

participated in experience sampling data collection. Data were collected 10 times per day for 6 consecutive days. In addition, social functioning was assessed using the Social Functioning Scale (SFS). The measures of interest were momentary positive affect (PA) and the subjectively rated pleasantness of company in everyday life. Patients experienced higher levels of PA while in the company of others that did controls, even when the pleasantness of company was rated 'low'. Somewhat surprisingly, pleasantness of social company and PA while in company (t-1) were not predictive of future engagement in social company (t) in neither one of the two groups. This study suggests that positive experience during social company does not predict being in similar situations in the immediate future for either group.

Neurocognitive complications of cardiac patients

Daria Eremina, Olga Shchelkova
Saint-Petersburg State University,
e-mail: daria.a.eremina@gmail.com

Cardiac patients frequently experience neurocognitive complications as a result of the cardiac surgeries. Recent researches have shown a wide range of cognitive disorders accompanying cardiac surgery. However, the underlying mechanism leading to cognitive decline, clinical and psychological factors of neurocognitive complications are still unclear. For this reason, we aim at analysing the dynamics of cognitive functions, dependent on biomedical and psychosocial factors, of patients with coronary heart disease (CHD) undergoing coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG). The present study enrolled 118 patients (of average age 59.71 ± 7.32 years) who underwent CABG. The examination using a neuropsychological test battery (including WAIS, TMT-test, Stroop test, TAS, Benton test, etc.) was performed in three stages: one or two days before CABG, 12-14 days and three months after the surgery. Patients with CHD experience significant postoperative cognitive decline mostly in verbal memory and attention, while positive dynamics was observed in the visual and logical memory, as well as in spatial and verbal-logical thinking. According to the results of the study, the most important psychosocial factors of deterioration of cognitive functioning after surgery are: conflicts in family relationships, low social activity after surgery, a lower level of education, unemployment, and the pessimistic assessment of the prospects of returning to work. The data obtained confirm and extend the hypothesis of cognitive reserve, according to which environmental factors can reduce the vulnerability of individuals to the age-related cognitive decline and pathological brain processes.

Slovenian biofeedback and neurofeedback applications in praxis

Nika Pušenjak, Tina Burger
Larus Inventa bio/neurofeedback center, Ljubljana University
Incubator, e-mail: nika.pusenjak@larusinventa.com

Biofeedback and neurofeedback applications had in recent year become one of the leading methods in applied psychological therapy work. The biofeedback is also called a mind - body

therapy and is widely practiced in sport psychology and peak performance. Well documented and recognized are also clinical applications for: brain injuries and dementia, ADHD, autism, learning disability, epilepsy, anxiety, depression, burn out syndrome, language disorders etc. In practical and scientific terms the method has been applied in Slovenia from the year 2010 by the Larus Inventa bio/neurofeedback center at the Ljubljana University Incubator. The company is also Slovenian distributor for the biofeedback devices Nexus and provider of certified education for future biofeedback and neurofeedback therapists. Its research group performed several biofeedback and neurofeedback researches in peak performance and treatment of ADHD. Promising results of our research studies and favorable outcomes of the therapies suggest that the method will spread and contribute to significant progress of the applied psychophysiology in the Slovenian academical and clinical environment.

Starševska prizadevanja za otrokovo naklonjenost in stiske otrok

Sabina Jurič Šenk
UTRINK, dr. Sabina Jurič Šenk s.p.,
e-mail: sabina.juric.senk@utrink.si

Otroci in mladostniki za svoj osebni, čustveni in socialni razvoj potrebujejo usmeritve staršev, njihovo vodenje in podporo. Večja sočutnost in odzivnost staršev jim pomaga, da so nanje varno navezani in da znajo varnost najti tudi v drugih medsebojnih odnosih ter predvsem v odnosu do samih sebe. Starši, ki zaradi različnih vzrokov pri vzgoji svojih otrok doživljajo negotovost, strah, da ne vzgajajo »prav«, ne uspejo uskladiti svojih misli in čustvovanj s svojim vedenjem, pri vzgoji pogosto doživljajo stisko. Pomanjkanje trdnosti staršev in njihovo nezaupanje vase pa otroci intenzivno čutijo in se nanj različno odzivajo. Pogoste so agresivne reakcije do staršev, do drugih avtoritet, težave z zaupanjem odraslemu, želja po uveljavljanju lastne volje ter otrokova odsotnost motivacije za doseg lastnih ciljev. Ti otroci navidezno delujejo nezrelo, niso tako samostojni kot njihovi vrstniki, ne znajo poskrbeti zase, težko ubesedijo svoje doživljanje ipd., istočasno pa so pogosto opora staršem pri vsebinah, ki so zanje pretežke. Zato tako otroci kot starši v času šolanja, predvsem v storilnostnih situacijah, doživljajo različne preizkušnje. V prispevku bodo obravnavani nekateri glavni izzivi osnovnošolskih otrok in njihovih staršev na področju osrednje Slovenije. Predstavljena bo pomoč učencem in staršem, ki jim jo lahko nudijo strokovni sodelavci v OŠ, ter druge oblike opore družinam zunaj šolskega sistema (različne oblike psihoterapevtskega svetovanja).

In živila sta srečno do konca svojih dni ...

Petra Štampar, Tina Avbar, Irena Šinigoj Batistič, Branka Strniša
Centerkontura d.o.o., e-mail: pstampar@gmail.com

Statistika v Sloveniji in drugih evropskih državah že desetletja kaže trend upadanja števila porok in naraščanja števila razvez, kar jasno kaže na potrebo po krepitvi partnerskih veščin, potrebnih za vzdrževanje uspešnih in zadovoljujočih zvez. V prispevku predstavljamo projekt, ki ga izvajamo v okviru supervizijske skupine Društva za vedenjsko in kognitivno terapijo Slovenije. Cilj projekta je priprava preventivnega