A cross-sectional survey analysis of factors related to sickness behaviour and work patterns in the field of academic medicine was performed among permanently employed physicians from the HOUPE (Health and Organisation among University Physicians Europe) study: (Sweden n = 1,031, Norway n = 354, Iceland n = 242, Italy n = 369). The outcome measure was sickness presenteeism. RESULTS: Sickness presence was more common among Italian physicians (86%?76%) compared with physicians in other countries (70%?76%). Country-stratified analyses showed that sickness presenteeism was associated with sickness behaviour and role conflicts in all countries. Competition in the form of publishing articles was a predictor in Italy and Sweden. Organisational care for physician well-being reduced sickness presenteeism in all countries. CONCLUSION: Sickness presenteeism in university hospitals is part of a larger behavioural pattern where physicians seem to neglect or hide their own illness. Factors associated with competitive climate and myths about a healthy doctor might contribute to these behaviours. Importantly, it is suggested that managers and organisations should work actively to address these questions since organisational care might reduce the extent of these behaviours.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal sickness presenteeism, physicians health, work organisation, academic medicine, ISSN: 1424-7860

Referens: [Göransson, S., Lindfors, P., Ishäll, L., Nylén, E.C., Kylin, C., & Sverke, M. \(2013\). Dialog och kunskap om arbetsmiljö—en intervention som balanserar? *Arbetsmarknad & Arbetsliv*, 19\(4\), 113-125.](#)

Abstract: Psykosociala arbetsmiljöfaktorer inverkan på hälsa och produktivitet kan sammanfattas i ett antal balanser; balanserna krav-kontroll, ansträngning-belöning, arbete-återhämtning, mål-resurser och kvalitet-quantitet. Trots befintlig kunskap saknas interventionsstudier som fokuserat på dessa balanser. Här redovisas resultat från ett pilotprojekt där medarbetare och chefer deltog i en intervention med fokus på dialog om uppdraget och arbetsmiljöns balanser.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal psykosocial arbetsmiljöintervention, deltagande, balans, ISSN: 1400-9692

Referens: [Göransson, S., Sverke, M., Aronsson, G., Ishäll, L., & Nylén, E.C. \(2013\). Dialog kring arbetsmiljöfaktorer – intervention som balanserar? Paper presented at *Forum för arbetslivsforskning \(FALF\) - Changes in Working Life: Individual, Organizational, and Methodological Perspectives*, June 17-19, 2013, Stockholm, Sweden.](#)

Abstract: Den psykiska ohälsan i arbetslivet har ökat under de senaste decennierna och ligger bakom en hög andel långa sjukskrivningar. Arbetsmiljöforskning har visat att såväl den fysiska som den psykosociala arbetsmiljön är avgörande för en långsiktigt hållbar verksamhet med medarbetare som behåller hälsan. Den befintliga kunskapen inom den psykosociala arbetsmiljöforskningen kan i stort sammanfattas i ett antal balanser (ansträngning-belöning; krav-kontroll; arbete-återhämtning; mål-resurser; kvantitativa-kvalitativa krav). Trots att sambanden mellan arbetsmiljöfaktorer och hälsa är väl belagda saknas fortfarande interventioner som adresserat dessa balanser. Syftet med presentationen är att delge erfarenheterna och innehållet i en nyligen genomförd preventivt inriktad interventionsstudie. En intervention riktade sig dels till chefer och deras medarbetare, dels till enbart chefer, och omfattade fyra träffar om tre timmar. Utgångspunkten för träffarna bestod i en presentation av en genomförd arbetsmiljökartläggning om arbetsmiljöns balanser och hälsa, en dialog kring densamma och därefter ett arbete i mindre grupper för prioritering och sortering av viktiga arbetsområden (arbetsmiljöbalanser) att jobba vidare med. En viktig del i interventionen var dialogen kring uppdraget. Medarbetare och chefer fick också tillsammans arbeta med att fundera över hinder och möjligheter i arbetet med att nå en mer balanserad arbetssituation samt arbeta med en enkel handlingsplan för hur arbetet skulle fortskrida.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings intervention, delaktighet, hälsa, arbetsmiljö

Referens: [Hadlaczkzy, G. \(2013\). *Coincidences and Paranormal Belief*. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University \(Doctoral dissertation\).](#)

Abstract: In this thesis it is argued that coincidences play an important role in the formation of belief, including belief in the paranormal. Three papers are presented. In the first paper, four studies are conducted to investigate whether the often-reported remarkable correspondences in telepathy studies (using the ganzfeld procedure) could be accounted for by chance. The results suggest that they can indeed come about by chance, and that they are almost expected to happen given the large number of variables that can be perceived as "remarkably connected". The second paper investigates whether individuals who are more sensitive to coincidences are more likely to be believers in the paranormal. Participants were exposed to artificial coincidences, which were formally defined as less or more probable, and were asked to provide remarkability ratings. The results suggest that individual variation in sensitivity to coincidences is associated with belief in the paranormal. It is concluded that because some individuals are more likely to be surprised by coincidences, these individuals may be exposed to a greater number of coincidences that are difficult or impossible to explain naturally. This exposure may lead to the development of paranormal belief. The last paper was an explorative study investigating how sensitivity to coincidences is affected by requiring individuals to assess coincidences in probabilistic terms (reflecting controlled processing) compared to relying on the emotion of surprise (automatic processing), while taking associative looseness into consideration. It was concluded that automatic and controlled processing may have an effect on the judgments of coincidences, but only when individual differences in paranormal belief or associative processing is taken into account.

Typ och Nyckelord: Dissertation coincidences, surprise, paranormal belief, parapsychology, telepathy, associative processing, probabilistic reasoning, Ganzfeld, associative learning, automatic processing, controlled processing, ISBN: 978-91-7447-792-4

Referens: [Hansen, N., Baraldi, S., Berntson, E., & Andersson, H. \(2013\). Privatizing health care in times of new public management: Investigating the role of psychological empowerment using cluster analysis. *PsyCh Journal*, 2\(3\), 190-208.](#)

Abstract: Although privatization within health care is usually justified using arguments based on efficiency and productivity, the empirical investigations underpinning such arguments are few and ambiguous in their results. Presenting a new theoretical and analytical approach to this research field, we argue that psychological empowerment, reflecting individuals' intrinsic change motivation state, is a crucial prerequisite for the transformation of a nonprofit health care organization to a for-profit one. The general aims of this study were to explore empowerment cognitions during a privatization, to relate these to a selection of key work-related outcome variables, and to identify the effects of privatization in terms of individual level changes in empowerment after privatization. A sample of health care workers (n = 210) provided survey longitudinal data that were analyzed using cluster analysis. Eight clusters were identified at both pre- and postprivatization with each cluster mirroring specific empowerment patterns: Empowered, In Control, Quasi-Empowered, Competent/Normed, Reference, Underused, Misfit, and Powerless. The clusters discriminated on positive work attitudes, mental health complaints, and turnover intentions. The analysis also revealed the complexity of privatization in that a homogenization as well as a differentiation tendency was observed, thereby implicating both socio-structural equality and inequality effects. The results highlighted the relevance of allocating importance to health care workers' psychological empowerment during the privatization process, and of viewing such organizational transformations not as simple shifts in the state of affairs, but as nonlinear processes involving dynamic changes in individual perceptions over time.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal cluster analysis, longitudinal design, person-oriented approach, privatization, psychological empowerment, ISSN: 2046-0252

Referens: [Hansen, N., & Hermansson, D. \(2013\). Erkännandets uttrycksformer och konsekvenser: En kvalitativ fallstudie på en arbetsplats. *Arbetsmarknad & Arbetsliv*, 19, 55-71.](#)

Abstract: Trots att erkännande ingår som en komponent i flera motivations- och hälsoteorier är kunskapen om dess uttryck outvecklad. Syftet med artikeln är att genom djupintervjuer och observation öka förståelsen för erkännandeprocessen. Resultatet visar att erkännande yttrar sig i flera former och förmedlas informatoriskt eller som ökat handlingsutrymme av ledning, kollegor och kunder. Erkännande uppgavs leda till höjd motivation och välmående. Avslutningsvis diskuteras erkännande som styrmedel utifrån ett kritiskt modernt arbetslivsperspektiv.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal erkännande, motivation, välmående, ISSN: 1400-9692

Referens: Hansson, P., Sunnegårdh-Grönberg, K., Bergdahl, J., Bergdahl, M., Nyberg, L., & Nilsson, L.-G. (2013). Relationship between natural teeth and memory in a healthy elderly population. *European Journal of Oral Sciences*, 121(4), 333-340.

Abstract: The relationship between mastication and cognitive function remains unclear, but both animal and experimental human studies suggest a possible causal relationship. In the present study it was hypothesized that natural teeth are of importance for hippocampus-based cognitive processes, such as episodic long-term memory. A population-based sample of 273 participants (55-80yr of age; 145 women) was investigated in a cross-sectional study. The participants underwent health assessment, completed a battery of cognitive tests, and took part in an extensive clinical oral examination. The number of natural teeth contributed uniquely and significantly to explaining variance (3-4%) in performance on measures of episodic memory and semantic memory over and above individual differences in age, years of education, gender, occupation, living conditions, and medical history. The number of natural teeth did not have an influence on the performance of measures of working memory, visuospatial ability, or processing speed. Within the limitations of the current study, a small, but significant, relationship between episodic memory and number of natural teeth is evident.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal cognition, hippocampus, human memory, oral health, tooth loss, ISSN: 0909-8836

Referens: Hau, S. (in press). Psychoanalytical and empirical dream research. In M. Elzer & A. Gerlach (Eds.), *Psychoanalytic Psychotherapy. A Handbook*. London: Karnac.

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) , ISBN: 978 1 78049 119 6

Referens: Hedman, A., Nygård, L., Almkvist, O., & Kottorp, A. (2013). Patterns of functioning in older adults with mild cognitive impairment: a two-year study focusing on everyday technology use. *Aging and Mental Health*, 17(6), 679-688.

Abstract: Objectives: Early detection is vital for persons with mild cognitive impairment (MCI) who are at risk of activity and participation limitations, and cross-sectional studies suggest the ability to use everyday technology (ET) to be a sensible tool. However, group level analyses fail to inform us about how functioning can vary over time for individuals. This study aimed at exploring and describing patterns of functioning over two years in a sample newly classified with MCI, with a special focus on perceived difficulty in ET use and involvement in everyday activities. In addition, cognitive functioning and conversion to dementia were studied. Method: 37 older adults (aged 55) with MCI were assessed at inclusion, and at 6, 12, and 24 months. Longitudinal case plots for the variables under study were analyzed based on strict criteria using a person-oriented approach. Paired t-tests from baseline and 24 months were also conducted to analyze change. Results: The 32 participants who remained in the study after two years showed three distinct patterns of functioning over time: stable/ascending (n = 10), fluctuating (n = 10), and descending (n = 12), with the highest conversion to dementia in the descending pattern (58%). The perceived ability to use ET decreased or fluctuated in 50% of the sample. However, on a group level, a significant difference between baseline and 24 months was found only regarding cognitive function. Conclusion: As the need for support is individual and likely to alter over time, repeated evaluations of activity involvement and difficulty in ET use are suggested to target timely interventions for persons with MCI.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal longitudinal studies, activities of daily living, self-assessment, dementia, ISSN: 1360-7863

Referens: Hedman, E., Mörtberg, E., Hesser, H., Clark, D.M., Lekander, M., Andersson, E., & Ljótsson, B. (2013). Mediators in psychological treatment of social anxiety disorder: Individual cognitive therapy compared to cognitive behavioral group therapy. *Behaviour Research and Therapy*, 51(10), 696-705.

Abstract: According to cognitive-behavioral models of social anxiety disorder (SAD), four of the important maintaining mechanisms are avoidance, self-focused attention, anticipatory processing and post-event cognitive processing. Individual cognitive therapy (ICT) and cognitive behavioral group therapy (CBGT) both have substantial empirical support. However, it is unclear whether they achieve their effects by similar or different mechanisms. The aim of this study was to investigate whether changes in the four maintenance processes mediate clinical improvement in ICT and CBGT for SAD. We analyzed data from participants (N = 94) who received either ICT or CBGT in two separate RCTs. The results showed that ICT had larger effects than CBGT on social anxiety and each of the four potential mediators. More pertinently, moderated mediation analyses revealed significant between-treatment differences. Whereas improvement in ICT was mainly mediated by reductions in avoidance and self-focused attention, improvement in CBGT was mediated by changes in self-focused attention and in anticipatory and post-event processing. These results support the importance of the putative mediators, but suggest that their relative weights are moderated by treatment type.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal social anxiety disorder, individual cognitive therapy, cognitive behavioral group therapy, moderated mediation, ISSN: 0005-7967

Referens: Hedman, E., Ström, P., Stünkel, A., & Mörtberg, E. (2013). Shame and Guilt in Social Anxiety Disorder: Effects of Cognitive Behavior Therapy and Association with Social Anxiety and Depressive Symptoms. *PLoS ONE*, 8(4), e61713.

Abstract: Social anxiety disorder (SAD), characterized by fear of being scrutinized by others, has features that are closely linked to the concept of shame. Despite this, it remains to be investigated whether shame is elevated in persons with SAD, and if cognitive behavior therapy (CBT) for SAD could reduce shame experience. In the present study, we focused on internal shame, i.e. the type of shame that pertains to how we judge ourselves.

Although guilt is distinctly different from shame, we also viewed it as important to investigate its role in SAD as the two emotions are highly correlated. The aim of this study was to investigate: (I) if persons with SAD differ from healthy controls on shame and guilt, (II) if shame, guilt, depressive symptoms, and social anxiety are associated in persons with SAD, and (III) if CBT can reduce internal shame in patients with SAD. Firstly, we conducted a case-control study comparing a sample with SAD ($n = 67$) with two samples of healthy controls, a main sample ($n = 72$) and a replication sample ($n = 22$). Secondly, all participants with SAD were treated with CBT and shame, measured with the Test of Self-Conscious affect, was assessed before and after treatment. The results showed that shame was elevated in person with SAD compared to the control replication sample, but not to the main control sample. In addition, shame, social anxiety, and depressive symptoms were significantly associated among participants with SAD. After CBT, participants with SAD had significantly reduced their shame (Cohen's $d = 0.44$). Guilt was unrelated to social anxiety. We conclude that shame and social anxiety are associated and that it is likely that persons with SAD are more prone to experience shame than persons without SAD. Also, CBT is associated with shame reduction in the treatment of SAD.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal shame, guilt, social anxiety disorder, cognitive behavior therapy, CBT, ISSN: 1932-6203

Referens: Hedner, M. (2013). *Olfactory Function: The Influence of Demographic, Cognitive, and Genetic Factors*. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University (Doctoral dissertation).

Abstract: Olfactory function is affected by demographic, cognitive, and genetic factors. In the present thesis, three empirical studies investigated individual differences in olfactory ability. **Study I** explored demographic and cognitive correlates in common olfactory tasks; odor detection, odor discrimination, and odor identification. The results indicated that old age influenced performance negatively in all tasks, and that semantic memory proficiency and executive functioning were related to odor discrimination and odor identification performance. No cognitive influence was observed for measurements of olfactory threshold. Using population-based data, **Study II** investigated a potential influence of the ApoE gene on olfactory identification after controlling for health status, semantic memory, and preclinical and clinical dementia. The main finding was that the ApoE- $\epsilon 4$ allele interacted with age, such that older $\epsilon 4$ -carriers had an impaired odor identification performance relative to older non-carriers. Importantly, the negative ApoE- $\epsilon 4$ effect on olfactory proficiency was independent of clinical dementia conversion within five years. **Study III** investigated the effects of the BDNF val66met polymorphism on olfactory change over a five-year interval, in a community dwelling sample of young and old age cohorts. The results showed that age-related decline in olfactory identification was influenced by the BDNF val66met. In middle-aged subjects, no effect of BDNF val66met was observed although older val homozygote carriers showed a selectively larger olfactory decline than the older met carriers. Overall, results suggest that the relative influence of demographic and cognitive factors vary across different olfactory tasks and that two genes (ApoE and BDNF) impact age-related deficits in odor identification. Potential theoretical and practical implications of the findings are discussed as well as potential limitations of association studies in genomics research.

Typ och Nyckelord: Dissertation olfaction, odor identification, odor threshold, odor discrimination, aging, gender, ApoE, BDNF, val66met, association study, population-based, ISBN: 978-91-7447-628-6

Referens: Hedvall, A., Westerlund, J., Fernell, E., Holm, A., Gillberg, C., & Billstedt, E. (in press). Autism and developmental profiles in preschoolers: stability and change over time. *Acta Paediatrica*.

Abstract: AIM: Increasing numbers of young children are now being diagnosed with autism spectrum disorder (ASD). This study aimed to analyse developmental trajectories in a representative group of preschool children with ASD. METHOD: In a naturalistic study, 208 preschool children with different subtypes of ASD were followed over a 2-year period. Their trajectories, as regards persistence of ASD diagnoses, developmental/intellectual levels, adaptive functioning and expressive speech, were monitored. RESULTS: Developmental profiles showed considerable change over time, especially in children with atypical autism and in those with developmental delay/borderline intellectual functioning at their first assessment. Approximately 50% of the children were found to have intellectual disability (ID) at follow-up and, of these, the majority had severe ID. This was in contrast to the first assessment by the referral team when ID had rarely been mentioned or discussed. CONCLUSION: Changes in developmental profiles during preschool years are common in children with ASD. This implies that reassessments, covering different developmental areas, are needed. Such follow-up assessments prior to the start of school will yield a more valid estimation of the child's general cognitive level and a more accurate ASD diagnosis and thus form a better basis for realistic educational planning and intervention.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal adaptive function, autism spectrum disorder, cognitive ability, developmental profiles, preschool children, ISSN: 0803-5253

Referens: Heinisch, C., Wiens, S., Gründl, M., Juckel, G., & Brüne, M. (2013). Self-face recognition in schizophrenia is related to insight. *European Archives of Psychiatry and Clinical Neuroscience*, 263(8), 655-662.

Abstract: A core feature of schizophrenia is the breakdown of the sense of self. A widespread clinical consequence of impaired self-awareness is a lack of insight. Self-face recognition is regarded as one aspect of self-awareness; how this relates to other self-referential processes such as insight into the disorder is as yet unknown. Nineteen patients with schizophrenia performed a facial recognition task using video morphings during which an average face gradually transformed into one's own, a famous or an unfamiliar face (and vice versa). Reaction times to detect faces during the transitions were compared between patients and a matched control group. In the patient group, we also examined correlations between face recognition and insight, psychopathology, and self-evaluation. Both patients with schizophrenia and controls recognised their own faces faster than unfamiliar faces. Whereas healthy subjects recognised a famous face at an intermediate speed that did not differ significantly from the recognition of one's own and unfamiliar faces, schizophrenia patients recognised the famous face, similar to their own face, significantly faster than an unfamiliar face. Moreover, in the patient group, higher insight correlated with faster reaction times in distinguishing one's own from famous faces. Patients with schizophrenia seem to distinguish less than controls between their own and a famous face relative to an unfamiliar face. Patients with good insight into the disorder, however, were better able to differentiate between their own and a famous face. This study supports the view that self-face recognition is an indicator for higher-order self-awareness.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal schizophrenia, self-recognition, insight, self-face, ISSN: 0940-1334

- Referens:** [Hellgren, J., Kecklund, G., Lindfors, P., & Sverke, M. \(2013\).](#) Psychosocial risk assessment and prevention in Sweden. In J.M. Peirò Silla & C. Molina Navarrete (Eds.), *International Yearbook on Psychosocial Risk Prevention and Quality of Life at Work*. Secretary of Labour Health and Environment UGT-CEC.
- Abstract:** Modern working life involves higher demands on individual responsibility, blurrier lines between work and private life, increasing flexibility as regards the scheduling of work hours including a high variability from week-to-week or day-to-day, temporary employment contracts and job insecurity, and unstable organizational conditions. This development has raised concerns regarding job-related stress in Sweden, as well as in other countries, and underscored the need to create sustainable psychosocial work conditions for economic competitiveness and occupational health and safety. This chapter aims to provide an overview of psychosocial risk factors characterizing the contemporary Swedish working life, to describe the institutional frameworks that regulate work environment issues, and to describe how various actors work to prevent psychosocial risk factors. The following section outlines work environment trends and the Swedish system in terms of legislation, various actors on the labor market and so on. Drawing on this, we highlight four sets of psychosocial risk factors (flexible work, working hours, new demands at work, and organizational restructuring) before describing activities related to prevention, health promotion at work and healthy work practices.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) psychosocial work characteristics, healthy work practices, sustainability, ISBN: 2173-0830
- Referens:** [Hellgren, O.J. \(2013\).](#) Work environment and safety climate: What factors are important for the employee's experience of safety climate and safety compliance? Paper presented on the 16th Congress of the European Association of Work and Organizational Psychology, 22-25 May, Münster, Germany. In G. Hertel, C. Binnewies, S. Krumm, H. Holling, & M. Kleinmann (Eds.), *Imagine the future world: How do we want to work tomorrow? Abstract proceedings of the 16th EAWOP Congress 2013* (p. 594).
- Abstract:** During the last decade's safety issues and theoretical concepts such as safety culture, safety climate and safety management have become more important in organizations as well as in working life in general. This trend has also affected the health care sector where theories on safety culture and climate, safety management and safety behavior now are considered vital ingredients in the health care organizations. The question is, how and in what way do the perceived working environment relate to safety attitudes and behaviors such as safety climate and safety compliance? Therefore, this study focuses on work environment issues (e.g., work load, team climate, autonomy and leadership) and their impact on employee safety climate perceptions, safety compliance and safety behavior. In addition this study also test for the relative importance of demographics, and occupation (status) for the attitudinal and behavior related safety outcomes. The study uses questionnaire data from a ward belonging to an emergency hospitals operating in the rural area in Sweden. Data are currently being collected and will be analyzed using structure equation modeling in order to test for a model linking work environment perceptions to safety outcomes. The results will be described and discussed in terms of theoretical implications relating to the linkage between work environment and safety behavior as well as in terms of practical implications for policy-makers and hospital managers. The paper highlights the importance of taking the work environment (work load, team climate and leadership characteristics) in to account in order to create a safety culture that both patients and employee's are benefiting from.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings work environment, safety climate
- Referens:** [Hellström, Å., & Rammsayer, T.H. \(2013\).](#) Weber fractions and time-order errors for long and short durations: implications for modeling. In J. Wackermann, M. Wittmann, & W. Skrandies (Eds.), *Fechner Day 2013 - Proceedings of the 29th Annual Meeting of the International Society for Psychophysics* (p. 28), October 21-25, 2013, Freiburg, Germany.
- Abstract:** Using a weighted up-down procedure, in each of eight conditions 28 participants compared durations of auditory (noise bursts) or visual (LED flashes) intervals; filled or unfilled with 3-ms markers; with or without feedback. Standards (Sts) were 100 and 1000 ms, and the ISI 900 ms. Intermixedly, presentation orders were St-Comparison (Co) and Co-St. TOEs were positive for St=100-ms and negative for St=1000 ms. Weber fractions (WFs, JND/St) were lowered by feedback. For visual-filled and visual-empty, WFs were highest for St=100 ms. For auditory-filled and visual-empty, St interacted with Order: lowest WFs occurred for St-Co with St=1000 ms, but for Co-St with St=100 ms. Lowest average WFs occurred with St-Co for visual-filled, but with Co-St for visual-empty. The results refute the generalization of better discrimination with St-Co than with Co-St ("type-B effect"), and support the notion of sensation weighting: flexibly differential impact weights of the compared durations in generating the response.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings duration discrimination, time-order errors
- Referens:** [Herlitz, A., Reuterskiöld, L., Lovén, J., Thilers, P.P., & Rehnman, J. \(2013\).](#) Cognitive Sex Differences Are Not Magnified as a Function of Age, Sex Hormones, or Puberty Development During Early Adolescence. *Developmental Neuropsychology*, 38(3), 167-179.
- Abstract:** Are cognitive sex differences magnified by individual differences in age, sex hormones, or puberty development? Cross-sectional samples of 12- to 14-year-old boys (n = 85) and girls (n = 102) completed tasks assessing episodic memory, face recognition, verbal fluency, and mental rotations. Blood estradiol, free testosterone, and self-rated puberty scores were obtained. Sex differences were found on all cognitive measures. However, the magnitude was not larger for older children, hormones and cognitive performance were not associated, and early maturers did not perform better than late maturers. Thus, cognitive sex differences were not associated with age, levels of sex hormones, or puberty development.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal cognitive sex differences, age, sex hormones, puberty development, ISSN: 8756-5641
- Referens:** [Holländare, F., Johnsson, S., Randestad, M., Tillfors, M., Carlbring, P., Andersson, G., & Engström, I. \(2013\).](#) Two-year outcome for Internet-based relapse prevention for partially remitted depression. *Behaviour Research and Therapy*, 51(11), 719-722.
- Abstract:** The objective of the study was to investigate the long-term effects of internet-based relapse prevention for sufferers of partially remitted depression. Eighty-four individuals with partially remitted unipolar depression were randomized to either internet-based CBT (iCBT) or to a control group. After the ten week intervention period the participants were followed for 24 months and diagnostic interviews conducted to detect relapse. The

intervention and monthly self-ratings of depressive symptoms were administered via an internet-based platform that ensured secure communication with all participants. Significantly fewer participants in the iCBT group had experienced a relapse compared with those in the control group two years after the internet-based intervention. The relapse rate in the iCBT group was 13.7% (CI 95% \pm 2.5e24.9) and in the control group it was 60.9% (CI 95% \pm 44.8e77). Furthermore, a significantly larger proportion of the iCBT group experienced remission two years after the intervention compared with the control group. Internet-based CBT seems promising for preventing relapse in sufferers of partially remitted depression.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal major depression, relapse prevention, internet, guided self-help, internet-delivered cognitive behaviour therapy, ISSN: 0005-7967

Referens: Holländare, F., Tillfors, M., [Carlbring, P.](#), Andersson, G., & Engström, I. (2013). Internet-based CBT as relapse prevention for partially remitted depression – results from a two-year follow-up and future directions for research. Abstract from the *6th Scientific Meeting of the International Society for Research on Internet Interventions*, May 16-18, 2013, Chicago.

Abstract: Background: All treatments for depression shares the same shortcoming, i.e. a high risk of relapse which is elevated even further if only partial remission is attained. Cognitive behaviour therapy (CBT) has been shown to reduce the risk of relapse when given as an adjunct after other treatment. This is, however rare in clinical settings due to a lack of therapists. Purpose: The purpose of this study was to test if Internet-based CBT (iCBT) could prevent relapse in major depression in persons with partially remitted depression. Methods: Eighty-four men and women with partially remitted depression were randomised to iCBT or to a control condition. The intervention was a combination of a written material and guidance via e-mail from a personal therapist. Participants in both groups were followed for two years and relapses were assessed in SCID-interviews over the telephone. Results: Survival analysis showed that the relapse rate was reduced in the iCBT-group (15.6%) compared to the control group (65.7%). This effect was also significant in a separate analysis of the relapse rate in the subgroup using antidepressant medication (ADM). There where also a higher prevalence of full remission after two years in the iCBT-group compared to the control group. Conclusions and future directions: iCBT seems promising for the prevention of relapse in partially remitted major depression. The protective effect lasts for two years and seems to be attained for people with, as well as without antidepressant medication. Since the use of ADM is widespread perhaps the most interesting question for future research is whether or not our intervention can add to the protective effect of ADM. This result should be replicated and the essential features of a new trial will be described.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings iCBT, relapse prevention, depression

Referens: Hultman, E., [Alm, C.](#), Cederborg, A.-C., & Magnusson, K.F. (2013). Vulnerable children's health as described in investigations of reported children. *Child & Family Social Work, 18*(2), 117-128.

Abstract: This study explores whether the social services weigh in health aspects, and what these may be, when investigating reported children's life situation. Information about physical and psychological health aspects for 259 children in 272 investigations was included. Overall, information about children's health was limited. Problematic emotions were the most commonly reported health aspect in the investigations, whereas suicidal thoughts, self-harm behaviour and gastrointestinal and renal diseases were mentioned least of all. A cluster analysis revealed that the low level of health information group included the largest sample of data and consisted of investigations with minimal information about children's health. The three other cluster groups, Neurological diseases and psychosomatic symptoms, Emotional health and Physical and psychological health and destructive behaviour, consisted of investigations conducted mostly according to the model called Children's Needs In Focus (BBIC, in Swedish, Barns Behov i Centrum). Although these investigations also produced limited information, they provided more than those assessed as having a low level of information about health aspects. The conclusion is that it is necessary to increase information about health aspects in investigations if social welfare systems are to be able to fulfil their ambition of supporting vulnerable children's need of health care.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal health, social service investigation, vulnerable children, ISSN: 1356-7500

Referens: Iannilli, E., [Wiens, S.](#), [Arshamian, A.](#), & Seo, H.-S. (2013). A spatiotemporal comparison between olfactory and trigeminal event-related potentials. *NeuroImage, 77*, 254-261.

Abstract: The present study compared the temporal and spatial aspects of human olfactory and trigeminal processing. A relatively selective trigeminal stimulus, CO₂, and a relatively selective olfactory stimulus, H₂S, were delivered with an olfactometer to young, healthy volunteers. The analysis was performed in a classical (5-electrode, main ERPs peaks) and modern approach (high topographical resolution, inverse solution, source localization). Results of microstate segmentation highlighted 5 maps that generally described the two processes at cerebral level. The trigeminal response differed from the olfactory response up to 300 ms after stimulus onset. In this time range, source analysis pointed out that the olfactory stimulation involved olfactory related areas, while trigeminal stimulation involved noxious/somatosensory specific brain areas. Moreover, from 300 ms on our data showed a similarity between the two processes. Statistical parametrical mapping of the differences between conditions suggested greater activation in a specific motor/sniffing network for the CO₂ stimulation (probably related to a regulation of the potential noxious stimulus) and a greater activation of the ipsilateral primary olfactory cortex for H₂S.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal source localization, inverse solution, cross-modal interaction, trigeminal system, olfaction, microstate segmentation, ISSN: 1053-8119

Referens: Isaksson, K., [Johansson, G.](#), & Palm, S. (in press). Bridge employment, a Swedish perspective. In C.-M. Alcover, G. Topa, E. Parry, F. Fraccaroli, & M. Depolo (Eds.), *Bridge Employment: A Research Handbook*. Routledge.

Abstract: Swedish (and Nordic) patterns of work in old age display a large proportion of males and females 55+ gainfully employed, but a fairly low level of bridge employment. A partial explanation is found in the basic state pension to all with an addition based on years of work and part- vs. fulltime employment. Recently, work after 65 yrs increased, primarily among individuals with an academic education. Furthermore, women with a non-continuous and part-time career, usually with a lower income, need to continue working in order to increase their pension. Other motivational factors and recent modification of legislative policies are discussed.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) retirement, part-time work, state pension, Sweden, ISBN: 978-0415829090

Referens: Ishäll, L., Nylén, E.C., Göransson, S., Aronsson, G., & Sverke, M. (2013). Unwinding, recovery, and health among social workers and caretakers at psychiatric ward. Paper presented at *Forum för arbetslivsforskning (FALF) - Changes in Working Life: Individual, Organizational, and Methodological Perspectives*, June 17-19, 2013, Stockholm, Sweden.

Abstract: Modern-day working life is generally portrayed by an increasing number of people having occupational task, that by their nature, do not permit time-scheduling in a mental sense (Aronsson, 1999). Typical occupations of this kind is social workers, teachers, and caretakers at psychiatric wards. The shared factor is social interaction and where high commitment, and job involvement may lead to problems of detach after the work. These elements include various kinds of problems to which energy is drawn and on which attention is fixed even after the working day. The purpose of this study is to investigate unwinding and recuperation among social workers, caretakers at a psychiatric ward, and teachers as well as caretakers at a psychiatric school for children with mental deficit. This data represent first wave of data from an on-going intervention study conducted at two regions in Sweden, Södermanland and Östergötland. Cluster analysis was used to identify groups of individuals with similar activation-recuperation profiles. The study, group comprised of 377 employees from three organizations. Six items were used and combined to identify level of activation and recuperation during the 24-hr of each day (Figure 1). Three clusters were identified: "alert", "in-between", and "recuperated". About 28% fell into the non-recuperated group, 44% in-between group, and 29% alert group. In the second analysis we investigated how the activation-recuperation profiles differed on a) symptoms of ill-health, b) illness related absence, c) organizational aspects. Preliminary analysis shows that non-recuperated group have more symptoms of ill-health, higher degree illness related absence, and poorer attendance of when sick than the others groups. Failure to recuperate was related to aspects of work the environment such as imbalance between demands-control, and work-life imbalance and illegitimate tasks and wrong task. From a preventive perspective, it is important to identify situations and processes that may lead to occupational exclusion. In the case of this group of social workers and caretakers, a pattern emerged were strongly associated with fatigue, anxiety, and failure to recuperate.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings recovery, well-being

Referens: Jacobshagen, N., Tschan, F., Elfering, A., Meier, L.L., Bejerot, E., Aronsson, G., & Semmer, N.K. (2013). Illegitimate tasks : A meaningful stressor across countries. Paper presented on the 16th Congress of the European Association of Work and Organizational Psychology, 22-25 May, Münster, Germany. In G. Hertel, C. Binnewies, S. Krumm, H. Holling, & M. Kleinmann (Eds.), *Imagine the future world: How do we want to work tomorrow? Abstract proceedings of the 16th EAWOP Congress 2013* (p. 101).

Abstract: Purpose: Task characteristics have been a focus of occupational stress research for many years. Workload and conflicting expectations have been especially prominent in this research. Recently, an additional feature of tasks as a source of stress has been suggested: Their perceived lack of legitimacy. We consider tasks to be illegitimate to the extent that it is perceived as improper to expect employees to do them. For example, tasks can fall outside of the range of one's occupation or role differences within a profession, such as when employees are assigned tasks that do not match their levels of experience.

Design/Methodology: We discuss our research with the Bern Illegitimate Tasks Scale in different countries - Switzerland (French and German part), Sweden, and Germany - analyzing scale properties (measurement models) and associations of illegitimate tasks with strain (six data sets, N=2498).

Results: The Bern Illegitimate Tasks Scale was shown to be a sound measure, and it explained variance in several strain parameters, above and beyond the effects of other important predictors (stressors and resources).

Limitations: All studies were questionnaire studies.

Research/Practical Implications: Illegitimate tasks need more attention from supervisors; they should be part of management training. Research should be extended to other designs (e.g., diary studies) and to investigating moderators of the effect of illegitimate tasks (e.g., breadth of role definition).

Originality/Value: Our studies show that not just work demands or resources count with regard to stress, but also the perceived legitimacy of demands.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings illegitimate tasks, stressor, The Bern Illegitimate Tasks Scale

Referens: Jakobsson, M. (2013). *Decisions with Medium to Long-Term Consequences: Decision Processes and Structures*. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University (Doctoral dissertation).

