

**1: SAGE Books - Health, Happiness, and Well-Being: Better Living Through Psychological Science**

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Several studies have shown that IQ correlates with cognitive control abilities, such as interference suppression, as measured with experimental tasks like the Stroop and Flanker tasks. The aim of this study is to examine the relation between IQ and EI, and cognitive control abilities evaluated by a typical laboratory control cognitive task, the Stroop task. Results show a negative correlation between IQ and the interference suppression index, the ability to inhibit processing of irrelevant information. These results suggest that not only is IQ crucial, but also competences related to EI are essential to human cognitive control processes. Limitations and implications of these results are also discussed.

**Introduction** The relation between intelligence quotient IQ and cognitive control skills is well established Blair, ; Shamosh and Gray, The IQ is commonly divided into two factors: Fluid intelligence refers to the capacity to solve and think logically about novel problems. It is independent of the acquired knowledge. It is measured by a non-verbal test that requires abstract reasoning, such as a Matrices test. These tests are designed to reduce the influence of culture, educational level and verbal comprehension. On the other hand, crystallized intelligence depends on experience and knowledge and it could be defined as the ability to use these factors. Generally, Vocabulary and Verbal tests are used as a measure of this aspect of intelligence Cattell and Raymond, ; Sternberg, , Two important cognitive control abilities are filtering out interfering information and controlling impulsiveness. Furthermore, impulsivity could be considered as the consequence of dysfunctional inhibitory processes and strong impulses premature execution of the response and is modulated by dispositional and situational variables Hofmann et al. These abilities are often measured by laboratory tasks such as the Stroop and Flanker tests. The common key to these tasks is that the participants must filter out interfering information as quickly as possible. It is well-known that IQ, both fluid and crystallized intelligence is positively associated with some cognitive control processes Detterman and Daniel, ; Duncan, ; Klingberg et al. The interference tasks require similar processes to be solved as those involved in the Matrices test of intelligence fluid intelligence. Both tasks require processes such as representing information, attending to relevant information and inhibiting premature responses. Moreover, resolving interference tasks not only requires one to solve and think logically, but also it is an important ability to use previous experience and knowledge. The relation between IQ and cognitive control abilities could be suggesting that when resolving interference tasks, it is important to combine abstract reasoning Matrices and learned knowledge Vocabulary. The association between IQ and cognitive control processes could be explained by assuming that crystallized intelligence may partially depend on fluid intelligence Carroll, , that is, a combination of both intelligences is important to resolve interference. However, the relation between impulsivity and IQ are more divergent. While some studies show a negative relation between impulsivity and IQ Corr and Kumari, ; Lozano et al. Moreover, interference suppression and impulsivity have been related negatively to emotion regulation. Interference suppression has been associated with disruptive behavior and poor sociability in school Checa et al. Impulsivity has also been conceptually and empirically linked to gratification delay, which requires the capacity to control impulses and postpone an immediate reward in order to obtain a larger reward Mischel et al. In contrast, there has been less research on the relation between Emotional Intelligence EI and performance of cognitive control tasks. EI constitutes another form of intelligence and the most widely applied theoretical models are mixed models and the ability model Mayer et al. Mixed models conceptualize EI as a conglomeration of mental abilities and personality traits such as optimism, motivation, and stress tolerance Mayer et al. The ability model, in contrast, defines EI as the integration of several capacities: In this research, we followed the EI ability model. In recent years, there has been increasing interest in studying how these individual differences in EI affect cognitive skills and self-regulation. Some research has explored the influence of EI on cognitive processes, such as decision making and problem solving Day and Carroll, ; Jordan and Troth, ; Reis et al. EI enhances the ability to learn and solve problems. People with a higher EI are able to generate a mood that allows them to do better on

