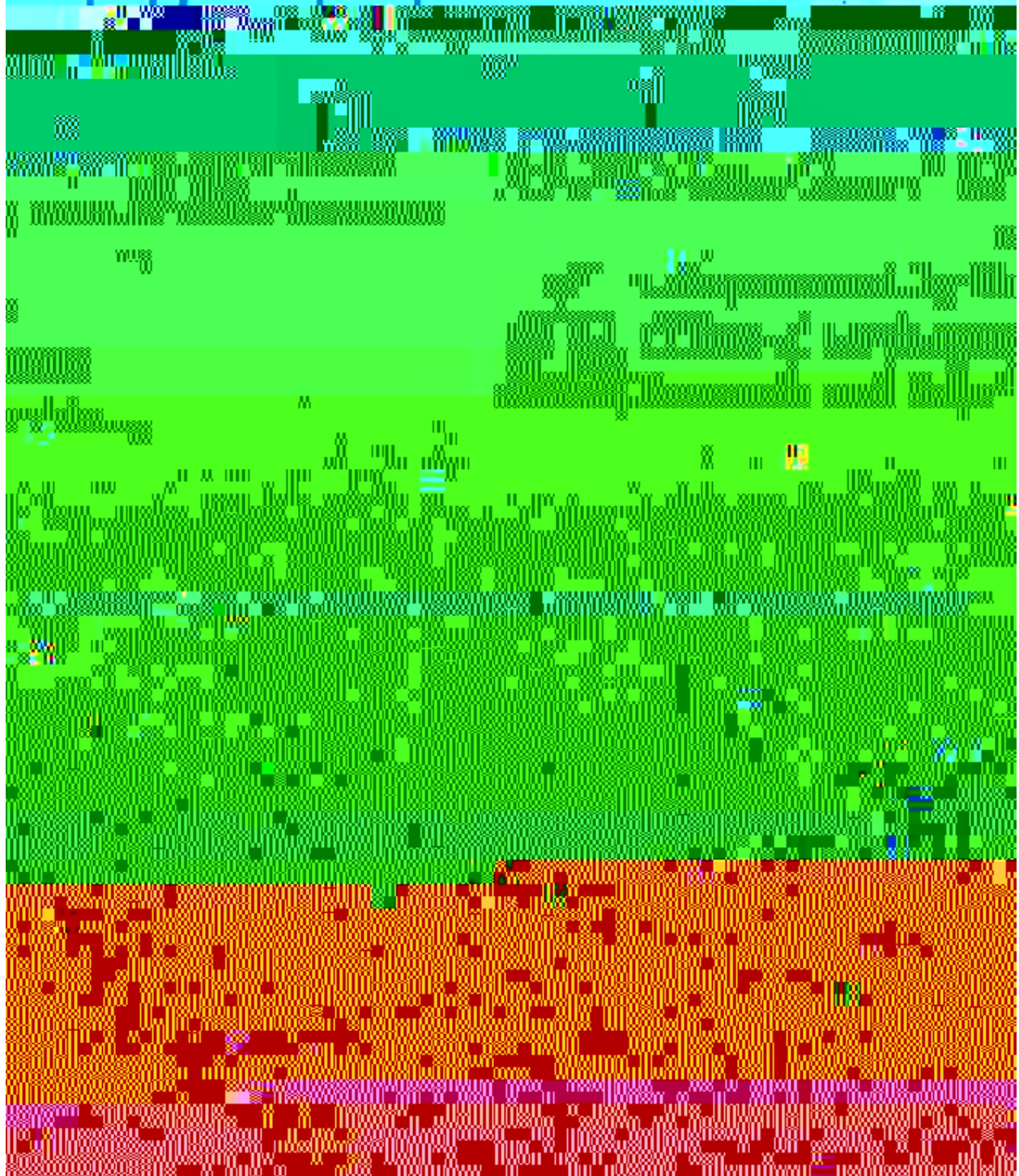


Department of

Computer Science

Fall 2014



- Lara Barbir, Stephen Casazza, Emily Ludwig, & Anna Vandevender

The assessment of attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors scale (AABBS).

Faculty Mentor: Jay Caughron

- Matthew Ostrander, Ryan Lingg, & Ivan Zuidhoek

The dimensions of social pleasure.

Faculty Mentor: Jared Caughron

Session 2

Poster Presentations

5:00-6:30 Heth 014

- Barron, C., Dye, L., & Lindsay, K

Birds of a feather, friends flock together: a study on personality and happiness within friendship dyads.

