

Methods Case report of a 56-year-old male who was admitted at the acute unit of psychiatry with obsessive-compulsive symptoms marked by hypochondriac obsessive thoughts. He also had cleaning rituals in relation with meals and we observed an important functional impairment and depressive mood. No previous history except family chorea without cognitive impairment in study by neurology department.

Results Affective disorders are the most common psychiatric disorders in HD. Less frequently it can be found other psychiatric symptoms as obsessive-compulsive behaviour with prevalences between 10% to 52%. Psychiatric symptoms do not correlate with duration of disease or presence of dementia or motor symptoms.

Conclusions It is necessary to complete the study of the patient to provide a more appropriate therapeutic option. The neurological signs of basal ganglia disorder should be evaluated when considering OCD diagnosis, especially in atypical presentation ages. Longitudinal studies are needed to determine the pathogenesis, disease progression and future therapeutic options.

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Violence as object of interdisciplinary research: Characterization of a Brazilian group of studies

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Introduction The interdisciplinary group of studies on violence (GREIVI), created in 2006, develops teaching, research and community extension activities related to violence and its impact on individuals' mental health (victims or perpetrators).

Objective To describe the subjects studied, the participants and the activities developed in the GREIVI in the period of 8 years.

Aims Knowing the GREIVI's activities.

Method Qualitative exploratory documentary study. Analysed 90 group monitoring reports from 2009 to 2016. The records were subjected to content analysis.

Results Production: completed 11 research projects of undergraduate and postgraduate students; 7 in progress; presented 9 works in international scientific events; published 9 articles; 1 extension project in elementary school (2009 to 2016). Established partnership with international research and education institution to articulate and implement new projects. Topics discussed: definition, types and nature of violence; ecological model of violence; violence against women; and school violence. Activities: directed reading; discussions and exchange of experiences between the participants; presentation, discussion and advice on research and community extension projects; production and dissemination of scientific papers; technical visits and activities' structuring and planning. Participants: professionals and undergraduate and graduate students from different areas (nursing, psychiatry, psychology, social work, education, biology and political advisor who works with the theme of violence).

Conclusion The GREIVI have provided interdisciplinary space for discussion of different aspects of violence and the construction of research and extension projects to the community.

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Issues of self-regulation of children with mental retardation

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Matured self-regulation system is considered to be one of the crucial factors for the success in life and that explains the interest to this issue from researchers, belonging to varied psychological disciplines.

According to the Nikolaeva's (1991) model, self-regulation system consists of three levels: the level of self-regulation of mental states, the level of activity self-regulation and the motivational level.

The research aim was to describe maturing of self-regulation of children with mental retardation comparing with their normally developing peers.

The sample consisted of 39 children with the slightest degree of mental retardation in the age from 7 to 10 years, attending public school, and of 59 their normally developing peers.

The research methods included the Luria's neuropsychological test battery, adapted by Semenovitch (2008) for the first level of self-regulation, analysis of school results for the second level and Guinsburg's and Louskanova's tests of learning motivation for the third one.

According to the test results all the subjects were referred as having high, medium and low degree of self-regulation. All the children with mental retardation had the low degree.

The research shown that for normally developing children the defects of the first self-regulation level were compensated by maturing of the third one. As for the children with mental retardation, they had more severe defects in the first level, and maturing of the third level also delayed, so there was no compensation of their problems. That fact should be considered when working out intervention program for those children.

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Magnitude of resource and reputational concern impact generosity and deception in children

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Introduction In a bargaining process, there are factors impacting the outcome (i.e. gain versus loss). Of the important factors is the informational asymmetries between bargainers which could provide a more powerful position for whom has information that the other partner has not as well as magnitude of resource.

Objectives Thus, in a modified two-round, 4 trials (different magnitudes) bargaining paradigm, we investigated deception in children when there is no chance of deception revelation (first round) and when there is a chance of deception revelation (second round).

Methods One hundred and forty one healthy schoolchildren (90 boys and 51 girls) between age of 7 and 12 participated in the current study. We designed a modified version of the bargain-