challenging cognitive tasks. Schutte and colleagues showed that participants with a higher self-reported EI resolved more cognitive tasks and did so better than those with a lower EI Schutte et al. Also, the degree to which people focus on their feelings Salovey et al. Additionally, and consistent with the idea that EI involves both crystallized and fluid components Webb et al. EI is also important in self-regulated behavior, which can include impulse control. In recent years, a specific impulsive behavior has become extended in the population, the abuse of Smartphones and the Internet, and has also been related to low EI abilities Billieux et al. The aim of this study is to examine the relation between IQ and EI, and cognitive control abilities. It is novel to include a task-based measure of EI that allows more fine-grained investigation of the association between cognitive control and different aspects of EI. Three scores are derived from the Stroop task, including two interference indices incongruent minus congruent trials obtained for each participant, both in reaction times RT and errors ER, and an impulsivity index, which is obtained by subtracting the mean RT for errors from the mean RT for correct responses. Many studies have shown that the process involved in resolving interference in a cognitive task is similar to the process involved in resolving the IQ test. For that reason, we expect that IQ will be related to performance in cognitive control tasks when the interference has to be resolved. Although many studies only examined the relation between cognitive control and fluid intelligence, we are interested in the relation between cognitive control and both crystallized and fluid intelligence. Like Carroll, we think that crystallized intelligence Vocabulary may depend partly on fluid intelligence Matrices, and that similar processes involved in resolving crystallized and fluid intelligence tasks are needed to resolve interference tasks. On the other hand, there is evidence suggesting a positive relation between cognitive control and EI. Moreover, there is data regarding the relation between cognitive control and emotional regulation. For that reason, we expect that both impulsivity and interference suppression, should also be negatively associated with self-regulation of emotions in the EI measures, such as Managing Emotions in the MSCEIT. Upon arrival, participants were informed of the general procedure of the sessions and given a few minutes to get comfortable in the laboratory setting before starting. The study involved two sessions. In the second session, 1 week later, participants were verbally instructed on how to complete the experimental tasks Stroop: Task completion required about 1 h. The experimenter was present in the testing room throughout the sessions, but did not provide feedback to the participants apart from encouraging them to complete the task during breaks. The age range was from 20 to 38 years. All participants came from Spain, and their first language was Spanish. The participants gave their written consent prior to participation. Participation in the study was voluntary. The study was carried out in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki. The Vocabulary Scale is a measure of language and experience-related knowledge, and the Matrices Scale assesses abstract reasoning or fluid intelligence skills. The test provides scores for the two subscales as well as a composite IQ score. In this study, we focused on the Vocabulary and Matrices Scales of the KBIT, and not on the total measure of KBIT, in order to know separately the relation between cognitive control and crystallized intelligence, the ability to use the previous knowledge Vocabulary, and the relation between cognitive control and fluid intelligence, that includes abstract reasoning and problem solving in novel situations independently of experience Matrices. This test has been validated for adults aged 17 years and older. The instrument provides separate scores for each branch as well as an overall score for total EI; scores can be calculated based on expert or consensus norms. In the present study, we used consensus norms to calculate scores for each of the four branches and for total EI. We used the total score of the SEIS in this study. Numerical Stroop Task We used the numerical Stroop paradigm. Each trial started with a fixation point of ms duration. The target was presented until a response was given or for ms, the target display consisted of two numbers. For half of the trials, the display was congruent, the numerically larger number was also physically larger 2, 6; and for the other half of the trial, it was incongruent, the numerically larger number was physically smaller 2, 6. The distance between the two numbers was two units, to control for the distance effect. The participants were required to indicate the numerically larger number. Following the response, a ms feedback was provided. After the feedback disappeared, the screen remained empty for a variable duration, randomly selected between and ms. Then the next trial began. Participants completed trials divided into four blocks with small breaks between blocks. The dependent measures were RTs and the percentage of errors both in congruent and

incongruent trials. We calculated two interference scores: We also obtained an index of impulsivity by subtracting the mean RT for error responses from the mean RT for correct responses. Results Descriptive statistics on all measures are presented in Table 1. Descriptive statistics of the measures. Stroop We conducted t-tests with RTs and percentage of errors as dependent measures when checking the effects of the Stroop task. We also examined differences in RT for correct compared to incorrect responses. Correlations The correlation results are shown in Table 2. A correlation coefficient of 0. SEIS did not correlate with either interference or impulsivity scores. Pearson correlation between Stroop task, emotional, and cognitive intelligences. Initially, the factorability was examined. The Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin measure of sampling adequacy was 0.

## 2: Confidant Relations in Italy

*A Q&A with vocalist, musician, and Resonance Box founder Aida Shahghasemi. Does an Open Office Plan Make for a Creative Environment? New support for the value of privacy at work.*

**Confidant Characteristics** It is clear that the quality of confidant relations in Italy was highly positive. Participants generally seemed to maintain frequent verbal contact and overwhelmingly described the relationship as both reciprocal and personally important. They also reported high levels of trust and limited amounts of lying. Not unexpectedly in the Italian social context, we found that familial confidants were regarded as significantly closer emotionally than confidants from outside the family. This finding may reflect the strong ties that often still exist within the modern Italian family Sgritta, However, in light of the strong parent-child bonds extant in Italian culture Reher, , it was somewhat surprising that neither parents nor adult children were often selected by our sample as the primary confidant. Furthermore, concerning the older participants, the added possibility exists that one or both parents were deceased. The fact that a majority of our sample were married and past the phase of young adulthood might have led to having more opportunities to view their grown child as a confidant, but this situation was rare. As we predicted, females were somewhat more likely than males to report a confidant, and males were more likely to choose a female. However, females were not more likely to choose other females as their primary confidant. This finding seems to be partially due to the tendency of individuals to identify their spouse as primary confidant. Female preference for female confidants might be more salient during either early adulthood prior to marriage, or old age, when husbands are more likely to have significant mental or physical impairments or be deceased.

