

Tipos de Investigación

UNIDAD I : INTRODUCCIÓN A LA INVESTIGACIÓN

Objetivos de la clase

- Básica y Aplicada
- Exploratoria, descriptiva, correlacional o explicativa
- Documental o de campo
- Experimental o no experimental
- Cuantitativa, cualitativa o mixta
- Básica o aplicada

La investigación científica

- **Búsqueda sistemática** de conocimientos comprobables **aplicando el método científico.**
- Permite proponer **intervenciones, innovaciones y soluciones basadas en evidencia.**





ciencia

nombre femenino

1. Rama del saber humano constituida por el conjunto de conocimientos objetivos y verificables sobre una materia determinada que son obtenidos mediante la observación y la experimentación, la explicación de sus principios y causas y la formulación y verificación de hipótesis y se caracteriza, además, por la utilización de una metodología adecuada para el objeto de estudio y la sistematización de los conocimientos.

"ciencia médica"



Pasos del método científico

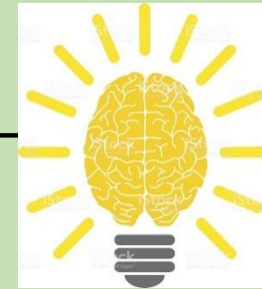
1

Observación



2

Inducción



3

Hipótesis

4

Experimentación



5

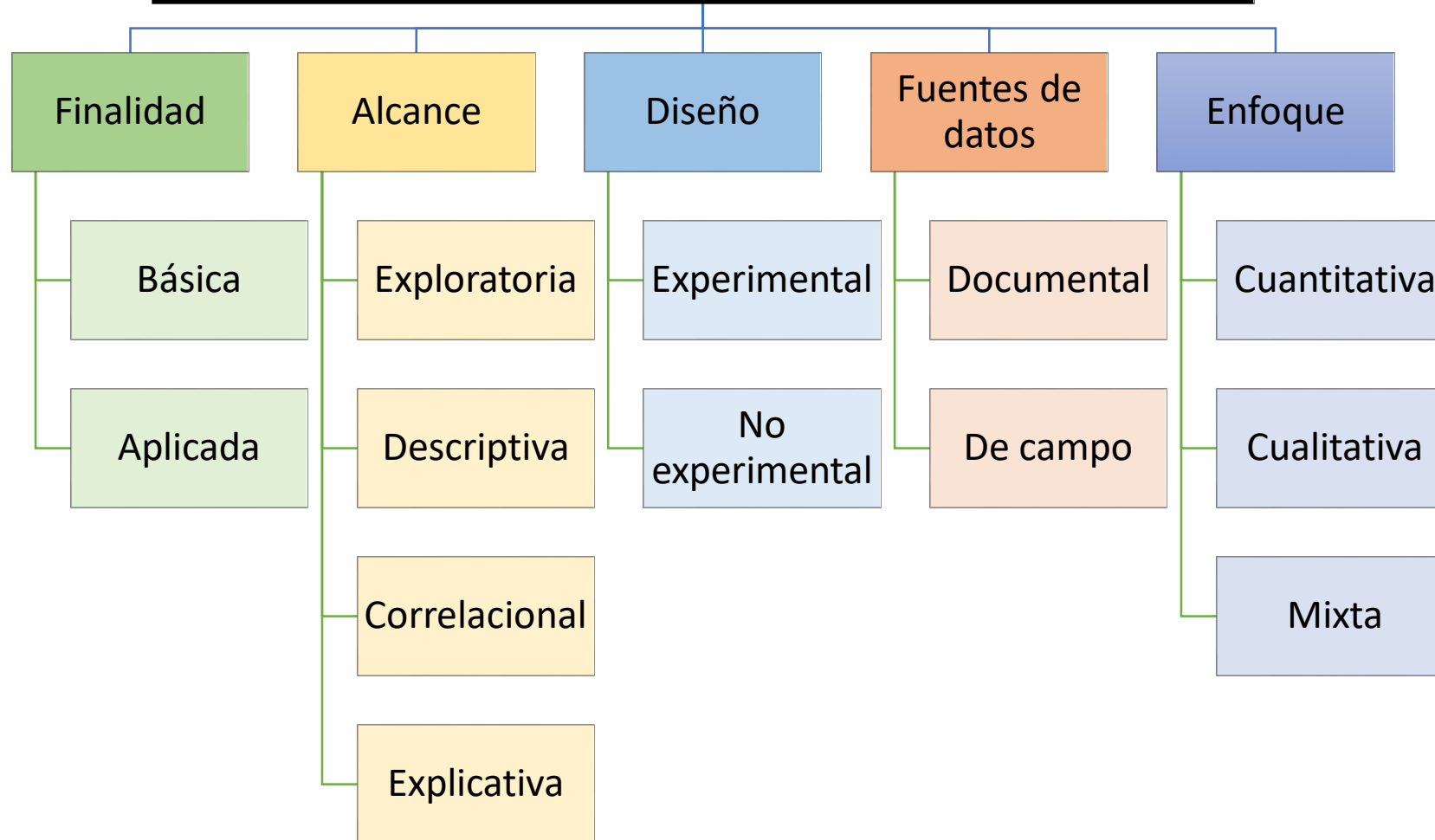
Demonstración

6

Tesis



Tipos de Investigación científica



Tipos de investigación de acuerdo con su finalidad

¿En qué contribuye mi investigación al mundo en general?

- **Investigación Básica** “Para saber más”
 - La investigación básica permite ampliar nuestro conocimiento sobre los procesos, mecanismos, relaciones, causas y efectos relacionados con un fenómeno particular.
- **Investigación Aplicada** “Para vivir mejor”
 - La investigación aplicada está orientada a resolver problemas “de la vida real”. Por ejemplo, proponer una nueva intervención, mejoras en tecnología de uso cotidiano, o proponer una solución para un problema social.

