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Mood and Anxiety Disorders

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- 149 Anticipatory and Consummatory Pleasure and Displeasure in Major Depressive Disorder:
An Experience Sampling Study
*Haijing Wu, Jutta Mata, Daniella J. Furman, Anson J. Whitmer, Ian H. Gotlib,
and Renee J. Thompson*

Pleasure and displeasure can be separated into two phases: anticipation and experience. This is the first study outside of the laboratory to show that individuals with major depressive disorder (MDD) have deficits in the anticipation *and* the experience of both pleasure and displeasure for everyday activities. Specifically, for both anticipation and experience, individuals with MDD reported blunted pleasure and elevated displeasure when compared to reports from healthy individuals.

- 160 Core Dimensions of Anxiety and Depression Change Independently During Adolescence
Christopher C. Conway, Richard E. Zinbarg, Susan Mineka, and Michelle G. Craske

We charted a map of how anxiety and depression grow through adolescence, a period of peak risk for emotional disorders. We found that the core elements of anxiety and depression do not develop at the same rate or even in the same direction, on average. There may thus be multiple pathways to emotional disorders during adolescence.

- 173 Patterns of Pregnancy and Postpartum Depressive Symptoms: Latent Class Trajectories and Predictors
Eivor Fredriksen, Tilmann von Soest, Lars Smith, and Vibeke Moe

This study suggests that depressive symptoms during pregnancy and the postpartum period do not follow a uniform course, but rather supports a model of several distinct time courses of depressed mood associated with diverse psychosocial adversity factors.

- 184 Smoking-Induced Affect Modulation in Nonwithdrawn Smokers With Posttraumatic Stress Disorder, Depression, and in Those With No Psychiatric Disorder
Jessica W. Cook, Timothy B. Baker, Jean C. Beckham, and Miles McFall

This research sought to determine whether smoking influences affect by means other than withdrawal reduction among smokers with posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), major depressive disorder (MDD), and in controls with no psychiatric disorder. Results revealed that smoking modulated positive and negative affect outside the context of withdrawal relief; such effects may motivate smoking among those with psychiatric diagnoses, and among smokers in general.

Transdiagnostic and Other Disorders

- 199 **Suicide and Self-Injury-Related Implicit Cognition: A Large-Scale Examination and Replication**
Jeffrey J. Glenn, Alexandra J. Wernitz, S. J. Katarina Slama, Shari A. Steinman, Bethany A. Teachman, and Matthew K. Nock

Tools to objectively and reliably assess risk of suicide and self-injury are critically needed, given the serious limitations of self-report in this domain. This study supports the clinical potential of using measures of implicit associations (associations that are difficult to consciously control) between the self and death or self-harm to detect more recent and severe histories of self-harm, and to differentiate between distinct types of self-harm. These associations may ultimately help identify who is at most imminent risk for future self-harm behaviors.

- 212 **Enduring Mental Health: Prevalence and Prediction**
Jonathan D. Schaefer, Avshalom Caspi, Daniel W. Belsky, Honalee Harrington, Renate Houts, L. John Horwood, Andrea Hussong, Sandhya Ramrakha, Richie Poulton, and Terrie E. Moffitt

This study reviews evidence indicating that the experience of a diagnosable mental disorder at some point during the life course is the norm, not the exception. Our results suggest that the comparatively few individuals who manage to avoid such conditions owe their extraordinary mental health to an advantageous personality style and lack of family history of disorder, but not to childhood socioeconomic privilege, superior health, or high intelligence.

- 225 **Interpersonal Callousness and Co-Occurring Anxiety: Developmental Validity of an Adolescent Taxonomy**

Alan J. Meehan, Barbara Maughan, Charlotte A. M. Cecil, and Edward D. Barker

Children who display interpersonal callousness (IC; i.e., deceitful behavior, lack of empathy/remorse) have historically been thought to show reduced anxiety or fear. This study, however, identified a subgroup of youth who show IC alongside elevated anxiety. Compared to a low-anxiety IC group, these high-anxiety IC children experienced greater prenatal and postnatal adversity, presented higher levels of co-occurring psychiatric disorders, had greater behavioral problems at school, and performed worse in national standardized school tests.

- 237 **Neural Responses to Gains and Losses in Children of Suicide Attempters**

Aliona Tsypes, Max Owens, Greg Hajcak, and Brandon E. Gibb

Despite clear evidence that suicidal behavior aggregates within families, little is known about specific mechanisms of risk. This study is the first to show that heightened neural responses to loss differentiate children of parents with a history of attempted suicide from those without. The findings may have important clinical implications by suggesting hyperresponsiveness to loss as a potential target for early interventions designed to reduce future risk for suicidal thoughts and behaviors in children.

- 244 **Sex Moderates the Impact of Birth Weight on Child Externalizing Psychopathology**

Allison M. Momany, Jaclyn M. Kamrati, Josie M. Ullsperger, Alexis L. Elmore, Joel T. Nigg, and Molly A. Nikolas

The current study suggests that low birth weight is a risk factor for the development of externalizing behavior in children, such as inattention, hyperactivity, oppositional defiant behavior, and conduct problems, and that this risk is moderated by sex such that males are more likely to experience increased symptoms if born with low birth weight. Further, the current study indicates this risk remains after taking into consideration a number of factors including family history of externalizing behavior problems, prenatal tobacco exposure, parental age at birth, and exposure to prenatal, labor delivery and neonatal medical difficulties.

- 257 Executive Functions and Substance Use: Relations in Late Adolescence and Early Adulthood
Daniel E. Gustavson, Michael C. Stallings, Robin P. Corley, Akira Miyake, John K. Hewitt, and Naomi P. Friedman

This research examines how multiple aspects of substance use behaviors (ever using substances, frequency of use, and dependence/abuse vulnerability) in late adolescence and early adulthood are associated with executive functions, important goal-related cognitive abilities that control and regulate behavior. We found that lower general executive function ability was associated primarily with the number of substances ever used but not with dependence/abuse, and this association was strongest in late adolescence. Moreover, this association was entirely due to shared genetic influences. Lower executive function abilities may be a genetic risk factor for increased polysubstance use in late adolescence, but nonexecutive factors may play a larger role in the progression to substance dependence/abuse.

Other

- 243 Correction to Tsypes et al. (2016)
 iv Instructions to Authors
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