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reports for detecting malingering: the Structured Inventory of Malingered Symptomatology (SIMS; Widows & Smith, 2005) and the Inventory of Problems-29 (IOP-29; Viglione, Landis, & Giromini, 2013-2015). The sample was randomly divided into two groups: (1) the control group (n = 41) was asked to complete honestly the self-reports and (2) the simulator group (n = 46) was requested to feign a psychopathological disorders at the tests. Moreover, simulator group subjects were provided with a vignette describing a real-life scenario of mild traumatic brain injury. All simulators were detected as malingerers by the SIMS, however only 78.3% of the simulators were correctly identified by the IOP-29. The in-depth analysis of the items revealed that the simulators endorsed items related to affective disorders and neurologic impairments, but also items related to thought disorders. The results may suggest that the simulators reported symptoms that are typical of subjects found “Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity”. The assessment of malingering in a forensic setting should be comprehensive and should rely solely on valid instruments in order to avoid the potential consequences associated with misclassification.

NEW ULTRA-MODERN FATHERS: A RESEARCH ABOUT THE TRANSITION TO FATHERHOOD AND PERINATAL DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS

Salerno Alessandra (1), Raciti Iolanda (1), Tosto Monica (1).

Department of Psychological Sciences, Pedagogical and Education, University of Palermo.

The current diagnostic relevance of the Paternal Perinatal Depression phenomenon motivates the need to study its possible causes during the transition to parenthood. Our study, therefore, has the overall objective of detecting any depressive symptoms in a sample of 50 new fathers in Palermo and check whether it could depend on the type of attachment. It is also considered whether the level of depression is related to the presence of symptoms in the areas of somatization, obsession-compulsion, and sleep disorders and whether certain differences are attributable to the age, level of education and the employment status. The research has been conducted at the Bucchieri La Ferla Hospital in Palermo; participants were contacted 30 days after the birth of their first child, in order to complete 3 self-assessment questionnaires: the Relationship questionnaire, the Beck Depression Inventory II, the Symptom Checklist 90. The simple linear regression analysis of the BDI and SCL-90 scores and those of the variance test to verify the influence of the predictors of BDI and SCL-90 were performed by using SPSS. It was found that, even with depressive levels below the average, the new fathers describe somatic symptoms, obsessive-compulsive behaviors and strong level of anxiety and discomfort. Significant differences in the symptoms of the participants appear due to the variable level of education: in the comparison between groups with respect to the total score of the BDI-II using ANOVA, results show a good level of significance. The Bonferroni post hoc

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analysis of the same variable showed that subjects with a low level of education are more likely to develop depressive symptoms, compared to subjects with high educational level.

CHILD RUMINATION INTERVIEW VALIDATION: A CHILD-FRIENDLY TOOL TO ASSESS RUMINATION IN KIDS

Salvati Marco (1), Manzi Demetria (1), Pistella Jessica (1)

Department of Psychology of Development and Socialization Processes, Sapienza University of Rome

Rumination is a cognitive process characterized by an abstract, repetitive, and negative thinking style. In spite of its crucial role for the prevention of distress and the promotion of well being in children, the construct of rumination in childhood has received little attention in the scientific literature. One of the possible causes of such neglect may rely in the absence of appropriate tools to assess rumination in this age group. To overcome this limitation, the present study first aimed at validating a child-friendly tool (Children Rumination Interview; CRI) to be used in a sample of aged 6-12 years. The sample was composed of 49 males and 51 females, aged between 7 and 12 years ($N = 100$; average age $= 9.35 \pm 13.1$ years) in medium-high socioeconomic status, attended school in Italy's central regions. Children/preadolescent's rumination was assessed through a semi-structured interview developed ad hoc for this study. An explorative factor analysis was conducted on the initial set of 13 items, using the PAF. Factor analysis yielded two main factors: personal life-related rumination (31.1% of the total variance) and school-related rumination (12.9% of the total variance). Cronbach's α was .80 for the first and .74 for the second dimension. A 2 x 2 factorial MANOVA was performed to test for the effect of gender and age (7-9 years vs. 10-12 years) on the two CRI factors and the total score. Significant gender (Wilks' $\lambda = 0.88$; $F(3,94) = 4.14$, $p < .01$, $\eta^2 = 0.12$) and age (Wilks' $\lambda = 0.82$; $F(3,94) = 6.87$, $p < .01$, $\eta^2 = 0.18$) effects emerged. The analysis did not yield any gender X age interaction effect. Older (10-12 years) and female participants showed higher tendencies to ruminate about school issues compared to their younger (7-9 years) and male counterparts. The CRI appears as a promising tool to assess rumination in children/preadolescents and suggests partially different pathways to specific forms of ruminative thoughts.