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Psychometric Properties of the Romanian Version of the Borderline Personality Questionnaire in a Sample of Nonclinical Adults*

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People with borderline personality disorder (BPD) feel instability in self-image, affects and relationships. The current study aimed to examine the psychometric properties of the Borderline Personality Questionnaire (BPQ) in a sample of 737 nonclinical Romanian adults. Results indicated mostly satisfactory internal consistency for the subscales and high internal consistency for the total score of the scale. A factor analysis showed a one-factor solution that accounted for 50.21 % of the observed variance. Evidence for convergent validity, tested by evaluating the associations between borderline traits, anxiety, depression, stress, life satisfaction and impulsivity traits, was confirmed, but the assumptions for divergent validity were not met. Results are discussed considering previous studies. Future research is needed to fully evaluate its psychometric properties.

Keywords: borderline personality disorder, Borderline Personality Questionnaire, psychometric properties, nonclinical sample, Romania

Highlights:

- Total score of the scale had high internal consistency.
- A one-factor solution resulted from the analysis.
- Borderline traits are positively correlated with impulsivity traits.

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See no Isotropy, Hear no Isotropy: Perceived Distance Anisotropy in Auditory Space*

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The aim of the present study was to investigate whether the tendency to perceive vertical distances as larger than horizontal ones, called the anisotropy of perceived distance, exists in the auditory modality, too. We performed two experiments in which participants (16+20) had a task to match distances of two sound sources, positioned on horizontal and vertical axes, on three egocentric distances. Besides that, in the second experiment, we varied the head moving towards a sound source (with and without) and sound dispersion around the head (with or without a box-like frame around the head). Results showed that participants managed to differentiate sound source distances, but the effects of head moving (proprioceptive information) and sound dispersion around the head were not obtained. Finally, results showed differences in matched distances between two directions. Distances of the vertical sound source were systematically perceived as larger than physically equal horizontal ones, which coincide with findings from previous studies, related to visual or proprioceptive distance estimates.

Keywords: anisotropy, perceived space, auditory space, distance perception, action and perception

Data availability. Datasets analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Author contributions. 1st, 2nd, and 3rd authors (Anđela Šoškić, Marija Stublinčević, Oliver Tošković) developed the research questions, performed data analysis and contributed equally. The 1st and 2nd author (Anđela Šoškić, Marija Stublinčević) performed and oversaw the experiments. The 3rd author (Oliver Tošković) oversaw the project, integrated both experiments and discussed the results.

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Highlights:

- Perceived distance anisotropy appears in auditory modality, too.
- People perceive vertical distances as larger than physically equal horizontal ones.
- Anisotropy appears regardless of the differences in sound dispersion.
- Interaction with proprioceptive information is not necessary for anisotropy.
- Results are in line with our taking effort into account hypothesis.

Analysis of the Brain's Responses to the Approach-Avoidance Behavior in Architectural Experience*

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Creating an optimal environment that addresses the users' psychological and behavioral needs requires a deep understanding of mental processes. Advances in neuroscience and applying its technical methods, such as neuroimaging, have provided the possibility to make an objective exploration of how architecture affects users' brain reactions. This study aims to objectify the effects of spatial characteristics of architectural settings on the brain's responses and the users' approach-avoidance behavior. Therefore, to determine the regional activation of the nervous system responsible for emotions and approach-avoidance behavior, participants' brains were scanned with functional magnetic resonance imaging while looking at photographs of architectural spaces. Results showed that the pleasant and unpleasant spaces activate the brain structures involved in positive and negative emotions. Additionally, pleasant and unpleasant spaces were more likely to elicit enter and exit decisions and activate the brain's regions engaged in approach and avoidance decisions.

Keywords: architectural experience, approach, avoidance, fMRI

Highlights:

- Architecture activates brain regions responsible for positive and negative emotions.
- Architecture activates brain regions responsible for approach-avoidance reaction.
- Architecture promotes cognitive processes like beauty judgments and decision-making.

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The Relationship of Attachment Styles, Perceived Social Support, and Anxiety and Depressive symptoms with Migraine-Related Disability*

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The objectives of the present study was to examine the attachment styles, perceived social support, and levels of depression and anxiety symptoms in patients with migraine and to determine the relationships of these variables with migraine disability.