Abstract: All of us make more or less important decisions during our entire lives, in private and professional arenas. Some decisions have consequences for an individual or organization in the short term, others have long lasting consequences. This thesis concerns studies of decision processes and structures involved indecision-making with medium to long-term consequences for an organization or individual. Study I and II focus decision-making theory and judgments in procurement. Study III concerns real-life, individual career decision-making. Study I used a laboratory context for an investigation of willingness to pay (WP) for the creation of a procurement offer. Study II investigated organizational decision processes and structures of procurement of large projects in a nuclear power plant organization. Study III investigated the decision process used to make a choice between two professional training programs leading to psychotherapist certification. Study I found, that participants used a multiplicative combination of probability and profit when judging WP for the creation of a bid. Scales of subjective probability had smaller ranges than objective probability. In this context, participants were more sensitive to variation in monetary value than to probability. In Study, II it was possible to describe the procurement process in a framework of information search and decision theory. A Multi Attribute Utility Theory-inspired model was used by the staff, in the evaluations of procurement alternatives. Both compensatory (e.g. negative aspects can be compensated by positive aspects) and non-compensatory (particular "pass" levels of attributes have to be exceeded for acceptance of a choice alternative) decision rules were used. In study III it was found that a development and extension of Differentiation and Consolidation theory described individual reasons pro and con alternatives before and after the choice of a professional training program.

Typ och Nyckelord: Dissertation decision-making, decision-structure, decision-process, decision-theory, nuclear safety, ISBN: 978-91-7447-765-8

Referens: Jansson-Fröjmark, M., Bermås, M., & Kjellén, A. (2013). Attentional bias in insomnia: The dot-probe task with pictorial stimuli depicting daytime fatigue/malaise. *Cognitive Therapy and Research, 37*(3), 534-546.

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to examine whether individuals with primary insomnia (PI) have an attentional bias towards insomnia-specific stimuli, relative to normal sleepers (NS). Also, the aim was to determine if the attentional bias was characterized by vigilance or disengagement. A between-groups, matched design was employed. Forty-two individuals completed the study (PI = 21; NS = 21). Participants completed a dot-probe task with stimuli comprising insomnia-specific (fatigue/malaise) and neutral pictures. It was hypothesized that individuals with PI would show greater attentional bias to insomnia-specific stimuli compared with NS. An overall bias effect was noted. This effect was however not due to vigilance; taking into account the reaction times on neutral trials, the PI group and the NS group did not display significantly different results in reaction times to insomnia-specific pictures. On the contrary, the results suggest that the overall bias effect was due to disengagement; the PI group had significantly longer reaction times than the NS group when shifting away from the insomnia-specific pictures, relative to neutral-neutral picture presentations. The findings suggest that individuals with insomnia are not more vigilant than normal sleepers to insomnia-specific stimuli, but instead have greater difficulties in shifting away from such stimuli.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal insomnia, attention, cognitive bias, vigilance, disengagement, ISSN: 0147-5916

Referens: Johansson, G., Rydstedt, L.R., & Evans, G.W. (2013). Att köra buss i storstad – en internationell modell för forskning om stress och hälsa. *Arbetsmarknad & Arbetsliv, 19*(4), 27-35.

Abstract: Arbetet som bussförare i citytrafik har under lång tid utgjort en ändamålsenlig modell för forskning om stressrelaterad ohälsa. Artikeln beskriver orsaker till detta, ger en kort översikt över forskningen samt presenterar åtgärder som vidtagits utifrån forskningsresultaten. Gunnar Aronsson genomförde tidigt studier av lokaltrafikens psykosociala arbetsmiljö och skapade på så sätt ett förtroende inom branschen för de kunskaper och insikter stressforskningen kunde bidra med för att förbättra arbetsförhållandena.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal trafikarbete, stressrelaterad ohälsa, arbetsmiljöåtgärder, ISSN: 1400-9692

Referens: Johansson, R., Carlbring, P., Heedman, Å., Paxling, B., & Andersson, G. (2013). Depression, anxiety and their comorbidity in the Swedish general population: point prevalence and the effect on health-related quality of life. *PeerJ, 1*, e98.

Abstract: Background. Depression and anxiety disorders are major world-wide problems. There are no or few epidemiological studies investigating the prevalence of depression, generalized anxiety disorder and anxiety disorders in general in the Swedish population.

Methods. Data were obtained by means of a postal survey administered to 3001 randomly selected adults. After two reminders response rate was 44.3%. Measures of depression and general anxiety were the 9-item Patient Health Questionnaire Depression Scale (PHQ-9) and the 7-item Generalized Anxiety Disorder Scale (GAD-7). The PHQ-9 identified participants who had experienced clinically significant depression (PHQ-9 \geq 10), and who had a diagnosis of major depression (defined by using a PHQ-9 scoring algorithm). Clinically significant anxiety was defined as having a GAD-7 score \geq 8. To specifically measure generalized anxiety disorder, the Generalized Anxiety Disorder Questionnaire-IV (GAD-Q-IV) was used with an established cut-off. Health-related quality of life was measured using the EuroQol (EQ-5D). Experiences of treatments for psychiatric disorders were also assessed.

Results. Around 17.2% (95% CI: 15.1–19.4) of the participants were experiencing clinically significant depression (10.8%; 95% CI: 9.1–12.5) and clinically significant anxiety (14.7%; 95% CI: 12.7–16.6). Among participants with either clinically significant depression or anxiety, nearly 50% had comorbid disorders. The point prevalence of major depression was 5.2% (95% CI: 4.0–6.5), and 8.8% (95% CI: 7.3–10.4) had GAD. Among those with either of these disorders, 28.2% had comorbid depression and GAD. There were, generally, significant gender differences, with more women having a disorder compared to men. Among those with depression or anxiety, only between half and two thirds had any treatment experience. Comorbidity was associated with higher symptom severity and lower health-related quality of life.

Conclusions. Epidemiological data from the Swedish community collected in this study provide point prevalence rates of depression, anxiety disorders and their comorbidity. These conditions were shown in this study to be undertreated and associated with lower quality of life, that need further efforts regarding preventive and treatment interventions.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal depression, anxiety, comorbidity, Sweden, quality of life, ISSN: 2167-8359

Referens: Johansson, R., Nyblom, A., Carlbring, P., Cuijpers, P., & Andersson, G. (2013). Choosing between Internet-based psychodynamic versus cognitive behavioral therapy for depression: a pilot preference study. *BMC Psychiatry, 13*(1), 268.

Abstract: Background: Major depression is a world-wide problem that can be treated with various forms of psychotherapy. There is strong research support for treating major depression using cognitive behavior therapy delivered in the format of guided self-help via the Internet (ICBT). Recent research also suggests that psychodynamic psychotherapy can be delivered as guided self-help via the Internet (IPDT) and that it seem to be as effective as ICBT for mild to moderate depression. However, no head-to-head comparison between the two treatments exists. In the field of Internet interventions it is largely unexplored if treatment preference affects outcome and adherence.

Methods: Participants were allocated to IPDT or ICBT based on their stated preference. More than half of the participants preferred ICBT (N = 30) over IPDT (N = 14). Differences in efficacy between treatments were explored. Correlations between strength of preference and treatment outcome, adherence to treatment and completion of the whole treatment program were explored. Data were collected before and after treatment, as well as in a 7-month follow-up.

Results: During the treatment period, both programs performed equally well in reducing symptoms. More participants who received IPDT completed the entire program. At follow-up, mixed-effects models showed that

participants who chose ICBT improved more in terms of quality of life. The ICBT group also had a significant increase in participants who recovered from their depression from post-treatment to follow-up. Exploratory analyses indicated that strength of preference was correlated with adherence to treatment and completion of the whole program, and long-term outcome for the ICBT group.

Conclusions: Few differences were found during the acute treatment phase, but the long-term effects are in favor of ICBT. Strength of preference for treatment seems to have a predictive value. Further research comparing the efficacy of ICBT and IPDT, and the effects of preference matching and strength of preference, is warranted.

Trial registration: This trial is a continuation of the study registered as NCT01324050 at Clinicaltrials.gov.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal depression, psychodynamic therapy, cognitive behavioral therapy, internet-based psychotherapy, treatment preferences, ISSN: 1471-244X

Referens: Johnson, M. (2013). Patterns of extreme responses to items in self-esteem scales: Does conceptualisation and item content matter? *Personality and Individual Differences, 55*(5), 622-625.

Abstract: Self-esteem (SE) scales are particularly susceptible for various response-sets. Systematic response alterations, often mirroring self-presentational item characteristics, can be triggered differentially depending on the content of items in a scale. The present study examined extreme responding to items in the global SE scale (Rosenberg, 1965) and the basic SE scale (Forsman & Johnson, 1996). The results showed that global SE scores were determined to a higher extent by extreme responses, in particular rejecting negative item content, than basic self-esteem scores. The implications of self-presentation contra self-esteem for an asymmetry in response patterns between the two scales are discussed.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal extreme response, self-esteem, self-presentation, validity, ISSN: 0191-8869

Referens: Johnson, M., & Patching, G.R. (2013). Self-esteem dynamics regulate the effects of feedback on ambition. *Individual Differences Research, 11*(2), 44-58.

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: Jonsson, C.A., Catroppa, C., Godfrey, C., Smedler, A.-C., & Anderson, V. (2013). Individual profiles of predictors and their relations to 10 years outcome after childhood traumatic brain injury. *Brain Injury, 27*(7-8), 831-838.

Abstract: Background: Outcome after childhood traumatic brain injury (CTBI) is heterogeneous, with several predictors influencing long-term outcome. Method: This exploratory study used person-oriented cluster analysis to investigate individual profiles of medical, psychological and social predictors and their relation to longitudinal development in a sample of 127 participants with mild, moderate and severe CTBI. Outcome of cognitive, adaptive and academic function was measured at 30 months and 10 years post-injury. Results: A nine-cluster solution, explaining 67% of the variance in the sample, resulted in two clusters with individuals with mostly mild injuries, five with mostly moderate injured individuals and two clusters with severely injured individuals. Best outcome at 10 years post-injury had a cluster with individuals with moderate injuries, young age at injury, average socioeconomic status (SES) and high pre-injury adaptive function. Worst outcome had a small cluster with severely injured individuals, young age at injury, average SES and average pre-injury adaptive function. Conclusions: The findings suggest that pre-injury adaptive function is an influential predictor of outcome following moderate CTBI. Age at injury in the severe group appears to have increased influence over time, with younger age at injury associated with reduced outcome at 10 years after severe CTBI.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal traumatic brain injury, paediatric, cluster analysis, follow-up studies, cognition, adaptive behaviour, educational measurement, cognitive reserve, ISSN: 0269-9052

Referens: Kantrowitz, J.T., Jakubovitz, A., Scaramello, N., Laukka, P., Silipo, G., & Javitt, D.C. (2013). Are Schizophrenia Patients Amusical?: The Role of Pitch and Rhythm in Auditory Emotion Recognition Impairments in Schizophrenia. 68th Annual Scientific Meeting of the Society-of-Biological-Psychiatry, May 16-18, 2013, San Francisco, CA *Biological Psychiatry, 73*(9), Supplement, 18S.

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings schizophrenia, music, emotion, auditory

Referens: Kantrowitz, J.T., Leitman, D.I., Lehrfeld, J.M., Laukka, P., Juslin, P.N., Butler, P.D., Silipo, G., & Javitt, D.C. (2013). Reduction in tonal discriminations predicts receptive emotion processing deficits in schizophrenia and schizoaffective disorder. *Schizophrenia Bulletin, 39*(1), 86-93.

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: Karlsson, K., Sikström, S., & Willander, J. (2013). The Semantic Representation of Event Information Depends on the Cue Modality: An Instance of Meaning-Based Retrieval. *PLoS ONE*, 8(10), e73378.

Abstract: The semantic content, or the meaning, is the essence of autobiographical memories. In comparison to previous research, which has mainly focused on the phenomenological experience and the age distribution of retrieved events, the present study provides a novel view on the retrieval of event information by quantifying the information as semantic representations. We investigated the semantic representation of sensory cued autobiographical events and studied the modality hierarchy within the multimodal retrieval cues. The experiment comprised a cued recall task, where the participants were presented with visual, auditory, olfactory or multimodal retrieval cues and asked to recall autobiographical events. The results indicated that the three different unimodal retrieval cues generate significantly different semantic representations. Further, the auditory and the visual modalities contributed the most to the semantic representation of the multimodally retrieved events. Finally, the semantic representation of the multimodal condition could be described as a combination of the three unimodal conditions. In conclusion, these results suggest that the meaning of the retrieved event information depends on the modality of the retrieval cues.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal semantics, information retrieval, cue modality, ISSN: 1932-6203

Referens: Kauppi, K., Nilsson, L.-G., Adolfsson, R., Lundquist, A., Eriksson, E., & Nyberg, L. (2013). Decreased medial temporal lobe activation in BDNF 66Met allele carriers during memory encoding. *Neuropsychologia*, 51(12), 2462-2468.

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: Kauppi, K., Nilsson, L.-G., Adolfsson, R., & Nyberg, L. (2013). Combined gene effects on hippocampal mnemonic processing: A large-scale imaging-genetics study of APOE, BDNF, KIBRA, and CLSTN2. *Cognitive Neuroscience Society: 2013 Annual Meeting Program. A Supplement of the Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience* (pp. 140-141). 20th Annual Meeting of the Cognitive Neuroscience Society, April 13-16, 2013, San Francisco, USA.

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings gene effects, hippocampus, mnemonic processing, apoe, bdnf, kibra, clstn2

Referens: Kauppi, K., Nilsson, L.-G., Persson, J., & Nyberg, L. (in press). Additive genetic effects of APOE and BDNF on hippocampus activity. *NeuroImage*.

Abstract: Human memory is a highly heritable polygenic trait with complex inheritance patterns. To study the genetics of memory and memory-related diseases, hippocampal functioning has served as an intermediate phenotype. The importance of investigating gene-gene effects on complex phenotypes has been emphasized, but most imaging studies still focus on single polymorphisms. APOE $\epsilon 4$ and BDNF Met, two of the most studied gene variants for variability in memory performance and neuropsychiatric disorders, have both separately been related to poorer episodic memory and altered hippocampal functioning. Here, we investigated the combined effect of APOE and BDNF on hippocampal activation ($N = 151$). No non-additive interaction effects were seen. Instead, the results revealed decreased activation in bilateral hippocampus and parahippocampus as a function of the number of APOE $\epsilon 4$ and BDNF Met alleles present (neither, one, or both). The combined effect was stronger than either of the individual effects, and both gene variables explained significant proportions of variance in BOLD signal change. Thus, there was an additive gene-gene effect of APOE and BDNF on medial temporal lobe (MTL) activation, showing that a larger proportion of variance in brain activation attributed to genetics can be explained by considering more than one gene variant. This effect might be relevant for the understanding of normal variability in memory function as well as memory-related disorders associated with APOE and BDNF.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal BDNF, APOE, fMRI, hippocampus, gene-gene effect, imaging genetics, ISSN: 1053-8119

- Referens:** Kubik, V., Nilsson, L.-G., & Jönsson, F. (2013). The effects of enactment and testing on episodic memory: The role of semantic item-integration. Poster presented at the *13th European Congress of Psychology*, 9-12 July, 2013, Stockholm, Sweden.
- Abstract:**
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings testing, enactment, episodic memory, semantic item-integration
- Referens:** Kubik, V., Nilsson, L.-G., & Jönsson, F. (2013). The role of semantic item-integration in the enactment and testing effects. Poster presented at the *25th Annual Convention of the American Psychological Society*, May 23-26, 2013, Washington, USA.
- Abstract:** We investigated the role of semantic item-integration as underlying the enactment and testing effects. High- and low-integrated action phrases were repeatedly studied (enacted or not enacted), and were either only studied or studied and tested. Semantic item-integration improved retention of the action phrases, but independently of enactment and testing.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings enactment effects, testing effects, semantic item-integration
- Referens:** Kubik, V., Nilsson, L.-G., Knopf, M., & Jönsson, F. (2013). Effects of testing and enactment on episodic memory: The role of cue type. *Abstracts of the Psychonomic Society*, 18, 202-202.
- Abstract:** Carpenter, Pashler, and Vul (2006) found increased retention of word pairs (train --> plane) after cued recall compared to restudying, and this irrespective whether final recall was assessed by the original cues (train --> ?) or by the targets (? --> plane). In the present study we tested whether cue type (verb vs. noun) moderates the enactment and testing effect. 68 participants studied a list of 40 action phrases (e.g., "lift the glass") in six trials either by enacting or reading them aloud. 20 action phrases were only studied and 20 action phrases were both studied and tested in alternation over trials. Everyone took final cued recall tests over short (2 minute) and long (1 week) retention intervals (RIs). Enactment and testing increased memory performance over both RIs compared to reading and study only respectively. For long-term retention, testing-plus-enactment led to significantly higher memory performance than testing and enactment alone. Importantly, cue type moderated the size of the testing effect, however, not the size of the enactment effect. To conclude, enactment and testing complement each other in improving long-term retention, and they are differentially moderated by cue type.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings testing, enactment, episodic memory, cue type
- Referens:** Kubik, V., Söderlund, H., Nilsson, L.-G., & Jönsson, F. (in press). Individual and combined effects of enactment and testing on memory for action phrases. *Experimental Psychology*.
- Abstract:** We investigated the individual and combined effects of enactment and testing on memory for action phrases to address whether both study techniques commonly promote item-specific processing. Participants (N = 112) were divided into four groups (n = 28). They either exclusively studied 36 action phrases (e.g., "lift the glass") or both studied and cued-recalled them in four trials. During study trials participants encoded the action phrases either by motorically performing them, or by reading them aloud, and they took final verb-cued recall tests over 18-min and 1-week retention intervals. A testing effect was demonstrated for action phrases, however, only when they were verbally encoded, and not when they were enacted. Similarly, enactive (relative to verbal) encoding reduced the rate of forgetting, but only when the action phrases were exclusively studied, and not when they were also tested. These less-than-additive effects of enactment and testing on the rate of forgetting, as well as on long-term retention, support the notion that both study techniques effectively promote item-specific processing that can only be marginally increased further by combining them.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal testing effect, enactment effect, verb-cued recall, item-specific processing, action phrases, episodic memory, ISSN: 1618-3169
- Referens:** Kuckertz, J.M., Gildebrant, E., Liliequist, B., Karlström, P., Våppling, C., Bodlund, O., Stenlund, T., Hofmann, S.G., Andersson, G., Amir, N., & Carlbring, P. (in press). Moderation and Mediation of the Effect of Attention Training in Social Anxiety Disorder. *Behaviour Research and Therapy*.
- Abstract:** While attention modification programs (AMP) have shown promise as laboratory-based treatments for social anxiety disorder, trials of internet-delivered AMP have not yielded significant differences between active and control conditions. To address these inconsistencies, we examined the moderational and mediational role of attention bias in the efficacy of attention training. We compared data reported by Carlbring et al. (2012) to an identical AMP condition, with the exception that participants were instructed to activate social anxiety fears prior to each attention training session (AMP + FACT; n = 39). We also compared all attention training groups to an internet-delivered cognitive-behavioral therapy (iCBT) condition (n = 40). Participants in the AMP + FACT group experienced greater reductions in social anxiety symptoms than both active (n = 40) and control (n = 39) groups reported by Carlbring et al., and did not differ in symptom reductions from the iCBT group. Higher attention bias predicted greater symptom reductions for participants who completed AMP, but not for the control group. Moreover, change in attention bias mediated the relationship between AMP group (active condition reported by Carlbring et al. versus AMP + FACT) and change in social anxiety symptoms. These results suggest the importance of interpreting findings related to symptom change in attention training studies in the context of bias effects.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal social phobia, social anxiety disorder, attention, treatment, information processing, ISSN: 0005-7967
- Referens:** Kusterer, H.L., Lindholm, T., & Montgomery, H. (2013). Gender typing in stereotypes and evaluations of actual managers. *Journal of Managerial Psychology*, 28(5), 561-579.
- Abstract:** Purpose - The pm-pose of this paper is to examine gender-related management stereotypes, perceived gender bias and evaluations of actual managers, and to directly compare stereotypes and ratings of actual managers. Design/methodology/approach - Questionnaires were distributed to employees in the bank and insurance sector, and 240 participants rated their actual managers and stereotypes of male and female managers. Findings - Men evaluated the female manager stereotype more positively on communal attributes, and the male manager stereotype more positively on agentic attributes. Women evaluated the female manager

stereotype more positively on both communal and agentic attributes, but perceived a higher degree of gender bias in favor of male managers than men did. Actual male and female managers were rated similarly. Still, ratings of actual male managers corresponded more with stereotypes of male than female managers, and ratings of actual female managers corresponded more with stereotypes of female than male managers. Research limitations/implications - Future research needs to determine the direction of association between stereotypes and evaluations of actual managers, and the relative importance of agentic over communal attributes. Practical implications - While women appeared biased in favor of their own gender, men may underestimate the difficulties that female managers encounter. Managers and human resource practitioners should notice these different views, and recognize that gender equality is not achieved in Sweden. Originality/value - The present study contributes with data from an egalitarian society with a positive view of female managers, and a direct comparison of stereotypes and workplace evaluations.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal gender typing, gender, managers, management stereotypes, ISSN: 0268-3946

Referens: [Köhninger, C., Eib, C., Sverke, M., & Zijstra, F. \(2013\). Exchange ideology as a moderator of the relationship between justice perceptions and work outcomes: Test of a social exchange model. Paper presented at the *Forum för arbetslivsforskning \(FALF\) - Changes in Working Life: Individual, Organizational, and Methodological Perspectives*, June 17-19, 2013, Stockholm, Sweden.](#)

Abstract: Research on the emergence and effects of organisational justice has been on the rise in recent years. Evidence suggests that organisational justice affects various work outcomes. Based on a social exchange approach, it is argued that individuals reciprocate justice to its source by forming favourable attitudes about their organisation and direct supervisor. However, research further suggests that individuals' responsiveness to reciprocate differs, described as exchange ideology. It still remains unclear when exchange ideology moderates the relationship between justice perceptions and positive work outcomes. The purpose of the present study is thus twofold. First, it is going to be examined whether individuals reciprocate fair treatment to its source, mediated by exchange quality. It is expected that perceived organisational support mediates the relationship between procedural justice and organisational commitment while leader-member exchange mediates the relationship between interactional justice and supervisor-directed citizenship behaviour. Second, the present study adds to existing research by testing when exchange ideology moderates the strength of the mediated relationships. Expected results are that the relationship between exchange quality and work outcomes will be more positive for individuals with a strict exchange ideology. Data will be collected during spring in a social network of employees working in the field of human development in Germany, via a web-based self-report questionnaire. Different regression analysis techniques (moderation, mediation and depending on the attained sample size also moderated mediation analyses) will be conducted to test the hypotheses.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings organisational justice, organizational support, exchange ideology

Referens: [Langhammer, K. \(2013\). *Employee selection: Mechanisms behind practitioners' preference for hiring practices*. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University \(Doctoral dissertation\).](#)

Abstract: Despite the great advances science has made in developing selection decision aids practitioners' generally remain reluctant to adopt them. This phenomenon is considered today one of the greatest gaps in industrial, work and organizational psychology. This thesis adopts a psychological approach to practitioners' resistance toward hiring procedures with high predictive validity of work performance. Consequently, three specific research questions were examined, two of which highlighted aspects of self-regulation, and one focused on agency relation in order to study outcomes in terms of actual use of hiring procedures and intention to change hiring procedures. The present thesis comprises three studies. Questionnaire data is used in two studies (Study I and II) to study how 1) prototype beliefs and ability to evaluate the quality of own performance is related to use of selection decision methods; and also how 2) behavioral intention to change hiring practice is related to self-efficacy beliefs, causal attribution and past behavior. Data collected with semi-structured interviews is used in Study III in order to study practitioners' experiences in collaborative contexts in employee selection. Study I found that prototype beliefs and task quality ambiguity perceptions varied across various hiring practices. The results from Study II showed that self-efficacy beliefs, external attributions of success and internal attributions of failure were related to intention to change hiring practices. Study III highlighted the prevalence of separate self-interests over more general organizational interests in the agentic relation between practitioners. In conclusion, the present thesis has implication for theory as well as practice when it concludes that conscious steered cognitive mechanisms are important for understanding practitioners' resistance towards high standardized hiring practices.

Typ och Nyckelord: Dissertation employee selection decision making, employee data collection methods, hiring practices, self-efficacy, causal attribution, behavioral intention, agency, ISBN: 978-91-7447-814-3

Referens: [Langhammer, K., Sjöberg, A., Sjöberg, S., & Lindevall, T. \(2013\). Decision-making style, accountability and responsibility: influences on preferred hiring approach. *The 28th Annual Conference of the Society for Industrial and Organizational Psychology*, April 11-13, 2013, Houston, Texas.](#)

Abstract: The purpose of this paper was to examine the degree to which decision making style (i.e. rational, intuitive; Scott&Bruce, 1995), procedural accountability (Tetlock, 1985) and decision responsibility predict preference for hiring approaches to personnel selection. An experimental design was used to test whether procedure accountability and decision responsibility moderate preferences for hiring approach. 168 Human Resource professionals answered the online questionnaire built for the purpose of the study. The results showed that individuals scoring high on the intuitive decision-making style (IDMS) prefer a holistic hiring approach. However, the proposition that Rational Decision-Making Style (RDMS) scale would have a positive relationship with mechanical hiring approach was not supported. Furthermore, according to our findings the context does not explain preferred hiring approach with higher probability. One limitation of this study was that the experimental design might have affected the external validity in the context variable. Another limitation for this study was the relatively small sample size. Despite limitations, the present study has an unique contribution by tying together decision making style, procedural accountability and decision responsibility in an attempt to explain preference for holistic versus mechanical hiring approach.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings decision-making style, decision accountability, intuition based hiring, employee selection

Referens: [Lansner, A., Marklund, P., Sikström, S., & Nilsson, L.-G. \(2013\). Reactivation in Working Memory: An Attractor Network Model of Free Recall. *PLoS ONE*, 8\(8\), e73776.](#)

- Abstract:** The dynamic nature of human working memory, the general-purpose system for processing continuous input, while keeping no longer externally available information active in the background, is well captured in immediate free recall of supraspan word-lists. Free recall tasks produce several benchmark memory phenomena, like the U-shaped serial position curve, reflecting enhanced memory for early and late list items. To account for empirical data, including primacy and recency as well as contiguity effects, we propose here a neurobiologically based neural network model that unifies short- and long-term forms of memory and challenges both the standard view of working memory as persistent activity and dual-store accounts of free recall. Rapidly expressed and volatile synaptic plasticity, modulated intrinsic excitability, and spike-frequency adaptation are suggested as key cellular mechanisms underlying working memory encoding, reactivation and recall. Recent findings on the synaptic and molecular mechanisms behind early LTP and on spiking activity during delayed-match-to-sample tasks support this view.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal working memory, free recall, LTP, ISSN: 1932-6203
- Referens:** [Lantz, A. \(2013\). *Intervjumetodik* \(3:e upplagan\). Lund: Studentlitteratur.](#)
- Abstract:** Hur genomförs en intervju på ett professionellt sätt? Författaren beskriver vad som kännetecknar en väl genomförd intervju och vad som kännetecknar ett professionellt förhållningssätt, oberoende av intervjuens ämne, innehåll och form. I denna tredje, omarbetade upplaga, fokuseras framför allt på vilka kompetenser som krävs för att intervjun ska fylla sin funktion som datainsamlingsmetod. Boken följer den kronologiska ordningen i ett intervjuarbete, vilket gör den lättläst och praktiskt användbar.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) intervjumetodik, datainsamlingsmetod, ISBN: 9789144081236
- Referens:** [Lantz, A. \(2013\). The role of supportive leadership for proactive behavior and self-organization in work groups. *International Journal of Knowledge-Based Organizations*, 3\(2\), 19-35.](#)
- Abstract:** Research on group work has shown that supportive leadership helps improve the group's cooperation and social exchange in groups, which in turn influences the effects of the group work. This study develops a previous model on the relationship between job design, group processes, group initiative and self-organizational activities by including supportive leadership. The hypothesized model was tested using LISREL 8.30 (Jöreskog & Sörbom, 1993) in five different organizational contexts (two types of industry, elderly care, school and nuclear power plant) and in 104 work groups. The results are based on work task analysis (two studies) and questionnaires. The meaningfulness of the model was tested both in contexts where proactive behavior and self-organizational activities are desirable and in a context where proactive behavior can be damaging. Dimensions of job design, supportive leadership, group processes are interrelated and connected to self-organizational activities. Reflectivity and group initiative show the largest effects on self-organizational activities. Job design captured by work task analysis gives a better model fit and has a larger impact on self-organizational activities than self-assessed autonomy. Supportive leadership has an effect on group processes that in turn impact group initiative and self-organizational activities and a direct effect on group initiative as well.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal leadership, job design, proactive behavior, self-organization, work groups, ISSN: 2155-6393
- Referens:** [Lantz, A., Hansen, N., & Antoni, C.H. \(2013\). Teamwork within lean production or the paradox between standardization of work and innovation. Paper presented at the XVI European Congress of Work and Organizational Psychology, 22-25 maj 2013, Münster, Tyskland. In G. Hertel, C. Binnewies, S. Krumm, H. Holling, & M. Kleinmann \(Eds.\), *Imagine the future world: How do we want to work tomorrow? Abstract proceedings of the 16th EAWOP Congress 2013* \(p. 777\).](#)
- Abstract:** Purpose: The core of lean production is founded on the concept of continuous product and process improvement and the elimination of nonvalue-adding activities and teamwork as a pillar to becoming lean. Autonomy has shown to be crucial for motivation, job satisfaction, performance and innovative teamwork. To reduce non-value adding activities means to standardize work procedures and hence to reduce autonomy. Continuous improvement, on the other hand, relies on teams that are proactive. How can the paradox between the standardization of work and innovative teamwork be understood? The aim of the study is to explore job design practices that enhance team proactivity within a lean production system where autonomy is uttermost restricted. We hypothesize that job design parameters (team participation in decision making regarding job routines, participative leadership style, cross-functional cooperation) enhance team proactivity via team learning (building shared meaning) as a mediator. Design/Methodology: The hypotheses were tested using hierarchical multiple regression and mediation analysis with aggregated data consisting of 57 teams (N = 417 individuals) on shop-floor level within one production plant. Results: Results showed that the model explained 49% of team proactivity, of which building shared meaning was the major contributor and mediator between team participation, crossfunctional cooperation and proactivity. Limitations: Results are based on a cross-sectional study and cannot be interpreted causally yet. Research/Practical Implications: This study contributes to the research on team learning and transactive memory as it underline the importance of shared perceptions on team level for proactivity to emerge.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings teamwork, lean production, proactivity
- Referens:** [Laukka, P., Eerola, T., Thingujam, N.S., Yamasaki, T., & Beller, G. \(2013\). Universal and culture-specific factors in the recognition and performance of musical affect expressions. *Emotion*, 13\(3\), 434-449.](#)
- 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.](#), Eifenbein, H.A., Söder, N., Nordström, H., Althoff, J., Chui, W., Iraki, F.K., Rockstuhl, T., & Thingujam, N.S. (2013). Cross-cultural decoding of positive and negative non-linguistic vocalizations. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 4, 353.

Abstract: Which emotions are associated with universally recognized non-verbal signals? We address this issue by examining how reliably non-linguistic vocalizations (affect bursts) can convey emotions across cultures. Actors from India, Kenya, Singapore, and USA were instructed to produce vocalizations that would convey nine positive and nine negative emotions to listeners. The vocalizations were judged by Swedish listeners using a within-valence forced-choice procedure, where positive and negative emotions were judged in separate experiments. Results showed that listeners could recognize a wide range of positive and negative emotions with accuracy above chance. For positive emotions, we observed the highest recognition rates for relief, followed by lust, interest, serenity and positive surprise, with affection and pride receiving the lowest recognition rates. Anger, disgust, fear, sadness, and negative surprise received the highest recognition rates for negative emotions, with the lowest rates observed for guilt and shame. By way of summary, results showed that the voice can reveal both basic emotions and several positive emotions other than happiness across cultures, but self-conscious emotions such as guilt, pride, and shame seem not to be well recognized from non-linguistic vocalizations.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal affect bursts, cross-cultural, emotion recognition, non-verbal behavior, positive emotions, vocalizations, ISSN: 1664-1078

Referens: [Laukka, P.](#), & Quick, L. (2013). Emotional and motivational uses of music in sports and exercise: A questionnaire study among athletes. *Psychology of Music*, 41(2), 198-215.

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: Laurell, J., Belfrage, H., & [Hellström, Å.](#) (in press). Deceptive behaviour and instrumental violence among psychopathic and non-psychopathic violent forensic psychiatric patients. *Psychology, Crime & Law*.

Abstract: Deceptive behaviour and instrumental violence are well-known psychopathic features and as such play important roles in the assessment of psychopathy. This study examined first, the nature of the violence committed by offenders that have been admitted to forensic psychiatric care and whether scores on the Psychopathy Checklist: Screening Version (PCL:SV), Part 1, were associated with the instrumentality of violence. Second, we examined the proneness of offenders to re-frame the instrumentality in their past violent crimes, and whether this was associated with scores on the PCL:SV. The results show that the PCL:SV, Part (interpersonal/ affective features), was positively related to the officially coded instrumentality of the violent crimes. As expected, this association disappeared when the instrumentality was self-reported. However, the majority of the patients tended to exaggerate the reactivity of their violent crimes when it was self-reported, indicating that most offenders, independently of level of psychopathy, used deception when questioned about the characteristics of their past violent crimes. The reasons for, and implications of, the use of deception are discussed.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal psychopathy, deception, instrumental violence, forensic psychiatric patients; psychopathy checklist screening version (PCL:SV), ISSN: 1068-316X

Referens: [Lilliengren, P.](#), [Werbart, A.](#), [Risholm Mothander, P.](#), Ekström, A., Susanna Sjögren, S., & Ögren, M.-L. (in press). Patient Attachment to Therapist Rating Scale: Development and psychometric properties. *Psychotherapy Research*.

Abstract: This paper reports on the development and psychometric properties of a new rating scale for patient-therapist attachment. Excellent internal consistency (Cronbach's $\alpha > .90$) was observed for all four subscales (Security, Deactivation, Hyperactivation and Disorganization). Three subscales showed good inter-rater reliability (ICC $> .60$), while one (Hyperactivation) had poor (ICC $< .40$). Correlations with measures of alliance, mental representations, and symptom distress generally support the construct validity of the reliable subscales. Exploratory factor analysis indicated three underlying factors explaining 82% of the variance. The Patient Attachment to Therapist Rating Scale is a promising approach for assessing the quality of attachment to therapist from patient narratives. Future development should focus on improving the discrimination of the insecure subscales.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal attachment to therapist; rating scale, reliability, construct validity, ISSN: 1050-3307

Referens: [Lindevall, T.](#), [Sjöberg, A.](#), & [Sverke, M.](#) (2013). Person-organization fit: effects of pay justice on employee organizational commitment, job satisfaction and intention to remain in the organization. Poster presented on the 16th Congress of the European Association of Work and Organizational Psychology, 22-25 May, Münster, Germany. In G. Hertel, C. Binnewies, S. Krumm, H. Holling, & M.

