

Surname	Name	Dissertation title	Abstract	Key-words
Anastasopoulos	Odysseas	Living arrangements as predictors of involuntary admission of persons hospitalized in psychiatric clinics	<p>Involuntary admission is a widely used practice in psychiatric services that causes extremely negative experiences among admitted individuals and raises important ethical issues. In Greece, figures of involuntary admission are high compared to other European countries, while there is a dearth of relevant research. The current study aims at examining types of living arrangements as risk factors for involuntary admission and the role of psychosocial factors (social support and social networks) and clinical factors (symptom severity and global functioning) in mediating this relationship.</p> <p>This retrospective cross-sectional study derived data from the research program "Study of Involuntary Admissions in Greece (MANE) (2017-2020)". The sample consisted of 1.125 consecutive admissions during a 12-month period from March 2018 to February 2019 in the participating psychiatric clinics of Thessaloniki, that comprise all public clinics that accept compulsory admissions in the area. Data were retrieved from official records and obtained from interviews with admitted patients. Data will be analysed with methods of correlation, chi-square, multivariate regression analysis and latent class analysis.</p> <p>On the basis of the international literature, hospitalized persons living alone are expected to be more often involuntarily admitted and to present reduced social support and networks and more severe clinical indicators. An exploratory hypothesis will be employed for the case of hospitalized persons living with others due to contradicting findings in the literature. Results may inform interventions on living arrangements and contribute to the creation of networks of continuous support and crisis intervention in the community in order to reduce involuntary admissions.</p>	involuntary/compulsory admission, psychiatric hospitalization, living arrangements, psychosocial factors, social support, social networks, severity of symptoms, global functioning
Arampatzi	Xanthi	Impact of Mediterranean diet and other eating behaviors on neuropsychological function	<p>Diet has emerged in recent years as a crucial factor that can affect healthy ageing but also various diseases associated with it, such as neurodegenerative diseases. An increasing research volume is studying the possible effect of the Mediterranean diet and other specific dietary patterns on preventing diseases like dementia and mild cognitive disorder. However, the relationship between dietary habits and cognitive functioning has not been extensively studied. The purpose of this study is to investigate the effect of the Mediterranean diet as well as the consumption of individual foods or the adherence of nutritional and other lifestyle behaviors on the cognitive functioning of older adults.</p> <p>The study sample will come from urban and rural areas of Greece and will be comprised of people over 65 years old. Socio-demographic data and an extensive medical history will be collected through a structured interview from the participants. Concurrently, neuropsychological tests will be administered to assess cognitive functioning, namely: memory, executive functions, attention/speed of information processing, language, and visuospatial perception. A food frequency questionnaire will be used to assess dietary habits, and the degree of adherence to the Mediterranean diet will be calculated. Finally, dietary parameters, physical activity and anthropometric measurements will be assessed to provide an overview of the participants' health.</p> <p>The findings of this research will help to understand in a better way cognitive impairment mechanisms and enhancement of mental capacity and will be a useful tool for clinical practice and prevention in cognitive decline.</p>	nutrition, neuropsychological assessment, cognitive decline, dementia prevention

Viou	Maria	Mapping the development of reflexive voices in systemic group psychotherapy	<p>The present study is part of the research field of psychotherapy and group therapy process research, exploring the mechanisms that facilitate change in psychotherapy. It also refers to the narrative and dialogical psychotherapy approaches and their contribution to research and clinical practice. Specifically, this study aims at mapping the reflexive voices of clients and their development during long-term group psychotherapy. It also focuses on the quality of these voices and makes a distinction between self-compassionate and non self-compassionate voices. Narrative thematic analysis is used to study 20 two-hour group therapy sessions of a systemic informed approach that took place during two years. The analysis involves two levels. The first level entails the mapping of the inner voices of each group member as well as their categorization as compassionate/non-compassionate and reflexive/non-reflexive. The second level involves a sequential depiction of the inner and outer voices unfolding in the group's therapeutic dialogue. The analysis then traces the development of these voices during therapy. The methodology and results of this study can be used to highlight the development of the inner reflexive voices as a factor of change in psychotherapy and as one method of identifying inner voices, considering the complex dialogical processes that occur in group interactions.</p>	Reflexivity, narrative and dialogical approaches, systemic psychotherapy, group psychotherapy, compassion
Vlazakis	Alexandros	Stereotypical framing of protest coverage by Media: Ideological functions and public perceptions	<p>This PhD research aims at examining the pattern of stereotypically covering and framing protests, described as "protest paradigm", its structure, ideological functions and effects on audience perceptions and minority influence mechanisms, through a sociopsychological perspective. The present research is to be fulfilled through three studies. The first study examines public protest as an object of social representation of young Greeks in a certain socio-political and historical context. Obtaining data from focus groups, recent dialogical approaches to Social Representation Theory are used, in order to examine the structure, the functional role and the ideological origins of protest representation in young Greeks. The second study examines the content and structure of young Greeks' social representations on social movements' protest coverage by Media. By re-constructing the way young Greeks represent media coverage of collective action, this study describes its dual function, which can take the form of protest framing as an ideological mechanism of status-quo support and discouragement towards participatory politics or the form of a mediation opportunity structure which is adopted by social movements. The third study employs experimental design to examine the effect of stereotypical, negative protest coverage by media on participants' image of the protest group and their identification with the protest event, taking into consideration the role of political ideology and system justification motives.</p>	Protest, protest paradigm, minority influence, media, ideology, system justification.
