



### Creating false recall and recognition of evolutionary reproduction-related non-presented lure words

**Abdollahi, Abdolhossein** Psychology, Islamic Azad University-Zarand, Kerman, Islamic Republic of Iran  
Two experiments investigated the possibility that high-testosterone adult males would falsely recall and recognize evolutionary reproduction-related lure words in a Deese-Roediger-McDermott list-learning paradigm. In Exp 1, 240 male participants with low and high levels of testosterone received 10 lists of semantically-associated evolutionary reproduction-related words all of which had a non-presented lure word. In Exp 2, another 250 participants with low and high levels of testosterone and under low and high arousal conditions received the same material as in Exp 1. Results indicated that in both experiments, high-testosterone participants falsely recalled and recognized higher levels of non-presented lure words.

### Influences of warning and time pressure on false recognition & further evidence for dual-processing theory

**Zhou, Chu** Department of Psychology, Fudan University, Shanghai, People's Republic of China  
**Jiang, Yuncheng** Department of Psychology, Fudan University, Shanghai, People's Republic of China  
**Yang, Zhiliang** Department of Psychology, East China Normal University, Shanghai, People's Republic of China  
Adopting Deese-Roediger-McDermott paradigm, the mechanism of false recognition was investigated in a 2 (forewarning)  $\times$  2 (presentation time)  $\times$  2 (time pressure during recognition)  $\times$  3 (types of items) factorial design. ANOVA showed a significant main effect of forewarning, and interaction between item type and time pressure. Using signal detection theory (SDT), further analysis showed that participants had poorer discrimination under time pressure, which indicated that they have not enough time to make judgments. The SDT analysis also showed that participants used more strict response criterion when giving them forewarning. The results are deeply discussed under activation/monitoring theory.

### Age differences in the suppression of false memories

**Carneiro, Paula** Psicologia, Universidade Lusofona, Lisbon, Portugal  
The DRM paradigm is one of the most powerful procedures to generate false memories by associative processes. It implies the presentation of lists of associates with the omission of their converging words, thus creating the illusion that those converging words were actually presented. The present study was concerned with the different processes used by adults and children to suppress false memories. The results of a set of experiments using this paradigm showed that although in general adults produced more false memories than children, they are also more able to use monitoring strategies to suppress them.

### Observation inflation: Your actions become mine

**Lindner, Isabel** FG Psychologie, AE Methodenl., Universität zu Köln, Köln, Germany  
**Echterhoff, Gerald** Sozialpsychologie, Universität Bielefeld, Bielefeld, Germany  
**Brand, Matthias** Physiologische Psychologie, Universität Bielefeld, Bielefeld, Germany  
**Hussy, Walter** FG Psychologie, AE Methodenl., Universität zu Köln, Köln, Germany  
When people repeatedly imagine action performance, they often falsely remember having performed those actions - the imagination-inflation effect (IIE). Based on research showing that the observation of actions can create matching ("mirrored") representations in observers we examined whether a similar effect can be caused by observing someone else's actions. In an IIE-type experiment

(N=60), we found that increasing frequencies of either imagining or observing actions led to increasing false memories of self-performance, and this effect was stronger than in two control conditions. This first demonstration of "observation inflation" is discussed with reference to recent theories of simulation and mirror mechanisms.

### FP-258: Medical help seeking

#### Gender differences in subjective help seeking threshold and health care utilization: Is there an interrelation between both features?

**Glaesmer, Heide** Inst. für Medizin. Psychologie, Universität Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany  
**Brähler, Elmar** Medical Psychology, University of Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany  
**Martin, Alexandra** Clinical Psychology, University of Marburg, Marburg, Germany  
**Mewes, Ricarda** Clinical Psychology, University of Marburg, Marburg, Germany  
**Rief, Winfried** Clinical Psychology, University of Marburg, Marburg, Germany  
Objectives: Women show an increased health care utilization (HCU) compared to men. We are analyzing the interaction of gender differences in HCU and subjective help seeking threshold (SHST). Methods: A German representative sample of 2511 subjects was face-to-face interviewed using a structured questionnaire. Results: Women show a significantly higher HCU within the last year (number of total/specialist visits etc.), have a lower SHST and different patterns of complaints triggering help seeking behaviour: Both features are significantly influencing HCU. Conclusions: The meaning of both characteristics will be discussed as a possible reason of the increased HCU in women.