**Family in Italian Culture** Although there has been a shift in the centrality of marriage in many countries over the last few decades, this shift may not be as pronounced in Italy as it is in many other European countries Luciano et al. For example, Rosina and Fraboni argued that although the age of marriage is shifting upward in Italy, its crucial role as a major life transition is nevertheless still apparent among Italians. The role of family, in general, may be particularly important in the lives of Italians. As reviewed in Rosina and Fraboni, not only do parents maintain strong emotional ties even after their children enter adulthood, they also often maintain both financial and residential closeness to their adult children. For example, it is not uncommon for parents to financially assist their child. Close familial relationships, coupled with the continued belief that marriage is a fundamental value, may explain why the Italians in this study were more likely individuals from other countries, such as Taiwan and Brazil Hoffman et al.

**Limitations and Future Studies** The present study captured only a single snapshot in the lives of Italian adults. Future studies would benefit from following the role of the confidant relationship among Italians over their lifespan. The changing dynamics of relationships may be especially salient in contemporary Italy, where many people are making a slow transition away from a traditional family structure Luciano et al. Moreover, a more detailed exploration among different age groups might yield a more developmentally sensitive understanding of the confidant relationship among Italians. Another possible limitation is the primarily descriptive nature of the current study. Nevertheless, results from this study have the potential to advance the field in describing this valuable relationship. In light of the paucity of empirical information on the characteristics of confidants, we hope that this study will help serve as a springboard for more complex evaluations regarding the nature of this relationship and encourage exploration that is couched within varying cultural contexts. Future studies may also benefit from utilizing more complex measurements that provide a greater range of coverage by including multi-item scales. Despite these limitations, the current study helps to shed light on the confidant relationship among adults in Italy. Our findings reinforce the conception that its constituents regard their bond as both positive and important, and also affirm the centrality of the family in Italian social life today.

**Acknowledgments** The authors have no support to report. After completing a post-doctoral research position in Finland at the University of Turku she joined the faculty at Yeshiva University in New York City. She is currently an associate professor of psychology. She is an active researcher, with a general area of interest in psychosocial adjustment from childhood to adulthood. Much of her previous and current work utilizes strong theoretical models to help

explicate why some children flourish while others flounder and helps to move the field forward toward a richer understanding of why and how children develop in their social world. Recently she has been able to apply her background to focus on adult populations. A, is a certified Professional of Human Resources Management with over 17 years of training and development experience in the financial industry. Her expertise includes communication, coaching, and change management. She received her B. Sogliani currently is a communication consultant, and designs learning experiences that help individuals to develop their communication skills. She is also active in the field of psychosocial research and social inclusion projects. He is an adjunct associate clinical psychology professor at Yeshiva University, and maintains a full-time private practice as a clinical psychologist specializing in cognitive assessment. An active cross-cultural researcher in humanistic and positive psychology, he has published articles with colleagues in Brazil, China, India, Japan, and other countries. He is co-author with Dr. Compton of *Positive Psychology: The Science of Happiness and Flourishing* Cengage, The authors have no funding to report. The authors have declared that no competing interests exist. Friendship and peer rejection as predictors of adult adjustment. *New Directions for Child and Adolescent Development*, 91, 25-31. An investigation of adults with Asperger Syndrome or high functioning autism, and normal sex differences. *Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders*, 34, Sex differences in help-seeking appear in early childhood. *British Journal of Developmental Psychology*, 26, - Research on the nature and determinants of marital satisfaction: A decade in review. *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, 62, 4, - Testing sex as a moderator between peer attachment and Machiavellianism, competition and self-disclosure. *Individual Differences Research*, 11, 3, - The impact of confidants on adjusting to stressful events in adulthood. An examination of its relationship to spousal contributions, sacrifices, and family stress in Chinese marriages. *The Journal of Social Psychology*, 4, - Canada, Belgium, and Italy. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*, 27, 2, - Social relationships and health. *The American Psychologist*, 59, 8, - A cross-disciplinary, case synthesis approach. I matter to my friend, therefore I am happy: Friendship, mattering, and happiness. *Journal of Happiness Studies*, 12, 6, - Depressive disorder and lack of a close confidant are associated with younger age at first MI [Abstract]. *Journal of Psychosomatic Research*, 56, 6, Sex differences in self-disclosure: *Psychological Bulletin*, - Family cohesion as a buffer against the effects of problem-drinking fathers on psychological distress, deviant behavior, and heavy drinking in adolescents. *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*, 36, - Psychological correlates of help-seeking attitudes among children and adolescents. *The American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, 64, - Equal treatment or equal opportunity? Male attitudes towards women in the Norwegian and US armed forces. *Acta Sociologica*, 56, 4, - The concept of a healthy marriage. West Sussex, United Kingdom: John Wiley and Sons. The company they keep: Friendships and their developmental significance. *Child Development*, 67, 1, 1-11. Friendships and adaptation across the life span. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 8, 3, 76-81. Effects of long-term, low-quality marriages on well-being. *Social Forces*, 84, 1, - Self-disclosure and marital satisfaction. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 40, 6, Confidant relations among Taiwanese: Implications for ethnic Chinese health care treatment. *Current Psychology*, 32, 1, 60-66. Confidant relations in Brazil: Implications for Latino health treatments. The cultural relativity of organizational practices and theories. *Journal of International Business Studies*, 14, 2, 75-81. The influence of close relationships on nocturnal blood pressure dipping.