Tipos de investigación de acuerdo con su finalidad

- **Investigación Básica** “Para saber más”
 - La investigación básica permite ampliar nuestro conocimiento sobre los procesos, mecanismos, relaciones, causas y efectos relacionados con un fenómeno particular.

Revista mexicana de análisis de la conducta

versión impresa ISSN 0185-4534

Rev. mex. anál. conducta vol.36 no.2 México ene. 2010

Artículos de investigación empírica

**Administración del 8-OH-DPAT en el núcleo
ventromedial hipotalámico: caracterización de la
conducta alimentaria**

**Administration of 8-OH-DPAT in the ventromedial
hypothalamic nucleus: characterization of feeding
behavior**

**Verónica Elsa López Alonso, Juan Manuel Mancilla Díaz, Melissa Rito
Domingo, Armando Giovanni Jiménez Fujarte, Daniel Díaz Urbina**

Tipos de investigación de acuerdo con su finalidad

- **Investigación Aplicada** “Para vivir mejor”
 - La investigación aplicada está orientada a resolver problemas “de la vida real”. Por ejemplo, proponer una nueva intervención, mejoras en tecnología de uso cotidiano, o proponer una solución para un problema social.

Efectos de una intervención cognitivo-conductual en la calidad de vida, ansiedad, depresión y condición médica de pacientes diabéticos e hipertensos esenciales¹

Angélica Riveros² (*Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México*),
Jackeline Cortazar-Palapa (*Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México*),
Fernando Alcazar L. (*Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social, México*) y
Juan José Sánchez-Sosa (*Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México*)

(Recibido 3 de diciembre 2004/ Received December 3, 2004)

(Aceptado 15 de marzo 2005 / Accepted March 15, 2005)

RESUMEN. La hipertensión y diabetes ocupan las primeras causas de mortalidad en México, su cuidado tiene componentes difíciles de implementar, como dieta, actividad física, seguimiento de tratamientos farmacológicos, etc. que suelen depender directamente de la conducta del paciente. A fin de examinar los efectos de una intervención cognitivo-conductual sobre éstos y otros aspectos de la atención de padecimientos crónicos se realizó un estudio cuasiexperimental con 51 pacientes con hipertensión, diabetes, o ambas. La intervención fue de tipo individual sobre variables psicológicas que interfieren con el bienestar y la adherencia terapéutica de los pacientes. Se realizaron mediciones pre y post tratamiento sobre calidad de vida, estilo de afrontamiento,

Agricultural green and blue water consumption and its influence on the global water system

Stefanie Rost,¹ Dieter Gerten,¹ Alberte Bondeau,¹ Wolfgang Lucht,¹ Janine Rohwer,¹ and Sibyll Schaphoff¹

Received 9 July 2007; revised 27 May 2008; accepted 12 June 2008; published 4 September 2008.

[1] This study quantifies, spatially explicitly and in a consistent modeling framework (Lund-Potsdam-Jena managed Land), the global consumption of both “blue” water (withdrawn for irrigation from rivers, lakes and aquifers) and “green” water (precipitation) by rainfed and irrigated agriculture and by nonagricultural terrestrial ecosystems. In addition, the individual effects of human-induced land cover change and irrigation were quantified to assess the overall hydrological impact of global agriculture in the past century. The contributions to irrigation of nonrenewable (fossil groundwater) and nonlocal blue water (e.g., from diverted rivers) were derived from the difference between a simulation in which these resources were implicitly considered (IPOT) and a simulation in which they were neglected (ILIM). We found that global cropland consumed $>7200 \text{ km}^3 \text{ year}^{-1}$ of green water in 1971–2000, representing 92% (ILIM) and 85% (IPOT), respectively, of total crop water consumption. Even on irrigated cropland, 35% (ILIM) and 20% (IPOT) of water consumption consisted of green water. An additional $8155 \text{ km}^3 \text{ year}^{-1}$ of green water was consumed on grazing land; a further $\sim 44,700 \text{ km}^3 \text{ year}^{-1}$ sustained the ecosystems. Blue water consumption predominated only in intensively irrigated regions and was estimated at $636 \text{ km}^3 \text{ year}^{-1}$ (ILIM) and $1364 \text{ km}^3 \text{ year}^{-1}$ (IPOT) globally, suggesting that presently almost half of the irrigation water stemmed from nonrenewable and nonlocal sources. Land cover conversion reduced global evapotranspiration by 2.8% and increased discharge by 5.0% ($1764 \text{ km}^3 \text{ year}^{-1}$), whereas irrigation increased evapotranspiration by up to 1.9% and decreased discharge by 0.5% at least (IPOT, 1971–2000). The diverse water fluxes displayed considerable interannual and interdecadal variability due to climatic variations and the progressive increase of the global area under cultivation and irrigation.

Citation: Rost, S., D. Gerten, A. Bondeau, W. Lucht, J. Rohwer, and S. Schaphoff (2008), Agricultural green and blue water consumption and its influence on the global water system, *Water Resour. Res.*, 44, W09405, doi:10.1029/2007WR006331.

Investigación
Aplicada

Investigación
Básica

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Investigación
Aplicada

Investigación
Básica

Tipos de investigación de acuerdo con la fuentes de información

¿De dónde voy a obtener la evidencia o información necesaria para responder mi pregunta de investigación?

¿De dónde voy a sacar la información para responder a mi pregunta de investigación?

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¿De dónde voy a sacar la información para responder a mi pregunta de investigación?

