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Proof**CONTROL ID:** 947747**CONTACT (NAME ONLY):** Warren Brown**PRESENTER:** Shawneen Pazienza**Abstract Details****PRESENTATION TYPE:** Paper or Poster**CURRENT CATEGORY:** Emotional Processes**KEYWORDS:** affective processing disorders, corpus callosum, congenital disorders.**Abstract****TITLE:** Emotional Expressiveness and Somatization in Agenesis of the Corpus Callosum**AUTHORS (FIRST NAME INITIAL LAST NAME):** S. R. Pazienza, W. S. Brown, L. K. Paul**ABSTRACT BODY:**

Objective : Individuals with agenesis of the corpus callosum (ACC) exhibit cognitive and social deficits, even when FSIQ is in the normal range. Abnormal emotional expressiveness, including alexithymia and somatization, has been observed in individuals with ACC (Brown & Paul, 2000; Turk et al., 2002; Paul et al., 2006), presumably due to the lack of transfer of emotional information between the right and left hemisphere.

Participants and Methods: This study compared emotional expressiveness and somatization in 18 adults with complete ACC and FSIQ > 80, and 16 age and IQ-matched controls using the Toronto Alexithymia Scale (TAS-20), Emotion Approach Coping Scale (EACS), Positive and Negative Affect Schedule (PANAS), Symptom Checklist (SCL-90-R), Symptom Interpretation Questionnaire (SIQ), and Health Symptom Questionnaire (HSQ).

Results : Scores on the EACS, PANAS, SIQ, and HSQ did not differ significantly between the ACC group and the control group ($p > .05$). However, individuals with ACC scored significantly higher on the TAS-20 ($F = 22.31, p < .001$; ACC $M = 53.43$; control $M = 37.75$) and SCL-90-R ($F = 10.94, p < .001$; ACC $M = 0.87$; control $M = 0.36$). A post-hoc analysis of the SIQ indicated that individuals with ACC were more likely than controls to attribute physical symptoms to psychological factors ($F = 4.46, p < .05$; ACC $M = 12.05$; control $M = 9.63$).

Conclusions : Results of this study suggest that while individuals with ACC have a greater tendency towards alexithymia and somatization, they do not differ from controls in emotional coping, reported positive and negative affect, and overall health.