**3: Selma Blair - Wikipedia**

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**4: Shahs of Sunset - Wikipedia**

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You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. This article has been cited by other articles in PMC. Abstract A significant body of literature documents the neural mechanisms involved in the development and maintenance of posttraumatic stress disorder PTSD. However, there is very little empirical work considering the influence of culture on these underlying mechanisms. Accumulating cultural neuroscience research clearly indicates that cultural differences in self-representation modulate many of the same neural processes proposed to be aberrant in PTSD. The objective of this review paper is to consider how culture may impact on the neural mechanisms underlying PTSD. We first outline five key affective and cognitive functions and their underlying neural correlates that have been identified as being disrupted in PTSD: Second, we consider prominent cultural theories and review the empirical research that has demonstrated the influence of cultural variations in self-representation on the neural substrates of these same five affective and cognitive functions. Finally, we propose a conceptual model that suggests that these five processes have major relevance to considering how culture may influence the neural processes underpinning PTSD. Highlights of the article Cultural variations in individualistic-collectivistic self-representation modulate many of the same neural and psychological processes disrupted in PTSD. These commonly affected processes include fear perception and regulation mechanisms, attentional biases to threat, emotional and autobiographical memory systems, self-referential processing and attachment systems. A conceptual model is proposed whereby culture is considered integral to the development and maintenance of PTSD and its neural substrates. Culture, self-construal, self-representation, individualist, collectivist, individualistic, collectivistic, posttraumatic stress disorder, PTSD, trauma, neurocircuitry, emotion, attention, memory, self, attachment, interpersonal Research indicates that posttraumatic stress disorder PTSD is a universal phenomenon observed cross-culturally Figueira et al. However, it remains unknown as to whether the processes implicated in the development, maintenance, and treatment of PTSD are culturally similar. This limitation extends to our current understanding of the neural mechanisms underpinning PTSD. There is currently an impressive body of literature documenting the neural substrates of PTSD, yet there is very little empirical work investigating the impact of culture on these systems. The importance of considering cultural influences is strengthened by research emerging from the field of cultural neuroscience that clearly indicates culture modulates many of the same neural and psychological processes aberrant in PTSD. This review will first provide a focused overview of the current understanding regarding core neural mechanisms underpinning PTSD. Second, we will consider prominent cultural theories. Third, a summary of investigations into how culture modulates neural correlates relevant to the key processes affected in PTSD is presented. Finally, we will develop a model that can be used to guide future empirical work in the domain of PTSD. Neurocircuitry underpinning five key disrupted mechanisms in PTSD Across the spectrum of PTSD psychopathology, there are five key affective and cognitive functions that have been repeatedly identified as being disrupted in PTSD and have major relevance to conceptualising how culture may influence the neural substrates of PTSD. Fear dysregulation PTSD is characterised by core disturbances in the neural balance between prefrontal regulatory systems over fear and arousal systems. An alternative dysregulation model, whereby hyperactive medial prefrontal regions overmodulate fear networks, has also been proposed for a dissociative subtype of PTSD Lanius et al. A striking feature of PTSD is that re-experiencing symptoms usually occur in a safe context, suggesting that those with PTSD have difficulty updating their contextual representations of the traumatic event Hayes et al. Critically, augmented fear responses in PTSD may reflect poor utilisation of contextual information to appropriately modulate emotional and behavioural responses Garfinkel et al. Three mechanisms are proposed to account for this attentional bias in PTSD: Emotion memory The hallmark of PTSD is the re-experiencing symptoms that involve distressing and involuntary intrusive memories of the traumatic event Brewin, Prominent models of PTSD suggest that

