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Contents

statistically. That the relationships between LMX and the obsessive passion are different statistically among teams. There is high correlation between the interceptor and slope. The other relationships among variables is discussed covered the model. Conclusions: The results of the hierarchical linear modeling (HLM) analyses indicate that strong passionate teams had strong coach-athlete relationship (LMX) and obsessive relationships.

The controlling interpersonal style, types of motivation, self-esteem and burnout in Mexican athletes
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Self-determination theory (Deci & Ryan, 1985) postulates that coach behaviors have important consequences on motivation and that athlete whose motivation is more or less self-determined tend to report positive or negative outcomes. The purpose of the present study was to examine gender differences in the perception of a controlling interpersonal style created by the coach, types of motivation, self-esteem and burnout in university athletes. Participated 2327 Mexican university athletes (M = 21.26, SD = 1.99), 1,377 males and 950 females, and fulfilled the Spanish version of the Controlling Coach Behaviors Scale (CCBS), the Sport Motivation Scale (SMS), the Self-Description Questionnaire (SDQ-III) and the Questionnaire Burnout Athlete (ABQ). The results of MANOVA showed significant differences between gender in the study variables. We conducted separate moderated hierarchical analyses by gender, predicting self-esteem and burnout from controlling style and types of motivation (two for each gender). The results showed that in males, self-esteem was predicted in a negative manner by controlling style (beta = -.22); in females, self-esteem was negatively predicted by controlling style (beta = -.17) and no motivation (beta = -.10) and positively predicted by autonomous motivation (beta = .10). With regard to burnout, in males was positively predicted by controlling style (beta = .56) and no motivation (beta = .30) and negatively predicted by autonomous motivation (beta = -.12); in females, burnout was positively predicted by controlling style (beta = .43) and no motivation (beta = .38) and negatively predicted by autonomous motivation (beta = -.15). The present study with Mexican athletes is in line with previous research and emphasizes the importance of the interpersonal style created by the coach as a key determinant of athlete's motivation and in turn of their well-being and ill-being. Although there are significant differences between genders in the study variables, the relationship that the theory postulates are very similar in both genders.

A prospective investigation of motivational regulations as mediators in the relationship between body-related shame, guilt and physical activity in breast cancer survivors
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Background: This study tested body-related shame and guilt as predictors of breast cancer survivors' (BCS) moderate-to-vigorous physical activity (MVPA) over 6 months. Motivational regulations were examined as mediators of this association. Methods: Self-reports of body-related shame and guilt, motivational regulations, and MVPA were measured among 149 female BCS at baseline (Time 1). MVPA was assessed a second time 6-months later (Time 2). Results: In the multiple mediation models, body-related shame predicted low levels of MVPA over 6 months ($\beta 1$ = -.35, β Time 2 = -.54), as well as external (β Time 1 = .17, β Time 2 = .19), introjected (β Time 1 = -.47, β Time 2 = -.54), and self-determined (β Time 1 = -.30, β Time 2 = -.30) motivational regulations. Guilt predicted high levels of MVPA (β Time 1 = .63) and introjected (β Time 1 = .94, β Time 2 = .94) and self-determined (β Time 1 = .17, β Time 2 = .19) motivational regulations. There were indirect effects between shame (point estimateTime 1 = -.17, 95% BCa CI = -0.35, -0.04), guilt (point estimateTime 1 = .21, 95% BCa CI = 0.06, 0.41; point estimateTime 2 = .09, 95% BCa CI = 0.00, 0.24) and MVPA via self-determined motivation. Only body-related shame was a significant predictor of changes in MVPA (β = -.41). Conclusions: Based on these results, the specific emotions of shame and guilt contextualized to the body differentially predict BCS' health motivations and behavior over time. Integrating body-related self-conscious emotion programs into clinical practice may be warranted.