

Editorial

Dear readers, the *Psychology: Theory and Practice* journal presents the second issue of its 19th issue. The continuous search for the quality of the published articles was evidenced by its recent classification as A2 extract in the area of Psychology, at the 'Qualis' evaluation of Brazilian journals' conducted by the Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel (known in Brazil by the Portuguese acronym Capes), referring to the quadrennium 2013-2016, which reiterates the importance of the journal for the academic environment. With the progressive bilingual publication of articles, which will be consolidated in 2018, the impact of the articles will be even greater, providing wide national and international scientific exchange.

Continuing the plurality of the Journal, in this issue articles are published in the five thematic sections, under different theoretical and methodological perspectives. In the section "Clinical Psychology" two papers are presented. The article "Elderly substance abuse: an integrative review" was written by Ana Diniz, Sandra Cristina Pillon, Sara Monteiro, Anabela Pereira, Joana Gonçalves, and Manoel Antônio dos Santos, authors from the University of Aveiro, Portugal, and the University of São Paulo, Brazil. An integrative review of the literature was conducted, in order to analyze the scientific production on substance abuse in the elderly. Upon analysis of the thirteen selected articles, they observed characteristics of that group, such as the predominance of men, with low levels of education and low income, unemployment, unmarried, living alone, with organic and psychic comorbidities. Alcohol is the most common drug. The study points out the need to broaden the knowledge about this profile of users in order to enable their early identification.

In the article "Change motivation on drug users and justice: a literature review", the authors Itamar José Félix Junior and Paulo Renato V. Calheiros, from the Federal University of Rondônia, undertook a systematic review of studies based on the Transtheoric Model and that were conducted with the judicially involved population. Such a model has been used to understand the motivation to change behaviors related to substance abuse. According to the authors, the results are promising and suggest possibilities of resocialization. In Brazilian studies, the focus has been on young

offenders. The study suggests the importance of investing in both the treatment and the motivation for these populations.

The section "Social Psychology" counts on two studies. The first, entitled "Problematizing the production of vulnerability and 'hygiened' poverty in Social Assistance", was written by Keli Lopes Santos, from the City Government of Santa Maria de Jetibá City, and Ana Lucia Coelho Heckert, from the Federal University of Espirito Santo. In the article, the authors discuss the processes of resistance and regulation of life in the Social Assistance Reference Centers (known in Brazil by the Portuguese acronym Cras). The concepts of vulnerability and hygiene are addressed. From the analysis of materials, including individual and group conversations with users, professionals and former Cras professionals, discussions and critiques are brought up concerning the stigmatization of individuals, hygiene interventions and the resistance of some people to such actions.

The second article of the section, "Motherhood and social suffering in Brazilian mommy blogs", was written by Carlos Del Negro Visintin and Tânia Maria José Aiello-Vaisberg, from the Pontifical Catholic University of Campinas and the University of São Paulo. Based on the psychoanalytical method, postings of Brazilian personal blogs were analyzed. Reflections on motherhood were made by the authors, suggesting the prevalence of a collective imagination that imposes great demands on women, which ultimately leads to emotional distress.

In the third section of this issue, "Psychological Assessment", three articles are presented. In the article "Personal norm of reciprocity: Evidence of validity and reliability of a measure", the authors Valdiney Gouveia, Anderson Nascimento, Alex Grangeiro, Tailson Mariano and Layrthton Santos, from the Federal University of Paraíba, adapted the Personal Rule of Reciprocity Questionnaire (known in Brazil by the Portuguese acronym QNPR) for the Brazilian context. Evidence of validity and reliability for both parts of the questionnaire were analyzed separately, regarding beliefs and reciprocity. The results revealed a psychometric adequacy of the questionnaire, which contributes to the area of reciprocity evaluation.

