



Premio a la mejor publicación científica de Psicología donde participen investigadores/as jóvenes (Tercer 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 tercer 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 tercer trimestre de 2024**” son:

PRIMERO

Murvarian, L., Saavedra-Macías, F. J., de la Mata, M. L., & Crowe, A. (2024). Understanding Social Workers and Health Professionals’ Public Stigma against Women who Experience Intimate Partner Violence in Spain. *Journal of Family Violence*. Advance Online Publication
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10896-024-00714-y>
JIF: 2,7; Q1; Posición: 9/66

Abstract:

Purpose

Social workers and health professionals play a relevant role in the detection and intervention of intimate partner violence against women (IPVAW). However, these professionals may exert public stigma against IPVAW survivors, which prevents disclosure, help seeking and affects women’s health. There are no comprehensive models that explain stigma functioning in Spain. Our aim was to explore the functioning of such stigma that may be exercised by social workers and health professionals in Spain. Their perceived impact of stigma on survivors was also studied.

Methods

Interviews with 18 providers were conducted and analyzed through template analysis.

Results

The findings confirmed the presence of stigma and revealed that it was often unintentional. Factors about the Roots of stigma were identified (e.g., Privileged social identities or Symptom-focused role of psychology), which triggered several Myths about IPVAW and



survivors (e.g., Broken toy or Survivor-profile) and Stigmatizing responses (e.g., Being paternalistic or Judging) when offering professional help. Several consequences of these myths and responses showed the perceived high Cost of stigma for survivors (e.g., Leaving support services or Internalizing stigma).

Conclusions

The results confirmed the importance of effective professional training to prevent stigmatizing myths and responses. Training should reduce professionals' patriarchal values, increase their knowledge about IPVAW, self-reflection on how personal experiences and social identity influence their practice, and self-reflection on their own practice in general. Such training should also promote an intersectional perspective on recovery, a view of survivors as agents, a contextual approach, active listening, close contact with survivors, and informed care..

SEGUNDO

de-Juan-Iglesias, P., Gómez-Gómez, I., Barquero-Jimenez, C., Wilson, C. A., & Motrico, E. (2024). Effectiveness of online psychological interventions to prevent perinatal depression in fathers and non-birthing partners: A systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. *Internet Interventions*, 37, 100759.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.invent.2024.100759>

JIF: 3,6; Q1; Posición: 27/180

Abstract:

Little is known about the effectiveness of online preventive interventions for paternal perinatal depression (PPD). This systematic review (SR) and meta-analysis (MA) of randomized controlled trials (RCTs) evaluated the effectiveness of online psychological interventions to prevent PPD in fathers and non-birthing partners. The PRISMA 2020 guidelines were followed. The search was conducted in eight electronic databases and other sources from inception to 12 May 2023. The pooled standardized mean difference (SMD) was computed using random-effect models. Seven RCTs were included in the SR and 6 were included in the MA, representing 1.042 fathers from five different countries. No trials focused on non-birthing partners were found. The pooled SMD was -0.258 [95 % confidence interval -0.513 to -0.004 ; $p < 0.047$]. The heterogeneity was moderate ($I^2 = 51$ %; 95%CI [0 % to 81 %]) and nonsignificant ($p = 0.070$). However, sensitivity analyses showed that the effectiveness was stable only when the fixed effect model and the Egger's g were used to estimate the pooled SMD.

No publication bias was found. Only two RCTs had an overall low risk of bias assessed by using the Cochrane ROB 2.0 tool. The quality of evidence based on GRADE was very low. In conclusion, online psychological interventions may be effective for the prevention of PPD. More high-quality evidence is warranted.



TERCERO

Cano-Crespo, A., Moreno-García, I., Servera, M., & Morales-Ortiz, M. (2024). Emotional Regulation Problems in Cognitive Disengagement Syndrome (formerly Sluggish Cognitive Tempo), Attention Deficit and Hyperactivity Disorder, Anxiety and Depression. *The Spanish Journal of Psychology*, 27, 1-9.

<https://doi.org/10.1017/sjp.2024.26>

JIF: 2,3; Q1; Posición: 46/219

Abstract:

Parents have reported emotional regulation problems in cognitive disengagement syndrome (CDS) and attention deficit and hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). The first objective of this research was to explore the differences between the parents' ratings on CDS, ADHD, hyperactivity/impulsivity, inattention, anxiety, depression and emotional dysregulation. The second one was to compare the predictive capacity of CDS and ADHD over anxiety, depression and emotional regulation problems. The third one was to analyze the mediation of emotional dysregulation in CDS, ADHD, hyperactivity/impulsivity, inattention, and anxiety and depression. The sampling used was non-probabilistic. The final sample consisted of 1,070 participants (484 fathers and 586 mothers) who completed the Emotion Regulation Checklist (ERC) and the Child and Adolescent Behavior Inventory (CABI). In relation to the first objective, first, mothers reported more emotional regulation problems in children than in fathers. Second, emotional regulation problems were more strongly correlated with hyperactivity/impulsivity. Significant differences were found in all father scores, except for anxiety and the emotional regulation subscale. Regarding mothers, significant differences were only observed in ADHD scores, hyperactivity/impulsivity, and depression. Both parents reported more problems in older children, except for hyperactivity/impulsivity scores and ADHD rated by mothers. According to the second objective, CDS scores were found to significantly predict anxiety and depression scores, but not those of inattention or emotional regulation problems. Finally, in relation to the third objective, emotional regulation problems mediated the relationships between CDS, ADHD, and anxiety and depression. In conclusion, the data support the importance of emotional regulation problems in understanding CDS and its relationship with ADHD, anxiety, and depression.

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