1. Investigación documental

2. Investigación de campo

Tipos de investigación de acuerdo con la fuentes de información

- **Investigación documental**

- El investigador puede ofrecer una
- Se revisan todos los medios impresos que puedan aportar información **válida** y **confiable** acerca del fenómeno que me interesa estudiar.
- Implica **tratar de**



Historia del teatro musical y su relación con la sociedad a través de los años

Calificación: 10

Pregunta de investigación y resumen: 2/2

Introducción: 1/1

Marco Teórico: 3/3

Discusión y conclusiones: 3/3

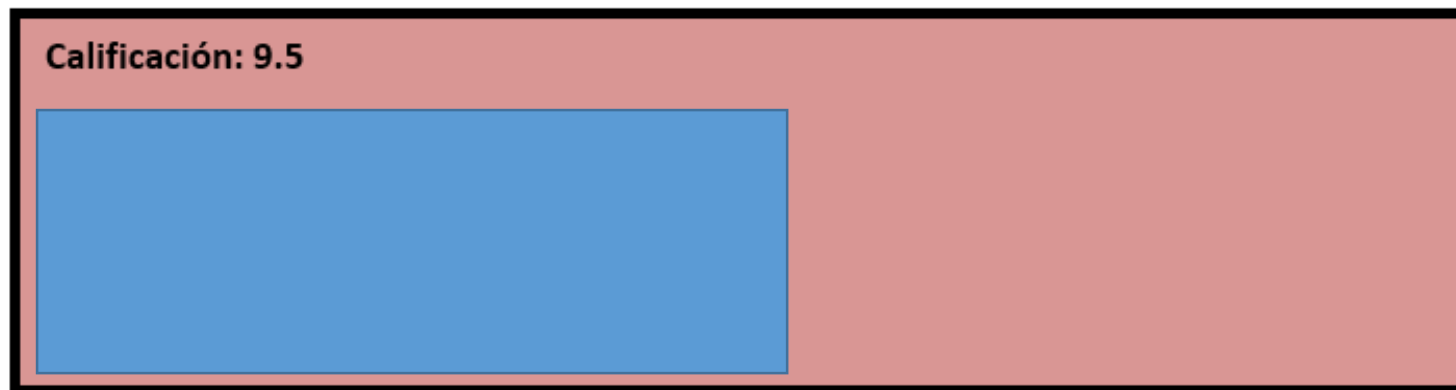
Formato: 1/1

EXCELENTE TRABAJO, PABLO!!!

Pablo López López Santibáñez

Taller de Metodología de Investigación

¿Existe alguna relación entre la
nutrición y el estado anímico en el
desarrollo de pacientes oncológicos?



Sebastián Estrada De Santis

Gpo: 4010

Profª: Adriana Felisa Chávez De la Peña

Taller de metodología de la investigación

¿Qué fue el Siglo de Oro español y cuáles eran sus características?

Calificación: 9



María René Vargas Salgado

Cuarto “A”

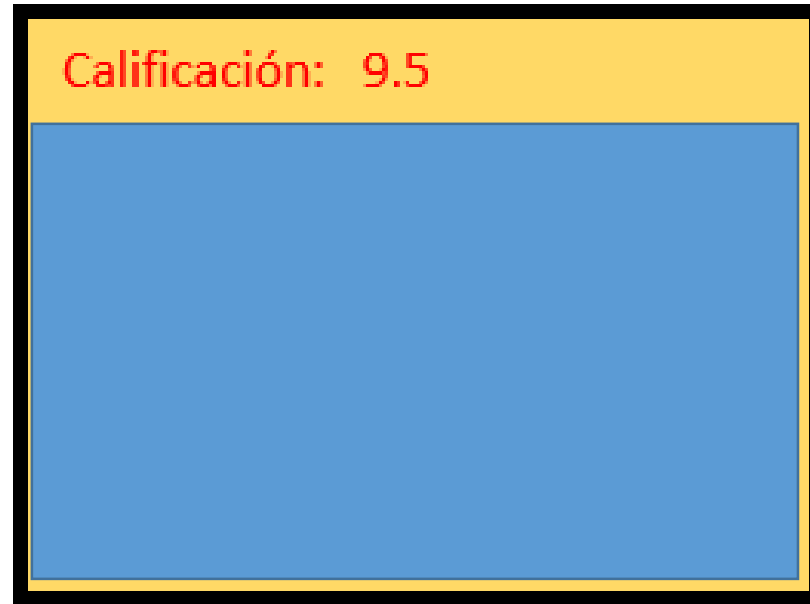
Taller de Metodología de la Investigación

Tipos de investigación de acuerdo con la fuentes de información

- **Investigación de campo**

- Se propone recolectar datos para responder la pregunta de investigación, ya sea mediante la observación pasiva del fenómeno, la aplicación de encuestas o la realización de un experimento.

Aprendiendo a vivir contigo: estudio de un caso sobre el síndrome de Werding Hoffman



Diferencias en el desarrollo de las plantas dependiendo del pH del suelo

Calificación: 9



José Carlos Gutiérrez Palma

Repercusión del estrés en el desempeño académico de los adolescentes

Por: Andrea Álvarez Muradas

5to

The measurement of experienced burnout*

CHRISTINA MASLACH

University of California, Berkeley

and

SUSAN E. JACKSON

University of California, Berkeley

SUMMARY

A scale designed to assess various aspects of the burnout syndrome was administered to a wide range of human services professionals. Three subscales emerged from the data analysis: emotional exhaustion, depersonalization, and personal accomplishment. Various psychometric analyses showed that the scale has both high reliability and validity as a measure of burnout.

Investigación
Documental

Investigación
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Tipos de investigación de acuerdo con su diseño

- ¿La realización de mi proyecto de investigación requiere que yo haga alguna manipulación?
- **Investigación experimental:**
- **Investigación no experimental**

Tipos de investigación de acuerdo con su diseño

- **Investigación experimental:**
 - Responder mi pregunta de investigación requiere que realice un **experimento**, donde replique una parte del fenómeno que me interesa estudiar para evaluar el impacto de una o más variables para poder **explicarlo** mejor.

