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Special Issue

ABSTRACTS

II ECUADORIAN CONFERENCE OF PSYCHOLOGY
Challenges in the new normal

I ECUADORIAN CONGRESS OF PSYCHOLOGY

July 13-15, 2022

Organised by

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Jose A Rodas

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PRESENTATION

*Psychology is in everything, although not completely
pinillos*

The Second Ecuadorian Conference on Psychology and the First Ecuadorian Congress of Psychology focused on the 'challenges in the new normal' that psychology faces in Ecuador, following our emergence from the Covid-19 pandemic as a global community. The event facilitated interaction and dialogue among students, professionals, professors, researchers, and individuals interested in psychology."

Psychology is both a science and a profession. Born in the late 19th century, it has been in continuous development ever since. Professionals in the field of psychology must stay informed about the latest discoveries and advancements in the science. In Ecuador, the profession has been established for about six decades and its two primary functions are evaluation and intervention; the latter aims to improve individuals' lives throughout their lifespan and in various environments. Psychologists work in diverse settings, from traditional clinical contexts to educational and organizational settings, and even in community and sports contexts. They can collaborate with other professionals across a wide range of fields.

The Faculties of Psychology and Philosophy, Letters, and Educational Sciences, in conjunction with the Research Group in Education and Psychology, organized the event as a learning environment. The University of Cuenca is dedicated to education and actively supports such events, where individuals involved in psychology can interact and brainstorm solutions to the multitude of societal challenges we face.

We do not yet have a distinct 'Ecuadorian psychology'; what we have instead is 'psychology in Ecuador', represented in the topics taught in higher education institutions and in the practices employed by psychology professionals. To provide insight into this manifestation of psychology in Ecuador, and to preserve the various presentations over time for future reference, we are making the proceedings of the academic event available to you.

We thank everyone for coming to the event.

Claudio Lopez Calle
President of the event

COMMITTEES

Executive committee:

Dr. Maria Augusta Hermida. Rector of the University of Cuenca
Dr. Juan Leonardo Espinoza. Academic Vice President
Dr. Monserrath Jerves Hermida. Research Vice Chancellor
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Mst . Ruth Clavijo. Vice-dean of the Faculty of Psychology
Mst . Fernando Ortiz. Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy, Letters and Educational Sciences
Mst . Neli Gonzales. Vice-Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy, Letters and Educational Sciences
Mst . Angel Japón. Department of Intercultural Studies of the Faculty of Philosophy, Letters and Education Sciences

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Dr. Lucio Balarezo

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Mst . Ruth Clavijo Castillo (Vice President of the event)
Mst . Cristina Cedillo Quizhpe
Mst . Freddy Cabrera Ortiz
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Sofía Pazmiño
Valeria Flores
Vanessa Arévalo
Viviana López
Xavier Flores

EVENT VENUE

University of Cuenca
Av. 12 de Abril and Av. Loja.

Architecture Auditorium, Jurisprudence Auditorium, Philosophy Auditorium, Monjas Auditorium, Psychology Auditorium

Event website:

<https://sites.google.com/view/jornadasecuadorianaspsicologia/inicio>



GENERAL PROGRAM

Wednesday 13 July

4:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Opening

(Architecture Auditorium)

Thursday July 14

8:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.

Academic activities

3:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Academic activities

Friday July 15

8:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.

Academic activities

3:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Academic activities

5:15 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.

closing session

(Architecture Auditorium)

THEMATIC LINES

Epistemology, theory, formation and history of psychology
Creation, adaptation and validation of tests
Educational psychology and education
Developmental psychology
Clinical and health psychology
Social and community psychology.
Organizational and work psychology
Legal and forensic psychology.
Psychology of emergencies and disasters
Experimental psychology
Neuropsychology
Sexuality studies
Gender studies
Psychoanalysis

CONFERENCES

C01

Approaches to world psychologies through their cultures: a non-representative and partial sample

Inaugural conference

Gustavo Vega Delgado

International University of Ecuador

C02

Ecuadorian Identities

Gustavo Vega Delgado

International University of Ecuador

C03

Schizophrenia and reality monitoring: proposal of a cognitive marker

Pedro Carlos Martinez Suarez

Catholic University of Cuenca

C04

University sexual harassment: challenges for psychology

Paz Guarderas Albuja

Salesian Polytechnic University

C05

Internalizing and externalizing problems in children and adolescents during the COVID-19 pandemic

Ana Lucia Pacurucu

University of Azuay

C06

Inclusive Education in Higher Education. some reflections

Ruth Clavijo Castillo

University of Cuenca

C08. Artificial intelligence and skills development

Monica Isabel Rodas Tobar

University of Azuay

C07

Psychosocial intervention in the treatment of addictions. Challenges and achievements.

Maria Quinde Reyes

Guayaquil University

c8 _

Maternal brain: breastfeeding, nurturing and attachment

Angelique Amory

Rio University Hospital

C9

Psychological expert evaluation: the role of scientific evidence

Carlos Burneo-Garces

University of Granada / University of Otavalo

C10

Psychopathological analysis of aggression in the Ecuadorian prison population

Carlos Burneo-Garces

University of Granada and University of Otavalo

C11

Psychological well-being and innovation in pandemic and post- pandemic

Eva Karina Peña, Lorena Delgado Quezada

University of Cuenca

C12

Near Infrared Spectroscopy (fNIRS) in Psychology

Ivonne Lorena Carpio Toro

Catholic University of Cuenca

C13

Autism in Ecuador. Challenges for an invisible population

Lila Adana Diaz

University of the Americas / University of Salamanca

C14

Normative data for 15 of the main neuropsychological tests in the Ecuadorian child and adult population

Alberto Rodriguez Lorenzana

University of the Americas

C15

Infidelity. Phenomenal-dynamic approach to the meaning of a vital human event

Cayetano Jose Arabda Torres

University of Almeria

C16

Methodological issues of research on sexuality. Sexting and digital identities

Beloved Cesibel Ochoa Pineda

University of Azuay

C17

Early manifestations of learning difficulties and their intervention.

Elisa Piedra Martinez
University of Azuay

C18

Intervention in Psycho-oncology

Juan Pablo Bueno Leon
SOLCA / PUCE

C19

Collective health and community resistance to face the shock of covid-19 in Guayaquil

Manuel Capella
Guayaquil University

C20

New paradigms around comprehensive child development

Marco Munoz
University of Cuenca

C21

Psychosocial intervention and community protection networks

Fabian Leon Machuca
Cantonal Council for the protection of rights of Cuenca

C22

Validation of psychological instruments for research and psychological practice in Ecuador. Limitations and current challenges

Rodrigo Moreta Herrera
Pontifical Catholic University of Ecuador Ambato Headquarters

C23

Cognitive and emotional variables associated with compliance with COVID-19 biosecurity measures

Maria Fernanda Jara Rizzo
Guayaquil University

C24

Experimental Psychology in Social Psychology

Jose Luis Vilchez Tornero
University of Cuenca

C25

Emotional regulation: cognition and personality

Jose A. Rodas
University of Guayaquil / University College Dublin

C26

Importance of psychometric studies: reflections from field work with Ecuadorian adolescent offenders

Nadia Lizett Soria Miranda
Guayaquil University

C27

Collaborative reflection on the situations of pre-professional practice as a key instrument in the training of teacher apprentices

Jaime Ivan Ullauri Ullauri
National University of Education (UNAE)

C28

transcranial magnetic stimulation on cortical activity (EEG) in patients with ADHD

Esteban Cañizares Abril
Catholic University of Cuenca / Institute of Neurosciences

C29

Sport psychology: an increasingly visible discipline

Ivonne Montaleza

C30

Relationship between family stress and executive functions in children with ADHD

Luz Elena Cunha
Specialties Center for children, adolescents and families Ideas CENAF

