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### **Foreword**

The fifth issue of ARS (online version) is dedicated to the International Conference titled "SOCIO-PSYCHO-MEDICAL CHANGES IN THE LIFESTYLES OF THE CONTEMPORARY FAMILY", which took place on October 7–8, 2015, in Bucharest, Romania, at the "Francisc I. Rainer" Anthropology Institute of the Romanian Academy. All abstracts were refereed by a double-blind review process under the supervision of the Scientific Committee.

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**Annex: Conference Programme**

Opening word to the international conference  
Socio-psycho-medical changes in the lifestyles of the contemporary family

Ladies and gentlemen,

I salute you on behalf of the Moldavian delegation. It is a very special honour for us to take part in the Conference "SOCIO- PSYCHO-MEDICAL CHANGES IN THE LIFESTYLES OF THE CONTEMPORARY FAMILY " and be co-organizers of this conference. The theme of the conference is actual and at the same time exciting. The key word in conference theme is Family. Families support the society and the relations between generations play a crucial role in its future.

Around the world, the importance of family in the society has been recognized. Since 1993 International Family Day is celebrated on 15 May. Among other holidays dedicated to family there are: Parent's Day, Children's Day, Father's Day, Mother's Day.

Few people can be closer to us than parents and spouses. This explains why, between family members, there are strong interactions, sometimes positive, sometimes negative. For example, the husband's behaviour is influenced by his wife's behaviour, and vice versa. Another example: if there is a major life changes suffered by the mother (job change, sickness), family relationships can change too, father and the children will be influenced automatically.

The major difference between family and other social groups lies in the fact that family is a primary group, with direct relationships, and the family life is significant to each member. There is no other group where such psychological relations happen, and where family culture becomes the culture of each of its members. This aspect has both, advantages and disadvantages, because every situation, either positive or negative, has a great impact on the individual.

Family, between change and stability make the two possible directions for the future of the family, namely the optimistic that leads to a balance and the one that presents the family in a continuous decline. The values related to family underwent profound changes in all dimensions; the study of their evolution can explain both, the behavioural changes within the family and the way it is expressed in recent decades. Phenomena such as family migration and internationalization of marriages involve psychosocial mechanisms of understanding and adapting to a new context.

Some organizations, individuals advocate for traditional family values, for development of an identity based on traditional indicators. On the contrary other organizations, have adopted a more opened position to new family arrangements, to develop an identity based on postmodern indicators.

The theme of the conference implies the health aspect of the family, because today discussions will include the three components of the modern family lifestyle, which reminds the notion for health proposed by WHO "Health is a complete physical, mental and social well-being" (Eţco C. Management în sistemul de sănătate. Chişinău, 2006).

It was a real pleasure to cooperate, during the preparation of this conference, with colleagues from Romania, especially Mrs. Dr. Cornelia Rada, which supported me step by step to realize the tasks that were assigned to me in the organizational board and the scientific board in the selection and evaluation process.

I would like take the opportunity to thank the management team from the Institute of Anthropology "Francis I. Rainer" for hosting this event.

Finally, I wish success to the works that will be presented. I look forward to two interesting and exciting days with you.

PhD, Catălina Croitoru  
Public Institution State University of Medicine  
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Opening word to the international conference  
*Socio-psycho-medical changes in the lifestyles of the contemporary family*

Any occasion on which researchers are put in connection with each other is to be welcomed and regarded with the hope of important benefits for knowledge. When, in addition, these researchers are from different societies, these benefits promised to have international dimension. And when the topic addressed is the family, the benefits, geographically and thematically expanded focuses on the essential dimension of the human being.

The conference which we are honored to open here is such an international and multidisciplinary opportunity for updating studies on family, the first of the fundamental human institutions. As a biological unit, the family is where the children are born and raised, where care for the sick and elderly is provided (especially by women), where adults feed, rest and manage their stress and effort.

All these issues are the subject of medical specialists. In the family – as a psychological unit – people manifest themselves equally instinctual, emotional and rational; developments and interferences of these plans are of concern to psychologists. The social unit of the family looms its functioning as an educational, socialization, economic organization agent – aspects sociologists are used to dealing with. At this meeting, the three areas are consistently represented by specialists with expertise. But some of the here proposed approaches are not static, since, at this meeting, we stand under the sign of change that alter before our eyes what we call – maybe only conventionally – the contemporary family.

Although claimed as one of the most important things in our life, the family is also the area where, over the last generations, had – and still have – occurred the greatest changes. From the traditional family in which generations are chained, housing in the same residence, the offspring reproducing the occupation, social and material status of the parents, we have passed to the nuclear family in which young people are not only separate but also apart from their parents as housing, occupation, educational, social and material status.

From indissoluble family, for which marriage is a sacrament and an initiation, was passed to the short-term family, for which marriage is mostly an association with contractual basis, where partners freedom is even more important than their bond. Divorce and celibacy decreased the frequency and limited the lifetime of the nuclear families already existed. Procreation, until recently exclusively familial, assuming the presence of two parents, a man and a woman, escape today from the family and become an individual, deliberately consented act.

Children are being shaped in institutions, in partnerships of various orientations, with one, two or more parents or guardians (of the same sex or of different sexual orientations). Even the sexual relationship is changing, since actors hypostases have multiplied: in addition to male and female sex and to heterosexual orientation we are accepting the asexuality, bisexual, gay or transgender orientations. Such developments (and others) may question the existence of the family as a coherent, stable structure. It is also suspended its capacity to supply valuable premises of fidelity, solidarity, emotional and physical stability. It is interesting that today the family is still perceived as the main source of value to most people in Europe.

