

Author's Accepted Manuscript

Is the First Cut Really the Deepest? Frequency and Recency of Nonsuicidal Self-Injury in Relation to Psychopathology and Dysregulation

Melissa J. Zielinski, Morgan A. Hill, Jennifer C. Veilleux



PII: S0165-1781(17)30573-5
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psychres.2017.10.030>
Reference: PSY10930

To appear in: *Psychiatry Research*

Received date: 13 April 2017
Revised date: 10 September 2017
Accepted date: 21 October 2017

Cite this article as: Melissa J. Zielinski, Morgan A. Hill and Jennifer C. Veilleux, Is the First Cut Really the Deepest? Frequency and Recency of Nonsuicidal Self-Injury in Relation to Psychopathology and Dysregulation, *Psychiatry Research*, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psychres.2017.10.030>

This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting galley proof before it is published in its final citable form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.

Is the First Cut Really the Deepest? Frequency and Recency of Nonsuicidal Self-Injury in Relation to Psychopathology and Dysregulation

Melissa J. Zielinski^{a*}, Morgan A. Hill^b, & Jennifer C. Veilleux^b

^a University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Brain Imaging Research Center, Psychiatric Research Institute, Little Rock, AR 72205 USA

^b University of Arkansas, Department of Psychological Science, Fayetteville, AR 72701 USA

***Corresponding Author:**

Melissa J. Zielinski, Ph.D.
University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences
Brain Imaging Research Center
Psychiatric Research Institute
E: MJZielinski@uams.edu
Phone: 501-526-8200
Fax: 501-526-8199

Abstract

Research on nonsuicidal self-injury (NSSI) has moved beyond examination of factors that associate with the mere presence or absence of the behavior, and into more nuanced examination of which discrete features of NSSI behavior relate to pathology. This study examined two features of NSSI, frequency of occurrence and recency, as cross-sectional predictors of psychopathology in a large community sample of adults with a history of NSSI ($N = 315$). Results of 2×2 factorial ANOVAs testing the interactive effects of NSSI frequency (clinical, subclinical) and recency (current, past) revealed that current NSSI was consistently associated with poorer emotional and behavioral health (e.g., greater symptoms of depression, panic, and anxiety, worse emotion regulation, greater alcohol misuse). Results for NSSI frequency were

Download English Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/en/article/6812053>

Download Persian Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/article/6812053>

[Daneshyari.com](https://daneshyari.com)