Apr 18th, 2:35 PM - 3:35 PM

Does Perfecting Your Day Keep the Doctor Away?: Examining the Roles of Affect and Coping in the Association Between Perfectionism and Physical Health

Carly Visk
Illinois Wesleyan University

Natalie Smoak, Faculty Advisor
Illinois Wesleyan University

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.iwu.edu/jwprc

Visk, Carly and Smoak, Faculty Advisor, Natalie, "Does Perfecting Your Day Keep the Doctor Away?: Examining the Roles of Affect and Coping in the Association Between Perfectionism and Physical Health" (2009). John Wesley Powell Student Research Conference. 27.

This is protected by copyright and/or related rights. It has been brought to you by Digital Commons @ IWU with permission from the rights-holder(s). You are free to use this material in any way that is permitted by the copyright and related rights legislation that applies to your use. For other uses you need to obtain permission from the rights-holder(s) directly, unless additional rights are indicated by a Creative Commons license in the record and/or on the work itself. This material has been accepted for inclusion by faculty at Illinois Wesleyan University. For more information, please contact digitalcommons@iwu.edu.
©Copyright is owned by the author of this document.
DOES PERFECTING YOUR DAY KEEP THE DOCTOR AWAY?: EXAMINING THE ROLES OF AFFECT AND COPING IN THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN PERFECTIONISM AND PHYSICAL HEALTH

Carly Visk and Natalie Smoak*
Psychology Department, Illinois Wesleyan University

This study tested a structural model in which the association between perfectionism and physical health is mediated by positive and negative affect and coping strategies. A sample of 119 Illinois Wesleyan undergraduate students completed two questionnaires that assess perfectionism as a multidimensional construct, the Multidimensional Perfectionism Scale (MPS-H; Hewitt & Flett, 1991) and the Frost Multidimensional Perfectionism Scale (FMPS; Frost, Marten, Lahart, & Rosenblate, 1991), as well as questionnaires that assess positive and negative affect, coping strategies, physical health, and preventative and risky health behaviors. Predicted results would support a structural model in which adaptive perfectionism is related to higher levels of positive affect and more adaptive coping strategies, which in turn are related to better physical health, including the performance of more preventative health behaviors and fewer health risk behaviors. Alternatively, maladaptive perfectionism would be associated with higher levels of negative affect and maladaptive coping strategies that in turn would predict poorer physical health, including the performance of fewer preventative health behaviors and more health risk behaviors. These results would have implications for improving the immediate and long-term health of persons high in maladaptive perfectionism by prompting interventions to focus on increasing positive affect, decreasing negative affect, and improving coping strategies.