The family as a process in which the roles of parents and children, husband and wife are negotiable or interchangeable, as is now developing in the most advanced societies, becomes hard to follow and, as such, difficult to study. Participation in this conference demonstrates that we are not there yet. Organisers and participants' responsibility for the study of this issue should keep us away from this point.

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## 1. Self injury in adolescents attending Child and Adolescent Psychiatry Clinic in Tirana, Albania

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**Objectives.** Self-injury behaviour in the 12 to 18 years old age group is of public concern and the majority of self-harming behaviours do not reach professional attention. The frequency of Non Suicidal Self Injury (NSSI) between adolescents is increasing and often a longer history of NSSI, absence of physical pain during this behaviour are associated with a higher rate of lifetime suicide attempts. Admission to a psychiatric ward often to prevent further self-harm or attempted suicide. The study aims to assess the socio-demographic/clinical characteristics and assessed the NSSI functions and self-injury trend between 10-20 years old adolescents, attending Child and Adolescent Psychiatry Clinic (CAPC) in Tirana, Albania.

**Methods.** Between March to June 2014, all adolescents admitted to CAPC were interviewed by a psychiatrist and completed Ottawa Self Injury Inventory. Descriptive data are reported, using different tables and graphics. SPSS v17 was used for statistical analyses.

**Results.** Mean age of the study participants was 16.5 (SD= $\pm$ 1.571), 83 % of them were female. The most common of self-injury method was cutting / scratching the skin, in 84.2% of all cases. NSSI functions reported more frequently was external emotional regulation.

**Conclusions.** This is a first attempt to study NSSI as a new phenomenon between Albanian adolescents. It will be important for future research to examine outpatient and community samples of adolescents.

**Keywords:** non suicidal self-injury; suicidal behaviour; adolescents; NSSI functions.

## 2. The social-psychological influence of the computer-mediated communications on the family environment in the modern net society

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**Objectives.** As a result of the transformations, related to globalization, occurrence of a society of the information and the new role of the state in a net of international institutions, in the end of the 20<sup>th</sup>, and the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century new forms of organization of the social interaction come to see the light of the day. The society today overcomes the gap between the mass- and net- informational interaction. The analysis is aimed to highlight the communicational aspects of the changes, the degree, which the development of the process has reached, and the role the computer-mediated communications play in it.

**Methods.** The methods used are: theoretical research of the science works on the social-psychological fluctuations which the computer-mediated communication induces in the person and the family; content analysis of the media content related to the different time, in which the communication in the family has occurred in, which the new net reality has given rise to; cases depicting the net informational influence on the family in the eastern and western community, the level of transformation the family environment have got to and the social-psychological impacts during conformation of conformal behaviour in the new information circumstances.

**Results.** Were observed the diminishing time spent during communication in the family, and the differentiation in the influence of the family environment has opposing evermore vivid individuality.

**Conclusions.** The development of the global net and the wider use of computer-mediated communications in the lifestyles induces transformations in the meaning and the influence of the information exchange on a social-psychological basis on account of the growing individuality.

**Keywords:** family environment; net society; mass- community; computer-mediated communication.

### 3. Multidrug - Resistant bacterial isolates in infected wounds

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**Objectives.** The aim of this study was to determine multidrug-resistance (MDR) rate of bacterial isolates that caused wound infections.

**Methods.** This laboratory based retrospective study of 248 wound swabs and sensitivity tests was conducted in Bacteriological Laboratory of the National Scientific and Practical Center of Emergency Medicine, Republic of Moldova. The samples were collected and processed following standard microbiological techniques as part of the routine clinical management of the patient. Antibiotic sensitivity testing was done on pure culture isolates employing disc-diffusion method for the commonly used antibiotics.

**Results.** Of the 248 patients, from whom wound swabs were collected, 219 (88.3%) had positive aerobic bacterial growth. A total of 357 pathogenic bacteria were isolated, including 213 (59.7%) gram negative and 144 (40.3%) gram positive organisms. The most prevalent bacterial species were *Escherichia coli* (28.6%), followed by *Staphylococcus aureus* (21.2%), *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (20.3%) and *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (18.2%). The overall MDR among gram positive and gram negative bacterial isolates were (74.2%) and (61.1%) respectively. About (58.9%) of *S.aureus* was oxacillin/methicillin resistant. Nearly 29.3% of *S.aureus* was resistant to five classes of antimicrobials. The average MDR rate of *Proteus*, *Klebsiella*, and *Enterobacter* species was 78.6%, 67.5% and 69.3% in that order. *E. coli* was found to be resistant to ampicillin in 78.2%, tetracycline in 77.6% and co-trimoxazole 62.4%.

**Conclusion.** This study indicated that, the rate of MDR bacterial pathogens that caused wound infections was very high and many of the isolates were also identified as resistant to three or more classes of antimicrobials. This might be a reflection of inappropriate use of antimicrobials, lack of diagnostic laboratory services or unavailability of guideline regarding the selection of drugs. Rational use of drugs should be practiced. In the light of these findings, an urgent and significant change in antibiotic prescription policy is required at this hospital.

**Keywords:** wounds infections; multidrug resistance.

#### 4. Prevalence and antibiotic sensitivity pattern of bacteria isolated from nosocomial infections

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**Objectives.** This study was planned to delineate the occurrence, microbiology and sensitivity pattern of such infections among surgical patients.

**Methods.** Various, from 92 patients admitted to the surgery ward were cultured, identified and antibiotic sensitivity was performed by standard methods. The strains were isolated and identified from the Republican Clinical Hospital. Testing susceptibility was determined using the National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards (NCCLS).

