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<http://dx.doi.org/10.15405/epsbs.2015.07.1>

No: 1

Title: Effect of Peganum harmala L. on lipid metabolism and changes HMGCoA reductase in Hypercholesterolemia-induced male wistar Rat
Pages 3-11

Author(s): Nasser Kalhor, *Ali Mohammad Eini**, Yaser Sharifi^a, Hoda Fazaely, Mehdi Ahmadi Far

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Full Text [1](#)

Abstract

Problem Statement: Concentration of cholesterol and other lipids in human diet has been considered as an issue of public health

Research Questions: Do peganum harmala was effect on lipid metabolism?

Purpose of the Study: Hypercholesterolemia is a problem faced by many societies and is a cause of concern for health professionals, since it constitutes one of the major risk factors for the development of cardiovascular diseases, such as atherosclerosis and it`s complications, acute infarction of the myocardium or hypertension

Research Methods: Experiments were conducted. In the first experiment,: G1) control, and 7 Groups treatment with Extract P.harmala (100,200,400 mg/kg) diet of 1% cholesterol were fed stock diet for 4-week pre experimental period .

Findings: Decreased plasma triglycerides only in 200,400 mg/kg of the diet group. Peganum harmala supplementation decreased very low density lipoprotein cholesterol and increased high density lipoprotein cholesterol significant difference(P0.05).: the P.harmala supplementation further decreased these enzyme activities. P.harmala in 400 mg/kg doses increased these enzyme activities was Significantly(P0.05)

Conclusions: It is concluded that methanolic extract of P. harmala could be effectively used in rat to optimize serum lipid profile. These results demonstrate that P.harmala increases the effect of excretion cholesterol and not through HMG COA reductase activities inhibition.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.15405/epsbs.2015.07.2>

No: 2

Title: Positive psychology in women with breast cancer

Pages 12-21

Author(s): *Sheila Pintado Cucarella**, Marco Antonio Castillo Pérez

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[Full Text 2](#)

Abstract

Problem Statement: There are some factors that promote the personal development and psychological wellbeing, which we want to increase and adapt in the patient's life to improve their quality of life.

Research Questions: Which components improve emotional wellbeing and the quality of life in patients with breast cancer?

Purpose of the Study: The aim of this study is to analyze some components of Positive Psychology in women with breast cancer, like resilience, sense of humor and self-efficacy, and to observe their relation with emotional wellbeing and variables like type of surgery and type of treatment.

Research Methods: The sample of participants consisted in 131 women diagnosed with breast cancer from different Spanish hospitals. They were evaluated by a first interview where we collected demographic data, information about disease and personal strengths and the Hospital Depression and Anxiety Scale (HADS) to evaluated emotional wellbeing.

Findings: Note the relationship found in our research between emotional wellbeing and protective factors proposed. Emotional well-being was associated with a sense of humor, resilience and how to understand the disease and self-efficacy, presenting fewer symptoms of anxiety and depression

Conclusions: There are few studies that investigate the influence of protective factors in breast cancer, and is important to observe these variables as a coping mechanism that may be useful to consider to improve psychological treatments. Our research corroborates a significant relationships between protective factors

and emotional wellbeing studies.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.15405/epsbs.2015.07.3>

No: 3

Title: The Phenomenology of Anorexia Nervosa: The Intertwining Meaning of Gender and Embodiment

Pages 22-41

Author(s): *Diedra L. Clay**

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Full Text [3](#)

Abstract

Problem Statement: Eating disorders may affect 10 million females (Crowther, Wolf, & Sherwood, 1992), triple the rates of people living with AIDS (U.S. DHHS, 1998) and with schizophrenia (EDAP, 1999).

Research Questions: No quantitative studies interconnected the body to both gender analysis and anorexia, and no qualitative studies considered the bond between the meaning of gender and the body regarding anorexia.

Purpose of the Study: The focus of this study was to describe and illuminate this rift in the literature regarding the intertwining regions of embodiment, gender, and the presence of anorexia.

Research Methods: A mixed-methods approach was applied using first-person interview reports of subjects' life experiences and the Bem Sex Role Inventory (BSRI). Six female participants between the ages of 19 and 29 years were interviewed (N = 6). A semi-structured interview format using an open-ended questions was used in conformity with commonly accepted phenomenological data collection procedures.

Findings: The study identified no correlation between BSRI and the presence of anorexia, but did reveal seven themes: Importance of others' perceptions, Negative self-esteem, Perceptions of the feminine body, Perceptions of feminine role, Role of anorexia in woman's life, Importance of intervention and gaining information about anorexia, Changed perceptions and hopes for new life.

