

EDITORIAL NOTE

On behalf of the Editorial Board of *International Journal of Psychology: A Biopsychosocial Approach* I would like to introduce the content of the 20th volume of the journal. All five articles that are published in current volume propose the results of empirical studies which cover different areas of human behaviour and psychological states, outcomes and measures of behavioural changes, subjective evaluations of own experience. I believe that presented papers fill the idea and scope of the journal well because they all address the person-environment interaction or biological underpinnings of human mental processes and relationships with others.

In the article named *Differences in emotional expressivity according to the stages of motivation to refuse alcohol in alcohol dependent patients* by Justina Slavinskienė and Kristina Žardeckaitė-Matulaitienė the authors present the data where refusal to consume alcohol and emotional expressivity of alcohol-dependent patients has been analysed. The findings revealed patients that were highly motivated to quit drinking appeared to show more of emotional expressivity during complex treatment. They tended to express more positive emotions than less motivated patients. The results of this study suggest that emotional regulation and literacy might be a key component in psychological measures of alcohol-dependent patients' treatment. The aim and the findings of the publication perfectly address the vision of our journal by connecting biological and psychological factors as inseparable in services for these patients.

The next article is *The changes of self-efficacy and perceived social support of addicted to alcohol women and men during treatment period* authored by Milda Cibulskytė and Loreta Zajančauskaitė-Staskevičienė. It echoes the idea of the first one as it deals with drinking refusal and its psychosocial correlates during the treatment of alcohol-dependent patients. The results of current study indicated that change in refusal to drink from the beginning to the end of rehabilitation program could be predicted by drinking refusal self-efficacy and perceived social support

before treatment and changes in self-efficacy during the treatment. The data suggests that self-confidence and belief in ability to stop drinking before receiving treatment services marks greater change in outcome measurement. The social support which seems to be strengthened during the Minnesota 12-step program added to the higher change in drinking refusal as well.

Biological and behavioural components are highly integrated in the publication of Justė Lukoševičiūtė and Kastytis Šmigelskas *Type D personality in cardiovascular patients and general population: prevalence and retrospective perception of stability*. The authors analyse the epidemiology of Type D personality in cardiovascular patients versus general population. The empirical findings showed that people diagnosed with some cardiovascular disease did not differ much from general population in terms of prevalence of Type D personality. Patients perceived this personality trait as being less stable during 5-year period. The authors also strengthened that the people who can be described as having a Type D personality are considered to be living a less healthy lifestyle.

Two of next publications are dedicated to psychological work-related issues and represent person – environment interaction in psychological research and practice. The work of Modesta Morkevičiūtė and Auksė Endriulaitienė named *The role of a perceived ethical leadership style in the relationship between workaholism and occupational burnout* refers to quantitative research. Its results showed significant negative relationship between perceived ethical leadership and workaholism, personal and professional burnout. Perceived ethical leadership also served as a moderator for workaholism and client-related burnout. The authors suggest ethical leadership approach as a possible strategy to maintain psychological health of employees. Still, bidirectional nature of relationship between leadership style and workaholism or burnout should be considered.

The last article in the list is written by Jolanta Sondaitė and Gailė Vinciūnaitė and titled *Experience of workplace psychological harassment*. By the use of qualitative research methodology the authors introduce the experience reported by employees who have been affected by workplace harassment for several months. The respondents of the study showed clear signs of victimization. Together with strong negative emotions as a reaction of being bullied at work the participants of the study

expressed feeling of own guilt and decrease in self-worth. The data confirmed that people with the experience of being bullied in the workplace also recognised physical symptoms that occurred together with problematic relationships at work. The strength of this study is replication of previous data typically obtained by quantitative research.

I highly encourage our readers to take a deeper look at the articles of the current issue. I believe that authors of the articles would be glad to continue scientific discussion with readers at any venue.

Associate Editor
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