**Results.** From 92 patients, 124 isolates were recovered. Of these 119 (95.9%) were bacterial and five (4.1%) were of *Candida* spp. It was observed that majority of episodes were monomicrobial (86.8%) rather than polymicrobial (13.23%). Most frequently observed nosocomial infections were surgical site infections (53.2%) followed by infections of urinary tract (31.3%), respiratory tract infections (11.7%) and bacteremia was observed in only 3.8% patients. The predominant pathogen isolated from polymicrobial episodes were *E. coli*, *S. aureus*, *K. pneumoniae*, *A. baumannii* and *P. aeruginosa*. Resistance to  $\beta$ -lactams was high and carbapenems were found to be most effective drugs against gram-negative bacteria.

**Conclusions.** Gram-negative organisms are the predominant pathogens causing infections in surgical patients. The increasing trend of resistance to  $\beta$ -lactams is posing a great problem. So for proper management of critically ill patients and patients undergoing various operative procedures and other medical interventions, hospital antibiotic policies need frequent revisions. However, the current situation is the result of ineffective infection control measures and antibiotic policies. So for proper management of critically ill patients and patients undergoing various operative procedures and other medical interventions, hospital antibiotic policies need frequent revisions. Hospital wide antibiograms may mask unit-specific susceptibility pattern. These unit-specific antibiograms may help surgeon in selection of empirical therapy in surgical patients.

**Keywords:** nosocomial infections; antibiotic sensitivity.

#### 5. Changes in the Ethical Dimension of Family

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The traditional family ethics required a type of collective legal responsibility of the members of the family group. Thus, the family has been responsible before the public courts for the behavior (legal or illegal) of any member through its delegates, representatives or leaders. This was due and required a legal-ethical system within the family. Ethical and legal dimensions of exercising the function of the family are 1) the rules and targeted sanctions system and 2) the authority structure of the family.

In a traditional society, public policy and family (or private) policy coincide or even merge. The progress of the private life put a distance between themselves so that family and public

order (community-type neighborhood, extended family or parochial group) have evolved separately, both influenced, but in separate ways, by the legality and the rule of law. This resulted in the loss of control that could be exercised by the family and the loss of power to regulate the behavior of its members. In the traditional family culture, the family interests and functions are always the most important, those of the individual been often ignored. The family controls almost all important decisions and actions of its members, acting jointly. This was the case, for example, on marriage, sons occupations, wealth administer, adoption or expulsion of a member etc.; in short, all the activities of significant importance. Such things are rarely decided by an individual without consulting, advising or taking the decision of the family. The formulas for the organization of the authority and therefore for these familz judgments can be despotic (the authority of a single patriarch) or democratic (family councils, which can be found today in many European families).

Within the modern family, collective responsibility has been replaced by individual responsibility. The legal and ethical function of the family was annulled by public ethics and legal outside family courts. The family is no longer liable for crimes committed by one of its members; on the other hand, social rewards for appropriate behavior are due only to individuals, reflecting only indirectly on the family. A new concept of family ethics adopted recently the current values of freedom and equality of individuals and strives to integrate the normative and value system imposed by the human rights.

**Keywords: family; ethics; authority; values; rights.**

## **6. Biosafety and biosecurity in microbiological laboratories - challenges and opportunities**

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**Objectives.** Synthesis and analysis of the specialists` theoretical foundations and practical experiences in biosafety, biosecurity and management biorisk field.

**Methods.** A secondary study, narrative review of scientific bibliographic sources is carried out dedicated to the issue of biosafety, biosecurity and biorisk management in laboratories. This paper reviews the main aspects of this topic published during the last decade. The analysis is based on 67 literary sources of foreign authors (France, Romania, UK, USA, Germany, Italy, Norway and Canada) and international organizations, published during from 1995 to 2015.

**Results.** Laboratory work involves the handling of biological products and potentially contaminated or infected with pathogenic microorganisms materials. In order to avoid or minimize the risks of exposure or infection of laboratory personnel and environmental contamination a number of regulations, recommendations, processes, standard operating procedure and regulations were developed in the last decade etc. Currently, the specialty literature attests recent cases of infections acquired in the laboratory, with possible consequences for the community and the whole society. The authors emphasize that the most effective measures to reduce and control these infections are: continuous training of personnel on the basis of new guidelines, the use of proper protective equipment and other laboratory equipment, access control.

For any activity capable to present risk of exposure to biological agents, must be determined the nature, level and duration of exposure, in order to assess any risk to the health and safety of workers and in order to determine the measures to be taken.

**Conclusions.** Despite the fact that we better know the microbial agents, we have protective equipment and effective containment measures supported by rigorous laboratory practice, trained personnel, laboratory incidents and accidents continue to occur. This fact shows a lack of responsibility and awareness of laboratory personnel for the biological dangers they expose themselves and the entire society to.

**Keywords:** biosafety, biosecurity, biorisc management.

## 7. Tobacco consumption among pupils of V<sup>th</sup> – XII<sup>th</sup> classes from rural areas from Republic of Moldova

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**Objectives.** The purpose of this study was to study the level of smoking among pupils from rural areas from Republic of Moldova.

**Methods.** The study had a sample of 783(boys – 358, girls – 425) students from V<sup>th</sup> – VIII<sup>th</sup> classes and 742 (boys – 313, girls – 419) students from IX<sup>th</sup> – XII<sup>th</sup> classes from rural areas. The questionnaire was applied anonymously.