C31

Mental health and substance use in the university population in Ecuador

Silvia Vaca Gallegos
Technical University of Loja

SYMPOSIUM

SY01

Psychological capital in university students from the city of Loja-Ecuador

Coordinator:

Sandra Guevara Mora

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1. Adaptation and psychometric analysis of the psychological capital scale emphasizing its reliability and construct validity

Victor Manuel Lopez Guerra

Private Technical University of Loja

2. Psychological capital as a protective factor for the mental health of university students, evaluating the correlation with psychological inflexibility, perceived stress, depression and anxiety

Dolores Lucia Quinde, Karina Ocampo Vasquez

Private Technical University of Loja

3. Relationship between psychological capital with satisfaction and academic commitment

Sandra Guevara Mora

Private Technical University of Loja

Abstract

Psychological capital is born from positive and organizational psychology, since 2018 its impact has been present in the academic context, focusing on the chances of success through the development of its four dimensions: self-efficacy, optimism, hope and resilience. We present the results from studies carried out in several universities from Loja, based on a sample of 1732 students, 55% female, 97% single, 94% with children and 50% from private universities. The studies presented in the

current simposia are: 1) Adaptation and psychometric analysis of the psychological capital scale, emphasizing its reliability and construct validity; 2) Psychological capital as a protective factor for the mental health of university students, evaluating the correlation with psychological inflexibility, perceived stress, depression and anxiety; 3) and finally, Relationship between psychological capital with satisfaction and academic commitment. It is concluded that psychological capital is negatively correlated with different indicators of mental health and positively correlated with satisfaction and academic commitment. The psychological capital scale presents adequate psychometric properties, and thus can be used in the university context.

Keywords : psychological capital, mental health, academic satisfaction and academic commitment

SY02

Prevention of sexual abuse through Edutainment

Coordinator:

Ana Lucia Pacurucú .

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1. Narrative persuasion and the intention to ask for help

Catty Gonzalez

University of Azuay

2. Educommunication in the prevention of sexual abuse

Belen Navarrete

University of Azuay

3. Self-esteem as a protective factor against sexual abuse

Ana Lucia Pacurucú
University of Azuay

4. The role of perceived social support in the prevention of sexual abuse

Monserrath Clavijo
University of Azuay

Abstract

In this symposium we present the results of the use of educommunication tools that were used to transmit a preventive message about sexual abuse to children between 8 and 11 years of age in schools in Cuenca. In Ecuador, as a result of the pandemic caused by COVID 19, cases of child sexual abuse increased significantly. For this reason, we evaluated whether, through the edutainment strategy explained by narrative persuasion, attitudinal changes can be produced in accordance with the preventive narrative presented. Educommunication that includes the use of children's stories, according to the structure of the narrative, the characters and the reinforcing activities, can also affect the intention of children to ask for help in dangerous situations. On the other hand, from psychological research, it has been shown that a good development of self-esteem in people allows them to seek help more easily. Another variable that influences asking for help when feeling uncomfortable or abused is the perceived social support that can be emotional, cognitive or instrumental.

Keywords : educommunication , sexual abuse prevention, stories, puppets

SY03

Autism, the importance of a comprehensive approach

Coordinator:
Lila Adana Diaz

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1. Characteristics of autism

Lila Adana Diaz
University of the Americas
University of Salamanca

2. Repetitive behaviors

Kattya Guerrero
University of Cuenca

3. Primary caregiver overload

Christina Lopez
University of Cuenca

4. Self-care and coping strategies in the primary caregiver

Vanessa Arevalo
University of Cuenca

Abstract

Autism is a condition within neurodiversity, characterized by differences in communication and social interaction and the presence of restricted and repetitive behaviors and interests. Currently, we know that it is a spectrum, so the variability of both behaviors and severity implies greater specialization. The least studied characteristic of autism has been repetitive and restricted behaviors. We know that these are associated with mental health problems in caregivers. Turner has been the one who has studied the most on the subject, classifying them into two levels: superior (circumscribed interests, rituals and routines) and inferior (sensory/motor). Having a child with ASD has a significantly greater impact on caregivers than other neurodevelopmental conditions . Primary caregivers, specifically mothers, tend to prioritize their child's needs over their own, being more prone to presenting Caregiver Burnout. The importance of self-care for caregivers within neurodiversity should be a

priority. Therefore, it is advisable to promote support networks within or outside the family, coping strategies focused on solutions and, at the same time, ensure accessibility to quality care and intervention services.

Keywords : autism, repetitive behaviors, restricted behaviors, overload, self-care

SY04

Transdiagnostic model of alcohol consumption and mental health in Ecuador

Coordinator:

Victor Lopez Guerra

Private Technical University of Loja

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1. Methodology and descriptive analysis of the variables studied

Rafael Sanchez Doors

Private Technical University of Loja

2. Influence of gender and region

Bethlehem Paladins Costa

Private Technical University of Loja

3. Influence of employment status

Nairoby Pineda Cabrera

4. Predictive model of depression based on transdiagnostic variables

Victor Lopez Guerra

Private Technical University of Loja

Abstract

This research was developed by the Universidad Técnica Particular de Loja with the collaboration of the Ministry of Public Health of Ecuador, which responds to the latest advances in clinical and health psychology that highlight the importance of attending to the transdiagnostic variables underlying multiple mental health problems, thus overcoming the limitations of classical

approaches based on diagnostic categories. The objective of this study was to develop a transdiagnostic model of depression. This study was non-experimental, explanatory and cross-sectional. A national (Ecuador) online survey of a representative sample of 16,074 adult participants between the ages of 18 and 72 was carried out, using standardized scales to measure alcohol consumption, psychological stress, psychological inflexibility, loneliness, impulsivity, and depressive symptoms.

Keywords : depression, mental health, transdiagnostic model , Ecuador.

SY05

Neurocognitive disorders and interdiction

Coordinator:

Daniela Matovelle

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1. Neurocognitive disorders

Daniela Matovelle Quiroz

2. Interdiction

Paul Piedra Vazquez

Abstract

Aging involves the ability to make decisions, and is part of a natural process of the life cycle and development of an individual. However, in dementia or other neurocognitive disorders, deficiencies in the aforementioned capacity and daily life activities arise, thus requiring the permanent accompaniment of other people. This would lead to the determination of an interdiction process based on an expert or legal evaluation, seeking in each case the least possible restriction on their autonomy. Taking the above into account, there is a need to consider the cognitive affectations that may be associated with normal aging or a neurocognitive disorder and, with it, the

assessment of a person's civil capacity for decision-making.

Key words : neurocognitive disorders , interdiction, aging

SY06

Demand in the professional training of educational psychologists in Ecuador

Coordinator:

Johanna Patricia Bustamante Torres
Central University of Ecuador
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1. Demand for professionals in Educational Psychology in the country

Ana Cano

Central University of Ecuador

2. Strengthening of the graduate profile of Educational Psychology

Johanna Bustamante

Central University of Ecuador

Abstract

The objective of this study was to determine the demand of professional training in Educational Psychology in Ecuador, by identifying the specific skills required by professionals in Educational Psychology in the country. It was theorized based on the need and demand of the Ecuadorian state for the training of professionals in Educational Psychology as a response to the problems of the different contexts and levels within the national education system. The research approach was quantitative, documentary and descriptive. An instrument was specifically designed for this study. Its validation involved expert judgment and reliability analyses. 244 Educational Psychology graduates from the Central University of Ecuador were evaluated. The results suggested a need for improving the students' training and strengthening the Educational Psychology curriculum,

particularly in promoting and preventing good practices, skills in counselling and research.

