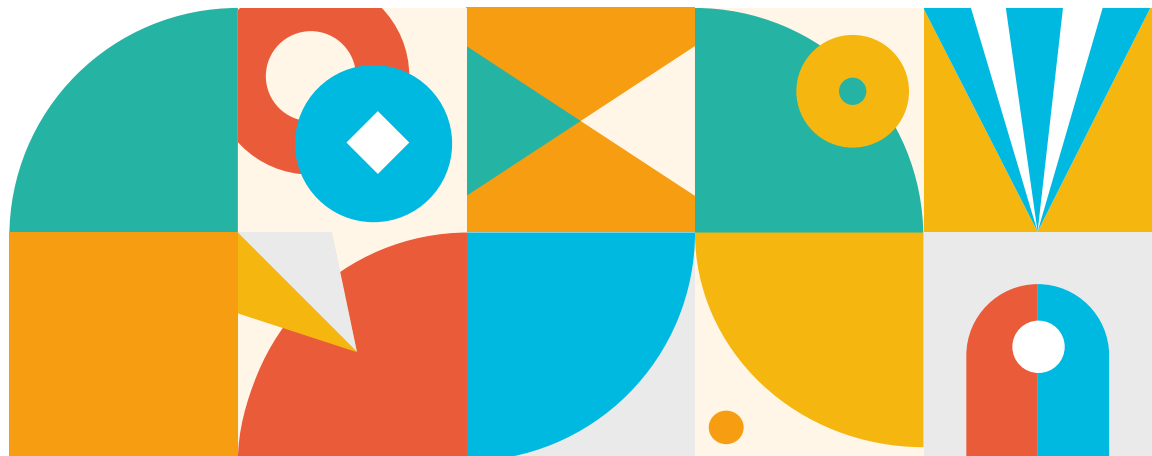




**IV INTERNATIONAL  
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# **Book of Abstracts**

**Innovations in fundamental and  
applied psychological science**



including a variety of relapse risk, such as craving (expectancy, compulsivity, etc.) and emotionality problems. This study aims to adapt and validate the SRRS for the European Portuguese version.

**Methods:** The SRRS assesses 5 main factors of relapse in substance abuse: (a) compulsiveness, (b) negative experience with drug use, (c) clear intent to use drugs, (d) positive experience with drug use, and (e) emotional problems; these 5 factors are divided into 35 items. Our sample, will be composed about 350 participants, individuals with substance use in treatment or outpatient, from the central region of Portugal. To consolidate the results, the outcomes will also be conduct statistical analyses with the Barratt Impulsivity Scale (BIS-11) and the Emotional Regulation Questionnaire.

**Results:** We expected to perform descriptive analyses, internal consistency, factor analysis and concurrent validity and discuss our results in light of the existing literature.

**Conclusion:** This investigation intends, within a year, to provide a European Portuguese version of the SRRS, a valid instrument to assess the risk of relapse in substance users and a validated tool for health professionals and researchers.

**Keywords:** Substance abuse; Relapse; Emotional regulation; Impulsivity; psychometric characterization.

### **Poster Presentation # 8**

**Title:** Relation between subjective and objective (working) memory in young and older adults

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**Abstract:**

**Introduction/Aims:** The relation between autobiographical memory and memory complaints has been widely studied. Results has been inconsistent and explained by several factors (e.g., age, emotional state, nature of the tasks). On other hand, the relation between subjective memory complaints and working memory is sparsely studied. The current work aimed to understand the relation between subjective memory complaints and objective memory tasks, specifically visuospatial tasks and immediate evocation.

**Method:** The sample consisted of 80 participants: 40 young adults aged between 18 and 35 years and 40 older adults aged 65 years or over. The following instruments and tasks were applied: Sociodemographic Questionnaire, Subjective Memory Complaints Questionnaire, Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA), objective memory tasks (i.e., digit span; word span; colors span and corsi blocks), State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI) and the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI).

**Results:** The results indicated the existence of significant differences in subjective memory complaints between young adults and older adults. The results also indicated that individuals with higher levels of depression had more subjective memory complaints, and this fact was particularly evident in the older adults.

**Conclusion:** The study indicates that there is a relation between subjective memory complaints and results obtained in objective tasks among young adults and older adults. It also indicates that there are differences between age groups in subjective memory complaints. However, the depression variable may be a contributing factor to the emergence of these subjective memory complaints.

**Keywords:** Subjective memory complaints; Working memory; Aging; young adults; Depression

### Poster Presentation # 9

**Title:** Integration of body and brain signals to decode neural responses to objects

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**Abstract:**

**INTRODUCTION:** The perception of a sensory stimulus depends on the neural state at the time of the stimulus. Many authors believe that these neural states have a significant influence on neural processing. For example, warning stimuli produce a state of expectation that facilitates