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Results: The most studied instruments for quantification of cell phone addiction severity that have been found through this database search were Smartphone Addiction Proneness Scale- an instrument destined for adolescents, Smartphone Addiction Scale- a self-diagnostic scale, Smartphone Addiction Inventory- Short Form and Standard Form, Problematic Mobile Phone Use Questionnaire, Cellular Phone Dependency Questionnaire, and Brief Smartphone Addiction Scale- the last being a screening instrument for mobile phone addiction in school children.

Conclusions: A reasonably large number of questionnaires have been created for the measurement of the cell phone severity.

Their comparative validity has not been determined and their use for clinical purpose should be further investigated.

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Mothers smartphone use and mother child connection

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Generalized problematic Internet use and social anxiety and avoidance in Portuguese university students

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Introduction: The unhealthy use of Internet has been associated with a number of negative outcomes and psychosocial problems.

Aim: To explore the gender differences, relations between variables and the predictive role of generalized problematic Internet use in distress / anxiety and avoidance in social situations.

Methods: 176 Portuguese university students, with a mean age of 20.13 years old (SD = 1,65; range: 18-25), filled a sociodemographic questionnaire, the Portuguese version of the Generalized Problematic Internet Use Scale 2 (GPIU) and the Social Interaction and Performance Anxiety and Avoidance Scale.

Results: Males presented significant higher scores ($Md = 106.13$) than females (84.28) in GPIU Negative Consequences ($U = 1814.500$, $z = -2.40$, $p = .017$), and females presented significant higher scores ($Md = 95.70$; $Md = 94.39$) than males (58.43 ; 63.90) in Distress / Anxiety and in Avoidance subscales ($U = 1391.500$, $z = -3.83$, $p < .001$; $U = 1577.500$, $z = -3.136$, $p = .002$). The Distress / Anxiety subscale was significantly and positively correlated with all GPIU factors. Preference for Online Social Interaction, Deficient Self-Regulation, and gender were significant predictors of Distress / Anxiety in social situations. *Conclusions:* This study confirms the harmful role of generalized problematic Internet use in social interactions.

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A Study of Psychological Characteristics upon Problem Stock Trading among Online Stock Investors

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Backgrounds: Online stock trading contributes to reduced transaction times and costs. However, these benefits may lead to trade in an excessive manner. This study explores the manifestations of Problem Online Stock Trading (POST) and the links with other psychological problems via the perceptions of online stock traders.

Methods: We recruited the participants aged between 19 and 65 years among the online panel of online research service. The sample size of the online panel survey was 500. Of these 500 participants, 50.8% ($N = 254$) were men and 49.2% ($N = 246$) were women. We compared POST group to normal group with demographic characteristics and psychological measurements such as depression, anxiety, impulsiveness, and thought rumination.

Results: Sixty-seven (13.4%) of the participants were placed into POST group. There was no difference in demographic characteristics. However, POST group showed higher psychological scale scores than a normal group such as depression, anxiety, impulsiveness, and thought rumination.

Conclusions: The prevalence of POST turned out a relatively frequent phenomenon among the online stock investors. This study suggests that POST should be considered as an important public health problem that deserves the attention of the scientific community.