intrusions stem from fragmented, perceptual-based representations of the trauma in memory Brewin, , resulting from a breakdown in the hippocampalâ€”ventromedial prefrontal cortex VMPFC network and precuneus during the consolidation period following trauma exposure Brewin, Impairments in these networks intersect with the systems governing dysregulated fear processing and learning, including the amygdala, interfering with consolidation of both trauma-related and new emotional memories. The encoding of memories that are gist-based and lacking contextual details is proposed to be associated with PTSD memory distortions Hayes et al. Overgeneralisation of episodic memories has also been found to be associated with abnormalities in the connectivity between the hippocampus and the MPFC Xu et al. We propose that pre-existing biases towards attending to central or gist-based versus contextual cues, which may have a cultural basis, may influence how traumatic events are encoded, consolidated, and later retrieved. Altered self-referential processing in PTSD also appears to have a specific neural basis. In another study, Frewen et al. This region of the brain is linked to self-referential processing, alongside other medial prefrontal regions Northoff et al. Meta-analyses show that PTSD patients routinely activate the retrosplenial cortex, precuneus Sartory et al. The involvement of these neural systems in PTSD supports the notion that functional alterations following trauma is related to self-identity and self-concept Brewin, Conversely, the presence of supportive attachment figures may be critical to recovery from PTSD. Overall, evidence of the benefit of social support for recovery from PTSD is mixed, with models suggesting that PTSD erodes the ability to harness social support and attachments Bryant, There is also a growing interest in the role of interpersonal factors in regulating emotional responses, including extreme negative emotions that define anxiety and mood disorders Hofmann, It is proposed that relevant interpersonal processes can be situated on three levels; 1 the individual level, comprising social affective states that relate to others; 2 the close relationship level, which includes attachment, social support, and interpersonal interpretation of traumatic events; and 3 the distant social level, which represents culture and society. This draws on the wider mental health literature that highlights how sociocultural context affects the expression, evaluation, and understanding of mental health symptoms, including explanatory models, coping strategies, and help-seeking behaviours Alarcon et al. From these analyses, it has emerged that people in different cultures have strikingly different understandings of the self. In Western, individualistic cultures, the self is perceived as an independent, autonomous entity, which emphasises private internal aspects i. Such culturally divergent self-construals have been found to impact the very nature of individual experience and modulate brain functions governing emotional well-being, thinking, and behaviour. It is noted that the present review is focused specifically on cultural differences in representations of the self and how such variations might influence the neural correlates of PTSD. However, some commentators argue for a broader understanding of culture in experimental psychology and neuroscience Cohen, ; Henrich et al. Other cultural dimensions have been established by pioneering work conducted in the context of organisational psychology, which include temporal focus, indulgence-restraint and highâ€”low power distance Hofstede, Cohen argues that religion, socioeconomic status, and region within a country are alternative factors to individualismâ€”collectivism that critically drive cultural variations. Unfortunately, there is very little empirical work conducted with regard to how these various cultural constructs influence brain function. Cultural neuroscience evidence An expanding evidence base challenges the pervasive assumption that basic cognitive, perceptual, behavioural, and emotional processes are governed by neural systems that function universally in all humans. Rather, cultural theories suggest that variations in the representation of cultural values may strengthen specific neural processes that diverge by culture, consolidating particular behavioural response patterns, cognitions, and affective tendencies Han et al. Neural and psychological processes involved in fear processing and regulation, attention, memory encoding and retrieval, self-referential attributions, and attachment style are modulated by variation in self-representation, reflecting the same five processes that have been identified as central to known neural substrates of PTSD. If culture influences the neural correlates underpinning the very processes proposed to be involved in PTSD, this may have significance for understanding the neural substrates of PTSD. Here, we review the cultural neuroscience literature relating to these processes. Cultural differences in fear neurocircuitry and regulation of negative emotions Culture influences the bottom-up, automatic processing of emotion, including the

