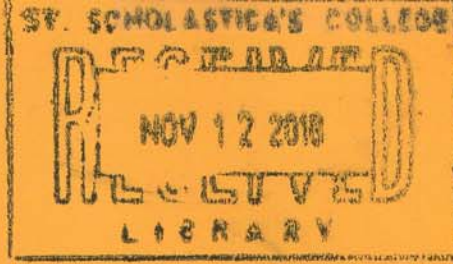




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Volume 127
Number 5

Internalizing Disorders

- 437 Frontoparietal Processing of Stress-Relevant Information Differs in Individuals With a Negative Cognitive Style

Cecilia Westbrook, Elena G. Patsenko, Jeanette A. Mumford, Lyn Y. Abramson, and Richard J. Davidson

Negative cognitive style is a way of thinking about stressful events that increases an individual's risk for depression after a stressful event. In this study, we scanned undergraduate students after a stressful event—a midterm exam—and found that those with a negative cognitive style processed negative and exam-related information differently in brain areas involved in abstract, self-relevant thought. Our results shed light onto brain networks that process stress-related information differently in vulnerable individuals.

- 448 Testing Mood-Activated Psychological Markers for Suicidal Ideation

Christine B. Cha, Rory C. O'Connor, Olivia Kirtley, Seonaid Cleare, Karen Wetherall, Sarah Eschle, Katherine M. Tezanos, and Matthew K. Nock

This study examines negative mood-activated psychological processes among suicidal individuals. Using the Death/Life Implicit Association Test (IAT), we found that suicide ideators show weakened identification with life after a negative mood induction relative to non-ideators. This baseline interaction with mood may be accounted for by depressive symptoms. Mood-activated psychological processes, relative to psychological processes observed in a neutral state, are especially predictive of future suicidal ideation, even after controlling for depressive symptoms and baseline suicidal ideation. These patterns were not observed for another psychological process pertaining solely to death and suicide—as captured by the Suicide Stroop task. These findings suggest that researchers and clinicians should consider the respondent's transient mood when using the Death/Life IAT as an assessment of suicide risk.

- 458 Estrogen Moderates Genetic Influences on Binge Eating During Puberty: Disruption of Normative Processes?

Kelly L. Klump, Natasha Fowler, Laura Mayhall, Cheryl L. Sisk, K. M. Culbert, and S. Alexandra Burt

This study suggests that the activation of estrogen during pubertal development in girls may impact genetic risk for binge eating. Specifically, genetic influences on binge eating become more prominent in girls who have comparatively lower levels of estradiol during this critical period. These lower levels of estradiol may disrupt normative development and lead to increased risk for binge eating in later adolescence and adulthood.

Externalizing Disorders

- 471 Response Inhibition and Impulsive Decision-Making in Sexual Offenders Against Children

Daniel Turner, Christian Laier, Matthias Brand, Tamara Bockshammer, Robin Welsch, and Martin Rettenberger

The present study suggests that deficits in neuropsychological functioning lead to more impulsive behaviors, which in turn could be a significant factor in the etiology of sexual offending. For the first time it was shown that these neuropsychological deficits could be provoked by the presence of sexual cues. The findings could provide a starting point for the development of more advanced treatment regimes by including behavioral strategies dealing with impulsive behaviors and dysfunctional decision-making styles.

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(Contents continue)

482 Personality and Learning Predictors of Adolescent Alcohol Consumption Trajectories

Sarah J. Peterson, Heather A. Davis, and Gregory T. Smith

During the early adolescent years, youth vary in their trajectories of drinking behavior. Some youth begin drinking at least as young as 5th grade and drink problematically in early adolescence. Among originally nondrinking youth, elevations in personality traits reflecting dispositions to act rashly when emotional, seek out thrilling stimulation, and act without forethought, together with learning to expect rewards from drinking, predict drinking onset.

496 Narcissist or Narcissistic? Evaluation of the Latent Structure of Narcissistic Personality Disorder

Elizabeth N. Aslinger, Stephen B. Manuck, Paul A. Pilkonis, Leonard J. Simms, and Aidan G. C. Wright

This study suggests that narcissistic personality disorder symptomatology does not reflect a narcissist category but rather a continuum of narcissistic pathology.

Disorders of Thought and Mania

503 The Bias Toward Intentionality in Schizophrenia: Automaticity, Context, and Relationships to Symptoms and Functioning

Benjamin Buck, Neil R. Hester, Amy Pinkham, Philip D. Harvey, L. Fredrik Jarskog, and David L. Penn

Individuals with schizophrenia present with an aberrant tendency to regard others' actions as intentional and hostile. Given limitations of previous measures, it is unclear whether schizophrenia is associated with aberrant judgments of intentionality regardless of valence or if this social-cognitive bias is the product of an automatic bias (i.e., immediate preference), diminished control (i.e., inaccurate responding), or a combination of both. This study supports a dual-process model of intentionality in schizophrenia, indicating that individuals with schizophrenia differ from controls in automatic bias and controlled processing, and these differences impact general and conflict-related functional outcomes.

513 Rapid Instruction-Based Task Learning (RITL) in Schizophrenia

Julia M. Sheffield, Hannes Ruge, Sridhar Kandala, and Deanna M. Barch

Using laboratory-based tasks, researchers consistently find that individuals with schizophrenia have a generally impaired cognitive ability. This study demonstrates that difficulties on these tasks may, in part, be due to patients' difficulties rapidly learning task instructions. In particular, brain areas associated with task learning are less active in individuals with schizophrenia while they learn task instructions, which appears to contribute to impairments in both the task they are completing as well as tasks measuring distinct and more complex cognitive domains.

Developmental Disorders

529 Testing Formal Predictions of Neuroscientific Theories of ADHD With a Cognitive Model-Based Approach


Alexander Weigard, Cynthia Huang-Pollock, Scott Brown, and Andrew Heathcote

Children with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) display slower response times and less accurate choices when completing choice response time tasks. This study demonstrates how mathematical models that describe cognitive processes underlying these tasks can be used to test theories about the causes of ADHD.

(Contents continue)

Other

- 470 E-Mail Notification of Your Latest Issue Online!
 - iv Instructions to Authors
- 495 Members of Underrepresented Groups: Reviewers for Journal Manuscripts Wanted
 - iii Subscription Order Information

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