Abstract:

Purpose: The notion of person-organization fit (P-O fit) is concerned with identifying the antecedents and consequences of compatibility between employees and the organizations in which they work. Research on correlates of P-O fit has demonstrated significant relationships with various individual outcomes such as organizational commitment, job satisfaction and intention to remain with the organization. Using the P-O fit framework and organizational justice theory, this study tests the assumption that value congruence between the employee and the organization regarding pay justice benefits employees organizational commitment, job satisfaction and intention to remain in the organization.

Design/Methodology: A sample of 2534 teachers and 120 school managers in Stockholm was selected for a web-based survey. Questionnaires were sent to the teachers' and managers' e-mail addresses at their workplaces, accompanied by a cover letter explaining the general objectives of the research. The data collection is still on-going.

Results: The preliminary results indicate that P-O fit scores for pay justice have a direct effect on employees' organizational commitment, job satisfaction and intention to remain with the organization.

Limitations: The present findings should be replicated among other occupational groups. The use of only self-reported measures may have led to some relationships being overestimated. We also acknowledge that the cross-sectional design prohibits us from making causal inferences.

Research/Practical Implications: If employees are accepting and find the reasoning underlying pay decisions to be adequate, it could contribute to more positive perceptions of pay justice – and just perhaps a better working climate.

Originality/Value: Traditional justice research has only examined pay justice from the employees' perspective, this study incorporates the P-O fit framework.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings individualized pay, P-O fit, work motivation

Referens:

Lindevall, T., Sjöberg, A., Sverke, M., & Baraldi, S. (2013). Hur skiljer sig chefers och medarbetares syn på lönerättvisa? Effekter på medarbetares samhörighet med organisationen, arbetstrivsel och intention att stanna kvar i organisationen. Poster presented at the *Forum för arbetslivsforskning (FALF) - Changes in Working Life: Individual, Organizational, and Methodological Perspectives*, June 17-19, 2013, Stockholm, Sweden.

Abstract:

Uppfattningen om person-organisation fit (P-O fit) handlar om att identifiera vad som föregår en antagen passform mellan medarbetare och den organisation som dessa verkar i, samt vilka konsekvenser det ger. Tidigare forskning på P-O fit har visat att en sådan kongruens har signifikanta relationer med en del individuella utfall såsom samhörighet med organisationen, arbetstrivsel samt intention att vilja stanna kvar inom organisationen. Genom att använda ramverket för P-O fit och organisatorisk rättviseteorori, testas den här studien samstämmigheten mellan medarbetare och organisationen när det gäller lönerättvisa och effekter på medarbetares attityder och handlingsintentioner. Datasamlingen pågick under hösten 2012 och är den första mätningen i en longitudinell interventionsstudie. Ett urval av 908 lärare och 64 lönesättande chefer i en kommun valdes ut för att fylla i en web-baserad enkät. Enkäten skickades ut till lärarnas och chefernas e-mailadresser på deras arbetsplats med tillhörande brev som förklarade det övergripande syftet med enkätundersökningen. Fyra dimensioner av rättvisa mättes med Colquitts (2001) 19-itemskala, dock anpassad för att mäta upplevelser av rättvisa kopplat till lön: distributiv lönerättvisa, procedurmässig lönerättvisa, informativ lönerättvisa samt mellanmännisklig lönerättvisa. Arbetstrivsel mättes med tre items med härkomst från Brayfield och Rothe (1951). En kortare version av Allen och Meyers (1990) skala för att mäta individer affektiva samhörigheter till organisationen användes med fyra items. Benägenhet att stanna kvar inom organisationen mättes med tre items (Sjöberg och Sverke, 2000). Preliminära resultat visar att matchning av P-O fit poäng har direkt effekt på medarbetares samhörighet till organisationen, trivsel på arbetet samt benägenhet att stanna kvar inom organisationen. Teoretiska och praktiska konsekvenser på studiens resultat diskuteras.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings individuell lön, arbetsmotivation

Referens:

Lindfors, P. (2013). Stress hos yrkesarbetande kvinnor och män: perspektiv och insatser. [Perspectives on stress among working women and men.] I R. Ekman, & B. Arnetz, (Red.), *Stress. Gen, individ, samhälle* (pp. 313-317) (3:e upplagan). Stockholm: Liber.

Abstract:

Om boken på förlagets hemsida:
"Stora grupper av människor riskerar idag att drabbas av social jetlag - att leva i ett tomrum där de är fysiskt uppkopplade men inte socialt, emotionellt och intellektuellt upplever ett sammanhang. Nytt i denna upplaga är beskrivningen av strategier för att motverka detta och för att öka vår egen och arbetslivets motståndskraft mot stress. Här presenteras både beprövade och helt nya metoder för en effektiv stressbehandling på individ-, grupp-, organisations- och samhällsnivå."

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) stress, återhämtning, arbete, privatliv, ISBN: 9789147105410

Referens:

Lindfors, P., & Lundberg, U. (2013.) Psykobiologiska processers betydelse för människors stress, hälsa och välbefinnande. I A-K. Andershed & H. Andershed (red.). *Att studera människors utveckling - resultat från forskningsprogrammet IDA 1965-2013* (s. 151-170). Lund: Studentlitteratur.

Abstract:

Kapitlet sammanfattar den forskning kring stress, hälsa och välbefinnande som har bedrivits inom IDA-programmet.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) stresshormoner, allostatisk belastning, stressrelaterade sjukdomar, ISBN: 978-91-44-09380-2

Referens:

Lindholm, T. (2013). Minnets påverkbarhet. I *Kungl. Vitterhets Historie och Antikvitets Akademiens årsbok 2013* (pp. 63-73). Stockholm: Kungl. Vitterhetsakademien.

Abstract:

Jag vill i detta föredrag ge några exempel på minnets påverkbarhet, exempel som jag hoppas ska visa hur

viktigt det är att vi förstår minnets funktioner, både utifrån ett vardagsperspektiv och från ett bredare samhällsperspektiv.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) falska minnen, självtjänande bias, schema, ISSN: 0083-6796, ISBN: 978-91-7402-422-7

Referens: Lindholm, T., Sjöberg, R.L., & Memon, A. (in press). Misreporting signs of child abuse: The role of decision-making and outcome information. *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*.

Abstract: Two studies provided evidence that a decision to report an ambiguous case of child abuse affected subsequent memory of the case information, such that participants falsely recognized details that were not presented in the original information, but that are schematically associated with child abuse. Moreover, post-decision information that the child had later died from abuse influenced the memory reports of participants who had chosen not to report the case, increasing their reports of false schema-consistent details. This suggests that false decision-consistent memories are primarily due to sense-making, schematic processing rather than the motivation to justify the decision. The present findings points to an important mechanism by which decision information can become distorted in retrospect, and emphasize the difficulties of improving future decision-making by contemplating past decisions. The results also indicate that decisions may generate false memories in the apparent absence of external suggestion or misleading information. Implications for decision-making theory, and applied practices are discussed.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal decision-making, false memory, schema, ISSN: 0036-5564

Referens: Lindner, P., Andersson, G., Öst, L.-G., & Carlbring, P. (2013). Validation of the Internet-administered Quality of Life Inventory (QOLI) in different psychiatric conditions. *Cognitive Behaviour Therapy*, 42(4), 315-327.

Abstract: The Quality of Life Inventory (QOLI) is an established rating scale of self-perceived quality of life across 16 domains. Norms for different psychiatric conditions when rated via the Internet, responsiveness to change following treatment, and the clinical impact of importance-weighting items have yet to be examined. To investigate these unanswered questions, important for the continued and expanded use of the QOLI, we compiled archival screening and post-treatment data from 20 studies featuring Internet-delivered psychological interventions for seven different psychiatric conditions and an undergraduate sample, totalling over 4000 participants. Disorder-specific norms were indicated by between-group analyses and are reported here, item-by-item. The QOLI showed adequate responsiveness to change and construct validity. Discrepancies were found when conducting between-group analyses with and without weighted items (more significant differences when items were not weighted) on both the screening and post-treatment data, suggesting that weighting is a procedure that is likely to have an impact when analysing QOLI results. Limitations and the needs for future research are discussed.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal importance weighting, norms, internet administration, quality of life, responsiveness to change, ISSN: 1650-6073

Referens: Lindner, P., Ekaterina, I., Ly, K.H., Andersson, G., & Carlbring, P. (2013). Guided and unguided CBT for social anxiety disorder and/or panic disorder via the Internet and a smartphone application: study protocol for a randomised controlled trial. *Trials*, 14, 437.

Abstract: Smartphone technology presents a novel and promising opportunity to extend the reach of psychotherapeutic interventions by moving selected parts of the therapy into the real-life situations causing distress. This randomised controlled trial will investigate the effects of a transdiagnostic, Internet-administered cognitive behavioural (iCBT) self-help program for anxiety, supplemented with a smartphone application. The effect of added therapist support will also be studied. METHODS/DESIGN: One hundred and fifty participants meeting diagnostic criteria for social anxiety disorder and/or panic disorder will be evenly randomised to either one of three study groups: 1, smartphone-supplemented iCBT with therapist support; 2, smartphone-supplemented iCBT without therapist support; or 3, an active waiting list control group with delayed treatment. Primary outcome measure will be the Generalised Anxiety Disorder 7-item self-rating scale. Secondary measures include other anxiety, depression and quality of life measures. In addition to pre- and post-treatment measurements, the study includes two mid-treatment (days 24 and 48) and two follow-up assessments (12 and 36 months) to assess rapid and long-term effects. DISCUSSION: To our knowledge, this is the first study to investigate the effectiveness of smartphone-supplemented iCBT for anxiety disorders. Hence, the findings from this trial will constitute great advancements in the burgeoning and promising field of smartphone-administered psychological interventions. Limitations are discussed.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal smartphone, application, app, cognitive behavioural, internet-administered, anxiety, randomised controlled trial, ISSN: 1745-6215

Referens: Lindner, P., Martell, P., Bergström, J., Andersson, G., & Carlbring, P. (2013). Clinical validation of a nonheteronormative version of the Social Interaction Anxiety Scale (SIAS). *Health and Quality of Life Outcomes*, 11, 209.

Abstract: Introduction: Despite welcomed changes in societal attitudes and practices towards sexual minorities, instances of heteronormativity can still be found within healthcare and research. The Social Interaction Anxiety Scale (SIAS) is a valid and reliable self-rating scale of social anxiety, which includes one item (number 14) with an explicit heteronormative assumption about the respondent's sexual orientation. This heteronormative phrasing may confuse, insult or alienate sexual minority respondents. A clinically validated version of the SIAS featuring a non-heteronormative phrasing of item 14 is thus needed. Methods: 129 participants with diagnosed social anxiety disorder, enrolled in an Internet-based intervention trial, were randomly assigned to responding to the SIAS featuring either the original or a novel non-heteronormative phrasing of item 14, and then answered the other item version. Within-subject, correlation between item versions was calculated and the two scores were statistically compared. The two items' correlations with the other SIAS items and other psychiatric rating scales were also statistically compared. Results: Item versions were highly correlated and scores did not differ statistically. The two items' correlations with other measures did not differ statistically either. Conclusions: The SIAS can be revised with a non-heteronormative formulation of item 14 with psychometric equivalence on item and scale level. Implications for other psychiatric instruments with heteronormative phrasings are discussed.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal heteronormativity, Social Interaction Anxiety Scale, psychometric, ISSN: 1477-7525

- Referens:** [Lindqvist, A. \(2013\). *Perfumes between Venus and Mars: How gender categorization of perfumes is \(not\) related to odor perception and odor preference*. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University \(Doctoral dissertation\).](#)
- Abstract:** How we smell is important to a lot of people, as indicated by the high spending on perfumes. Most perfumes are categorized as feminine or masculine, and this gender categorization is an important factor when people purchase perfumes. This thesis explores odor perception and perfume preference when the person sniffing the perfume does not know the commercial gender categorization. Three psychophysical experiments were conducted, in which the participants scaled the femininity and masculinity of the perfumes, indicated preferences, and gender categorized the perfumes. The perfumes were presented both in glass bottles and when applied on human skin. Results of three experiments indicate that female and male participants (20–30 years old) preferred the same perfumes, both for themselves and for their potential partners. The preferred perfumes tended to be "unisex," that is, perceived as neither strongly feminine nor strongly masculine. The participants did not succeed well in identifying the commercial gender categorizations of the perfumes, and they did not succeed in guessing the gender of the human when the perfumes were applied on human skin. The commercial gender associations of the perfumes only corresponded to how they were perceived in the case of extremely feminine or extremely masculine perfumes. I conclude that the gender categorizations of most perfumes are not related to how they are actually perceived.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Dissertation odor perception, perfumes, femininity, masculinity, gender-sensitive research, gender differences, ISBN: 978-91-7447-645-3
- Referens:** [Lindqvist, A. \(2013\). Gender categorization of perfumes: The difference between odour perception and commercial classification. *NORA - Nordic Journal of Feminist and Gender Research*, 21, 218-231.](#)
- Abstract:** The odour perception of perfumes is claimed to be associated with gender. Although a gender-sensitive research approach is desirable when the gender variable is in focus, a deeper analysis of this association is uncommon. In this study, 18 participants (aged 20–30 years) gender categorized 12 perfumes. A gender-sensitive approach was applied to the analysis of the gender associations when sniffing perfumes, in order to examine how the participants' gender categorizations correspond to the commercial classifications of the 12 perfumes. The results demonstrate that the participants' gender associations of the perfumes constitute a scale reflecting the perfumes' odour qualities, where only the perfumes perceived as extremely feminine or masculine were categorized in the same way as the commercial classifications. It is therefore argued that the gender dichotomy of femininity and masculinity does not correspond to the perceived gender associations of perfumes in the present study.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal odor perception, gender, masculinity, femininity, ISSN: 0803-8740
- Referens:** [Lindqvist, A. \(2013\). How to measure gender myths. A practical tool for gender-sensitive research in experimental psychology. In J.M. Aston & E. Vasquez \(Eds.\). *Masculinity and femininity: Stereotypes/myths, psychology and role of culture* \(pp. 143-154\). Hauppauge, NY: Nova Publishers. \[eBook\]](#)
- Abstract:** Book Description: In this book, the authors discuss the stereotypes and myths, psychology and role of culture in masculinity and femininity gender issues. Topics include student teachers' changing perceptions of gender advantages and disadvantages in the New Zealand primary school environment; the performance of black masculinity in Michael Jackson's "Bad" video; masculinity among Latino men in the wake of Arizona's 1070 Senate bill; changing masculinity norms in China and India from advertising-based observations; "Mulan" and western military mothers; gendered attitudes, beliefs and behaviors of Latino and Caucasian men; the effect of culture and gender on the relationship between justice and organizational outcomes in Korea and Malaysia; measuring gender myths and gender-sensitive research in experimental psychology; and the influence of perceived masculinity upon college males' health and wellness.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) gender, experimental psychology, ISBN: 978-1-62417-186-4
- Referens:** [Ljungberg, J.K., Hansson, P., Andres, P., Josefsson, M., & Nilsson, L.-G. \(2013\). A Longitudinal Study of Memory Advantages in Bilinguals. *PLoS ONE*, 8\(9\), e73029.](#)
- Abstract:** Typically, studies of cognitive advantages in bilinguals have been conducted previously by using executive and inhibitory tasks (e.g. Simon task) and applying cross-sectional designs. This study longitudinally investigated bilingual advantages on episodic memory recall, verbal letter and categorical fluency during the trajectory of life. Monolingual and bilingual participants (n= 178) between 35-70 years at baseline were drawn from the Betula Prospective Cohort Study of aging, memory, and health. Results showed that bilinguals outperformed monolinguals at the first testing session and across time both in episodic memory recall and in letter fluency. No interaction with age was found indicating that the rate of change across ages was similar for bilinguals and monolinguals. As predicted and in line with studies applying cross-sectional designs, no advantages associated with bilingualism were found in the categorical fluency task. The results are discussed in the light of successful aging.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal memory, bilinguals, longitudinal, ISSN: 1932-6203
- Referens:** [Lovén, J., Svärd, J., Ebner, N.C., Herlitz, A., & Fischer, H. \(in press\). Face gender modulates women's brain activity during face encoding. *Social Cognitive and Affective Neuroscience*.](#)
- Abstract:** Women typically remember more female than male faces, whereas men do not show a reliable own-gender bias. However, little is known about the neural correlates of this own-gender bias in face recognition memory. Using functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI), we investigated whether face gender modulated brain activity in fusiform and inferior occipital gyri during incidental encoding of faces. Fifteen women and 14 men underwent fMRI while passively viewing female and male faces, followed by a surprise face recognition task. Women recognized more female than male faces and showed higher activity to female than male faces in individually defined regions of fusiform and inferior occipital gyri. In contrast, men's recognition memory and blood-oxygen-level-dependent response were not modulated by face gender. Importantly, higher activity in the left fusiform gyrus (FFG) to one gender was related to better memory performance for that gender. These findings suggest that the FFG is involved in the gender bias in memory for faces, which may be linked to differential experience with female and male faces.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal fMRI, face recognition, fusiform gyrus, own-gender bias, sex differences, ISSN: 1749-5016

Referens: [Lundberg, U.](#) (2013). Samspelet individ, samhälle, livsstil och biologi. I R. Ekman, & B. Arnetz, (Red.), *Stress. Gen, individ, samhälle* (pp. 226-233) (3:e upplagan). Stockholm: Liber.

Abstract: Om boken på förlagets hemsida:
"Stora grupper av människor riskerar idag att drabbas av social jetlag - att leva i ett tomrum där de är fysiskt uppkopplade men inte socialt, emotionellt och intellektuellt upplever ett sammanhang. Nytt i denna upplaga är beskrivningen av strategier för att motverka detta och för att öka vår egen och arbetslivets motståndskraft mot stress. Här presenteras både beprövade och helt nya metoder för en effektiv stressbehandling på individ-, grupp-, organisations- och samhällsnivå."

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) stress, hälsa, samhälle, ISBN: 978-91-47-10541-0

Referens: [Lundequist, A.](#), [Böhm, B.](#), & [Smedler, A.-C.](#) (2013). Individual neuropsychological profiles at age 5 1/2 years in children born preterm in relation to medical risk factors. *Child Neuropsychology*, 19(3), 313-331.

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: [Lundh, L.-G.](#), & [Jansson-Fröjmark, M.](#) (2013). Sömnstörningar. I L.-G. Öst (Ed.), *KBT inom psykiatri* (s. 265-282). Andra reviderade och utökade utgåvan. Stockholm: Natur & Kultur.

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) KBT, insomni, beteendeanalys, behandling, paradoxal intention, ISBN: 9789127135604

Referens: [Lundqvist, D.](#), [Svärd, J.](#), & [Fischer, H.](#) (2013). Age-related differences in sensitivity to emotional facial stimuli but age-independent association between arousal ratings and visual search efficiency. *Psychological Topics : Psykologiske Tema*, 22(2), 271-286.

Abstract: The latter part of the lifespan is commonly associated with a decline of cognitive functions, but also with changes in emotional responding. To explore the effect of age on processing of emotional stimuli, we used a two-task design. In a stimulus-rating task, we investigated the emotional responses to 15 different schematic facial emotional stimuli (one neutral, seven positive, seven negative) on Arousal, Valence and Potency measures in 20 younger (21-32 yrs, M=26, SD=3.7) and 20 older (65-81 yrs, M=72, SD=4.9) participants. In a visual attention task, we used the same 15 stimuli in a visual search paradigm to investigate differences between younger and older participants in how the emotional properties of these emotional stimuli influence visual attention. The results from the stimulus-rating task showed significantly reduced range in responses to emotional stimuli in the older compared to the younger group. This difference was found on both emotional Arousal and Potency measures, but not on emotional Valence measures; indicating an age-related flattening of affect on two of the three emotional key dimensions. The results from the visual search task showed - apart from the general extension of response latencies in older - no general emotion-related differences between how emotional stimuli influences attention in the younger and older groups. Analysis of the relationships between attention and emotion measures showed that higher ratings on Arousal and Potency were associated with both shorter reaction times and fewer errors in the attention task. This correlation was age-independent, indicating a similar influence from emotional Arousal on detection of angry faces in younger and older adults.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal visual attention, emotion, aging, visual search, facial stimuli, ISSN: 1332-0742

Referens: [Ly, K.H.](#), [Carlbring, P.](#), & [Andersson, G.](#) (2013). Behavioral activation-, and mindfulness-based guided self-help treatment administered through smartphone. Abstract from the *6th Scientific Meeting of the International Society for Research on Internet Interventions*, May 16-18, 2013, Chicago.

Abstract: Purpose: The need for cost-effective interventions for people suffering from moderate and major depressive disorders are essential. The use of new mobile technologies (e.g. smartphones) may be useful in facilitating treatment goals due to its assimilation into people's everyday lives. Therefore, developing smartphone-based interventions might be a way to develop cost-effective treatments for people suffering from moderate and major depressive disorders. In this study, we tested the effects of two smartphone-delivered guided self-help treatments, one based on behavioral activation and the other on mindfulness. Method: We recruited and included 81 participants with >5 on PHQ-9. They were randomized to either BA or Mindfulness, delivered via smartphone. The treatment lasted for 8 weeks and was guided by therapists. Results: Results at posttreatment showed that both treatments lead to improvements on the Beck Depression Inventory with within-group effect sizes being $d = 1.94$ for BA and $d = 1.19$ for Mindfulness. When randomized participants were classified into either higher or lower severity of depression, based on median baseline scores on the PHQ-9, significant interaction effects of group and time were revealed on the BDI-II in favor for BA. Thus, indicating a difference

between BA and Mindfulness from pre-treatment to post $F(1, 34) = 4,478, p < .05$ on BDI-II. Participants with an initial depression score of PHQ-9 > 13 ($n = 34$) were classified as higher severity of depression. Conclusion: The results show overall good effects for smartphone-based interventions, indicating that an assimilated tool in people's everyday lives may be powerful for treating moderate and major depressive disorders.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings self-help treatment, smartphone, mindfulness

Referens: Ly, K.H., Trüschel, A., Jarl, L., Magnusson, S., Windahl, T., Johansson, R., [Carlbring, P.](#), & Andersson, G. (in press). Behavioral activation vs. Mindfulness-based guided self-help treatment administered through a smartphone application: a randomized controlled trial. *BMJ Open*.

Abstract: Objectives: Evaluating and comparing the effectiveness of two smartphone-delivered treatments: one based on behavioural activation (BA) and other on mindfulness. Design: Parallel randomised controlled, open, trial. Participants were allocated using an online randomisation tool, handled by an independent person who was separate from the staff conducting the study. Setting: General community, with recruitment nationally through mass media and advertisements. Participants: 40 participants diagnosed with major depressive disorder received a BA treatment, and 41 participants received a mindfulness treatment. 9 participants were lost at the post-treatment. Intervention: BA: An 8-week long behaviour programme administered via a smartphone application. Mindfulness: An 8-week long mindfulness programme, administered via a smartphone application. Main outcome measures: The Beck Depression Inventory-II (BDI-II) and the nine-item Patient Health Questionnaire Depression Scale (PHQ-9). Results: 81 participants were randomised (mean age 36.0 years ($SD=10.8$)) and analysed. Results showed no significant interaction effects of group and time on any of the outcome measures either from pretreatment to post-treatment or from pretreatment to the 6-month follow-up. Subgroup analyses showed that the BA treatment was more effective than the mindfulness treatment among participants with higher initial severity of depression from pretreatment to the 6-month follow-up (PHQ-9: $F(1, 362.1)=5.2, p<0.05$). In contrast, the mindfulness treatment worked better than the BA treatment among participants with lower initial severity from pretreatment to the 6-month follow-up (PHQ-9: $F(1, 69.3)=7.7, p<0.01$); BDI-II: ($F(1, 53.60)=6.25, p<0.05$). Conclusions: The two interventions did not differ significantly from one another. For participants with higher severity of depression, the treatment based on BA was superior to the treatment based on mindfulness. For participants with lower initial severity, the treatment based on mindfulness worked significantly better than the treatment based on BA. Trial registration: Clinical Trials NCT01463020.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal behavioral activation, mindfulness, guided self-help, smartphone, trial, ISSN: 2044-6055

Referens: Lützn, K., & [Ewalds-Kvist, B.](#) (2013). Moral Distress and its Interconnection with Moral Sensitivity and Moral Resilience: Viewed From the Philosophy of Viktor E. Frankl. *Journal of Bioethical Inquiry*, *10*(3), 317-324.

Abstract: The interconnection between moral distress, moral sensitivity, and moral resilience was explored by constructing two hypothetical scenarios based on a recent Swedish newspaper report. In the first scenario, a 77-year-old man, (DNR and awake, was coded as "do not resuscitate" (DNR) against his daughter's wishes. The patient died in the presence of nurses who were not permitted to resuscitate him. The second scenario concerned a 41-year-old man, who had been in a coma for three weeks. He was also coded as "do not resuscitate" and, when he stopped breathing, was resuscitated by his father. The nurses persuaded the physician on call to resume life support treatment and the patient recovered. These scenarios were analyzed using Viktor Frankl's existential philosophy, resulting in a conceivable theoretical connection between moral distress, moral sensitivity, and moral resilience. To substantiate our conclusion, we encourage further empirical research.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal existential analysis, meaning, moral distress, moral sensitivity, moral resilience, ISSN: 1176-7529

Referens: [Låstad, L.](#), [Berntson, E.](#), [Näswall, K.](#), & [Sverke, M.](#) (in press). Do core self-evaluations and coping style influence the perception of job insecurity? *European Journal of Work and Organizational Psychology*.

Abstract: Over the last few decades, increased flexibility and lack of stability in employment has made job insecurity a work stressor that affects more and more employees. Since worrying about potential job loss (quantitative job insecurity) or possible loss of valued job features (qualitative job insecurity) constitutes a subjective perception, it has been claimed that personality factors may be decisive for job insecurity perceptions. Furthermore, the perception of a stressor, in this case job insecurity, could be argued to be dependent on appraisals of available coping resources. This study investigates whether core self-evaluations predict job insecurity perceptions, and whether coping mediates this relationship, in a two-wave data set from a Swedish sample of white-collar workers ($N = 425$). The results show that core self-evaluations had a negative total effect on both qualitative and quantitative job insecurity. Core self-evaluations were positively related to problem-focused coping but not to emotion-focused coping. However, there was no mediating effect of coping style on the association between core self-evaluations and job insecurity.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal job insecurity, coping, core self-evaluations, mediation, ISSN: 1359-432X

Referens: [Låstad, L.](#), [Seddigh, A.](#), [Berntson, E.](#), [Näswall, K.](#), & [Sverke, M.](#) (2013). Investigating job insecurity climate from a multilevel perspective: Outcomes and methodological challenges. Poster presented at the *Forum för arbetslivsforskning (FALF) - Changes in Working Life: Individual, Organizational, and Methodological Perspectives*, June 17-19, 2013, Stockholm, Sweden.

Abstract: Job insecurity is a work stressor that has detrimental effects on work related attitudes, well being and health. In psychological research, studies on job insecurity focus on the subjective perception of insecurity and not on the objective circumstances. Job insecurity has mainly been investigated as an individual level phenomenon. Consequentially, the focus of this research is only on personal determinants and consequences of the employee's perception, and social/organizational factors are not taken into account. Drawing on social cognitive theory, it can be argued that job insecurity is a social phenomenon as well. Conceptualized as job insecurity climate, job insecurity could be seen as a product of the reciprocal relationship between behavior, cognitive and other personal factors, and the social environment. Previous studies on job insecurity climate used aggregated individual level data from individual level job insecurity scales. However, a possible limitation of this research is that aggregating individual level data does not necessarily reflect a social climate. In this study, we measure job insecurity climate with a scale that contains organizational level referents. Thus, the study contributes to

answering pressing methodological questions in research on job insecurity climate. Aim: The aim of this study is to examine job insecurity conceptualized both as a psychological climate and as an organizational climate. We also aim to investigate possible effects on work related attitudes and subjective health. Methods: The data were collected in a Swedish organization (N=1280) through online questionnaires with a response rate of 73%. The questionnaire consisted of validated scales measuring individual level perceptions of job insecurity, job insecurity climate, work related attitudes and subjective health outcomes. Analyses and results: We will perform multi-level analyses on the data set. Conclusion: Including both individual perceptions and climate in the analysis will provide a deeper understanding of the relation between job insecurity and negative outcomes, thereby contributing to deepening our knowledge about job insecurity as a work life stressor. Furthermore, comparing job insecurity conceptualized as a psychological climate with job insecurity as an organizational climate will contribute to the methodological discussion about how to best conceptualize job insecurity climate.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings job insecurity, collective climate, multi-level

Referens: Løvseth, L.T., Aasland, O.G., Fridner, A., Schenck-Gustafsson, K., Jónsdóttir, L.S., Einarsdóttir, T., Marini, M., Minucci, M., Pavan, L., Gøtestam, K.G., & Linaker, O.M. (in press). Confidentiality as a barrier to support seeking among physicians. The influence of psychosocial work factors in four European cities. [the HOUPE study] *Work: A Journal of Prevention, Assessment and Rehabilitation*.

Abstract: Background: Concerns about protecting patient's privacy can interfere with proper stress adaptation which is associated with physician's health. It is important to investigate relevant organizational confounders to this phenomenon to enable interventions that can ameliorate the subjective burden of patient confidentiality. Objectives: This study investigates factors in the psychosocial work environment that can explain patient confidentiality's prominence in social support seeking among physicians, and if these factors covary differently with support seeking according to country. Participants: University hospital physicians in four European cities (N=2095) in Sweden, Norway, Iceland and Italy participated in a cross-sectional survey. Methods: Questionnaire comprised items on psychosocial work environment, basic socio-demographics, presence of formal and informal meetings at work, and measurement of confidentiality as a barrier for support. Results: High role conflict, availability of formal or informal meetings, lack of control over decisions, and lack of control over work pace were predictors of confidentiality as a barrier to support. There were differences between countries in how these factors covaried with confidentiality as a barrier to support. High role conflict was the strongest predictor of confidentiality as a barrier to support across all samples. Conclusions: Psychosocial work factors predicted confidentiality as a barrier to support seeking among physicians. It is important to create routines and an organizational framework that ensures both the patient's right to privacy and physician's ability to cope with emotional demanding situations from work.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal professional secrecy, doctor, social support, work environment, role conflict, ISSN: 1051-9815

Referens: Løvseth, L.T., Fridner, A., Jonsdottir, L.S., Marini, M., & Linaker, O.M. (2013). Associations between confidentiality requirements, support seeking and burnout among university hospital physicians in Norway, Sweden, Iceland and Italy (the HOUPE study). *Stress and Health, 29(5)*, 432-437.

Abstract: Concerns about protecting patient's privacy are experienced as a limitation in the opportunity to obtain and utilize social support by many physicians. As resources of social support can modify the process of burnout, patient confidentiality may increase risk of this syndrome by interfering with proper stress adaptation. This study investigates if experiencing limitations in seeking social support due to confidentiality concerns are associated with burnout. University hospital physicians in four European countries completed measures of burnout, (Index) of Confidentiality as a Barrier for Support (ICBS), and factors of social resources and job demands. Linear regression analysis showed that ICBS was significantly associated with the burnout dimension of Exhaustion and not with Disengagement. These findings were present when controlling for factors known to diminish or increase the likelihood of burnout. These results are the first to demonstrate that patient confidentiality is associated with burnout in the process of stress management among physicians.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal doctor, burn out, job demands, social support, professional secrecy, ISSN: 1532-3005

Referens: Løvseth, T.L., & Fridner, A. (2013). Associations between confidentiality requirements, support seeking and health among university hospital physicians in Europe - The HOUPE study. Nordic research of health and work conditions of the medical profession: What is being done, and what is needed? *LEFO's seminar 2013*, November 4, 2013, Oslo, Norway.

Abstract: As resources of social support can modify the process of stress, patient confidentiality may increase risk of health problems among doctors by interfering with proper stress adaptation by seeking support, termed as the subjective burden of confidentiality. The study investigated the prevalence of subjective burden of confidentiality, and whether this are associated with mental health and burnout among physicians.

We used data of 2078 university hospital physicians from Norway, Sweden, Iceland and Italy that participated in phase I of the HOUPE study (Health and Organization among University hospital Physicians in Europe). The participants completed measures of mental health (GHQ-12), burnout (Molbi), (Index) of Confidentiality as a Barrier for Support (ICBS) and factors of social resources and job demands.

Concerns about protecting patient's privacy were experienced as a limitation in the opportunity to obtain and utilize social support by many physicians. Regression analysis showed that ICBS was significantly associated with mental health and the burnout dimension of Exhaustion and not with Disengagement. These findings were present when controlling for factors known to diminish or increase the likelihood of and mental health problems and burnout. These results are the first to demonstrate that patient confidentiality is a relevant factor in support seeking and associated with health in the process of stress management among European physicians.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings academic physicians, confidentiality, social support

Referens: Magnusson, D. (in press). Individual Development - A Transformation Process: A longitudinal program. In R.M. Lerner, A.C. Petersen, R.K. Silbereisen, & J. Brooks-Gunn (Eds.), *The Developmental Science of Adolescence: History through Autobiography*. London: Psychology Press.

Abstract: This chapter presents my ideas for how to study individual development as a transformation process. I hope that they can be helpful to researchers planning to conduct longitudinal research. The main vehicle for outlining these ideas is a description of a longitudinal research program that I initiated and led for more than 30 years,

namely Individual Development and Adaptation (IDA). It is presented in some detail, and includes the process of IDA's initiation and planning. The theoretical and empirical implications of the carrying out of the program for research on the adolescent period are discussed at the end of the chapter. Because my early experiences and educational background have been decisive for how IDA was designed and implemented, some personal information is also included.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) longitudinal research, Individual Development and Adaptation, IDA, transformation process, ISBN: 978-1-84872-931-5

Referens: Marini, M., Sriram, N., Schnabel, K., Maliszewski, N., Devos, T., Ekehammar, B., Wiers, R., HuaJian, C., Somogyi, M., Shiomura, K., Schnell, S., Neto, F., Bar-Anan, Y., Vianello, M., Ayala, A., Dorantes, G., Park, J., Kesebir, S., Pereira, A., Tulbure, B., Ortner, T., Stepanikova, I., Greenwald, A.G., & Nosek, B.A. (2013). Overweight People Have Low Levels of Implicit Weight Bias, but Overweight Nations Have High Levels of Implicit Weight Bias. *PLoS ONE*, 8(12), e83543.

Abstract: Although a greater degree of personal obesity is associated with weaker negativity toward overweight people on both explicit (i.e., self-report) and implicit (i.e., indirect behavioral) measures, overweight people still prefer thin people on average. We investigated whether the national and cultural context - particularly the national prevalence of obesity predicts attitudes toward overweight people independent of personal identity and weight status. Data were collected from a total sample of 338,121 citizens from 71 nations in 22 different languages on the Project Implicit website (<https://implicit.harvard.edu/>) between May 2006 and October 2010. We investigated the relationship of the explicit and implicit weight bias with the obesity both at the individual (i.e., across individuals) and national (i.e., across nations) level. Explicit weight bias was assessed with self-reported preference between overweight and thin people; implicit weight bias was measured with the Implicit Association Test (IAT). The national estimates of explicit and implicit weight bias were obtained by averaging the individual scores for each nation. Obesity at the individual level was defined as Body Mass Index (BMI) scores, whereas obesity at the national level was defined as three national weight indicators (national BMI, national percentage of overweight and underweight people) obtained from publicly available databases. Across individuals, greater degree of obesity was associated with weaker implicit negativity toward overweight people compared to thin people. Across nations, in contrast, a greater degree of national obesity was associated with stronger implicit negativity toward overweight people compared to thin people. This result indicates a different relationship between obesity and implicit weight bias at the individual and national levels.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal overweight, implicit weight bias, attitudes, obesity, ISSN: 1932-6203

Referens: Marion, D., Laursen, B., Zettergren, P., & Bergman, L.R. (2013). Predicting life satisfaction during middle adulthood from peer relationships during mid-adolescence. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*, 42(8), 1299-1307.