Keywords : educational psychology, professional training, demands

SY07

Psychometric analysis of psychological scales in Ecuador

Coordinator:

Belén Paladines Costa
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1. Psychometric analysis of the Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9)

Victor Lopez Guerra

Private Technical University of Loja

2. Psychometric properties of three versions of the Perceived Stress Scale (PSS-4, PSS-10 and PSS-14)

Silvia Vaca Gallegos

Private Technical University of Loja

3. Psychometric analysis of the Acceptance and Action Questionnaire (AAQ - II)

Belén Paladines Costa

Private Technical University of Loja

4. Psychometric properties of the Internet Gaming Disorder Test (IGD-20)

Livia Andrade Quizhpe

Private Technical University of Loja

Abstract

In this symposium some psychometric analyzes of psychological and health scales for evaluation, diagnosis and research in the field of psychology in Ecuador are presented, which allows having reliable and relevant instruments adapted to our cultural context. All of these studies were conducted

in college students. In the first part, the results of the Patient Health Questionnaire-9 are presented, finding a hierarchical model and three subcomponents as the best fit to the data and optimal reliability ($\omega = 0.90$) for the scale. In the second part, the psychometric properties of three versions of the Perceived Stress Scale are presented (PSS-4, PSS-10 and PSS-14), the reliability was adequate for all versions and a bifactorial structure was found for the PSS-10 and the PSS-14; the use of PSS-10 is recommended instead of the original version. Third, results from the Acceptance and Action Questionnaire-II suggested a one-dimensional factorial structure and optimal reliability ($\alpha = 0.919$; $\omega = 0.928$). Finally, the Internet Gaming Disorder Test-20 presented a one-dimensional structure with excellent internal consistency ($\alpha = 0.94$).

Keywords : psychometric analysis, PHQ-9, AAQ-II, IGD-20, PSS-14

SY08

Therapeutic experience treating subtle psychological violence in ITFAS

Coordinator:

Fernando Villavicencio

Intervention and Systemic Family Therapy Center (ITFAS)

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1. Explanatory model, theory and practices of subtle violence

Karolina Parra

Intervention and Systemic Family Therapy Center (ITFAS)

2. How is the violence in other therapeutic demands and stories

Ananda Duran

Intervention and Systemic Family Therapy Center (ITFAS)

3. Differentiation and family and legal detriangulation as a therapeutic intervention strategy

Fernando Villavicencio

Intervention and Systemic Family Therapy Center (ITFAS)

Abstract

Explanatory approaches debate whether the main cause of mental health problems lies within the person or outside of it. Integrative models recognize that the causes of suffering, both physical and emotional, come from internal, external and biopsychosocial factors. It is important to consider that psychological violence is a serious form of aggression that does not use physical contact, but can have a significant impact in mental health. It is a quite serious form of violence since it directly affects and damages the person's psyche, the physical damage leaves visible marks and although the psychological damage cannot be seen, it leaves deep marks on the individual personality, as well as on their reasoning, perception of security, self-esteem, decision making and judgement. Some of the subtle forms of psychological violence have been named as: Gaslighting, Vicarious, Sticky floor, and Glass ceiling. Our institution has experience in working in health care throughout agreements and referrals from public and private institutions. Among these institutions is the Cantonal Board for the Protection of Rights (JCPD), where different forms of psychological violence can be found, such as asymmetric marital relationships, conflictive separations, and the seduction phase in the case of sexual violence.

Keywords : violence, subtle, double bind, differentiation

S9

**Studies in human mobility:
considerations from social psychology**

Coordinator:

Paola Lupercio

University of Cuenca

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**1. Analysis of social support networks of
Venezuelan immigrants living in the city
of Cuenca**

Soledad Suarez

University of Cuenca

**2. Transnational social protection, case of
Ecuadorian transmigrants who in the
period 2008-2018 returned from the
United States to the Cumbe parish of the
canton of Cuenca**

Paola Lupercio

University of Cuenca

**3. Construction of the social fabric from
the third sector. Case of the Hacienda
Panas foundation in the city of Cuenca**

Juan David Acurio

University of Cuenca

Abstract

Talking about migration implies delving into a subject of diverse complexity due to its nature, multidimensionality, due to its multifaceted and interdisciplinary nature. The study of migratory processes involves the analysis of behaviors, attitudes, perceptions, relationships, emotions, and other factors that affect the social, individual, collective, and community realities of people in conditions of human mobility. Therefore, this subject is consolidated as an object of study of social psychology. The results of three investigations with a qualitative approach are presented at the symposium, to know: 1) Analysis of social support networks of Venezuelan immigrants living in the city of Cuenca; 2) Construction of the social fabric from the third sector, specifically the

Haciendo Panas foundation in the city of Cuenca; and, 3) Transnational social protection of Ecuadorian transmigrants who returned from the United States to the Cumbe parish of the canton of Cuenca. These investigations and their approach, show a contrast of the migratory process with situations of social vulnerability, mental health, social well-being and social protection strategies generated by those who move between borders, as well as the incidence of psychosocial factors in the structuring of the social support networks that migrants weave in transnational fields.

Keywords : social psychology, migration, transnational social protection, social fabric, support networks

SY10

**Reading as a key process in school
learning**

Coordinator:

Marcelo Bernal

University of Cuenca

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**1. Reading comprehension and
Contextualization**

David Tacuri

University of Cuenca

2. Reading problems

Karen Morocho / Leydy Pereira

University of Cuenca

3. Physiology of reading

Marcelo Bernal

University of Cuenca

**4. The game as a motivating reading
activity**

Nicole Aguirre

University of Cuenca

Abstract

We cannot stop pondering the importance of reading in our lives. Reading is an activity proper to the human being; and that, through it, we are able to survive and better understand our environments. We read everything we see, from a simple traffic signal, a cooking recipe, the ingredients that certain products contain, to sophisticated literary works. The objective of this symposium is to address issues related to reading comprehension and contextualization where the semantic processes of reading will be analyzed. We will describe how the processes have been before and during the pandemic. Likewise, reading problems will be addressed, as well as alterations in visual and phonological pathways that may be the cause of dyslexia. The physiology of reading will also be exposed; the different sections of our brain that are involved in the reading process and the importance of understanding that it is not the eyes that read but the brain. Finally, we will talk about the game as a motivating reading activity, the use of gamification strategies as a learning methodology that generates various socio-emotional skills in schoolchildren; problem solving, collaboration, communication and improvements in motivation towards reading.

Keywords : reading, gamification , reading problems, physiology of reading

SY11

Needs and realities of legal and forensic psychology in Ecuador

Coordinator:

Isis Angelica Pernas Alvarez

University of Cuenca

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1. Assessment from a legal perspective of the role of expert psychologists

Juan Antonio Peña

University of Cuenca

2. Importance, defense and return of the expert report. A look from judicial units in Cuenca

Jhenefer Loaiza González

Judicial Unit for family, childhood, adolescence, and adolescent offenders

3. Perspective of the gender approach, human rights in Legal and Forensic Psychology

Ana Lucia Iñiguez

University of Cuenca

Abstract

The symposium deals with the needs and realities of exercising justice in Ecuador, with a humanist, gender and human rights approach to serve as legal advisors and assistants, through the preparation of expert reports with scientific and objective argumentation. as well as the mediation that allows the exercise of therapeutic justice in the public and private spheres, which is possible with the degree obtained in the Master's Degree in Legal and Forensic Psychology that is offered by the Faculty of Psychology of the University of Cuenca.

Keywords : legal psychology, forensic psychology, justice

SY12

Mental health and psychosocial support in crisis and emergency contexts

Coordinator:

Eva Karina Pena.

University of Cuenca

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1. Before, during and after a disaster: Intervention in Pedernales and Sayausi

Lorraine Delgado Quezada

University of Cuenca

**2. Pandemic and mental health:
psychological hotline 171**

Paola Lupercio
University of Cuenca

**3. Prospective of the Psychology of
emergencies in our environment**

Eva Karina Pena
University of Cuenca

Abstract

Ecuador is a country of high susceptibility because it is located within the so-called Pacific ring of fire, in addition to being exposed to other climatic phenomena that are mostly caused by humans. As a country we have recent experience of an earthquake, which, in addition to mobilizing a large human contingent for structural issues, activated containment and psychological aid brigades. In these times, in addition, the arrival of new viruses and diseases such as SARS COVID-19, have further tested the response capacity of management agencies, but especially under the restrictions of the pandemic, the need has become visible. promotion, prevention and treatment in mental health. In this symposium we will address three fundamental axes, psychological care in disasters and emergencies in the Pedernales earthquake and the Marianza landslide, psychological care via telephone during and confinement of the SARS COVID-19 Pandemic and the prospective from psychology to generate a culture of response to emergencies and disasters that cares for the mental health of both those affected and those involved.