Diferencias en el desarrollo de las plantas dependiendo del pH del suelo

Calificación: 9



José Carlos Gutiérrez Palma

Método

Esta investigación tiene un diseño experimental. Para realizar esta investigación empezamos planteando las preguntas que buscábamos resolver:

- ♣ ¿Cómo es la planta Phaseolus vulgaris?
- ♣ ¿Cuáles son las condiciones óptimas para su cultivo?
- ♣ ¿Cuáles son los efectos del pH en el suelo en el desarrollo de las plantas?
- ♣ ¿Cómo reaccionara la planta ante diferentes cambios de pH?

A partir de esto comenzamos una investigación experimental que nos permitiera hallar respuestas a dichas preguntas.

La fase experimental se llevó a lo largo de un plazo de 30 días con un grupo de control de 15 plantas en un suelo con pH neutro (6.9) y de características humíferas y 14 grupos experimentales de 3 plantas cada uno con suelos de pH variable más de características humíferas.

Todos los cultivos fueron plantados a una misma profundidad (2.0 cm) y se encontraron bajo las mismas condiciones climatológicas y de irrigación (50ml cada 2 días). Siendo así la única variable el pH del suelo, el cual fue medido utilizando papel pH.

Tipos de investigación de acuerdo con su diseño

- **Investigación no experimental**

- Me interesa **describir** el fenómeno, tal y como ocurre en el mundo, sin necesidad de probar ninguna manipulación artificial.

Aplicación de la Escala de Depresión del Center of Epidemiological Studies en adolescentes de la Ciudad de México

Application of the revised version of the Center of Epidemiological Studies Depression Scale in adolescent students from Mexico City

Catalina González-Forteza, Dra en Psic Soc^I; José Alberto Jiménez-Tapia, M en C^I; Luciana Ramos-Lira, Dra en Psic Soc^I; Fernando A Wagner, D en C.^{II}

^IInstituto Nacional de Psiquiatría Ramón de la Fuente. México

^{II}Morgan State University. Baltimore, Estados Unidos de América

Sex, race, age, and beauty as factors in recognition of faces*

JOHN F. CROSS,† JANE CROSS, and JAMES DALY
Saint Louis University, St. Louis, Missouri 63103

Three hundred Ss, black and white, male and female, at four age levels were tested for their recognition of 12 photographed faces: black, white, male, female, child, adolescent, and adult. Females recognized female faces more frequently than the male faces, while male Ss recognized the male and female faces with equal facility. Whites recognized the white faces more frequently than the black faces, while black Ss recognized the black and white faces with equal facility. Incorrect identifications of 24 faces not actually seen before were treated separately. Male faces and black faces were misidentified more than white faces and female faces. The number of false identifications of faces decreased as Ss increased in age. Perceived beauty in a face facilitated recognition. There was evidence of large differences in memorability among individual faces.

Experimental

No
experimental

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Experimental

No
experimental

Tipos de investigación de acuerdo con la su enfoque

- ¿Cómo voy a evaluar la evidencia recopilada?
- **Investigación Cualitativa**
- **Investigación Cuantitativa**
- **Enfoque mixto**

Tipos de investigación de acuerdo con la su enfoque

- **Investigación Cualitativa**

- Se evalúan las **cualidades** de la información recopilada. Implica una revisión de contenido.

Tipos de investigación de acuerdo con la su enfoque

- **Investigación Cuantitativa**

- Se evalúan **cantidades**. Se **cuantifica** la evidencia encontrada para poder realizar comparaciones mediante métodos estadísticos

Tipos de investigación de acuerdo con la su enfoque

- Enfoque mixto

Student teachers' perceptions about inclusive classroom teaching in Northern Ireland prior to teaching practice experience

Jackie Lambe* and Robert Bones

University of Ulster, Northern Ireland

This paper seeks to obtain the views of student teachers in Northern Ireland as to the benefits and challenges of inclusive education and the key issues that may need to be addressed to ensure they become effective teachers in an inclusive classroom. Because of the system of academic selection that has prevailed in Northern Ireland, issues relating to inclusion have been difficult to resolve mainly because principles of inclusion are at odds with existing structures. By 2008, however, academic selection is to be set aside and it would seem reasonable to believe that more inclusive practices will be adopted by all schools. Positive attitudes towards inclusion by practitioners will be essential in ensuring successful implementation. The majority of students entering Initial Teacher Education (ITE) programmes in Northern Ireland have been traditionally drawn from the academic grammar school sector where classroom contact with pupils who have diverse special educational needs may have been minimal. The results of this study show that while many student teachers claim to support inclusive policies, they believe that lack of appropriate preparation, concerns about class size, resources, managing other adults and coping with increasing numbers of pupils with diverse special educational needs are the key issues to be addressed within ITE in advance of the radical changes planned. Despite claiming to support inclusion, substantial numbers did not believe the removal of academic selection was the best way to ensure equality of provision for all pupils.

Cuantitativo

Cualitativo

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Cuantitativo

Cualitativo

Tipos de investigación de acuerdo con su alcance

- ¿Qué tanto permite entender mi investigación acerca del fenómeno que estoy estudiando?
- **Investigación Exploratoria**
 - Estamos **explorando** un fenómeno sobre el cual no se ha investigado demasiado
- **Investigación Descriptiva**
 - Se **describe** el fenómeno y las características que este tiene en el mundo.
- **Investigación Correlacional**
 - Se busca evaluar la **correlación** entre una o más variables
- **Investigación Explicativa**
 - Se busca **explicar** las **causas** que permean en la ocurrencia de un fenómeno particular.

Tipos de investigación de acuerdo con su alcance

- **Investigación Exploratoria**

- Estamos **explorando** un fenómeno sobre el cual no se ha investigado demasiado
- No necesariamente tenemos una hipótesis que cotejar, puesto que estamos lidiando con algo que es **completamente** (o casi) desconocido para nosotros.

Tipos de investigación de acuerdo con su alcance

- Investigación Exploratoria



The electronic song "Scary Monsters and Nice Sprites" reduces host attack and mating success in the dengue vector *Aedes aegypti*.