**Results.** Pupils from V<sup>th</sup>-VIII<sup>th</sup> classes who tried to smoke are a rate of 6 % of girls and 30.2% of boys and those from IX<sup>th</sup>-XII<sup>th</sup> classes are 10% of girls and 59.9% of boys. The age at which they smoked a whole cigarette for the first time is 13 to 16 years for 3.7% of girls and less than 9 years for 10.4% of boys. Students who that said that they started smoking regularly at least at 9 years (1.9% of girls and 4.2% of boys) at age 15-16 years (0.2% of girls and 4.2% of boys. It was found that the age at which most students start smoking regularly is up to 9 years old and 15-16 years old. Asking students what was the reason that they started to smoke, more girls responded that smoke to overcome situations of conflict in their families, at school or with their friends (36.8%), another reason is not to create a separate opinion (26.3%). Boys in a higher proportion smoke for good mood (44.4%) or not to create a separate opinion (22.2%). Places where most high school students smoke are discos, bars and restaurants: for 35.3% of girls and 48.1% of boys. In school boys smoke more in a proportion of 22.8% and girls 0%. A large share of students smoke with their friends: 77.8% of girls and 88.9% of boys. With colleagues smoke 16.7% girls and 30.9% boys and alone - 22.2% girls and 27.2% boys. A current problem for Republic of Moldova is increased accessibility to purchase cigarettes, even for minors, 45.6% of girls and 53.8% of boys said that when they buy cigarettes nobody asked to prove their age.

**Conclusions.** Tobacco consumption is more prevalent among boys than girls. The share of smokers among boys and girls increases in the same way with their age.

**Keywords:** tabaco; consumption; pupils.

## 8. Family burden in assisting the patient with Alzheimer's disease

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**Objectives.** One of the most significant results of long-term studies regarding the care of patients with Alzheimer's disease (AD) concerns the critical role that the family plays in offering support and assistance. Caring for a person with dementia is difficult, produce maladaptive behaviours and addiction disorder in activities of daily living, depleting family's physical, financial and emotional resources.

**Methods.** Were performed a prospective study on a sample N = 106 patients with AD who were registered in the Clinic of Psychiatry Craiova during 2014. We linked a number of demographic and clinical items (onset of disease, age, residence, educational level, marital status, history, clinical symptoms, associated diseases, treatment compliance) with the assessment burden for caregivers, using the Zarit scale.

**Results.** The results were consistent with the evolution of personal scores obtained by specific scales applied to patients with AD. The decrease in scores on cognitive and adaptation scales applied on patients (MMSE, Blessed, QLS) is correlated to the increase of the scores on Zarit scale. Burden curve has fared relatively rapid upward in correlation with significant increase of stress items (3, 4, 5, 9) from one interval to another. Since the last quarter, were found higher values on the items of fear, tension and guilt (7, 9, 19, 20, 21). Another observation is that women seem more tolerant in the care of patients with AD, always showing low levels of acceptability items (1, 2, 3, 4, 17).

**Conclusions.** The psychotic onset of AD, suicidal behaviour, somatic comorbidities and decreased scores on the MMSE scale (over two points per year in the dynamics of the disease) correlate with high scores on the Zarit scale applied to the caregivers of the patients with AD.

**Keywords:** Alzheimer's disease; family; Zarit scale.

## 9. Hygiene – the Science of Public Health

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The science of hygiene belongs to the history of humankind from the moment of the human awareness of one's existence. The individual, alimentary, bodily and sexual hygiene are registered until the stage of the collective development. It has been taught and imposed even in the crucial periods of the civilizations, during famine, wars and epidemics. Nowadays, hygiene is examined through the prism of a decent and healthy life. This aspect can be easily detected in different sources with the title “to live well and healthily”. During its evolution, this science has passed through an ascending path that allowed it, from one epoch to another, to acknowledge new educational and social connotations. If the place of the hygiene in the context of the infectious risk has already been proved, then the educational concept of the hygiene is in decline. The hygiene is mostly a social behaviour. The hygiene has mainly the

purpose to inform, to instruct, to monitor the process of sanitary education of the population. Or, the misinformation of the population may lead to a series of negative consequences upon health. Thus, hygiene is a way of expressing oneself in society, an education to live well with oneself and the people around us. Hygiene is at the interference of the science of communication and of human survival. It is in the family where the child learns the fundamental rules of individual hygiene and in school he adapts to collectivity, applying the acquired skills. Unfortunately, there has been observed an educative rupture with the years passing. Recent surveys have shown that the majority of children wash their hands under the surveillance and at the insistence of the adults. Therefore, the habit and the necessity to wash their hands are gradually lost, their frequency and quality being far from the desired. Education and hygiene are two notions closely connected to the progress of the human being in the society which he organizes. Nevertheless, it is left to individual decision whether to learn hygiene as an art of living well or as a science of public health. Ideally, these two theories should be integrated into the complex process which the human being passes throughout his lifetime.

**Key words: education, hygiene, society.**

### 10. Non-legally-registered children - beyond statistics

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While representing a phenomenon of the last two decades in Albania, it is a point of contradictory data between official and non-governmental sources from civil society organizations. Roma and Egyptian children represent the majority of the group, but other categories are also included. Legal procedures for registering a new born raise some barriers for parents who not respect the deadline of 45 days after birth, giving birth to non-state private health institutions or in another country - in such cases, birth should be proved through a court procedure and parents pay a fee.

Non-Legally-Registered children are in a clear position of vulnerability. The access to the services the child needs is essentially damages in such conditions.

