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## The relationship between gender, age, anxiety, depression and academic achievement among teenagers

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The aim of this study is to identify the impact of anxiety and depression on academic achievement in North of Iran students. Researchers have shown that the anxiety and depression have important role in academic achievement. 666 secondary school students age ranged 13-19 years were involved in this study. We used two instruments for data collection, the Beck Anxiety Inventory and the Beck Depression Inventory. The results indicated that girls with 21.8% were more anxious than boys with 11.6% (F=21.448, t=5.420), while boys with 29.5% were more depressed than girls 17.8% (F=25.530, t=4.847). Additionally, there were a significant negative correlation between academic achievement with anxiety and depression. There was no statistically significant difference in the mean of anxiety and age between teenagers, but a significant depression level of respondents 18, 19 years old was significantly different from other ages. It is recommended that along with academic performance, mental health can be developed in school settings using support strategies such as educational guidance and counseling, teaching life skill programs and psychotherapy. It is concluded that there is an urgent need to pay more attention to the anxiety and depression of adolescent in Iran. The findings of the study will be useful in assisting educators, counselors and psychologists to develop strategies to enhance students' psychological well-being.

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## Determining validity and reliability of doping attitude measurement instrument in Iranian Young Athletes Society

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Doping refers to the use of materials which are belonging to banned or limited drug's group or variable illegal methods. According to Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee, doping is a kind of fraud. Using drugs and food supplementary to increase the physical performance and to develop muscle mass has been reported since thousands of years ago. The purpose of this study is to determine validity and reliability of attitude to doping questionnaire. In order to do so, 14-item attitude to doping level measurement questionnaire used in a similar study by Claude Goulet, et al. in Quebec, Canada, was made ready for distribution after being translated, assessed in terms of writing, modification of errors. In this study, 373 young athletes of Pakdasht township were (197 girls and 176 boys) participated. In order to answers in first part (seven questions), each question, four answers were considered based on Likert 4-valuation scale (from one score with "never" expression up to score four with "always" expression) and in second part (seven questions), each question, four answers were considered based on Likert 4-valuation scale (from two score with "completely inappropriate" expression up to score plus two with "completely appropriate" expression) were considered which should have been answered. Cronbach's alpha coefficient method was used to determine the questionnaire internal stability, while confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) was applied to validate structure. The fitting indicators were used to test fitting of the model, including: Wellness indicators, AGFI, GFI, NFI, badness indicators, X2/DF and RMSEA.

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Page 58