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ciency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) (Sniderman, Brody & Tetlock, 1991). Analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) with SRO, Dogmatism and HIV/AIDS as covariates indicated the Tasmanian sample to be significantly more homophobic than the Victorian sample ($p < .01$), and there was an interaction effect between subject sex and target sex ($p < .01$). The three covariates together significantly explained the total variation ($p < .01$). The hypothesised main effect, sex, was not significant ($p > .05$). A post hoc analysis indicated that the general sex difference might be due to sex differences in sex-role orientation. Future research concentrating on socialisation of sex-role orientation may prove to be fruitful for further understanding of antihomosexual attitudes. The current research has generally supported past research in the area of attitudes towards homosexuals.

The development of a scale to measure core bereavement phenomena

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As part of a longitudinal study of bereavement phenomena in three groups, bereaved spouses ($n = 53$), bereaved adult children ($n = 52$), and bereaved parents ($n = 53$), scale development was carried out using a pool of bereavement phenomenology questions administered prospectively. The items were derived from the literature, in particular studies dealing with the measurement of grief/bereavement as well as from clinical experience. Factor analysis of theoretically grouped items produced 7 subscales, three of which tapped frequently experienced phenomena in the bereaved. These three subscales formed the basis of a single measure, labelled the Core Bereavement Items (CBI), which demonstrated high reliability and sound face and discriminant validity. Preliminary analysis suggested that the CBI will prove to be a reliable and valid instrument with respect to the measure of core bereavement phenomena in commonly bereaved groups in western society.

CBT vs REE: Impact on children's self-talk, self-esteem and irrational beliefs

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This study investigated the impact of Cognitive-Behavioural Therapy (CBT) and Rational-Emotive Education (REE) self enhancement programs on children's self-talk, self-esteem and irrational beliefs. A total of 116 children (50.9% girls) with a mean age of 9.8 years attending Grades 4 and 6 at two primary schools participated in the study. CBT resulted in a reduction in negative self-talk while REE seemed to enhance independence beliefs. Both programs were associated with increased positive self-talk and with having increased rationality in Conformity and Discomfort Intolerance beliefs.

'Live now, worry later': The relationship between adolescents' conceptions of the future and their sexual behaviour

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The negative consequences of sexual activity, including pregnancy, HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases are usually not apparent until some time after the sexual act. That is, not until some time in the future. The theory of Future Time Perspective (FTP) (e.g. Nuttin & Lens, 1995) argues that adolescents who report negative affect towards the future and a less extended future time perspective may have difficulty envisaging the consequences of their actions. This suggests that in the sexual arena a negative and short FTP may translate into a failure to take precautions. Qualitative studies of adolescents at risk of contracting a STD have also suggested that these adolescents behave in a risky manner because they have 'no future' (Buzwell & Rosenthal, 1995). The present study investigated the link between FTP and risky sexual behaviour in a sample of 470 male and female secondary school students. The dimensions of FTP (control, affect and extension) and three types of sexual risk-taking (condom use with casual partners, condom use with regular partners and number of sexual partners) were examined. The results suggest a moderate relationship between how adolescents conceptualise their future and their sexual behaviour. The implications of these findings for intervention and education programs will be discussed.

Construct validity in a forensic TBI sample

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The present study examines the construct validity of a large battery of neuropsychological tests administered to 240 individuals who had sustained traumatic brain injuries (TBI), and were in litigation at the time of assessment. The study; (a) investigates whether severe TBI generates more deficits than mild TBI; (b) examines the underlying structure of the battery, and; (c) assesses whether this sample differs from normals on individual tests or on premorbid estimates of ability. Factor scores were derived for 33 selected variables and these were then compared in the severe and mild groups. Of the nine factors derived (Verbal Comprehension, Perceptual Organisation, Learning, Visuomotor Scanning, Memory, Attention/Concentration, Tracking, and two undefined), only two were able to differentiate between the two groups, and neither were robust enough to determine group membership on an individual level. An overall decline in intellectual functioning was detected when premorbid ability was compared with current performance. The limitations of current neuropsychological evaluation in the forensic setting and the implications of the current findings are discussed.

Predicting use of hormone replacement therapy in menopause

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This paper identifies those variables which best predict whether menopausal women will undergo hormone replacement therapy (HRT). Predictor variables include women's philosophical orientation to the menopause, attitudes to menopause, symptom severity, perceived effec-