

2.1. Method

2.1.1. Participants

Forty participants ($M = 71.14$, $N = 4$) were recruited from a pool of 140 participants ($N = 2$). The participants were divided into two groups: a control group ($N = 2$) and an experimental group ($N = 2$). The control group consisted of 6 participants (4 females) and the experimental group consisted of 6 participants (4 females).

2.1.2. Apparatus and Stimuli

The experiment was conducted using a computerized system. The stimuli consisted of 213 words and 105 sentences. The words were presented in a 43.5-degree font size and the sentences in a 93-degree font size. The stimuli were presented on a computer screen.

2.1.3. Procedura

La procedura di valutazione della famiglia è un processo che si svolge in diverse fasi, a partire dalla raccolta delle informazioni e dalla definizione degli obiettivi, fino alla formulazione delle raccomandazioni e al monitoraggio dei risultati.

3.2. Reliability and discrimination

3.2.1. Familiality

$t(F(1,28)=4.49, P=0.04)$, $M=34.80$, $t(F(1,28)=0.71, P=0.41)$, $M=31.67$, $t(F(1,28)=3.92, P=0.06)$, $M=28.17$, $t(F(1,28)=5.04, P=0.03)$, $M=16.06$, $t(F(1,28)=8.28, P<0.05)$, $M=14.99$, $t(F(1,28)=9.87, P<0.001)$, $M=35.82$, $t(F(1,28)=7.64, P<0.001)$, $M=25.19$, $t(F(1,28)=1.33, P=0.26)$, $t(F(1,28)=4.46, P=0.04)$, $M=7.64$, $t(F(1,28)=3.06, P=0.09)$, $M=8.54$.

3.2.2. Technical

$t(F(1,28)=3.92, P=0.06)$, $M=28.17$, $t(F(1,28)=5.04, P=0.03)$, $M=16.06$, $t(F(1,28)=8.28, P<0.05)$, $M=14.99$, $t(F(1,28)=3.06, P=0.09)$, $M=8.54$.