Keywords : emergency psychology, pandemic, disasters

SY13

**The formation and training of
psychologists in Ecuador**

Coordinator:
Claudio Lopez-Calle.
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**1. Brief history of the training of
psychologists in Ecuador**

Claudio Lopez Calle
University of Cuenca

**2. The training of psychologists in the
face of the ACESS resolution**

Ruth Clavijo Castillo
University of Cuenca

Abstract

The training of psychologists is an important aspect on which universities that offer a degree in psychology must constantly reflect, especially in times of social, economic, political and legal changes. The training of a psychology professional in Ecuador arose in the second half of the 20th century. Psychologists have been trained in the country for about six decades; in these years there are successes and also many weaknesses that persist in the formation. Psychology is currently one of the most demanded careers in the country, although the salaries in professional life are not so high. There are challenges in training: whether we should continue training focused on content or we must train in skills (assessment and intervention), if training should be more local as it has been for decades or should be more international, and if it should continue to specialize in the degree as from its origins or it should train a more general psychology professional and leave the specializations to the postgraduate as is the case all over the world.

Key words : psychology, training in psychology, history of psychology, Ecuador

SY14

The link with society in academic training: experiences and reflections

Coordinators: Paulo Freire, Xiomar Ortiz

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1. Living our best years

Maria Emilia Rodas Villavicencio

2. Strengthening of rural management

Luis Carlos Reyes Orellana

3. Psychological First Aid and Emotional Containment in the canton of Cuenca

Valeria Hurtado

4. Prevention of dating violence in adolescents and young people in the canton of Cuenca

Santiago Barzallo

3. Psychoeducational Support Center

Diana Vinueza

5. Guide and psychological intervention for victims of gender violence

Gabriela Cabrera

6. Intervention in the Mental Health of the health personnel of the José Carrasco Arteaga Hospital, during the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic

Camila Cobena

7. Listening circles and community transformation

Jonny Can

8. Strengthening of Local Rights Protection Systems from citizen participation in Zone 6

Ana Paula Left

9. Comprehensive intervention in homes for people with disabilities of the Joaquin

Gallegos Lara program in Tarqui and Baños

Fernanda Cabrera (medical project)

Abstract

According to the Academic Regime Regulations, community service internships are mandatory for students, must be related to their area of knowledge, be carried out in marginal urban and rural areas, as well as be aimed at priority attention groups or people in situations of distress. vulnerability. For this, Higher Education institutions must organize programs and projects. In the case of the Faculty of Psychology, we have several projects in different areas, where our students participate. Reflecting on the link with society in academic training from the student perspective, is the objective of this symposium.

Key word : connection with society, university, academic training

SPOKEN SESSIONS

SS01

Becoming a mother in Alajuelita -Costa Rica: cultural elements of the experience of first-time mothers

Silvia Herrero-Rodriguez, Mariano Rosabal
- Coto

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Abstract

This study is a Final Graduation Project in progress to opt for a Bachelor's degree in Psychology at the University of Costa Rica. The general objective is to explore the cultural elements that are expressed in the subjective experience of the transformation process that occurs in women when they become mothers for the first time in Alajuelita , Costa Rica. Starting from the approaches of the cultural psychology of development and perinatal psychology, the changes that women go through who become mothers are explored, which represents one of the main crises of their life cycle. In addition, it is a process that has biological, social and cultural aspects. The study is qualitative with an exploratory scope. The methodological strategy is the grounded theory, since it seeks to build theory from the information collected. This methodological strategy is applied to the information collected in interviews and two participant observation sessions in the community. Currently, in-depth interviews are being carried out with first-time mothers of boys and girls between 1 and 2 years of age in Alajuelita , as well as semi-structured

interviews with key informants from the community.

Key words : maternity, perinatal psychology, cultural developmental psychology

SS02

Additional results of the research on the application of the "Taita and Mama Rimana " Methodology

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Abstract

The paper exposes the unexpected findings of the application of the "Taita and Mama Rimana " methodology, which aims to reduce corporal punishment as a disciplinary method within families. In particular, it refers to useful elements in the field of mental health such as the training of facilitators of complementary activities: child care spaces and the place that they occupy in research with popular sectors in which to have the Parental presence is important to provide a safe place for children. A brief description of the elements to consider in the creation and operation of children's spaces is made.

Keywords : childhood, care, training, safe place, research

SS03**Service-learning experiences in interventions for the improvement of reading skills in schoolchildren of Educational Units of Cuenca**

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Abstract

The objective of the research was to describe the service-learning experiences of thirteen students of Community Service Practices II (PSC II) on the intervention process in schoolchildren with reading difficulties of the educational units of the Cuenca canton, likewise focused on evaluating the perception of student-tutors about children's reading difficulties and the most used gamification tools in the intervention process. The research had a descriptive scope with a non-experimental-transversal design. The results obtained were analyzed using the SPSS software, which made it possible to distinguish that the PSC II students conclude that the academic training received by the university project has been appropriate for their academic and professional life. On the other hand, it has been observed that the most used gamification tools during telecare were: Genially and Power Point Presentations. In conclusion, it is proposed to continue carrying out projects that involve service-learning for the pre-professional preparation of university students, in the same way carrying out studies with larger populations.

Keywords : service-learning, reading, schoolchildren, intervention, psychology, gamification .

SS04**Effects of intermittent fasting on the hippocampus and memory: a systematic review**

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Abstract

Introduction: It has been proven that diet can cause structural and functional changes in the brain. At present, the effects of the type of diet on cognition are widely studied topics and intermittent fasting (AI) is a type of dietary restriction that has effects on weight loss, cardiovascular, endocrine and immune functioning, the risk of developing Alzheimer's and other diseases. However, its positive effects remain controversial. **Objective:** To determine the effects of AI on the hippocampus and memory. **Method:** A systematic review was carried out following the PRISMA model of 8 articles obtained from Pubmed, Web of Science and Psynfo. **Results:** Mice that were fed AI had: (1) decreased CBR1 agonists, (2) increased levels of brain neurotrophic factor (BDNF) protein and postsynaptic density complex (PSD95) protein, (3) decreased insulin signaling pathway and (4) increased volume in the dentate gyrus and dendritic spines in CA1 of the hippocampus. In addition, the results of the memory tests showed better performance in short-term memory and long-term spatial memory. On the other hand, people fed by AI presented lower scores in the similarity test. **Conclusions:** Beneficial effects were observed at a biochemical, structural, and functional level in the hippocampus, and memory in animal models. However, in humans the results are not consistent with those of the animal model, although no

disadvantages are observed, the advantages are not evident either.

Keywords : intermittent fasting, hippocampus, short-term memory, long-term spatial memory

SS05

An updated view of neuropsychological rehabilitation in patients with mild cognitive impairment: its progress and challenges based on a systematic review.

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Abstract

The objective of this review of the literature was to know and analyze the progress that Neuropsychological Rehabilitation has had in patients with Mild Cognitive Impairment (MCI) in recent years. Method: The methodology used to carry it out followed the steps of the PRISMA Declaration. A total of 19 randomized controlled trials (RCTs) were used, consulted in the PubMed , PsycINFO , and Scopus databases . Result: The improvements presented by the patients have not only been evidenced on their cognition, but also on their mood and functionality, improving their quality of life and that of their caregivers. No correlation was found between sex and this pathology and the negative correlation that exists with age was reaffirmed. In addition, protective socioeconomic factors were found that may be useful to work on the prevention of MCI. Likewise, it was evidenced that technology has gained ground in this field, being recognized for its advantages, efficiency, practicability and maneuverability over traditional practice. Conclusion: After this review, it can be indicated that today the possibilities of a non-pharmacological intervention in patients with MCI through

neuropsychological rehabilitation have been considerably expanded, since it has demonstrated its effectiveness in preventing or delaying the progression to dementia in this population.