In total, 80 patients with episodic migraine (EM), 35 patients with chronic migraine (CM), and 50 healthy controls were included. All participants completed the Experiences in Close Relationships Inventory (ECRI), the Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPSS), and the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS). In addition, patients with migraine completed the Migraine Disability Assessment (MIDAS) Questionnaire.

A statistically significant difference was found between the EM and CM groups in terms of MIDAS scores. The Avoidance subscale mean scores in the EM and CM group were statistically significantly higher than the mean scores of the healthy control group. The

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MSPSS Total, Family and Friends subscale mean scores of the EM group and healthy control group were significantly higher than the mean scores of the CM group. MANOVA showed statistically significant differences between groups in terms of ECRI, MSPSS, and the HADS scores.

Chronic migraine patients who have high levels of avoidant attachment, anxious attachment, and depression tend to experience greater migraine-related disability. In contrast, those with higher levels of perceived social support from friends and a larger social support network tend to experience less migraine-related disability. Family support is the key support system for predicting migraine-related disability. Prioritizing and improving perceived social support can minimize negative effects and prevent chronicity, making it a crucial aspect of migraine treatment.

Keywords: migraine, disability, attachment, perceived social support, anxiety, depression

Highlights:

- Avoidant attachment and family support playing a role in mediating the relationship between migraine chronicity and disability.
- Intervention approaches that target attachment style and social support might complement current migraine interventions.
- In chronic migraine patients; the level of migraine-related disability is negatively linked to the perceived support from friends and overall social support, and positively linked to avoidant attachment, anxious attachment, and depression levels.
- Perceived family support was a significant predictor of migraine-related disability.

The Combined Role of Metacognition and Mindfulness in Social Anxiety Symptoms: a Path Model*

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Although social anxiety disorder (SAD) is widespread and associated with significant distress, its etiology is not yet fully explored. We aimed to examine how metacognitions and mindfulness interact with SAD symptoms. 531 college students were enrolled in this study. Participants completed the Liebowitz Social Anxiety Scale (LSAS), the Metacognition Questionnaire-30 (MCQ-30), and the Five-Facet Mindfulness Questionnaire (FFMQ). A path analysis was run to explore the associations between test variables. A positive correlation was found between metacognition and SAD symptoms, while mindfulness negatively correlated with SAD symptoms and metacognition. In the established path model, metacognition had an indirect effect on SAD symptoms, which is partially mediated by mindfulness. Our findings imply that metacognitions and mindfulness may influence SAD symptoms among young adults. Mindfulness seems to have a prominent role in regulating metacognition's effects on SAD symptoms. Therefore, interventions that accurately target these factors may alleviate the symptoms of this debilitating psychological disturbance.

Keywords: anxiety disorder, metacognition, metacognitive beliefs, mindfulness, social anxiety

Highlights:

- Metacognition positively predicts SAD symptoms.
- Mindfulness negatively predicts SAD symptoms.
- Mindfulness mediates the effect of metacognition on SAD symptoms.

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Psychological Factors of COVID-19 Vaccination Uptake Among Citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina: The Application of Health Belief Model*

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The present study investigated which factors are associated with COVID-19 vaccination uptake under the framework of Health Belief Model among the citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina. A total of 820 people participated in the study. The findings suggest that while perceived barriers are negatively related, perceived benefits and cues to action are positively related to vaccination uptake. Additionally, older individuals, parents and the ones living in urban areas are more likely to take the vaccine. These results can be used by government organizations, medical institutions, campaign managers, physicians, and health activists when seeking to spread the word about vaccines.

Keywords: COVID-19, vaccination, Health Belief Model

Highlights

- The Health Belief Model was adopted and tested for predicting COVID-19 vaccination uptake in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- Perceived benefits were the strongest predictive factor of vaccination uptake, such as travel benefits and community protection.
- Perceived severity and susceptibility did not prove to be significant components of HBM.
- Age, life in urban residence, and parenthood were predictive factors of vaccination uptake.

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