differences between the conditions for item memory, source memory as well as for item and source guessing parameters. Taken together, language was highly effective in establishing a context of threat-of-shock and safety, however, recognition performance was comparable during both context conditions.

Keywords: Affektive Wissenschaft, Gesunde Probanden

The Role of Emotion Regulation in Future-Oriented Thinking: A Double Dissociation

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Biased future-oriented thinking has been implicated in mental health for several decades. Ventromedial prefrontal cortex (vmPFC) volume, a key area in emotion regulation, has recently been related to future-oriented thinking in social contexts. Behaviourally, the link between future-oriented thinking in social contexts and emotion regulation has not been tested explicitly, however. Here, we therefore tested future-oriented thinking in social contexts in relation to typically adaptive versus maladaptive emotion regulation strategies, i.e, cognitive reappraisal and expressive suppression. In a sample of 511 healthy individuals, we indexed future-oriented thinking in social contexts using a novel German adaptation of the levels of dispositional expectancies for social threat and reward scale (LODESTARS), an instrument measuring anticipated social threat and reward. Cognitive reappraisal and expressive suppression were assessed at the trait level via the Emotion Regulation Questionnaire (ERQ). The German LODESTARS exhibited satisfactory psychometric properties. Crucially, whilst cognitive reappraisal was positively associated with anticipated social reward, it was negatively associated with anticipated social threat. Conversely, expressive suppression was negatively associated with anticipated social reward and positively associated with anticipated social threat. These findings highlight the role of cognitive reappraisal in promoting positive future-related expectations along with reducing anticipated social threat. Expressive suppression, by contrast, may elevate negative future-related expectations and diminish positive expectations. Our results thus provide a novel insight into the potential social effects of habitually adopting typically adaptive versus maladaptive emotion regulation strategies. They may also have particular implications for emotional disorders, which are characterised by deficits in future-related thinking.

Keywords: Affektive Wissenschaft, Gesunde Probanden

Validität von Automatic Facial Coding bei emotionalen Gesichtsausdrücken

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Automatic Facial Coding (AFC) ist eine relative junge Forschungsmethode zur objektiven Messung emotionaler Gesichtsausdrücke. Bestehende Forschung konnte zeigen, dass AFC Bewegung verschiedener Merkmale des Gesichts (Action Units) und emotionale Gesichtsausdrücke standardisierter Bilderinventare vom trainierten Schauspielern akkurat klassifiziert. Allerdings scheint eine Klassifizierung häufigeren Fehlmessungen zu unterliegen, wenn untrainierte Studienteilnehmer solche Gesichtsausdrücke darstellen. In der vorliegenden Studie wurden daher 70 untrainierte Studienteilnehmer gebeten aktiv die Gesichtsausdrücke von Freude, Ärger, Traurigkeit, Ekel, Angst und Überraschung darzustellen, während die Gesichtsausdrücke mittels Videokamera aufgezeichnet wurden. Videoaufnahmen der intensivsten Gesichtsausdrücke wurden mit einer etablierten AFC Software analysiert (FaceReader, Noldus Information Technology) und sowohl Action-Unit-Parameter

als auch AFC Intensitäts-Scores für die dargestellten Emotionen berechnet. Die intendierten Emotionen konnten zwar korrekt und mit starken Effekten gemessen werden (insb. Freude), aber es konnten auch stärkere Fehlmessungen und generell schwächere Effekte für Angst-Gesichter festgestellt werden. Dieser Effekt scheint sich ebenfalls in den Action-Unit-Profilen widerzuspiegeln, die zudem große Überschneidungen aber auch teilweise konträre Effekte zu den Vorhersagen relevanter Theorien demonstrieren. AFC scheint eine reliable Alternative zu menschlichen Beobachtern zu sein, ist aber auch anfällig für Fehlmessungen in typischen Labor Settings bei bestimmten emotionalen Gesichtsausdrücken. Diese Befunde sind besonders für den Einsatz klinischer Stichproben relevant, da AFC Messungen kontaktlos aufgezeichnet werden können und klinisch relevante Emotionen wie Traurigkeit, Ärger oder Ekel ermöglichen.

Keywords: Affektive Wissenschaft, Gesunde Probanden

Balloon Analogue Risk Task Unplugged: Examining the Construct Validity of a Common Measure for Risk-Taking

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Previous studies indicated associations between risk-taking behaviour and deleterious health consequences, motivating research to develop a reliable and accurate measure for risk-taking. The Balloon Analogue Risk Task (digital BART) constitutes a promising behavioural measure of risk-taking that indicated convergent and predictive validity in recent validation procedures. In contrast, the construct validity of the digital BART has not been systematically investigated yet.

In addressing this gap, we developed an analogue BART that has been methodologically derived from the digital BART. Basing on an electric balloon pump and latex balloons, the analogue BART applies real stimulus material and showed comparable characteristics and configuration.

In the present study, the digital BART and the analogue BART were both administered to a sample of 31 university students. Risk-taking on the digital BART and the analogue BART were strongly correlated. In contrast, the two behavioural measures were not correlated with any assessed self-report measure of risk-related constructs (e.g. sensation seeking, impulsivity). Further, riskiness on both the digital BART and the analogue BART accounted for unique variance in smoking behaviour beyond that provided with self-report measures of risk-related constructs.

The present study provides first evidence that risk-taking behaviour can be measured both in virtual and real settings. Further, the correlation between the digital BART and the analogue BART indicates shared variance, which provides the requisite empirical basis upon which detailed construct validation procedures can be conducted. In addition, the analogue BART demonstrates to detect changes in risk-taking behaviour due to hypothesized learning effects more sensitively compared to the digital BART.

Keywords: Affektive Wissenschaft, Körperliche Erkrankungen

Stammzelltransplantation bei akuter Leukämie - Progredienzangst als relevanter Belastungsfaktor

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Trotz der hohen therapiebedingten Morbidität und Mortalität im Rahmen einer hämatopoetischen Stammzelltransplantation bei einer Leukämieerkrankung gibt es nur wenige Befunde bzgl. der psychosozialen Konsequenzen dieser hoch invasiven Therapie. Als wesentlicher psychosozialer