Key words : mild cognitive impairment, cognitive rehabilitation, neuropsychological rehabilitation

SS06

Psychometric analysis of the Psychological Inflexibility Scale in Ecuadorian population

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Abstract

Psychological Inflexibility is a relatively recent construct in psychology and current clinical practice, and the Acceptance and Action Questionnaire (AAQ -II) is one of the most widely used instruments to assess it. The objective of this research was to analyze the psychometric properties of the Psychological Inflexibility scale in the Ecuadorian general population. The sample consisted of 2093 adult participants from 18 to 68 years of age. The factorial structure of the scale, its reliability and correlation with other measures of mental health were analyzed. The AAQ -II showed a one-dimensional factorial structure, which explains 79.41% of the total variance, and adjusts well to the data (comparative fit index = 0.996; Tucker Lewis index = 0.992; residual standardized mean square root = 0.00723, root mean square error of approximation = 0.0511, Akaike information criterion = 42118, and Bayesian information criterion = 42259). The reliability estimated with the Alpha and Omega coefficients was optimal ($\alpha = 0.95$;

$\omega = 0.95$) and the AAQ -II scores were positively correlated with health indicators such as anxiety, depression and perceived stress. These findings suggest that the AAQ -II scale is a reliable and valid instrument.

Keywords: psychological inflexibility, AAQ -II, psychometric analysis

SS07

History of psychoanalytic thought in Ecuador during the 20th century: partial results

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Abstract

Psychoanalytic ideas entered our country in complex ways; it is not possible to pose any single clear statement; there is no founding myth. However, there are events that show how Ecuadorian society, at first, was not able to accept early Freudian ideas. Later on, little by little, psychoanalysis made its cautious entry, and only in the last quarter of the 20th century did it begin to become institutionalized, with all the difficulties that these processes entail in our country. Thinking, questioning and looking back allows us to understand the current situation and, perhaps, to take a glimpse at a possible future.

Keywords : History of psychoanalysis, Ecuador

SS08

The psychic suffering of university teachers in times of pandemic

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Abstract

The pandemic forced university teachers to migrate to online teaching. If being a teacher in the 21st century was already a challenge that had not yet been resolved, being an online teacher felt as an imposed, impossible task for those who always had worked in person. Could internal discomfort at work and general uncertainty felt by everyone combine in such a state where transmission of knowledge or passion for knowledge - a task that is always complicated - becomes painful? Can one speak from the position of the teacher and their suffering, facing their situation during the pandemic, without thereby placing them in the place of yet another victim? How have some of us been able to cope with the crisis and look at the opportunity to deploy other resources? These are important reflections to continue teaching labor at the university, presently and in upcoming times.

Keywords : mental suffering, university teaching, pandemic, transmission

SS09

Psychometric analysis of the Satisfaction with Life scale in Ecuadorian university students

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Abstract

The Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS) measures a global cognitive judgment of one's own life. Although it has been validated in different countries, in the Ecuadorian context there are no studies

focused in university population. For this reason, the objective of this study was to analyze the psychometric properties of the SWLS in a sample of Ecuadorian university students. This was an empirical, cross-sectional and psychometric research; based on a sample of 5,394 participants from three Ecuadorian universities, with a mean age of 21.7 years (± 3.09), to whom the SWLS, the Questionnaire of Patient Health-9 and the Perceived Stress Scale-10 were applied. The reliability of the scale was optimal ($\alpha = 0.87$ and $\omega = 0.89$) and the confirmatory factor analysis revealed a one-dimensional structure with covariation between the errors of items 1 and 2, which explains 65.8% of the construct variance. The scale score is statistically significantly, with a strong negative correlation with the variables depression ($r = -0.47$; $p < 0.001$) and stress ($r = -0.51$; $p < 0.001$). In conclusion, the Life Satisfaction Scale is a valid, reliable and easy-to-apply instrument that allows evaluating the personal perception of well-being or happiness among university students.

Keywords : satisfaction with life, reliability, validity, university students

SS10

The role of the family as an educational agent for sustainable consumption among adolescents from Cuenca

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Abstract

The growing socio-environmental degradation of the planet and the poverty of millions of citizens are consequences of an unsustainable economic model that

encourages excessive consumption. In this context, the UN (2014) highlights how achieving the sustainable development goals depends on the degree of empowerment by families who can contribute to this task, as well as Self-determination Theory. Soenens & Vansteenkiste (2010) values family as a generator of well-being for sons and daughters, through the satisfaction of their psychological needs. This paper presents a correlational study whose objective is to identify the influence of the family - through parental practices of support/psychological control - in 3Rs actions. Participants were adolescents (14-18 years old) from 18 educational institutions, in the city of Cuenca. The instrument is a questionnaire adapted from different scales (Bureau & Mageau, 2014; Soenens et al., 2010; Barber et al., 2012). The results reported the relation of family, support of autonomy and psychological control, with respect to pro-sustainability behaviors. In summary, we value the centrality of the family as a scenario of sustainable development that favors a transition towards consumption practices within the framework of the 2030 agenda's SDG 12.

Keywords : family, parenting practices, adolescents, sustainability

SS11

Satisfaction with life as a protective factor for student's mental health in private universities of Ecuador

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Abstract

The objective of this research was to evaluate the relationship between satisfaction with life (SWLS) and mental health indicators such as depression, perceived stress, psychological inflexibility and perceived loneliness among university students. This study was empirical and correlational; the sample consisted of 2648 university students from two private universities in Ecuador, aged 17- 21, and with an average age of 21.83 years (DE=3.372), of which 58.7 % were women and 41.3% men. The following instruments were applied to participants: Life Satisfaction Scale, Depression Questionnaire-9, Perceived Stress Scale-10, Acceptance and Action Questionnaire II and Loneliness Perception Scale version 3. Results indicate that satisfaction with life shows a significantly high negative correlation with depression ($r=-0.500$; $p<0.001$) perceived stress $r=-0.520$; $p<0.001$), psychological inflexibility $r=-0.517$; $p<0.001$); and perception of loneliness ($r=-0.423$; $p<0.001$). These findings support the hypothesis that SWLS is a protective factor for the mental health of university students. Likewise, this research aims to promote the study of human strengths and virtues.

Keywords : satisfaction with life; mental health; university students and protective factor

SS12

Satisfaction with life and student's mental health in public universities of Ecuador

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Abstract

Satisfaction with life (SWLS) is a little-explored construct in the field of clinical psychology and among young population. Therefore, the objective of this study was to evaluate the relationship between satisfaction with life and mental health indicators (depression, perceived stress and psychological inflexibility) in students from public universities in Ecuador. The sample consisted of 2,000 university students, 57.1% were women and 42.9% men, the average age was 21.54 years. The instruments used were: Life Satisfaction Scale, Acceptance and Action Questionnaire II, Patient Scale Health Questionnaire-9 and the Perceived Stress Scale-10. The results indicate that Life Satisfaction is significantly, negatively and highly correlated with depression ($Rho=-0.471$ $p<0.01$), perceived stress ($Rho=-0.492$ $p<0.01$) and psychological inflexibility ($Rho=-0.451$ $p<0.01$). As the study empirically verified that Life Satisfaction is a protective factor for the mental health of university students, it is recommended that this research be taken into account for the development of promotion, prevention and primary therapeutic intervention programs that are oriented to the development of the capacities, strengths and virtues of university students.

