

The Compare the Effectiveness of Training Programs of Anger Management and Emotional Regulation on Social Cognition, Sensitivity to Reward / Punishment and Self-Harm Behaviors in Prisoners with Intermittent Explosive Disorder

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The aim of this study was to determine the compare the effectiveness of training programs of anger management and emotional regulation on social cognition, sensitivity to reward / punishment and self-harm behaviors in prisoners with intermittent explosive disorder. The research was a semi-experimental and pre-test-post-test multi-group design. The statistical population included all male prisoners with intermittent explosive disorder in central Rasht prison. The sample of the study was 54 prisoners with intermittent explosive disorder identified among prisoners and randomly assigned to three groups (Two experimental and one control groups of each group included 18 subjects). Data were collected using of Coccaro et al's (2009) intermittent explosive disorder questionnaire, structured clinical Interview, Coccaro et al's social-emotional information processing questionnaire, Carver & White's (1994) behavioral inhibition-activation systems scale and Sansone et al's (1998) self-harm questionnaire. For experimental groups, training programs of anger management and emotional regulation was organized in 8 sessions of 90 minutes; While the control group received no intervention. The results of multivariate and univariate analysis of covariance showed that training programs of anger management and emotional regulation can improve social cognition, sensitivity to rewards / punishment and self-harm behaviors (P

Keywords : : anger management, emotional regulation, social cognition, sensitivity to reward / punishment, self-harm, intermittent explosive disorder

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