Giaglis	Georgios	A study of the relationship between intelligence and executive functions by the construction and use of psychometric tools	<p>Intelligence and executive functions are psychological constructs that were created at different times, through different methodologies to describe functions that, to begin with, are not considered identical: they have different definitions, different theoretical models and are assessed by different tasks. However, various theoreticians and researchers have claimed that these mental constructs are not completely separate but more or less overlap.</p> <p>The aim of the present dissertation was to contribute to the investigation and elucidation of the relationship between executive functions and various aspects of intelligence, and more specifically to clarify whether tests commonly used to assess intelligence and tests commonly used to evaluate executive functions measure similar or different constructs.</p> <p>For this purpose, we employed some of the tests, that are used to calculate the four intelligence indices (factors), according to the most recent Greek version of WAIS. In addition, we constructed three different vocabulary assessment tests to measure crystallized intelligence, and a composite test (with five subtests) to measure fluid intelligence. These tests were evaluated through a series of pilot studies, and proved to have good psychometric properties. All these along with three frequently used executive function tests were administered in the traditional way (pencil and paper) to a non-clinical sample of 160 adults of a wide age range.</p> <p>The analysis of the results showed that the measured forms of intelligence (Processing Speed, Working Memory, Perceptual Reasoning), except Verbal Comprehension, shared a significant amount of covariance with the measured Executive Functions. In addition, a part of the correlation between intelligence and executive functions can be assigned to the vulnerability of most tests measuring intelligence (except Verbal Comprehension) and executive functions to the effect of age.</p>	intelligence, executive functions, vocabulary, psychometrics, WAIS

gkogka	maria	"The role of social relations, social networks and social support, as aspects of social capital, in the course of life and in management of the disorder in people with serious mental health problems " .	<p>Over the last decades a number of studies have demonstrated the effect of social capital on health and mental health. This doctoral research aims to investigate, from the viewpoint of people with severe mental health problems, the role that social relationships, social networks and social support, as aspects of social capital, play on their life and the management of their mental disorder. The study adopts a qualitative methodology.</p> <p>The material will be collected through individual semi-structured in depth interviews, containing biographical narrative interview elements. The participants will be 30 men and women, aged 25-65, who live in the community, in suburban and rural areas of the prefectures of Serres, who have been diagnosed with severe psychiatric disorders in the spectrum of schizophrenia and have been in contact with mental health services for at least five years since their first diagnosis.</p> <p>The interview data will be analyzed through thematic analysis.</p> <p>The contribution of this research consists in the fact the views of persons with severe mental disorders regarding the effect of specific aspects of social capital on their quality of life, self-esteem, social functionality and their recovery have not been thoroughly studied in Greece or abroad, with the majority of studies focusing on urban populations.</p>	Keywords:persons with severe mental disorders, recovery, mental health professionals, social networks, social capital, social support, psychosocial rehabilitation.
Dandi	Evgenia	The compensatory role of housing in an enriched sensory-motor/cognitive stimuli environment during adolescence, against the detrimental effects of chronic stress in adulthood: behavioral, neurochemical and neuroendocrinology findings.	<p>A vast majority of research focuses on the effect of environment on neural system and behavior. According to existing research, exposure to environments rich in sensory/motor stimuli (enriched environments/EE), promotes neuronal plasticity and improves cognitive function. On the contrary, exposure to psychological stress has been associated with cognitive deficits and psychopathology, and these effects are related to structural and neurochemical changes in certain brain areas. The aim of the present study is to explore whether EE housing during adolescence has long-term protective effects against the negative outcome of adult chronic unpredictable stress (CUS). To this aim, three week-old Wistar rats will either be housed in EE conditions for a period of nine weeks, or remain in standard laboratory cages, and, subsequently, half animals from each condition will be exposed to a four-week duration protocol of CUS. Upon completion of experimental manipulations, animals will be behaviorally tested to assess possible effects of EE and/or CUS on spatial learning/memory, emotional behavior (i.e., anxiety and depressive behavior), and specific somatic, neurochemical and neuroendocrine markers. Given that the reduced Hypothalamic-Pituitary-Adrenal axis response to stress is mediated by changes in endocannabinoid system, we will investigate EE-CUS interaction in the expression of CB1 receptors in the hippocampus, a brain area sensitive to stress due to high expression of glucocorticoid receptors. The proposed study will contribute to a better understanding of the beneficial role of adolescent positive environmental manipulations, which, in turn, may lead to the development of new interventions to increase resilience against subsequent stress exposure.</p>	Enriched Environment, Chronic Unpredictable Stress, Adolescence, Cognitive Function, Emotional Behavior, Neuroendocrine Function, Cannabinoid Receptors
Dandi	Evgenia	The compensatory role of housing in an enriched sensory-motor/cognitive stimuli environment during adolescence, against the detrimental effects of chronic stress in adulthood: behavioral, neurochemical and neuroendocrinology findings.	<p>A vast majority of research focuses on the effect of environment on neural system and behavior. According to existing research, exposure to environments rich in sensory/motor stimuli (enriched environments/EE), promotes neuronal plasticity and improves cognitive function. Exposure to psychological stress has been associated with cognitive deficits and psychopathology, (i.e., anxiety, depressive behavior), and these effects are related to structural and neurochemical changes in certain brain areas. The aim of the present study is to explore whether EE housing during adolescence, can have long-term protective effects against the negative outcome of adult chronic unpredictable stress (CUS). To this aim, three-week-old Wistar rats will be housed in EE or will remain in standard laboratory cages. Following five weeks of EE, animals will be exposed to a four-week duration protocol of CUS and then they will be behaviorally tested to assess the effects of EE and CUS on spatial learning and memory, emotional behavior and on somatic, neurochemical and neuroendocrine markers. Regarding neuroendocrine function, basal and stress-induced corticosterone levels will be measured. Given that the reduced Hypothalamic – Pituitary – Adrenal axis response to stress is mediated by changes in endocannabinoid system, we will investigate EE - CUS interaction in the expression of CB1 receptors in the hippocampus, a brain area sensitive to stress due to high expression of glucocorticoid receptors. The proposed study will contribute to a better understanding of the beneficial role of adolescent positive environmental manipulations and may lead to the development of new interventions to increase resilience against subsequent stress exposure.</p>	Enriched Environment, Chronic Unpredictable Stress, Adolescence, Cognitive Function, Emotional Behavior, Neuroendocrine Function, Endocannabinoid System