#### Overlapping relationships of rural and urban providers with their patients

**Johnson, Mark** Behav Health Research & Svcs, University of Alaska Anchorage, Anchorage, Alaska, USA  
**Brems, Christiane** Behav Health Research & Sv, University of Alaska Anchorage, Anchorage, Alaska, USA  
**Mills, Michael E.** Psychology, Loyola Marymount University, Los Angeles, California, USA  
**Warner, Teddy D.** School of Medicine, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico, USA  
**Roberts, Laura W.** Psychiatry & Behavior Med, Medical College of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, USA  
Objectives: Our federally funded study is the first large-scale survey assessing degree to which multiple relationships arise for rural versus urban healthcare providers. Method: We conducted a survey with care providers in Alaska and New Mexico, analyzing responses from 1555 participants. Results: The smaller the community, the more often providers report significant challenges related to overlapping relationships, such as personal, social, and professional contacts with patients. Physical care providers engaged in multiple relationships more often than behavioral care providers. Conclusions: Avoiding multiple relationships in small communities is difficult and occurs at the expense of providers' ability to avoid social isolation.

#### Patient-doctor-interaction in rehabilitation: The impact of interaction quality on treatment results

**Dibbelt, Susanne** DRV Westfalen, Klinik Münsterland, Bad Rothenfelde, Germany  
**Schaidhammer, Monika** DRV Westfalen, Klinik Muensterland, Bad Rothenfelde, Germany  
**Greitemann, Bernhard** DRV Westfalen, Klinik Muensterland, Bad Rothenfelde, Germany  
**Fleischer, Christian** DRV Westfalen, Klinik Muensterland, Bad Rothenfelde, Germany  
Communication between doctor and patient has a key function in medical care. A new theory-based instrument (P.A.INT-Questionnaire) is presented by which 470 patients and 60 physicians rated the quality of their shared interaction due to affective, instrumental and participation level of interaction (Dibbelt, 2007). There is evidence that the quality of

interaction has influence on outcome parameters like pain, function, control and depressive symptoms.

#### Knowledge and attitude toward mental health problems as predictor of seeking professional psychological help

**Yaghubi, Hamid** Dept. of Clinical Psychology, Shahed University, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran  
**Melyani, Mahdiyeh** Dept. of Clinical Psychology, Shahed University, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran  
Objectives: The purpose of this study was to investigate Iranian college students' attitudes toward seeking professional psychological help. Methods: The sample (N= 150) are divided to 3 groups: Normal Group = NG, Help Seeking Group= HSG and Non Help Seeking Group= NHSG and evaluated by the GHQ-28 and a researchers-made questionnaire as the Knowledge and Attitude Toward Mental Health Problem and Services Scale (KATMHPSS). Results: 1) NHSG significantly has more mental health problems than HSG. 2) NHSG has less knowledge and more negative attitude than two other groups. 3) HSG has more knowledge and positive attitude than NG. 4) The female students have more favourable attitudes than males.

#### The role of psychology in community heart failure services: Action research and to influence practice among health professionals

**McManus, Jim** Dept. of Public Health, Barking & Dagenham NHS PCT, Barking, United Kingdom  
An action research programme implemented across East London sought to improve the use of psychological insights in clinical care for people with heart failure. This presentation will report on a multi-professional and multi-phase project to deliver organisational change and increased skills in health professionals, with the aim of preventing death and increasing quality of life in people with heart failure

#### The role of embarrassment in seeking medical help

**Fernandez de Ortega, Hilda** Psychology, UAEH, Mexico City, Mexico  
**Harris, Christine** Psychology, UCSD, La Jolla, USA  
**Reid, Lucy** Psychology, UNAM, Mexico City, Mexico  
**Guzman Saldana, Rebeca** Psychology, UAEH, Tlaxcala, Mexico  
Given the importance of embarrassment in seeking medical help, and due to the lack of data about the nature of embarrassment in Hispanics/Latin populations, the specific goal this study was to examine the psychological impact that embarrassment in physician-patient has on a Latin sample. 1057 persons, females and males, completed the embarrassment questionnaire. Participant's answers were analyzed using a factor analysis with varimax rotation. Three factors with appropriate psychometric measures were revealed. First factor related with bodily embarrassment. The second factor accessing comfort with medical examinations, and the third factor indexing concern about negative social. Gender differences were found.

### FP-259: Group development

#### The potential influences of new members on their group life-course and performance

**Chang, Kirk** Dept. of Applied Psychology, University of Cumbria, Carlisle, Cumbria, United Kingdom  
Based on Social Dilemma and Group Socialization theories, this project investigated the influences of new members on group life-course and performance. Data were collected via virtual-reality experiments. Experiment One revealed that new members impeded group dynamic by reducing mutual trust and cooperation between members, leading to poorer group performance. Experiment Two discovered that members with higher group-commit-