(18.32 \pm 5.16), the placebo group (18. 14 \pm 4. 12) and the training group (17.72 \pm 3.15). ②But in the training and track training group, the depression scores reported by the training group decreased significantly, P<0.01;2 weeks tracking, P<0.01;4 weeks tracking, P<0.01;8 weeks tracking, P<0.01; three months tracking, P<0.01, while the depression level of the other two groups did not change, and the level of depression reported by the training group was lower significantly then the control group and the placebo group(post-test, P<0.01, 2 weeks, P<0.01; 4 weeks, P<0.01; 8 weeks, P<0.01, three months, P<0.05). **Conclusion:** Positive attention training is an effective treatment method to improve college students symptoms of depression.

Keywords: Depression; Positive attention training; Dot-probe task

机器人介入治疗在孤独症谱系障碍中的应用

陈雪

关键词 机器人,孤独症谱系障碍,自闭症

Robot-Assisted Therapy in Autism Spectrum Disorder

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Jiangsu Zhuodun Information Technology Co.,Ltd,66,Xinmofan Road,Nanjing .Abstract: Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) is a complex developmental disorder that is manifest as deficits in impairments in the expression of emotion, reciprocal social interaction, verbal or nonverbal communication and restricted repetitive behaviors or interests. Although the origin of these disorders is unclear yet, studies strongly suggest a genetic basis with a complex mode of inheritance.And it is a global problem for completely cure.At present, the primary methods of treatment and education include Applied Behavior Analysis, Relationship Development Intervention, and SCERTS Model etc. However with the development of artificial intelligence technology, Robot-Assisted therapy for ASD has shown enormous advantages and

great development prospects. Research into applying robots as therapy tools has shown that robots seem to improve engagement and elicit novel social behaviors from people(particularly children and teenagers)with ASD. Additionally, because of its less complicated facial expressions compared with human, it can relieve patients' psychological pressures. This report will summarize the previous work, discuss current and potential applications, challenges and future trends of this young but rapidly developing research area.

Keywords: Autism Spectrum Disorder, ASD, Robot, Robot-Assistd Therapy

14.7"临床与咨询"口头报告分场三

积极元认知技术对提高大学生积极情绪和积极应对的团辅干预研究

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摘 要 积极元认识是积极心理学研究者 Beer 于 2011 年针对适应性应对行为提出的概念。 研究表明,积极元认知对增加适应性应对、减少不适应性应对和知觉到的压力有积极作用。 那么如何培养大学的积极元认知呢?目前还没有人研究。目的:本研究试图开发一套积极元 认知干预技术,以帮助大学生发展积极元认知和适应性行为。方法:通过翻译 Beer 积极元 认知问卷,提取3个维度(有停止持续思考和情绪的信心,有以情绪为线索、控制即时反应 并用思维解决问题的信心,有灵活设定分层的可行性目标的信心),并依据元认知模型开发 了积极元认知团体干预方案,为期一个半月,包括6次积极元认知主题团体辅导活动。把 26 名被试随机分配到实验组和对照组,其中实验组 13 人,实施积极元认知团体干预方案; 对照组 13 人, 进行积极元认知材料阅读。对照组和实验组时间因素一致, 由同一个人领导。 使用积极元认知问卷(PMCEQ)、正性负性情绪量表(PANAS)、简要应对问卷(SCSQ)分别 对实验组和对照组成员在团辅干预前、干预后和结束 3 个月后进行测量, 考察积极元认知干 预技术的短期和长期效果。结果: (1) 实验组在正性情绪、积极应对、有以情绪为线索、 控制即时反应并用思维解决问题的信心,有灵活设定分层的可行性目标的信心及积极元认知 总分等维度上显著高于对照组。(2)实验组在正性情绪、负性情绪、积极应对、有以情绪 为线索、控制即时反应并用思维解决问题的信心,有灵活设定分层的可行性目标的信心及积 极元认知总分上有了显著提高。(3)对照组在负面情绪维度有显著差异。结论:(1)积极 元认知干预技术能显著提高大学生积极元认知总体水平。(2)积极元认知干预技术能显著 提高大学生正性情绪,减少负性情绪。(3)积极元认知干预技术能显著提高大学生积极应 对能力。

关键词 积极元认知,积极应对,团体辅导