Dimatis	Konstantinos	Attachment Representations in Children with Epilepsy : Stability and Change after Diagnosis	<p>Attachment representations are built upon real mother-child interactions. Secure attachments promote positive developmental outcomes and psychosocial adjustment. Insecurity of attachment instead, is associated with less optimal developmental outcomes and adjustment difficulties. Children with epilepsy show an increased risk of behavior problems and are considered to consist a vulnerable group of children. A group of 33 children with new-onset epilepsy and another group of 33 healthy children, matched by age, gender and area of residence, as well as children's mothers, were assessed right after the diagnosis (T1) and 9-12 months later (T2). The purpose of the present study is threefold: a) to assess the distribution of child-mother attachment classifications in both groups, b) to assess rates of stability and change of attachment representations between groups, and c) to investigate the relationship among attachment representations, cumulative family risk, and children's psychosocial functioning. The overall aim of the study is to contribute data towards a better understanding and the development of psychosocial interventions aiming to enhance children's adjustment after the diagnosis of epilepsy.</p>	<p>attachment representation epilepsy childhood psychosocial functioning cumulative risk</p>
Efthymiadou	Evropi	Possible Selves in a changing and challenging world: The school as a motivating context for shaping hoped-for academic Possible Selves	<p>The purpose of this doctoral dissertation is to examine the academic/school-focused Possible Selves (PS) during adolescence and their motivational power at times of global change, challenges and uncertainty. PS can be described as the future-oriented component of self-concept, as they are the cognitive representations of future desires, goals, threats and fears. Academic/school-focused PS, that is the specific future representations of one's self about education, school tasks and academic goals and achievements, have been acknowledged as having high motivational power, which makes their investigation in school settings very important. Moreover, they may also function as strengths under circumstances of changes and uncertainty through their motivational impact. The aims of the doctoral thesis are twofold: (i) to investigate academic PS that Greek adolescents develop nowadays, their association with a number of personal and perceived contextual factors and their link with self-regulation; (ii) to develop, implement and evaluate a PS-based intervention which aims to empower the salience of academic PS and their motivational strength. The dissertation is expected to contribute to both basic and applied research and to provide useful recommendations to the school community but also to the broader society.</p>	<p>adolescence, motivation, possible selves, self-regulation</p>
Zisakou	Anastasia	Integration, citizenship and spatial identities in the context of (New) Mobilities in European cities.	<p>The aim of the proposed doctoral dissertation is to explore migrants and refugees' integration processes as they are constructed in discourses and practices which formulate their experience in European cities, and to reconsider the concept of integration, highlighting its connection to urban citizenship and space/time constructions. In order to fulfil the research objectives two consecutive studies are proposed. The first study will be based on virtual interviews with Greek immigrants in other European countries and on material from diaries and photographs that they will be asked to provide. The second study will be based on "walking interviews" with immigrants and refugees in Greece. Both studies will focus on the participants' daily life, urban routes and habits, but also on the particular use of city resources. The interviews will be analyzed by the concepts and methodological tools of critical discursive psychology, while diary data the principles of narrative analysis and qualitative content analysis will be applied. The analysis will pay attention to the ways in which the spatial and temporal constructions of experience formulate the concept of urban citizenship and integration. The results of the research are expected to contribute – theoretically, conceptually and methodologically to the relevant interdisciplinary dialogue and to have implications for contemporary integration policy planning through a better understanding of the complex and multidimensional phenomenon of mobility.</p>	<p>Social integration, urban citizenship, critical social psychology, space, time</p>

GEORGIOS	ZISOPOULOS	Narration of the Disease Progression as a Form of Intervention for the Reduction of the Psychological Impact of Hospitalization in an Intensive Care Unit	<p>Psychological morbidity [Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) symptoms, depressive, and anxiety symptoms] and a decline in Health Related Quality of Life (HRQoL) are common after treatment in an Intensive Care Unit (ICU).</p> <p>Aim: To evaluate the effectiveness of the proposed intervention in reducing symptoms of psychological morbidity after the ICU stay.</p> <p>Method: Prospective, mixed designed study with an intervention group and two control groups.</p> <p>Participants (N = 101) were enlisted according to the date of being discharged from the ICU. The majority of them (n=72) were enlisted in the study three months after the ICU stay and after randomization for gender and age comprised the intervention and one of the control group.</p> <p>Intervention: Three sessions per 15 days which included three elements: a) a written narrative, b) an ICU diary and c) self-help leaflets.</p> <p>Three months after the ICU stay, participants provided information about demographics and filled the following questionnaires: The Impact of Event Scale - Revised, the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale, the EuroQoL-5D-5L which were adapted to Greek. The second measure of the study followed after 45 days. The final measurement completed after a year from the ICU stay. Relevant medical data was recorded from the patients' files.</p>	Intensive Care Unit (ICU), PTSD symptoms, Anxiety symptoms, Depressive symptoms.
