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

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Two experiments investigated the possibility that high-testosterone male adults 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

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Adopting Deese-Roediger-McDermott paradigm, the mechanism of false recognition was investigated in a 2 (warning) x 2 (time pressure) x 3 (types of items) factorial design. ANOVA showed a significant main effect of warning, 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 no enough time to make judgments. The SDT analysis also showed that participants used more strict response criterion when giving them warning. The results are deeply discussed under activation-monitoring theory.

Age differences in the suppression of false memories

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The DRM paradigm is one of the most powerful procedures for the study of false memories by associativa processes. It implies the presentation of lists of associates with the omission of their converging words. With the illusion that those converging words were actually presented, the DRM study was concerned with the different processes used by adults and children to suppress false memories. The DRM paradigm in the experiment showed that although in general adults produce more false memories than children, they are also more able to use monitoring strategies to suppress them.

Observation inflation: Your actions become mine

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When people repeatedly imagine action performance, they often falsely remember having performed those actions - the imagination-inflation effect (IE). 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 and threshold health care utilization: Is there an interaction between both features

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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: The representative sample of 2151 subjects was face-to-face interviewed using a structured questionnaire. Results: Women show a significantly higher HCU than the men during 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

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Objectives: Our federally funded study is the first large-scale survey assessing degree to which multi-professional and multi-phase project to deliver organizational 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

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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 had on the 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. The second factor related to 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

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

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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 where