

Erwachsene

aktuell größten Grund zur Sorge stellte für Frauen der unerfüllte Kinderwunsch (62,4%) und ihre körperliche/psychische Gesundheit (20%) dar, für Männer das Befinden der Partnerin (34,3%), der unerfüllte Kinderwunsch (31,3%) sowie die Jobsituation (20,9%). Als protektive Faktoren für das psychologische Wohlbefinden konnten eine glückliche Partnerschaft, Gespräche über die Fehlgeburten (beide $p \leq 0.001$) sowie ein gemeinsames Kind ($p = 0.019$) identifiziert werden.

Sowohl Frauen als auch Männer berichten über ängstliche und depressive Symptome bei dem Erleben von WFG. Neben den Patientinnen sollten auch die männlichen Partner bei WFG mit einbezogen werden und psychosoziale Unterstützungsangebote erhalten.

Keywords: Diagnostik, Entwicklungsstörungen

Speeded Reasoning as Moderator of the Negative Relationship Between Autistic Traits and Emotion Recognition

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Previous studies found a negative correlation between autistic traits and the recognition of other people's emotions. One explanation is that high autistic traits are associated with a low ability to recognize emotions automatically-intuitively. It is also believed that such lower social intuition can be compensated for by analytical information processing. Therefore, we hypothesized that individual differences in the ability to quickly and correctly draw conclusions regarding visual stimuli (hereafter referred to as speeded reasoning) moderate the relationship between autistic traits and emotion recognition.

Our study was conducted on a crowdsourcing marketplace ($N = 217$; US residents; 54%/46% male/female; age: $M = 37.96$, $SD = 11.07$, range = 21-72). Participants completed the Autism Spectrum Quotient-10 (AQ-10; measuring the extent of autistic traits), the Geneva Emotion Recognition Test-Short (GERT-S) as well as the Reading the Mind in the Eyes Test (RMET; measuring the ability to recognize emotions), and Baddeley's 3 min reasoning test (measuring speeded reasoning).

Multiple regression analyses regressing emotion recognition performance revealed significant interactions between the predictors autistic traits and speeded reasoning for both the GERT-S and the RMET (e.g., RMET: $B = 0.06$, $SE B = 0.02$, $\beta = .18$, $p = .003$). Simple-slope analyses showed that the negative relationship between autistic traits and emotion recognition performance was significantly weaker at high (+1SD) than at low (-1SD) speeded reasoning (e.g., RMET: $B = -0.58$, $SE B = 0.37$, $\beta = -.13$, $p = .12$ vs. $B = -2.21$, $SE B = 0.38$, $\beta = -.51$, $p < .001$).

The pattern found is consistent with the view that low social intuition associated with autism can be compensated by analytical information processing. Our findings may be relevant for the psychological assessment of autism, in which the RMET is often used.

Keywords: Diagnostik, Entwicklungsstörungen

How do individuals with Developmental Coordination Disorder and Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder cope with their symptoms?

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Developmental Coordination Disorder (DCD) and Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder are neurodevelopmental disorders which each affect about 5% of the population. DCD is a disorder of

motor coordination, while ADHD is characterized by inattention, impulsivity, and hyperactivity. However, DCD also involves impairments in executive functions, and those with ADHD can also present with motor difficulties. Furthermore, DCD and ADHD cooccur in up to 50% of cases, but the source of comorbidity remains unclear. This has led to difficulties determining the best approach for diagnosing and treating cases of one or both conditions. Therefore, we set out to examine how individuals with DCD and/or ADHD manage their symptoms in daily life. A total of N = 240 participants with one or both diagnoses completed an online survey about how they cope with symptom in daily life, specifically probing productive (adaptive) versus unproductive (maladaptive) coping strategies. In general, adaptive strategies were more frequently listed than maladaptive strategies. Furthermore, organizational strategies such as making to do lists, using planners, and setting alarms, as well as keeping routines, were the most frequently listed among all participants. Strategies regarding meditation and yoga were reported more often by individuals with ADHD, whereas individuals with DCD placed greater emphasis on taking more time to complete tasks. Among maladaptive coping mechanisms, avoidance of socializing and completing tasks was most frequently reported among all participants. Subjects with ADHD more frequently listed the use of addictive substances to cope, while those with DCD did not report this. In summary, we found that there seem to be several patterns of coping strategies for those with DCD, ADHD, and both conditions. These findings support the current separate classification of DCD and ADHD, and provide evidence toward the improvement of diagnosis and treatment of both conditions.

Keywords: Diagnostik, Persönlichkeitsstörungen

Kindheitstraumata und Persönlichkeitsstörung: Funktionsniveau & maladaptive Traits

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Traumatische Erlebnisse in der Kindheit gelten als bedeutsamer Risikofaktor für Persönlichkeitsstörungen (PS). Allerdings ist die empirische Befundlage zu verschiedenen Formen von Kindheitstraumata und PS bisher inkonsistent. Der Einbezug dimensionaler Maße für PS fehlt bislang trotz ihres gegenwärtigen Einzugs in diagnostische Manuale. Die vorliegende Studie untersucht die Beziehung zwischen selbstberichteten Kindheitstraumata, dem Funktionsniveau der Persönlichkeit (Kriterium A) sowie maladaptiven Traits (Kriterium B) mittels Strukturgleichungsmodellen an einer Stichprobe junger Erwachsener (N=473). Alle Assoziationen zwischen Traumata, Kriterium A und B sind signifikant. Traumatische Erlebnisse sind stärker mit der Schwere der Funktionsbeeinträchtigung (Kriterium A) assoziiert als mit spezifischen maladaptiven Traits (Kriterium B), wo sich die stärksten Zusammenhänge mit der Persönlichkeitsdomäne „Verschlossenheit“ zeigen. Während körperlicher Missbrauch und körperliche Vernachlässigung sowie sexueller Missbrauch vor allem mit Antagonismus und Enthemmtheit assoziieren, sind emotionaler Missbrauch und emotionale Vernachlässigung mit negativer Affektivität, Verschlossenheit und Psychotizismus assoziiert. Unsere Ergebnisse zeigen, dass einzelne Funktionsbereiche und maladaptive Traits der Persönlichkeit differentiell mit retrospektiven Traumata assoziiert sind, was die Relevanz dimensionaler Maße von PS für ein differenziertes Verständnis der Beziehung von Persönlichkeitspathologie und Kindheitstraumata unterstreicht.