Karadimoula	Dimitra	Attachment Behaviours in Infancy: Comparison Between Infants in Residential Group Care and Infants Growing Up in their Families	<p>There is limited research in attachment development in non typical settings and it is discussed whether Strange Situation Procedure (Ainsworth, 1978) should be adjusted in order to examine in greater detail the process of attachment formation. The present study examined the attachment behaviours of infants growing up in an institution and compared with the attachment behaviours of infants growing up with their biological parents. 127 dyads of caregivers and infants aged 12 – 18 months in Strange Situation Procedure (Vorria et al., 2003) were recoded using Attachment Formation Rating (Carlson, 2002), a scale examining whether the infant has fully developed a special bond to an attachment figure and directs toward her attachment behaviours. Infants growing up in residential care exhibited less attachment behaviours than control group infants. Infants with less attachment behaviours were more likely to develop "Non Organized Type of Attachment". In "Metera" Babies Center, infants with minimal to no attachment behaviours were more likely to develop "Non Organized Type of Attachment", while in control group, it was infants with limited attachment behaviours that were more likely to do so.</p> <p>Attachment is formed more slowly in institution settings and Disorganized Attachment in group care infants was still under formation and had different characteristics and probably different significance for further development than Disorganized Attachment in infants who grow up in their families. Results are discussed in reference with other researches with infants and toddlers growing up in institutions with different degrees of deprivation.</p>	Attachment, Infancy, Attachment Formation, Residential Group Care
Lagogianni	Christina	The role of therapist's emotions in the therapeutic process of couples therapy.	<p>According to clients' reports, research recognizes that the therapeutic relationship between therapists and clients is the most important factor in the progress of therapy. The therapeutic alliance is an important aspect of this therapeutic relationship. Clients' and therapists' emotions are core components in the therapeutic relationship, yet the role of therapists' emotions and their influence in the therapeutic process have not been studied in depth. The present doctoral thesis is part of the wider research project referred to as 'Relational Mind' that aims to study the embodied experiences of therapists and clients, as well as possible physiological attunement of therapists and clients during therapy. Aim of the research is to study therapists' emotions, on a verbal and embodied level, during couples' therapy, and the ways these are affected by and influence in turn the therapeutic alliance and the couples' interaction. Using tape-assisted recall of therapists' experiences, external observation of the therapeutic alliance (Systems for Observing Family Therapy Alliance, SOFTAo) and psychophysiological responses of both therapists and clients, the present research explores the ways therapists use their emotions and the various ways these emotions influence the therapeutic process. In addition, the physiological attunement (based on heart rate measurements) between therapists and clients will be studied. Recognizing and utilizing therapists' emotions during couples therapy may be significant in supporting and resonating with clients, and ultimately may contribute to the progress of therapeutic encounters.</p>	Relational Mind, inner dialogue, therapist's emotions, therapeutic alliance, therapeutic attunement, embodiment, psychophysiological response, dialogue, couples therapy, tape assisted recall, SOFTA, systemic theory, therapist's role

Lerou	Vasileia	Attunement in psychotherapy: Interaction between participants in verbal and nonverbal levels of communication	The aim of the present PhD dissertation is to study interaction, coming from different communication channels, in couples' therapy. The present study attempts to fill the gap of previous studies, among which there is no research studying at the same time both verbal and nonverbal couples' interaction. In this context, there will be an attempt to study the role of negative emotional expressions in opening and negotiating the couples' issues, from the initial to the final stage of therapy. Moreover, emphasis will be given to the process of verbalization of participants' inner voices. The present study is part of the research program "Relational Mind in Events of Change in multi-actor Therapeutic Dialogues", implemented by the University of Jyväskylä, in collaboration with European universities. Research material will consist of videotaped sessions of three couples, who sought therapy in public health care service. The method "Specific Affect Coding System" will be used for the study of the partners' facial expressions, and the method "Dialogical Methods for Investigations of Happening of Change" will be used for the study of verbal content. The function of the partners' negative nonverbal expressions in the process of negotiating important issues, will be investigated. Moreover, there will be an attempt to understand the connection between the lack of verbalization of couples' important inner voices and certain negative nonverbal expressions observed in the sessions. Finally, the gradual verbalization of the partners' inner voices, facilitated by the therapists' dialogical responses, seems to contribute to the emergence of mild emotional expressions.	Nonverbal interaction, Facial expressions, Couple therapy, Inner voices, Inner dialogues, Responsiveness
