

aggression among youth exposed to community violence?

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Objective: Youth with conduct problems (CP) may be more likely to exhibit aggression in the context of peer relations. Indices of dorsolateral prefrontal cortical functioning (DPCF), such as inhibitory control and planning, may be implicated in the behavioral presentation of CP. Further, youth living in violent communities may be more likely to use aggression as a means for problem-solving. However, little is known about how CP interact with DPCF indices to predict aggressive behaviors specifically in the context of environments with high levels of community violence. As such, the present study sought to use a multi-informant approach to examine relations between CP, DPCF, and different types of aggression among youth living in neighborhoods affected by community violence.

Participants and Methods: Participants were 104 children ($M=9.93\pm 1.22$ years; 50% male; 96% African American, 4% Latinx) who resided in neighborhoods with elevated rates of poverty and crime. DPCF was indexed by Stockings of Cambridge planning task and caregiver-reported inhibitory control from the Behavior Rating Inventory of Executive Function. Teachers completed the Child and Adolescent Symptom Inventory-4R to assess youth conduct disorder (CD) symptoms and the Teacher Checklist to assess proactive (bullying, planful aggression) and reactive (angry, emotionally labile aggression) aggression.

Results: Multiple regression analyses were conducted with aggressive behaviors as the dependent variable, and child sex, age, CD symptoms, and the CD \times DPCF (i.e., CD \times inhibitory control; CD \times planning) interaction terms as predictors. Inhibitory control moderated the relation between CD symptoms and reactive (CD \times inhibitory control, $B = -1.39$, $p = .004$) but not proactive (CD \times inhibitory control, $B = -.64$, $p = .063$) aggression. Post-hoc probing of the CD symptoms \times inhibitory control interaction term predicting reactive aggression revealed a significant slope for youth with both high ($B = 1.65$, $p < .001$) and low ($B = 4.48$, $p < .001$) levels of inhibitory control. Planning does not significantly moderate the relation between CD symptoms and proactive or reactive aggression, though there is a positive main effect of teacher-

reported CD symptoms on both proactive ($B = 2.44$, $p < .001$) and reactive ($B = 2.36$, $p < .001$) aggression.

Conclusions: This study is the first to consider the relations of CP, DPCF processes, and subtypes of aggression among youth living in environments with high rates of community violence. Among youth with CP, high levels of inhibitory control may be associated with lower rates of reactive aggression in the context of peer relations. As such, problem-solving interventions targeting processes related to DPCF, such as inhibitory control, may be useful among youth living in neighborhoods high in community violence who exhibit CP. Strengthening these cognitive processes may result in better behavioral outcomes and peer relations.

Categories: Emotional and Social Processes

Keyword 1: executive functions

Keyword 2: conduct disorder

Keyword 3: aggression

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43 A Qualitative Study to Establish a Culture Specific Presurgical Psychological Screening for Patients with Degenerative Spinal Disease in Taiwan

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Objective: Presurgical psychological screening (PPS) is a procedure for mitigating possible unfavorable outcomes after spinal surgery. Although the effectiveness of PPS on degenerative spinal diseases has been investigated in Western studies, a potential cultural influence on PPS is still unknown. This study thus aims to explore the experiences of Taiwanese people before spinal surgery and

tries to establish culture-specific components of PPS in Taiwan.

Participants and Methods: A total of five participants aged from 44-69 with degenerative spinal diseases were eligible in this study. All participants visited a neurosurgical outpatient clinic for potential surgical treatment, and each participant underwent an one-hour semi-structured interview before surgery. The demographical information, medical history, psychological status (e.g., personality traits and emotional disturbances) and considerations to make a surgical decision, were recorded and further analyzed following the rule of grounded theory.

Results: Four major components with 21 sub-components were reported when deciding to receive a surgical treatment for their spinal diseases, including disease-related considerations, medical information, self-concept and interpersonal relations. In terms of disease-related aspects, patients concerned about etiology, symptomatology, impacts, coping strategies and rehabilitation methods. As for medical information, patients paid more attention on medical compliance, the relationship with medical system, attitude for treatment, expectation to surgical outcomes, medical decisions and medical information. As for the self-concept, patients considered more on the impacts of disease on self-concept, strategies of emotional regulations and personality traits. In terms of interpersonal relations, patients reported more on the supportive resources, patterns of interpersonal activities and impacts of interpersonal relations on medical decisions. Additionally, other specific factors, such as past negative experiences (e.g., chronic insomnia, experiences of psychological counseling), litigation, physical punishment in childhood and social roles, were also reported.

Conclusions: Like previous findings, our results supported that the interpersonal relations and doctor-patient relationship in PPS were important considerations before surgery, while we further evidenced that influences of family members on medical decision is determinant and unique in this culture.

Categories: Emotional and Social Processes

Keyword 1: spinal cord injury

Keyword 2: chronic pain

Keyword 3: cross-cultural issues

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44 Develop A Social Perception Test: The Psychometric Properties of Child's version Reading the Mind in the Eyes Test in Taiwan

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Objective: Expertise in social perception, defined as the ability to decode another person's mental states based on basic behavioral signals (Allison et al., 2000; Beauchamp et al., 2008). The Reading the Mind in the Eyes Test (RMET) is a social-perception task of theory of mind (ToM, Meinhardt-Injac et al., 2020) and used to test different clinical disorders, like autism spectrum disorders (ASD, Peñuelas-Calvo et al., 2019). RMET has been used to demonstrate gender, cultural, genetic, and personality trait influences on ToM and elucidate its neurobiological mechanisms (Adams et al., 2010). In Taiwan, there has few sensitive tools to evaluate children's social perception, thus the purpose of this study is to examine psychometric properties of child's version of RMET in Taiwan (RMET-C-TW) and cross-cultural comparisons. **Participants and Methods:** RMET-C (Baron-Cohen et al., 2001) was used to assess mental state/emotion recognition (Vellante et al., 2013). It consists of photographs of the eye regions of 28 faces. Participants were asked to make a choice between four words presented, choose the one that best described for feel or think. One point was given to each correctly response. RMET-C-TW was double-translation of words to ensure cultural applicability in Taiwan. This study included both a normative sample and criteria sample. The normative sample consisted of 769 (385 male, 384 female) 3 to 9 grades students from northern Taiwan. The normative