Abstract: The immediate advantages of adolescent friendships and disadvantages of peer rejection are well documented, but there is little evidence that these effects extend into adulthood. This study tested the hypothesis that peer relationships during adolescence predict life satisfaction during middle adulthood, using data from a 30-year prospective longitudinal study. Participants included 996 (49.5 % female) 8th grade students from a community sample of Swedish youth. Self-reports of friendship and peer reports of rejection were obtained when participants were age 15. Self-reports of global life satisfaction and perceived relationship quality were collected at age 43 for women and age 48 for men. Path analyses tested a direct-effects model that examined links from adolescent friendship participation and peer rejection to middle adulthood outcomes, and a buffered-effects model that examined links from adolescent peer rejection to middle adulthood outcomes, separately for those with and without friends during adolescence. Strong support emerged for the buffered-effects model but not the direct-effects model. Adolescent friendship participation moderated associations between adolescent peer rejection and adult global life satisfaction and between adolescent peer rejection and adult perceived relationship quality such that peer rejection predicted poorer adult outcomes for youth without friends but not for youth with friends. The findings suggest that the risks of peer rejection - and benefits of friendship - extend from adolescence well into middle age.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal peer relationships, adolescence, adulthood, life satisfaction, ISSN: 0047-2891

Referens: Mattson, M., Torbiörn, I., & Hellgren, J. (in press). Effects of staff bonus systems on safety behaviors. *Human Resource Management Review*.

Abstract: Bonus systems are a common means in trying to motivate employees to perform well. However, there is still disagreement regarding the effects of bonus systems. Some theories even suggest that such systems could cause an increase in risk-behavior. This makes further research regarding bonus systems warranted, especially when applied in high-risk organizations. This study aims to explore potential effects on safety-related behavior associated with bonus systems currently used at Swedish nuclear power plants. Fifteen semi-structured interviews with employees were performed based on an eclectically composed framework from motivational and organizational theories. Results do not indicate any negative effects on safety-related behaviors, but rather that safety behaviors may be promoted insofar as bonus rewards are linked to performance goals concerning safety. Differences in bonus system design appeared to affect behavioral outcomes. The comparative and qualitative approach of this study contributes valuable information by highlighting the types of factors that may serve to stimulate greater incentive for employees to engage in safe behavior.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal bonus, pay system, incentive, motivation, nuclear power plant, safety, ISSN: 1053-4822

Referens: Mellner, C., Aronsson, G., & Kecklund, G. (2013). Boundary management strategies and work-life balance in knowledge intense, boundaryless work. Paper presented on the 16th Congress of the European Association of Work and Organizational Psychology, 22-25 May, Münster, Germany. In G. Hertel, C. Binnewies, S. Krumm, H. Holling, & M. Kleinmann (Eds.), *Imagine the future world: How do we want to work tomorrow? Abstract proceedings of the 16th EAWOP Congress 2013* (p. 239-240).

Abstract: Boundary strategies, segmentation and integration, were explored in knowledge intense, boundaryless work. Socio-demographic, work-related and individual factors were investigated in relation to strategy choice, and further, which of these factors that discriminated between succeeding or not with the chosen strategy. Moreover, work-life balance was studied in relation to strategy choice. A questionnaire was sent to employees (n=1238, response rate 65%) at an international telecom company in Sweden. A majority, 82 percent, chose

segmentation. Integrators had higher working time per week, more often worked evenings and weekends and at different places than the workplace, especially from home, than segmenters. More integrators perceived their strategy as unsuccessful. However, these time- and place related aspects were only related to not succeeding with one's strategy among segmenters. Especially, co-habiting women with children choosing segmentation perceived their strategy as non-successful. In contrast, male segmenters succeeded more often. Discriminating factors in both strategy groups reflected the capacity for self-regulation, i.e., being able to say no and set limits, organizing work efficiently, and work independently. Those who succeeded with the integration strategy, in particular integrating women, reported a higher degree of work-life balance as compared to others. Results need to be confirmed in other work settings and associations between boundary management and stress and health established. Self-regulation seems a crucial competence in a working life characterized by boundarylessness. Results are of value for health promotion in flexible work organizations in supporting employees achieving successful boundary management and subsequent work-life balance.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings boundaryless work, strategies, work-life balance

Referens: Molander, B., Olsson, C.-J., Stenling, A., & Borg, E. (2013). Regulating Force in Putting by Using the Borg CR100 scale(®). *Frontiers in Psychology*, 4(82), 1–9.

Abstract: Studies investigating the regulation of force of motor actions are scarce, and particularly so in the area of sports. This is surprising, considering that in most sports precise force is of great importance. The current study demonstrates how a psychophysical scale, the Borg CR100 scale(®) (Borg and Borg, 2001), can be used to assess subjective force as well as regulate force in putting. Psychophysical functions were calculated on the relationships between judgments of force using the CR100 scale and the length of putting shots, examined in a laboratory setting, where 44 amateur golfers played on both flat and uphill surfaces. High agreement and consistency between CR 100 ratings and distances putted was demonstrated. No significant differences in handling the scale were observed between younger (mean age ≈37 years) and older (mean age ≈69 years) players or between players of different skill level. This study provides a new innovative use of an existing instrument, the Borg CR 100 scale(®), in order to understand the regulation of force needed for putts of various lengths and surfaces. These results and the potential future benefits of the psychophysical approach in golf are discussed.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal age, borg cr100 scale, psychophysical functions, putting, skill, subjective force, ISSN: 1664-1078

Referens: Mork, P.J., Nilsson, J., Lorås, H.W., Riva, R., Lundberg, U., & Westgaard, R.H. (2013). Heart rate variability in fibromyalgia patients and healthy controls during non-REM and REM sleep: a case-control study. *Scandinavian Journal of Rheumatology*, 42(6), 505-508.

Abstract: Objectives: To investigate heart rate variability (HRV) in fibromyalgia (FM) patients and healthy controls (HCs) during different sleep stages, and to examine the association with pain and sleep quality. Methods: Polysomnography was recorded from 23 female FM patients and 22 age- and sex-matched HCs. HRV was recorded from bedtime until awakening including the standard deviation of normal-to-normal intervals (SDNN), the root mean square successive difference (RMSSD) and the low (LF; 0.04-0.15 Hz) and high (HF; 0.15-0.4 Hz) frequency power. Subjective scores of neck/shoulder pain and sleep quality were obtained at bedtime and awakening. Results: Both patients and HCs showed high incidence of arousals per hour (FM: 16±9.7; HCs: 17±11). RMSSD was lower in patients than HCs during non-rapid eye movement (NREM) N2 sleep (mean±SD; 30±12 ms vs. 42±13 ms, p<0.002) and rapid eye movement (REM) sleep (23±11 ms vs. 37±16 ms, p<0.003). HRV did not differ between groups during N3 sleep (p>0.19 for all comparisons). In patients, SDNN, RMSSD, and HF power showed modest positive correlations with sleep quality (HF power during N3 sleep showed highest correlation; Spearman's ρ=0.54) and modest negative correlation with neck/shoulder pain (RMSSD during N3 sleep showed highest correlation with pain at bedtime; Spearman's ρ=-0.51). Conclusions: RMSSD, indicative of parasympathetic predominance, is attenuated in FM patients compared to HCs during N2 sleep and REM sleep. This difference was not present for the HF component. HRV during sleep in FM patients is moderately and positively associated with sleep quality and moderately and negatively associated with neck/shoulder pain.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal autonomic nervous system, pain, sympathetic activity, parasympathetic activity, ISSN: 0300-9742

Referens: Mousavi-Nasab, S.-M.H., Kormi-Nouri, R., & Nilsson, L.-G. (in press). Examination of the bidirectional influences of leisure activity and memory in old people: A dissociation effect on episodic memory. *British Journal of Psychology*.

Abstract: The present study examined the relationships between different types of social and cognitive activities and different types of episodic and semantic memory. A total of 794 adult men and women from five age cohorts (aged 65–85 at baseline), participating in the longitudinal Betula project on ageing, memory, and health, were included in the study. The participants were studied over 10 years (1995–2005) in three waves. Recognition and recall were used as episodic memory tasks, and knowledge and verbal fluency as semantic memory tasks. The results, after controlling for age, gender, education, and some diseases, including heart disease and hypertension, as covariates, showed unidirectional effects of social activity on episodic memory on all test occasions (β = .10). Also, episodic memory predicted change in cognitive activity for all test waves (β = .21–.22). Findings suggest that social activity can be seen as protective factor against memory decline. It also seems that episodic memory performance is a predictor of cognitive activity in old people. However, the opposite direction does not hold true.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal leisure activity, memory, old people, episodic memory, ISSN: 0007-1269

Referens: Muntlin Athlin, Å., von Thiele Schwarz, U., & Farrokhnia, N. (2013). Effects of multidisciplinary teamwork on lead times and patient flow in the emergency department: a longitudinal interventional cohort study. *Scandinavian Journal of Trauma, Resuscitation and Emergency Medicine*, 21, 76.

Abstract: Background: Long waiting times for emergency care are claimed to be caused by overcrowded emergency departments and non-effective working routines. Teamwork has been suggested as a promising solution to these issues. The aim of the present study was to investigate the effects of teamwork in a Swedish emergency department on lead times and patient flow. Methods: The study was set in an emergency department of a university hospital where teamwork, a multi-professional team responsible for the whole care process for a group of patients, was introduced. The study has a longitudinal non-randomized intervention study design. Data were collected for five two-week periods during a period of 1.5 years. The first part of the data collection used an ABAB design whereby standard procedure (A) was altered weekly with teamwork (B). Then, three

follow-ups were conducted. At last follow-up, teamwork was permanently implemented. The outcome measures were: number of patients handled within teamwork time, time to physician, total visit time and number of patients handled within the 4-hour target. Results: A total of 1,838 patient visits were studied. The effect on lead times was only evident at the last follow-up. Findings showed that the number of patients handled within teamwork time was almost equal between the different study periods. At the last follow-up, the median time to physician was significantly decreased by 11 minutes ($p = 0.0005$) compared to the control phase and the total visit time was significantly shorter at last follow-up compared to control phase ($p = <0.0001$; 39 minutes shorter on average). Finally, the 4-hour target was met in 71% in the last follow-up compared to 59% in the control phase ($p = 0.0005$). Conclusions: Teamwork seems to contribute to the quality improvement of emergency care in terms of small but significant decreases in lead times. However, although efficient work processes such as teamwork are necessary to ensure safe patient care, it is likely not sufficient for bringing about larger decreases in lead times or for meeting the 4-hour target in the emergency department.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal teamwork, emergency department, waiting times, lead times, patient flow, patient safety, 4-hour target, ISSN: 1757-7241

Referens: Månsson, K.N.T., [Carlbring, P.](#), Frick, A., Engman, J., Olsson, C. J., Bodlund, O., Furmark, T., & Andersson, G. (2013). Amygdala Changes After Cognitive Behavior Therapy and Attention Bias Modification via the Internet - An fMRI-Study. In: Abstracts from the 68th annual conference of the Society of Biological Psychiatry (pp. 72S), May 16-18, 2013, San Francisco, USA.

Abstract: Background: Randomized clinical trials have yielded promising results both for Cognitive Behavior Therapy (iCBT) and Attention Bias Modification (ABM) delivered via the Internet. The aim of this study was to explore brain mechanisms using functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) pre and post to intervention, in patients with social anxiety disorder (SAD). Methods: A total of 26 individuals diagnosed with SAD were randomized to either iCBT or ABM. Liebowitz Social Anxiety Scale - Self-report version (LSAS-SR) was used as primary outcome measure. An emotional face assessment task, matching different facial expressions of anger, fear, surprised and neutral faces, was used during image acquisition. Brain imaging data were collected pre and post treatment, using a GE 3.0T scanner (T2* weighted), with a 32-channel head coil. Results: A differential treatment response in the amygdala (bilaterally: $x = 27, y = -1, z = -11$ and $x = -27, y = -4, z = -11$, was observed in responders: decreased reactivity with iCBT but increased reactivity with ABM: $Z = 3.05 - 3.15$. For these analyses, a statistical threshold of $p < .05$ was used. Results were further family wise error (FWE) small volume corrected at $p < .05$. Conclusions: To our knowledge this is the first study exploring change in brain mechanisms by two promising internet-delivered treatments for SAD. These results emphasize that iCBT and ABM changes the brain's fear network differentially.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings social anxiety disorder, internet-delivered cognitive behavior therapy, attention bias modification, fMRI, amygdala

Referens: Månsson, K.N.T., [Carlbring, P.](#), Frick, A., Engman, J., Olsson, C.J., Bodlund, O., Furmark, T., & Andersson, G. (2013). Altered neural correlates of affective processing after internet-delivered cognitive behavior therapy for social anxiety disorder. *2nd European Conference of ESRII*, October 3-4, 2013, Linköping, Sweden.

Abstract: Randomized controlled trials have yielded promising results for internet-delivered cognitive behavior therapy (iCBT) for patients with social anxiety disorder (SAD). The present study investigated anxiety-related neural changes after iCBT for SAD. The amygdala is a critical hub in the neural fear network, receptive to change using emotion regulation strategies and a putative target for iCBT. Twenty-two subjects were included in pre- and post-treatment functional magnetic resonance imaging at 3T assessing neural changes during an affective face processing task. Treatment outcome was assessed using social anxiety self-reports and the Clinical Global Impression-Improvement (CGI-I) scale. iCBT yielded better outcome than ABM (66% vs. 25% CGI-I responders). A significant differential activation of the left amygdala was found with relatively decreased reactivity after iCBT. Functional connectivity analysis in the iCBT group showed that the amygdala attenuation was associated with increased activity in the medial orbitofrontal cortex and decreased activity in the right ventrolateral and dorsolateral (dlPFC) cortices. Treatment-induced neural changes with iCBT were consistent with previously reported studies on regular CBT and emotion regulation in general.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings iCBT, social anxiety disorder

Referens: Månsson, N.T.K., [Carlbring, P.](#), Frick, A., Engman, J., Olsson, C. J., Bodlund, O., Furmark, T., & Andersson, G. (2013). Altered neural correlates of affective processing after internet-delivered cognitive behavior therapy for social anxiety disorder. *Psychiatry Research: Neuroimaging*, 214, 229-237.

Abstract: Randomized controlled trials have yielded promising results for internet-delivered cognitive behavior therapy (iCBT) for patients with social anxiety disorder (SAD). The present study investigated anxiety-related neural changes after iCBT for SAD. The amygdala is a critical hub in the neural fear network, receptive to change using emotion regulation strategies and a putative target for iCBT.

Twenty-two subjects were included in pre- and post-treatment functional magnetic resonance imaging at 3T assessing neural changes during an affective face processing task. Treatment outcome was assessed using social anxiety self-reports and the Clinical Global Impression-Improvement (CGI-I) scale.

iCBT yielded better outcome than ABM (66% vs. 25% CGI-I responders). A significant differential activation of the left amygdala was found with relatively decreased reactivity after iCBT. Changes in the amygdala were related to a behavioral measure of social anxiety. Functional connectivity analysis in the iCBT group showed that the amygdala attenuation was associated with increased activity in the medial orbitofrontal cortex and decreased activity in the right ventrolateral and dorsolateral (dlPFC) cortices. Treatment-induced neural changes with iCBT were consistent with previously reported studies on regular CBT and emotion regulation in general.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal amygdala, cognitive behavior therapy, dlPFC, fMRI, mOFC, vIPFC, ISSN: 0925-4927

Referens: Månsson, N.T.K., [Carlbring, P.](#), Frick, A., Engman, J., Olsson, C.-J., Bodlund, O., Furmark, T., & Andersson, G. (2013). Amygdala Changes After Cognitive Behavior Therapy and Attention Bias Modification via the Internet - An fMRI-Study. 68th Annual Scientific Meeting of the Society-of-

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings social anxiety disorder, internet-delivered cognitive behavior therapy, attention bias modificaton, fMRI, amygdala

Referens: [Mäntylä, T. \(2013\). Gender Differences in Multitasking Reflect Spatial Ability. *Psychological Science*, 24\(4\), 514-520.](#)

Abstract: Demands involving the scheduling and interleaving of multiple activities have become increasingly prevalent, especially for women in both their paid and unpaid work hours. Despite the ubiquity of everyday requirements to multitask, individual and gender-related differences in multitasking have gained minimal attention in past research. In two experiments, participants completed a multitasking session with four gender-fair monitoring tasks and separate tasks measuring executive functioning (working memory updating) and spatial ability (mental rotation). In both experiments, males outperformed females in monitoring accuracy. Individual differences in executive functioning and spatial ability were independent predictors of monitoring accuracy, but only spatial ability mediated gender differences in multitasking. Menstrual changes accentuated these effects, such that gender differences in multitasking (and spatial ability) were eliminated between males and females who were in the menstrual phase of the menstrual cycle but not between males and females who were in the luteal phase. These findings suggest that multitasking involves spatiotemporal task coordination and that gender differences in multiple-task performance reflect differences in spatial ability.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal cognitive processes, sex differences, visuospatial ability, divided attention, ISSN: 0956-7976

Referens: [Mäntylä, T., & Todorov, I. \(2013\). Questioning Anecdotal Beliefs and Scientific Findings: A Reply to Strayer, Medeiros-Ward, and Watson \(2013\). *Psychological Science*, 24\(5\), 811-812.](#)

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal gender differences, multitasking, ISSN: 0956-7976

Referens: [Mörtberg, E. \(2013\). Social ångeststörning \(social fobi\). I Öst, L.-G. \(red\). *KBT inom psykiatrin* \(s. 93-112\). Andra reviderade och utökade utgåvan. Stockholm: Natur & Kultur.](#)

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) social ångeststörning, social fobi, KBT, SAD, diagnostik, behandling, terapeutisk allians, förhållningssätt, ISBN: 9789127135604

Referens: [Mörtberg, E. \(2013\). Bättre långtidseffekter av Becks kognitiva terapi jämfört med Acceptance and Comittment Therapy vid måttliga ångest- och depressionstillstånd. *En i veckan*, 2013/05/30.](#)

Abstract: Medan Becks kognitiva terapi (KT) är väl beforskad och betraktas som en empiriskt validerad KBT-metod, är Acceptance and Comittment Therapy (ACT) jämförelsevis mer oprövad, även om allt fler studier talar för preliminärt goda effekter av metoden t.ex. vid depressioners och ångeststillstånd. KT syftar till symptomförändring genom förändring av individens tolkning av händelser (s.k. kognitiv omstrukturering) via beteendexperiment, verbal disputation eller direkta beteendetekniker som t.ex. aktivering. ACT syftar primärt inte till symptomförändring utan till att hjälpa patienten att "acceptera" svåra inre upplevelser (tankar, bilder, känslor, sensationer) för att kunna engagera sig i värdekonstenta beteendeförändringar.

Den aktuella långtidsuppföljningen 18 månader efter behandling (Forman et al., 2012), bygger på en tidigare studie där 132 personer med måttliga ångest- eller depressionstillstånd (> 9 poäng på Beck Depression Inventory eller Beck Anxiety Inventory) randomiserades till KT eller ACT (Forman et al., 2007). Resultaten av originalstudien visade inga skillnader i behandlingseffekter mellan metoderna.

Deltagarnas genomsnittsalder var 26.7 år (SD: 6.4) och majoriteten var kvinnor (79.5%). Patienterna erhöll i genomsnitt 16 (KT) till 18 (ACT) behandlingssessioner av terapeuter som utbildats för att administrera båda metoderna. Det framkom inga skillnader beträffande terapeutens "tro" på den ena eller andra metoden och terapeuternas kompetens att utföra KT och ACT skattades som "god", "mycket god" eller "utmärkt" i över 90% av de skattade sessionerna.

Vid 18-månadersuppföljningen fann man att patienter som fått KT jämfört med patienter som fått ACT, signifikant bättre hade vidmakthållit behandlingseffekterna när det gällde minskade depressionssymptom, en ökad generell funktionsnivå samt en ökad livskvalitet. Man fann även att patienter som fått KT uppnått klinisk signifikant förändring (Jacobsen & Truax, 1991) i högre grad än patienter som fått ACT, vilket visades i samtliga utfallsmått. Medan 81.1% och 72.2% bland patienterna i KT visade kliniskt signifikant förändring av depressions- och ångestsymtom, befanns motsvarande andel i ACT vara 60.7 respektive 56%. Medan 46.4% och 37.8% av patienterna i KT visade kliniskt signifikant förändring av generell funktionsnivå och livskvalitet var motsvarande andel i ACT 22.6 respektive 22.9%.

Studien är intressant då det är den första som direkt jämfört ACT med annan etablerat KBT-metod. Den ger inte belägg för att ACT skulle vara ett alternativ till KT utan ger snarare ytterligare bekräftelse på de goda effekterna av den senare metoden.

Referens: Forman, E.M., Shaw, J.A., Goetter, E.M., Herbert, J.D., Jennie A. Park, J.A., Yuen, E.K. (2012). Long-Term Follow-Up of a Randomized Controlled Trial Comparing Acceptance and Commitment Therapy and Standard Cognitive Behavior Therapy for Anxiety and Depression. *Behavior Therapy*, 43, 801-811.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal Beck, ACT, KT, KBT, ISSN: 2001-2829

Referens: [Mörtberg, E., & Andersson, G. \(in press\). Predictors of response to individual and group cognitive behaviour therapy of social phobia. *Psychology and Psychotherapy: Theory, Research and Practice*.](#)

Abstract: Objectives: Increased knowledge of factors that predict treatment outcome is important for planning and individualizing of treatment. This study analysed predictors of response to individual cognitive therapy (ICT),

and intensive (3-week) group cognitive treatment (IGCT) for social phobia.

Method: Participants (n = 54) met diagnostic criteria for social phobia within a randomized controlled trial. Predictors assessed were fear of negative evaluation, anticipatory worry, self-directedness (SD) and cluster C personality disorder. Results were analysed by means of multiple regression analyses with both groups combined, and for each of the treatment groups.

Results: Anticipatory worry, an aspect of a harm-avoidance personality trait, was the strongest negative predictor of outcome in ICT and IGCT both at post-treatment and 1-year follow-up. Whereas low SD, signs of cluster C personality disorder and fear of negative evaluation were negative predictors of post-treatment outcome in ICT, the corresponding pattern of results was not to be found in IGCT.

Conclusions: Anticipatory worry appears to be a particularly important trait for explaining variance in the outcome of social phobia. The finding is consistent with the assumed stability of such personality traits over time. Further studies are warranted to replicate the finding.

Practitioner Points:

- Anticipatory worry, an aspect of a harm-avoidance personality trait was a strong negative predictor of outcome in a randomized trial of ICT and IGCT.
- The results imply that this area of processing needs to be more carefully attended to in treatment and possibly, specific techniques for dealing with rumination might be of specific relevance.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal social phobia, prediction of outcome, CBT, ISSN: 1476-0835

Referens: [Mörtberg, E., Hoffart, A., Boecking, B., & Clark, D.M. \(in press\). Shifting the Focus of One's Attention Mediates Improvement in Cognitive Therapy for Social Anxiety Disorder. *Behavioural and Cognitive Psychotherapy*.](#)

Abstract: Background: Cognitive therapy is an effective treatment for social anxiety disorder but little is known about the mechanisms by which the treatment achieves its effects. Aims: This study investigated the potential role of self-focused attention and social phobia related negative automatic thoughts as mediators of clinical improvement. Method: Twenty-nine patients with social phobia received individual cognitive therapy (ICT) in a randomized controlled trial. Weekly process and outcome measures were analysed using multilevel mediation models. Results: Change from self-focused to externally focused attention mediated improvements in social anxiety one week later. In contrast, change in frequency of, or belief in, negative social phobia related negative automatic thoughts did not predict social anxiety one week later. Conclusions: Change in self-focused attention mediate therapeutic improvement in ICT. Therapists should therefore target self-focused attention.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal social phobia, cognitive therapy, attention, beliefs, individual CBT, ISSN: 1352-4658

Referens: [Nilsson, L.-G. \(in press\). Introduction: Is Alzheimer's disease predictable long in advance on the basis of memory performance? In L.-G. Nilsson & N. Ohta \(Eds.\), *Dementia and memory*. Hove: Psychology Press.](#)

Abstract: Book introduction.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) Alzheimer's disease, dementia, prediction, biomarkers, memory performance, ISBN: 978-1848722927

Referens: [Nilsson, L.-G., & Nyberg, L. \(2013\). Åldern tar inte alltid ut sin rätt. *Äldre i Centrum*, 3, 41-43.](#)

Abstract: Bland de allra äldsta finns det mycket stora individuella skillnader i hur folk presterar i minnestest och i andra kognitiva test. Det finns de som har blivit dementa och har ett mycket svagpresterande minne. Det finns också personer som inte kommer ihåg lika bra som de gjorde i unga år trots att de inte har fått någon demensdiagnos. Bland de allra äldsta finns de intressant nog även personer som visar en minnesnivå som är fullt i nivå med 25-30 åringar. I denna artikel redogör vi för resultat från det longitudinella Betulaprojektet hur pass vanligt det är att de allra äldsta har lika gott minne som unga människor.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal minne, episodiskt minne, kognitivt åldrande, det goda åldrandet, ISSN: 1653-3585

Referens: [Nilsson, L.-G., & Ohta, N. \(in press\). *Dementia and memory*. Hove: Psychology Press.](#)

Abstract: A negative effect of the ageing population is that more individuals are experiencing cognitive decline and some form of neurodegenerative disease. With the number of people experiencing dementia likely to double in the next 20 years, this change in society presents one of greatest challenges facing public health personnel in the 21st century. The aim of this volume is to describe research that is in progress, and the major findings that have been obtained in the scientific study of dementia.

The chapters in the first section of the book focus upon early signs of dementia, and consider several approaches to finding early cognitive signs and biological markers of dementia. The second section considers whether dementia is inevitable for people who become very old, and features chapters on risk factors and proactive influences, cognitive reserve and intervention. Each chapter in the final section describes phenomena which are related to differences in function between memory systems, including anterograde memory in fronto-temporal dementia, and the role semantic memory and semantic cognition may play in developing an understanding of the development of the degenerative processes in dementia.

With contributions from world-class researchers in this area, the volume offers a concise overview of key findings in recent research on dementia and memory. It will be of great interest to researchers and advanced students of cognitive psychology, and to those working in related fields, such as gerontology, rehabilitation sciences, and allied health.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) dementia, memory, aging population, gerontology, ISBN: 978-1848722927

Referens: [Nilsson, L.-G., & Ohta, N. \(in press\). Early cognitive signs of dementia. Introduction. In L.-G. Nilsson](#)

& N. Ohta (Eds.), *Dementia and memory*. Hove: Psychology Press.

Abstract: Introduction to Part 1, Early cognitive signs of dementia.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) dementia, cognitive signs, ISBN: 978-1848722927

Referens: Nilsson, L.-G., & Ohta, N. (in press). Is dementia inevitable. Introduction. In L.-G. Nilsson & N. Ohta (Eds.), *Dementia and memory*. Hove: Psychology Press.

Abstract: Introduction to Part 2, Is dementia inevitable?

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) dementia, ISBN: 978-1848722927

Referens: Nilsson, L.-G., & Ohta, N. (in press). Memory systems and dementia. Introduction. In L.-G. Nilsson & N. Ohta (Eds.), *Dementia and memory*. Hove: Psychology Press.

Abstract: Introduction to Part 3, Memory systems and dementia.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) memory systems, dementia, ISBN: 978-1848722927

Referens: Nilsson, M.E., Eriksson, C., & Selander, J. (2013). Buller. In IMM (Ed.), *Miljöhälso rapport 2013* (s. 179-194). Stockholm: Institutet för Miljömedicin (IMM).

Abstract: Barns besvär av buller, främst i skolmiljön, har ökat kraftigt. Andelen barn som besväras av ljud från andra barn i skolmiljön har ökat från 18 procent 2003 till 31 procent 2011. Buller under lektionerna kan ha effekter på inlärningen genom att försvåra talförståelse och minnesprocessande. Även omgivningsbuller från till exempel trafik ökar i barns omgivning och nya lägenheter i stadsmiljö byggs allt oftare i bullerutsatta lägen. I dag bor cirka 11 procent av barnen i bostäder som har något fönster mot en större gata och drygt 4 procent har sitt eget sovrumsfönster vänt mot en sådan gata.

Typ och Nyckelord: Report buller, barn, hälsa, ISBN/ISSN: 978-91-637-3031-3

Referens: Nilsson, M.E., Selander, J., Alvarsson, J., Bluhm, G., & Berglund, B. (2013). Flygbuller på uteplats: Besvärsupplevelser och hälsa i relation till maximalnivå och antal flygbullerhändelser. Slutrapport från forskningsprogrammet MAXFLYG. Stockholm: Naturvårdsverket. Rapport 6570.

Abstract: Forskningsprogrammet MAXFLYG har undersökt hur vi störs av flygbuller på uteplats i anslutning till bostäder och hälsoeffekter som bullret orsakar. Programmet har bland annat studerat bullerstörning i relation till bullernivåer och i relation till antal flyghändelser, samt undersökt effekter av flygbuller på stressnivåer och sömnsvärigheter.

Typ och Nyckelord: Report MAXFLYG, flygbuller, uteplats, hälsoeffekter, bullernivå, flyghändelser, stressnivåer, sömnsvärigheter, ISBN/ISSN: 978-91-620-6570-6

Referens: Norberg, H., Stålnacke, J., Nordenström, A., & Norman, M. (2013). Repeat antenatal steroid exposure and later blood pressure, arterial stiffness and metabolic profile. *Journal of Pediatrics*, 163, 711-716.

Abstract: **Objective:** To determine the relationship between repeat courses of antenatal corticosteroids (ACS) and risk factors for cardiovascular disease in adolescents and young adults. **Study design:** We assessed body mass index, blood pressure, arterial stiffness, blood lipids, and insulin resistance (IR) in a Swedish population-based cohort (n = 100) at a median age of 18 (range 14-26) years. Fifty-eight subjects (36 males) had been exposed to 2-9 weekly courses of antenatal betamethasone and 42 (23 males) were unexposed subjects matched for age, sex, and gestational age (GA). **Results:** There were no significant differences between the groups regarding body mass index, systolic or diastolic blood pressures, arterial stiffness measured by augmentation index, blood lipids, IR, or morning cortisol levels either in simple regression or in multivariable models. However, more subjects with elevated augmentation index had been exposed to repeat courses of ACS (n = 7) compared with unexposed subjects (n = 1, P = .06), and glucose, insulin, and IR correlated inversely to GA at start of ACS (P < .01). **Conclusions:** Repeat courses of ACS did not correlate to adverse cardiovascular risk profile in adolescence and young adulthood, but long-standing effects on the arterial tree and glucose metabolism, the latter dependent on GA at ACS exposure, cannot be excluded. These observations have clinical implications for the ongoing discussion on short-term benefits and long-term safety of repeat ACS treatment.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal antenatal corticosteroid, blood pressure, body mass index, ISSN: 0022-3476

Referens: Norberg, J., & Wiens, S. (2013). Effects of attention manipulations on motivated attention to feared and nonfeared negative distracters in spider fear. *BMC Neuroscience*, 14(1), 139.

Abstract: Background: When people view emotional and neutral pictures, the emotional pictures capture more attention than do neutral pictures. This motivated attention to emotional pictures is reduced when voluntary attention is directed away from the pictures. In support, studies with event-related potentials have shown that the early posterior negativity (EPN) and the late positive potential (LPP) to emotional versus neutral pictures are enhanced when pictures are attended. However, this motivated attention decreases when voluntary attention is directed away from the pictures. Most previous studies included only generally emotional pictures of either negative or positive valence. Because people with spider fear report intense fear of spiders, we examined whether directing attention away from emotional pictures at fixation decreases motivated attention less strongly for spiders than for generally negative distracters.

Results: We recorded event-related potentials from 128 channels to study whether manipulations of attention (i.e., spatial attention and perceptual load) decrease the EPN and the LPP to emotional distracters less strongly for spiders than for fear-irrelevant negative pictures in people with spider fear. Results confirmed that the EPN and the LPP to spiders (vs. neutral pictures) were particularly enhanced in participants with spider fear compared to participants without spider fear. When attention was directed away from the pictures, the EPN and the LPP to spiders (vs. neutral pictures) decreased similarly in fearful and nonfearful participants. Further, in

fearful participants, the decrease in the EPN and the LPP was similar for spiders and for fear-irrelevant negative pictures.

Conclusions: Our findings suggest that for people with spider fear, directing attention away from emotional pictures at fixation decreases motivated attention to these distracters similarly for spiders as for fear-irrelevant negative pictures. These findings imply that attention to spiders in spider fear does not exceed the level of attention expected from the spider pictures' high arousal and negative valence (i.e., their intrinsic motivated attention).

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal spider fear, attention, emotion, ISSN: 1471-2202

Referens: Nordberg, A., Carter, S.F., Rinne, J., Drzezga, A., Brooks, D.J., Vandenberghe, R., Perani, D., Forsberg, A., Långström, B., Scheinin, N., Karrasch, M., Någren, K., Grimmer, T., Miederer, I., Edison, P., Okello, A., Van Laere, K., Nelissen, N., Vandenbulcke, M., Garibotto, V., [Almkvist, O.](#), Kalbe, E., Hinz, R., Herholz, K. (2013). A European multicentre PET study of fibrillar amyloid in Alzheimer's disease. *European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging*, 40(1), 104-114.

Abstract: Purpose: Amyloid PET tracers have been developed for in vivo detection of brain fibrillar amyloid deposition in Alzheimer's disease (AD). To serve as an early biomarker in AD the amyloid PET tracers need to be analysed in multicentre clinical studies.

Methods: In this study 238 [11C]Pittsburgh compound-B (PIB) datasets from five different European centres were pooled. Of these 238 datasets, 18 were excluded, leaving [11C]PIB datasets from 97 patients with clinically diagnosed AD (mean age 69.7±7.8 years), 72 patients with mild cognitive impairment (MCI; mean age 67.5±7.8 years) and 51 healthy controls (mean age 67.4±7.6 years) available for analysis. Of the MCI patients, 64 were longitudinally followed for 28±15 months. Most participants (175 out of 220) were also tested for apolipoprotein E (ApoE) genotype.

Results: [11C]PIB retention in the neocortical and subcortical brain regions was significantly higher in AD patients than in age-matched controls. Intermediate [11C]PIB retention was observed in MCI patients, with a bimodal distribution (64 % MCI PIB-positive and 36 % MCI PIB-negative), which was significantly different the pattern in both the AD patients and controls. Higher [11C]PIB retention was observed in MCI ApoE ε4 carriers compared to non-ApoE ε4 carriers (p?

