

and Health (ICF) framework of health outcomes to classify patient expectations toward total hip replacement. 1133 patients were asked to report expectations of THR. Free text responses about what they 'need' and 'would like' to be able to do post-operatively were coded by two researchers into the ICF constructs of impairment, activity, social participation, or a combination thereof. Inter-rater reliability was high ($Kappa \geq 0.87$). No expectations were identified as inconsistent with the ICF. 58% of 'need' expectations were coded as activity and 45% of 'would like' were coded as activity-participation combined. THR targets impairment, however patient expectations were not generally related to impairment. The majority were behavioural constructs related to disability. This discrepancy may have implications for patient satisfaction.

The role of culture in body image perception among Arab mothers and daughters in Israel

Hochdorf Z.,* & Daroushe M.; *Western Galilee College and Academic College of Education, Israel

Arab society in Israel is in a state of transition, even in relation to the ideal of beauty. The purpose of this research is to examine the role of culture in body image perception among Moslem Arab mothers and daughters in Israel, where there is a growing incidence of eating disorders. 12 mothers and 12 daughters were separately interviewed about their perceived body image and the meaning of being thin or fat. Results: It was very important for the participants from both groups to look thin in order to be accepted as beautiful and to be considered for a good marriage. There was almost no difference between the groups other than their motives: The mothers' perceptions were connected to marriage and social status, whereas the daughters' perceptions were more related to mainstream Western concepts of body image. The discussion is held within the large cultural point of view.

When the reality of death strikes: Ways of dealing with existential fears in cancer patients

Hoffmann M.,* & Ferring D.; *University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg

In the present study existential fears and concerns in cancer patients were explored with respect to coping behavior and measures of subjective well-being. Thereby, cancer-related existential fears were assessed by means of a newly developed six-item scale. The study sample consisted of 126 patients undergoing ambulant treatment for different types of cancer. Data were collected at the University of Luxembourg, in cooperation with several medical centers and cancer foundations in Luxembourg, Germany and France. Results highlighted the importance of existential fears in cancer patients. Cluster analyses resulted in a two cluster-solution, regrouping patients "high" and "low" levels of existential fears. Analyses of variance indicated that the cluster displaying high levels of existential fears showed significantly higher levels of "rumination" than the other cluster, associated with increased levels of "hopelessness" and lower "self-esteem". Results are discussed with respect to intervention programs focusing on the regulation of anxiety in cancer patients.

Competing personal goals and regular exercise: Perceived goal facilitation and goal conflict

Hollema N.,* Gebhardt W.A., Sniehotta F., & Pesseau J.; *Leiden University, Netherlands

This study examined to what extent individuals perceive goal facilitation and goal conflict between the goal to participate in regular exercise and nine of their most important other personal projects. 136 participants completed an online questionnaire including measures of