Keywords : life satisfaction, depression, perceived stress and psychological inflexibility

SS13

Anxiety levels among university students after exposure to binaural sounds

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Abstract

Music has a favorable effect on the brain, involving almost all its areas, especially the sensory, visual, auditory, and motor cortex. The objective of the research was to verify if exposure to binaural sounds decreases anxiety levels in university students. A quantitative methodology was used, with a quasi-experimental design, in a quasi-control group without random assignment, by applying frequencies and the Hamilton anxiety scale. The results showed that the 432hz sounds generate a decrease in anxiety, showing significant changes with a moderate effect size ($d=0.60$); in the 9hz group there were significant changes with a small effect size ($d=0.49$). Therefore, the study concludes that highest hz is associated with a highest decrease of anxiety.

Keywords : levels, anxiety, sounds, binaurals

SS14

Suicidal ideation and risk, and its relationship with impulsivity and depression in Ecuadorian university students

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Abstract

Currently the mental health of university students has worsened, and some of them have developed serious mental disorders that can cause extreme reactions such as suicidal behavior. Depression statistics and suicide rates have increased, which makes it relevant to generate empirical evidence in the Ecuadorian context and among university population. Therefore, the objective of this research was to measure

the prevalence of suicidal ideation and risk, and its relationship with depression and impulsivity in Ecuadorian university students. The sample consisted of 325 university students. The research design is non-experimental, cross-sectional, descriptive and correlational. The instruments used were: sociodemographic questionnaire (Adhoc), Barrat 's impulsiveness scale (BIS-11) and Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9). Results: 25% of the students reported suicidal ideation, 44% have minimal depression, and most of them have medium levels of impulsivity; a weak and significant positive correlation was obtained between impulsivity and suicide risk ($r_s =0.40$; $p<0.001$) and a moderate positive correlation ($r_s =0.616$; $p<0.001$) between depression and suicide risk. It is concluded that there is a strong association between the variable of suicide risk and depression. Therefore, it is important to consider these results to prevent suicide and safeguard mental health among this population.

Keywords : suicidal ideation and risk, depression; impulsivity, college students

SS15

Stress levels and their relationship with depression among Ecuadorian university students

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Abstract

The objective was to determine the relationship between stress levels and depression in Ecuadorian university students, based on a sample of 5982 students. The design was non-experimental, cross-sectional, descriptive and correlational. The instruments were Ad hoc

sociodemographic questionnaires, Depression (PHQ-9) and the Perceived Stress Scale (PSS-10). Results: the majority of participants scored average levels of stress, (47.21%), which was similar for both sexes: 43.80% women ($\chi=18.49$; $\sigma= 6.14$) and 50.02 % men ($\chi=15.96$; $\sigma= 6.04$). The levels of depression by diagnosis indicate that 46.09% of the students do not need treatment. There is a perfect negative relationship between age and perceived stress ($r= -.110^{**}$); a strong positive correlation between leisure hours and perceived stress; a perfect negative correlation between hours of weekly physical activities and levels of stress; and a significantly moderate positive correlation ($r=0.630$) between stress and depression. It is important to consider these results as a baseline for future research in the area of clinical and health psychology.

Keywords : stress levels, depression, university students, Ecuador.

crimes against women; the data were obtained through the application of the Scale of Parental Styles and Perceived Parental Inconsistency (EPIPP) and a questionnaire of seven questions on perceived violence to measure the transgenerational component . Results: the predominant parenting style in the father, mother or caregiver is overprotective; In relation to the transgenerational component, it was found that they perceived and were affected by violence in their home or family, and they have exerted violence mainly against their intimate partners. The type of violence, in all cases, has been physical and psychological in a higher percentage. Conclusions: the family context where the sentenced subjects grew up were violent, with an overprotective parenting style that made autonomy and personal relationships difficult.

Key words : aggressor, violence against women, parenting styles, transgenerational

SS16

Parenting styles and violent behavior among people sentenced for crimes against women

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Abstract

Violence is considered a social problem and a public health problem. The present study focused on the aggressors; the objective was to identify the predominant parenting style and transgenerational repetitive patterns presented by people sentenced to jail due to attacks against women, at the Cotopaxi Social Rehabilitation Center. Method: a quantitative, descriptive and field study was carried out, with 60 subjects from the minimum security area, sentenced for

SS17

Anxiety towards statistics: psychometric properties of the Ecuadorian version of the Statistical Anxiety Rating Scale (STARS-51)

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Abstract

Anxiety towards statistics affects the teaching-learning processes of university students, especially those enrolled in psychology programs. This type of anxiety is understood as a negative emotional state experienced when encountering statistics in any form and at any level, and which is preceded by negative attitudes towards these content. Because this as an emerging thematic field for research, it does not count

with evaluation instruments adapted to Spanish language and the Ecuadorian context. The objective of this research is to confirm the psychometric properties of the Ecuadorian version of the Statistical Anxiety Rating Scale (STARS-51), evaluating its internal structure, metric invariance and reliability, in a sample of 332 psychology students (67.5% women) between 18 and 28 years old ($M=21.4$ years). The study used a quantitative methodology with instrumental design; used confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) as analytical technique; as well as the Robust Weighted Least Squares (WLSMV) estimator, as this is the best for categorical data. The results show that the six-factor structure has statistical support reading goodness of fit, with $\chi^2 = 2430.74$; $p > .05$; $df = 1209$; $\chi^2/df = 2.01$; $IFC = .940$; $TLI = .937$; $SRMR = .063$; $RMSEA = .055$. It is concluded that the STARS-51 has adequate psychometric properties that allow its use in Ecuadorian university students.

Keywords : confirmatory factor analysis, statistical anxiety, factor models, psychometrics

SS18

Irrational ideas in psychology university students

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Abstract

Introduction: Irrational ideas are erroneous constructs that are manifested in everyday life. This study evaluated belief systems that are increasingly being constructed among psychology students, as well as the sense they give to values considered important and indispensable. Methodology: This is a

non-experimental study with a quantitative approach, and a cross-sectional descriptive exploratory design. The study participants were 143 students (male and female), who were evaluated through the TCI Irrational Ideas test, in its corrected and abbreviated version. Results: The descriptive statistics focused on the areas where students of the two universities present the highest percentage of irrational ideas are: acceptance UPSE: 59.08% and UTA: 41.9%; high expectations UPSE 42, 3% and UTA 43.77%; blame UPSE 48.39% and UTA 54.21%; intolerance to frustration UPSE:48.95 and UTA: 51.46%; worry and anxiety, UPSE:37.54% and UTA: 39.55%; emotional irresponsibility, UPSE: 40.45% and UTA: 50.06%; avoidance of problems, UPSE 18.36% and UTA 19.25%; dependency UPSE 48.03% and UTA 42.55%; helplessness UPSE 45.22% and UTA 46.29%; and perfectionism UPSE 44.47% and UTA 41.66. Conclusions: The percentage of the areas with the greatest number of irrational ideas is held by UTA students. The Direction of Students Welfare proposes coping strategies for such students.

Keywords : cognitive behavioral approach, irrational ideas, university students, belief systems

SS19

Impulsivity and anxiety among health staff

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Abstract

Impulsivity is the inhibition of performing a behavior, and anxiety is defined as a state of restlessness anguish that is generated by a

stimulus. The study identified the relationship between types of impulsivity with levels of anxiety in health staff. The research is quantitative, correlational, non-experimental, cross-sectional; we worked with 122 participants, 47 men and 75 women. The Beck Anxiety Inventory and the Barratt BIS-11 Impulsivity Scale were applied. The results showed a statistically positive correlation between the types of cognitive, motor and unplanned impulsivity with anxiety levels. It was found that 91.80% of participants reported cognitive impulsivity, 41.80% motor impulsivity and 71.30% unplanned impulsivity. In anxiety, it was found that 29.5% reported minimal anxiety, 29.5% moderate anxiety, 22.1% mild anxiety and 18.9% severe anxiety. In relation to gender, it was evidenced that men had a higher score in motor impulsivity and women in unplanned cognitive impulsivity.