Faculty Mentors: David A. Townsend & Ms. Hannah Hardin

- William Bracken, Shea Fyffe, & Christopher Williams

How much do you need your coworkers?

Faculty Mentor: Jared Caughron

- Gaby Brown, Frank Griffey, Marco Pomposini, & Kelsey Weddle

No pain, no gain: Does regulatory focus moderate the relationship between social comparison and exercise intentions?

Faculty Mentor: Adrienne Means-Christensen

The influence of introversion and extraversion on depression.

Faculty Mentor: D. A. Townsend & H. Hardin

- Rose Mahler, Stephen Garratt, & Jesus Martinez

No new friends: A study on personality and relationships

Faculty Mentor: Dayna Hayes

- K. M. Morgan

How extraversion and other mediating factors interact with depression.

Faculty Mentors: David A. Townsend & Hannah Hardin

- Sadie Morgan, Kayla Newton, Katie Conrad, & Christopher Stefano

Abstracts

Lara Barbir, Stephen Casazza, Emily Ludwig, & Anna Vandevender

The assessment of attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors scale (AABBS).

Faculty Mentor: Jay Caughron

Oral Presentation

Sexual and gender minorities continue to face social stigma, heterosexism, discrimination, and violence (APA, 2012). The purpose of the current study is to create a scale that measures heterosexist and homopositive attitudes and behavioral intentions as they relate to each of three sexual minority groups: gay men, lesbian, bisexual. Additionally, the instrument assesses for both positive and negative attitudes and behavioral intentions toward transgender individuals. Research (e.g., Worthen, 2012; Norton & Herek, 2012) has pointed out the need to further

towards each of the subpopulations, but the nature of the stigma experienced by each group is also different. Furthermore, there has been research that supports self-reported attitudes may

Therefore, this measure intends to assess incongruences between attitudes and behavioral intentions in each of the groups identified. A survey was developed and distributed to 342 college students at a mid-sized public university in Southwest Virginia. Exploratory factor analysis was conducted using a varimax rotation technique to determine appropriate factors associated with attitudes and behavioral intentions toward TJE-3(o(nte. 3nti)-33i,sbianE-3{se}3(x)3(inattr{e}4(tr))

significant main effect for the article read and exercise intentions ($p > .05$). However, there was a main effect for regulatory focus and exercise intentions ($p < .01$). There was not a statistically significant interaction between the article read and regulatory focus on exercise intentions.

Conclusion: Participants who were scored into the promotion group were more likely to show higher intentions to exercise. Future research on the topic may want to look at an experiment using an exercise regimen that participants can be physically primed with a social comparison.

MaCauly Cacioppo & M. Ian Ostrander

Sex differences in adolescent cannabinoid exposure in rats (Part III): Spatial learning and strategies.

Faculty Mentor: Pamela Jackson

Poster

Paige Deane & M. Ian Ostrander

Sex differences in adolescent cannabinoid exposure in rats (Part I): Food consumption and anxiety.

Faculty Mentor: Pamela Jackson

Poster

This research aimed to distinguish if food deprivation or cannabinoid exposure in adolescent rats has an effect on anxiety and spatial memory tasks. Prior research indicates that cannabinoid exposure in adolescent rats causes lower-quality performance on such tasks. The current study compares the performance differences in Drug, Yoked, and Control rats. Each day, the yoked rats were given the amount of food the corresponding drug rat consumed. The purpose of the yoked group was to identify if it was the food deprivation or the drug that caused worse performance. Synthetic cannabinoid CP 55, 940 was the injected drug. Control and yoked rats were injected with a saline mixture. For a period, each rat was placed in a hanging metal cage to ensure accurate food administration per rat. Additionally, food was weighed and given at the same time each day. Injections were given for a period of time, and afterwards the rats were returned to group housing. Each day every rat was weighed until data collection began. Data collection was performed using the Elevated Plus Maze on each rat. Drug and Yoked rats weighed less than the Control rats during the injection and maze-running periods. In the end, it was not indicated that the groups performed significantly differently on the Elevated Plus Maze.

Bryan Healy, Madeleine Reda, Adrienne Rodrigues, & Stephanie White

The true cost of anxiety: The effects of general health and anxiety on missing classes.