There are a lot of difficulties and pathway to health care for children and families in such condition, in Albania existing only one child and adolescent inpatient psychiatric service in present days. Child Rights Convention represents the main international legal instrument, and constituted the source for developing of governmental programs in this field. Regarding health professionals and institutional conduct in the area of Non-Legally-Registered children are present some ethical dilemmas which pointing out how inequality corrodes the social fabric in a chaotically developing society.

**Keywords: access to services; Roma people; inequality; ethics.**



## 11. Rehabilitation and reintegration of former political persecuted in a post-dictatorship country

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The brutality of the political regimes after Second World War in a number of East European countries although systematic under most of them, had local characteristics on intensity, longevity, portion of population affecting and specific instruments of persecution. These elements were more intense for probably the most isolated and one of the most oppressed populations (Albania) from a socio-psychological and medical perspective, focusing on family dynamics as a protective factor but also as a target of persecution. Politically prisoners, internally displaced families obliged to spend tens of years in labour camps, the matrices of persecution rules applied within extended families reaching third and fourth generations were gathered by the Albanian Rehabilitation Centre for Trauma and Torture (ARCT). The database of the ARCT Second Generation Transmission of Trauma extrapolate the results on the effect of trauma to direct victims as well as to offspring in second and third generation indicating deals of the today life with the not-so-long past.

It becomes necessary to nurturing societal naturalistic healing processes as a way of dealing with the past. Damaging the family and collective life processes is considered the most enduring effect of a political persecution which lasted for nearly half a century in a small and severely isolated population. Attempt of identifying symptoms of everyday life as clearly connected with the traumatizing past is leading to reflections in regard to function and role of the health system in a concerted action with other sectors influences.

**Keywords: former political persecuted; trauma; family dynamic; trans-generational transmission of trauma.**

## 12. Social stress and family

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According to Seyle the general concept of stress is defined as "a nonspecific general response of the body to the external action of some factors - stress agents, of varied types (physical, chemical, biological and psychological)". A current synthetic definition is that given by P. Derevenco, where the emphasis is on "biological, psychological and behavioural imbalance between the requirements of the physical, environmental or social surroundings, and the resources - actual or perceived - of man, to face (by adjustment or adaptation) these requirements and conflicts".

Family is the basic cell of a happy and peaceful society. The inclusion of the individual in the social occurs particularly through the familial, professional and group fields. These three areas constitute the universe of individuals and are major sources of social support and social possible stress sources.

During its development, the family, goes through several stages and each stage has its elements, which often, can turn into stress factors if are not properly integrated in the society.

A family than can correctly conform to the states of stress has following features: effective communication, opened and constant; flexibility in roles; tolerance for individuality of each member and different generations; democratic relations with the right to decision; agreement to start new things. Family members who cannot face the stress are reserved, silent, anxious, uninterested in anything or contrary agitated, annoyed. Stress sources in the family include: marital conflict, divorce, lack of affection and respect, incompatibility of ideas, concerns, attitudes and struggle for dominance, alcoholism, financial, sexual problems, inequality in attitudes towards children, etc.

Contrary to the fact that there is much talk about stress, most people do not realize the many consequences of uncontrolled stress. Daily stress, together with a busy life rhythm, makes members of today society be more aggressive, compared to those 40-50 years ago. Lack of unconditional love and support from family, together with the lack of self-confidence, safety, security and last but not the least a low degree of socialization, give rise to aggression or depression, and the consequences on health affect the nervous circulatory, endocrine and immune system.

**Keywords:** stress; familial environment; family members.

### 13. Anxiety symptoms among students of Faculty of Technical and Medical Science and the related factors

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**Objectives.** Anxiety is a mental state that is elicited in anticipation of threat or potential threat. Anxiety disorders are the most prevalent class of psychiatric disorders affecting nearly 20% of the population. Sensations of anxiety are a normal part of human experience, but excessive or inappropriate anxiety can become an illness. The signs of anxiety which occurred suddenly and the dynamic and spontaneous growth of fear seem to be very aggravated and easily understood. The aim of this study was the evaluation of anxiety symptoms related to age and substance use in the students of Faculty of Technical and Medical students.

**Methods.** The study was conducted on the period January - May 2013 and included all the Bachelor and Master level students. After completing Structure Clinical Interview and the Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI) and using DSM IV-R criteria all the screened persons who presented with more than four symptoms were evaluated by psychiatrists as candidates considered having anxiety symptoms. The sample chosen in this study consisted of 795 students, 679 females and 116 males. The average age was  $20.82 \pm 1.29$  years,  $M = 20.82$  and  $SD = 2.395$ . Screening with BAI questionnaire, students were asked for symptoms they had last month and the day of completing the questionnaire. The differences were analyzed with Chi-square and student test.

**Results.** Variables with statistical significance found in this study are listed as follows: gender is correlated with the manifestation of anxiety with statistical significance  $p = 0.012$ , of which

34.27 % of the interviewed females presented slight anxiety, 13.74 % moderate anxiety and 6.65 % (45 of sample students) had severe anxiety scale with interval rating scale 26-63. Through linear regression analysis a significant statistical relation between age and anxiety rate was found ( $p = 0.001$ ), with smoking ( $p = 0.04$ ) and consumption of alcohol ( $p = 0.014$ ).

**Conclusions.** Anxiety symptoms were present to our sample and were related to the age of the students and also to substance use.

