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**Title:** The Relationship between Sensation Seeking and Behavioral Activation/Inhibition Brain System in HIV Positive Patients

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**Abstract:** Background and Objectives: sensation seeking is a part of Behavioral Activation System (BAS). People who desire excitement are potentially in high risky of being exposed to HIV positive because of their tendency to experience excitement. The present study has been conducted with the aim of determining the sensation seeking and Behavioral Activation/Inhibition Brain System (BAS/BIS) in HIV positive patients.

**Material and Methods:** This is a correlative study. 50 HIV positive patients of Tabriz Health Center were chosen by disposal sampling method. All Data were collected with demographic questionnaire, Zukerman Sensation Seeking Scale (SSS) and Carver- White Behavioral Activation/Inhibition Brain System Scale. Statistical analysis with SPSS.17 software and statistical methods Pearson's correlative coefficient and Stepwise Regression were performed.

**Results:** The mean age of HIV positive patients were 36.14±8.36. 49 (98%) of HIV positive patients had the experience of drug addiction. 25 (50%) of HIV positive patients had the experience of sexual relations in which 24 (96%) of them had not used a condom. General Sensation Seeking and Adventure seeking had the negative correlation of 0.29 and 0.31 with BIS respectively (P<0.05). General Sensation Seeking, Experience seeking and Adventure seeking had the positive correlation of 0.34, 0.45 and 0.37 with BAS respectively (P<0.01). According to the results of Stepwise Regression analysis Adventure seeking had a predicting role in BIS, and Experience seeking had predicting role in BAS.

**Conclusion:** Based on the results of this preliminary study suggests that Behavioral Activation/Inhibition Brain System has a good theoretical importance in high risky behavior explanation.

**Key words:** Behavioral Activation/Inhibition Brain System, Sensation Seeking, Human Immune deficiency virus

**Presentation:** Oral