PARPSD and measures of PA self-efficacy, outcome expectations, barriers, and PA participation. The PARPSD was administered again after two weeks (sub-sample: N=48). **Findings**: A principal-axis factor analysis with promax rotation yielded three factors including symptoms, injuries, and complications, with satisfactory internal consistency (α=.82-.87) and moderate temporal stability (r=.45-.75). Beyond the psychosocial constructs, PARPSD factors explained 5% (p<.01) variance of PA in a hierarchical regression analysis. Among the PARPSD factors, injuries was significant (β=-.19, p<.05). **Discussion**: PARPSD demonstrated satisfactory psychometric properties. Future studies can examine the determinants and consequences of PA risk perceptions among diabetics to facilitate further theories and interventions development.

Drink before you think: The influence of automatic processes on alcohol consumption

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Background: Recent research has highlighted the importance of automatic processes in predicting impulsive health risk behaviour. This has led to the creation of health behaviour models such as the Prototype Willingness Model (PWM) which take into account dual processes when predicting health behaviour. The current research argues that individuals are more likely to engage in impulsive drinking behaviour on a weekend as opposed to a weekday as there are fewer constraints placed upon drinking behaviour. **Methods**: Participants (n= 61, mean age= 22) completed an alcohol Implicit Association Test as well as a questionnaire assessing variables on the PWM and drinking behaviour. **Findings**: More positive alcohol-related automatic cognitions were significantly related to increased levels of both frequency and quantity of self-reported weekend drinking behaviour but were not significantly related to weekday drinking behaviour. **Discussion**: Automatic processes successfully predicted drinking behaviour when there were fewer constraints placed upon individuals.

Understanding patients' medication beliefs: The importance of patient satisfaction

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Background: Providers have a key position in addressing patients' beliefs. Our aim was to explore the relation between patients' satisfaction and patients' beliefs towards immunosuppressive and biological therapy prescribed for inflammatory bowel disease. **Methods**: Patients' beliefs (N=84) were measured using the Beliefs about Medicines Questionnaire. Patients' satisfaction was measured with 29 statements concerning general information about disease and treatment, support regarding medication use, and affective communication. We asked patients to indicate to what extent the consultation was tailored to their specific needs. **Results**: More than half of the patients had concerns or little personal need for medication. Beliefs remained consistent after six months. Patient satisfaction about the level of tailoredness and patient satisfaction about information given during the consultation was significantly correlated to more positive beliefs. **Conclusions**: The results highlight the significant role of patient satisfaction with provider communication and the value of tailoring in relation to medication beliefs.