Conclusions: The essential findings in this study are a polyvocal depth of knowledge about the meaning of the body and gender in anorexic women's actual experiences. The clinical implications of the findings in this study provide a direction and basis not only for helping anorexic women face the challenges of their disorder, but also for assisting clients psychotherapeutically.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.15405/epsbs.2015.07.4>

No: 4

Title: Psychodynamic particularities expression of systematized delusions

in the paranoid schizophrenia (case report)

Pages 36-41

Author(s): *Simona Trifu**, Eduard George Carp, Ionut Trifu

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[Full Text 4](#)

Abstract

Problem Statement: The difference between paranoid schizophrenia and delusional disorder is sometimes challenging age of debut, longitudinal evolution, deterioration of social functioning, pathological expression in cognitive / perceptual level are useful

Research Questions: Principle factors which influence diagnosis (in terms of paranoid schizophrenia support) depend on: age of debut, the mental automatism syndrome, lack of veridical hallucinations, presence of lookalike illusion.

Purpose of the Study: This case report, which raises the issue of differential diagnosis, because of the long period of time during which patient did not receive psychiatric care, has refused medical treatment however she kept the social functioning to prior achieved level, having minimum emotional and social support from family and coworkers.

Research Methods: Psychiatric interviews, psychodynamic interview, map of life, monitoring the psychiatric evolution under antipsychotic treatment, psychological exam, neuroimaging examinations (CT, EEG), investigation the hormonal functions.

Findings: The debut around 35 years of age, lack of cognitional disorganization, predominance of up to two or three delusional themes, fairly good social functioning, the absence of collateral family history, are positively prognostic factors. Among the elements of unfavorable prognosis are: lack of insight ability, imperviousness to criticism and counterarguments, treatment non-compliance, despite established therapeutic relationship.

Conclusions: Presence of mental automatism syndrome, lookalike illusion, as well presence of symptoms for a long time prior to hospitalization, support the paranoid schizophrenia diagnosis, ever since the first hospitalization in psychiatry.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.15405/epsbs.2015.07.5>

No: 5

Title: Elements of Ethnology in high school adolescent personality construction. Premises in knowledge of national identity

Pages 52-58

Author(s): Eugenia Burdusa, *Simona Trifu**, Arina Trifu

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Full Text [5](#)

Abstract

Problem Statement: Because Europe represents an immense ethnic richness, issue of European ethnology currently arise, as a defining lode strengthen respect between nations and preservation of non conflictuality, emotional and territoriality.

Research Questions: Minimal knowledge thus acquired, guide the high school teen toward a better contact with the mentality and life philosophy of the Romanian people.

Purpose of the Study: In the actual context of globalization and acculturation is necessary knowledge of national identity. In this respect, we propose an optional class of Ethnology / Anthropology into high school, during a school year.

Research Methods: Comparative analysis of student study programs from 5 high schools. Questionnaire of influence of ethnology in schools - student's opinion versus teacher's opinion

Findings: Teaching axis: Reporting of own developing personality to a ethnic personality impressed by beliefs, myths, religion and its origins. Defining of individuality as human cannot be done in the absence of reporting: I - the others, I - ancestors, "I and mine". Humanistic culture regardless of profession subsequently adopted of the humanistic sciences, anthropology is pre-defining of psychology.

Conclusions: Developing a personality can't be made in the absence of ethnological education. Discovering own ethnicity open new horizons of alterity understanding, as a premise of good interpersonal relationship.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.15405/epsbs.2015.07.6>

No: 6

Title: Resilience and adaptation of adolescents

Pages 59-63

Author(s): *Elena Kuftyak**

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Full Text [6](#)

Abstract

Problem Statement: The first studies on resilience originate in child psychology and psychiatry. Contemporary authors define resilience as a dynamic process involving positive adaptation in the context of adverse living conditions.

Research Questions: Resilience, vitality, self-regulation, coping behavior and psychological defense mechanisms influence the processes of human adaptation.

Purpose of the Study: We hypothesized that the resilience of adolescents is associated with indicators of social adaptation.

Research Methods: A variety of methods for empirical data collecting were used: observation, expert interviews and test methods.

Findings: First, we have found that the main causes of adolescents' social disadaptation are: manifestation of anxiety and hostility to adults, impulsivity and failure to comply with social norms. Secondly, the low level of the risk group's resilience is determined by the lack of control over events and determination on choice making in difficult situations, including traumatic ones.