Mandyla	Maria-Aikaterini	The diagnostic validity of neuropsychological assessment in older illiterate individuals	In the current study we explored the neuropsychological test performance through comparison of cognitively healthy illiterate individuals (i.e., without dementia) and their literate counterparts, as well as between cognitively healthy illiterate individuals and their literate peers with cognitive impairment, to identify useful tools for the clinical assessment of illiterate individuals. The main purpose of the study was to investigate the appropriateness of tests in the diagnostic assessment of older illiterate individuals. We assessed in a cross-sectional study the neuropsychological performance of 1794 older adults. The participants were divided in groups (cognitively healthy or with cognitive impairment) according to their level of functioning, as well as according to whether they had attended formal schooling or not. We administered a comprehensive neuropsychological battery. The healthy illiterate cohort was at a disadvantage relative to the literate group on all variables ($p's < .002$) but verbal memory recognition and consolidation, congruent motor responses and phonological fluency clustering ($p's > .002$). Moreover, only word list learning immediate and delayed free recall and delayed cued recall differentiated the healthy illiterate from the cognitive impairment literate group, favoring the former ($p's < .002$). Our findings highlight the need for identifying appropriate methods of assessment with construct validity for the older illiterate population.	illiterate, literate, neuropsychological assessment
Machaira	Sofia	An investigation of the relation between clinical characteristics of patients admitted in psychiatric clinics and main aspects of psychiatric admission (status, duration, clinical outcome)	Abstract Compulsory measures regarding people with mental health problems raise important ethical, clinical and legal issues which are strongly debated worldwide in order to reduce and prevent their use in mental health practice. This doctorate research aims at investigating the associations between clinical characteristics of persons with mental health problems admitted in psychiatric clinics and main aspects of psychiatric admission, specifically, admission status (involuntary vs voluntary), duration and clinical outcome. To examine these objectives, three research studies will be conducted, with a focus on highlighting the differences between involuntary and voluntary status of admission. Moreover, they will focus methodologically on achieving a better understanding of the mechanisms responsible for the emerging associations by examining the role of additional clinical, sociodemographic and treatment-related factors. The data derive from the research program "Study of Involuntary Admissions in Greece (MANE) (2017-2020)". The sample of the current study consist of 1.126 adult individuals who were admitted consecutively during one calendar year to the public psychiatric clinics in the city of Thessaloniki. This thesis aims at contributing to the studies of involuntary psychiatric admissions, which are very limited in Greece despite the high national rates of involuntary admissions compared to other European countries. Defining the clinical characteristics profiles associated with involuntary admission of people with mental disorders is expected to contribute to designing targeted interventions in mental health practices, in order to reduce the frequency of involuntary admissions.	Key words: involuntary/compulsory admission, people with mental health problems, clinical characteristics, admission duration, clinical outcome, HoNOS, psychiatric treatment

Michos	Ioannis	Constructions of sexual and gender identities in institutional and everyday discourse: Political dimensions, institutional claims and rights	This PhD research proposal aims at studying sexual and gender identity constructions in institutional and everyday discourse. In particular, it focuses on the political dimensions of these constructions, seeking to investigate both their impact on the claims and rights of LGBTQI community and their potential contribution to social change. Three studies are proposed in order to fulfil these research objectives. The first study will focus on institutional public discourse, namely the Greek parliamentary discourse, as articulated on the basis of recent legal changes related to LGBTQI community. The second one will concern the discourse of LGBTQI collectivities with organized political action, including the analysis of public statements and interviews with representatives of these groups. The third study will address the discourse of citizens that are going to participate in focus groups conducted by the researcher. The data set that is going to be produced will be analyzed with the concepts and tools of Critical Discursive Social Psychology. Analysis will focus on the mapping of the sociohistorical components of the main interpretative resources used for the construction of sexual and gender identities, as well as on their micro-social functions and macro-social (ideological) implications.	Sexual Identities, Gender Identity, Political Dimensions, Critical Discursive Social Psychology, Sexual Citizenship
Moza	Sotiria	Prevention of neurocognitive disorder: childhood-adolescence risk factors and the environmental role in adulthood.	Recent research has indicated that early childhood and adolescence play one of the most important roles in regards to the cognitive potential and structural-functional development of the brain later, in adulthood and old age. However, the difficulty of conducting longitudinal studies in the elderly population in combination with the absence of synchronous, comparative data, makes it difficult to draw strong conclusions.	