Dieng H¹, The CC², Satho T³, Miake F³, Wydiamala E⁴, Kassim NFA⁵, Hashim NA⁶, Morales Vargas RE⁷, Morales NP⁸.

Author information

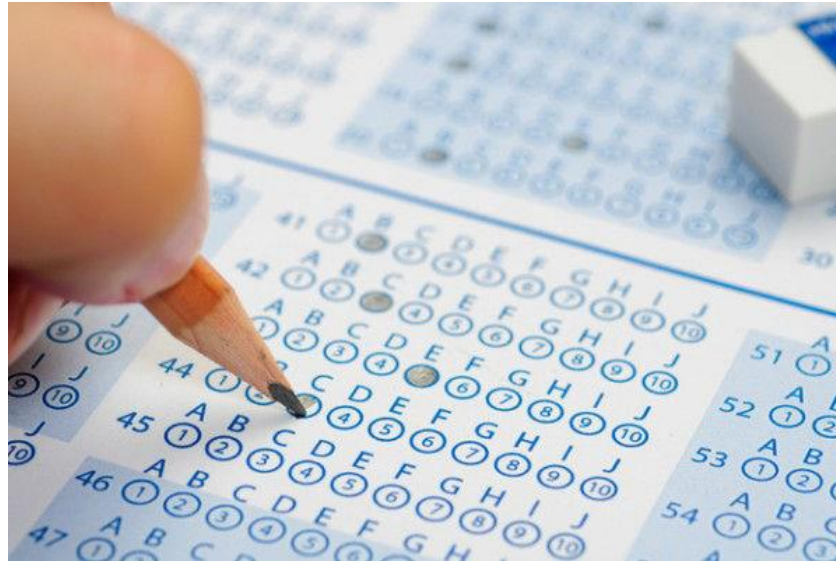
- 1 Institute of Biodiversity and Environmental Conservation, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak, Malaysia; Mosquito Research and Control Unit, Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands. Electronic address: hamachan1@yahoo.com.
- 2 Faculty of Resource Science and Technology, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak, Kota Samarahan, Malaysia.
- 3 Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Fukuoka University, Japan.
- 4 Faculty of Medicine, Lambung Mangkurat University, South Kalimantan, Indonesia.
- 5 School of Biological Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Penang, Malaysia.
- 6 School of Food Science and Technology, Universiti Malaysia Terengganu, Kuaka Terengganu, Malaysia.
- 7 Faculty of Tropical Medicine, Mahidol University, Thailand.
- 8 Faculty of Science, Mahidol University, Thailand.

Tipos de investigación de acuerdo con su alcance

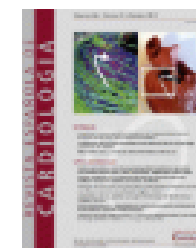
- **Investigación Descriptiva**
 - Se **describe** el fenómeno y las características que este tiene en el mundo.

Tipos de investigación de acuerdo con su alcance

- Investigación Descriptiva





Censo de Población
y Vivienda
2010



Artículo original

Características de los pacientes con supervivencia mayor de 20 años tras un trasplante cardiaco

Characteristics of Patients With Survival Longer Than 20 Years Following Heart Transplantation

Natalia Jaramillo  , Javier Segovia, Manuel Gómez-Bueno, Dolores García-Cosío, Evaristo Castedo, Santiago Serrano, Raúl Burgos, Carlos García Montero, Juan Ugarte, Paloma Martínez Cabeza, Luis Alonso-Pulpón

 [Show more](#)

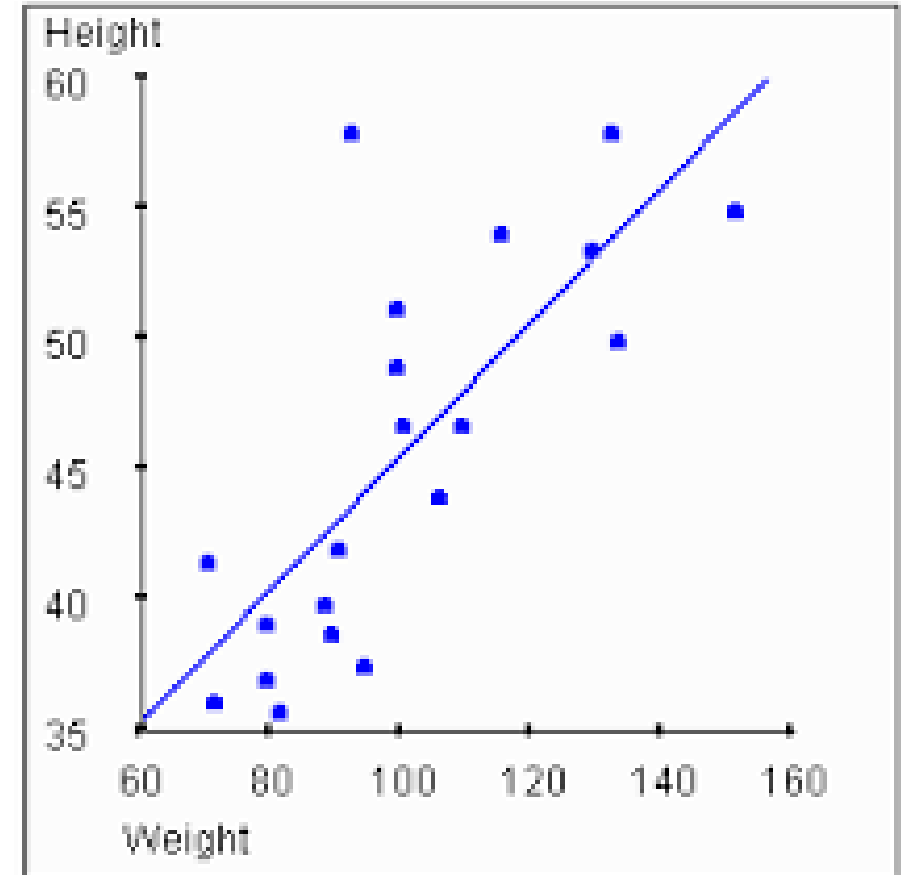
Tipos de investigación de acuerdo con su alcance

