

potrzebami kontaktów heteroseksualnych i doznawania opieki i oparcia.

Statystyczna analiza zależności między zmiennymi i obiema grupami wymaga dalszej weryfikacji na bardziej reprezentatywnych próbach, aby uzyskane wyniki w formie zweryfikowanych statystycznie hipotez można było z dużym prawdopodobieństwem generalizować na całą populację pacjentek poradni odwykowych w Polsce.

PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIOMEDICAL PROFILE OF FEMALE PATIENTS TREATED AT ALCOHOL OUTPATIENT CLINICS. A FOLLOW-UP STUDY

SUMMARY

In the years 1987 - 1990 a group of female patients of 10 alcohol outpatient clinics in Warsaw was studied (in 2 subgroups, N= 190 and N= 77). A control group consisted of 77 female patients of general outpatient departments in the same catchment areas.

The following three tools were used: a questionnaire concerning sociodemographic characteristics and self-reported state of health, and two tests: the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory and the Adjective Check List, normalized and standardized for the Polish population.

In a summary of findings concerning psychological and sociomedical profiles of the two groups compared, the following conclusions may be drawn: Female patients of alcohol treatment clinics, as compared to the control group, are characterized:

a/ in the psychological dimension - by a significantly less pronounced need for affiliation, less marked needs for dominance, endurance, order, intraception, aggression, abasement, change and exhibition, with simultaneously more salient needs for heterosexual contacts and succorance;

b/ in the sociological dimension - by relatively limited social support, considerable degree of family disintegration (but not differing significantly from the average for a large city), a good work performance, and not differing from the average socio-economic status and housing conditions;

c/ in the health dimension - by data, state of health significantly inferior to that in the control group.

tłumaczyła Barbara Mroziak