Bampa	Grigoria	Assessment of the level of metacognitive processes in Mild Cognitive Impairment and intervention for their enhancement via a randomized controlled trial.	The present dissertation aims at a holistic investigation of the risk factors of childhood and adolescence related to the development, but also the severity, of neurocognitive disorder in old age, as well as, the role of quality of life in adulthood in compensating for the impact of early childhood-adolescence risk factors.	Metacognitive training, Metacognitive functions, Mild Cognitive Impairment
Batzikosta	Areti	Longitudinal study of covariance of sleep parameters, cognitive control, and Theory of Mind abilities in Mild Cognitive Impairment: comparison of aMCI and naMCI types	To examine the phenomenon, we will follow an experimental, correlational, contemporary and diachronic, epidemiological study design. The dissertation attempts to approach and interpret the theoretical frameworks of the 'cognitive reserve' (e.g., Katzman, 1993; brain reserve) and the 'threshold of the manifestation of neurocognitive disorder' (Blessed, Tomlinson, & Roth, 1968), as well as, to investigate the effectiveness of specific and applicable preventive interventions.	sleep – metaphoric speech understanding – dementia- Theory of Mind- mild cognitive impairment
Myllona	Anna	The Therapeutic interaction in psychodynamic psychotherapy: Verbal, non-verbal and bodily synchrony	The ultimate goals are a) the contribution to the growing body of research aimed at the prevention and conservative treatment of neurocognitive disorder in the modern context, through the thorough synchronous and temporal analysis of a wide range of variables and b) the creation of intervention protocols combining the findings of the present study with the results of other studies.	Keywords: Therapeutic interaction, therapeutic alliance, ruptures and repairs, bodily arousal and synchronization.
Papageorgakopoulos	Tilemachos Nekt	Cognitive Constraints and Legal Justice System	Justice professionals such as judges, prosecutors, attorneys, and police detectives make important decisions that have a significant impact on human lives. However, the human information processing system in many cases can lead to irrational conclusions and erroneous decisions, mainly due to cognitive biases and constraints. Given the limited empirical evidence regarding the role of such constraints in judicial decisions, the present study aimed at exploring: (a) specific cognitive biases and heuristics, (b) the preference towards an analytical or intuitive cognitive style, and (c) the effect of those cognitive biases and styles on judicial decision making in professionals of the Greek Justice System. The sample of the study will be mainly justice professionals. The participants will be examined by well-known cognitive tasks as well as legal decision-making scenarios that will be developed for the purposes of the present study. The findings of this study could enrich contemporary literature with empirical data from the perspective of Cognitive Psychology. Additionally, the knowledge generated by this study could be used to enhance the awareness of justice professionals about the potential impact of cognitive constraints and biases on the administration of justice.	Cognitive style, judicial inference, decision making, cognitive bias, dual information processing system

Sidiropoulou	Eleni	Cognitive and metacognitive processes during information seeking on the Web	<p>The proposed dissertation aims to study in depth the complex task of searching and composing information on the Internet, in the context of the Metacognitive and Affective Model of Self-Regulated Learning (Efklides, 2011). Participants, in the context of a real internet search, will be asked to answer a series of questions of different type and difficulty. Measurements will be taken for the relatively stable characteristics of individuals and their metacognitive experiences in relation to the task. Behavioral indicators will be taken into account as well through the recording of their activity during navigation using special software. The aim is, through the adoption of a multi-methodological approach, to test the interactions between individual factors and context factors, according to the model's assumptions, but also to investigate how this interaction is reflected at the level of behavior. Based on this plan, two studies will be conducted, one of which will explore the contribution of Internet-specific epistemological beliefs in shaping metacognitive experiences and online search behavior, while the second will examine the role of expertise to the use of different search strategies.</p> <p>Efklides, A. (2011). Interactions of metacognition with motivation and affect in self-regulated learning: The MASRL model. <i>Educational psychologist</i>, 46(1), 6-25.</p>	web search, information seeking, cognitive processes, metacognitive experiences
Simou	Meropi	Academic and psychological help-seeking by higher education students: Investigating alternative profiles and planning a psychoeducational intervention	<p>Young adults attending higher education face challenges, both at an academic and at a psychological level, the successful management of which can have a significant impact on their functioning within and outside the academic context. Although seeking help is an important developmental skill and a protective factor regarding a person's development and adjustment, the majority of students are either hesitant or unwilling to seek help when needed. To date, significant individual factors and contextual factors that influence the help-seeking behavior of university students have been identified, in order to develop interventions for enhancing students' help-seeking and optimizing their access to support services. The proposed dissertation aims to (a) investigate the prognostic factors regarding help-seeking for academic and psychological issues and map the profiles of the students who seek help and of those who do not, as well as (b) design and implement an intervention program, tailored to the characteristics of the context and based on empirical findings from the context itself. In accordance with these objectives, the dissertation will include two phases: (a) self-report data collection from the student population with the aim of highlighting alternative profiles of students seeking or avoiding academic or psychological help and (b) implementing a psycho-educational intervention program tailored to the characteristics of the context and based on the findings of the first phase, with the purpose of empowering students to seek help from counseling services of Higher Education Institutions.</p>	academic help, help-seeking, help-seeking avoidance, prognostic factors, intervention program, higher education students, psychoeducation, psychological help
