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QUALITY OF LIFE AFTER LIVER TRANSPLANT IN FAMILIAL AMYLOIDOTIC POLYNEUROPATHY PATIENTS

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Introduction: Familial amyloidotic polyneuropathy (FAP) is a Portuguese endemic neurodegenerative disease that spread worldwide. The onset of symptoms starts in the second decade of life and carries a high degree of disability. It is a chronic disease, with one treatment available, the liver transplantation.

Objective: The objective of this study is to conduct an integrative review to explore the current knowledge about the perceived quality of life after a liver transplantation in FAP patients.

Methods: We conducted a literature review. A literature search was performed in online scientific databases, using the terms: “Amyloid Neuropathies, Familial/diagnosis” OR “Amyloid Neuropathies, Familial/therapy”. We defined as inclusion criteria studies on populations that include patients with FAP after liver transplantation. The articles found were reviewed independently by the two authors of this study.

Results: The evaluation of quality of life in patients with PAF after liver transplantation was the topic discussed in five articles. The studies found try to compare the assessment of quality of life among patients with FAP and other patients after liver transplantation. The studies were mostly carried out in Portugal and used quantitative methodology.

Conclusions: The main result of the studies shows a lower perception of improved quality of life, in FAP patients as compared with other transplanted. This result is attributed to two hypotheses. One relates to the timing of liver transplantation because of FAP patients are transplanted early or with symptoms that are stabilized, having no improvement in their clinical condition. Another hypothesis relates to the need to manage a complex therapeutic regimen after liver transplantation.

Descriptors: Familial amyloid polyneuropathy. Liver transplantation. Quality of life.

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EARLY EXPERIENCES WITH CAREGIVERS, SCHOOL BULLYING AND NEGATIVE AFFECT IN ADOLESCENCE

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Introduction: School bullying is a world-wide behavioural problem that affects adolescents’ physical and mental health. Early experiences of warmth and safeness and, in contrast, of threat and submissiveness may have a distinctive impact on psychopathology.

Objective: This study aims to examine the nature of school bullying experiences, in terms of its prevalence and occurrence. Additionally, groups of bullying victimization, perpetration and perpetrating victims were compared in relation to early experiences with caregivers (warmth and safeness versus threat and submissiveness), positive and negative affect.

Methods: The sample consists of 867 adolescents, 381 of which are boys (43.9%) and 486 are girls (56%), aged between 12 and 19 years old (M=15.32, SD=1.66), in 7th to 12th grades from schools in Coimbra, Portugal. Participants completed self-report questionnaires that included early memories of warmth and safeness (EMWSS-A), early experiences of perceived threat and subordination (ELES-A) and positive and negative affect (PANAS).

Results: Results show that 16.8% of adolescents reported having been a victim of school bullying, 2.7% stated having bullied others and 4.3% classified themselves as both bullies and victims. There are significant gender differences in the three groups involved in school bullying, especially for the victims group with a ratio of 1 boy for 2 girls. Results from MANOVA analyses revealed that perpetrating victims reported higher levels of perceived threat and subordination with their parents and negative affect when compared to the bully group.

Conclusions: This study adds to the research on school bullying and vulnerabilities to emotional problems.

Descriptors: Early experiences. School Bullying. Negative affect. Adolescence.

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