perception of biological fear signals Adams et al. Martinez, Franco-Chaves, Milad, and Quirk also found cultural differences in physiological arousal responses during the habituation phase of a fear-learning task, suggesting differences in orienting responses to novel stimuli. Emerging research highlights the role of culture in modulating amygdala responsivity Derntl et al. Of relevance to the processing of trauma, Chiao et al. Similarly, oxytocin may be involved in motivating in-group favouritism by facilitating not only the development of trust, empathy, and prosociality but also preferential treatment of in-group and denigration of out-group members De Dreu et al. These findings suggest that culture operates on the processing of fear, which may have implications for understanding the neural basis of traumatic stress reactions and recovery across cultural groups. Contextual processing biases have been found to differ between cultural groups. For instance, collectivistic participants draw more on social-based contextual cues to make emotional judgements of target face cues relative to individualistic participants Masuda et al. These findings highlight that culturally influenced schemas influence cognitive processes, affecting attention allocation to emotional situations and appraisals. Given those with PTSD have been found to have deficits in contextual processing and culture influences this contextual processing, questions arise regarding how PTSD and culture interact to influence the perception and evaluation of context. Disruptions in emotional regulation play a pivotal role in PTSD. Ford and Mauss highlight that culture influences the employment of specific emotion regulation strategies and the physiological consequences of implementing these strategies, thereby shaping overall well-being. This is attributed to the collectivist view of promoting social harmony by minimising the impact of personal distress on others through suppressing the exhibition of strong emotions. Moreover, culture plays a role in determining the preferred homeostatic emotional state that regulation strategies serve to maintain. For instance, individualist cultures prefer high-arousal positive affective states e. These studies suggest that culture impacts on the experience and neural correlates of arousal and affective states. Further, it is suggested that cultural attributes could play a role in modulating the nature of disruptions to emotion regulation functioning pivotal in PTSD. Studies have indicated that cultural variability plays a role in the consolidation and retrieval of trauma memories in PTSD Jobson, For example, Jobson and Dalgleish found that the more the trauma memory reflected culturally appropriate remembering, the fewer the number of intrusions. However, other studies have recently demonstrated that trauma survivors with PTSD from different cultural backgrounds evidence similar disruptions in their autobiographical remembering Jobson et al. Such findings highlight the need for further research to investigate the influence of culture on the neural correlates of autobiographical memory, as central to memory disruptions in PTSD. Cultural differences in self-referential processing PTSD models emphasise that trauma fundamentally affects the neural basis of self-concept Brewin, , but the empirical basis for these assertions are largely based on an individualistic sense of self-meaning Jobson, However, for those from collectivist cultures the idea of self also includes reflections of others, and consequently significant others are also represented in the VMPFC Ng et al. Zhu, Zhang, Fan, and Han compared neural activity in collectivists and individualists when making judgements about the self versus a significant other i. They found that individualistic participants showed heightened activation in the regions of the MPFC and pregenual area of the vACC when making judgements about themselves, and collectivistic participants recruited regions of the MPFC when making judgements about themselves and their mothers. Another study found that collectivists showed stronger engagement of pain processing centres in the brain dACC, anterior insula when perceiving others in emotional distress Cheon et al. Therefore, the question arises whether culture modulates the specific neural basis underpinning disrupted self-referential processing in PTSD. To individualists, the role of others is often to provide self-validation, with freely chosen relationships a means for meeting individual goals. Culture has the potential to modulate two key features of social support: Research has shown that when deciding whether to seek social support, collectivists have a greater awareness of their impact on close others, are more sensitive to relational constraints, and believe help-seeking can negatively affect group harmony Sherman et al. Cultural differences can influence how beneficial social support is during a stressful experience. During the experience of a social stressor, individualists reported less distress and exhibited reduced cortisol release when provided with explicit support but had the opposite response during implicit social support Taylor et al. Collectivists showed the complete converse pattern, demonstrating reduced distress and cortisol release when

provided with implicit support Taylor et al. These findings show that both the psychological and physiological benefits of social support are dependent on culturally tuned expectations related to self-representation. There also appears to be a neurobiological and genetic basis for cultural differences in social support and attachment. As seeking emotional social support in times of distress is normative in individualistic but not in collectivistic cultures, Kim et al. American participants who were more distressed and possessed the GG "AG genotype the G allele is associated with more prosocial behaviour relative to the A allele were more likely to seek emotional social support from others relative to those with the AA genotype Kim et al. In contrast, Korean participants did not differ significantly by genotype. Furthermore, another study found an interaction between culture, emotion, regulation tendencies, and OXCR expression: American participants with the GG genotype were less likely to use emotional suppression, but Korean participants with the same genotype were more likely to use emotional suppression Kim et al. These findings suggest that OXTR rs is sensitive to input from cultural norms regarding emotional regulation and social support seeking. Proposed model of cultural influences on the neural dynamics of PTSD The contribution of pre-existing belief systems and prior knowledge has been recognised in many cognitive models of PTSD e. Consequently, the effect of trauma on the self, and subsequent PTSD symptoms, may be at least partly, culturally determined.

