

Effect of Psychological Capital Group Training on Stress Due to The Moderating Effect of Social Relationships

Subject: stress

Nahid Abaei Niasar¹, Hamid Atash Pour²

1. Department of Psychology Islamic Azad University Isfahan (khorasgan) Branch Isfahan Iran
2. Department of Psychology Islamic Azad University Isfahan (khorasgan) Branch Isfahan

Background and Aim: Psychological capital consists of The four components of a perceptual - cognitive, including hope, optimism, self-efficacy and resiliency that in a system of interconnected to each other and strengthen the stressful act of retrofitting. The aim of the present study was the impact of psychological capital group training on stress . The research Group was vulnerable women in Khomeini Shahr city

Methods: 15 of them as a experimental group and 15 persons as a control group was selected using cluster – randomly method. After doing Pre-test The psychological capital group training was consists of 15 sessions rfo experimental group . After 15 sessions training , two groups were asked to questionnaires Psychological Capital PCQ (1391) and perceived stress PSS 14(1983) and Adult Attachment Style(1990). The method was Semi-experimental with the control group. The data were evaluated by Analysis covariance

Results: The results showed that psychological capital group training has a positive effect on stress and Decreased in both groups with high and low social relations.($p>0/05$)

Conclusion: Reducing Stress lead to physiological and psychological better performance and decreases psychosomatic disorders.

Keywords: Group Training, Capital Psychological, Stress, Social Relationships, Vulnerable Women

ANT task performance with a consideration on sex hormones,LH and FSH changes before puberty and after menopause.

Subject: Attention

Pegah Abazari¹, Masoud Fereidoni², Javad Salehi Fadardi³

1. Department of Biology, Faculty of Sciences, Ferdowsi University of Mashhad, Mashhad, Iran
2. Department of Biology, Faculty of Sciences, Ferdowsi University of Mashhad, Mashhad, Iran
3. Department of Pscology, Faculty of Education and Pscology, Ferdowsi University of Mashhad, Masshad, Iran

Background and Aim: Attention is described as a modulatory system which controls the data processing through three brain networks: alerting, orienting, executive network. We used the attention network test (ANT) which is a modified flanker task that allows examination the relative functioning of alerting, orienting and executive control networks.

Methods: Two groups of participants were tested: the first group consists of seventeen immature girls(9-11 years), the second group consists of seventeen postmenopausal women(45-55 years). At the beginning of session 1 , the participants were given the instruction for ANT, then the performance of attentional networks were assessed. Immediately after performing the ANT , a blood sample was collected. Serum levels of estradiol, progesterone, LH (luteinizing hormone) and FSH(follicle-stimulating hormone) were analyzed by the ELISA (the enzyme-linked immune sorbent assay) technique.

Results: Difference score in alerting network was significantly higher in the immature children than in the postmenopausal women ($p<0.01$). There was no significant difference in the performance of orienting network. Difference score in executive network was significantly higher in the immature children than in the postmenopausal women ($p<0.001$). Estradiol levels were significantly less in the serum of immature children than in the postmenopausal women($p<0.001$). Progesterone levels were significantly higher in the serum of postmenopausal women than in the immature children($p<0.001$). LH levels were significantly higher in the serum of the postmenopausal women than in the immature children($p<0.001$). FSH levels were significantly higher in the serum of postmenopausal women than in the immature children($p<0.001$).

Conclusion: These results suggest that low levels of estrogen and progesterone can affect the performance of alerting and executive networks in immature children. More investigation is suggested to reveals the underlying mechanisms.

Keywords: Alerting; Orienting; Executive control; Estrogen; Progesterone

An interaction between NMDA receptors and corticosterone on fear memory extinction

Subject: Learning and Memory

Mohammad sadegh Abbas zade¹, Mohammad Sadegh Abbaszadeh², Hossein Farahbakhsh³, Hossein Rajabzadeh Manzari⁴, Ali Boustani⁵, Abbas Ali Vafaei⁶, Ali Rashidy Pour⁷

1. Research Center and Department of Physiology and Student Research Committee, Semnan University of Medical Sciences, Iran
2. Research Center and Department of Physiology and Student Research Committee, Semnan University of Medical Sciences, Iran
3. Research Center and Department of Physiology and Student Research Committee, Semnan University of Medical Sciences, Iran
4. Research Center and Department of Physiology and Student Research Committee, Semnan University of Medical Sciences, Iran
5. Research Center and Department of Physiology and Student Research Committee, Semnan University of Medical Sciences, Iran
6. Research Center and Department of Physiology, Semnan University of Medical Sciences, Iran