



## Premio a la mejor publicación científica de Psicología donde participen investigadores/as jóvenes (Segundo trimestre 2024)

Reunido el comité evaluador del “Premio a la mejor publicación científica de Psicología donde participen investigadores/as jóvenes”, y tras proceder a la evaluación de los artículos presentados para la convocatoria del segundo trimestre de 2024 del premio mediante la aplicación de los siguientes criterios:

1. Contribución del investigador/a -que cumple los requisitos de la convocatoria- al trabajo de investigación presentado.
2. Cuartil que ocupa la revista en la categoría WOS (Impacto relativo).

El comité evaluador establece que los trabajos que recibirán la mención “**Trabajo científico del segundo trimestre de 2024**” son:

### PRIMERO

**Lobato-Camacho, F.J., & Faísca, L. (2024).** Object Recognition Memory Deficits in ADHD: A Meta-analysis. *Neuropsychology Review*. Advance Online Publication.

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11065-024-09645-3>

JCI: 5,4; Q1; Posición: 8/180

Abstract: Object recognition memory allows us to identify previously seen objects. This type of declarative memory is a primary process for learning. Despite its crucial role in everyday life, object recognition has received far less attention in ADHD research compared to verbal recognition memory. In addition to the existence of a small number of published studies, the results have been inconsistent, possibly due to the diversity of tasks used to assess recognition memory. In the present meta-analysis, we have collected studies from Web of Science, Scopus, PubMed, and Google Scholar databases up to May 2023. We have compiled studies that assessed visual object recognition memory with specific visual recognition tests (sample-match delayed tasks) in children and adolescents diagnosed with ADHD. A total of 28 studies with 1619 participants diagnosed with ADHD were included. The studies were assessed for risk of bias using the Quadas-2 tool and for each study, Cohen's  $d$  was calculated to estimate the magnitude of the difference in performance between groups. As a main result, we have found a worse recognition memory performance in ADHD participants when compared to their matched controls (overall Cohen's  $d \sim 0.492$ ). We also observed greater heterogeneity in the magnitude of this deficit among medicated participants compared to non-medicated individuals, as well as a smaller deficit in studies with a higher proportion of female participants. The magnitude of the object recognition memory impairment in ADHD also seems to depend on the assessment method used.



## SEGUNDO

**Rodríguez-deArriba, M. L., Santos, C., Cunha, O., Sánchez-Jiménez, V., & Caridade, S. (2024).** Relationship between cyber and in-person dating abuse: A systematic review. *Aggression and Violent Behavior, 77*, 101943.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.avb.2024.101943>

JIF: 3,4; Q1; Posición: 6/113

**Abstract:** Dating abuse is widely recognized as a public health issue. A relationship between cyber and in-person dating abuse (CDA and IDA) has been established. A systematic review was carried out with the aim of identifying the studies that analyzed the relationship between CDA and IDA. Filtering by keywords that referred to the sentimental relationship, the context (in-person, online), the aggressive behavior and the participants (adolescents and young adults under 30 years of age) in four databases: PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science, and Science Direct. Studies in English, Portuguese and Spanish were included, and were selecting according to the defined inclusion criteria. A total of 35 studies in English, Portuguese or Spanish met the criteria. A great variability in terms of the methodology adopted by the studies to analyze the relationship between the CDA and the IDA was found, as well as a great diversity in terms of the type of analyses and instruments. Studies showed an overlapping between CDA and IDA as well as strong correlates. However, more longitudinal studies are necessary to concluded about temporal relationships. As implications for preventive policies, it is suggested that interventions in dating abuse should consider both online and offline context.

## TERCERO

**Pérez-Escobar, J. A., Carreno, D. F., Pérez-Escobar, R., & Eisenbeck, N. (2024).** Sexual and Mental Health in Healthcare Workers during the COVID-19 Outbreak: Exploring the Role of Meaning-Centered Coping. *Sexuality Research and Social Policy, 21*, 1086–1099.

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s13178-024-00963-y>

JIF: 2,5; Q1; Posición: 33/263

**Abstract:**

### **Introduction**

The acute phase of the COVID-19 pandemic impacted the sexual function and mental health of healthcare workers worldwide. However, the extent to which sexual health, including its relational dimension, was affected among different healthcare services and the protective coping strategies employed at that time is currently unclear. The present study aimed to investigate these two issues, exploring for the first time the role of meaning-centered coping on sexual health.



### **Method**

The sample consisted of 109 healthcare workers divided into two groups: a high-exposure group (Intensive Care Unit service, 63 participants) and a low-exposure group (gynecology, obstetrics, and pediatrics services, 46 participants). One year after the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, participants completed an online survey comprised of sociodemographic and COVID-19 exposure variables, the Depression Anxiety and Stress Scale, the New Sexual Satisfaction Scale-Short Form, and the Meaning-Centered Coping Scale.

### **Results**

(1) High-exposure participants reported more anxiety and depressive symptoms, (2) anxiety, depression and stress were associated with decreased sexual health after the pandemic, (3) High-exposure participants reported a higher decrease in their sexual health, (4) High-exposure workers reported higher levels of meaning-centered coping, and (5) higher levels of meaning-centered coping predicted higher sexual health in both groups.

### **Policy Implications**

Various healthcare services pose distinct risks regarding the detrimental effects of collective health crises on mental and sexual health, and therefore they should be differently treated. The promotion of meaning-centered coping is a sensible policy to improve preparedness in healthcare contexts, especially in vulnerable services and subpopulations.

Estos tres artículos pasaran a formar parte del listado de artículos que competirá por el premio anual 2024.