**5: John von Neumann - Wikipedia**

*If you made any changes in Pure these will be visible here soon.*

Democratic Party and labor arbitrator until his death in at the age of She has three older sisters, Katherine, Elizabeth, and Marie Beitner. Career beginnings[ edit ] In , during her time at Cranbrook Kingswood, Blair was involved in a production of T. According to Blair, it was a failure, but her English teacher told her not to give up; that was the first time she thought she could be an actress. She was discovered by an agent in acting class; subsequently, Blair signed with her. Her first audition was for a cereal commercial. She portrayed the love interest of the main character Big Pete. Blair auditioned six times for the role and remained several weeks on the set, but most of her scenes were cut from the final screened edition. Alec Baldwin gave her a favorable review—he called her "a cross between Debra Winger and Marlene Dietrich ". Blair starred as a present-day orphaned high school student who accidentally travels back in time to the mythical days of the Amazons. Amazon High, which also was proposed as a third show set in the Hercules and Xena mythological genre, never has been aired. Later, portions of the pilot were adapted and edited into the Xena: Warrior Princess episode "Lifeblood" in The short drama was shot in NYC and won multiple awards after its premiere in September Breakthrough and mainstream success[ edit ] Following several auditions, independent film roles, and guest-roles in television series, Blair achieved her breakthrough opposite Sarah Michelle Gellar and Ryan Phillippe in the coming-of-age drama Cruel Intentions , loosely based on the 18th-century novel Les Liaisons Dangereuses. Blair played the role of an innocent student manipulated by two of her classmates. The second season was just renamed Zoe A lukewarm critical and commercial response greeted the film upon its release. She starred as a suicidal bank teller taken hostage during a bank robbery, who tries to persuade her captors to kill her. It premiered at the Cannes Film Festival , [50] and received a limited release in most international markets. With her sleepy carnality and dry, hesitant timing, she is a superb foil for Mr. Club described the production as a "proud retreat back into the sandbox of sexual juvenilia" and a "potty-mouthed manifesto from an elder statesman of shock", while positively pointing out that both Blair and Ullman "throw themselves headfirst into the insanity, reveling in the forfeiture of dignity, self-respect, and self-consciousness their roles demand". Independent films and The Diary of Anne Frank[ edit ] Blair starred as a young Harvard -trained economist involved in an international oil scandal in the political thriller The Deal , opposite Christian Slater and Angie Harmon. The production revolved around a young woman suffering a psychosomatic medical condition. The film premiered through a limited theatrical run in NYC in In the film, Blair played a frustrated and lonely writer who falls in love with her childhood sweetheart. The film received mixed critical reviews upon its limited theatrical premiere in North America. The Golden Army , where her character has a larger role in the storyline than its predecessor. Blair had to gain weight and use hair extensions to play her role as Kim, [16] a self-absorbed suburban young princess who is forced to reassess her relationship with her mother. The audiobook received generally positive reviews from critics and readers. Club felt that "the scenes between Gelber and Blair are the strongest in [in the film], because they form a bond not out of shared interests or passion, but a weary kind of compromise". A Love Story, a satirical love story about the Internet. The film received a mixed critical response upon its world premiere at the Tribeca Film Festival , and had a limited theatrical release in North America. The comedy, about the complicated life of a group of friends in their thirties is, as of May , available only in the US and the UK. The film is about the marriage of an American soldier who fought in the American intervention in Iraq and who suffers from terminal pancreatic cancer. The film began shooting in October , [ ] [ ] and was released in selected American theaters in October The production premiered at the Tribeca Film Festival in April Simpson , where she appeared with Cuba Gooding Jr. The project recreated the publicized O. Simpson murder case , [ ] [ ] [ ] and aired to critical and popular acclaim. Also in , Blair starred as a "single, unfulfilled rock photographer" in the independent drama Mothers and Daughters , [ ] as part of a large ensemble cast, consisting of Susan Sarandon , Sharon Stone , Mira Sorvino and Courteney Cox. The film was released on 6 May for digital markets and received largely mixed reviews. Personal life[ edit ] In October , Blair revealed that in August she had been diagnosed with multiple

sclerosis. Capitol in Washington, D. She presented the story of Brigette Cain, a war widow, who lost her husband Pfc. Cain III , in Afghanistan. She also supported Marianne Williamson for the congressional elections.

**6: Benjamin L Hankin " Research Output " University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign**

*Significance. In this study, we investigated the role that caregiver mental health plays in patient mortality. In patient-caregiver dyads, we found that worse caregiver mental health predicted greater patient mortality even when accounting for key risk factors in patients (i.e., diagnosis, age, sex, dementia severity, and patient mental health).*

Zermelo's Fraenkel set theory provided a series of principles that allowed for the construction of the sets used in the everyday practice of mathematics, but they did not explicitly exclude the possibility of the existence of a set that belongs to itself. In his doctoral thesis of 1903, von Neumann demonstrated two techniques to exclude such sets—the axiom of foundation and the notion of class. If one set belongs to another then the first must necessarily come before the second in the succession. This excludes the possibility of a set belonging to itself. To demonstrate that the addition of this new axiom to the others did not produce contradictions, von Neumann introduced a method of demonstration, called the method of inner models, which later became an essential instrument in set theory. Under the Zermelo-Fraenkel approach, the axioms impede the construction of a set of all sets which do not belong to themselves. In contrast, under the von Neumann approach, the class of all sets which do not belong to themselves can be constructed, but it is a proper class and not a set. The next question was whether it provided definitive answers to all mathematical questions that could be posed in it, or whether it might be improved by adding stronger axioms that could be used to prove a broader class of theorems. Moreover, every consistent extension of these systems would necessarily remain incomplete. Von Neumann algebra Von Neumann introduced the study of rings of operators, through the von Neumann algebras. Murray, on the general study of factors classification of von Neumann algebras. The six major papers in which he developed that theory between 1936 and 1941 "rank among the masterpieces of analysis in the twentieth century". Lifting theory In measure theory, the "problem of measure" for an  $n$ -dimensional Euclidean space  $R^n$  may be stated as: The positive solution for spaces of dimension at most two, and the negative solution for higher dimensions, comes from the fact that the Euclidean group is a solvable group for dimension at most two, and is not solvable for higher dimensions. In anticipation of his later study of dimension theory in algebras of operators, von Neumann used results on equivalence by finite decomposition, and reformulated the problem of measure in terms of functions. In mathematics, continuous geometry is a substitute of complex projective geometry, where instead of the dimension of a subspace being in a discrete set  $0, 1, \dots$ , Earlier, Menger and Birkhoff had axiomatized complex projective geometry in terms of the properties of its lattice of linear subspaces. Von Neumann, following his work on rings of operators, weakened those axioms to describe a broader class of lattices, the continuous geometries. While the dimensions of the subspaces of projective geometries are a discrete set the non-negative integers, the dimensions of the elements of a continuous geometry can range continuously across the unit interval  $[0,1]$ . Von Neumann was motivated by his discovery of von Neumann algebras with a dimension function taking a continuous range of dimensions, and the first example of a continuous geometry other than projective space was the projections of the hyperfinite type II factor. It is conserved by perspective mappings "perspectivities" and ordered by inclusion. The deepest part of the proof concerns the equivalence of perspectivity with "projectivity by decomposition" of which a corollary is the transitivity of perspectivity. This conclusion is the culmination of pages of brilliant and incisive algebra involving entirely novel axioms.