**Keywords:** anxiety symptoms; students; BAI questionnaire.

#### 14. The effect of valproate versus lithium and carbamazepine in the long-term treatment of bipolar disorders

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**Objectives.** Bipolar disorder is a cyclic disease that afflicts approximately 1% of the population. This illness frequently begins in the teen years but often escapes diagnosis at this time because episodes are misinterpreted with other disorder (as conduct disorder, schizophrenia, depression, etc). Lithium, carbamazepine and valproate are used in the treatment of acute bipolar mania and as maintenance treatments for these disorders. Study objectives were to compare the efficacy of valproate versus lithium and carbamazepine in the long-term treatment of patients with bipolar disorders.

**Methods.** It was realized a longitudinal, comparison and randomized clinical trial, for 2 years (only maintenance phase), in three equal parallel-groups. We have included in the study 235 patients (female and male, 18- 65 years old) with at least two episodes of bipolar disorder I, II (according to DSM-IV-TR criteria). After the open label pre-randomized phase were 180 patients completed the criteria for continuing the study (each group with 60 patients). The assessment was done using the structured clinical interview and some instruments (CGI 4-7, GAF, HAMD-RS, MRS). Primary outcome measure was time to relapse/recurrence to any mood episodes, survival analyses the Regression of Cox proportional-Hazard were performed.

**Results.** Cumulative survival for valproate's group was 35%, and 26% higher versus Carbamazepine's group, while mean and median survival time were respectively 35% and 53% longer for valproate. Carbamazepine has showed approximately the same therapeutically effect as valproate in some subtypes of bipolar disorders or in those with comorbidities. For lithium's group cumulative survival was 31% ( $p=0.4304$ ), while mean and median survival time were 10% and 14%. Hazard ratio for valproate's group was ( $B=0.735$ ,  $p=0.001$ ), Lithium's group was 20.4% higher than valproate ( $B=0.186$ ,  $p=0.434$ )

**Conclusions.** Valproate is significantly more effective than lithium and carbamazepine in prophylactic treatment of bipolar disorders.

**Keywords:** bipolar disorder; long term treatment; mood stabilizers.

### **15. Disability in psychiatric disorders: How frequent is it in patients with two psychiatric disorders or in patients with a psychiatric disorder and a generalized disorder.**

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**Objectives.** The disability is consequence of the impairment that come from a psychiatric disorder and not only. In patients with comorbidities the presence of disability is evident. The study has the objective to prove how frequent is the disability and in which diagnosis.

**Methods.** Were evaluated all the patients with psychiatric diagnosis that benefit economic aid as a result of disability. The evaluation include three years: 2012, 2013, 2014 and were evaluated all the cases with two diagnosis at the same time: psychiatric diagnose and another psychiatric diagnose; psychiatric diagnose and generalized diagnose.

**Results.** During the year 2012 only 7.4% of cases had comorbidities: only 4.3 % had psychiatric diagnose and generalized diagnose, while patients with two psychiatric diagnoses occupied 3.1% of cases. In 2013 were only 3.6% of patients with comorbidities, when 1.88% were cases with psychiatric diagnose and generalized diagnose and only 1.77% had two psychiatric diagnosis. In 2014 the comorbidities were present in 4% of patients and were 2.5 % of cases with psychiatric diagnosis and generalized diagnosis and 1.5 % of patients with two psychiatric diagnoses.

**Conclusions.** The disability is more present in psychiatric patients that have another generalized disease, which is more frequent in the combination: psychiatric diagnose and Diabetes Mellitus. Relating the psychiatric comorbidities, like the second psychiatric diagnose, the most frequent is the Personality Disorder (in this ranking is not included mental retardation with behaviour disorder).

**Keywords:** disability; personality disorders; psychiatric disorders; comorbidity, Diabetes Mellitus.

### **16. Particularities of violence in couple among nowadays Romanian young people**

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**Objectives.** Recent studies reflected that intimate partner violence is the most prevalent form of violence. Antecedents of violence in couple is multifaceted and the negative outcomes are huge at a socio-psychological level. The study investigates the main factors leading to violence in couple, as well as the effects of the phenomenon on the quality of life at the individual level.

**Methods.** A sample of 1509 Romanian young people completed the second wave of the on-line self-administered Outcome of Adolescence Questionnaire during October 2014 and February 2015. Only respondents having a current romantic partner were selected; consequently, analysis were applied to 836 young people. Preliminary descriptive and

inferential analysis are implemented to document a set of causes and consequences of violence in youth couple.

**Results.** Around 5% of young people reported they had sexual experiences against their will or were forced to have sex. Almost 80% of the respondents or their partners manifested jealousy in couple and over 40% declared that in their couple, they addressed insulting or degrading words or names, or humiliating each other. The most serious form of violence in a partnership – being injured or harmed by the partner – was reported by 8% of respondents. From all young people who had a lover, 82% experienced at least one type of violence in couple. Interestingly, there was no significant association of such factors as gender, age, place of residence, and the perceived financial situation in the family of origin with any type of violence within the intimate relationship. Instead, a significant association was demonstrated between the manifestation of any type of violence in couple and adverse events in the family of origin during the last 12 months, like having problems with parents, substance abuse of a family member, and witnessing scenes of serious violence in family. In terms of consequences, young people who experience any kind of violence in own couple are more likely to feel less content with their life, less likely to be a happy person, and more likely to get severely drunk. However, violence within the couple seems not associated with the perceived health status and with the optimism related to own future.

**Conclusions.** Damage of violence in couple is transmitted across generations. To break the chain of the vicious circle, prevention of the phenomenon is essential.

