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PSYCHOLOGICAL WELLBEING, SATISFACTION WITH LIFE AND OPTIMISM IN SPORTS MANAGERS

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Introduction: In the discourse of its managers, the competitiveness of national sport is increasingly relative, or captive, to the constraints of competitiveness of the respective national economy with an obvious impact on productivity of sports associations and clubs, reflecting a market of very unequal competition. Now, if in the modern conception of happiness, the material aspect plays a major character, the positive subjective experience, usually linked to performance and sports productivity, should result therefore from immaterial and intangible capital consisting in human potential and virtues that interests to study.

Objective: The purpose of the present study is to measure sports managers' psychological well-being and their satisfaction with life and explore the relationship of these dimensions with their current optimism.

Methods: Data were collected from a sample of 62 managers of various sports aged between 18 and 50 years (M=24,77; SD=6,53). A 18-item version of Ryff's (1989) PWB scales assessed six dimensions: autonomy; environmental mastery, personal growth, positive relations, purpose in life, and self-acceptance. We also used the SWLS - Satisfaction with Life Scale (Diener, Emmons, Larsen, & Griffin, 1985) and the Scale for Optimism (Barros, 1998).

Results: indicated moderate correlations between the level of satisfaction with life and all dimensions of PWB but autonomy and environmental mastery. The same relations were found between these psychological two major variables and sports managers' optimism.

Conclusions: Our study adds comprehensive evidence that perceived unpredictable environments and the feeling of loss of autonomy unsettle life satisfaction and optimism in sports management.

Descriptors: Psychological Wellbeing, Satisfaction with Life, Optimism, Sports Managers.

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(EX)USERS OF INJECTABLE DRUGS SEROPOSITIVES FOR HIV AND QUALITY OF LIFE

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Introduction: AIDS is a problem of worldwide repercussions impacts on matters of health and quality of life, and its prevalence among Brazilian people who use injectable drugs is around 5.9%.

Objective: This study aimed to analyze the social representations that people with HIV/AIDS and (former) injectable drug users on self-puncture vessel initially performed in teenager/adult.

Methods: Research outlined in the Theory of procedural Social Representations. Performed in a specialized service center for people with AIDS in Brazil.

Results: Participated (ex) users of injectable drug with diagnosis for AIDS. Used three techniques: free call-up (EVOC program); technique of "cutting and pasting of comic magazine" with the recording of speech (Nvivo program category by similarity) and questionnaire with closed questions. Theoretical saturation was used as a criterion for sample definition. Attended ethical requirements. Twenty participants. The pictures translated rich communication symbols that express the insertion of needle, the pleasure arising from the drugs and impotence towards dependence. Captured valorative dimensions (regret, depression, fear and sadness), the irreversibility of seropositivity (indifference) and the effects of the drug (joy and disease), facts corroborated with evoked words. The prioritization of pleasure, the need of new vein puncture generated the overlook with auto safety.

Conclusions: It was concluded that the reflections of the participants demonstrated limitation in lifestyle, the impact of the law of cause/effect represented by the drug/sero-conversion for HIV and pauperization of interpersonal relationships as a result of the treatment that limit the quality of life.

Descriptors: Nursing; HIV Infections; Illicit Drugs; Intravenous infusions; Self-medication.

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