Conclusion: This study demonstrated the robustness of [11C]PIB PET as a marker of neocortical fibrillar amyloid deposition in brain when assessed in a multicentre setting. MCI PIB-positive patients showed more severe memory impairment than MCI PIB-negative patients and progressed to AD at an estimated rate of 25 % per year. None of the MCI PIB-negative patients converted to AD, and thus PIB negativity had a 100 % negative predictive value for progression to AD. This supports the notion that PIB-positive scans in MCI patients are an indicator of prodromal AD.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal amyloid, multicentre PET, PIB, MCI, Alzheimer's disease, mild cognitive impairment, cognition, ISSN: 1619-7070

Referens: Nordén, L., van Veen, M., Lidman, C., [Todorov, I.](#), Guarita, B., Kretzschmar, M., & Wiessing, L. (2013). Hepatitis C Among Injecting Drug Users Is Two Times Higher in Stockholm, Sweden than in Rotterdam, the Netherlands. *Substance Use and Misuse*, 48(14), 1469-1474.

Abstract: This study assessed risk behavior and preventive measures for hepatitis C among injecting drug users in Rotterdam, the Netherlands (452 participants, 2002-2003) and Stockholm, Sweden (310 participants, 2004-2006), two cities with contrasting drug policies. Uni- and multivariate logistic regression models were used. We found that the prevalence of hepatitis C was almost two times higher in participants from Stockholm than in participants from Rotterdam, even after adjustment for sex sharing paraphernalia (adjusted relative risk: 1.92, 95% confidence interval: 1.60-2.29). Follow-up comparative studies are needed to determine if policies with structured health programs can decrease transmission of hepatitis C.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal injecting drug users, sharing needles or syringes or other paraphernalia, needle and syringe exchange programs, opiate substitution treatment, ISSN: 1082-6084

Referens: Nyberg, L., Andersson, M., Kauppi, K., Lundquist, A., [Persson, J.](#), [Pudas, S.](#), & [Nilsson, L.-G.](#) (in press). Age-related and genetic modulation of frontal-cortex efficiency. *Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience*.

Abstract: The dorsolateral pFC (DLPFC) is a key region for working memory. It has been proposed that the DLPFC is dynamically recruited depending on task demands. By this view, high DLPFC recruitment for low-demanding tasks along with weak DLPFC upregulation at higher task demands reflects low efficiency. Here, the fMRI BOLD signal during working memory maintenance and manipulation was examined in relation to aging and catechol-O-methyltransferase (COMT) Val158Met status in a large representative sample (n = 287). The efficiency hypothesis predicts a weaker DLPFC response during manipulation, along with a stronger response during maintenance for older adults and COMT val carriers compared with younger adults and COMT met carriers. Consistent with the hypothesis, younger adults and met carriers showed maximal DLPFC BOLD response during manipulation, whereas older adults and val carriers displayed elevated DLPFC responses during the less demanding maintenance condition. The observed inverted relations support a link between dopamine and DLPFC efficiency.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal DLPFC, fMRI, dopamine, efficiency, memory, ISSN: 0898-929X

Referens: [Nylén, E.C.](#), [Häsänen, L.](#), [Göransson, S.](#), [Aronsson, G.](#), & [Sverke, M.](#) (2013). Can increased knowledge about work and health increase well-being? – An intervention study among social service employees. Poster presented on the 16th Congress of the European Association of Work and Organizational Psychology, 22-25 May, Münster, Germany. In G. Hertel, C. Binnewies, S. Krumm, H. Holling, & M. Kleinmann (Eds.), *Imagine the future world: How do we want to work tomorrow? Abstract proceedings of the 16th EAWOP Congress 2013* (p. 227).

Abstract: Purpose: Research has consistently documented a connection between working conditions and employee well-being. The literature emphasizes the importance of a balance at work – for instance, between demands and control, work and recovery, and effort and reward – for work attitudes and health. The purpose of this study is

to investigate if increased knowledge through an intervention focusing on the connection between work environment and health has an effect on employees' work climate and well-being. The intervention focuses on a variety of demands and resources at work, in addition to well-being.

Design/Methodology: The data is retrieved from an on-going intervention study conducted in the public sector. A total of 178 social service employees participated in a two wave electronic survey conducted before and after the intervention. The intervention was directed to management and employees and had a survey feedback design (4x3 hours during a nine week period). The questionnaire included measures of demands (e.g., workload), resources (e.g., autonomy), and well-being (e.g., quality in sleep).

Results: Preliminary analyses show that the mean levels of demands, resources and well-being generally remained stable over time. However, there was a decline in job satisfaction and social support over time.

Limitations: The preliminary results reported at the conference need to be supplemented by follow - up data from a comparison organization. The aim is to collect such data.

Research/Practical Implications: These results may be useful to organizations that need guidance in how to better integrate a positive work environment mindset into their organizations.

Originality/Value: There is room for more intervention - and longitudinal studies within occupational psychology.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings intervention, occupational health, well-being

Referens: Nylén, E.C., Ishäll, L., Göransson, S., Aronsson, G., Lindfors, P., Kylin, C., & Sverke, M. (2013). Kan insatser som syftar till att öka kunskapen om arbetsrelaterade faktorer förändra hälsa och arbetsrelaterade attityder bland medarbetare? Paper presented at *Forum för arbetslivsforskning (FALF) - Changes in Working Life: Individual, Organizational, and Methodological Perspectives*, June 17-19, 2013, Stockholm, Sweden.

Abstract: Forskningen har konsekvent dokumenterat ett samband mellan psykosociala arbetsvillkor och anställdas hälsa. Litteraturen understryker vikten av balans på jobbet - t.ex. mellan krav och kontroll eller ansträngning och belöning, eller mellan arbete och återhämtning - för arbetsrelaterade attityder och hälsa. Vidare finns det utrymme för fler interventioner och longitudinella studier inom arbetspsykologin. Syftet med studien är att undersöka om ökad kunskap genom en intervention som fokuserar på sambanden mellan psykosociala arbetsmiljöfaktorer och hälsa har effekt på medarbetarnas upplevelse av arbetsklimat och hälsa över tid. Interventionen fokuserar på en mängd olika krav och resurser i arbetet, utöver hälsa och arbetsrelaterade attityder. Data härrör från en interventionsstudie som genomförts i den offentliga sektorn. Interventionen riktades till ledning och medarbetare och var utformad som en undersökning-återkoppling (4 x 3 timmar) under en nio veckorsperiod. Självskattningar avseende krav (t.ex. arbetsbelastning), resurser (t.ex. socialt stöd), hälsa (t.ex. GHQ), samt arbetsrelaterade attityder (t.ex. planer på att säga upp sig) samlades in via en internetbaserad enkätundersökning före och efter interventionen. Totalt deltog 178 anställda vid en socialtjänst. Det slutliga longitudinella urvalet inkluderar 40 medarbetare i en interventionsgrupp och 11 medarbetare i en referensgrupp vilka besvarade enkäten vid båda tillfällena. Analyser visar att de genomsnittliga nivåerna av krav, resurser, hälsa och arbetsrelaterade attityder i allmänhet varit stabila över tiden. Den kvantitativa belastningen ($t=3.61$; $df=39$; $p<.01$) och det sociala stödet ($t=3.79$; $df=39$, $p<.01$) minskade medan medarbetarnas planer på att säga upp sig ökade ($t=-2.76$; $df=39$, $p<.01$). Resultat av MANOVA visade på en multivariat interaktionseffekt mellan tid och grupp för variabeln krav ($F[1,49]=3.28$, $p<.05$), vilket indikerar att medelvärdenivåer för interventions- och referensgrupp utvecklats olika över tid. Interventionsgruppens krav minskar över tid vilket var ett förväntat resultat. För övriga studier framkom inga signifikanta skillnader. Sammanfattningsvis hade interventionen inga effekter på hälsa och arbetsrelaterade attityder över tid, däremot framkom vissa effekter på några aspekter av krav och kontroll som ju speglar den psykosociala arbetsmiljön. Dessa effekter kan tyda på att interventionen satt igång en tankeprocess hos medarbetarna vilket tyder på att den här formen av intervention, över tid, kan ha positiva effekter på medarbetarnivå.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings intervention, occupational health, well-being

Referens: Nylén, E.C., Häsänen, L., Göransson, S., Aronsson, G., & Sverke, M. (2013). Unwinding, recuperation, and health among social workers and caretakers at psychiatric ward. Poster presented on the 16th Congress of the European Association of Work and Organizational Psychology, 22-25 May, Münster, Germany. In G. Hertel, C. Binnewies, S. Krumm, H. Holling, & M. Kleinmann (Eds.), *Imagine the future world: How do we want to work tomorrow? Abstract proceedings of the 16th EAWOP Congress 2013* (p. 230-231).

Abstract: Purpose: The purpose of this study is to investigate unwinding and recuperation among social workers, caretakers at a psychiatric ward, and teachers as well as caretakers at a psychiatric school for children.

Design/Methodology: Cluster analysis was used to identify groups of individuals ($n=377$) with similar activation-recuperation profiles. Six items were used and combined to identify level of activation and recuperation during 24-hr day. Three clusters were identified: "alert", "in-between", and "recuperated". 28% fell into the nonrecuperated group, 44% in-between group, and 29% alert group. In the second analysis we investigated how the activationrecuperation profiles differed on a) symptoms of ill-health, b) illness related absence, c) organizational aspects.

Results: Preliminary analysis shows that nonrecuperated group have more symptoms of illhealth, higher degree illness related absence, and poorer attendance of when sick than the others groups. Failure to recuperate was related to aspects of work the environment such as imbalance between demands-control, and work-life imbalance and illegitimate tasks and wrong task.

Limitations: Cross-sectional studies of this kind do not able to test long-term effects. Therefore, we may not answer the question whether these effects are stable over time.

Research/Practical Implications: From a preventive perspective, it is important to identify situations and processes that may lead to occupational exclusion. In the case of this group of social workers and caretakers, a pattern emerged were strongly associated with fatigue, anxiety, and failure to recuperate.

Originality/Value: The value this study brings is the understanding how organizational characteristics may wear people down over a period of time by affecting negatively on individuals ability to unwind and recuperate.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings recuperation, health

Referens: [Näswall, K., Göransson, S., & Sverke, M. \(in press\). The role of health appraisals in the relationship between working conditions and employee attitudes. *Work & Stress*.](#)

Abstract: The present study investigates the role of employee appraisals of how work affects their health, and tests a model of health appraisals as a mediator of the effect of demands and control on employee attitudes (job satisfaction, organizational commitment, and turnover intentions). This was investigated in a sample of employees in a Swedish white-collar organization, who participated in three waves of a longitudinal study conducted in 2007, 2008, and 2009. The results indicate that health appraisals play an important role in how working conditions relate to subsequent attitudes and behavioral intentions. The study supports the importance of including employee appraisals when studying the effect of working conditions.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal health appraisals, indirect effect, demands, control, transactional stress model, ISSN: 0267-8373

Referens: [Näswall, K., & Sverke, M. \(in press\). The role of labour unions. In A. Day, E.K. Kelloway & J. Hurrell \(Eds.\), *Workplace well-being: How to Build Psychologically Healthy Workplaces*. Wiley-Blackwell.](#)

Abstract: This chapter provides an overview of some of the challenges which trade unions have been faced with, and which they are continuously dealing with in many instances. These challenges are related to changes in working life which have followed on globalization and technological advancements, but also to changes in how work is combined with the rest of employees' lives. The chapter also presents an overview of areas that are becoming more relevant and important in contemporary working life, areas in which there are opportunities for trade unions to break new ground in their role as safeguards of employee interests. The major objectives of the chapter is to review major trends and changes in working life which have resulted in particular challenges for labor unions, as well as to discuss how unions have been, and, more importantly, can be involved in the creation of psychologically healthy workplaces.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) labor unions, healthy work practices, work environment, ISBN: 978-1-118-46946-0

Referens: Obschonka, M., [Andersson, H.](#), Silbereisen, R.K., & [Sverke, M.](#) (2013). Rule-breaking, crime, and entrepreneurship: A replication and extension study with 37-year longitudinal data. *Journal of Vocational Behavior*, 83(3), 386-396.

Abstract: Is there an intimate biographical relationship between entrepreneurship and antisocial tendencies? Drawing from Zhang and Arvey's retrospective study [Zhang, Z. Sz Arvey, RD. (2009). Rule breaking in adolescence and entrepreneurial status: An empirical investigation. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 24(5), 436-447], which found a link between entrepreneurship status of male adults and their recalled early antisocial rule-breaking behavior in adolescence, the present study utilized prospective longitudinal data from a Swedish cohort study to clarify the connection between antisocial rule-breaking, crime, and entrepreneurship by applying a developmental perspective. Regression results, which controlled for early socioeconomic background and intellectual competencies, indeed identified early antisocial rule-breaking behavior in adolescence as a valid positive predictor of a subsequent entrepreneurial career in adulthood in men (but not in women). In contrast, registered crime (teenage crime, adult crime, and prototypical trajectories of criminal behavior) as well as rule-breaking attitude in adolescence, as a more latent form of early antisocial tendencies, were relatively unimportant in the prediction of entrepreneurship in both genders. The results are discussed with a focus on rule-breaking and agency theories of entrepreneurship, youth theories, and the importance of looking at gender differences in entrepreneurial development.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal entrepreneurship, crime, rule-breaking, entrepreneurial development, adolescence, ISSN: 0001-8791

Referens: [Olofsson, J.K.](#), Bowman, N.E., & Gottfried, J.A. (2013). High and Low Roads to Odor Valence? A Choice Response-Time Study. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception and Performance*, 39(5), 1205-1211.

Abstract: Valence and edibility are two important features of olfactory perception, but it remains unclear how they are read out from an olfactory input. For a given odor object (e.g., the smell of rose or garlic), does perceptual identification of that object necessarily precede retrieval of information about its valence and edibility, or alternatively, are these processes independent? In the present study, we studied rapid, binary perceptual decisions regarding odor detection, object identity, valence, and edibility for a set of common odors. We found that decisions regarding odor-object identity were faster than decisions regarding odor valence or edibility, but slower than detection. Mediation analysis revealed that odor valence and edibility decision response times were predicted by a model in which odor-object identity served as a mediator along the perceptual pathway from detection to both valence and edibility. According to this model, odor valence is determined through both a low road that bypasses odor objects and a high road that utilizes odor-object information. Edibility evaluations are constrained to processing via the high road. The results outline a novel causal framework that explains how major perceptual features might be rapidly extracted from odors through engagement of odor objects early in the processing stream.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal olfactory perception, odor object coding, valence, emotion, ISSN: 0096-1523

Referens: [Olofsson, J.K.](#), Rogalski, E., Harrison, T., Mesulam, M.-M., & Gottfried, J.A. (2013). A cortical pathway to olfactory naming: evidence from primary progressive aphasia. *Brain*, 136, 1245-1259.

Abstract: It is notoriously difficult to name odours. Without the benefit of non-olfactory information, even common household smells elude our ability to name them. The neuroscientific basis for this olfactory language 'deficit' is poorly understood, and even basic models to explain how odour inputs gain access to transmodal representations required for naming have not been put forward. This study used patients with primary progressive aphasia, a clinical dementia syndrome characterized by primary deficits in language, to investigate the interactions between olfactory inputs and lexical access by assessing behavioural performance of olfactory knowledge and its relationship to brain atrophy. We specifically hypothesized that the temporal pole would play a key role in linking odour object representations to transmodal networks, given its anatomical proximity to olfactory and visual object processing areas. Behaviourally, patients with primary progressive aphasia with non-semantic subtypes were severely impaired on an odour naming task, in comparison with an age-matched

control group. However, with the availability of picture cues or word cues, odour matching performance approached control levels, demonstrating an inability to retrieve but not to recognize the name and nature of the odourant. The magnitude of cortical thinning in the temporal pole was found to correlate with reductions in odour familiarity and odour matching to visual cues, whereas the inferior frontal gyrus correlated with both odour naming and matching. Volumetric changes in the mediodorsal thalamus correlated with the proportion of categorical mismatch errors, indicating a possible role of this region in error-signal monitoring to optimize recognition of associations linked to the odour. A complementary analysis of patients with the semantic subtype of primary progressive aphasia, which is associated with marked temporopolar atrophy, revealed much more pronounced impairments of odour naming and matching. In identifying the critical role of the temporal pole and inferior frontal gyrus in transmodal linking and verbalization of olfactory objects, our findings provide a new neurobiological foundation for understanding why even common odours are hard to name.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal olfaction, odour object knowledge, recognition, naming, language, semantics, temporal pole, inferior frontal gyrus, primary progressive aphasia, human brain, MRI, ISSN: 0006-8950

Referens: Olsson, M.B., Carlsson, L.H., [Westerlund, J.](#), Gillberg, C., & Fernell, E. (2013). Autism before diagnosis: crying, feeding and sleeping problems in the first two years of life. *Acta Paediatrica*, 102(6), 635-639.

Abstract: Aim: To chart early registered regulatory problems (RP) in a representative group of young children with and without autism spectrum disorder (ASD). Methods: The target group comprised 208 preschool children with ASD, whose records from the Child Health Centres (CHC) were reviewed regarding numbers of consultations for excessive crying, feeding and sleeping problems. The records from an age- and gender-matched comparison group were obtained from the same CHCs as those of the index children Results: Significant differences between the ASD and comparison groups were found for each domain studied and when domains were collapsed. Two or more consultations had occurred in 44% of the children in the ASD group and in 16% of the comparison group ($p < 0.001$). No correlations were found with regard to gender, later severity of autism, cognitive level or degree of hyperactivity. Conclusion: Regulatory problems (RP) were much more common in children who later received a diagnosis of ASD. Children with many RP in infancy require attention from CHC and paediatric services and need to be followed with regard to development and family support.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal autism spectrum disorders, crying, feeding, regulatory problems, sleeping, ISSN: 0803-5253

Referens: Olsson, T.M., [Ferrer-Wreder, L.](#), & [Eninger, L.](#) (in press). Advancing school-based interventions through economic evaluation. *New Directions for Youth Development*.

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal intervention, youth development, economic evaluation, ISSN: 1533-8916

Referens: Palmstierna, V., & [Werbart, A.](#) (2013). Successful psychotherapies with young adults: an explorative study of the participants' view. *Psychoanalytic Psychotherapy*, 27(1), 21-40.

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. (2013). Increased heart rate variability but no effect on blood pressure from 8 weeks of Hatha Yoga - A pilot study. *BMC Research Notes*, 6(1), 59.

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 autonomic balance, blood pressure, ECG, heart rate variability, yoga, ISSN: 1756-0500

Referens: [Persson, N.](#), Ghisletta, P., Dahle, C.L., Daugherty, A.M., Bender, A.R., Yang, Y., Yuan, P., & Raz, N. (2013). *Differential age-related changes in regional brain volumes in a span of less than two years*. Society for Neuroscience, annual meeting, November 9-13, 2013, in San Diego, CA.

Abstract: Longitudinal investigations indicate that brain aging is characterized by differential shrinkage of association cortices and relative stability of sensory regions. However, the consistence of the observed differential declines across samples, platforms, and measurement methods is unclear. We investigated individual differences in shrinkage of several brain areas: orbitofrontal cortex, primary visual cortex, parahippocampal gyrus, hippocampus, and cerebellum. Structural Magnetic Resonance images were acquired twice (with an average 18

months delay) from 86 healthy adult residents of a major Midwest metropolitan area (age 19-79 at baseline). We fitted manually traced regional volumes to a multivariate general linear model, with age and sex as between-subject factors, and region of interest and measurement occasion as within-subject factors. All regional volumes were adjusted for the intracranial volume. We observed significant changes in all regions, except the primary visual cortex. Advanced age was associated with smaller volumes across all ROIs. The sexes did not differ in the magnitude of shrinkage in ROIs, apart from the primary visual cortex, in which women but not men evidenced volume reduction over time. The results replicate findings obtained in other samples and on other scanners.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings age-related changes, brain volumes

Referens: [Persson, N., Lavebratt, C., & Wahlin, Å. \(2013\). Synergy Effects of HbA1c and Variants of APOE and BDNFVal66Met Explains Individual Differences in Memory Performance. *Neurobiology of Learning and Memory*, 106, 274-282.](#)

Abstract: We aimed at exploring if synergy effects of Brain-Derived Neurotrophic Factor (BDNF) Val66Met, Apolipoprotein E (APOE) and HbA1c (glycated haemoglobin) could explain individual differences in memory performance over 10 years in a population based sample of nondemented adults (N = 888, 35-85 years at baseline). Episodic memory was affected by such agents, whereas semantic memory was spared. Both age and HbA1c were associated with episodic memory decline. BDNF66Met carriers with higher HbA1c levels evidenced slope decline in episodic recall. We found support for joint effects of BDNFVal66Met x APOE x HbA1c and BDNFVal66Met x APOE x age on rates of episodic memory change over ten years, after controlling for age, sex, education and cardiovascular diseases. We conclude that variants of genetic polymorphisms act in synergy with long-term blood glucose control in shaping patterns of cognitive aging.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal aging, episodic memory, BDNF, APOE, HbA1c, epistasis, ISSN: 1074-7427

Referens: [Persson, N., Viitanen, M., Almkvist, O., & Wahlin, Å. \(2013\). A principal component model of medical health: Implications for cognitive deficits and decline among adults in a population-based sample. *Journal of Health Psychology*, 18\(10\), 1268-1287.](#)

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: [Pienaar, J., De Witte, H., Hellgren, J., & Sverke, M. \(2013\). The cognitive/affective distinction of job insecurity: Validation and differential relations. *Southern African Business Review*, 17\(2\), 1-22.](#)

Abstract: Job insecurity as a work-related stressor is well established through three decades of research. It has been related to outcomes such as decreased job satisfaction, organisational commitment and performance as well as increased ill-health and organisational turnover. However, some important conceptual and theoretical issues are still under discussion, with implications for the measurement of the construct. We administered a short version of the measure of job insecurity originally devised by De Witte (2000), which distinguishes between cognitive and affective job insecurity. Data on job satisfaction, commitment, psychological ill-health and emotional exhaustion were also gathered from employees in a variety of South African organisations (N=1925) by means of anonymous surveys. Exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses revealed that the cognitive and affective dimensions of job insecurity could be distinguished in this sample of South African employees, and the two dimensions evidenced adequate reliability. Equivalence analyses showed that the measurement properties of the scale were invariant across various demographic groups. The relationships with outcome variables were investigated by means of correlations and regression analyses. Cognitive job insecurity was predictive of all outcome variables, whereas affective job insecurity primarily played a role for emotional exhaustion. Norm data concerning levels of cognitive and affective job insecurity are presented to guide future South African studies.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal job insecurity, validity, ISSN: 1998-8125

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. \(2013\). Non-replication of an association of Apolipoprotein E2 with sinistrality. *Laterality: Asymmetries of Body, Brain and Cognition*, 18\(2\), 251-261.](#)

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: [Pousette, A., Berntson, E., Härenstam, A., Lindgren, H., & Szücs, S. \(2013\). Organisational prerequisites for public sector managers in Sweden - A surveyfeedback intervention. Paper presented on the 16th Congress of the European Association of Work and Organizational Psychology, 22-25 May, Münster, Germany. In G. Hertel, C. Binnewies, S. Krumm, H. Holling, & M. Kleinmann \(Eds.\), *Imagine the future world: How do we want to work tomorrow? Abstract proceedings of the 16th EAWOP Congress 2013* \(p. 528-529\).](#)

Abstract: Purpose: The project is a survey-feedback intervention directed at managers in public sector authorities. We suggest that organisational prerequisites, such as manager/employee ratio and arenas for dialogues, affects the relations between organisational levels and managerial practices, that in turn affects both the managers'

working conditions and performance. The aim is to present the intervention model and results of three complementary evaluations.

Design/Methodology: Twenty eight public sector organizations providing educational, social and technical services within seven local government authorities were selected. The managers (n=720) answered questionnaires before and after the intervention (2009 and 2011) and register and interview data were collected. 22 organisations constituted the reference group whereas six organisations took part in the survey feedback intervention. Support to facilitate change processes was provided. Three types of evaluations were applied: Quantitative effect evaluation, self-evaluation and process evaluation.

Results: Some organisations were very successful in changing the formal decision structure, the job assignments and the communication patterns. However change was not consistent among the intervention organisations. Process evaluation showed a link between intervention results and how the organisations handled the change processes.

Limitations: Interventions did not follow a strict protocol, all interventions were implemented differently.

Research/Practical Implications: Multisource and multi-method perspective is needed when evaluating intervention effects in organisations. The results show both facilitating and obstructing circumstances for organisational interventions that can be used in the design of intervention programs aiming at improving managers working conditions and performance.

Originality/Value: Intervention studies comprising many organisations are rarely performed which means that the results of the present study contributes to both research and practice.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings survey-feedback intervention

Referens: [Pudas, S. \(2013\). *Brain characteristics of memory decline and stability in aging: Contributions from longitudinal observations*. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University \(Doctoral dissertation\).](#)

Abstract: Aging is typically associated with declining mental abilities, most prominent for some forms of memory. There are, however, large inter-individual differences within the older population. Some people experience rapid decline whereas others seem almost spared from any adverse effects of aging. This thesis examined the neural underpinnings of such individual differences by using longitudinal observations of episodic memory change across 15-20 years, combined with structural and functional magnetic resonance imaging of the brain. Study I found significant correlations between volume and activity of the hippocampus (HC), and memory change over a 6-year period. That is, individuals with decline in HC function also had declining memory. In contrast, Study II showed that successfully aged individuals, who maintained high memory scores over 15-20 years, had preserved HC function compared to age-matched elderly with average memory change. The successful agers had HC activity levels comparable to those of young individuals, as well as higher frontal activity. Study III revealed that individual differences in memory ability and brain activity of elderly reflect both differential age-related changes, and individual differences in memory ability that are present already in midlife, when age effects are minimal. Specifically, memory scores obtained 15-20 years earlier reliably predicted brain activity in memory-relevant regions such as the frontal cortex and HC. This observation challenges results from previous cross-sectional aging studies that did not consider individual differences in cognitive ability from youth. Collectively the three studies implicate HC and frontal cortex function behind heterogeneity in cognitive aging, both substantiating and qualifying previous results from cross-sectional studies. More generally, the findings highlight the importance of longitudinal estimates of cognitive change for fully understanding the mechanisms of neurocognitive aging.

Typ och Nyckelord: Dissertation aging, episodic memory, individual differences, longitudinal assessment, magnetic resonance imaging, hippocampus, frontal cortex, ISBN: 978-91-7447-734-4

Referens: [Pudas, S., Persson, J., Josefsson, M., de Luna, X., Nilsson, L.-G., & Nyberg, L. \(2013\). Brain characteristics of individuals resisting age-related cognitive decline over two decades. *Journal of Neuroscience*, 33\(20\), 8668-8677.](#)

Abstract: Some elderly appear to resist age-related decline in cognitive functions, but the neural correlates of successful cognitive aging are not well known. Here, older human participants from a longitudinal study were classified as successful or average relative to the mean attrition-corrected cognitive development across 15-20 years in a population-based sample (n = 1561). Fifty-one successful elderly and 51 age-matched average elderly (mean age: 68.8 years) underwent functional magnetic resonance imaging while performing an episodic memory face-name paired-associates task. Successful older participants had higher BOLD signal during encoding than average participants, notably in the bilateral PFC and the left hippocampus (HC). The HC activation of the average, but not the successful, older group was lower than that of a young reference group (n = 45, mean age: 35.3 years). HC activation was correlated with task performance, thus likely contributing to the superior memory performance of successful older participants. The frontal BOLD response pattern might reflect individual differences present from young age. Additional analyses confirmed that both the initial cognitive level and the slope of cognitive change across the longitudinal measurement period contributed to the observed group differences in BOLD signal. Further, the differences between the older groups could not be accounted for by differences in brain structure. The current results suggest that one mechanism behind successful cognitive aging might be preservation of HC function combined with a high frontal responsivity. These findings highlight sources for heterogeneity in cognitive aging and may hold useful information for cognitive intervention studies.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal brain, cognitive decline, elderly, longitudinal, ISSN: 0270-6474

Referens: [Ramnerö, J. \(2013\). Depression. I L.-G. Öst \(Ed.\), *KBT inom psykiatrin* \(s. 193-210\). Andra reviderade och utökade utgåvan. Stockholm: Natur & Kultur.](#)

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) KBT, depression, beteendeanalys, behandling, vidmakthållande, ISBN: 9789127135604

Referens: [Richert, R., & Granqvist, P. \(2013\). Religious and spiritual development in childhood. In R.F. Paloutzian & C. Park \(Eds.\), *Handbook of the Psychology of Religion and Spirituality* \(2nd Ed., pp.](#)

165-182). 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:

Richter, A., Näswall, K., Bernhard-Oettel, C., & Sverke, M. (in press). Job insecurity and well-being: The moderating role of job dependence. *European Journal of Work and Organizational Psychology*.

Abstract:

Job insecurity has become more relevant during the last decades as more flexibility from the workforce and organizations is demanded in the labour market. It has frequently been suggested that job insecurity is a more severe stressor for those who are more dependent on their job. The present study investigates the association between job insecurity and employee well-being by focusing on how employees' dependence on the job moderates this relationship. Two types of financial dependence (subjective financial dependence and relative contribution to the household income) were studied, along with an indicator of a more psychological dependence on work in general (work involvement). In addition to this, both quantitative and qualitative job insecurity were included. The proposed relations were tested in a sample of Swedish accountancy firm employees. The results of moderated hierarchical regression analyses showed that subjective financial dependence, household contribution, and work involvement moderated the relation between both job insecurity dimensions and job satisfaction. No moderations were found with mental well-being as an outcome. This implies that the extent to which someone depends on their job is important for how job insecurity relates to job satisfaction.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal financial job dependence, moderating effect, qualitative job insecurity, quantitative job insecurity, work involvement, ISSN: 1359-432X

Referens:

Richter, A., Näswall, K., De Cuyper, N., Sverke, M., De Witte, H., & Hellgren, J. (2013). Coping with job insecurity Exploring effects on perceived health and organizational attitudes. *Career Development International, 18*(5), 484-501.

Abstract:

Purpose - The purpose of the present paper is to investigate how employees' coping (problem, emotion and avoidance focused coping) may affect the reactions to job insecurity. Because the coping investigated in the present study addresses the stressor in different ways, the authors expect different moderating effects depending on the type of coping, which results in three different hypotheses. Design/methodology/approach - A sample of 579 Swedish accountants was used to test these hypotheses via surveys. Findings - The findings support the authors' assumptions that emotion focused coping weakened the relation of job insecurity and some of the outcomes. Both avoidance and problem focused coping strengthened the relation between job insecurity and some of the outcomes. Research limitations/implications - As this study utilizes cross-sectional data and only one occupational group, it is important to test the relations using longitudinal data with different occupational groups in future research. Practical implications - From these results some practical conclusions can be drawn as to which coping forms might be more beneficial, which can be helpful for organizations in order to develop intervention programs. Originality/value - This study expanded the understanding of coping in the context of job insecurity by testing different forms of coping and including a variety of important outcomes of job insecurity.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal avoidance focused coping, coping, emotion focused coping, job insecurity, problem focused coping, ISSN: 1362-0436

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:

Rollenhagen, C., Westerlund, J., & Näswall, K. (2013). Professional subcultures in nuclear power plants. *Safety Science, 59*, 78-85.

Abstract:

Using a safety climate survey as the point of departure, the present study explores some aspects of plant cultures vs. professional subcultures in three Swedish nuclear power plants (named A, B and C). The ratings on the safety climate survey by workers on power plant A were subjected to an exploratory factor analysis. A six-factor solution explained a total of 56.0% of the variance in the items included. The six factors were considered to measure Safety management, Change management and experience feedback, Immediate working group, Knowledge and participation, Occupational safety, and Resources. The six factor model was tested by running a confirmatory factor analysis on the ratings by workers on power plant B and C, respectively. The model fit for

both plants was acceptable and supported the six factor structure. For each of the six factors, a 3 x 3 ANOVA was conducted on the ratings, with the three largest departments (Operation, Maintenance, Engineering support) and power plants (A, B, C) as the between-subjects factors. Differences between power plants as well as differences between departments were found for several factors. Overall, the differences between departments were larger than those between power plants. The results are discussed in terms of challenges for creating safety climate in organizations that harbor several professional subcultures.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal safety culture, safety climate, subcultures, nuclear power plants, organizational factors, ISSN: 0925-7535

Referens: Roos, J., & Werbart, A. (2013). Therapist and relationship factors influencing dropout from individual psychotherapy: A literature review. *Psychotherapy Research, 23*(4), 394-418.

Abstract: Among potential predictors of dropout, client variables are most thoroughly examined. This qualitative literature review examines the current state of knowledge about therapist, relationship and process factors influencing dropout. Databases searches identified 44 relevant studies published January 2000-June 2011. Dropout rates varied widely with a weighted rate of 35%. Fewer than half of the studies directly addressed questions of dropout rates in relation to therapist, relationship or process factors. Therapists' experience, training and skills, together with providing concrete support and being emotionally supportive, had an impact on dropout rates. Furthermore, the quality of therapeutic alliance, client dissatisfaction and pre-therapy preparation influenced dropout. To reduce dropout rates, therapists need enhanced skills in building and repairing the therapeutic relationship.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal individual psychotherapy, dropout, premature termination, therapist variables, relationship variables, process variables, ISSN: 1050-3307

Referens: Roshanai, A.H., Nordin, K., & Berglund, G. (2013). Factors influencing primary care physicians' decision to order prostate-specific antigen (PSA) test for men without prostate cancer. *Acta Oncologica, 52*(8), 1602-1608.

Abstract: Background. Despite extensive ongoing clinical trials investigating appropriateness of prostate-specific antigen (PSA)-screening, the benefit of PSA-based screening for prostate cancer remains controversial due to the lack of clear evidence for effectiveness of population-based PSA-screening. Notwithstanding, the need to identify the determinants behind PSA-testing decisions, the number of studies that have examined factors affecting the physicians' decision as to whether PSA-testing should be ordered are few. The aim of the current study was to investigate how physician-and patient-related factors influence Swedish primary care physicians' decision to order a PSA test for men harboring no symptoms of prostate cancer within different age groups. Methods. A total of 305 physicians filled out the study questionnaire containing items about physicians' attitudes towards PSA-testing and the probability of screening men within different age groups. Results. The majority of physicians reported positive attitude towards PSA-testing. However, the likelihood of offering PSA-testing to young men was low, but increased with age. Physicians' opinion about PSA-test as a sufficient screening tool was the only variable affecting physicians' decision of ordering PSA-test regardless of patient age. The level of the patients' worry, and patients request were the most influential factors in age groups between 40 and 70 years old. Patients' physical symptoms were an indicator in age groups above 60 years. Conclusion. The decision to screen for prostate cancer using the PSA-test is influenced by several factors and not only those having direct clinical indication for prostate disease. This may lead to unnecessary treatment of some patients.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal cancer, prostate-specific antigen, PSA, decision, ISSN: 0284-186X

Referens: Rozental, A., & Carlbring, P. (2013). Internet-Based Cognitive Behavior Therapy for Procrastination: Study Protocol for a Randomized Controlled Trial. *JMIR Research Protocols, 2*(2), e46.