Keywords : impulsivity, anxiety, health, population

SS20

Risky eating behavior and its relationship with attachment types among adolescents

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Abstract

Risky eating behavior, as well as eating disorders, have increased significantly in recent years. This reinforces the question about their etiology, which could be found in personal, social or family factors; among them, attachment, which is described as a bond that is formed based on relationships established from birth, allowing the regulation of emotions and the learning of behaviors since childhood. The objective of this study was to determine the relationship

between risky eating behaviors and attachment types in adolescents. For this, a non-experimental, correlational design methodology was used, with a quantitative and cross-sectional approach. The evaluation instruments used were the Brief Risk Eating Behavior Questionnaire (CBCAR) and the Attachment Questionnaire (CaMir-R). The sample consisted of 145 adolescents between 13 and 19 years of age. In the study results, a positive correlation was found between variables, as well as a high level of prevalence in women.

Keywords : eating behavior, attachment, adolescence, emotional regulation

SS21

Deaths from COVID-19 and its relationship with anxiety among university students

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Abstract

With the presence of COVID-19 at a planetary level, the population has experienced problems at a physical and mental level. In extreme cases, this have led to death, bringing high levels of anxiety for those involved. This study sought to identify levels of anxiety among university students, in the face of the number of deaths due to COVID-19 in different Ecuadorian provinces. A quantitative, exploratory, descriptive, cross-sectional study was carried out. The population was 720 university students from twenty-three provinces in Ecuador. Among the main results, the study found that 12.2% of participants reported extreme anxiety, and 22.9% clinically significant anxiety. The

existence of a significant association between geographic regions and anxiety levels was identified ($p= 0.04$). On the other hand, the study established a relationship between COVID-19 deaths (per 100,000 inhabitants, per province, per day), and anxiety ($p= 0.015$). The study concludes that students present high levels of anxiety according to their geographical location, linked to the increase in COVID-19-related cases and deaths.

Keywords : COVID-19, university students, anxiety, deceased

SS22

Psychological control as a parenting practice in Cuenca

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Abstract

Psychological control is a parental practice in the context of child raising; thus, such a theoretical construct has received attention from the scientific community. Psychological control refers to the manipulative behaviors that parents use through guilt, shame, and withdrawal of love in order to put pressure into their sons and daughters and get them to do what they want (Barber , 1996). This study described the psychological control exerted by parents from Cuenca, based on the perception of their sons and daughters. A quantitative, descriptive and cross-sectional approach was used with a sample of 1056 adolescents from 18 institutions in Cuenca between the ages of 14 and 18. The Psychological Control Scale (PCS-YSR) (Barber , 2012) was applied . The data shows that psychological control is a frequent parental

practice; there were significant differences: manipulation tactics ($M_{m.tm} = 1.56$, $=DT_{m.tm} = 0.39$, $Z = -7.041$, $p = .00001$, $d = 0.19$) were superior to disrespectful behaviors ($M_{p.tm} = 1.49$, $DT_{p.tm} = 0.4$, $Z = -6.815$, $p = .00001$, $d = 0.22$); and psychological control reported higher scores in mothers than in fathers. The study concludes that parents from Cuenca utilize psychological control as a practice to educate their children.

Key words : parental practices, psychological control, adolescents

SS23

Outdoor Education: in favor of environmental care and human values

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Abstract

Human activity has caused a serious eco-social crisis for humanity and the planet. Consequently, the future of civilization is unviable, and it is urgent to focalize children's education in ways that allow the development of pro-sustainability behaviors. Within the framework of the 2030 Agenda, SDG No. 4 challenges formal and non-formal education agents to promote reflection and behavioral change towards environmental care. That is why the Outdoor Education project, as a non-formal space, aims to organize educational outings with boys and girls from 5 to 11 years old along mountain trails that surround the city, so that they can enjoy contact with nature; get to know the diversity of natural elements; and develop values of care and solidarity with the natural environment and among peers. It has been observed that children show care for nature: they collect garbage on the trails, they know that cutting down or uprooting vegetation is wrong, they know that water sources are important for

the city, they show support among peers, etc. It is concluded that children who have participated in outings show greater care for the environment and well-being, regarding their connection with their group and with nature.

Keywords : education, nature, human values

SS24

University student's perceptions in relation to academic interdisciplinarity

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Abstract

Current changes in society occur at a faster pace, which influences the development of science and technology, disrupting the barriers of time and space. This implies reforming the way of thinking and performing, a philosophy that involves processes characterized by its scientific, systematic and inclusive endorsement of disciplines, whose purpose is to transfer what has been learned regarding complex problem-solving into professional practice through the creation comprehensive, relevant, sustainable and sustainable solutions in a diversity of settings. In this context, the objective of this study was to analyze the perceptions of university students - enrolled in the Educational Psychology and Pedagogy of Physical Activity and Sports programs at the Central University of Ecuador - about the interdisciplinary work carried out by the teaching staff in each program. The methodology had a quantitative approach, descriptive and correlational in nature. A duly validated questionnaire was

administered to 581 students. The results show that collaborative work is valued the most; the highest level of association occurs between problems-research solving; and there are significant differences in interdisciplinary skills, reflective attitudes and collaborative work.

Keywords : interdisciplinarity, higher education, university students

SS25

Construction of citizen performativities through education: an analysis of the Ecuadorian curriculum

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Abstract

One of the fundamental devices for the construction of citizenship is education, through which models of an ideal citizen are produced, transmitted and naturalized. Within this framework, the concept of performativity gives the possibility of understanding how the curriculum, power and ideas of model citizenship are articulated in the discursive body of the students. The objective of the research was to understand how citizen performativities are built through education, based on an analysis of the Ecuadorian curriculum from the return to democracy until the year 2022. The methodology of this study was qualitative, with a phenomenological approach, using in-depth interviews, focus groups and document analysis as research techniques. The results obtained suggest that the assembly of the national curriculum has the purpose of building a citizen performativity aligned with the needs and interests of the economic and political elites. In this way, it is concluded that there is an essential relationship between education, citizenship and power.

Keywords : performativity , citizenship, education, curriculum

SS26

Social relevance of NGOs for the provision of mental health care during COVID-19 in Guayaquil

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Abstract

At the national level, the pandemic caused by COVID-19 has had a great impact on individual and community mental health, generating various methods for adapting immediate responses of psychological care. The objective of the research was to interpret the social relevance of the actions carried out by diverse mental health professionals from NGOs in Guayaquil, Ecuador. The exploration of the importance of these action is critical, yet still limited. From the perspective of Critical Community Psychology, the study carried out an exploratory analysis focused on mental health professionals from various NGOs who provided care during the first months of the pandemic; as well as the strategies they adopted to respond to the crisis, and the people who were the target of their care. The results show that actions were carried out in a context of crisis, providing mainly brief interventions, without following up on the cases; additionally, the lack of inter-institutional networks for better care prevailed; as well as the lack of a directory and a protocol for clinical cases. The study concludes that diverse NGOs fell short in complying with social demands in pandemic times.

Keywords : social relevance, mental health, NGOs , COVID-19

SS27

Irlen syndrome

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Abstract

Background: Distortions of visual perception and physical discomfort that cause reading difficulties are some of the characteristics of Irlen syndrome (IS). Research that presents empirical data on reading skills in people with this syndrome is scarce. The main objective of this study was to examine reading skills in students with and without Irlen syndrome to observe if children with SI have poor reading skills. **Method:** A total of 110 students from the fourth and fifth years of Primary Education (mean age = 8.61 years) participated in this study; 55 with SI (experimental group, GE) and 55 without SI (control group, GC). The Irlen Reading Perceptual Scale (IRPS) was applied to assess Irlen Syndrome and the PROLEC- R Test was used to assess reading processes. **Results:** The results showed significant differences between the experimental and control group, regarding the reading of words, reading of pseudowords , punctuation marks, sentences, and text comprehension. However, oral comprehension in the auditory modality was not significantly reduced, which would support the idea that the involvement of Irlen Syndrome seems to be related to visual sensory processes. **Conclusions:** SI participants presented impaired reading processes that could affect general visual comprehension, but not oral reading comprehension. Future research should consider the application of cognitive tests and the use of auditory reading practices to assess reading tasks.

