

# Foreword and Editorial

## International Journal on Consulting Psychology for Patients

We are very happy to publish this issue of an International Journal on Consulting Psychology for Patients by Global Vision School Publication.

This issue contains 6 articles. Achieving such a high quality of papers would have been impossible without the huge work that was undertaken by the Editorial Board members and External Reviewers. We take this opportunity to thank them for their great support and cooperation.

These papers titled “Evaluation of Automatic Scoring in Clinical Performance Oral Examination” manual scoring of clinical performance oral examination is a labor intensive task and causes variance between scores. By automating assessments, the reproducibility of exams can be improved, and costs associated with manual scoring can also be reduced. The purpose of this study was to compare the automatic method of scoring with manual scoring of clinical performance examinations. Forty-two files of existing student data were selected at Pusan National University School of Medicine (PNUSOM) and distributed into three sets, schema comprehension score, overall performance satisfaction and written assessment automated score. The variable examined was the hierarchical relations of class dizziness in the clinical performance category. Results were obtained for 42 pairs of data in two stages, one comparing the manual score and the automatic score, and the second compared the automatic score and manual performance satisfaction. The reliability of data automation was 0.38. A reasonable benchmark for performance can be established to further redistribute examinations to self-assessment

This paper titled “The Effect of Anger Control Education on Women’s Breast Cancer Patients” the purpose of this study was to examine anger control education based on REBT(Rational Emotion Behavior Therapy) for breast cancer patients and to verify the program’s effectiveness on state-trait anger expression, Depression, and the way of coping. The subjects of this study composed of fifty breast cancer patients(23 for the experimental group and 27 control group) who were participated breast cancer clinic outpatients from P hospital in Busan, South Korea. Data were collected at baseline after 8 weeks and 12weeks. Effects of anger control education, there were significant interactions with group(between experimental group and control group) by time(baseline, after 8weeks & 12weeks) in anger-suppression ( $F=27.60$ ,  $p<.001$ ), anger-expression( $F=4.68$ ,  $p<.001$ ), anger-control( $F=17.89$ ,  $p<.001$ ) depression( $F=29.57$ ,  $p<.001$ ), and the way of coping( $F=5.73$ ,  $p=.004$ ). Anger control education was nursing intervention as a method of improving anger control, depression, and the way of coping for breast cancer patients. It implicates breast cancer patients need effective anger control and health promoting behaviors.

This paper titled “Predicting factors of postpartum depression” this study was to investigate the degree of postpartum depression. E - mail and telephone tracking were performed on 130 mothers who delivered within 2 months after birth. The collected data were analyzed using SPSS WIN 22.0 program and Amos 20.0 program. The results of the evaluation of the fitness indices of postpartum depression prediction model showed that all the fit index indices were in good agreement. The predictive power of predictors of postpartum depression was 69% in

this model. Postpartum depression prediction model confirmed that perineal discomfort, postpartum anxiety, spousal support, and physical fatigue were important factors in postpartum depression and symptom severity and this suggests an intervention plan to prevent and promote postpartum depression early.

In the paper “Factors Related to Test Anxiety for Studying TOEIC among College Student of Health Affiliated Educations”, it study factors related to test anxiety among health college students for studying TOEIC. The investigation was performed during the period from April 3rd to April 14th in 2017 targeting randomly-selected 291 health college students in TOEIC class in college located in J city. From the result of multiple regression analysis, the higher personality stress of job seeking stress is, the higher exhaustion from academic burnout is and the lower self efficacy is, students’ test anxiety for studying TOEIC was high and their explanation ability was 44.0%. These results are expected to utilize in reducing test anxiety of health college students for studying TOEIC and in improving efficiency of English studying to increase internationalization capability.

In the research paper “Comparative Legal Research on Involuntary Civil Commitment of Mentally Ill Person in Korea and the U.S.”, Korean Constitutional Court decided that the protective hospitalization under the former Mental Health Act Article 24 is against the constitution, as it violates the principle of proportionality by not preparing any proper measures to minimize the mentally ill person’s personal liberty while restricting it coming close to the degree of detention. Therefore, the Mental Health and Welfare Act was enacted in Korea to replace the former law and enhance the requirements for involuntary hospitalization, especially the protective hospitalization demanded by the patient’s family. In America, the U.S. Supreme Court has made the possibility of harming oneself and others the fundamental requirement for involuntary hospitalization. Meanwhile, most states regulate that the judge should decide, according to the judicial procedure for examination, whether to put a person under involuntary hospitalization. Especially, it is noticeable that the U.S. has ensured the mentally ill’s human rights, treatments, and welfare by improving the legal clarity by defining the requirements, procedures, supervision and examination of the involuntary hospitalization under each state’s state law.

In the paper entitled “A study on the intention of gynecological examination in female college students”, the purpose of this study was to analyze fear , communication, intention of gynecological examination in female college students and to investigate the influencing factor to intention of examination. Methods: Data were collected from 315 college students using questionnaires from May 15 to June 5, 2017. The collected data were analyzed by SPSS WIN 23.0, with frequency, percentage, mean & standard deviation, Pearson correlation analysis Results: Average scores of the fear, communication and intention of gynecological examination were 3.01, 2.58, 2.74points. There were statistically significant correlations between fear of gynecological examination, communication, intention of examination. Fears of examination and intention for examination were quantitative correlation ( $r = .187, p = .012$ ), communication experiences with respect to gynecological examination and intention of examination were negative correlation ( $r = -.410, p < .001$ ).

International Journal of Social Welfare Promotion and Management  
Vol. 3 (2016)

July 2018

**Editors of the July Issue on  
International Journal on Consulting Psychology for Patients**

