

Title: Psychological assessments in Brazilian organ transplantation process

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Brazil has the largest public program for organ transplant in the world, (Conceição et al., 2013), a treatment that improves quality of life of patients with chronic and terminal diseases (Mendes, et al., 2012). Along with that, it is necessary to perform multiprofessional evaluations. Psychological assessments for transplant processes includes the evaluation of social support, mental health, lifestyle factors, substance use, treatment adherence, understanding, knowledge about the transplant (Histschfeld et al., 2016) and factors that may influence post-transplant prognosis. (Sousa et al., 2011). The present work is a bibliographical revision of studies about psychological evaluations made before organ transplants, as well as psychosocial factors of contraindication, aiming to contribute to the development of this procedure. Organ transplantation is an extremely complex treatment, so the assessment of candidates is mandatory. Several authors cite the importance of evaluating the patient's psychosocial and behavioral factors (Padinha et al., 2007), (Cunha et al., 2014), (Hojaij et al., 2015), as they are related to good prognosis of the treatment and to improve patients quality of life. This assessment analyzes the indication and contraindication variables, which influences the procedures performance and outcomes. It has been observed that psychosocial factors such as poor social support, psychiatric disorders and psychoactive substance abuse are related to impairments in treatment adherence (Lazaretti, 2006), (Sousa et al., 2011), (Weill et al., 2014), which will consequently compromise treatment. Pre-transplant psychological assessment is important for the treatment's success. Psychosocial and behavioral factors, for indication and contraindication to the organ transplantation waiting list, influence the prognosis and the patient's treatment. In this context, the improvement and the standardization of assessment methods are of great value, they can increase the quality of life of patients and consequently enable more appropriate conducts.

Biography

Nathália has a Bachelor's Degree in Psychology from the University of Franca (Franca-SP, Brazil) since 2015. She has specialization degrees in Health Psychology from Santa Marcelina Hospital Program (Sao Paulo, Brazil) and also in Clinical and Hospital Psychology from the Heart Institute (University of Sao Paulo - InCor/HC-FMUSP).

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