The study "Brazilian Validation of the Social Anxiety Questionnaire for Adults (SAQ)" was written in a partnership between Spanish and Brazilian researchers, namely Vicente E. Caballo (University of Granada, Spain), Isabel C. Salazar (FUNVECA, Spain), Larissa Nobre-Sandoval (University of Brasília, Brazil), Marcia F. Wagner (Meridional College, Brazil), Benito Arias (University of Valladolid, Spain) and Lélío Lourenço (the Federal University of Juiz de Fora, Brazil). The article presents the psychometric properties of the Social Anxiety Questionnaire for Adults (SAQ), developed in social situations presented in Latin America, Spain, and Portugal. In the Brazilian sample, the questionnaire maintained the five-dimensional structure and presented high reliability and internal consistency, revealing that SAQ has adequate psychometric properties for use in Brazil.

The authors Talita de Araújo Alves and Jacob Arie Laros, from the University of Brasília, in their article “Psychometrics properties of the SON-R 6-40 administered to people with intellectual disabilities”, reflect on intelligence tests as a fundamental tool for the diagnosis of intellectual disability, and specifically analyze the non-verbal intelligence test SON-R 6-40 for this purpose. The intellectual disability group showed low IQ at SON, as expected, and an exploratory factorial analysis indicated two factors, grouping the subtests of reasoning and execution. The results suggest an adequacy of the test for the evaluation of people with intellectual disabilities.

In the “Human Development” section, four papers are available. In the article “Childhood cancer: an impact analysis diagnosis”, authors Fernanda Rosalem Caprini and Alessandra Brunoro Motta, from the Federal University of Espírito Santo, analyzed the psychosocial impact of the diagnosis of cancer in 12 children and their caregivers. According to the results, the psychosocial risk presented clinical classification and, in terms of coping, adaptive strategies were observed, such as distraction and social support, as well as less adaptive strategies such as rumination, reiterating the importance of psychological intervention in such conditions.

The section also brings an international article, from Cuba, titled “Visual temporal resolution in patients with sickle cell anemia”. Written by Raúl Martínez Triana, Karen Reytor Alfonso, Ailyn García Hernández, Teresita Machado Almeida, Diunaisy Rodríguez González and Alain Risco Andrade, from the University of La Habana, the visual temporal resolution is analyzed in individuals with sickle cell anemia. The results revealed that such resolution is diminished in patients with anemia, which suggests the existence of alterations in neurodevelopment and indicates the need for further studies in the area, expanding analysis on the relationship between neuropsychological performance and neurological functioning.

In the article “ADHD in epilepsy: prevalence and risk factors”, the authors Luciana Cristina Pimentel and Roberta Monterazzo Cysneiros, from Mackenzie Presbyterian University, conducted a systematic review of the literature to investigate the factors associated with comorbidity between the two conditions. The results revealed that signs of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) were especially related to some types or epileptic syndromes, such as Rolandic Epilepsy and Frontal Epilepsy. This study contributes to increasing understanding about the association between the two conditions, which is relevant since ADHD is one of the most prevalent comorbidities of epilepsy.

Bárbara Backes, Regina Basso Zanon, and Cleonice Alves Bosa, from the Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, present the article “Language regression in autism spectrum disorder: a systematic review”. The authors discuss the loss of language skills that affects part of the children with Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD). Through a systematic review, a greater number of studies were observed starting from the 2000s, but there are still important gaps in the area. According to the review, the onset of

language regression tended to occur around the child's 24 months of life, usually accompanied by loss of other abilities.

The fifth section, "Psychology and Education", presents the article "Coping strategies for college adjustment of students with ADHD symptoms". In this study, the authors Clarissa Tochetto de Oliveira and Ana Cristina Garcia Dias, from the Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, sought to identify the main difficulties experienced by university students with ADHD symptoms and also to verify which coping strategies are associated with a good academic adaptation. The most frequent difficulties and the strategies associated with better academic adaptation were mapped. The results may help to understand the academic adaptation of ADHD students and, in the future, to base specific interventions for them.

We thank the authors, reviewers, section editors and everyone else involved in the editorial process. Enjoy!

Alessandra Gotuzo Seabra
Editor