

## **ABSTRACTS**

## **Evoked potential and dichotic listening correlates of right hemisphere involvement in language restitution following left hemisphere injury**

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### **Abstract**

The three studies presented in this article have employed probe cortical evoked potentials and a dichotic listening procedure to assess the relative engagement of the cerebral hemispheres, during various types of linguistic tasks in four subject groups: recovering aphasics, nonaphasic patients with sustained lesions in the right hemisphere (RH), normal volunteers and, in one study, dysarthric patients who had suffered mild injury in the left hemisphere (LH). The results of all three studies revealed the anticipated pattern of a greater RH engagement during the verbal tasks used for the aphasic and, to a lesser degree, the dysarthric patients. These findings support the hypothesis that restitution of language in adults, following LH injury, is probably mediated by increased participation of the nondominant hemisphere.

## **Youth culture; research tendencies and tensions**

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### **Abstract**

How do social sciences circumscribe today the concepts of youth and youth culture? And how does society understand the phenomenon of this new, universal, massive and individual culture? In this paper the tendencies in research concerning this subject are presented and there is an effort to demonstrate the necessity of transcending the traditional sociological models. Young people are not only consumers, they also redefine all kinds of ideological and symbolic elements of the social context, so that they can articulate their socio-cultural being and achieve their own specific social identity.

## **Persistent absenteeism and expulsion from secondary school: A psychosocial problem?**

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### **Abstract**

This is a preliminary report of a study on the relationships of adolescent mental health and delinquency to persistent absenteeism and expulsion from secondary schools based on 22 representative schools of East Attica, catering for 7.300 pupils. In this article only the size of the problem is shown, as well as the first preliminary findings. The number of pupils diminishes from year to year in most secondary schools. This phenomenon, as well as frequent absences, was more common in technical and evening schools, especially in areas where the educational level of the adult population was low. Frequent absences –more than 10% of all possible attendances– were a major problem as many pupils were not allowed to sit for final examinations and had to repeat their grade, giving some of them the opportunity to stop school altogether. Expulsions were a lesser problem than expected. Pupils were expelled for 1-2 days only. The policy differed considerably between schools. Expulsions were not related to academic failure and/or delinquency, unless the adolescents were persistent absentees as well. These results are compared to those of other countries and suggestions are made for legal alterations and appropriate planning of services in Greece.

## **Evaluation of the «Body Cathexis» in adult women participating in recreation activities**

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### **Abstract**

The primary purpose of this investigation was to examine the validity and reliability of the «Body Cathexis» scale and its adaption for the Greek population. 102 female subjects participating in recreational activities were examined. Test-retest reliability coefficient after a two week period was .90. Item analysis coefficients ranged from .26 to .76, internal consistency using Cronbach's alpha coefficient was .95, and factor analysis yielded the structure validity of the inventory. There were significant differences between subjects with health problems and those without health problems ( $t=3.20$ ,  $p>.005$ ). The findings suggest that the Greek version of the Body Cathexis Scale is reliable and suitable for female population.