**7: Taya R. Cohen - Tepper School of Business - Carnegie Mellon University**

*Chronic, severe irritability is common in childhood and is very impairing. Furthermore, childhood irritability predicts suicidality, social impairment, and depressive and anxiety disorders in adulthood.*

Married to Adam Neely, he is openly gay and often struggles with gossip and prejudice regarding his sexuality. Reza and Adam have been involved since , and their engagement was featured in the third-season finale. In an episode he reveals his father converted to Islam to marry his mother. She comes from a wealthy, nominally Muslim family. She has eight tattoos, including one on the inside of her lip. With a fiery, combative personality, she claims to have been kicked out of a number of schools while growing up due to fighting. He is a graduate of UCLA. He and his family are Persian Jews. Shouhed married Jessica Parido from The marriage ended because Shouhed had an affair with another woman. She was born in August 12, With a voluptuous figure, MJ grew up conscious of her weight and was put on diet pills by a physician at age 14 in order to try to lose extra pounds, though she later quit them. MJ and her father however, were very close before his death on May of She works with Reza at Keller Williams Realty. During the Season 2 reunion, Javid admitted she is a felon , having been convicted of bank fraud in The show filmed the reactions of real people watching shows on TV, and was based on the popular British show Gogglebox. Destiney appeared on the show with her sister Cathy, and at the time was a general manager at a nightclub, where Cathy worked under her as a supervisor and bartender. Her interests are classic cars and a whole host of weapon-based hobbies – fencing, archery, knives and firearms. As Shajs of Sunset began filming, Destiney was scaling back her life in the nightclub industry and working in party planning as she tried to get a more healthy work environment. Nema Vand[ edit ] Season 7 – present A talent executive turned digital branding guru, Nema Vand officially joined the cast of Shajs of Sunset in Nema was previously married in what he describes as "the biggest mistake of my life," and recently dated girlfriend Erica on the show.

**8: Faculty Publications | College of Psychology | Nova Southeastern University**

*Shajs of Sunset is an American reality television series that airs on Bravo. The series debuted on March 11, The series follows a group of Iranian American friends living in Beverly Hills (and the greater area known as "Tehrangeles"), who are trying to juggle their active social lives and up-and-coming careers while balancing the demands of their families and traditions.*

**9: Lesser-Known M/M Books ( books)**

*factors) that satisfies the property of independence: for all  $a, b$  in  $A$ ,  $p, q$  in  $P$ ,  $ap \perp aq$  if and only if  $bp \perp bq$  and  $ap \perp bp$  if and only if  $aq \perp bq$ . This immediately.*

*Corridor cultures Inflammatory process Fundamentals of physics 9th edition student solutions manual Toyota service manual English dictionary in urdu 1. Stratigraphy by E.H. Sellards, W.S. Adkins, and F.B. Plummer Math Practice K-1 Primary process thinking Stories of Mystery (Dodo Press) Tutorial ms project 2007 bahasa indonesia Unpromising children. Big League Brothers Blue brain The life changing magic of tidying up tuebl V. 2. From Versailles to London, 1919-1920. International building code chapter 10 2015 maryland II. PRINCIPLES IN THE USE OF HEAT 2-5 2 The line and dot man Pseudo-Avicenna Liber Celi Et Mundi Chocolate Choo Choo Australian archaeology Fath ul qadeer urdu Empress of Elsewhere The right madness A systemic functional grammar of standard Hebrew P.w. anderson basic notions of condensed matter physics Comparing mental health services across Europe Lydia Sapouna and Peter Herrmann. Catholic bioethics and the gift of human life Kylie gilmore so revealing Faith meets the mental health models Diet Analysis Quick Reference Seven stories about a cat named Sneakers. Regarding ethnicities and cultures Diane Reyna A local war begins Romances of Paris B. Sin/grace not substantial Auto detailing for show and profit Butcher shop business plan Tokens of transformation Chapter 7 I Tulum-in the afternoon*