Sourvinou	Martina	«Rhetorical constructions of the “political” and “citizenship” in contemporary Greece: political discourse and social representations»	<p>This dissertation focuses on the social representations of the “political” and “citizenship” in contemporary Greece. It is anchored in the research fields of social and political psychology and in particular in the field of the social psychology of citizenship, which is growing in the cusp of the aforementioned fields during the last years. The study consists of three research questions. First, how is political ideology used in both institutional and lay discourse in order to evaluate and account for political decisions and actions associated to current political issues; second, which of these issues are constructed as “political”, which are the representations of the political regarding different issues and which are their micro- and macro-social implications; third, how are citizens' political action and accountability constructed, and which are the appropriate ways of being an active part of political life. Through these questions the ways the “political” is constructed will be explored. The political discourse analyzed is derived from parliamentary sessions, while lay discourse is generated through interviews and focus groups. The data are analyzed using the methodological tools offered by critical discursive social psychology and rhetorical psychology.</p>	citizenship, political discourse, rhetorical constructions, critical discursive social psychology

SOURGKOUNI	EIRINI	The concepts of "togetherness", polyphony and reflectivity in systemic couple therapy and their contribution to the formation of the relational identity of the couple and the polyphonic and reflective self.	Recent research in psychotherapy has incorporated constructivist and social constructionist approaches, and several therapeutic approaches have been formulated that focus on language and dialogue. Research focused on the dialogic self and the subject positions in psychotherapy is limited, while the majority of studies have approached the voices that emerge as personal constructions, without including the social and dialectical perspective of the subject positions. The present research attempts to focus on three basic concepts, which emerge during couple therapy, the concept of "togetherness", polyphony and reflectivity. The concept of "togetherness" refers to the identity of the individual in the couple relationship and the way in which it is formed during the therapeutic process. Polyphony refers to the presence of different voices and subjects in the dialogue and forms the basis of the theory of the dialogic self, which is described as an internal dialogue between the multiple voices and positions of the self. Finally, reflectivity includes the ability to reflect in the present the thoughts, ideas and feelings that belong to the past, present and future and is gradually formed through the understanding of polyphony and the meaning of different positions and voices. Through the study of language, the subjects' positions that emerge in three systemic couple therapies, but also the interventions of the therapist and the co-therapist from the reflecting discussion, the connection and the contribution of these basic concepts in the change of the relational identity of the couple and in the re-meaning and reconstruction of a more polyphonic and interactive self are highlighted.	Key words: Couple Therapy, systemic therapy, subjects' positions, dialogic self, polyphony, relational identity, togetherness, reflection.
Tsentidou	Glykeria	The variation in the relationship between Memory, Cognitive Control and Theory of Mind in two groups of elderly; patients with Mild Cognitive Impairment and patients with Vascular Risk Factors	The study aims at investigating the relationships among cognitive control (Cc), memory functioning and Theory of Mind (ToM) in Mild Cognitive Impairment (MCI) patients, and examining the predictive power of these psychological constructs and their relationships for conversion to dementia. The study has complex design (cross-sectional and longitudinal). The sample of the cross-sectional phase will comprise three groups matched for gender and age: a. "healthy" older adults, b. older adults with risk factors for vascular disease development, and c. older adults diagnosed with MCI. The last two groups will be examined at three different times (longitudinal phase). The participants will be measured with tests assessing a series of different dimensions of memory function, Cc, and ToM. Results: Multi-group and non-recursive path analysis will be applied to the cross-sectional data, to reveal the differences in ToM, memory, and Cc in the three groups, and to create an initial profile of the relationships among the three constructs measured, for each group. Latent Growth Curve Modeling will be used to find the trajectory of change of these profiles in the last two groups. Conclusion: Based on the findings from the cross-sectional phase, a different pattern (profile) of relationships among ToM, memory and Cc in each group would emerge. Based on the longitudinal findings, possible changes in these profiles would emerge that could be associated with conversion to MCI and dementia, for older adults with vascular risk factors and MCI patients, respectively.	Vascular Risk Factors, MCI, Cognitive Control, Memory, ToM
Tsounis	Andreas	Work-family conflict: The role of social and psychological capital	Work-family conflict takes place when the demands from the roles in the work and family domains are mutually incompatible and as a result the participation in one role makes difficult to fulfill requirements in the other role. Job demands are the main antecedents of work-family conflict, while its consequences are severe for employee overall well-being. Based on conservation of resources and job demands-resources theories, the aim of this PhD thesis is to investigate the buffering role of workplace social capital and psychological capital on the relationship between job demands and work-family conflict. Workplace social capital is an organizational resource that refers to employees' beliefs regarding trust and reciprocity within their organization and the possibilities for expanding their social network through their participation in the organization. Psychological capital is a personal resource that refers to individuals' sense of self-efficacy, hope, optimism and resilience at work. In addition, the moderating role of personal social capital (as a personal resource that reflects the width and qualitative characteristics of one's social network), and psychological capital (as a personal resource outside work), on the relationship between work-family conflict and personal well-being, will be investigated. These aims will be investigated in a series of studies among employees from different working environments. The study findings may contribute to better understanding the protective function of social and psychological capital for work-family conflict and its consequences.	Work-family conflict, social capital, psychological capital