- **Investigación Correlacional**

- Se busca evaluar la **correlación** entre una o más variables

Tipos de investigación de acuerdo con su alcance

- **Investigación Correlacional**



Tipos de investigación de acuerdo con su alcance

- **Investigación Correlacional**



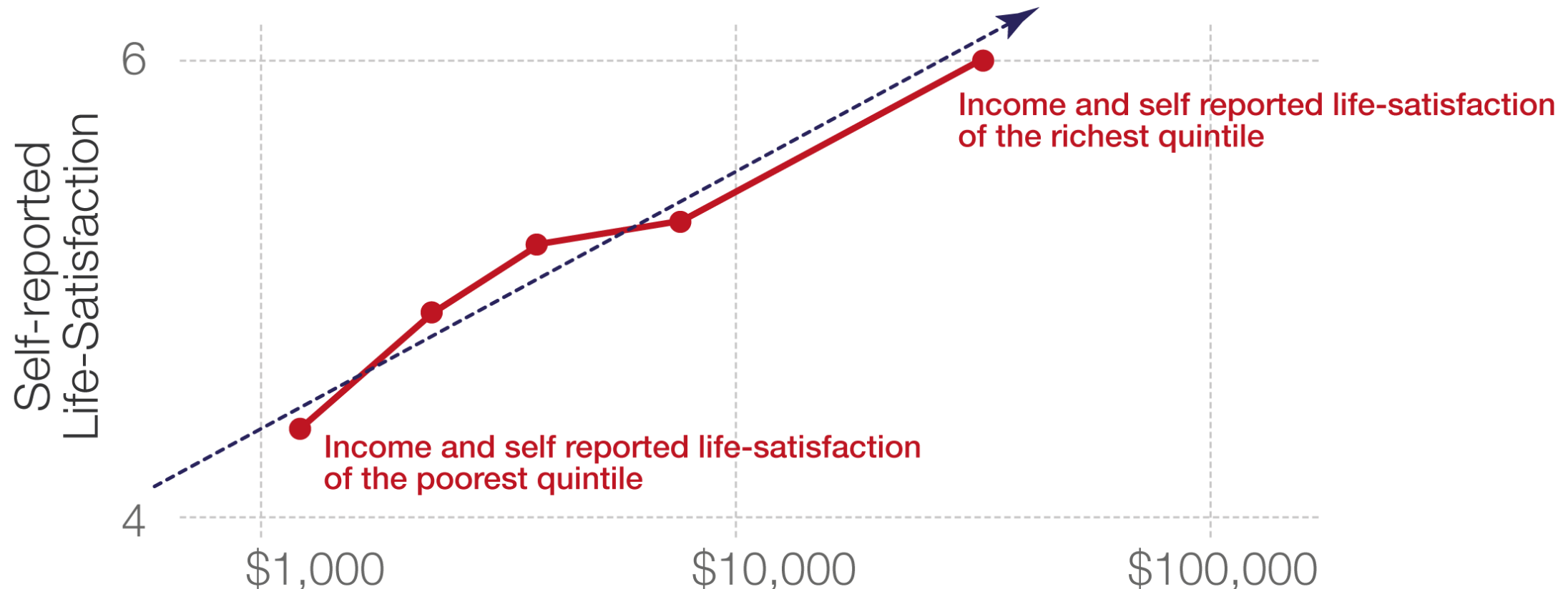
Fuente: José Antonio García García, Juan Carlos López Alvarenga, Fiacro Jiménez Ponce, Ylián Ramírez Tapia, Leticia Lino Pérez, Arturo Reding Bernal: *Metodología de la investigación, bioestadística y bioinformática en ciencias médicas y de la salud*, 2e: www.accessmedicina.com
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Self-reported life satisfaction by income in South Africa

Incomes have been split into five groups with the same number of people (income quintiles).

The red line shows the average self-reported life satisfaction of people at each of the five income quintiles.

The **slope** of the arrow shows the gradient between income of individuals and their reported life-satisfaction.



Data sources: *World Bank* for data on incomes by quintile (based on income shares by quintile and GNI per capita as the mean income); *Gallup World Poll* for life satisfaction by income quintile.

Visualization from OurWorldinData.org. There you find the raw data and more visualizations on this topic.

Licensed under CC-BY-SA by the author Max Roser.

Tipos de investigación de acuerdo con su alcance

- **Investigación Explicativa o Causal**

- Se busca **explicar** las **causas** que permean en la ocurrencia de un fenómeno particular.

Tipos de investigación de acuerdo con su alcance

- Investigación Explicativa o Causal



Actual Causes of Death in the United States, 2000

Ali H. Mokdad, PhD; James S. Marks, MD, MPH; Donna F. Stroup, PhD, MSc; [et al](#)

» [Author Affiliations](#)

JAMA. 2004;291(10):1238-1245. doi:10.1001/jama.291.10.1238

Abstract

Context Modifiable behavioral risk factors are leading causes of mortality in the United States. Quantifying these will provide insight into the effects of recent trends and the implications of missed prevention opportunities.

Objectives To identify and quantify the leading causes of mortality in the United States.

Design Comprehensive MEDLINE search of English-language articles that identified epidemiological, clinical, and laboratory studies linking risk behaviors and mortality. The search was initially restricted to articles published during or after 1990, but we later included relevant articles published in 1980 to December 31, 2002. Prevalence and relative risk were identified during the literature search. We used 2000 mortality data reported to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to identify the causes and number of deaths. The estimates of cause of death were computed by multiplying estimates of the cause-attributable fraction of preventable deaths with the total mortality data.

