acordo com a literatura. Os sintomas psiquiátricos, como depressão, também foram avaliados para descartar vício de confusão, sendo que muitos deles eram causados pela própria droga. Contudo, estudos mais robustos com amostras maiores devem ser realizados para confirmar esses resultados.

DRUG USE, SELF-CONCEPT, PSYCHIATRIC SYMPTOMATOLOGY AND ITS ASSOCIATION WITH HIV STATUS IN A SAMPLE OF BRAZILIAN ADOLESCENTS. Bassols AMS , Pechansky F , Santos RAPS , DeBoni R . Serviço de Psiquiatria- Grupo de Pesquisa em Álcool e Drogas . HCPA.
Fundamentação:Adolescence is by definition a period of turmoil, which can reflect on exposure to a myriad of risky behaviors, among them unprotected sex via drug experimentation and abuse, with direct consequences on the psychological and social aspects of functioning at this age. Objetivos:This study aims at understanding the association between these risk exposures, psychiatric symptomatology, a measure of self-concept, and its impact on seropositivity among southern Brazilian adolescents.Causistica:388 adolescents from a low socioeconomic background, ages ranging from 13 to 20, from both genders, answered to the Brazilian version of the Risk Assessment Battery (Metzger, 1993), the Symptom Checklist-90 (Derogatis; Holi, Sammallahti, Aalberg, 1998), and the Multifactor Scale of Self-concept (Tamayo, 1981) in a cross-sectional design. Data were analyzed using a range of statistical processes aiming at finding bivariate associations between drug use, self-concept, psychiatric symptomatology and HIV serostatus.Resultados:The overall seropositivy of the sample was 6.2%. Most (66.5%) of the sample was comprised of females, the mean age was 17.7 (+/-2), 47% were single, and 53% had no work activity. Half (51%) of the sample had less than 8 years of schooling, and 72% had a monthly family minimum wage of less than U$200. Their previous month experience with alcohol and marijuana was frequent (71% and 24.7%, respectively), with reports of multiple drug use. Higher odds ratios between drug use and seropositivy were found with marijuana (OR=2.8 (1.1-6.9), amphetamines (OR=12.9 (2.1-74.5), inhalants (OR=7.5(2.7-20.4), and being present in drug using places (OR=2.6 (1.0-6.6). With regard to self-concept, there were no differences between seronegatives and positives in the sample in all dimensions analyzed. On the other hand, all dimensions of the SCL-90 scale, as well as its global score, showed higher means and significantly higher effect sizes among the group of seropositive subjectsConclusões:This is the first Brazilian study of the association between drug use, self-concept, psychiatric symptomatology and seropositivity, and besides showing a high overall prevalence of seropositives among this young age group, confirms the findings from other studies that drug use is associated to a higher prevalence of seropositivy, as well as with psychiatric symptomatology. The nule association of dimensions of self-concept with serostatus either suggests that the instrumentation was not capable of discriminating cases, or that the subjects do not perceive their own situation of being at risk. More powerful, multi-variate analysis are needed to further understand the association between these variables, as well as confounding variables that were not analyzed in this preliminary study

ADAPTATION FOR BRAZILIAN PORTUGUESE OF A SCALE TO MEASURE WILLINGNESS TO WEAR CONDOMS. Silva EM , Carvalhal A , Pechansky F . Departamento de Psiquiatria - Grupo de Pesquisa em Álcool e Drogas . HCPA.
We describe the process of translation and adaptation for Brazilian Portuguese language of the Stages of Change for Condom Use, developed at the University of Rhode Island, USA. The scale aims to evaluate the readiness to wear condoms based on the Stages of Change model. The goal of this study was to translate, do the necessary adaptations and evaluate the applicability of the scale in Brazilian Portuguese.A first Portuguese version of the scale, complying with internationally accepted criteria for transcultural adaptation of tools, was applied to 15 individuals differentiated with regard to sociodemographic variables. Of the 15 volunteers, seven were male and eight female, with ages ranging from 16 to 67 years. Subjects had different educational levels, ranging from "no education" to "over 12 years of study".The main goal in the course of the translation and adaptation was to maintain the clarity, objectivity and simplicity of the questions. Another concern was to observe whether the scale items took Brazilian use of language and culture into account. The subjects of this sample demonstrated good acceptance and understanding of the items presented through the scale.

