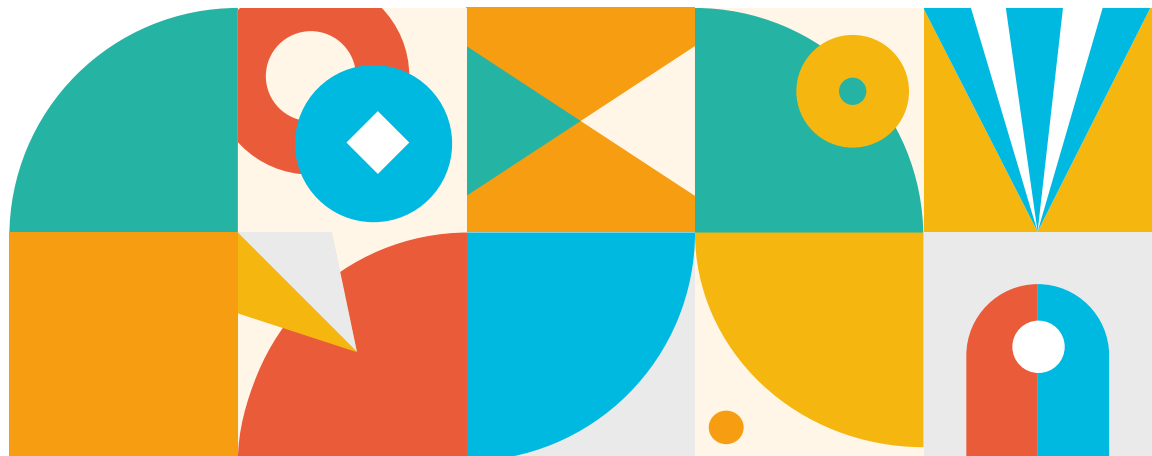




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emotional disorders, in order to develop early detection programs to shorten the duration of possible episodes of depression and anxiety, avoid long-term functional deterioration and prevent more serious disorders.

Methodology: The sample consisted of 507 university students from different Spanish universities, most of them women (85.4%) with a mean age of 23.10 years (SD = 6.05, range 18 - 57). The information was obtained through an anonymous online survey consisting of sociodemographic data and instruments such as the Overall Depression Severity and Impairment Scale (ODSIS) and the Overall Anxiety Severity and Impairment Scale (OASIS), the European Quality of Life Scale (Euroqol), among others.

Results: According to the data collected, 38.1% of the total sample reported having received psychological treatment in the past, and 10.3% reported currently receiving some kind of psychological treatment. In terms of anxiety and depression levels, 39.3% of the participants reported moderate levels and 2.8% high levels. It was found that 9.9% of the total sample presented scores above the clinical cut-off point in depressive symptomatology (ODSIS > 10). Likewise, 13.0% of subjects showed scores above the clinical cut-off point in anxious symptomatology (OASIS > 10). Finally, the mean quality of life was 7.80 (SD = 1.5, range 1.10 - 10) and 8.3% of the participants showed scores below 5. The rest of the results will be presented in the poster.

Conclusion: A high percentage of students in the Spanish university system present emotional symptomatology. It is necessary to carry out interventions in order to provide students with resources and skills thus symptomatology does not end up developing into an emotional disorder.

Keywords: Mental health, University students, Emotional symptomatology, Quality of life, Depression & Anxiety

Poster Presentation #81

Title: The Brief Peer Conflict Scale: Psychometric characterization across Portuguese adolescents and young adults

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Abstract:

Introduction/Aims: The Brief Peer Conflict Scale (Brief PCS) measures aggressive behavior as a multidimensional construct associated with diverse forms (i.e., overt and relational) and functions (i.e., reactive and proactive). Its psychometric properties have been assessed in adolescent and young adult samples, but these groups have not been compared before. This work aimed to investigate the psychometric properties of the Brief PCS across Portuguese community samples of adolescents and young adults.

Methods: A sample of 891 participants (54.9%) aged 12 to 25 years old ($M=16.69$, $SD=2.97$) responded to the Brief PCS. Of those, 477 composed the adolescent sample (50.7% female) aged 12 to 17 years old ($M=14.30$, $SD=1.43$) and 414 constituted the young adult sample (67.1% female) aged 18 to 25 years old ($M=19.43$, $SD=1.5$).

Results: Confirmatory factor analyses replicated the four-factor measurement model (i.e., proactive overt, reactive overt, proactive relational, and reactive relational aggression) as a good fit for the adolescent and the young adult samples taken separately, though using only 16 of the original 20 items. Acceptable internal consistency values were found for all four measures. Strong measurement invariance based on age-groups (i.e., adolescents and young adults) was found. Adolescents were overall more aggressive than young adults. **Conclusions:** This work provides psychometric properties of the Brief PCS to measure the combinations of the forms and functions of aggression invariantly across adolescents and young adults. The Brief PCS was sensitive to detect age-based differences in the practice of aggression. Its use to explore developmental trajectories of aggression seems justifiable.

Keywords: Brief PCS; Aggression; Adolescents; Young Adults; Portuguese Psychometrics

Poster Presentation #82

Title: The impact of sexual subjectivity and personality factors on women with sexual pain.

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Abstract:

Sexuality plays an important role in an individual's well-being (Tolman et al., 2003). Unfortunately, currently there is still a lack of scientific literature that specifically addresses female sexuality, sexual dysfunctions and possible variables that may influence it (Nobre & Pinto-Gouveia, 2008), specifically when considering sexual pain. The development of sexuality takes place throughout an individual's life. In women there are two developmental phases, adolescence and menopause, in which changes occur at cognitive, biological and social levels (ZimmerGembeck & Helfand, 2008; Collins et al., 2009). In these stages of development, also occurs the development of