The measurement of experienced burnout*

CHRISTINA MASLACH

University of California, Berkeley

and

SUSAN E. JACKSON

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Exploratoria

Descriptiva

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SUMMARY

Exploratoria

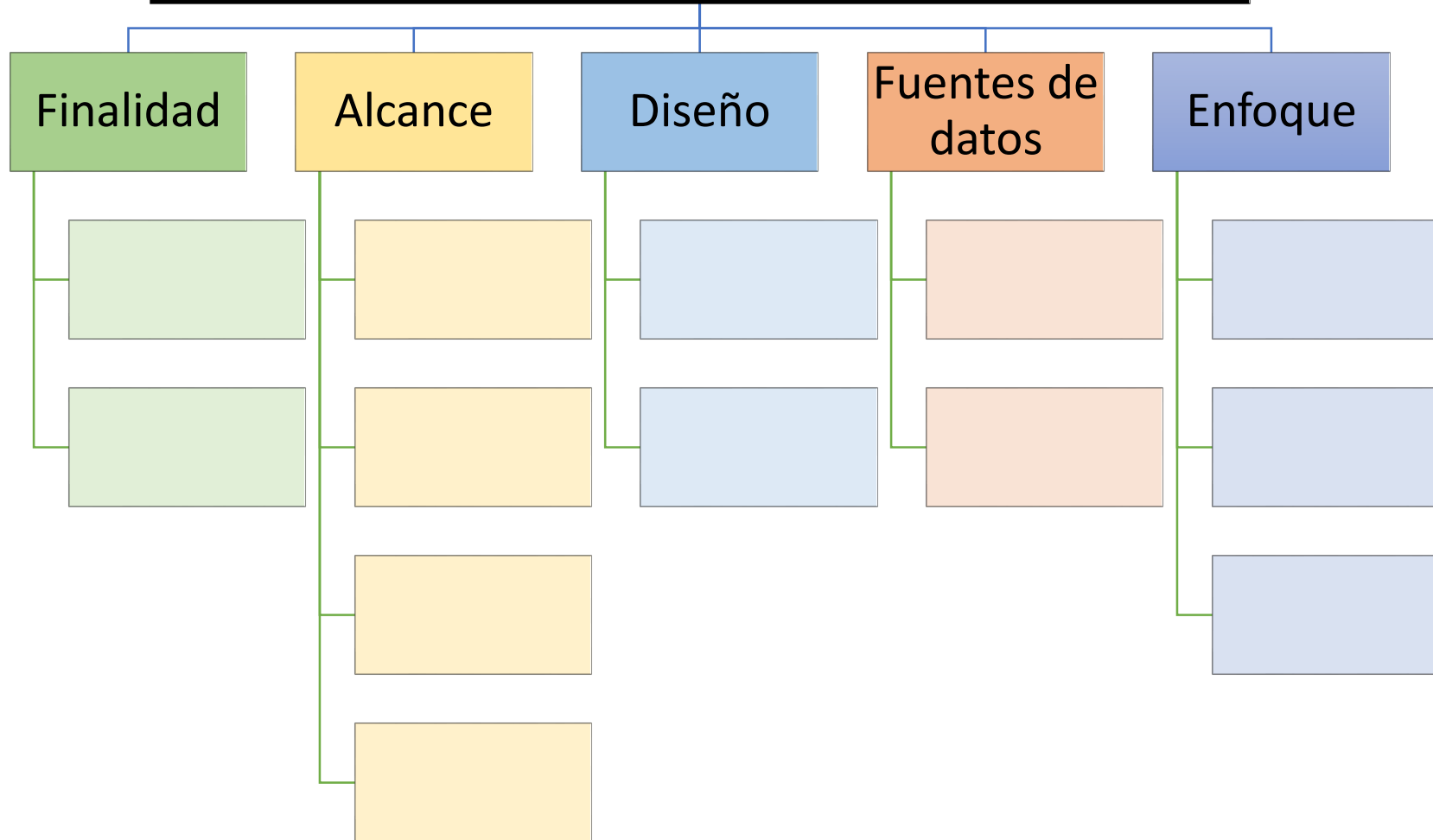
Descriptiva

Correlacional

Explicativa

A scale designed to assess various aspects of the burnout syndrome was administered to a wide range of human services professionals. Three subscales emerged from the data analysis: emotional exhaustion, depersonalization, and personal accomplishment. Various psychometric analyses showed that the scale has both high reliability and validity as a measure of burnout.

Tipos de Investigación científica



Tipos de investigación científica

Clasificación	Tipo	Definición	Ejemplo
Finalidad	Básica		
	Aplicada		
Alcance		Examinan un tema poco estudiado	
	Descriptiva		
		Relación/asociación entre variables	
	Explicativa		
Diseño		Condiciones controladas	
		Sin manipulación	
Fuentes de datos	Documental		
	De campo		
Enfoque		Medición numérica, análisis estadísticos	
		Análisis de procesos y contenido	
	Mixta		

Actividad

- Se presentarán 6 resúmenes correspondientes a distintos trabajos de investigación publicados en revistas especializadas internacionales. **La actividad consiste en clasificar cada uno de estos trabajos de investigación de acuerdo a como se solicite.**
- Las respuestas deberán entregarse **en parejas** al final de la clase.
- **Valor de la actividad: 1 punto de la calificación bimestral**
- **La pareja que tenga más respuestas correctas, gana .5 décimas extras sobre el primer periodo.**

Trastornos Alimenticios:

La anorexia en el Centro Educativo Jean Piaget

Resumen:

La anorexia es un trastorno alimenticio, que se caracteriza por una percepción distorsionada del cuerpo de quien lo padece y temor a aumentar de peso, de tal forma que la persona se ve gorda, incluso estando debajo de lo recomendado (Secretaría de Salud, 2017).