Faculty Mentor: Adrienne Means-Christensen

Poster

Objective. The purpose of this study was to determine whether or not health and anxiety are related and if they determine the amount of classes that students miss. **Method.** In order to measure state and trait anxiety, the researchers used the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory. To measure general health, participants were asked to rate their health on a scale of 1 (extremely ill) to 10 (extremely healthy). Participants were also asked to report whether or not they missed class. **Results.** In this study, the researchers found that the relationship between average health and missed classes was mediated by average state anxiety scores. **Discussion.** The researchers found that missing class was associated with both 24-hour health and state anxiety. This means that 24-hour health predicted the levels of state anxiety, which predicted missing classes.

Ashley Henry

Cognitive behavioral therapy treatment of posttraumatic stress disorder.

Faculty Mentors: Emily Dove & Jennifer Mabry

Poster

This retrospective case study examined the use of individual cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) to address anxious symptoms associated with posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) in a ten year old female. The results of a comprehensive psychological evaluation indicated average cognitive and academic development. The individual met diagnostic criteria for PTSD with delayed expression, which presented as significant anxiety, worrying, and maladaptive behaviors. The child participated in 16 weeks of individual CBT, using both manual (Coping Cat) and computerized approaches (Cape Cope-a-Lot) to treatment. Clinical symptoms of anxiety and PTSD decreased as evidenced by reduction in scores from baseline to post-treatment on measures of social anxiety, as well as by parent and child interviews. Generalization of symptom improvement and reduction of maladaptive behaviors were also reported outside the clinical setting. A blend of manual based and computerized CBT was successful at reducing anxiety. The computerized component of the CBT method used may increase feasibility in school settings.

Maggie Lamb, Danielle Price, Abbey Shepherd, & Julia Summers

Keep calm and sleep on: Does self-disclosure affect sleep behavior?

Faculty Mentor: Adrienne Means-Christensen

Poster

Objective: Sleep plays a vital role in both mental and physical health. The goal of this study was to determine whether self-disclosure to a friend has an effect on the sleep quality of the following

depicted by being reserved, having a preference of doing things in solitary while still socializing with a small group of friends (The Myers & Briggs Foundation, n.d.). Due to similar traits of introverts, previous research has suggested that there is a relationship between reserved emotionality and depression (Naragon-Gainey, Watson, & Markon, 2009). Depression is defined by symptoms such as withdrawal, loss of interest, and motivation (Beck, Haigh, & Baber, 2012). The current study was conducted in order to further evaluate the influence that introversion and extroversion has on depression. A sample of 19 students ($N=19$) from Radford University were asked to respond to an online survey consisting of 47 questions measuring levels of introversion, extraversion, and level of depression. The researchers also examined potential mediating variables by measuring relationship status, mental health history and demographic information. As predicted by our hypothesis, results from an independent samples t-test indicated that participants who were more introverted ($M = 17.2, SD = 16.05, N = 15$) scored higher on the Beck Depression Inventory than participants who were more extroverted ($M = .00, SD = .00, N = 4$), $t(17) = 2.10, p < .05$, two tailed. Further research must be conducted to better understand the relationship between introversion, extraversion, and depression.

**Amanda Lessard, Bryan Healy, Abigail Vandivier,
Jessica Compton, Shameka Hylton, & Rachel Marble**

Cost of avoidance: attachment and depletion of self-regulatory resources.

Faculty Mentor: Jeff Aspelmeier

Oral Presentation

This present study investigated underlying self-control in the deactivating strategy of individuals with dismissing-avoidant attachment (Muraven, Tice, Baumeister, 1989, & Mikulincer, 2002). Avoidant strategies can break down under cognitive load (Shaver & Mikulincer, 2002) or

-control to manage relationship information and emotions. In a mixed-experimental/quasi-experimental design, 264 undergraduates completed adult romantic attachment measures (Bartholomew & Horowitz, 1991; Fralley, Waller, & Brennan, 2000; Brennan, Clark, and Shaver, 1998) and were randomly assigned to one of three writing conditions (five min. each). The first essay task activated the attachment system. The second essay task depleted 0 0 1 72.024 232.97 Tm{T1.n(x)-9(pe)4(rimen)3(tal de)4(sig)7 n itin8t.0204(n, T

with three different dimensions, and to develop a scale that does so. The three proposed dimensions are Passive Social Pleasure (PSP), Active Social Pleasure (ASP), and Status Based Social Pleasure (SBSP). PSP is pleasure derived merely from the real or implied

Joseph A. Reser

*Clinical evaluation of co-morbid Autism Spectrum, Tqwtgwgøu."cpf"Attention Deficit
Hyperactivity D*

using Factor Analysis. It is expected that the items included within the measure will load into five fact

relevance and conciseness of the items to ensure comprehension, which involved removing and