**AGGRESSION, IRE, HOSTILITY AND CAROTID THICKNESS MEASURED IN ADOLESCENTS**

**V. Romero1,2**, E. Silva2, J. Villasmil2, G. Bermudez2, M. Bracho1,2, F. Madueño2

1. Instituto de Investigaciones de Enfermedades Cardiovasculares de la Universidad del Zulia, Maracaibo, Estado Zulia, Venezuela

2. Fundación Venezolana de Hipertensión Arterial, Maracaibo, Estado Zulia, Venezuela

To determine the effects of aggression, ire, hostility AAH on carotid thickness measured CTM in adolescents. This study was carried out in a random sample of schools from Maracaibo, Venezuela. The participants were 80 adolescents, males n=39 and females n=41, age-mean=14,38 years. Each one of the adolescents was asked carotid thickness measured by Echo Doppler and completed the scale of Aggression, ire and hostility Questionnaire de Buss and Perry, this scale provides a classification that put the subject in one of three categories: 1-45 points = little aggression, ire and hostility LAIH, 46-96 = moderately aggression, ire and hostility MAAH and 97-135= aggressive, ireful and Hostile AIH. The One-way ANOVA was used to study the effects of AIH on CTM. The presence of LAIH was 0% n=0, MAIH was 98,8% n=79 and AIH was 1,2% n=. The averages and standard deviation of CTM were: Average Thickness Right Carotid ATRC 0,4408±0,06016 and Average Thickness Left Carotid ATLC 0,4315±0,06996. ANOVA´ s results showed a significant effect for AIH factor on CTM. For ATRC was F=1,572 p=0.081 and F =2,021 p=0.015 for ATLC. The results provide evidence for an effect AIH on carotid thickness measured, which would mean that AIH may influence the carotid thickness measured in this group that is more vulnerable to AIH due to hard changes typical of their life stage, making it vulnerable to atherosclerosis.