En este trabajo se pretende definir los factores de riesgo y las consecuencias de la anorexia, así como determinar cuántos estudiantes del Centro Educativo Jean Piaget concuerdan con estos factores de riesgo para generar conciencia sobre este trastorno y poder tomar cartas en el asunto.

1. ¿De qué tipo de investigación se trata **de acuerdo con su alcance?**

Investigación
Exploratoria

Investigación
Descriptiva

Investigación
Correlacional

Investigación
Explicativa

La aceptación de la perspectiva de género y su relación con los niveles de estudio

1 Resumen/ Abstract

Una proporción importante de la sociedad mexicana ha estipulado su posición en contra o a favor de la idea de una perspectiva de género. El objetivo de esta investigación es corroborar si existe una relación entre el nivel de estudio de la persona y su posición en relación a la perspectiva de género. Para esto se utilizó a 80 sujetos de una gama de distintos estratos sociales y se les preguntó acerca de detalles clave a través de una encuesta. La cual fue analizada estadísticamente. Los resultados comprobaron nuestra hipótesis y nos afirman que sí existe esta relación, lo cual implica un impacto en la comunidad que afirma que las nuevas generaciones y la educación cambian y fomentan un pensamiento inclusivo. |

2. ¿De qué tipo de investigación se trata de acuerdo con su alcance?

Investigación
Exploratoria

Investigación
Descriptiva

Investigación
Correlacional

Investigación
Explicativa

Neural mechanisms of empathy in humans: A relay from neural systems for imitation to limbic areas

Laurie Carr[†], Marco Iacoboni^{†‡§¶}, Marie-Charlotte Dubeau[†], John C. Mazziotta^{†§||*††}, and Gian Luigi Lenzi^{‡‡}

How do we empathize with others? A mechanism according to which action representation modulates emotional activity may provide an essential functional architecture for empathy. The superior temporal and inferior frontal cortices are critical areas for action representation and are connected to the limbic system via the insula. Thus, the insula may be a critical relay from action representation to emotion. We used functional MRI while subjects were either imitating or simply observing emotional facial expressions. Imitation and observation of emotions activated a largely similar network of brain areas. Within this network, there was greater activity during imitation, compared with observation of emotions, in premotor areas including the inferior frontal cortex, as well as in the superior temporal cortex, insula, and amygdala. We understand what others feel by a mechanism of action representation that allows empathy and modulates our emotional content. The insula plays a fundamental role in this mechanism.

3. ¿De qué tipo de investigación se trata **de acuerdo con su finalidad?**

Investigación
Básica

Investigación
Aplicada

4. ¿De qué tipo de investigación se trata **de acuerdo con su alcance?**

Investigación
Exploratoria

Investigación
Descriptiva

Investigación
Correlacional

Investigación
Explicativa

Citation

Goldman, L. S. (1999). Medical illness in patients with schizophrenia. *The Journal of Clinical Psychiatry*, 60(Suppl 21), 10-15.

Abstract

Research into the relationship between physical illness and schizophrenia has revealed that patients with schizophrenia may be at decreased risk for certain disorders, such as rheumatoid arthritis and allergies, but at increased risk for others, including substance abuse and polydipsia. Although such knowledge may ultimately help determine the underlying causes of schizophrenia, the principal concern of practicing clinicians should be to diagnose and treat medical comorbidity in individual patients. Nearly 50% of patients with schizophrenia have a comorbid medical condition, but many of these illnesses are misdiagnosed or undiagnosed. A fragmented health care system, lack of access to care, patient inability to clearly appreciate or describe a medical problem, and patient reluctance to discuss such problems all contribute to the lack of attention to medical problems in patients with schizophrenia. Psychiatrists and primary care practitioners who treat patients with schizophrenia should make an effort to uncover medical illnesses by using a structured interview or routine physical examination whenever a patient is seen for care. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)

5. ¿De qué tipo de investigación se trata **de acuerdo con su finalidad?**

Investigación
Básica

Investigación
Aplicada

6. ¿De qué tipo de investigación se trata de acuerdo con su alcance?

Investigación
Exploratoria

Investigación
Descriptiva

Investigación
Correlacional

Investigación
Explicativa

The Blame Game: The Effect of Responsibility and Social Stigma on Empathy for Pain

Jean Decety, Stephanie Echols, and Joshua Correll

Abstract

■ This investigation combined behavioral and functional neuro-imaging measures to explore whether perception of pain is modulated by the target's stigmatized status and whether the target bore responsibility for that stigma. During fMRI scanning, participants were exposed to a series of short video clips featuring age-matched individuals experiencing pain who were (a) similar to the participant (healthy), (b) stigmatized but not responsible for their stigmatized condition (infected with AIDS as a result of an infected blood transfusion), or (c) stigmatized and responsible for their stigmatized condition (infected with AIDS as a result of intravenous drug use). Explicit pain and empathy ratings for the targets were obtained outside of the MRI environment, along with a variety of implicit and explicit measures of AIDS bias. Results showed that participants were significantly more sensitive to the pain of AIDS transfusion targets as compared with

healthy and AIDS drug targets, as evidenced by significantly higher pain and empathy ratings during video evaluation and significantly greater hemodynamic activity in areas associated with pain processing (i.e., right anterior insula, anterior midcingulate cortex, periaqueductal gray). In contrast, significantly less activity was observed in the anterior midcingulate cortex for AIDS drug targets as compared with healthy controls. Further, behavioral differences between healthy and AIDS drug targets were moderated by the extent to which participants blamed AIDS drug individuals for their condition. Controlling for both explicit and implicit AIDS bias, the more participants blamed these targets, the less pain they attributed to them as compared with healthy controls. The present study reveals that empathic resonance is moderated early in information processing by a priori attitudes toward the target group. ■

7. ¿De qué tipo de investigación se trata de acuerdo con su diseño?

Investigación
Experimental

Investigación
No
experimental