**Keywords:** violence; couple; determinants; consequences; Romania.

### 17. Pathways of childlessness in post-communist Romania and Bulgaria: towards a convergent or divergent road?

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**Objectives.** Romania and Bulgaria witnessed dramatic changes in family and fertility behaviours after the fall of the communist regime. Total fertility rates dropped sharply and persisted at very low levels, marriage rates decreased, age at first marriage and at first birth increased, and cohabitation became more prevalent among younger people. Until recently, little research interest was given to the study of childlessness in Eastern Europe. The goal of the paper is to delimitate the characteristics of childless people from those of parents, and to explore if pathways to childlessness reflect rather more similarities or differences among gender and between countries.

**Methods.** Data included a sub-sample of 30-49 years old respondents, stemming from the first wave of Generations and Gender Survey, applied in Romania and Bulgaria between 2004-2005. For each country, two models of logistic regression were conducted to contrast childless (involuntary or voluntary) men and women with fathers and mothers. Covariates related to background and work related characteristics, early life course variables, attitudes and values were used in the regression models.

**Results.** The outcomes of the multivariate analysis revealed a set of similarities, both from the gender and country perspective as well. Childless Romanian and Bulgarian women and men

have younger ages and acquired a higher level of education compared with mothers and fathers. In the same time, childless people originated from families with a unique child, and claimed secularized attitudes and values. However, other covariates point at different roads leading to childlessness in the two neighbour countries. In Romania, women who grew up in urban areas, hired in top jobs positions and who attended more often religious services are more likely to remain childless than women from villages, holding blue collar jobs or being unemployed, and who are less religious. Instead, men with lower levels of education and less prestigious jobs were more likely to remain childless, compared with men with a university degree and with a top job position. In Bulgaria, men whose mother is more educated and women whose father held a better job have a higher propensity to remain childless.

**Conclusions.** Beyond the similarities in the road to childlessness between gender and countries, in Romania, the effect of significant factors on childlessness is more accentuated for women than for men. Also, it seems the diffusion of childlessness in Romania is related to more privileged women and less successful men. Bulgarian results are more nuanced by gender.

**Keywords:** childlessness; women; men; Romania; Bulgaria.

## 18. Evaluation of patients with postoperative biliary strictures away postoperative

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**Objectives.** The objective of the study is the analysis of post-operative results at distance of benign strictures of extra hepatic biliary ducts.

**Methods.** There were treated 228 patients with benign strictures of extra hepatic biliary ducts during 1980-2014 years in surgical clinic. Post-operative evaluation included: 1) psycho-affective side; 2) social side; 3) functional state of hepatobiliary system, appreciated based on laboratory tests and imagistic examinations. The assessment of results at distance was possible on a lot of 174 (76.3%;  $p < 0.05$ ) patients for a period of about 10 years.

**Results.** Good result has been set on 133 (76.42%;  $p < 0.05$ ) patients with complete rehabilitation. A satisfactory result we established at 29 (16.67%;  $p < 0.05$ ) patients, at which persistence of periodic pain was remarked - 22 (13.58%) cases, dyspeptic signs - 18 (11.11%;  $p < 0.05$ ) cases. At 12 (6.92%;  $p < 0.05$ ) patients, we observed unsatisfactory results. In four cases debuted mechanical jaundice caused by calculus of suture thread of anastomosis line. We resorted to revision of anastomosis with hepatocholitotomia. Another seven patients presented the picture of transitory mechanical jaundice reasoned by the stricture of anastomosis mouth. We conducted rehepatichostomia with loop excluded in Y a la Roux, with separate drainage of both liver channels. And in the later case was present reflux with assessment of a reflux cholangitis. The situation motivated by the jejunal loop of Roux loop under 60 cm, required a reconstruction in loop with an arm of 80 cm. The clinical evolution in all cases was satisfactory.

**Conclusions.** Applying a postoperative evaluation management ensures the effective and qualitative liquidation of complications emerging in the late period.

**Keywords:** biliary strictures; hepaticojejunostomy; biliary duct.

## 19. People with disability and rehabilitation services

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**Objectives.** Disability is the toughest verdict for humanity, as people with disability are one of the most deprived caste, being frequently discriminated, socially off casted, being under the necessity of living a lower level of life. To determine and evaluate the obstacles in accessing occupational health services which people with disability are confronting.

**Methods.** Crossover study, analytical descriptive study were applied on a lot of 63 persons with disability (age  $48.0 \pm 1.41$  years), living in urban district and rural with medium (III<sup>rd</sup>) degree of disability and “preserved work capacity” of 60%.

**Results.** The patients with disability have access to rehabilitation services in: Physicians’ Centre (day ward, kinesiology / physiotherapy room), hospitals and balneo-curative units. Vocational rehabilitation services are being set up. These services work in collaboration with the Agency of Offices of Workforce (AOW) of the country, the community and beneficiary’s family. Occupational Rehabilitation provides the following: a) diagnosis of people with disabilities; b) identification of needs for intervention; c) development of labour skills; d) facilitation of integration into employment and hygienic, ergonomic principles; e) fosterage of independence and f) promotion of integration in society.

People with disability addressed for medical assistance 1-2 times per year in 55.56% cases, 3-4 times per year in 34.92% and once in a month or more frequently - 14.34%. Once a year 36.52% respondents spent the rehabilitation course in a patient unit, three or more times 14.32% respondents. The medical-professional rehabilitation obstacles ranked after interviewing the respondents: 1) insufficient information about institutions/organizations that perform medical-professional rehabilitation - 31.75%; 2) difficult access to medical institutions - 19.05%; 3) “underrate of the expected result” - 14.29%; 4) “insufficient financial resources” - 12.59%.