Keywords : reading skills, Irlen , reading comprehension, schoolchildren

SS28**Education apprentice's perceptions about their training process mediated by the Microsoft Teams® platform in times of the COVID-19 pandemic**

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Abstract

The educational context experienced in the COVID-19 pandemic led teachers, in our case university professors, to experiment with the use of educational platforms to work on teaching-learning processes from virtuality, such as the Microsoft Teams® platform. The objective of this work is to know, in depth, the perceptions of university students - from four third-semester class groups of the UNAE Basic Education career - about the use and interactivity of the Microsoft Teams® platform in their education . The study relied on a case study methodology. The analysis involved focus groups; and data collection through an analysis of thematic content, which included three main categories, with different thematic areas. The results of the deductive thematic analysis in each case are similar, and highlight the versatility and effectiveness of the Microsoft Teams® platform. In conclusion, the students report that the versatility of the platform has allowed them to work in a single virtual environment on many of the activities necessary for the development of learning processes, fostering collaborative work.

Keywords : teacher training, collaborative work, Microsoft Teams®, COVID-19

SS29**Confirmatory analysis and internal consistency of the Scale of Sexual****Harassment and Social Interaction in the context of University**

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Abstract

The objective of this study was to carry out a confirmatory and internal consistency analysis of the Scale of Sexual Harassment and Social Interaction in the University setting (EASIS- U) developed by Navarro, Ferrer and Bosch (2016) in the Ecuadorian context. For this, a previous database was used (Sacaquirin , 2019) where a non-probabilistic, incidental sampling was applied. The sample was made up of 591 university students enrolled in the Psychology program at the University of Cuenca, Ecuador. The original model is evaluated using the DWLS estimator. The results show that the goodness of fit is not completely acceptable ($\chi^2= 1112.918$, $gl = 658.000$, $CFI = .99$, $TLI = .989$, $SRMR = .113$, $RMSEA = 0.034$). Cronbach 's alpha of each dimension presents values between 0.66 to 0.83. These results are explained by the low discrimination, low difficulty, and strong asymmetry of practically all the items. In conclusion, we recommend carrying out a conceptual evaluation of the items of the instrument, since its use in the university environment is not recommended.

Keywords : sexual harassment; perception; psychometric properties

SS30**Personality and cognition in emotional regulation: protocol for a modeling study**

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Abstract

Emotions play a fundamental role in people's lives, since they strongly influence our thought and behavior. An important aspect of the emotional experience is its regulation, since deregulated emotions can generate psychological problems and seriously affect social and work life. This presentation constitutes protocol for a study - currently underway - on the role of personality and cognitive variables in the process of emotional regulation. For the analyses, a predictive model will be carried out using multiple linear regressions including personality and cognitive variables as predictors, and suppression strategy as a dependent variable of the emotional regulation process. At least 114 healthy adults will be evaluated on their personality and working memory with a battery of behavioral and psychophysiological instruments, including questionnaires, experimental tasks, electromyogram, and electrodermal activity. This study aspires to identify personality and cognitive variables related to the suppression emotional regulation strategy; and to estimate the predictive capacity of these variables, that is, to determine to what extent these variables are responsible for the ability of people to suppress their emotions. *Keywords* : emotional regulation, personality, psychophysiology , emotional suppression

SS31

Family functioning among adolescents from an Educational Unit

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Abstract

A family is a union of individuals who share a long-term common project of existence, where strong feelings of cohesion and belonging are generated, forging intense bonds of intimacy, reciprocity and dependency. The study identified the levels of family functioning in adolescents from an Educational Unit in the city of Ambato. The research is quantitative and correlational; there was a population of 99 participants. The Family Functioning Questionnaire (FF-SIL) was applied; the statistical analyzes were performed with the SPSS version 25.0 software package. The results showed a predominance of moderate level of family functioning, 67.7% (n=67); family dysfunction, 21.2% (n=21); adequate level of family functioning, 10.1% (n=10); and severe family dysfunction, 1% (n=1). The study concludes that most participants reported, predominantly, a moderate level of family functioning.

Key words : family, family functionality, adolescents

SS 32

Variables associated with caregiver overload based on economic income

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Abstract

It is known that there is a very strong relationship between health and socioeconomic level; we also know that families that have children with conditions associated with the autism spectrum have a higher caregiver overload, compared to parents of children with a different

neurodevelopmental condition. For this reason, the objective of this study was to identify the variables that are associated with levels of caregiver overload, according to socioeconomic level and diagnoses of their children. For this, we accessed a sample of 150 caregivers residing in different provinces of Ecuador. A sociodemographic questionnaire, a clinical questionnaire, and the Zarit caregiver burden scale were applied. Linear regression analyzes were conducted. The obtained results allow us to identify the existence of a significant relationship between levels of caregiver overload and parent's perception of child aggressiveness. On the other hand, we can corroborate that, in the Ecuadorian population, the condition of autism within families entails a greater caregiver overload, compared to the condition of intellectual disability. Based on these results, we can have an impact in the promotion of public policies that help meet the needs of families with children diagnosed with autism in Ecuador.

Keywords : caregiver overload, autism, intellectual disability, aggressiveness

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Abstract

Sexual Assertiveness, conceptualized as an ability to communicate thoughts and desires related to sexual life, is an element that contributes to healthy sexual relationships. With the aim of exploring cultural, relational and personal variables related to Sexual Assertiveness, 538 adults from the city of Cuenca participated in a quantitative study; the study relied on scales to measure their levels of Sexual Assertiveness, Double Sexual Standard, Satisfaction with the relationship and psychological well-being. Among the main results, this study demonstrated that there is a negative effect of double sexual standard in sexual assertiveness; and that such effect was moderated by levels of education. In the case of women, they reported higher levels of Sexual Assertiveness associated with psychological well-being and satisfaction with the relationship, while this association was not found in men. In relation to demographic aspects, no association was found between the variables studied, regarding duration and type of relationship. These results corroborated the evidence of the importance that sexual Assertiveness has, in order to carry out healthy and satisfactory relationships; and emphasizes the importance of education when studying these issues. The results of this study were discussed in light of scientific literature on the subject, and was contrasted with findings from different cultural contexts.

Keywords : sexual assertiveness, sexual double standards, emerging adults, Ecuador

SS 33

Sexual assertiveness and its associated factors among emerging adults: an exploratory study in Cuenca (Ecuador)

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BOOKS

B01

**My voice my story. Recovering my voice:
supporting women, their sons and
daughters**

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book presents children's everyday
experiences transformed into stories.

Keywords : violence, experience, self-
esteem, motivation

Abstract

In Ecuador, and in the city of Cuenca, daily heartbreaking testimonies are heard from women who have experienced violence simply because they are women; this, despite the existence of state policy, executive decrees, cantonal plans, projects and programs established for prevention. Considering such background, the social outreach project "Juntas contra la violencia de género" (Together agasing gender-based violence") arises, from which the book "My voice, my story" emerges; a compilation of the testimonies and experiences of these women, who have lived situations of violence, and who are sheltered at the "María Amor Foundation", showing how gender violence degrades our society and settles in the closest spaces that surround a woman. Regarding the stories, they emerged in the context of support activities for children, and account for children's creativity, showing how such a social problem involves them as much as their mothers. Within the stories, way of looking at the world constructed after their experiences of pain stands out, and the feelings that overwhelm them can be perceived. These are stories that reveal the loss and recovery of self-esteem, and experiences of motivation and support. The