

IX Congreso Internacional de Investigación y Práctica Profesional en Psicología
XXIV Jornadas de Investigación XIII Encuentro de Investigadores en Psicología
del MERCOSUR. Facultad de Psicología - Universidad de Buenos Aires, Buenos
Aires, 2017.

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Cita:

Daset, Lilian, Fernandez, Maria, Costa Ball, Cesar Daniel y Peirano, Nina (2017). *El bienestar psicológico y los síndromes empíricos: resultados de un estudio con adolescentes. IX Congreso Internacional de Investigación y Práctica Profesional en Psicología XXIV Jornadas de Investigación XIII Encuentro de Investigadores en Psicología del MERCOSUR. Facultad de Psicología - Universidad de Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires.*

Dirección estable: <https://www.aacademica.org/000-067/89>

ARK: <https://n2t.net/ark:/13683/eRer/nQ5>

EL BIENESTAR PSICOLÓGICO Y LOS SÍNDROMES EMPÍRICOS: RESULTADOS DE UN ESTUDIO CON ADOLESCENTES

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RESUMEN

Sustentado en una metodología empírica con una aproximación desde el síntoma al síndrome, evaluado con instrumento diseñado para el modelo (ADA); se estudió la relación entre los síndromes empíricos extraídos con una población (N= 325) de adolescentes -ambos sexos, 12 a 18 años- y el Bienestar Psicológico (BP) con técnica de Cummins (PWI, Cummins & Lau, 2003). Estudio descriptivo de las variables interviniéntes e inferencial para la obtención de síndromes empíricos. Se utilizó regresión lineal con Bienestar Psicológico, factores de ADA y variables socio-demográficas como variables independientes. Los resultados indican: 5 predictores significativos de los factores de ADA en relación al Bienestar psicológico. Se asociaron negativamente los factores: Depresión-ansiedad (p.000). También Ansiedad Social (p.003) y el de TOC tuvieron una asociación significativa negativa. Los factores de ADA que se asociaron positivamente al bienestar fueron: Resiliencia y Prosocialidad (p.000). En tanto Comportamiento Disocial y Consumo de sustancias, merece una consideración especial. La implicación de estos resultados para el ámbito clínico y cada constructo serán objeto de discusión.

Palabras clave

Autoinforme de Adolescentes ADA, Bienestar Psicológico, Psicopatología, Adolescencia

ABSTRACT

PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING AND EMPIRICAL SYNDROMES: RESULTS OF A STUDY WITH ADOLESCENTS
Sustained in an empirical methodology with an approach from the symptom to the syndrome, evaluated with an instrument designed for the model (ADA); we studied the relationship between the empirical syndromes extracted in a population of adolescents – N= 325, both sexes, 12 to 18 years old- and the Psychological Well-being (PW) with Cummins technique. (PWI, Cummins & Lau, 2003). Descriptive study of the intervening and inferential variables to obtain empirical syndromes. Linear regression was used with Psychological Well-being, ADA factors and socio-demographic variables as independent variables. The results indicate: 5 significant predictors of ADA factors in relation to psychological well-being. The following factors were negatively associated: Depression-anxiety (p.000). Social Anxiety (p.003) and OCD also had a significant negative association. ADA factors that were positively associated with well-being were: Resilience and Prosociality (p.000). Dissocial Behavior and substance abuse deserve a special consideration.

The implication of these results for the clinical setting and each construct will be discussed.

Key words

Adolescent Self report ADA, Psychological Well-Being, Psychopathology, Adolescence

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