Abstract: Background: Procrastination, to voluntarily delay an intended course of action despite expecting to be worse-off for the delay, is a persistent behavior pattern that can cause major psychological suffering. Approximately half of the student population and 15%-20% of the adult population are presumed having substantial difficulties due to chronic and recurrent procrastination in their everyday life. However, preconceptions and a lack of knowledge restrict the availability of adequate care. Cognitive behavior therapy (CBT) is often considered treatment of choice, although no clinical trials have previously been carried out. Objective: The aim of this study will be to test the effects of CBT for procrastination, and to investigate whether it can be delivered via the Internet. Methods: Participants will be recruited through advertisements in newspapers, other media, and the Internet. Only people residing in Sweden with access to the Internet and suffering from procrastination will be included in the study. A randomized controlled trial with a sample size of 150 participants divided into three groups will be utilized. The treatment group will consist of 50 participants receiving a 10-week CBT intervention with weekly therapist contact. A second treatment group with 50 participants receiving the same treatment, but without therapist contact, will also be employed. The intervention being used for the current study is derived from a self-help book for procrastination written by one of the authors (AR). It includes several CBT techniques commonly used for the treatment of procrastination (eg, behavioral activation, behavioral experiments, stimulus control, and psychoeducation on motivation and different work methods). A control group consisting of 50 participants on a wait-list control will be used to evaluate the effects of the CBT intervention. For ethical reasons, the participants in the control group will gain access to the same intervention following the 10-week treatment period, albeit without therapist contact. Results: The current study is believed to result in three important findings. First, a CBT intervention is assumed to be beneficial for people suffering from problems caused by procrastination. Second, the degree of therapist contact will have a positive effect on treatment outcome as procrastination can be partially explained as a self-regulatory failure. Third, an Internet based CBT intervention is presumed to be an effective way to administer treatment for procrastination, which is considered highly important, as the availability of adequate care is limited. The current study is therefore believed to render significant knowledge on the treatment of procrastination, as well as providing support for the use of Internet based CBT for difficulties due to delayed tasks and commitments. Conclusions: To our knowledge, the current study is the first clinical trial to examine the effects of CBT for procrastination, and is assumed to render significant knowledge on the treatment of procrastination, as well as investigating whether it can be delivered via the Internet. Trial Registration: ClinicalTrials.gov: NCT01842945; <http://clinicaltrials.gov/show/NCT01842945> (Archived by WebCite at <http://www.webcitation.org/6KSmaXewC>).

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal procrastination, cognitive behavior therapy, internet-administered, randomized controlled trial, ISSN: 1929-0748

- Referens:** Rydeman, I., Szulkin, R., [Westerlund, J.](#), Agreus, L., & Törnkvist, L. (2013). 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:** [Rådsten-Ekman, M.](#), [Axelsson, Ö.](#), & [Nilsson, M.E.](#) (2013). Effects of Sounds from Water on Perception of Acoustic Environments Dominated by Road-Traffic Noise. *Acta Acustica united with Acustica*, 99(2), 218-225.
- Abstract:** As a complement to conventional noise mitigation, addition of wanted sounds, in particular sounds from water structures, has been suggested as a method for improving noise-polluted acoustic environments. The effect of adding water sounds to road-traffic noise was explored in a listening experiment with 31 listeners. Recordings of road-traffic noise were combined with recordings of waters sounds of varying pleasantness, and the listeners assessed the sounds on eight adjective scales, representing the perceptual dimensions Pleasantness and Eventfulness. The results showed that overall pleasantness increased when a highly pleasant water sound was added to the road-traffic noise. For less pleasant water sounds, no effect, or a decrease in pleasantness, was found. In addition, pleasant water sounds increased perceived eventfulness.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal water sounds, traffic noise, noise mitigation, noise pollution, ISSN: 1610-1928
- Referens:** Rönnlund, M., Carlstedt, B., Blomstedt, Y., [Nilsson, L-G.](#), & Weinehall, L. (2013). Secular trends in cognitive performance: Swedish conscript data 1970-1993. *Intelligence*, 41(1), 19-24.
- 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.](#) (2013). 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*, 174(1), 25-41.
- 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., Rieckmann, A., [Fischer, H.](#), & [Bäckman, L.](#) (in press). A multivariate analysis of age-related differences in functional networks supporting conflict resolution. *NeuroImage*.
- Abstract:** Functional neuroimaging studies demonstrate age-related differences in recruitment of a large-scale attentional network during interference resolution, especially within dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (DLPFC) and anterior cingulate cortex (ACC). These alterations in functional responses have been frequently observed despite

equivalent task performance, suggesting age-related reallocation of neural resources, although direct evidence for a facilitating effect in aging is sparse. We used the multi-source interference task and multivariate partial-least-squares to investigate age-related differences in the neuronal signature of conflict resolution, and their behavioral implications in younger and older adults. There were interference-related increases in activity, involving fronto-parietal and basal ganglia networks that generalized across age. In addition an age-by-task interaction was observed within a distributed network, including DLPFC and ACC, with greater activity during interference in the old. Next, we combined brain-behavior and functional connectivity analyses to investigate whether compensatory brain changes were present in older adults, using DLPFC and ACC as regions of interest (i.e. seed regions). This analysis revealed two networks differentially related to performance across age groups. A structural analysis revealed age-related gray-matter losses in regions facilitating performance in the young, suggesting that functional reorganization may partly reflect structural alterations in aging. Collectively, these findings suggest that age-related structural changes contribute to reductions in the efficient recruitment of a youth-like interference network, which cascades into instantiation of a different network facilitating conflict resolution in elderly people.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal aging, interference resolution, MSIT, PLS, reorganization, functional connectivity, ISSN: 1053-8119

Referens: Scheffter, M., Werheid, K., Almkvist, O., Lönnqvist-Akenine, U., Kathmann, N., Winblad, B. (2013) Recognition memory for emotional faces in amnesic mild cognitive impairment: an event-related potential study. *Aging, Neuropsychology, and Cognition*, 20(1), 49-79.

Abstract: This study examined the temporal course of emotional face recognition in amnesic mild cognitive impairment (aMCI). Patients and healthy controls (HC) performed a face recognition task, giving old/new responses to previously studied and novel faces displaying a negative or neutral expression. In aMCI patients, recognition accuracy was preserved for negative faces. Event-related potentials (ERPs) revealed disease-related changes in early perceptual components but not in ERP indices of explicit recognition. Specifically, aMCI patients showed impaired recognition effects for negative faces on the amplitudes of N170 and P2, suggesting deficient memory-related processing of negative faces at the stage of structural encoding and during an early recognition stage at which faces are individuated, respectively. Moreover, while a right-lateralized emotion effect specifically observed for correctly recognized faces on the amplitude of N170 was absent in aMCI, a similar emotion effect for successfully recognized faces on P2 was preserved in the patients, albeit with a different distribution. This suggests that in aMCI facilitated processing of successfully recognized emotional faces starts later in the processing sequence. Nonetheless, an early frontal old/new effect confined to negative faces and a parietal old/new effect unaffected by facial emotion were observed in both groups. This indicates that familiarity and conceptual priming processes may specifically contribute to recognition of negative faces in older adults and that aMCI patients can recruit the same retrieval mechanisms as controls, despite disease-related changes on early perceptual ERP components.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal event-related potential, emotion, recognition memory, aMCI, faces, ISSN: 1382-5585

Referens: Schraml, K. (2013). *Chronic stress among adolescents: Contributing factors and associations with academic achievement*. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University (Doctoral dissertation).

Abstract: According to recent nationwide surveys there have been dramatic increases in stress and serious stress-related health problems among Swedish adolescents. The aims of the present thesis were to investigate the prevalence of perceived chronic stress among sixteen-year-old adolescents who attended their first year at high-ranking high schools in the Stockholm area, to examine if factors that have been found to be relevant in the development of chronic stress among adults also contribute to chronic stress among adolescents, and to investigate the associations between chronic stress and sleep-related variables and academic achievement. Data were collected by means of self-report instruments. The main outcomes showed that a substantial number of individuals (30%) reported to perceive severe stress symptoms. The highest degree was perceived by 8% who suffered from symptoms to an extent which otherwise only has been observed among adult clinical burnout patients. Besides, 15% reported severe stress symptoms throughout high school and were thus considered to suffer from chronic stress. Perceived high demands, low global self-esteem, sleep disturbances and low social support were crucial factors in explaining stress symptoms. Another finding showed that perceived chronic stress was associated with adolescents' academic achievement. A closer look at the potential contribution of sleep-related variables to academic achievement revealed further that, apart from severe stress symptoms, social jetlag was involved in predicting variation in academic achievement. Overall, the findings indicated that there is a high prevalence of chronic stress among adolescents. The results should be taken seriously, as young people's sense of well-being during this period impacts both their successful transition into adulthood and their life course. Future research options and potential practical applications in terms of chronic stress prevention were suggested and discussed.

Typ och Nyckelord: Dissertation chronic stress, adolescents, academic achievement, sleep, social jetlag, self-esteem, demand-control-support, gender, ISBN: 978-91-7447-680-4

Referens: Selander, J., Alvarsson, J., Bluhm, G., Berglund, B., & Nilsson, M.E. (2013). Aircraft noise annoyance at outdoor living spaces. In Proceedings of *Inter Noise 2013: Noise Control for Quality of Life*. Innsbruck, Austria, Sept 15-18, 2013. Poughkeepsie, N.Y.: Noise Control Foundation (INCE).

Abstract: The Swedish guideline value for aircraft noise of 70 dB LAmax (time-weighting Slow) is intended to protect residential outdoor living spaces, such as balconies, patios and terraces. To provide empirical foundation for a revision of this policy, a questionnaire study was conducted among residents living close to seven Swedish airports. The questionnaire included questions on aircraft noise annoyance as experienced the dwelling's outdoor living space. About 3100 persons answered the questionnaire (response rate 65%). Annoyance responses were linked to aircraft noise exposure, LAmax and Lden, calculated using the Integrated Noise Model (INM 7.0). A consistent relationship was found between, on the one hand, the number of aircraft events ≥ 70 dB LAmax, and, on the other hand, the proportion of residents annoyed by aircraft noise at their outdoor living space. The proportion of annoyed residents increased rapidly from exposures greater than 3-5 events per day and evening. The same trend was found for activity disturbances at outdoor living spaces, in particular for disturbances related to speech communication, such as conversation or radio listening. In the present study, a large majority of residents exposed to 3-5 aircraft events ≥ 70 dB LAmax were exposed to less than 50 dB Lden (outdoor at the façade), which suggest that Lden-guideline-values exceeding 50 dB may not protect against noise annoyance at outdoor living spaces.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings aircraft noise, outdoor living spaces, annoyance

- Referens:** [Selander, J., Bluhm, G., Nilsson, M.E., Hallqvist, J., Theorell, T., Willix, P., & Pershagen, G. \(2013\).](#) Joint effects by road traffic noise, occupational noise and job strain on myocardial infarction. *Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment & Health, 39(2)*, 195-203.
- Abstract:** Objectives: The aim of this study was to assess the joint effect of job strain and both road-traffic and occupational noise on myocardial infarction (MI). Method: We conducted a population based case-control study on first time MI in Stockholm County during 1992-1994. Participants answered a questionnaire and underwent a physical examination. Residential road-traffic noise exposure was based on residential history combined with information on traffic intensity and distance to nearby roads. Occupational noise exposure was assessed by occupational history combined with a job-exposure matrix derived from measurements. Job strain was based on questions regarding psychological demands and decision latitude. A total of 3050 study participants (1252 cases and 1798 controls) were included in the study. Results: An increased risk of MI was indicated among participants exposed to road-traffic noise [odds ratio (OR) 1.23, 95% confidence interval (95% CI) 1.01-1.51], occupational noise (OR 1.17, 95% CI 0.98-1.41) and job strain (OR 1.39, 95% CI 1.17-1.65). Participants exposed to one, two, or three of these factors showed an increased risk (OR 1.16, 95% CI 0.97-1.40, OR 1.57, 95% CI 1.24-1.98, and OR 2.27, 95% CI 1.41-3.64, respectively). Exposure to two or three of these factors occurred among about 20% of the controls. Conclusion: Our results indicate that exposure to a combination of noise exposure and job strain increases the risk of MI substantially. Such exposures affect a considerable part of the population, which has relevance for prioritization of preventative measures.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal road-traffic noise, occupational noise, cardiovascular disease, environmental factor, stress, job exposure matrix, ischemic heart disease, ISSN: 0355-3140
- Referens:** [Silfvernagel, K., Carlbring, P., & Andersson, G. \(2013\).](#) Tailored internet-based treatment for older adults with anxiety, with or without symptoms of depression - A randomized controlled trial. *2nd European Conference of ESRII*, October 3-4, 2013, Linköping, Sweden.
- Abstract:** Background: To our knowledge this is the first randomized controlled trial that evaluates internet-based CBT treatment for older adults over the age of 60 suffering from anxiety symptoms. Objective: The aim of this trial was to investigate if said treatment would have an effect on an older population with anxiety symptoms with or without symptoms of depression. Methods: We used a randomized controlled design where the treatment group received an eight week cognitive behavior treatment program, while the control condition received support within the trial period. Results: We have found significant improvement over all outcome measures with regard to anxiety, depression and life quality. Conclusions: This trial shows promising results for older adults both for reduction in anxiety symptoms and depression symptoms, increased life quality and shows tendencies to improve perceived cognitive functioning.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings internet-based treatment, older adults, anxiety, depression
- Referens:** [Silfvernagel, K., Carlbring, P., & Andersson, G. \(2013\).](#) Skraddarsydd internetadministrerad behandling vid paniksymtom. *Best Practice, 4(13)*, 26-27.
- Abstract:**
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal iKBT, vägledad självhjälp, paniksymtom, ångest, depression, behandlingseffekter
- Referens:** [Sjöberg, A., Sverke, M., & Baraldi, S. \(2013\).](#) Are we looking in the wrong direction? Cross-lagged relations between organizational justice perceptions and depressive symptoms. Paper presented at *Forum för arbetslivsforskning (FALF) - Changes in Working Life: Individual, Organizational, and Methodological Perspectives*, June 17-19, 2013, Stockholm, Sweden.
- Abstract:** The relationship between organizational justice perceptions and employee psychological health is commonly treated as evidence of unfair treatment in organizations as a stressor that ultimately leads to reduced psychological health such as employee depression. However, this theoretical framework has recently been challenged by Lang, Bliese & Lang (2011) who found support for a reversed causal effect whereby depressive symptoms influence perceptions of organizational justice. To test this alternative hypothesis, the present study (N=569) use longitudinal data to test the lagged effects between organizational justice perceptions (i.e., pay justice) and depressive symptoms, using structural equation modeling. Preliminary analyses of data support the hypothesis that depression has a causal effect on perception of justice in organizations. The reversed effect of justice perceptions on depressive symptoms, was not significant. Although the lagged effect was not strong, the results indicate that employees who show depressive symptoms at work, are treated unfairly by managers, or that depressive employees feel unfairly treated by both employees and managers, regardless of objective reality.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings individualized pay, depression, cross-lagged analysis
- Referens:** [Sjöström, M., Umefjord, G., Stenlund, H., Carlbring, P., Andersson, G., & Samuelsson, E. \(2013\).](#) Internet-based treatment of stress urinary incontinence: a randomised controlled study with focus on pelvic floor muscle training. *British Journal of Urology International, 112(3)*, 362-372.
- Abstract:** Objective: To compare two treatment programmes for stress urinary incontinence (SUI) without face-to-face contact: one Internet-based and one sent by post.
- Patients and Methods: Randomised, controlled trial conducted in Sweden 2009-2011. Computer-generated block-randomisation, allocation by independent administrator. No 'blinding'. The study included 250 community-dwelling women aged 18-70 years, with SUI ≥ 1 time/week. Consecutive online recruitment. The women had 3 months of either; (i) An Internet-based treatment programme (124 women), including e-mail support and cognitive behavioural therapy assignments or (ii) A treatment programme sent by post (126). Both programmes focused mainly on pelvic floor muscle training.
- Primary outcomes: Symptom-score (International Consultation on Incontinence Questionnaire Short Form, ICIQ-UI SF) and condition-specific quality of life (ICIQ-Lower Urinary Tract Symptoms Quality of Life, ICIQ-LUTSQoL). Secondary outcomes: (i) Patient Global Impression of Improvement, (ii) Incontinence aids, (iii) Patient satisfaction, (iv) Health-specific QoL (EQ5D-Visual Analogue Scale), and (v) Incontinence episode frequency. Follow-up after 4 months via self-assessed postal questionnaires.

Results: In all, 12% (30 women) were lost to follow-up. Intention-to-treat analysis showed highly significant improvements ($P < 0.001$) with large effect sizes (>0.8) with both interventions, but there were no significant differences between groups in primary outcomes. The mean (sd) changes in symptom-score were: Internet 3.4 (3.4), Postal 2.9 (3.1) ($P = 0.27$). The mean (sd) changes in condition-specific QoL were: Internet 4.8 (6.1), Postal 4.6 (6.7) ($P = 0.52$). Compared with the postal-group, more participants in the Internet-group perceived they were much or very much improved (40.9% (43/105) vs 26.5% (30/113), $P = 0.01$), reported reduced usage of incontinence aids (59.5% (47/79) vs 41.4% (34/82), $P = 0.02$) and were satisfied with the treatment programme (84.8% (89/105) vs 62.9% (71/113), $P < 0.001$). Health-specific QoL improved in the Internet-group (mean change 3.7 (10.9), $P = 0.001$), but not in the postal-group (1.9 (13.0), $P = 0.13$). Overall, 69.8% (120/172) of participants reported complete lack of leakage or reduced number of leakage episodes by $>50\%$.

Conclusions: Concerning primary outcomes, treatment effects were similar between groups whereas for secondary outcomes the Internet-based treatment was more effective. Internet-based treatment for SUI is a new, promising treatment alternative.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal stress urinary incontinence, randomised controlled study, Internet, pelvic floor muscle training, self-management, cognitive behavioural therapy, ISSN: 1464-410X (online)

Referens: Skedung, L., Arvidsson, M., Chung, J.Y., Stafford, C.M., Berglund, B., & Rutland, M.W. (2013). Feeling Small: Exploring the Tactile Perception Limits. *Scientific Reports*, 3, 2617.

Abstract: The human finger is exquisitely sensitive in perceiving different materials, but the question remains as to what length scales are capable of being distinguished in active touch. We combine material science with psychophysics to manufacture and haptically explore a series of topographically patterned surfaces of controlled wavelength, but identical chemistry. Strain-induced surface wrinkling and subsequent templating produced 16 surfaces with wrinkle wavelengths ranging from 300 nm to 90 μ m and amplitudes between 7 nm and 4.5 μ m. Perceived similarities of these surfaces (and two blanks) were pairwise scaled by participants, and interdistances among all stimuli were determined by individual differences scaling (INDSCAL). The tactile space thus generated and its two perceptual dimensions were directly linked to surface physical properties - the finger friction coefficient and the wrinkle wavelength. Finally, the lowest amplitude of the wrinkles so distinguished was approximately 10 nm, demonstrating that human tactile discrimination extends to the nanoscale.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal touch, tactile discrimination, haptics, surface, ISSN: 2045-2322

Referens: Sousa-Ribeiro, M., & Sverke, M. (in press). Perceived quality of the psychosocial environment and well-being in employed and unemployed older adults: The importance of latent benefits and environmental vitamins. *Economic and Industrial Democracy*.

Abstract: This study combines two recognized theoretical frameworks in the (un)employment literature - the latent deprivation model and the vitamin model - and aims to better understand the relations between the perceived quality of the psychosocial environment and psychological well-being in older adults. The sample comprised 300 Portuguese adults (aged between 40 and 65), grouped as employed, unemployed engaged in training, and unemployed not in training. Employed reported better well-being than the other groups, and the unemployed in training showed lower distress than those who were not. Additionally, features from both frameworks were found to be related to well-being. These findings highlight the merit of taking both approaches into account to better understand the well-being of older individuals, and may be useful for the design of interventions aiming to enhance well-being and overcome some of the negative aspects of unemployment.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal unemployment, psychological well-being, latent benefits, environmental vitamins, senior adults, ISSN: 0143-831X

Referens: Sousa-Ribeiro, M., Sverke, M., & Coimbra, J. (2013). Latent benefits, environmental vitamins, and well being in a sample of older adults. Poster presented at *Forum för arbetslivsforskning (FALF) - Changes in Working Life: Individual, Organizational, and Methodological Perspectives*, June 17-19, 2013, Stockholm, Sweden.

Abstract: This study aims to better understand the relations between the perceived quality of the psychosocial environment and psychological well-being in older adults by combining two theoretical frameworks - the latent deprivation model and the vitamin model. Methods: A cross-sectional study design was applied. The sample comprised 300 Portuguese adults (between 40 and 65), grouped as employed ($n=91$), unemployed engaged in training ($n=76$), and unemployed not in training ($n=133$). The three groups of participants were first compared in their well-being and perceived access to features present in the latent deprivation and the vitamin models. The associations between these features and psychological well-being were then investigated in the combined sample. Results: In general, the employed reported better well-being than the other groups, and the unemployed in training showed lower distress than those not in training. As expected, the unemployed not in training perceived the lowest access to some of the latent benefits of employment and "vitamins." Features from both the latent deprivation model (primarily social contact and collective purpose) and the vitamin model (primarily opportunity for skills use and environmental clarity) were found to be significantly related to well-being in the combined sample. Conclusion: The results highlight the merit of taking both the latent deprivation model and the vitamin model into account to better understand the well-being of older individuals and may be useful for the design of interventions aiming to enhance well-being and overcome some of the negative aspects of unemployment.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings unemployed adults, well-being, payment, latent benefits

Referens: Sousa-Ribeiro, M., Sverke, M., & Coimbra, J.L. (2013). Individual predictors of the intention to enroll in education and training activities in a sample of senior unemployed adults. Paper presented on the 16th Congress of the European Association of Work and Organizational Psychology, 22-25 May, Münster, Germany. In G. Hertel, C. Binnewies, S. Krumm, H. Holling, & M. Kleinmann (Eds.), *Imagine the future world: How do we want to work tomorrow? Abstract proceedings of the 16th EAWOP Congress 2013* (p. 555-556).

Abstract: Purpose: Many senior unemployed show special vulnerabilities in the current labor market, and often this is related to educational deficits and skills obsolescence requiring retraining. A better knowledge of psychological variables predicting their intention to (re)train appears to be relevant for the promotion of employability among

senior unemployed individuals. Building on the expectancy-value theory and the literature on learning motivation, this study hypothesizes that age, education, length of unemployment, proactivity, learning orientation, employment commitment, learning self-efficacy, expected benefits from learning, perceived age discrimination and obsolescence, financial strain and perceived health associate with senior unemployed adults' intentions to attend training in the near future.

Design/Methodology: This cross-sectional study compared a sample comprising 178 Portuguese unemployed senior adults not enrolled in training to a sample of 116 senior unemployed engaged in training.

Results: Data is analysed during fall 2012, but preliminary results show that age, learning orientation, expected benefits from training and learning self-efficacy explain variance in the intention to attend a training course.

Limitations: The cross-sectional design restricts firm conclusions about the predictive value of the studied variables in relation to the actual attendance of a training course.

Research/Practical Implications: These results may be useful for practitioners in the design of interventions aiming to promote senior unemployed individuals' motivation to engage in (re)training.

Originality/Value: To our knowledge, few studies have specifically investigated the motivation to attend a training course among senior unemployed individuals, who often are more reluctant to participate in education and training activities.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings unemployment, senior workers, well-being

Referens: [Sousa-Ribeiro, M., Sverke, M., & Coimbra, J.L. \(2013\). Coping with Job Loss: Antecedents of Job Search Behaviors Among Older Unemployed Adults. Paper presented at the 13th European Congress of Psychology, 9-12 July, 2013, Stockholm, Sweden.](#)

Abstract: A considerable amount of studies have investigated the antecedents and correlates of job search but just a few have focused on older job seekers, who show particular difficulties in finding employment after job loss. This paper builds on the expectancy-value theory and the general literature on job search and investigates individual variables that associate with job search intensity, job search effort and the intention to continue looking for a job in a sample of 178 Portuguese older adults (aged 40-64; M age=51) unemployed on average for 20 months. Multiple hierarchical regression analyses show that gender (women) and unemployment duration were negatively associated with at least one job search indicator, whereas a positive association was found for psychological distress, proactivity, job search self-efficacy, reemployment expectations and employment commitment. Additionally, a significant interaction effect was found for financial strain and perceived control over reemployment in explaining job search effort. Unexpectedly, perceived age discrimination in the labour market and perceived health status were not associated with any of the job search indicators. These findings have implications for practitioners working with unemployed individuals and contribute to a better understanding of which factors are relevant for job search among older unemployed individuals, which apparently do not substantially differ from the ones found in the literature for younger individuals.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings unemployment, senior workers, job search

Referens: [Stanciu, I., Larsson, M., Nordin, S., Adolfsson, R., Nilsson, L.-G., & Olofsson, J.K. \(in press\). Olfactory impairment and subjective olfactory complaints independently predict conversion to dementia: A longitudinal population-based study. *Journal of the International Neuropsychological Society*.](#)

Abstract: We examined whether conversion to dementia can be predicted by self-reported olfactory impairment and/or by an inability to identify odors. Common forms of dementia involve an impaired sense of smell, and poor olfactory performance predicts cognitive decline among the elderly. We followed a sample of 1529 participants, who were within a normal range of overall cognitive function at baseline, over a 10-year period during which 159 were classified as having a dementia disorder. Dementia conversion was predicted from demographic variables, Mini-Mental State Examination score, and olfactory assessments. Self-reported olfactory impairment emerged as an independent predictor of dementia. After adjusting for effects of other predictors, individuals who rated their olfactory sensitivity as "worse than normal" were more likely to convert to dementia than those who reported normal olfactory sensitivity (odds ratio [OR] = 2.17; 95% confidence interval [CI] [1.40, 3.37]). Additionally, low scores on an odor identification test also predicted conversion to dementia (OR per 1 point increase = 0.89; 95% CI [0.81, 0.98]), but these two effects were additive. We suggest that assessing subjective olfactory complaints might supplement other assessments when evaluating the risk of conversion to dementia. Future studies should investigate which combination of olfactory assessments is most useful in predicting dementia conversion.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal olfaction, vascular dementia, Alzheimer type dementia, memory, smell disorder, awareness, ISSN: 1355-6177

Referens: [Stenfors, C. \(2013\). *Subjective Cognitive Complaints in the Working Population: The Influence of Objective Cognitive Functioning and Working Conditions*. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University \(Doctoral dissertation\).](#)

Abstract: Cognitive functioning is important for managing work and life in general. However, subjective cognitive complaints (SCC), involving self-perceived difficulties with concentration, memory, decision making, and clear thinking are common in the general and in the working population and can be coupled with both lowered well-being and work ability. The present thesis investigated the extent to which SCC among people in the work force can be explained by objective cognitive functioning (study I & II) and working conditions (study III), utilizing samples from the working population. The potential roles of other common psychological problems which often co-occur with SCC were also investigated in studies I-III.

In **Study I**, high levels of SCC were associated with significantly poorer episodic memory performance during high executive demands and a trend was found towards poorer episodic memory, while not being associated with semantic memory. In **Study II**, high levels of SCC were associated with significantly poorer executive cognitive performance on all three executive cognitive tests used. Symptoms of depression, chronic stress and sleeping problems were found to play an important role in the relations between SCC and episodic memory during divided attention in study I and executive cognitive functioning in study II. In **Study III**, in all cross-

sectional data analyses, high quantitative demands, information and communication technology (ICT) demands, underqualification in the work situation and inter-personal conflicts were positively associated with SCC, whereas social support, good resources at work and overqualification in the work situation were negatively associated with SCC. In all prospective data analyses, quantitative job demands, ICT demands and underqualification were positively associated with future SCC, including when adjusted for baseline cognitive complaints.

The findings may guide prevention of and interventions for SCC among people in the work force.

Typ och Nyckelord: Dissertation subjective cognitive complaints, cognitive functioning, declarative memory, episodic memory, semantic memory, working memory, executive cognitive functioning, psychosocial working conditions, demand-control-support model, population-based, ISBN: 978-91-7447-809-9

Referens: [Stenfors, C.U.D., Hanson Magnusson, L., Oxenstierna, G., Theorell, T., & Nilsson, L.-G. \(2013\). Psychosocial Working Conditions and Cognitive Complaints among Swedish Employees. *PLoS ONE*, 8\(4\), e60637.](#)

Abstract: Background: Cognitive complaints involving problems with concentration, memory, decision-making and thinking are relatively common in the work force. The sensitivity of both subjective and objective cognitive functioning to common psychiatric conditions, stress levels and to cognitive load makes it plausible that psychosocial working conditions play a role in cognitive complaints. Thus, this study aimed to test the associations between psychosocial work factors and cognitive complaints in nationally representative samples of the Swedish work force. Cross-sectional (n = 9751) and prospective (n = 3644; two time points two years apart) sequential multiple regression analyses were run, adjusting for general confounders, depressive-and sleeping problems. Additional prospective analyses were run adjusting for baseline cognitive complaints. Cross-sectional results: High quantitative demands, information and communication technology (ICT) demands, underqualification and conflicts were positively associated with cognitive complaints, while social support, good resources at work and overqualification were negatively associated with cognitive complaints in all models. Skill discretion and decision authority were weakly associated with cognitive complaints. Conflicts were more strongly associated with cognitive complaints in women than in men, after adjustment for general confounders. Prospective results: Quantitative job demands, ICT demands and underqualification were positively associated with future cognitive complaints in all models, including when adjusted for baseline cognitive complaints. Decision authority was weakly positively associated with future cognitive complaints, only after adjustment for depressive-and sleeping problems respectively. Social support was negatively associated with future cognitive complaints after adjustment for general confounders and baseline cognitive complaints. Skill discretion and resources were negatively associated with future cognitive complaints after adjustment for general confounders. The associations between quantitative demands and future cognitive complaints were stronger in women. Discussion/Conclusions: The findings indicate that psychosocial working conditions should be taken into account when considering cognitive complaints among employees.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal concentration, memory, decision-making, thinking, psychiatric conditions, ISSN: 1932-6203

Referens: [Stenfors, C.U.D., Marklund, P., Magnusson-Hansson, L.L., Teorell, T., & Nilsson, L.-G. \(2013\). Subjective cognitive complaints and the role of executive functioning in the working population: A case-control study. *PLoS ONE*, 8\(12\), e83351.](#)

Abstract: Background: Cognitive functioning is important for managing work and life in general. However, subjective cognitive complaints (SCC), involving perceived difficulties with concentration, memory, decision making, and clear thinking are common in the general and working population and can be coupled with both lowered well-being and work ability. However, the relation between SCC and cognitive functioning across the adult age-span, and in the work force, is not clear as few population-based studies have been conducted on non-elderly adults. Thus, the present study aimed to test the relation between SCC and executive cognitive functioning in a population-based sample of employees. Methods: Participants were 233 employees with either high (cases) or low (controls) levels of SCC. Group differences in neuropsychological test performance on three common executive cognitive tests were analysed through a set of analyses of covariance tests, including relevant covariates. Results & Conclusions: In line with the a priori hypotheses, a high level of SCC was associated with significantly poorer executive cognitive performance on all three executive cognitive tests used, compared to controls with little SCC. Additionally, symptoms of depression, chronic stress and sleeping problems were found to play a role in the relations between SCC and executive cognitive functioning. No significant associations remained after adjusting for all these factors. The current findings contribute to an increased understanding of what characterizes SCC in the work force and may be used at different levels of prevention of- and intervention for SCC and related problems with executive cognitive functioning.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal attention, cognition, depression, memory, sleep, executive functioning, ISSN: 1932-6203

Referens: [Stengård, J., Bernhard-Oettel, C., Näswall, K., Häsänen, L., & Berntson, E. \(2013\). Importance of incentives and sufficient information level for displaced worker well-being and attitudes during plant closure. Paper presented on the 16th Congress of the European Association of Work and Organizational Psychology, 22-25 May, Münster, Germany. In G. Hertel, C. Binnewies, S. Krumm, H. Holling, & M. Kleinmann \(Eds.\), *Imagine the future world: How do we want to work tomorrow? Abstract proceedings of the 16th EAWOP Congress 2013* \(p. 554-555\).](#)

Abstract: Purpose: Downsizing and plant closures are becoming increasingly common when organizations reduce expenditure. Research has shown that large organizational changes are associated with stress and negative job satisfaction, but the consequences of plant closure on the displaced workers health and attitudes toward their employer is scarce. The study aims at investigating personal factors, such as optimism and employment history, as well as management strategies, such as information and incentives, and their influence on maintaining workers well-being and facilitating their development of new future personal and careerrelated goals. Another aim is to investigate how management strategies affect the workers attitudes toward their organization during the closure process.

Design/Methodology: To test these hypotheses, questionnaires from 131 employees working for a Swedish plant that is closing down were collected.

Results: Data was analysed by means of moderated hierarchical regression analysis with wellbeing, coping goal-construct, felt obligations, and withdrawals cognitions as the outcome variables. In a stepwise procedure, the impact of personal employment history, optimism, perceived employability and management strategies was

analyzed. As assumed, associations between the outcome variables and management strategies (information, incentives) as well as personal factors (optimism) were found. Partly, employability acted as a moderator.

Limitations: Cross-sectional data was used and only one plant was examined.

Research/Practical Implications: Both information and action package could be positively influenced by management.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings incentives, well-being, attitudes, information, plant closure

Referens: [Stengård, J., Härenstam, A., Ahlberg, G., Allard, K., Bejerot, E., Berntson, E. m.fl. \(2013\). *Chefskap, Hälsa, Effektivitet, Förutsättningar i Offentlig Sektor*, ISM-Rapport 13, Teknisk rapport från CHEFIOS projektet, Göteborgs universitet.](#)

Abstract: Ur förordet:

Detta är en deskriptiv rapport från CHEFIOS-projektet. CHEFIOS står för Chefskap, Hälsa, Effektivitet, Förutsättningar i Offentlig Sektor. Projektet har finansierats av Vinnova, Västra Götalandsregionen, Göteborgs stad och Göteborgs universitet samt Previa. De kommuner som deltagit i projektet har också bidragit på många sätt, bland annat med lokala projektledare och alla chefer som ställt upp med sin tid.

Denna rapport är en deskriptiv, teknisk rapport som syftar till att presentera enkäten och källor till de enkätfrågor som ingår i rapporten. Här redovisas också svarsfrekvenser på frågorna. Enkäten har använts till olika analyser vars resultat finns redovisat i ett flertal publikationer.

CHEFIOS är ett forsknings- och interventionsprojekt med syfte att undersöka och förbättra förutsättningar för chefskap i offentlig sektor. Totalt har sju kommuner och 28 förvaltningar deltagit i projektet där sex förvaltningar har deltagit i interventionen och 22 har varit med som jämförelseförvaltningar. Totalt har ca 750 chefer besvarat enkäten som besvarades dels 2009, dels 2011.

