

Abstract #: 321

Presented by: Laura Riley, MSPH, Graduate Student

Enhancement of the Performance Capabilities of the USF Inhalation Challenge Chamber

Laura F. Riley MSPH, Yehia Y. Hammad, Sc.D. University of South Florida, College of Public Health Dept. of Environmental & Occupational Health

Keywords: aerosol, chamber, inhalation, particles, thoracic

Objective: The purpose of this study is to enhance the capabilities of a whole-body human exposure chamber (HEC) and determine the largest particle size that can be consistently generated. Once this size is determined, the inhalable and thoracic fractions of the dust cloud will be determined.

Methods: . This chamber is located in the Breath Laboratory of the Sunshine Education and Research Center at the University of South Florida's (USF's) College of Public Health. Previous work has been conducted with this chamber to generate respirable fractions, but not larger sizes.

Results: (Results are forthcoming, as actual research has not yet been conducted)

Conclusion: By determining the largest particle size that can be consistently generated, future inhalation challenge studies using inhalable and thoracic-size particles may be possible with this chamber.

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Presented by: Zhiqing Zhou, BA, Graduate Student

The Interactive Role of Gender in CWB and Workplace Aggression

Zhiqing Zhou, Paul Spector, Department of Psychology, USF SERC University of South Florida, College of Arts and Sciences, Dept. of Psychology

Keywords: gender, CWB, workplace aggression, job stressor, personality

Objective: The purpose of our study was to explore the potential moderating effect of gender in the relationships of job stressors (interpersonal conflict and organizational constraints) and personality variables (agreeableness, conscientiousness, emotional stability, hostile attribution bias, and trait anger) with CWB (CWB-O and CWB-P) and workplace aggression (physical and relational).

Methods: Self-report data was collected from 673 employed participants at a large public university. The mean age of all participants was 21.6 years (SD = 4.3), and 77% of the sample were female. All study variables were measured using published measures with good reliability.

Results: Men were found to engage significantly more in all four types of behaviors. Both job stressors and all personality variables were significantly related to all four types of behaviors. Except for the relationships of conscientiousness and emotional stability with CWB-O, gender was found to moderate the relationships of both job stressors and all personality variables with CWB-O, CWB-P, physical aggression and relational aggression: the differences between men and women were larger when at high levels of trait anger, HAB, interpersonal conflict and organizational constraints, and when at low levels of agreeableness, conscientiousness, and emotional stability.

Conclusion: Although men were found to engage more in all four types of behaviors, we found that at low levels of predictor variables, both external and internal, that facilitate harmful behaviors, men were no more likely to report CWB or workplace aggression than were women; although both genders likely respond negatively to stressful job conditions, it is men more than women who respond to such conditions aggressively or counterproductively.

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