

5th INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF CLINICAL AND HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY ON CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

Seeking improvements in
psychological treatments

2019
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BOOK OF
ABSTRACTS

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 **EDICIONES**
PIRÁMIDE

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 **EDICIONES PIRÁMIDE**

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($Md = 99.12$, $n = 167$), $U = 2525.500$, $z = -3.739$, $p = <.001$). Significantly differences were also found in attachment avoidance between suicidal attempters ($Md = 173.86$, $n = 7$) and never suicidal attempters ($Md = 101.56$, $n = 200$), $U = 211.000$, $z = -3.144$, $p = .002$). Non-significant differences were found in the attachment avoidance and anxiety levels of adolescents with and without suicidal ideation and between attempters and never suicidal attempters, respectively. This study confirms the important role of insecure attachment in suicidal behaviour in late adolescence. Further studies are needed to highlight the nature of this link.

* This research was funded by the Portuguese Foundation for Science and Technology, part of the UID/FIL/0068/2013.

P158. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GENERALIZED PROBLEMATIC INTERNET USE AND SOCIAL INTERACTION AND PERFORMANCE ANXIETY AND AVOIDANCE IN LATE ADOLESCENCE

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Problematic Internet use has been associated with a variety of psychosocial problems, such as increased social anxiety. This study aims to explore the relationships between generalized problematic Internet use and social interaction and performance anxiety and avoidance in late adolescence. A sample of 216 Portuguese students, with a mean age of 18.62 years old ($SD = 0.49$; range: 18-19), completed the Generalized Problematic Internet Use Scale 2 (GPIUS) and the Social Interaction and Performance Anxiety and Avoidance Scale. Distress/Anxiety subscale was significantly correlated with Preference for Online Social Interaction ($r_s = .25^{**}$, $p = .002$), Mood Regulation ($r = .27^{**}$, $p = .001$), Self-Deficient Regulation ($r = .43^{**}$, $p = .044$), and Negative Consequences ($r_s = .25^{**}$, $p = .005$). Avoidance subscale was correlated with Preference for Online Social Interaction ($r_s = .18^*$, $p = .002$), Self-Deficient Regulation ($r = .32^{**}$, $p = <.001$), and Negative Consequences ($r_s = .25^{**}$, $p = .005$). The correlation between avoidance subscale and Mood Regulation was non-significant ($r = .14$, $p = .128$). There was a significant difference in Distress/Anxiety scores for females ($M = 97.48$, $SD = 22.02$) and males, $M = 85.56$, $SD = 24.01$; $t(140) = -2.12$, $p = .035$. No gender differences were found in Avoidance subscale, and in all GPIUS scores. Self-Deficient Regulation, which comprises cognitive preoccupation and compulsive Internet use, presents the stronger association with Distress/Anxiety in social interaction and performance. Females presented significantly higher Distress/Anxiety scores. Longitudinal studies are needed to inferring causality.

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P159. CHILDREN'S NEGATIVE AFFECT AS A COMMON GROUND FOR CONDUCT AND EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS: THE MODERATING ROLE OF PARENTAL PRACTICES

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The Differential Susceptibility Theory (DST) hypothesizes that there are some phenotypic factors (e.g. temperamental traits) that increase the child susceptibility to both negative and positive environmental conditions. Linked to this, and under the assumption that emotional and conduct problems in early childhood are closely related and tend to co-occur (Stone et al., 2015), recent research examines jointly the role of family and child individual variables to identify development similarities and differences between behavioral problems. Specifically, previous literature suggests that negative affect can be a central factor of difficult temperament, predisposing young children to parental practices influences to a greater extent, «for better and for worse» (Slagt et al., 2016, 2017). In this context, the present study was aimed at examining how punitive and positive parental practices contribute, in the same model, to the differentiation between emotional and conduct problems, starting from children's negative affect as a temperamental common basis. Data sample was extracted from the Longitudinal Study for a Healthy Childhood (ELISA Project, UNDERISK research group; $N = 2476$ children; age = 4-7 years), through parent-reported measures. With respect to statistical methodology, path analysis was conducted using Mplus 7. The results show that specific parental practices, in children with negative affect, contribute differentially to the determination of behavioral problems. In particular, the presence of punitive practices moderates the relationship between negative affect and emotional symptoms, but does not contribute to the explanation of conduct problems. On the other hand, positive parental practices play a buffer role only for conduct problems, acting as an unshared protective factor. These results are consistent with previous studies that assume the DST. Further investigations may focus on other psychosocial variables to explain more in detail the specific context which marks a differentiation between behavioral problems.

P160. EXTERNALIZING BEHAVIORS IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN: IN THE SEARCH FOR POSSIBLE SHARED ORIGINS

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The heterogeneous group of externalizing problems includes a wide range of diverse manifestations that differ not only phenomenologically but allegedly in their nature. However, while being separable both theoretically and empirically, the co-occurrence of