Falanga	Konstantina	Parental involvement in children's homework: Motivational beliefs, affective processes and school achievement	The doctoral thesis falls under the fields of Educational and Developmental Psychology and aims to study parental involvement in children's homework. It investigates in a single framework three sets of variables: (a) parental variables that serve as predictors of their involvement (i.e., self-efficacy beliefs, goals for their children, beliefs about children's efficacy, and emotions) (b) parental homework involvement forms (i.e., autonomy support, control, interference, cognitive engagement), and (c) a series of children variables that are examined as learning outcomes (i.e., achievement goals, self-efficacy beliefs, emotions, school achievement). Therefore, the specific doctoral thesis examines the reasons behind parental homework involvement, parental involvement forms per se, and children outcomes. In examining the network of relationships among all research variables, the emphasis lies on parental involvement as a mediating variable between parent motivational and affective processes, on the one hand, and, on the other, children's motivational, emotional and educational functioning. In the context of a longitudinal research design self-reports are completed by a paired sample of children and their parents for two consequent years, 4 time-waves approximately 5 months apart, following children from 5th to 6th Grade of Primary School. The thesis results are expected to contribute both in basic and applied research, by shedding light on further aspects of a complex phenomenon, as well as helping school psychologists form evidence-based interventions that will enhance parents' homework involvement and promote children's learning and school achievement.	Affective processes Homework Motivational beliefs Parental involvement School achievement
Flouli	Anastasia	Discursive constructions of spoken sexism: A post-structuralist discourse analysis with a feminist perspective	Spoken sexism refers mainly to the verbal expression of malevolent as well as benevolent sexist comments, which contribute to the preservation of patriarchy while reinforcing misogyny. It is a dangerous phenomenon which harms the individuals who experience it, while legitimizing the existing power structures among women and men. Despite the fact that sexist comments are fully embedded in spoken language, there has been very limited research concerning their use. The present doctoral thesis aims to explore the discursive constructions of spoken sexism in the narratives of thirty women and twenty men, who participated voluntarily in individual semi-structured interviews. In detail, it seeks to explore the discourses from which the participants drawn upon in their effort to construct spoken sexism, as well as the subject positions they sculpt in their narratives. Post-structural discourse analysis was deemed as the most appropriate theory and methodology for portraying the discourses employed by the participants when constructing, interpreting or justifying spoken sexism. In addition, due to the gendered nature of the subject under discussion, a feminist perspective was upheld in the analysis. The results are meaningful for providing a new understanding of how spoken sexism relates to misogyny and sex-based discrimination and thus, crucial for promoting gender equality.	Spoken sexism, patriarchy, feminism, post-structuralist discourse analysis
Flouli	Anastasia	Sexism in spoken language and in social media: Impacts on the formation of gender identities and on the preservation of gender inequalities	Sexist rhetoric refers mainly to the verbal expression of malevolent as well as benevolent sexist comments which contribute to the preservation of patriarchy while reinforcing misogyny. It is a dangerous phenomenon which harms the individuals who experience it while legitimizing the existing power structures among women and men. Despite the fact that sexist comments are fully embedded in spoken language, there has been very limited research concerning their use. The present doctoral thesis aims to explore sexist rhetoric in the narratives of women and men born after the principle of gender equality was enshrined in the Greek constitution in 1975. In detail, it seeks to explore the discourses from which the participants drawn upon in their effort construct sexist rhetoric as well as the subject positions they sculpt in their narratives. FDA was deemed as the most appropriate theory and methodology for portraying the discourses employed by the participants when constructing, interpreting or justifying sexist rhetoric. In addition, due to the gendered nature of the subject under discussion, a feminist view was upheld in the analysis. The results are meaningful for providing a new understanding of how sexist rhetoric relates to misogyny and sex-based discrimination and thus, crucial for promoting gender equality.	Sexist rhetoric, patriarchy, feminism, post-structural discourse analysis

Chiotis	Konstantinos	<p>WORK ENGAGEMENT AND RECOVERY FROM JOB DEMANDS AMONG DUAL-EARNER COUPLES: INVESTIGATING THE ENRICHMENT PROCESS</p>	<p>Successful recovery from job demands is relevant for promoting employee well-being, and job performance. Research so far has mainly focused on resource depletion during work and its role for unsuccessful recovery. This thesis will contribute to the literature by investigating resource replenishment at work and how it contributes to recovery during leisure. Specifically, the thesis aims to address three specific goals. The first goal is to test whether work engagement initiates a resource replenishment process that enhances employees' psychological capital (i.e., hope, self-efficacy, resilience, and optimism) that in turn, facilitates the recovery process during leisure through reduced levels of need for recovery. The second goal is to unravel the moderating role of positive and negative work-reflection in understanding the conditions under which leisure time activities that employees engage in during leisure are more or less likely to facilitate recovery experiences. The third goal is to account for the potential interdependency that may exist in the investigated processes among dual-earner couples. These research goals will be examined with three dyadic (one cross-sectional and two diary) studies among dual-earner couples. Data will be analyzed by means of (multilevel) structural equation modeling with the actor-partner interdependence model. The contribution of this thesis to the literature is three-fold. First, it will add value to our theoretical understanding of how and why motivating work-related states facilitate the recovery process. Second, it will offer insights about the role of employees' and their partners' work-related reflection during leisure as a boundary condition on the relationship between leisure time activities pursued individually and with the partner and recovery experiences. Third, by capturing the interdependency that may exist among partners in the work-to-leisure enrichment process, this thesis will highlight how the quality of partners' interaction may affect their recovery experiences. These insights will also be relevant for organizational practice by emphasizing the role of workplace enrichment for successful recovery.</p>	<p>work engagement; recovery; job demands; dual-earner couples; resources enrichment</p>
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