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undertaken using PubMed, PsycInfo, Embase and ScienceDirect. Study quality, moderator effects, study heterogeneity and the presence of publication bias were assessed. **Findings:** Titles and abstracts of 1231 records were screened; 438 full-text records were reviewed and 155 papers met the inclusion criteria. Physiological predictors including age, infertility indication and treatment factors predicted LB, however there was some suggestion of interaction effects. Behavioural (smoking and weight) and psychological predictors were limited by the low number of studies, however initial analysis points to complex associations. **Conclusion:** This review demonstrates the need for high-quality studies investigating the impact of psychological and behavioural predictors of LB after IVF, and the associations between these factors and physiological predictors.

Worry about appearance among adolescents exposed to a media literacy intervention

Charzynska Edyta

This study examined the effectiveness of a media literacy intervention designed to reduce worry about appearance among late adolescents. A 2 (group: two-session media literacy intervention, control) \times 3 (baseline, post-intervention, 1-month follow-up) \times 2 (sex: girls, boys) mixed design was used. Four classes of 154 secondary school students were randomly assigned to either a control or an intervention condition. All participants completed the following measures: Polish adaptation of the Penn State Worry Questionnaire and the Worry Domains Questionnaire, the Eating Disorder Inventory and the experimental version of the Muscularity Attitudes Questionnaire. The intervention girls reported lower worry about the increase in body mass at follow-up ($p < 0.001$), but not at post-intervention ($p = 0.23$). For boys, the intervention group reduced worry about not being muscular enough only at posttest ($p < 0.001$). This study reveals the need to consider gender differences related to worry about appearance.

Relationship between marital satisfaction and locus of control in mothers of children with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)

Cheraghi Mona, Holisaz Maryam and Fallahi Fatemeh

Objective: This study examines the relationships between marital satisfaction and locus of control to determine if there is any relation between variables or not. **Method:** Thirty-seven mothers of children with ADHD, (children's mean age: 8.1 years) who were chosen based on convenience sampling, participated in this study. The diagnosis of ADHD was established through clinical interviews with parents according the criteria in DSM IV-TR. They completed the Enrich Marital Satisfaction Scale and Roter's Locus of control scale. Correlational design was used to show the relationship between marital satisfaction and locus of control. **Findings:** Indicate significant correlation between mother' locus of control and their marital satisfaction. There is negative correlation between external locus of control and marital satisfaction ($r = -0.50$, $\sigma = 0.01$, $n = 37$). **Discussion:** These results indicate that higher marital satisfaction associated with internal locus of control and lower marital satisfaction accompanied by external locus of control.

Road traffic injury prevention strategies: A behavioural approach

Chereches Razvan, Rus Diana, Lucacel Raluca Maria, Sirlincan Emanuela Oana and Baba Catalin Ovidiu

Traffic injuries kill over 1.2 million people each year and are the causes of 20–50 million non-fatal injuries. This study is part of an innovative pilot-project conducted in Cluj-Napoca,

Romania, that used police reports and emergency department data to draw a map of accidents using Global Information Systems technology. The purpose of our investigation was to analyse the behavioural factors that modifies the risk of road traffic crashes by taking into consideration the categories developed by Petridou & Moustaki. Our results emphasise behaviours that increase the risk of road crashes, considering that roughly one-third of the traffic crashes occurred in normal conditions: normal weather and road conditions, daylight and dry road. Future intervention strategies on traffic injury prevention should be based on education and behaviour change in order to reduce the high number of road traffic injuries by addressing behavioural factors that interfere with traffic safety.

Building engagement and healthy organisations

Christensen Marit

The aim of this project was to develop theory and methods investigating individual and organisational health – i.e. the relationship between positive factors in the psychosocial work environment, individual well-being and organisational performance. The background was to look at how the field of positive occupational health psychology seem to offer some interesting insights as potential responses to challenges in the Nordic labour markets in the coming decades. A working model was developed and tested, including four factors: job resources, individual trait-like resources, work-related experiences and attitudes, and organisational and individual outcomes. Several Nordic quantitative studies on positive factors at work were included in the project, both cross-sectional and longitudinal studies. The results showed that different types of job resources seem to act as ‘energisers’ of employees and consequently as triggers of positive processes leading to employee well-being and positive individual and organisational outcomes.

Quality of life in patients with chronic kidney disease

Cicognani Elvira, Laghi Marinella and Mazzoni Davide

Background: In Italy, the number of patients living with chronic kidney disease, receiving dialysis treatments and kidney transplantations has increased. Chronic kidney disease can compromise daily activities, but psychosocial consequences of symptoms and treatments are not completely understood. The aim of this work is to assess QoL in relation with other psychosocial variables and treatment condition. **Method:** 138 Questionnaires were collected in a dialysis centre. The sample includes 104 patients in dialysis (haemodialysis and peritoneal) and 34 who received kidney transplantation. The questionnaire included the following: QoL, psychological well-being, illness representation, coping strategies and social support. **Findings:** Results show higher levels of QoL in patients after transplantation. Patients on the waiting-list show a better profile of QoL, whereas no relevant differences emerged based on the type of dialysis on psychosocial variables. A different pattern of psychosocial variables explains differences in QoL. **Discussion:** Clinical and non-clinical implications for patient management will be discussed.

Sexual health needs among migrant adolescents: Implications for the reorganisation of health services

Cicognani Elvira, Marmocchi Paola, Strazzari Eleonora and Agostini Giorgia

Background: In Italy, local health services are facing increasing requests of counselling and intervention over sexual risk behaviours, unwanted pregnancies, STD and abortion among migrant adolescents. Aim of this study is to investigate risk factors and obstacles in the use of