

**BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH**

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NAME: Gabriel A. Fietze

eRA COMMONS USER NAME (credential, e.g., agency login):

POSITION TITLE: Clinical Assistant Instructor

EDUCATION/TRAINING *(Begin with baccalaureate or other initial professional education, such as nursing, include postdoctoral training and residency training if applicable. Add/delete rows as necessary.)*

INSTITUTION AND LOCATION	DEGREE <i>(if applicable)</i>	Completion Date MM/YYYY	FIELD OF STUDY
University of Texas at El Paso	B.A.	05/2009	Psychology
University of Texas at El Paso	M.A.	12/2016	Experimental Psychology
University of Texas at El Paso	Quantitative Certificate	05/2018	Quantitative Methods in Psychology
University of Texas at El Paso	Ph.D.	05/2018	General Psychology

**A. Personal Statement**

I am trained in Health Psychology with interests in risk perceptions, risk behaviors, and health communication. My research includes investigating factors that impact vaccine acceptability, disease prevention, and health promotion. As a recent graduate (May 2018) and new faculty member, my publication record is limited. However, I have experience investigating factors that impact vaccine acceptance in a predominately underserved Hispanic-majority population. Additionally, I have investigated the role of health messages on student perceptions of immunizations in a Hispanic-majority population. In one study, we investigated healthcare provider perceptions of vaccinations in an Academic Patient-Centered Medical Family medicine clinic. I am also working on an experiment that investigates the impact of various sources of information (e.g., friend providing information related to HPV vs. healthcare provider providing information related to HPV) on attitudes and opinions about the HPV vaccine. Notably, the above mentioned studies are directly related to the proposed project and employ similar designs, thus, I believe that these experiences will contribute greatly to the proposed project. I have experience with survey research and have conducted multiple studies that involve experimental manipulations and random assignment. I am eager to collaborate on the proposed behavioral project because it represents one of the first immunization studies to extend beyond a correlational design by employing an intervention and random assignment. Furthermore, the proposed study tests the efficacy of an HPV Multimedia Tool that could not only improve vaccine completion rates, but could be subsequently adapted and used by all health professionals to remind patients to adhere to treatment regimens.

1. **Fietze G**, Padilla ME , Savage J, Lugo M, Shenberger-Trujillo J. Invisible Threat: Assessing the impact of media on student perceptions of immunizations in a predominately Hispanic, binational university setting. American Journal of College Health. Submitted: October 19, 2018

2. **Frietze G**, Fincham D, Mendoza G, & Shenberger-Trujillo J, Correlates of Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) Vaccine Acceptability Among Hispanic College Students. (Under Review)
3. Padilla ME, **Frietze G**, Shenberger-Trujillo J, Carrillo M, Loya AM. Influenza and Intentions to Vaccinate in an Underserved Hispanic Population: The Role of Theoretically Derived Constructs. *Journal of Pharmacy Practice*. 2018 (In press)
4. Padilla ME, **Frietze G**, Aguirre M, Loya A, Jallad S, Romero E, Cruz N. "Understanding Influenza Immunization Uptake Rates Among the Hispanic LGBTQIA Community." *Journal of the American Pharmacist Association*. Submitted: October 12, 2018

## B. Positions and Honors

### POSITIONS:

2012-2018	Doctoral Student, General Psychology, University of Texas at El Paso
2018-Current	Clinical Assistant Instructor, University of Texas at El Paso, School of Pharmacy

### AWARDS:

Fall 2016	Outstanding Graduate Student in Psychology
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## C. Contributions to Science

1. My contributions to science are all in the field of health. I have published a meta-analysis that examined the efficacy of a female sterilization procedure at first attempt. The Essure® (Bayer HealthCare Pharmaceuticals, Leverkusen, Germany) female sterilization procedure entails using a hysteroscope to guide a microinsert into the Fallopian tube openings. Failed placement can lead to patient dissatisfaction, repeat procedures, unintended or ectopic pregnancy, perforation of internal organs, or need for subsequent medical interventions. Findings from the meta-analysis suggest that the highest bilateral success rates may be obtained by utilizing the newest Essure device model with local anesthesia in heavier patients. I served as the senior author for this meta-analysis and was solely responsible for conducting the analyses.
  - a. **Frietze, G.**, Leyser-Whalen, O., Rahman, M., Rouhani, M., & Berenson, A., (2015). A meta-analysis of bilateral Essure procedural placement success rates on first attempt. *Journal of Gynecologic Surgery*. Accepted June 7, 2015.
2. In addition to the meta-analysis above, I co-authored two meta-analyses that focused on health outcomes in Latino populations. Research on health among Latinos often focuses on acculturation processes and the associated stressors that influence drinking behavior or other behaviors such as intimate partner violence. Despite the common use of acculturation measures, mixed findings existed within the literature. These publications provided evidence suggesting that acculturation is a useful predictor of both alcohol use and intimate partner violence. In both of these meta-analyses I was solely responsible for conducting the analyses.
  - a. Alvarez, M.J., **Frietze, G.**, Ramos, C., Field, C.A., Zárate, M.A. (2017). A quantitative analysis of acculturation and alcohol use in Latinos: Myth vs. Reality. *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*

- b. Alvarez, M. J., Ramirez, S.O., **Frietze, G.**, Field, C., & Zárate, M. A. (2018). A meta-analysis of Latinx acculturation and intimate partner violence. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse*, 1524838018801327. Accepted September 25, 2018.
3. I recently published a study investigating the impact of a mortality salience (MS) health message on the intentions of young adults to drive a motor vehicle while texting or using a cell phone. Research suggests that health messages that incorporate depictions of death may backfire and unintentionally increase risky behaviors. A colleague and I examined if priming individuals with their own death would similarly cause an increase in intentions to engage in risky behaviors. Importantly, the study introduced a new method for manipulating mortality salience, employing a potentially more vivid technique for increasing the salience of one's own mortality: exposing participants to color photographs depicting their own gravesite on which each participant's name was inscribed on a tombstone. The latter stimulus represents the type of death prompt that could be included in campaigns that target risky driving behaviors, drug use, and even vaccine promotion. Personalizing the MS stimuli presumably elicited automatic and visceral reactions to images of one's own death. Such reactions may encourage participants to adopt health threatening behaviors, a prediction that is supported by protection motivation theory, the health belief model, and numerous studies of fear appeals. For this study, I served as senior author.
  - a. **Frietze, G.**, & Cohn, L.D. (2018). Texting and Tombstones: Impact of Mortality Salience on Risky Driving Intentions. *Transportation Research Part F: Traffic Psychology and Behaviour*. Accepted August 12, 2018.

#### **D. Additional Information: Research Support and/or Scholastic Performance**

N/A