

# INTERCORRELATION BETWEEN RESULTS OF BARTHEL'S FUNCTIONAL SELF-DEPENDENCES INDEX, INTELLECTUAL LEVEL AND PERSONAL PROFILE OF PERSONS SUFFERING CEREBRAL PALSY

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Abstract of Master's Theses  
UDK: 376.2

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In this research the connection between Barthel's functional self-dependencies index, intellectual level, emotional intelligence and personal profile of persons suffering cerebral palsy has been discovered. Modern approach in diagnostics, education, therapy and rehabilitation is presented in preface. Certain authors are quoted regarding cerebral palsy and unique combination of genetic and experience factors that influence person's development. Intelligence, motoric habitus and emotional behaviour make various adaptive subsystems, which have to be taken in consideration when optimal diagnostics, therapeutics and educational approach are configured. Having this approach and using theoretical biopsychosocial model the basic problem and research aim is defined and which is related to intercorrelation of recognized functional self-dependences levels of persons suffering cerebral palsy, their personal profiles, emotional competency and educational successfulness.

Having basic hypothesis the work methods, diagnostic instruments, variables and survey criterions and adequate participants sample is defined. Functional self-dependencies are estimated using Barthel's index. Two test of intelligence were used (Wechsler's test of intelligence and Raven's progressive matrices). Emotional competence is acquired using Emotional competency questionnaire (UEK), and personal profiles are estimated

using Profile index of emotions (PIE). Level of educational successfulness is defined by graduation success on the end of the school year.

In statistical result analyses factor analyses (component model), variance analysis and discriminant analysis are used. By the given results we can conclude that there is connection between observed variables but, also, that the unique biopsychosocial structures exists.

Based on given results and regarding to implemented theoretical approach in form of biopsychosocial model, the model of differentiated diagnostics is recommended with a purpose to recognize different problem areas which should be included in differential educational and rehabilitation programs. Those programs are the subject of the rehabilitators in area of education, educational and occupational/work therapy and different forms of psychosocial and psychotherapeutic interventions.

The research results display us the necessity that the various discipline professionals has to be introduced to biopsychosocial model, which is the prerequisite of interdisciplinary communication during the rehabilitation of persons suffering cerebral palsy.

Key words: rehabilitation, cerebral palsy, intelligence, emotional competence, personal profile

# SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF THE VOICE AT THE POPULATION WITH PRESBYCUSIS

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Abstract of Doctoral Theses  
UDK: 376.36

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The old age as the last period of the human life is not any more at the margin of the scientific research. There have been several reasons for that. As the result of the reduced birthrate, there has been, in the developed part of the world, a tendency of increase of the older population, particularly during last fifty years. Another reason why «the third age» has become more interesting is the prolongation of the human life. Even the term «the fourth age» has been introduced. People in the past did not have a chance to be old for longer, even if they experienced the old age. Today it is the case not any more common. That period of the human life is vulnerable and at the same time permeated with changes that happen, considering all aspects (physical, psychical, mental and social). We can conclude that it is necessary to introduce these changes, and understand how the old organism function. Different disciplines, from the theoretical and practical point of view, can find their interest in that process. It is for sure that the educational rehabilitation is one of them. Although the population of the old is at margins of their interest, there have been some indications that it is going to be changed very soon. On of the first studies in that field is the work «Some characteristics of the voice at the population with presbycusis.» The weakening of sensorium is typical for the population of the «third age». Different disorders of the sight like presbyopia, cataract, glaucoma, macular degeneration, diabetic retinopathy, and others aggravate every day life, mobility and communication with the social environment considering reading from the face and lips. Otherwise, majority have presbycu-

