kako lahko sami podprejo otroka. V samem laboratoriju pa odvzem krvi združijo s kratko pripovedjo zgodbice o »Palčku pomagalčku«, temu sledi obvezan prst na koncu postopka, pri čemer pa sama obveza izgleda kot obraz palčka (na obvezo narišejo nasmejan obraz). Na koncu postopka pa otrok dobi še pobarvanko z zgodbico o »Palčku pomagalčku«, ki jo odnese s seboj domov. Kontinuirano se postopek uporablja že štiri leta in ves ta čas ugotavljamo zmanjševanje odpora otrok do odvzema krvi. Po pripovedovanju staršev so nekateri otroci celo razočarani, če jim ni potrebno v laboratorij. Zaradi tega so nekateri starši že izrazili željo, da bi se ta postopek izvajal tudi v drugih zdravstvenih ustanovah, kar je predlog za naše delo v naprej.

Long – Term Deficits in Episodic Memory after Ischemic Stroke: A case report

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Objective: Memory is one of the cognitive domains frequently affected by stroke. Memory function – involving the ability to register, store, save and retrieve information when needed – is particularly important in the process of rehabilitation after stroke, as it is required for learning new skills and learning old ones. The aim of the present report is to ilustrate the clinical course of a 17 year old patient who suffered ischemic stroke and had isolated severe damage of episodic memory with the inability of retention of new information. Participants and Methods: The patient underwent a series of neuropsychological investigations to determine the severity and course of behavioural and cognitive impairments. He was included into individual rehabilitation training three times a week for three months as inpatient and twice a week for three months as outpatient. Results: Six months post-injury, the patient improved his verbal functions and language skills, short-term memory, executive functions and motor performance, visual-spatial integration and visual perception. His long-term memory, particulary of encoding and recall remain impaired. The patient is aware of his memory deficits. Conclusions: Studies have reported an impairment of long-term memory, particularly of encoding and recall, after stroke in basal ganglia. In the preseneted case study the progress and outcome of improvement during neurorehabilitation program is documented, except for the long-term memory which remained impaired. Despite his memory impairment the patient was included in the process of education with the particular adjustment of external memory aids.

Validacija kardiološke lestvice depresivnosti na vzorcu slovenskih bolnikov

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Koronarna (srčna) bolezen predstavlja enega glavnih vzrokov za smrt. Rezultati raziskav kažejo, da je prevalenca anksioznih motenj pri teh bolnikih približno 15 %. Hkrati obstaja precejšnja, po nekaterih podatkih celo 50 %, soobolevnost z depresivnostjo. Najvišja prevalenca koronarne bolezni se pojavlja pri posameznikih z najbolj izraženimi simptomi anksioznosti in/ali depresivnosti. Pri obravnavi bolnikov je zato potrebno nasloviti tudi vprašanje o prisotnosti psiholoških težav, pri čemer nam lahko pomagajo zdravstveno-specifičnih mere anksioznosti in depresivnosti. Eno izmed takšnih predstavlja mednarodno uveljavljena Kardiološka lestvica depresivnosti (angl. *Cardiac Depression Scale*), ki vsebuje 26 postavk za ocenjevanje depresivnosti kardioloških pacientov. Namen naše študije je validacija Kardiološke lestvice depresivnosti na vzorcu 350 bolnikov, ki se bodo udeležili elektivne invazivne kardiološke intervencije v Splošni bolnišnici Celje. Navedeni poseg predstavlja najpogostejšo obliko diagnostike in zdravljenja koronarne bolezeni. V okviru raziskave bodo udeleženci Kardiološko lestvico depresivnosti izpolnili dvakrat, in sicer prvič 14 dni pred postopkom in drugič od 4 do 6 tednov po postopku. Poleg tega bodo bolniki izpolnili lestvico depresivnosti CES-D. Pri validaciji lestvice bomo ocenjevali njeno notranjo konsistentnost, faktorsko strukturo, retestno zanesljivost ter veljavnost. Na osnovi rezultatov preteklih študij pričakujemo, da se bo uporabljena lestvica na vzorcu slovenskih bolnikov izkazala kot zanesljiva in veljavna mera depresivnosti pri kardioloških bolnikih. Pričakujemo, da bodo imeli rezultati študije pomembno praktično vrednost. Razvoj in uporaba vprašalnika nam bosta omogočila boljše razumevanje simptomatike kardioloških bolnikov, kar nam bo v nadaljevanju služilo pri bolj poglobljeni obravnavi (npr. z vključevanjem psiholoških intervencij).

Psychometric Characteristics of the Bulgarian Version of Levenson's Self-report Psychopathy Scale

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Levenson's Self-Report Psychopathy Scale (LSRP) is a 26-item instrument designed to measure psychopathy traits. We evaluated the psychometric qualities of the instrument's Bulgarian translation using a sample of 379 participants, the majority of whom were in protracted remission from amphetamine or heroin addiction. Confirmatory factor analyses revealed that the three-factor structure proposed by Brinkley et al (Assessment 15: 464–482, 2008) had an acceptable fit. Subsequent exploratory factor analyses revealed that the current sample was better described by a four-factor model with the following elements: 1) deceitful/manipulative, 2) superficial/materialistic,3) lack of empathy and 4) irritable/impulsive. The first three factors are facets of the construct of primary psychopathy, while the forth factor reflects the construct of secondary psychopathy. External validity analyses revealed that the instrument partially fit the expected pattern of relationships with various other related criterion variables. ROC-curve analysis revealed that LSRP has an acceptable diagnostic value for psychopathy measurement when compared with the results from the »golden standard« in this area – Psychopathy Check List – Revised (PSL-R) interview. The use of LSRP's median score as a