

Risky Decision Making and a Failure of Inhibitory Control in University Students with Symptoms of Anxiety, Stress and Depression

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Risky decisions and inhibitory control include behaviors that are directly and indirectly affected by Temperament. The present study was designed to investigate the risky decision making and impulsivity in students with symptoms of anxiety, depression and stress. In this cross-sectional study of 410 students at Shahid Beheshti University in the academic year 1391-92 sampling method selected using neuropsychological tests; Balloon Analogue Risk-Taking (BART) Task for high-risk decision, the (Go / No Go) Task for impulsivity and test (DASS-21) to assess symptoms of anxiety, stress and depression were evaluated. Pearson's correlation coefficient was used to analyze the data. Relationship between symptoms of anxiety, depression and stress with impulsivity, not seen during the test go / no go. But the level of inhibition (stop-motion), the percentage of correct responses to anxiety ($r = -0/110$); Average response time true stress ($r = -0/112$) and anxiety ($r = -0/118$) diverse significant correlation ($p \leq 0/05$). And the number of correct responses and stress ($r = 0/109$) had significant positive correlation ($p \leq 0/05$). In balloons risk scale, there was a significant relationship between the minimum frequency of balloon inflating and stress ($r=0/146$) ($p \leq 0/01$). Considering increase risk decisions with increased stress symptoms, and deficits in response inhibition in individuals with anxiety symptoms carefully implemented (percentage of right answers) were in harness, this component can be identified as factors that are affected by temperament and provide feedback to it. Clinical application of this correlation highlights the need to consider these two factors.