sis, progressive bilateral impairment of the sense of hearing that together with the deterioration of central structures in the brain result with aggravated or even impossible communication with the environment. These are some of the reasons why the person becomes introverted. The weakened possibility of audition and visual feedback has been reflected in the voice. Changes caused by the ageing have influence on speech apparatus. Consequently, the characteristics of the voice undergo significant changes. The impairment of hearing has great influence on changes of the voice. There have been 140 examinees of the third and fourth age of both sexes, with or without presbycusis, as well as the group of students as the referent group. The aim of the study was to define basic parameters of vowels «a», «u», «o», «i», «e». The recordings were analyzed by the program for the acoustic process of sound (program MDVP) and by the statistic analyzes (SPSS for Windows) that included nonparametric statistics and robust discriminative analyzes defined values of the basic acoustic parameters. All the hypotheses have been confirmed. We can say that all six groups of the examinees have distinctive features considering basic parameters of the five examined vowels. All hypotheses from this study have been empirically confirmed. They represent the base of the future aspect for the activities of the educational rehabilitation, especially in the sense of improvement of sensorial functioning of the old population.

# EVALUATION OF THE INDIVIDUAL TREATMENT OF PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES CONSUMERS AT THE COUNSELLING CENTRE FOR ADDICTION PROBLEMS IN THE CITY OF ZAGREB

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Abstract of Master's Theses  
UDK: 613.8

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Evaluation of the individual treatment of marijuana consumers at the Counselling Centre for Addiction Problems in the City of Zagreb is aimed at the following:

finding an optimal way to check successfulness of the consultancy process in addiction problems since such a check has not existed so far;

implementing research results collected in such a way on the treatment of marijuana consumers in other institutions carrying out the same programme;

organizing future work in the treatment of marijuana consumers according to given results.

Counselling was conducted by implementing the principles of the individual treatment of psychoactive substances consumers. A questionnaire for the evaluation research was formulated in line with the aims of the consultancy treatment and research problems. Parts of the questionnaire created by the Centre for the Prevention of Addiction for the purpose of prior epidemiological research were used for examining knowledge about, and viewpoints on psychoactive substances. Self-reliance was tested using the Rosenberg's self-reliance scale. Parts of questionnaire, which examine the relationship towards the school, relations within the family, ways of spending free time and the table of treatment, were constructed for the first time for the purpose of this research.

The research was conducted on 51 clients/examinees who underwent the counselling process of 3-4 months. The examinees were secondary school students, and marijuana experimenters and consumers aged between 15 and 19. For all examinees this was the first and only specialist intervention concerning their consumption of marijuana. Research data were obtained after a repeated examination of the treated group at the beginning and at the end of the treatment. Differences in results were processed using the Wilcoxon's test on the individual level, and by means of a variance analysis on the group level. For determining correlation among the variables, Spearman's and Pearson's correlation were used.

Evaluation research results indicate statistically significant differences between the initial and the final measurements in all variables (knowledge, school, viewpoints, family, self-reliance and free time). Observing changes in a-ic means we can see a trend of a move in the right direction in all variables. The results indicate statistically significant correlation between the changes obtained and the client's evaluation of the treatment efficiency, but not the connection between the principle of the counselling work and the changes obtained.

# RELATIONS BETWEEN ATTITUDES TOWARDS WORKING OUT CONFLICTS OF YOUNG PEOPLE AND LEVELS OF THEIR SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

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Abstract of Master's Theses  
UDK: 376.5

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Interpersonal conflicts could be seen as the moving force of personal development and social evolution. As such, they influence the level of success of social integration and positive development of all generalizations, including young people, especially those with problems in behaviour.

An empiric research has been done on 871 examinees – vocational school students from Rijeka and Opatija and inmates of homes for social care from the same region, all aged between 14 and 21, of both genders. The problem of relations and differences between levels of social behaviour was analysed through hi-square tests and discriminative analysis, in regard to the existence and intensity of problems behaviour, as well as attitudes towards working out conflicts and attitudes towards some characteristics of conflicts of behaviour conflicts, which was estimated by teachers and youth counselors. Two hypothesis which have foothold in theoretical part of the work were tested.

