

Editor's Note: Journal of Forensic Psychology (Volume 1 Issue 2)

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Editor Note

Forensic psychology as a study tries to enhance the understanding about fundamental legal principles including expert witness, testimony and relevant jurisdictional considerations to interact appropriately with attorneys, judges, and other legal professionals. A forensic psychologist should be trained in clinical, organizational, social and psychology disciplines. Journal of Forensic Psychology is an Open Access, international peer reviewed journal that publishes scientific content related to all aspects of the field, such as forensic psychiatry, legal psychology, organizational psychology, police psychology, antisocial personality disorder, criminal proceedings, etc. The Volume 1 Issue 2 has published four research articles.

Zhang et al. [1] analyzed the psychological strains of 1,298 college students by using 60-item psychological strain scales (PSS). Authors found that the aspiration strain and coping strain were positively related with depression while coping strain and value strain were significantly associated with suicidal ideation. Authors have suggested that the reduction of college students' psychological strains is an effective way to reduce suicidal ideation and depression.

Anger is generally considered as maladaptive response but from evolutionary perspective this emotion is an adaptive function to respond to threats within the environment. Currently anger avoidance model (AAM) proposed in 2008, is being used for understanding the relation between anger and violence. In the research article, Moore [2] presented updates on the recent empirical findings that support AAM, and subsequently discussed the relationship between contextual anger regulation therapies (CART).

Shimizu et al. [3] evaluated the effect of triazolam on behavior in response to fear and anxiety using an elevated plus-maze test in mice.

Authors concluded that their findings provide scientific evidence in reply to defense arguments presented during court trials as evidence of the victim who attempted to escape from a sexual assault.

Sexual perversion or sexual deviation is termed as paraphilia. Patient experiences intense sexual arousal to atypical fetishes, objects, situations, animals, behaviors, fantasies, or individuals. Pedophilic disorder is a subtype of paraphilia where the patient experiences recurrent sexual interest on prepubescent children by persistent sexual urge, thoughts, fantasies or behavior. Jordan et al. [4] in their research article measured the sexual interest under the cognitive load. Authors performed cognitive tests on 50 healthy men, seven forensic control subjects and twenty-two pedophiles by giving them sexually relevant and non-relevant distractors. Authors assessed their eye movements and cognitive performance and found that the performance of both the forensic groups was much poorer than the healthy control group.

References

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