Conclusions: Therefore, resilience is an important resource for the adolescents' development and social adaptation to environmental conditions.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.15405/epsbs.2015.07.7>

No: 7

Title: Organ Donation in Terms of Social, Educational, Religious Perception of University Students: Corum/Turkey

Pages 64-73

Author(s): *Filiz Selen**, Selen Ozkarar Akca

[Open Access](#)

[Full Text 7](#)

Abstract

Problem Statement: After having analyzed the existing literature it was seen that university students, the adults of future, do not have sufficient knowledge about organ donation.

Research Questions: What do university students think about organ donation in terms of social, educational and religious?

Purpose of the Study: With this study it was aimed to determine the perception of university students regarding organ donation in terms of sociality, education and religion and to make recommendations according to these results and to create the basis for the planned training program regarding this issue.

Research Methods: It was planned to carry out the study as descriptive and cross-sectional type. No sample selection was made in the study (N=345). Students visiting the university between the dates (15.11.2014-15.01.2015) and wanted to participate as volunteers (n=313) have constituted the sample of the study. Prior to starting the study, the permissions have been obtained.

Findings: Analyzing the relationship between students' social, educational and religious perception of organ donation and their thoughts about organ donation "There should be impeding conditions for organ donation in terms of religion." (p0.01), and the thoughts of students regarding organ donation there is a statistically significant relationship.

Conclusions: Young people have an insufficient perception of organ donation in terms of social and educational aspects, whereas they have a sufficient religious perception. Prejudices that cause negative thoughts should be eliminated. Systematic organizations regarding organ transplantation and donation should be carried out and it should be provided that the students take responsibility in this field.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.15405/epsbs.2015.07.8>

No: 8

Title: Nursing Students' Critical Thinking Levels

Pages 65-83

Author(s): *Selen Ozkarar Akca**, Filiz Selen

[Open Access](#)

[Full Text 8](#)

Abstract

Problem Statement: Critical thinking is the key element of nursing practice, because critical thinking constitutes the base of developing accurate communication, problem solving ability, understand conceptual and theoretical features and nursing science

Research Questions: What do the critical thinking levels of nursing students?

Purpose of the Study: As critical thinking is influencing patient care potentially, it is very important. With this study it was aimed to determine the critical thinking levels of nursing students.

Research Methods: This study was planned to be conducted as analytical descriptive type in Corum/Turkey in the year 2014. Sample of the study (n=298) consisted of all students visiting the Health High School. The data in the study was collected by using Student Descriptive Characteristics Inventory Form and CCTDI.

Findings: Nursing students' critical thinking point averages were found low. Whereas students' CCTDI sub-scale point averages regarding analyticity and open-mindedness are medium, it was determined that searching for the truth, systematicity, self-confidence and curiosity sub-scale point averages are low.

Conclusions: It is recommended to use educational methods intending to increase students' critical level during nursing education, to encourage students to read books-magazines and newspapers, to perform intervention studies that evaluate the effects of different interventions in order to provide students with critical thinking skills.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.15405/epsbs.2015.07.9>

No: 9

Title: Analysis of the Teacher's Work with Ill Children

Pages 84-88

Author(s): Dagmar Moravcikova, & *Petr Snopek**

[Open Access](#)

[Full Text 9](#)

Abstract

Problem Statement: There is increasing percentage of chronically ill children at school and teachers have no quality education how to teach access and evaluate children with chronic diagnosis.

Research Questions: May participation at module increase self-esteem of participant at this module and strengthen their professional growth?

Purpose of the Study: Aim of the study was to strengthen professional growth of teachers through participation at module of education which is organised within project, supported by the Czech Fund of Educational Policy and named Route from the Beginner to the Mentor at Faculty of Humanities, Tomas Bata University in Zlín.

Research Methods: The support for teachers is being provided in the form of instructional module. Module is a self-contained course for a particular target group of teachers. Module is for 10-20 teachers who can participate in the learning process. Research data will collect by evaluation of the module. As research instrument for qualitative analysis the teacher's journal will be used.

Findings: There are not findings yet because the realization of the module is not completed.

Conclusions: The increasing of professional growth and self-esteem of teachers is very useful in their professional practice. Graduation of described module "analysis of the teacher's work with ill children" offers an overview of the most frequent children's illnesses, prevention, skills how to work with children at school, how to create positive environment for them or give first aid.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.15405/epsbs.2015.07.10>