Young people with and without problems in behaviour, or those at different levels of problems in behaviour, can not be differentiated nor recognized according to the attitudes on inefficient forms of

solving conflicts: waiting, quick solving approach and winning, nor according to the attitudes to some characteristics of conflicts or behaviour in conflicts which describe such forms.

It is evident that based on the desirable attitudes towards effective forms of conflict-solving and attitudes towards some features of conflict or behaviour in conflict which describe such features, we can partly recognize those young people who have no difficulties in social behaviour. Those attitudes on cooperative conflict-solving are described by variables which have, in both latent and partial analysis, given much the same results. It is a question of positive attitudes on mutual cooperation in conflict through peaceful dialogue in an open and constructive process of communication which involves empathy for other people's feelings and needs.

Accomplishing the scientific and applicative purpose of the research, these results aim on thinking out and planning prevention of the development of problems in behaviour in young people through protective factors, which is known in experience so far.

# DIFFICULTIES IN EMPLOYING AND WORKING OF PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES SEEN BY EMPLOYERS

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Abstract of Master's Theses  
UDK: 376.2

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The basic goal of this experiment was to establish the latent structure of perceived difficulties in employing and working of people with disabilities, including the people with chronic diseases, mental retardation, physical disabilities, visual and hearing impairments. The sample of 154 employers, i.e. the persons who decide on employing, has been examined in the Primorsko-goranska district with the help of measuring instrument Employer's motivation for employing people with disability Questionnaire (Kiš-Glavaš, 2002), consisting of five different scales. Factor analysis, the method of common factors, revealed 5 factors of Scale of chronic diseases «KB», and four factors on the Scale of mental retardation «MR», Scales of physical disability (TT), Scales of visual impairments «OV» and Scales of hearing impairments «OS» each.

Analysis via one-way analysis of variance and discriminant analysis the statistically significant differences between the groups of employers have been determined to exist only in the perception

of the difficulties in employing and working with the people with chronic diseases in relation to two features of companies: the size of the company and the quote employing obligation. The employers do not differ significantly with regards to the type of industry.

According to their experience with the people with disabilities as workers, the employers do offer significantly in the perception of difficulties in employing and working of people with disabilities the people with chronic diseases, mental retardation, physical disability, visual and hearing impairments.

In the perception of difficulties in employing and working of people with mental retardation and physical disability, the employers do not differ significantly neither in relation to the quoted company features (the size of the company, the type of the industry, the quote employing obligation) nor in their previous experience with the people with disabilities.

# CHARACTERISTICS OF DISRUPTIVE BEHAVIOUR OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS IN THE BOROUGH OF TUZLA

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Abstract of Master's Theses

UDK: 376.5

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The aim of this study was to find out the phenomenological characteristics behind disruptive behaviour (pre-delinquent behaviour) of juvenile delinquents in the borough of Tuzla with the intention of finding out the foundations for the creation of appropriate programs for the prevention of disruptive behaviour in the whole. In this sense the work has been directed towards the discovery of relations between a period of time from the conviction of adolescents, the basic socially-demographic findings of adolescent delinquents, and phenomenological findings in behavioural problems. The research was conducted from a sample of already-convicted adolescents from 1st Jan 1990 to 31st dec 1999, who reside in the borough of Tuzla. The sample is of 580 adolescents. The main hypotheses

of this research was conducted in a latent area, by canonical correlated analysis. The sub-hypotheses were conducted in a manifested area by Chi-square test. For all the hypotheses, like the criteria for statistical probability, the set level is of 95% accuracy. The results of the investigation showed that juvenile delinquency in the borough of Tuzla is a serious problem, during war and also post-war period. During that time, hence, dominates the repetition of classes, leaving home, violent behaviour, dependence, wandering, inappropriate friendship with under-age and adult persons, theft. The inappropriate forms of behaviour in the sampled adolescents in the borough of Tuzla, are especially linked with unfavourable socially-demographic findings.