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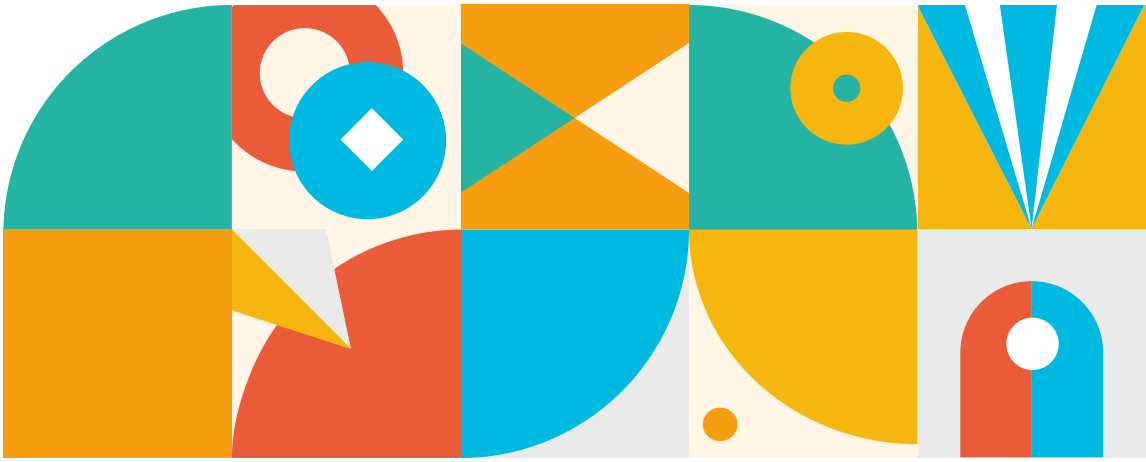
Book of Abstracts

Innovations in fundamental and applied psychological science



Results: Despite the small number of studies and the heterogeneity in the definition and measurement of adherence, literature supported barriers and facilitators at the patient, treatment, condition, healthcare team/system, and social/economic levels. Concretely, patient-related factors (i.e., psychological functioning and beliefs about disease and treatment) and social-related factors (i.e., family functioning) were found to be the major determinants of adolescent adherence to medical recommendations. Few studies were conducted, and inconsistent findings were found for other determinant dimensions (i.e., healthcare team/system, treatment, and condition-related factors).

Conclusions: Adherence to medical recommendations among adolescents with cancer is a complex and multidetermined phenomenon, influenced by an interplay of potentially modifiable factors on the five dimensions of adherence as proposed by WHO. Gaps in the literature related to the role of healthcare team/system, treatment, and condition-related factors, lack of qualitative study designs, and limited attention to how multiple factors jointly influence adherence were identified. More research is needed to provide critical insights for both policymakers and healthcare professionals in planning interventions and strategies that effectively and adequately address meaningful barriers and facilitators to adherence among adolescents diagnosed and treated for cancer.

Keywords: Adherence, Adolescent, Oncology, Barriers, Facilitators

Poster Presentation # 3

Title: The influence of synchrony/asynchrony effect on eyewitness memory performance

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Abstract:

Introduction/ Objectives: People can be classified according to their chronotype, which is their individual preference to develop certain activities at the time-of-day in which the peak of physical and mental activity is reached. There are three main types of chronotype: morning-, evening- and neither-type. Research so far has suggested that the synchrony between time-of-day and chronotype could potentially result in better performance and productivity. On the other hand, asynchrony with our internal rhythms could cause negative effects, such as decline in cognitive performance.

This study aimed to analyse a possible interaction between chronotype (morning-type/evening-type) and time-of-day (morning/end of day) and how this interaction could influence the eyewitness's memory performance.

Methods: To this end, 44 participants (24 evening-types and 20 morning-types) performed two memory tasks that took place in two online sessions, at different times of the day: one in the morning (optimal time-of-day for morning-types and non-optimal for evening-types) and another at the end of the day (optimal time-of-day for evening-types and non-optimal for morning-types). In each session (interval between sessions of one week), it was requested to each participant to visualise two videos, one of a crime scene and another of a neutral situation, answer questions related to the videos and complete questionnaires to collect additional variables that influence memory (e.g., stress, depression and anxiety). The order of the sessions (synchrony/asynchrony) and the presentation of the videos were counterbalanced across participants.

Results: In general, the results indicated that the participant's memory performance was better in the synchrony moment when compared to the asynchrony moment. In the crime videos it was found a statistically significant difference between synchrony (M=11.27, DP=3.42) and asynchrony (M=9.52, DP=3.20) moments in the central details correctly recalled (p=.006) and in the neutral videos was shown a statistically significant difference in peripheral details correctly recalled (synchrony: M=8.09, DP=3.75, asynchrony: M=6.16, DP=2.25; p=.003). It was also found that the type of chronotype did not influence the obtained results, which means that what explains the differences is just the fact that the chronotype is in synchrony or asynchrony. Finally, it was also found an influence of stress, anxiety and depression, more pronounced in neutral videos.

Conclusions: These results allowed to improve knowledge about the influence that the synchronization between the time of day and the chronobiological rhythm can have on eyewitness memory performance. This study also could have important implications to research and to interrogation practices.

Keywords: Time-of-day, Synchrony/Asynchrony effect, Chronotype, Memory, Eyewitness testimony.

Poster Presentation # 4

Title: The Unified Protocol for the Transdiagnostic Treatment of Emotional Disorders in Children: A Case Study

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