

Visible body modification: A systematic review and future directions for research**Bonson, S., Poropat, A.**

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Body modification is the practice of deliberately altering the physical body, and has been found to correlate with such personality traits as openness to experience, extraversion and risk taking behaviours (McElroy, Summers, & Moore, 2014). Current research on body modification spans a wide range of disciplinary fields and research objectives, yet offers no coherent, comprehensive account of the extent to which body modification is linked to individual differences and societal influences. Additionally, much research into body modification takes a narrow perspective, with a focus on tattoos or body piercings and little investigation into other types of body modification or the elements within a body modification that may influence how that modification is perceived. This presentation outlines preliminary findings from a systematic review of body modification research from the past 24 years, with a focus on thematic analysis and research design. Additionally, this presentation outlines proposed future research in the area of body modification, particularly in regards to the influences of the various elements present in body modifications, context, and cognition, and the impact of body modifications upon employment prospects.

Validation of the tripartite model of anxiety and depression using the PANAS and PH-PANAS-C measures: Exploring age and gender differences**Scott, M., Caltabiano, M.L., & Sinnamon, G.**

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The tripartite model of anxiety and depression (TRAD model) which differentiates disordered affect through three independent dimensions (positive affect:PA, negative affect :NA and physiological hyperarousal:PH) is used extensively. Issues raised recently in the literature relate to the independence of the TRAD dimensions, cross loading of items, poor model fit across varied samples and sex differences in adolescent samples. In Australia, TRAD-based instruments are widely used in adult and child samples, though the psychometric integrity of these instruments remains largely unexamined. The present study investigated the psychometric validity of two of the most widely used TRAD measures – the adult PANAS and child PH-PANAS-C in Australian adults (n=184) and children (n=115), gender and age-related differences. Principal components analysis supported the integrity of the TRAD model and the age-specific requirements of separate measures for use in adults and younger populations. No sex differences in adolescents were found for NA on the PH-PANAS-C.