APPLICABILITY OF THE FIRST BRAZILIAN VERSION OF THE STAGES OF CHANGE FOR CONDOM USE. Silva EM , Redding CA , Carvalhal A , Pechansky F . Departamento de Psiquiatria - Grupo de Pesquisa em Álcool e Drogas . HCPA.
As a part of a larger project focusing on the validation and evaluation of the Stages of Change for Condom Use, the present study was designed to analyze the applicability of the first Brazilian version in a sample of individuals with varying ages, gender, professions, education and income. The goal was to assess the scale's ability to discriminate between different stages related to the sample's readiness to use condoms consistently, based on Prochaska and DiClemente's stages of change modelAfter the translation and cross-cultural adaptation, the Brazilian version of the scale was administered to a convenience sample of 60 diverse individuals. The mean age of the sample was 28(±11, 9), and 47% were males. 51.7 % of the individuals of this sample were in the Maintenance Stage, 23.3% in Precontemplation, 18.3% in Contemplation and 6.7 % in Preparation for action. No individuals in the Action stage were found in this sample. Differences in readiness to use condoms varied by whether or not the participant was in a steady relationship, such that those in steady relationships were less likely to use condoms consistently.The findings suggest that the first Brazilian version of the scale discriminates meaningfully between most of the stages. These findings are comparable to the stage distributions found in other English-speaking samples. The next step will be to validate these findings against a gold standard (clinical interview), to ascertain the concurrent validity of the scale in a future, more powerful study.

ASSOCIAÇÃO DOS TRANSTORNOS DE PERSONALIDADE COM TRAUMATISMO CRÂNIO-ENCEFÁLICO. Piccoli EP , Rodini GP . Departamento de Psiquiatria . FAMED - UFRGS.
Fundamentação:Transtornos psiquiátricos configuram a maior causa de incapacidades após traumatismos cerebrais.(1) Antes da introdução do Manual Diagnóstico e Estatístico de Transtornos Mentais - III (DSM-III) em 1980, o mais amplo estudo sobre transtornos psiquiátricos após traumatismos cerebrais havia sido publicado em 1969.(2) Este apresentava uma casuística de 3552 veteranos de guerra, avaliados durante 22-26 anos para transtornos psicóticos, e já trazia conclusões positivas para essa associação. Nos últimos 5 anos, tornou-se nítido, particularmente na área psiquiátrica, um aumento no número de publicações, versando sobre uma possível associação entre o traumatismo crânio-encefálico e mudanças na personalidade humana.Objetivos:Realizar um revisão bibliográfica sobre o que de mais contemporâneo têm circulado nos meios de comunicação acerca da associação entre traumatismos crânio-encefálicos e transtornos da personalidade.Causistica:Na busca bibliográfica, realizada durante os meses de setembro e outubro de 2002, foram procurados artigos através da rede mundial de computadores (Internet) que tivessem sido publicados em sites relacionados à área médica, com ênfase em Psiquiatria. Como critérios de inclusão, procurou-se restringir os artigos àqueles publicados na língua portuguesa ou inglesa, compreendidos no período de 1995 a 2002. Como palavras-chave utilizou-se transtornos de personalidade (personalidade), trauma (traumatismo), lesão cerebral, e estresse pós-traumático.Através desse método, puderam ser selecionados um total de vinte artigos relevantes, sendo que, destes, dezesseis puderam ser utilizados para a revisão sobre o tema. Além dessas publicações, fez-se uso de um total de dois livros-texto,