Typ och Nyckelord: Report enkät, intervention, mätinstrument, ISBN/ISSN: 978-91-979247-2-6

Referens: [Ström, M., Uckelstam, C., Andersson, G., Hassmén, P., Umefjord, G., & Carlbring, P. \(2013\). Data from: Internet-delivered therapist-guided physical activity for mild to moderate depression: a randomized controlled trial. *Dryad Digital Repository*.](#)

Abstract: Data from: Internet-delivered therapist-guided physical activity for mild to moderate depression: a randomized controlled trial. Pre, post and follow-up data for the participants in the RCT. Dryad Digital Repository. doi:10.5061/dryad.c6q65/1

R Syntax: Data from: Internet-delivered therapist-guided physical activity for mild to moderate depression: a randomized controlled trial. Syntax made in R showing the data-analysis. doi:10.5061/dryad.c6q65/2

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal physical activity, depression, internet, psychotherapy, treatment, RCT

Referens: [Ström, M., Uckelstam, C.-J., Andersson, G., Hassmén, P., Umefjord, G., & Carlbring, P. \(2013\). Internet-delivered therapist-guided physical activity for mild to moderate depression: A randomized controlled trial. *PeerJ*, 1, e178.](#)

Abstract: Objective. The main hypothesis, and the objective of the study, was to test if the participants allocated to the treatment group would show a larger reduction in depressive symptoms than those in the control group.

Methods. This study was a randomized nine week trial of an Internet-administered treatment based on guided physical exercise for Major Depressive Disorder (MDD). A total of 48 participants with mild to moderate depression, diagnosed using the Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV Axis I Disorders, were randomized either to a treatment intervention or to a waiting-list control group. The main outcome measure for depression was the Beck Depression Inventory-II (BDI-II), and physical activity level was measured using the International Physical Activity Questionnaire (IPAQ). The treatment program consisted of nine text modules, and included therapist guidance on a weekly basis.

Results. The results showed significant reductions of depressive symptoms in the treatment group compared to the control group, with a moderate between-group effect size (Cohen's $d = 0.67$; 95% confidence interval: 0.09–1.25). No difference was found between the groups with regards to increase of physical activity level. For the treatment group, the reduction in depressive symptoms persisted at six months follow-up.

Conclusions. Physical activity as a treatment for depression can be delivered in the form of guided Internet-based self-help.

Trial Registration. The trial was registered at ClinicalTrials.gov (NCT01573130).

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal internet, therapist-guided, depression, trial, ISSN: 2167-8359

Referens: [Stålnacke, J., Diaz Heijtz, R., Norberg, H., Norman, M., Smedler, A.-C., & Forsberg, H. \(2013\). Cognitive Outcome in Adolescents and Young Adults after Repeat Courses of Antenatal Corticosteroids. *Journal of Pediatrics*, 163, 441-446.](#)

Abstract: **Objective:** To investigate whether repeat courses of antenatal corticosteroids have long-term effects on cognitive and psychological functioning. **Study design:** In a prospective cohort study, 58 adolescents and young adults (36 males) who had been exposed to 2-9 weekly courses of betamethasone in utero were assessed with neuropsychological tests and behavior self-reports. Unexposed subjects ($n = 44$, 25 males) matched for age, sex, and gestational age at birth served as a comparison group. In addition, individuals exposed *in utero* to a single course ($n = 25$, 14 males) were included for dose-response analysis. Group differences were investigated using multilevel linear modeling. **Results:** Mean scores obtained in 2 measures of attention and speed were significantly lower in subjects exposed to 2 or more antenatal corticosteroid courses (Symbol Search, $P = .009$; Digit Span Forward, $P = .02$), but these were not dose-dependent. Exposure to repeat courses of antenatal corticosteroids was not associated with general deficits in higher

cognitive functions, self-reported attention, adaptability, or overall psychological function. **Conclusions:** Although this study indicates that repeat exposure to antenatal corticosteroids may have an impact on aspects of executive functioning, it does not provide support for the prevailing concern that such fetal exposure will have a major adverse impact on cognitive functions and psychological health later in life.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal WAIS, Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale, WISC, Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children, CANTAB, development, executive function, ISSN: 0022-3476

Referens: Stålnacke, J., & Smedler, A.-C. (2013). *Psykologutredning i skolan*. Socialstyrelsen, 2013-6-39.

Abstract: Alla barn har rätt att bemötas med respekt och förståelse i skolan, rätt till lärande och utveckling på sina egna villkor och utifrån sina egna förutsättningar. För att utvecklas behöver barnet mötas där det står.

I skolan uppmärksammas ofta svårigheter som inte varit uppenbara före skolstart. Svårigheterna kan bero på att miljön och aktiviteterna ställer fel krav på barnet och skapar hinder för lärande och utveckling. Miljö eller pedagogik bör anpassas så att man kan ställa rätt krav. Detta synsätt har stöd i såväl skollagen (2010:800) som Världshälsoorganisationens internationella klassifikation av funktionstillstånd, funktionshinder och hälsa (ICF). Om anpassningarna inte ger önskat resultat kan det vara motiverat att utreda individuella faktorer hos barnet. Syftet med en psykologisk utredning är att förstå barnet bättre och ska inte göras om det inte kommer barnet till gagn.

Uppmärksamhets- och koncentrationssvårigheter kan ha många orsaker. Vad som ligger till grund för svårigheterna är viktigt att förstå för att kunna vidta lämpliga åtgärder. Att läsa och skriva är färdigheter som påverkar hela livet, och ett systematiskt förebyggande arbete är avgörande för barns möjligheter att lyckas med läs- och skrivinläring. Att utveckla god läs- och skrivförmåga kräver mycket tid och är ett arbete som måste prioriteras. Detta gäller inte minst barn som har ett annat modersmål än svenska.

En utredning i elevhälsan kan behövas när barnet riskerar att inte uppnå kunskapskrav eller stöter på andra svårigheter i sin skolsituation. Det kan handla om barn eller ungdomar som:

- har generella svårigheter att nå målen, där det finns misstanke om att en svagbegåvning eller lindrig utvecklingsstörning är orsaken
- har specifika svårigheter att lära sig läsa, skriva eller räkna, men där begåvningsnivå och förmåga till abstrakt tänkande stämmer för åldern
- har svårt att koncentrera sig, upprätthålla uppmärksamhet, strukturera eller planera sitt arbete
- har svårt att fungera i klassrummet (svårt att vänta på sin tur, är oroliga, utagerande)
- har svårt att interagera socialt
- har svårt att ta förändringar och lätt blir oroliga vid rutinbrott
- har hög frånvaro
- uppvisar tecken på depression, ångest, ångslan, självskade- eller riskbeteenden.

Många barn har kombinationer av svårigheter.

En utredning ska, med få undantag, påbörjas i samförstånd med barnets vårdnadshavare. Rektor beslutar om utredningen och är ansvarig för att barnet får det stöd som utredningen visar att det behöver. Syftet med en utredning i skolan är inte att ställa en medicinsk eller (neuro-)psykiatrisk diagnos. En formell diagnos får inte heller ställas som krav för att barnet ska få tillgång till det stöd och den anpassning som det behöver.

En mer omfattande utredning kan innehålla en pedagogisk, en medicinsk, en psykosocial och en psykologisk bedömning. Vid särskoleplacering är den omfattande utredningen ett lagkrav. Om barnet har andra svårigheter av sådan art och grad att de innebär en funktionsnedsättning kan en utredning av ett specialistteam utanför skolan vara nödvändig. Det är skolans ansvar att se till att barnet får det stöd som utredningen visar att det är i behov av, oavsett var en utredning genomförs och vilka svårigheter som föranlett den.

Innan man gör en psykologutredning ska det ha gjorts en pedagogisk kartläggning.

Psykologutredningens omfattning och innehåll anpassas efter barnet och frågeställningen. Psykologen ansvarar för att välja metoder som svarar mot utredningens syfte, det specifika barnet samt yttre omständigheter. Samtal med föräldrar och med barnet och observation i skolmiljön är viktiga delar av utredningen.

En psykolog som utreder i skolan ska:

- utgå ifrån Barnkonventionen
- ha insikt i vikten av att förstå sammanhanget och miljön barnet verkar i
- ha förmåga att analysera svårigheterna och precisera utredningens frågeställning
- vara utvecklingspsykologiskt välbevandrad
- vara insatt i pedagogisk psykologi

Den ska också ha instrumentkompetens (psykometrisk kunskap och praktisk erfarenhet) om:

- begåvning och inlärningsförmåga (t.ex. WISC, Leiter-R, Ravens matriser, WPPSI)
- neuropsykologiska funktioner (t.ex. NEPSY, D-KEFS, Rey Complex Figure, VMI)
- neuropsykologiska skattningar (t.ex. Fem-till-femton formuläret, BRIEF)
- skattningar av adaptiv förmåga (t.ex. ABAS, Vineland)
- självskattningar av psykisk hälsa eller självbild (t.ex. Beck ungdomsskalor, Jag tycker jag är).

Den ska även:

- ha god förmåga att tolka, se konsekvenserna av och kommunicera resultaten av en utredning
- kunna väga in bakgrundsfaktors betydelse för såväl testresultat som åtgärder.

Att tolka, utvärdera och uttrycka resultatet är en viktig del av utredningen och behöver ges den tid som det kräver. Det skriftliga utlåtandet ska inte ge en allmän beskrivning av barnet utan skrivs vid en viss tidpunkt och med ett visst syfte. Information och ordval ska anpassas utifrån vem som är tänkt mottagare. Det ska tydligt framgå vilka metoder och informationskällor som utlåtandet bygger på.

Om barnet har en bakgrund som tydligt avviker från psykologens samlade erfarenhet och metodik, måste utredningen ha en extra försiktig och prövande inriktning och leda till förslag snarare än diagnostiska slutsatser. Även barn som pratar bra svenska kan ha sociokulturella erfarenheter som gör testuppgifter och normer mer eller mindre ogiltiga. Ett svenskspråkigt test som är utprovat under västerländska förhållanden gör inte rättvisa åt ett barn som är uppvuxet med ett annat språk och i en helt annan miljö. Det är viktigt att vara beredd på att använda en tolk i utredningssammanhang. Att göra det på ett bra sätt kräver medvetenhet och övning.

Det krävs ofta ett omfattande samverkan om barn med särskilda behov och skolan får naturligt en central roll i denna samverkan. Strukturella, verksamhetskulturella och organisatoriska faktorer såväl som sekretesslagstiftningen kan försvåra samverkan. För att evenhålsarbetet ska ha en förebyggande funktion och minska risken för att barn blir utan det stöd de har rätt till behövs tydlighet när det gäller struktur, ansvar och befogenheter samt hantering av sekretessfrågor på ett sätt så att barnets integritet skyddas men utan att hindra ett effektivt samarbete.

Typ och Nyckelord: Report barn och familj, barns psykiska hälsa, förskola och skola, psykisk hälsa, ISBN/ISSN: 978-91-7555-084-8

Referens: Sundelin, T., Lekander, M., Kecklund, G., Van Someren, E.J.W., Olsson, A., & Axelsson, J. (2013). Cues of fatigue: effects of sleep deprivation on facial appearance. *Sleep, 36*(9), 1355-1360.

Abstract: Study objective: To investigate the facial cues by which one recognizes that someone is sleep deprived versus not sleep deprived.

Design: Experimental laboratory study.

Setting: Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden.

Participants: Forty observers (20 women, mean age 25 ± 5 y) rated 20 facial photographs with respect to fatigue, 10 facial cues, and sadness. The stimulus material consisted of 10 individuals (five women) photographed at 14:30 after normal sleep and after 31 h of sleep deprivation following a night with 5 h of sleep.

Measurements: Ratings of fatigue, fatigue-related cues, and sadness in facial photographs.

Results: The faces of sleep deprived individuals were perceived as having more hanging eyelids, redder eyes, more swollen eyes, darker circles under the eyes, paler skin, more wrinkles/fine lines, and more droopy corners of the mouth (effects ranging from $b = +3 \pm 1$ to $b = +15 \pm 1$ mm on 100-mm visual analog scales, $P < 0.01$). The ratings of fatigue were related to glazed eyes and to all the cues affected by sleep deprivation ($P < 0.01$). Ratings of rash/eczema or tense lips were not significantly affected by sleep deprivation, nor associated with judgements of fatigue. In addition, sleep-deprived individuals looked sadder than after normal sleep, and sadness was related to looking fatigued ($P < 0.01$).

Conclusions: The results show that sleep deprivation affects features relating to the eyes, mouth, and skin, and that these features function as cues of sleep loss to other people. Because these facial regions are important in the communication between humans, facial cues of sleep deprivation and fatigue may carry social consequences for the sleep deprived individual in everyday life.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal fatigue, sleep deprivation, facial appearance, ISSN: 0161-8105

Referens: Sundell, K., Ferrer-Wreder, L., & Fraser, M. (in press). Going Global: A Model for Evaluating Empirically Supported Family-Based Interventions in New Contexts. *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. (2013). Cognitive impairment has a strong relation to nonsomatic symptoms of depression in relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis. *Archives of Clinical Neuropsychology, 28*(2), 144-155.

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

- Referens:** [Sundling, C., Berglund, B., Nilsson, M.E., Emardson, R., & Pendrill, L. \(2013\). New perspective on the accessibility of railway transport for the vulnerable traveller. *Journal of Physics: Conference Series*, 459\(1\), 012021.](#)
- Abstract:** Vulnerable travellers experience various problems in the transport environment. These may reduce public travel confidence and consequently lead to decreased mobility. A goal of our research is to find out how to improve the accessibility to railway travelling, especially, for persons with functional limitations. By reducing barriers, the ability of travelling would be improved, and consequently allow for more flexible travel behaviors. In order to develop a model and a method of measurement for accessibility, we (a) constructed a reference group of representative 'typical older persons' (65-85 years) from questionnaire data, and (b) developed an accessibility measure for persons with functional limitations. In this measure barriers have different weights for the different persons depending on their functional ability and travel behavior. This gives the probability of facing a certain barrier when travelling to a certain destination; that is, a measure of accessibility for the individual. The more weight placed on a certain barrier, the less probable it is that the particular journey will take place. These weights will be obtained in forthcoming research on the perception of a set of various travel scenarios representing barriers.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal accessibility, transport, older persons, ISSN: 1742-6588
- Referens:** [Sundström, A., Rönnlund, M., Adofsson, R., & Nilsson, L-G. \(in press\). Stressful life events are not associated with the development of dementia. *International Psychogeriatrics*.](#)
- Abstract:** Background: The impact of stressful life events as a risk factor of dementia diseases is inconclusive. We sought to determine whether stressful negative life events are associated with incidental dementia in a population-based study with long-term follow-up. We also tested the hypothesis that the occurrence of positive life events could mitigate or overcome the possible adverse effects of negative life events on dementia conversion. Methods: The study involved 2,462 dementia-free participants aged 55 years and older. Information on life events was ascertained at baseline from a comprehensive Life Event Inventory, which included 56 questions about specific life events. For each life event, the emotional impact (both positive and negative) and emotional adjustment were asked for. Results: During follow-up, 423 participants developed dementia; of these, 240 developed Alzheimer's disease (AD). Cox regression analysis showed no association between the total number of negative life events and the incidence of dementia when adjusted solely for age and gender (hazard ratio = 0.97, 95% CI = 0.92-1.02), or with multiple adjustments for a range of covariates (hazard ratio = 0.96, 95% CI = 0.91-1.01). Similarly, neither emotional impact nor emotional adjustment to these life events was associated with incident dementia. A separate analysis of AD did not alter the results. Conclusions: The result of this population-based study finds no association between negative or positive life events and dementia. Accordingly, our results reject the hypothesis that stressful life events trigger the onset of dementia diseases.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal dementia, Alzheimer's disease, life events, stress, risk factor, longitudinal, ISSN: 1041-6102
- Referens:** [Sundström, A., Westerlund, O., Mousavi-Nasab, H., Adofsson, R., & Nilsson, L-G. \(in press\). The relationship between marital and parental status and the risk of dementia. *International Psychogeriatrics*.](#)
- Abstract:** Background: This study examines the association between marital and parental status and their individual and combined effect on risk of dementia diseases in a population-based longitudinal study while controlling for a range of potential confounders, including social networks and exposure to stressful negative life events. Methods: A total of 1,609 participants without dementia, aged 65 years and over, were followed for an average period of 8.6 years (SD = 4.8). During follow-up, 354 participants were diagnosed with dementia. Cox regression was used to investigate the effect of marital and parental status on risk of dementia. Results: In univariate Cox regression models (adjusted for age as time scale), widowed (hazard ratio (HR) 1.42, 95% confidence interval (CI) = 1.13-1.78), and not having children (HR 1.54, 95% CI = 1.15-2.06) were significantly associated with incident dementia. In multivariate analyses that included simultaneously marital and parental status and covariates that were found to be significant in univariate models ($p < 0.10$), the HR was 1.30 (95% CI = 1.01-1.66) for widowed, and 1.51 (95% CI = 1.08-2.10) for those not having children. Finally, a group of four combined factors was constructed: married parents (reference), married without children, widowed parents, and widowed without children. The combined effect revealed a 1.3 times higher risk (95% CI = 1.03-1.76) of dementia in widow parents, and a 2.2 times higher risk (95% CI = 1.36-3.60) in widowed persons without children, in relation to married parents. No significant difference was observed for those being married and without children. Conclusions: Our findings suggest that marital- and parental status are important risk factors for developing dementia, with especially increased risk in those being both widowed and without children.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal dementia, marital status, parental status, risk factors, childlessness, longitudinal, ISSN: 1041-6102
- Referens:** [Svenson, O., Eriksson, G., & Mertz, C.K. \(2013\). Debiasing overoptimistic beliefs about braking capacity. *Accident Analysis and Prevention*, 58, 75-80.](#)
- Abstract:** We investigated, using questionnaires, different strategies for removing drivers' overoptimism (Svenson et al., 2012a) about how fast their speed could be decreased when they were speeding compared with braking at the speed limit speed. Three different learning groups and a control group made collision speed judgments. The first learning group had the distance a car travels during a driver's reaction time for each problem. The second group had this information and also feedback after each judgment (correct speed). The third group judged collision speed but also braking distance and received correct facts after each problem. The control group had no information at all about reaction time and the distance traveled during that time. The results suggested the following rank order from poor to improved performance: control, group 1, group 3 and group 2 indicating that information about distance driven during a driver's reaction time improved collision speed judgments and that adding stopping distance information did not add to this improvement.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal impact speed, speed judgment, debiasing, stopping distance, teaching strategies, feedback, ISSN: 0001-4575

- Referens:** Sverke, M., Aronsson, G., Blom, V., Häsänen, L., Leineweber, C., & Nylén, E.C. (2013). I don't have the time to do my job: Job demands and resources among Swedish public sector employees. Paper presented on the 16th Congress of the European Association of Work and Organizational Psychology, 22-25 May, Münster, Germany. In G. Hertel, C. Binnewies, S. Krumm, H. Holling, & M. Kleinmann (Eds.), *Imagine the future world: How do we want to work tomorrow? Abstract proceedings of the 16th EAWOP Congress 2013* (p. 99-100).
- Abstract:** Purpose: Working life is characterized by work intensification. This trend is evident also in the public sector where budget cuts result in an increased work load, reduced predictability about the future, work-life interference, and lack of opportunities for recovery. Many employees have to perform their work in conflict to their professional values, have insufficient resources to fulfill their tasks, and perceive a lack of managerial support. The aim of this paper is to investigate the relative importance of such job demands and resources for employee work attitudes, behavior, and wellbeing.
- Design/Methodology: The data are being collected within an intervention project aimed at reducing job demands and increasing job resources. An online baseline questionnaire is currently being administered to all employees of a public sector welfare unit in Sweden.
- Results: Time 1 results investigating the relative importance of various job demands and resources will be presented.
- Limitations: The cross-sectional nature of the baseline data provides preliminary understanding of the importance of demands and resources for employee work attitudes and well-being. These data will subsequently be supplemented by follow-up data, also from a comparison organization, to investigate relations over time.
- Research/Practical Implications: The paper has great opportunities of identifying important job demands and resources relevant for employee work attitudes, behavior and well-being, and reveal important avenues for management strategies aimed at balancing job demands with adequate resources.
- Originality/Value: The study adds to the literature by taking a broad perspective on job demands and resources in contemporary working life and by identifying important demands in service production.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings job demands

- Referens:** Sverke, M., & Hellgren, J. (2013). Organisationsförändringar och stress. [Organisation change and stress.] I R. Ekman, & B. Arnetz, (Red.), *Stress. Gen, individ, samhälle* (pp. 287-299) (3:e upplagan). Stockholm: Liber.
- Abstract:** Om boken på förlagets hemsida:
"Stora grupper av människor riskerar idag att drabbas av social jetlag - att leva i ett tomrum där de är fysiskt uppkopplade men inte socialt, emotionellt och intellektuellt upplever ett sammanhang. Nytt i denna upplaga är beskrivningen av strategier för att motverka detta och för att öka vår egen och arbetslivets motståndskraft mot stress. Här presenteras både beprövade och helt nya metoder för en effektiv stressbehandling på individ-, grupp-, organisations- och samhälls nivå."
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) stress, återhämtning, arbete, privatliv, ISBN: 9789147105410

- Referens:** Sverke, M., & Hellgren, J. (2013). Arbete och karriärvägar. In A-K. Andershed & H. Andershed (Eds.), *Att studera människors utveckling. Resultat från forskningsprogrammet IDA 1965-2013* (s. 127-150). Lund: Studentlitteratur.
- Abstract:** Begrepp som "karriär" och "karriärutveckling" nämns ofta i vardagliga samtal om arbetslivet och har varit föremål för ett stort forskningsintresse under flera årtionden. Det är inte att undra på eftersom en stor del av individens vakna tid tillbringas på arbetet. Förvärsarbete ger inte bara sysselsättning och en inkomst - och därmed möjlighet till försörjning - utan även ett mått av social status via inkomsten och yrket i sig. Det är även av stor vikt att beakta själva situationen i vilken arbetet utförs - i termer av sådant som organisatoriska villkor, ledarskap och arbetsmiljö - eftersom forskningen visat att den övergripande arbetssituationen har betydelse för individens hälsa och välbefinnande liksom för engagemanget i arbetet och själva arbetsutförandet. Yrkesarbetet är en av de multipla roller en individ har i sitt övergripande livspussel. Andra roller kan återfinnas inom exempelvis familjelivet, bland vänner, i samband med fritidsintressen och i föreningslivet. Vissa människor förvärsarbetar under hela sitt vuxna liv, möjligen med uppehåll för studier, medan andra gör uppehåll i yrkesarbetet för att stanna hemma med barn. Detta kapitel syftar till att belysa arbete, karriärvägar och multipla roller. Ett inledande avsnitt ger en kort genomgång av teorier om arbetsmiljö och arbetsklimat. Därefter ligger fokus på karriärvägar, där vi definierar karriär inte bara utifrån yrkesarbete utan även beaktar betydelsen av utbildning och familjeliv. Dessa avsnitt följs av en genomgång av några studier inom IDA-programmet (Individual Development and Adaptation) som undersökt en del av de teman vi behandlar. Avslutningsvis skisserar vi det moderna arbetslivets utmaningar och vad de kan betyda för arbete och karriärvägar - och vilka möjligheter IDA-programmet har att bidra till även den framtida kunskapsutvecklingen.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) karriärmönster, karriärutveckling, IDA, longitudinell forskning, ISBN: 9789144093802

- Referens:** Sverke, M., Isaksson, K., & Hellgren, J. (Red.). (2013). Ett gränslöst arbetsliv: Temanummer till Gunnar Aronsson. Special issue of *Arbetsmarknad & Arbetsliv*, 19(4).
- Abstract:** Genom detta temanummer i *Arbetsmarknad & Arbetsliv* vill vi uppmärksamma den forskning och det arbete för svenskt arbetsliv som professor Gunnar Aronsson har bedrivit under sin långa verksamhet som forskare. Under sina anställningar vid Psykologiska institutionen på Stockholms universitet och på Arbetslivsinstitutet har Gunnar kommit att bli en av de absoluta centralfigurerna inom svensk arbetslivsforskning. Han har på ett högst påtagligt sätt själv bedrivit, medverkat i och inspirerat till forskning som på många viktiga sätt bidragit till att utveckla förståelsen av arbetsvillkor, arbetsmiljöns betydelse för de anställdas hälsa och välbefinnande samt vad arbetslivets förändring betyder för personer på arbetsmarknaden.
- Som tema för detta nummer har vi valt "Ett gränslöst arbetsliv". Gränslöst arbete är ett tema i forskningen som Gunnar bedrivit i samarbete med en lång rad prominenta kolleger och som bland annat resulterat i två böcker (Allvin m fl 2006, 2011). I det fallet har gränslöshet handlat om hur avregleringen av arbetet när det gäller tid, rum och innehåll gjort arbetet mer otydligt. Men gränslöshet kan också appliceras på en enskild persons - i

detta fall Gunnar Aronssons – arbetsliv. Det är i högsta grad gränslöst i dessa aspekter. När det gäller Gunnars gränslösa arbetsliv kan vi, i termer av tid, konstatera att det i hans fall inte finns någon åldersgräns för hur länge man kan vara produktiv och bidra till arbetslivsforskningen. När det gäller den rumsliga dimensionen har Gunnar gjort gränsoverskridande insatser på både Stockholms universitet och Arbetslivsinstitutet men också genom samarbete med kolleger på andra platser. Innehållsligt sett har Gunnar Aronsson svept över en mängd olika teman men trots denna gränslöshet finns ändå en gemensam nämnare – att göra arbetslivet till en så bra plats som möjligt för den anställda.

Med detta temanummer har vi haft som ambition att särskilt belysa några teman i Gunnar Aronssons forskning. Vi har bjudit in en mängd författarkonstellationer, med tidigare och nuvarande samarbeten och kopplingar till Gunnar, att efter sedvanligt granskningsförfarande medverka till temanumret. Många forskare har bidragit till artiklarna vilket illustrerar omfattningen av det sociala kontaktnät som omger Gunnar Aronsson. De som skrivit de olika artiklarna har alla på olika sätt samarbetat med Gunnar genom åren, som handledare för hans doktorsavhandling, som kolleger och som doktorander. I varje artikel finns en not som klargör forskarnas samarbete med Gunnar Aronsson.

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

Referens: [Sverke, M., Isaksson, K., & Hellgren, J. \(2013\). Introduktion: Gunnar Aronsson och ett gränslöst arbetsliv. *Arbetsmarknad & Arbetsliv*, 19\(4\), 5-14.](#)

Abstract: Genom detta temanummer i *Arbetsmarknad & Arbetsliv* vill vi uppmärksamma den forskning och det arbete för svenskt arbetsliv som professor Gunnar Aronsson har bedrivit under sin långa verksamhet som forskare. Under sina anställningar vid Psykologiska institutionen på Stockholms universitet och på Arbetslivsinstitutet har Gunnar kommit att bli en av de absoluta centralfigurerna inom svensk arbetslivsforskning. Han har på ett högst påtagligt sätt själv bedrivit, medverkat i och inspirerat till forskning som på många viktiga sätt bidragit till att utveckla förståelsen av arbetsvillkor, arbetsmiljöns betydelse för de anställdas hälsa och välbefinnande samt vad arbetslivets förändring betyder för personer på arbetsmarknaden. Som tema för detta nummer har vi valt "Ett gränslöst arbetsliv". Gränslöst arbete är ett tema i forskningen som Gunnar bedrivit i samarbete med en lång rad prominenta kolleger och som bland annat resulterat i två böcker (Allvin m fl 2006, 2011). I det fallet har gränslöshet handlat om hur avregleringen av arbetet när det gäller tid, rum och innehåll gjort arbetet mer otydligt. Men gränslöshet kan också appliceras på en enskild persons – i detta fall Gunnar Aronssons – arbetsliv. Det är i högsta grad gränslöst i dessa aspekter. När det gäller Gunnars gränslösa arbetsliv kan vi, i termer av tid, konstatera att det i hans fall inte finns någon åldersgräns för hur länge man kan vara produktiv och bidra till arbetslivsforskningen. När det gäller den rumsliga dimensionen har Gunnar gjort gränsoverskridande insatser på både Stockholms universitet och Arbetslivsinstitutet men också genom samarbete med kolleger på andra platser. Innehållsligt sett har Gunnar Aronsson svept över en mängd olika teman men trots denna gränslöshet finns ändå en gemensam nämnare – att göra arbetslivet till en så bra plats som möjligt för den anställda. Med detta temanummer har vi haft som ambition att särskilt belysa några teman i Gunnar Aronssons forskning. Vi har bjudit in en mängd författarkonstellationer, med tidigare och nuvarande samarbeten och kopplingar till Gunnar, att efter sedvanligt granskningsförfarande medverka till temanumret. Många forskare har bidragit till artiklarna vilket illustrerar omfattningen av det sociala kontaktnät som omger Gunnar Aronsson. De som skrivit de olika artiklarna har alla på olika sätt samarbetat med Gunnar genom åren, som handledare för hans doktorsavhandling, som kolleger och som doktorander. I varje artikel finns en not som klargör forskarnas samarbete med Gunnar Aronsson.

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

Referens: [Sverke, M., Sjöberg, A., Lindevall, T., & Baraldi, S. \(2013\). Individualized pay and justice perceptions: The importance of pay-related factors and leadership characteristics. Poster presented on the 16th Congress of the European Association of Work and Organizational Psychology, 22-25 May, Münster, Germany. In G. Hertel, C. Binnewies, S. Krumm, H. Holling, & M. Kleinmann \(Eds.\), *Imagine the future world: How do we want to work tomorrow? Abstract proceedings of the 16th EAWOP Congress 2013* \(p. 728\).](#)

Abstract: Purpose: Individualized pay has become a frequently used characteristic of organizations in the private as well as the public sector. Although the literature emphasizes that employee perceptions of justice of the pay-setting process is necessary for individualized pay to have motivational effects, comparatively few studies have investigated how such justice perceptions may be formed. The aim of the present study is to contribute to the understanding of the determinants of pay justice, by focusing on a range of pay-related factors (e.g., pay level, participation in performance reviews, knowledge about pay criteria) and leadership characteristics (e.g., feedback, goal clarity). Pay-related fairness is conceptualized in terms of distributive, procedural, informational, and interpersonal justice.

Design/Methodology: An on-line questionnaire is currently being administered to 2100 school teachers in Stockholm, Sweden.

Results: The survey data will be used to investigate the relative importance of pay-related factors and leadership characteristics for perceptions of pay justice.

Limitations: Although the cross-sectional nature of the data prohibits causal inferences, the study will provide preliminary understanding of the importance of pay-related factors and leadership characteristics for perceptions of pay justice.

Research/Practical Implications: By identifying how pay justice perceptions may be formed by pay-related factors and leadership characteristics, the study will have important implications for management practices in connection with the implementation of pay-for-performance systems.

Originality/Value: Justice can be considered an important goal in itself, given that a prerequisite for the success of any pay system is that it is perceived as fair. The study adds to the literature by identifying how such justice perceptions may be formed.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings individualized pay, justice, pay-for-performance, reward systems

Referens: [Sverke, M., Sjöberg, A., Lindevall, T., & Baraldi, S. \(2013\). Predicting pay-related justice perceptions: The importance of pay-related factors and leadership characteristics. Poster presented at *Forum för arbetslivsforskning \(FALF\) - Changes in Working Life: Individual, Organizational, and*](#)

Abstract: Individualized pay has gradually become a more common feature of management practices in private as well as public sector organizations. This partly originates from a belief that contingent rewards may generate stronger work motivation and improve organizational effectiveness. The literature however suggests that such effects may depend on how the employees perceive the pay-setting process, in terms of factors such as fair treatment from the employer, understanding of the criteria for pay raises, and opportunities to influence the procedures. Although the concept of organizational justice has been applied also to specific facets, such as pay, relatively few studies have investigated how pay-related justice perceptions may be formed. The aim of the present study is to contribute to the understanding of the determinants of pay justice, by focusing on a range of pay-related factors (e.g., pay level, participation in performance reviews, knowledge about pay criteria) and leadership characteristics (e.g., feedback, goal clarity). Pay-related fairness is conceptualized in terms of distributive, procedural, informational, and interpersonal justice. An on-line survey was distributed among school teachers in a large city, with a response rate of around 45 percent. Multiple regression analysis was used to investigate the relative importance of pay-related factors and leadership characteristics for perceptions of pay justice. Although the cross-sectional nature of the data prohibits causal inferences, preliminary results indicate that both a range of pay-related factors and leadership characteristics may be important for employees' perceptions of pay justice. By contributing to the understanding of how pay justice perceptions are formed, the study also has important implications for management practices in connection with the implementation of pay-for-performance systems.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings individualized pay, justice, work motivation

Referens: [Syrjänen, E., & Wiens, S. \(2013\). Gender moderates valence effects on the late positive potential to emotional distracters. *Neuroscience Letters*, 551, 89-93.](#)

Abstract: Attention is captured more strongly by emotional pictures than by neutral pictures. This allocation of attention to emotional pictures is commonly indexed by the late positive potential (LPP). This event-related potential (ERP) is larger for negative and positive pictures than for neutral pictures. However, findings are mixed in regards to valence effects, that is, whether the LPP is larger for negative pictures than for positive pictures (negativity bias) or vice versa (positivity bias). Additionally, previous ERP studies have not explicitly considered a moderating effect of gender. In the present study, positive, negative, and neutral pictures were shown at fixation but were always task-irrelevant. Results showed that LPP amplitudes for the positive and negative distracters were moderated by gender. Men showed a positivity bias on the LPP (i.e., larger amplitudes for positive pictures than for negative pictures). Women did not show a clear valence bias on the LPP, but they showed a negativity bias on picture ratings. These gender differences for the LPP did not habituate, as they were obtained even for pictures that were repeated 20 times. Because previous studies with other measures suggest a positivity bias for men and a negativity bias for women, the present findings extend these studies suggesting that attention allocation for emotional pictures of different valence is similarly moderated by gender.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal emotion, attention, habituation, gender, event-related potential, late positive potential, ISSN: 0304-3940

Referens: [Tahmasian, K., Habibi, M., & Ferrer-Wreder, L. \(in press\). Self-efficacy in Persian children and youth: A psychometric study of the Self-Efficacy Questionnaire. *International Perspectives in Psychology*.](#)

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal self-efficacy, children, youth, ISSN: 2157-3883

Referens: [Tallberg, I.-M., Stormoen, S., Almkvist, O., Eriksdotter, M., & Sundstrom, E. \(2013\). Investigating medical decision-making capacity in patients with cognitive impairment using a protocol based on linguistic features. *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*, 54\(5\), 386-392.](#)

Abstract: A critical question is whether cognitively impaired patients have the competence for autonomous decisions regarding participation in clinical trials. The present study aimed to investigate medical decision-making capacity by use of a Swedish linguistic instrument for medical decision-making (LIMD) in hypothetical clinical trials in patients with Alzheimer's disease (AD) and mild cognitive impairment (MCI). Three comparable groups (age, education) participated in the study: AD (n=20; MMSE: 24.1 +/- 3.3) and MCI (n=22; MMSE: 26.7 +/- 2.4) patients and healthy controls (n=37; MMSE: 29.1 +/- 1.0). Medical decision-making capacity was operationalized as answers to questions regarding participation in three hypothetical clinical trials. Answers were scored regarding comprehension, evaluation and intelligibility of decisions, and a total LIMD score was used as the measure of medical decision-making ability. Groups differed significantly in LIMD with AD patients performing worst and MCI poorer than the control group. A strong association was found between all LIMD scores and diagnosis which supported the assertion that LIMD as it is designed is a one-dimensional instrument of medical decision-making capacity (MDMC). The results indicate that a fundamental communicative ability has an impact on the competence for autonomous decisions in cognitive impairment.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal medical decision-making, Swedish protocol, cognitive impairment, communication, ISSN: 0036-5564

Referens: [Tegnstedt, C., Gunther, A., Reichard, A., Bjurström, R., Alvarsson, J., Martling, C.-R., & Sackey, P. \(2013\). Levels and sources of sound in the intensive care unit - an observational study of three room types. *Acta Anaesthesiologica Scandinavica*, 57\(8\), 1041-1050.](#)

Abstract: Background: Many intensive care unit (ICU) patients describe noise as stressful and precluding sleep. No previous study in the adult setting has investigated whether room size impacts sound levels or the frequency of disruptive sounds. Methods: A-frequency S-time weighted equivalent continuous sound (L(AS)eq), A-frequency S-time weighted maximum sound level (L(AS)max) and decibel C peak sound pressure (L(C)peak) were measured during five 24-h periods in each of the following settings: three-bed room with nursing station (NS) alcove, single-bed room with NS alcove (1-BR with NSA) and single-bed room with bedside NS. Cumulative restorative time (CRT) (>5min with L(AS)max <55dB and L(C)peak <75dB) was calculated to describe calm periods. Two 8-h bedside observations were performed in each setting in order to note the frequency and sources of disruptive sounds. Results: Mean sound pressure levels (L(AS)eq) ranged between 52 and 58dBA, being lowest during night shifts. There were no statistically significant differences between the room types in mean sound levels or in CRT. However, disruptive sounds were 40% less frequent in the 1-BR with NSA than in the other settings. Sixty-four percent of disruptive sounds were caused by monitor alarms and conversations not related to patient care. Conclusions: Single-bed rooms do not guarantee lower sound levels per se but may

imply less frequent disruptive sounds. Sixty-four percent of disruptive sounds were avoidable. Our findings warrant sound reducing strategies for ICU patients.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal intensive care, noise, stress, room size, ISSN: 0001-5172

Referens:

Thompson, P.M., Hibar, D.P., Renteria, M.E., Medland, S.E., Vasquez, A.A., Toro, R., Stein, J.L., Jahanshad, N., Winkler, A.-M., Wittfeld, K., Ching, C.R.K., Agartz, I., Aleman, I., Alhusaini, S., Almasy, L., Ames, D., Andreasen, N.C., Andreasen, O.A., Apostolova, L.G., Appel, K., Armstrong, K.J., Bartceck, R., Bastin, M.E., Bergmann, Ö., Bernard, M., Binder, E.B., Blangero, J., Bockholt, J., Bohlken, M., Boomsma, D.I., Bralten, J., Brauns, S., Brohawn, D.G., Brouwer, R., Brown, A.A., Brunner, H.G., Buckner, R.L., Buitelaar, J., Bustillo, J.R., Calhoun, V.D., Cannon, D.M., Cantor, R.M., Carless, M.A., Cavalleri, G.L., Chakravarty, M., Christoforou, A., Cichon, S., Clark, V.P., Coppola, G., Corvin, A., Crespo-Facorro, B., Curran, J.E., Czisch, M., Dale, A.M., Davies, G., Deary, I.J., Delanty, N., de Geus, E.J.C., den Braber, A., Depondt, C., de Zubicaray, G.I., Djurovic, S., Domin, M., Donohoe, G., Drevets, W.C., Duggirala, R., Dyer, T.D., Ehrlich, S., Erk, S., Espeseth, T., Fagerness, J., Fedko, I., Fernández, G., Fisher, S.E., Foroud, T.M., Fox, P.T., Francks, C., Freimer, N.B., Frouin, V., Giddaluru, S., Gill, M., Glahn, D.C., Gollub, R.L., Grabe, H.J., Grimm, O., Gruber, O., Guadelupe, T., Göring, H.H.H., Hagoort, P., Hall, J., Hansell, N.K., Hardy, J., Hartman, C., Hass, J., Hegenscheid, K., Heinz, A., Ho, B.-C., Hoehn, D., Hoekstra, P., Hoffmann, W., Hollinshead, M., Holmes, A.J., Homuth, G., Hoogman, M., Hosten, N., Hottenga, J.-J., Hulshoff Pol, H.E., Hwang, K.S., Jack, C.R.Jr., Janowitz, D., Jenkinson, M., Johnson, M.P., Johnston, C., Jönsson, E.G., Kahn, R.S., Kanai, R., Kasperaviciute, D., Keil, M., Kent, J.W.Jr., Kim, S., King, M.D., Kochunov, P., Krämer, B., Mohnke, J., Laje, G., Lancaster, J.L., Langan, C., Lauriello, J., Lawrie, S.M., Lee, P.H., Le Hellard, S., Liewald, D.C., Lim, K.O., Liu, X., Lopez, L.M., Loth, E., Lourdasamy, A., Macciardi, F., Magnotta, V., Mandl, R., Manoach, D.S., Matarin, M., Mather, K., Mattheisen, M., Mattingsdal, M., Meyer-Lindenberg, A., McDonald, C., McIntosh, A.M., McMahon, F.J., McMahon, K.L., Meisenzahl, E., Melle, I., Milaneschi, Y., Mohr, H., Montgomery, G.W., Morris, D.W., Moses, E.K., Mueller, B.A., Muñoz Maniega, S., Mühleisen, T.W., Müller-Myhsok, B., Nauck, M., Nho, K., Nichols, T.E., Nilsson, L.-G., Nugent, A.C., Nyberg, L., Nöthen, M.M., O'Brien, C., Oosterlaan, J., O'Leary, D., Olvera, R.L., Ophoff, R.A., Pandolfo, M., Pappmeyer, M., Paus, T., Pausova, Z., Penninx, B.W., Pike, G.B., Poline, J.B., Porteous, D.J., Potkin, S.G., Puls, R., Pütz, B., Ramasamy, A., Rasmussen, J., Reinvang, I., Rietschel, M., Rijpkema, M., Risacher, S.L., Roddey, J.C., Roffman, J.L., Roiz-Santiañez, R., Rommelse, N., Rose, E.J., Rosen, B.R., Royle, N.A., Rujescu, D., Ryten, M., Sachdev, P., Savitz, J., Saykin, A.J., Schmaal, L., Schnack, H.G., Schnell, K., Schulz, S.C., Seidman, L., Seiferth, N., Shen, L., Shoemaker, J.M., Simmons, A., Sisodiya, S.M., Smith, C., Smoller, J.W., Sponheim, S.R., Sprooten, E., Starr, J.M., Steen, V.M., Strengman, E., Strike, L., Sussmann, J., Swagerman, S., Sämann, P.G., Teumer, A., Toga, A.W., Trabzuni, D., Turner, J., van Bokhoven, H., Van den Heuvel, M., van der Wee, N.J., van Eijk, K., van Erp, T.G.M., Van Haren, N.E.M., van Hulzen, K., van 't Ent, D., van Tol, M.-J., Valdés Hernández, M.C., Veltman, J.A., Veltman, D.J., Völker, U., Völzke, H., Walker, R., Walter, H., Wardlaw, J.M., Weale, M.E., Weiner, M.W., Wen, W., White, T., Wolf, C., Woudstra, S., Zwiers, M., the Alzheimer's Disease Neuroimaging Initiative, IMAGEN Consortium, Saguenay Youth Study Group, Gunter Schumann, Wright, M.J., Franke, B., Martin, N.G., Thompson, P.M., for the Enhancing Neuro Imaging Genetics through Meta-Analysis (ENIGMA) Consortium. (in press). The ENIGMA Consortium: large scale collaborative analyses of neuroimaging and genetic data. *Brain Imaging and Behavior*.

Abstract:

The Enhancing NeuroImaging Genetics through Meta-Analysis (ENIGMA) Consortium is a collaborative network of researchers working together on a range of large-scale studies that integrate data from 70 institutions worldwide. Organized into Working Groups that tackle questions in neuroscience, genetics, and medicine, ENIGMA studies have analyzed neuroimaging data from over 12,826 subjects. In addition, data from 12,171 individuals were provided by the CHARGE consortium for replication of findings, in a total of 24,997 subjects. By meta-analyzing results from many sites, ENIGMA has detected factors that affect the brain that no individual site could detect on its own, and that require larger numbers of subjects than any individual neuroimaging study has currently collected. ENIGMA's first project was a genome-wide association study identifying common variants in the genome associated with hippocampal volume or intracranial volume. Continuing work is exploring genetic associations with subcortical volumes (ENIGMA2) and white matter microstructure (ENIGMA-DTI). Working groups also focus on understanding how schizophrenia, bipolar illness, major depression and attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) affect the brain. We review the current progress of the ENIGMA Consortium, along with challenges and unexpected discoveries made on the way.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal genetics, MRI, GWAS, consortium, meta-analysis, multi-site, ISSN: 1931-7557

Referens:

Tillfors, M., Mörtberg, E., Van Zalk, N., & Kerr, M. (2013). Inhibited and impulsive subgroups of socially anxious young adults: Their depressive symptoms and life satisfaction. *Open Journal of Psychiatry, 3(1A)*, 195-201.

Abstract:

Purpose: Socially anxious people are typically thought of as being behaviorally inhibited; however, an atypical subgroup, which is impulsive rather than inhibited, has recently been identified. Theoretically, inhibition and impulsivity could be viewed as different strategies for coping with anxiety that have the same goal—escape from negative emotions—but they seem to have different implications. Previous studies have found that the socially anxious-impulsive subgroup was higher on risk-prone behavior, as for example drug use, compared with a socially anxious-inhibited subgroup. In this study, we aimed to identify these subgroups in a general population, and asked whether they also experience various levels of depressive symptoms and life satisfaction, as well as moderating effects of gender. Methods: Cluster analysis was used to identify subgroups of young adults (20 - 24 years old; N = 772) characterized by different profiles of social anxiety and impulsivity. These subgroups were compared on levels of internal adjustment, and the moderating effects of gender were also tested. Results: We identified five clusters, including an Anxious-Inhibited and an Anxious-Impulsive cluster. In the interaction between gender and cluster membership, gender showed evidence of moderation regarding both depressive symptoms and life satisfaction, with the young women in the Anxious-Inhibited and the Anxious-Impulsive clusters faring worst. Conclusions: We replicated previous findings demonstrating the existence of a socially anxious-impulsive subgroup, thus solidifying current knowledge that may be important when it comes to diagnostics and treatment. This may prove particularly important for young women regarding internalizing symptoms.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal social anxiety, impulsivity, depressive symptoms, life satisfaction, young adults, ISSN: 2161-7325

- Referens:** Todorov, I., Kornell, N., Larsson Sundqvist, M., & Jönsson, F.U. (2013). Phrasing questions in terms of current (not future) knowledge increases preferences for cue-only judgments of learning. *Archives of Scientific Psychology*, 1(1), 7-13.
- Abstract:** Judgments of learning (JOLs) predict later recall more accurately when they are made, after a delay, based on a cue alone compared with a cue and target. We investigated whether people recognize the benefit of cue-only responses when making JOLs and whether their preferences depend on how JOL prompts are phrased. Forty participants studied glossaries and then made delayed cue-only and cue-target JOLs. In one condition, where the JOL prompts were phrased as predictions of future memory performance, only 15% of the participants preferred the cue-only strategy, replicating Jönsson and Kerimi (2011). In another condition, where JOLs were phrased as assessments of the current state of learning, 55% preferred the cue-only strategy. To conclude, students do not seem to recognize the value of cue-only JOLs, but they picked the superior JOL strategy more often when the JOL phrasing focused their attention on their knowledge state at the time of the JOL, rather than on a future state.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal judgments of learning, learning strategies, metacognition, metacognitive knowledge, the delayed JOL effect, ISSN: 2169-3269
- Referens:** Torbiörn, I., Mattson, M., & Hellgren, J. (2013). Om acceptans i klara och oklara situationer. *Arbetsmarknad & Arbetsliv*, 19(4), 37-49.
- Abstract:** Artikeln behandlar vår benägenhet till acceptans i situationer där vi saknar endera av förståelse och tillit, så kallade oklara situationer. Acceptans eller icke-acceptans antas generellt spegla ett samspel mellan dessa bägge komponenter. Hypotesen att vi tenderar att acceptera mer i oklara än i så kallade klara situationer får stöd liksom hypotesen om samspel som grund för acceptans eller icke-acceptans. En slutsats är att oklara situationer förtjänar särskild uppmärksamhet i arbetsliv och organisationer, särskilt säkerhetsrelaterade sådana.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal acceptans, förståelse, tillit, säkerhet, ISSN: 1400-9692
- Referens:** Törnblom, A.W., Werbart, A., & Rydelius, P.-A. (2013). Shame Behind the Masks: The Parents' Perspective on Their Sons' Suicide. *Archives of Suicide Research*, 17(3), 242-261.
- Abstract:** Suicides are more frequent among boys than girls. A tentative, conceptual model of processes behind suicide among boys and young men (aged 12-25), grounded in their parents' views, is presented. Extensive interviews with parents in 33 cases of suicide were analyzed using grounded-theory methodology. Family alliances, coalitions, and secrets interacted with the boy concealing problems and hiding behind a mask, while the professionals did not understand the emergency. Four interwoven paths to suicide were found: the boy was hunted and haunted, addicted, depressed, or psychotic. Different forms of shame were hidden behind the masks of the clown, the warrior, and the prince. Future preventive programs need to address barriers to communication among all parties involved.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal barriers to help, boys and young men, grounded theory, suicide, suicide prevention, ISSN: 1381-1118
- Referens:** Ulhassan, W., Sandahl, C., Westerlund, H., Henriksson, P., Bennermo, M., von Thiele Schwarz, U., & Thor, J. (2013). Antecedents and Characteristics of Lean Thinking Implementation in a Swedish Hospital: A Case Study. *Quality Management in Health Care*, 22(1), 48-61.
- Abstract:** Despite the reported success of Lean in health care settings, it is unclear why and how organizations adopt Lean and how Lean transforms work design and, in turn, affects employees' work. This study investigated a cardiology department's journey to adopt and adapt Lean. The investigation was focused on the rationale and evolution of the Lean adoption to illuminate how a department with a long quality improvement history arrived at the decision to introduce Lean, and how Lean influenced employees' daily work. This is an explanatory single case study based on semistructured interviews, nonparticipant observations, and document studies. Guided by a Lean model, we undertook manifest content analysis of the data. We found that previous improvement efforts may facilitate the introduction of Lean but may be less important when forecasting whether Lean will be sustained over time. Contextual factors seemed to influence both what Lean tools were implemented and how well the changes were sustained. For example, adoption of Lean varied with the degree to which staff saw a need for change. Work redesign and teamwork were found helpful to improve patient care whereas problem solving was found helpful in keeping the staff engaged and sustaining the results over time.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal Lean, work design, explanatory single case study, ISSN: 1063-8628
- Referens:** Van der Elst, T., Richter, A., Sverke, M., Näswall, K., De Cuyper, N., & De Witte, H. (in press). Explaining the cross-lagged relationships of qualitative job insecurity with job strain and psychological withdrawal by perceived control. *Work & Stress*.
- Abstract:** The aim of this study was to investigate whether situational appraisals of control may account for the relationship between qualitative job insecurity (i.e., insecurity about valued job characteristics) and both job strain (i.e., depressive symptoms and upper musculoskeletal complaints) and psychological withdrawal (i.e., affective organisational commitment and turnover intentions). This prediction is based on the appraisal theory of Lazarus and Folkman. Two-wave longitudinal data of 722 Swedish white-collar workers were used to test the hypotheses. The results of cross-lagged structural equation modeling showed that qualitative job insecurity was negatively related to subsequent perceived control. Furthermore, perceptions of control over the job situation was associated with decreased depressive symptoms and increased affective organisational commitment one year later. Formal tests pointed at a significant indirect effect from qualitative job insecurity on affective organisational commitment through perceived control. Finally, no cross-lagged relationships were found between perceived control and the outcomes upper musculoskeletal complaints and turnover intentions. This study contributes to the search for theoretical explanations of the negative consequences of job insecurity for employees' functioning.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal job insecurity, perceived control, depressive symptoms, upper musculoskeletal complaints, affective organisational commitment, turnover intentions, appraisal theory, ISSN: 0267-8373

- Referens:** Wang, M., & Werbart, A. (in press). Not starting psychotherapy is more often initiated by the therapist than the patient. *Counselling Psychology Quarterly*.
- Abstract:** The phenomenon of not starting psychotherapy is seldom investigated. The present study of psychotherapy in the Swedish mental health services differentiates between patients applying for and being offered psychotherapy but choosing not to start (n = 69), patients recommended to receive no treatment, another type of treatment or treatment at another clinic (n = 133), and therapy starters (n = 1,294). After the initial assessment, nearly twice as many patients did not start based on the therapist's decision than on the patient's. Cases of not starting psychotherapy decided by the therapist were more frequent among patients whose occupational status was less stable, presented a danger to others, had lower levels of initial therapeutic alliance, and by therapists with lower levels of psychotherapy training and those at less structured and more unstable clinics. Patients choosing not to start therapy had lower levels of mental ill-health than both starters and therapist-initiated nonstarters. The most frequently presented reason for a patient-initiated decision to not start therapy was "patient wished another treatment or therapist," whereas the most common therapist-initiated reason was "recommended or referred to another treatment or clinic."
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal nonstarters, patient factors, therapist factors, organizational factors, predictors, routine clinical practice, naturalistic study, ISSN: 0951-5070
- Referens:** Vargha, A., Bergman, L.R., & Delaney, H.D. (2013). Interpretation problems of the partial correlation with nonnormally distributed variables. *Quality & Quantity*, 47(6), 3391-3402.
- 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:** Varrone, A., Svenningsson, P., Forsberg, A., Varnäs, K., Tiger, M., Nakao, R., Halldin, C., Nilsson, L.-G., & Farde, L. (in press). Positron emission tomography imaging of 5-hydroxytryptamine1B receptors in Parkinson's disease. *Neurobiology of Aging*.
- Abstract:** Impairment of the central serotonin system in Parkinson's disease (PD) has been shown postmortem and in vivo with positron emission tomography (PET). The aim of this PET study was to examine and compare the availability of the 5-hydroxytryptamine (5-HT)1B-receptor subtype in patients with PD and age-matched control subjects. Twelve control subjects and 12 PD patients were examined with PET using the 5-HT1B-radioligand [¹¹C]AZ10419369. In PD patients, 5-HT1B-receptor availability in the right orbitofrontal cortex was lower than in control subjects. A statistically significant negative correlation between 5-HT1B-receptor availability and age was obtained for the right temporal cortex in control subjects and for the right midbrain and left parahippocampal gyrus in PD patients. The lower regional 5-HT1B-receptor availability is in line with previous studies showing a decrease of serotonin imaging markers in PD and corroborates a role of the serotonin system in the pathophysiology of PD. The demonstrated age effect on 5-HT1B receptors suggest a physiologic and PD-related decline of serotonin function, indicating the importance of controlling for age in clinical studies.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal serotonin, 5-HT1B, Parkinson's disease, limbic system, aging, high-resolution PET, ISSN: 0197-4580
- Referens:** Werbart, A. (in press). Emile, or on devastation: When virtual boundlessness meets inner emptiness. *Psychoanalytic Quarterly*.
- Abstract:** The author's starting point is a psychoanalysis conducted with Emile, a teenager who was unable to form close relationships and was living in a virtual world, planning a school massacre. For him, virtual reality functioned as a bottomless container in which he was no longer a victim of bullying but rather a god. When the boundlessness of cyberspace encounters a "black hole" in the psyche, any fantasies can be put into virtual realization and actions. By recounting his wickedness, violence, destructiveness, and perversion, Emile could start restoring his self-boundaries and create his own autobiographical narrative. Unable to sustain the pain of mourning his envelope of invulnerability and omnipotence, however, he prematurely terminated analysis.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal school massacre, self boundaries, cyberspace, adolescence, ISSN: 0033-2828
- Referens:** Werbart, A., Brusell, L., & Widholm, A. (2013). Changes in self-representations among young adults in psychoanalytic psychotherapy: A longitudinal qualitative study of self-descriptions. Paper in panel Inner changes in psychodynamic psychotherapy: Different perspectives. *Book of abstracts, the Society for Psychotherapy Research 44th International Annual Meeting* (p. 8), July 10-13, 2013, Brisbane, Australia.
- Abstract:** Aim: Changes in representations of self and others are often a treatment goal in psychotherapy. The aim of the present study was (1) to identify typical self-representations among young women and men prior to psychoanalytic psychotherapy, and (2) to study longitudinal changes in these representations. Method: Twenty-five women and 16 men from the Young Adult Psychotherapy Project (YAPP) were interviewed according to Sidney Blatt's unstructured Object Relations Inventory (ORI) prior to psychoanalytic psychotherapy, at termination and at the 1.5-year follow-up. Typologies of the 123 self-descriptions were constructed by means of ideal-type analysis for male and female patients separately. Results: The analysis resulted in 6 ideal types of self-representations among women and 5 ideal types of self-representations among men. The clusters of self-representations could be depicted on a two-dimensional space with the axis Relatedness (anaclitic personality style) – Self-definition (introjective personality style) and the axis Integration – Non-integration. In most cases, the self-descriptions changed over time in terms of belonging to different ideal-type clusters. There were important improvements in the quality of the self-descriptions and the changes continued after termination of

psychotherapy. There was a movement towards more integrated self-descriptions, but above all towards a better balance between relatedness and self-definition. Discussion: The possible explanations of these findings are discussed.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings change process, psychodynamic psychotherapy, qualitative methods

Referens: Werbart, A., Levin, L., Andersson, H., & Sandell, R. (2013). Everyday evidence: Outcomes of psychotherapies in Swedish public health services. *Psychotherapy, 50*(1), 119-130.

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: Westgaard, R.H., Mork, P.J., Loras, H.W., Riva, R., & Lundberg, U. (2013). Trapezius activity of fibromyalgia patients is enhanced in stressful situations, but is similar to healthy controls in a quiet naturalistic setting: a case control study. *BMC Musculoskeletal Disorders, 14*, 97.

Abstract: Background: Muscle activity and pain development of fibromyalgia (FM) patients in response to mental stress show inconsistent results, when compared to healthy controls (HCs). A possible reason for the inconsistent results is the large variation in stress exposures in different studies. This study compares muscle responses of FM patients and HCs for different modes and levels of imposed stress, to elucidate features in stress exposures that distinguish stress responses of FM patients from HCs. Methods: Upper trapezius (clavicular and acromial fibers), deltoid, and biceps surface electromyographic (sEMG) activity was recorded in FM patients (n=26) and HCs (n=25). Heart rate (HR) was recorded and used as indicator of autonomic activation. Tests included inspiratory breath holding (sympathetic activation procedure), mental stress tests (color-word test and backward counting; 28 min), instructed rest prior to stress test (30 min TV watching), and controlled arm movement. sEMG and HR was also recorded during an unrestrained evening stay at a patient hotel. The 5-min period with lowest trapezius muscle activity was determined. Pain (shoulder/neck, low back pain) and perceived tension were scored on VAS scales at the start and the end of the stress test and at bedtime. Results: Trapezius sEMG responses of FM patients were significantly higher than HCs during sympathetic activation, mental stress, and instructed rest, but similar during arm movement and unrestrained evening activity. HR of FM patients and HCs was similar during mental stress and in the evening, including the 5-min period with lowest trapezius activity. Muscle activity of FM patients during the stress test (with shoulder/neck pain development) and the evening stay (no pain development) was similar. Conclusions: FM patients show elevated muscle activity (in particular trapezius activity) in situations with imposed stress, including sympathetic activation, and putative anticipatory stress. Muscle activity and HR were similar to HCs in instructed arm movement and in a situation approaching low-stress daily living. Pain development of FM patients during the stress test may be due to activation of several stress-associated physiological systems, and not obviously caused by muscle activity in isolation.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal stress, heart rate, surface electromyography, sympathetic activity, ISSN: 1471-2474

Referens: Vetter, M., Eib, C., Hill-Kloss, S., Wollscheid, P., & Hagemann, D. (in press). Entwicklung und Validierung einer Skala zum Sozialen Exhibitionismus im Internet (SEXI) [Development and Validation of a Scale for Social Exhibitionism in the Internet (SEXI)]. *Diagnostica*.

Abstract: Socially exhibitionistic behavior in virtual environments has been a scarcely researched issue, despite its increasing relevance in modern societies. Although many theoretical approaches have been suggested, there is a lack of empirical work on this construct. One possible reason for this deficit is the absence of an appropriate instrument for the measurement. In order to measure socially exhibitionistic behavior, a 15-item-scale and a corresponding shortened 8-item version was developed. An explorative factor analysis yielded the expected one-factor solution. Discriminant validity was investigated by analyzing the correlation structure between the new scale and several other measures of personality (Study 1). This was followed by an extensive validation study to investigate both discriminant and convergent validity (Study 2) and a quasi-experimental study comprising extreme prototypes of socially exhibitionistic behavior (Study 3). The findings strongly suggest that the new scale is an appropriate instrument for the measurement of socially exhibitionistic behavior in virtual environments.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal self-disclosure, social exhibitionism, online-behavior, ISSN: 0012-1924

Referens: Wiens, S., & Syrjänen, E. (2013). Directed attention reduces processing of emotional distracters irrespective of valence and arousal level. *Biological Psychology, 94*(1), 44-54.

Abstract: Emotional stimuli tend to capture attention, and this so-called motivated attention is commonly measured using the early posterior negativity (EPN) and the late positive potential (LPP). We hypothesized that voluntary, directed attention reduces motivated attention more strongly for highly than moderately arousing pleasant or unpleasant pictures. Participants were instructed to direct their attention to either a picture at fixation or the letters flanking the picture. Pictures varied substantially in arousal and valence. When the pictures were attended to, EPN and LPP increased linearly with arousal. When the letters were attended to, these linear effects decreased in the EPN for pleasant and unpleasant pictures and in the LPP for pleasant pictures. Thus, directed attention decreases processing of emotional distracters more strongly for highly than moderately

arousing pleasant and unpleasant pictures. These results are consistent with the view that directed attention decreases emotion effects on sensory gain.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal attention, emotion, event-related potentials, EPN, LPP, ISSN: 0301-0511

Referens: Wikgren, M., Karlsson, T., Söderlund, H., Nordin, A., Roos, G., Nilsson, L.-G., Adolfsson, R., & Norrback, K.-F. (in press). Shorter telomere length is linked to brain atrophy and white matter hyperintensities. *Age and Ageing*.

Abstract: Background: leukocyte telomere length (TL) is considered a marker of biological aging. Several studies have investigated the link between leukocyte TL and aging-associated functional attributes of the brain, but no prior study has investigated whether TL can be linked to brain atrophy and white matter hyperintensities (WMHs); two prominent structural manifestations of brain aging. Methods: we investigated whether leukocyte TL was related to brain atrophy and WMHs in a sample of 102 non-demented individuals aged 64–75 years. Results: shorter TL was related to greater degree of subcortical atrophy ($\beta = -0.217$, $P = 0.034$), but not to cortical atrophy. Furthermore, TL was 371 bp shorter ($P = 0.041$) in participants exhibiting subcortical WMHs, and 552 bp shorter ($P = 0.009$) in older participants exhibiting periventricular WMHs. Conclusion: this study provides the first evidence of leukocyte TL being associated with cerebral subcortical atrophy and WMHs, lending further support to the concept of TL as a marker of biological aging, and in particular that of the aging brain.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal brain atrophy, older people, telomere length, white matter hyperintensities, ISSN: 0002-0729

Referens: Willers, S.M., Eriksson, C., Gidhagen, L., Nilsson, M.E., Pershagen, G., & Bellander, T. (2013). Fine and coarse particulate air pollution in relation to respiratory health in Sweden. *European Respiratory Journal*, 42(4), 924-934.

Abstract: Health effects have repeatedly been associated with residential levels of air pollution. However, it is difficult to disentangle effects of long-term exposure to locally generated and long-range transported pollutants, as well as to exhaust emissions and wear particles from road traffic. We aimed to investigate effects of exposure to particulate matter fractions on respiratory health in the Swedish adult population, using an integrated assessment of sources at different geographical scales. The study was based on a nationwide environmental health survey performed in 2007, including 25 851 adults aged 18-80 years. Individual exposure to particulate matter at residential addresses was estimated by dispersion modelling of regional, urban and local sources. Associations between different size fractions or source categories and respiratory outcomes were analysed using multiple logistic regression, adjusting for individual and contextual confounding. Exposure to locally generated wear particles showed associations for blocked nose or hay fever, chest tightness or cough, and restricted activity days with odds ratios of 1.5-2 per 10- μ g.m⁻³ increase. Associations were also seen for locally generated combustion particles, which disappeared following adjustment for exposure to wear particles. In conclusion, our data indicate that long-term exposure to locally generated road wear particles increases the risk of respiratory symptoms in adults.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal air pollution, respiratory health, ISSN: 0903-1936

Referens: Wittchen, H. U., Knappe, S., Andersson, G., Araya, R., Banos Rivera, R. M., Barkham, M., Bech, P., Beckers, T., Berger, T., Berking, M., Berrocal, C., Botella, C., Carlbring, P., Chouinard, G., Colom, F., Csillag, C., Cujipers, P., David, D., Emmelkamp, P. M. G., Essau, C. A., Fava, G. A., Goschke, T., Hermans, D., Hofmann, S. G., Lutz, W., Muris, P., Ollendick, T. H., Raes, F., Rief, W., Riper, H., Tossani, E., van der Oord, S., Vervliet, B., Haro, J. M., & Schumann, G. (in press). The need for a behavioural science focus in research on mental health and mental disorders. *International Journal of Methods in Psychiatric Research*.

Abstract: Psychology as a science offers an enormous diversity of theories, principles, and methodological approaches to understand mental health, abnormal functions and behaviours and mental disorders. A selected overview of the scope, current topics as well as strength and gaps in Psychological Science may help to depict the advances needed to inform future research agendas specifically on mental health and mental disorders. From an integrative psychological perspective, most maladaptive health behaviours and mental disorders can be conceptualized as the result of developmental dysfunctions of psychological functions and processes as well as neurobiological and genetic processes that interact with the environment. The paper presents and discusses an integrative translational model, linking basic and experimental research with clinical research as well as population-based prospective-longitudinal studies. This model provides a conceptual framework to identify how individual vulnerabilities interact with environment over time, and promote critical behaviours that might act as proximal risk factors for ill-health and mental disorders. Within the models framework, such improved knowledge is also expected to better delineate targeted preventive and therapeutic interventions that prevent further escalation in early stages before the full disorder and further complications thereof develop. In contrast to conventional "personalized medicine" that typically targets individual (genetic) variation of patients who already have developed a disease to improve medical treatment, the proposed framework model, linked to a concerted funding programme of the "Science of Behaviour Change", carries the promise of improved diagnosis, treatment and prevention of health-risk behaviour constellations as well as mental disorders.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal behaviour change, agenda, psychology, mental health, health behaviour, mental disorder, personalized medicine, translation, ISSN: 1049-8931

Referens: von Thiele Schwarz, U., Hasson, H., & Lindfors, P. (in press). Effects of workplace based physical exercise interventions on costs associated with sickness absence and on productivity. In C. Biron, R. Burke & C. Cooper (Eds.) *Creating Healthy Workplaces: Stress Reduction, Improved Well-being, and Organizational Effectiveness*. London: Gower Publishing.

Abstract: This chapter aims to provide a research based framework for physical exercise interventions at work, present a case study of physical exercise in dentistry and outline a conceptual model specifying mechanisms linking the more well-known effect of physical exercise on individual outcomes to organisational outcomes. Specifically, the case is used to illustrate how physical exercise can influence productivity and organisational costs related to sickness absence.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) intervention, productivity, sickness absence, ISBN hardback: 9781409443100, ISBN ebook: 9781409443117

- Referens:** Yamasaki, T., Yamada, K., & Laukka, P. (in press). Viewing the world through the prism of music: Effects of music on perceptions of the environment. *Psychology of Music*.
- Abstract:** Questionnaire and interview studies suggest that music is valued for its role in managing the listener's impression of the environment, but systematic investigations on the topic are scarce. We present a field experiment wherein participants were asked to rate their impression of four different environments (a quiet residential area, traveling by train in the suburbs, at a busy crossroads, and in a tranquil park area) on bipolar adjective scales, while listening to music (which varied regarding level of perceived activation and valence) or in silence. Results showed that the evaluation of the environment was in general affected in the direction of the characteristics of the music, especially in conditions where the perceived characteristics of the music and environment were incongruent. For example, highly active music increased the activation ratings of environments which were perceived as inactive without music, whereas inactive music decreased the activation ratings of environments which were perceived as highly active without music. Also, highly positive music increased the positivity ratings of the environments. In sum, the findings suggest that music may function as a prism that modifies the impression of one's surroundings. Different theoretical explanations of the results are discussed.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal adjective ratings, landscape, music perception, physical environment, portable music players, ISSN: 0305-7356
- Referens:** Öst, L.-G. (2013). Specifik fobi. I L.-G. Öst (Ed.), *KBT inom psykiatri* (s. 75-92). Andra reviderade och utökade utgåvan. Stockholm: Natur & Kultur.
- Abstract:**
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) KBT, fobi, prevalens, behandling, ensessionsbehandling, vidmakthållande, ISBN: 9789127135604
- Referens:** Öst, L.-G. (2013). Det empiriska stödet för KBT vid psykiska störningar. I L.-G. Öst (Ed.), *KBT inom psykiatri* (s. 389-407). Andra reviderade och utökade utgåvan. Stockholm: Natur & Kultur.
- Abstract:**
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) KBT, metaanalyser, paniksyndrom, agorafobi, tvångssyndrom, depression, generaliserat ångestsyndrom, bipolärt syndrom, schizofreni, ätstörningar, sömnstörningar, självskadande beteende, borderline, missbruk, ISBN: 9789127135604
- Referens:** Öst, L.-G., & Reuterskiöld, L. (2013). Specific phobias. In G. Simos, & S. Hofmann (Eds.). *CBT textbook for Anxiety Disorders: A practitioner book* (pp. 107-133). Wiley-Blackwell.
- Abstract:** This chapter summarizes the state of the art for the specific phobias, bringing both updates and discussion on the preliminary recommendations put forward to the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-V) work group. It discusses diagnostic criteria for specific phobia, and two important issues: how we might categorize dental phobia and test anxiety, and the boundary between specific phobia and agoraphobia. It also highlights clinical features (e.g., age of onset, gender, focus of fear, neurobiology and physiology, comorbidity, impairment, risk factors, and treatment response) of specific phobia. Then, it presents a broad overview of evidence-based treatment methods (variants of cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT)) and the efficacy of these. The chapter concludes with a description of the treatment of a complex case of specific phobia.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) anxiety disorders, cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT), comorbidity, differential diagnoses, specific phobias, ISBN: 9780470975534