**Conclusions.** The settlement of medical-professional rehabilitation problem includes the fight with stigmatization, discrimination, inequality and social rejection that these persons suffer. Vocational rehabilitation service is organized and operates in accordance with the following principles: 1) participation and full integration and effective participation in society and labour; 2) planning and provision of individual centered services; 3) multidisciplinary approach (medico-social, psycho-pedagogical, occupational / professional, legislative).

**Keywords:** obstacles; people with disability; vocational rehabilitation; medical rehabilitation.

## 20. Basic occupational health services - pros and cons

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**Objectives.** Argumentation of the consolidation and the necessity to develop Basic Occupational Health Services (BOHS). Occupational health services’ system organization and performance has become a difficult assignment because of national economy structure’s

decentralization, short-term employment contracts, implementation of new technologies and working methods, human resources's high mobility.

**Methods.** Bibliographical-descriptive, observational and comparative analytical study of reports of the International Labour Organization (ILO).

**Results.** BOHS are essential in protecting human health at their work places, their wealth and work capacity, also in preventing health problems and work accidents. According to WHO data only 10-15% among workers have access to these services. BOHS is a practical application of WHO principles and aims announced at the *Global Strategy about Occupational Health for Everyone*. BOHS should be: approachable for employees, fair, efficient, cost-effective, guaranteed by the public authorities. WHO started to shape global public health policy by launching the "Health for All" strategy in 1977. This strategy spelled out the key target for a global health policy for the rest of the 20th century as follows: "by the year 2000 all people in all countries should have a level of health that will permit them to lead a socially and economically productive life". In the 91st and 93rd ILO conferences (2003 and 2005), the Committee on Occupational Safety and Health; in its discussion of the new Framework Convention for Occupational Safety and Health; called for the development of Occupational Health Services as a part of the national program for occupational safety and health, emphasizing that the development of occupational health services is part of the National Occupational Safety and Health System. Likewise, BOHS were recognized as a step towards implementing ILO conventions no 161, on occupational health services, and no 155, on occupational safety and health, and the new ILO Global Strategy on Safety and Health at Work, which was adopted by the 92nd ILO conference in 2004 (21). The publishing of BOHS: a WHO/ILO/ICOH/FIOH Guideline was response to such a global challenge.

**Conclusions.** The fundamental condition of quality and performance of this service is training professionals in BOHS field. WHO and ILO have developed together occupational health services. The 13th ILO/WHO Joint Decision on BOHS has been implemented on regional and country levels in China, Europe, Africa, and Latin America.

**Keywords:** basic occupational health services; working conditions; human resources.

## 21. Externalizing problems at school: When children feel low confident with math skills

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**Objectives.** Several authors have found strong association between low academic self-concept and high risk for children's externalizing problems at school. More specifically, a growing research outcomes alerted on the risk that self-concept-related deficits may represent an important set of children's emotional and behaviour problems. Since that the academic self-concept is a multifaceted construct it is reasonable to study self-concept components separately. The current study addressed this topic by investigating the relationship between children's self-concept in math and their behaviour problems in class taking into account the moderating role of good relationships with peers. With regard to behaviour problems we analyzed problematic social interactions with the others in terms of aggressiveness, deviance and opposition. As moderator variables we focused on children social interactions in class by peers rejections index. We expected that low math self-concept were strongly related to behaviour problems for children with high peer rejections.



**Methods.** Participants were 204 children (Male=107, Mage=9.74, SD= 1.90) and their teachers from 5 Italian Primary and Middle schools. Children' s math self-concept was measured by using a sub-scale from Self-Description Questionnaire-I. Children' s social impact among their classmates was assessed by Sociometric Status. Finally, children maladaptive behaviours were measured by the Children Behaviour Check List 6/18 -Teacher Report Format.

**Results.** We tested the moderator role played by children's peer rejection index by a series of hierarchical regression analyses. Findings show that the peer rejection moderated the effect of math self-perception on aggressive behaviour ( $R^2 = .26$ ;  $F(3, 159) = 19.04$ ,  $p < .001$ ), conduct problems ( $R^2 = 0.21$ ;  $F(3, 159) = 14.41$ ,  $p < .001$ ), and social problems ( $R^2 = 0.20$ ;  $F(3, 159) = 14.00$ ,  $p < .001$ ). In order to interpret the direction of these interactions, three different slope examinations were conducted plotting separately the predicted values of aggressive behaviours, conduct problems and social problems in function of math self-perception scores and three different levels of peer rejection: low (one standard deviation below the mean), medium (the mean) and high (one standard deviation above the mean). Findings showed that a lower children's self-perception in math predicted higher aggressive behaviour, conduct problems and social problems when combined with medium and high levels of peer rejection. At low level of peer rejection, the effect of math self-perception on children behavioural problems was vanished.

**Conclusions.** Overall, results confirmed that children's rejections by their classmates moderated the relationship between math self-concept and aggressive behaviours, conduct and social problems. Our results may shed a light on mathematics skills domain for children who experience a negative self-concept. In order to prevent children's externalizing problems caused by feeling inadequacy in math it would be important taking into account children's social relations at school. The results are discussed in terms of the role of children's social acceptance and rejection from their classmates to reduce the impact of negative self-concept in math.

**Keywords:** externalizing problems; peers rejections; mathematics self-concept; school adjustment.

## 22. Pattern and frequency of Genetic Disorders among Albanian children with Short Stature

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**Objectives.** Short stature is defined as a standing height more than 2 standard deviations (SDs) below the mean for age and gender. Most of children, who are short, are normal, but there are many medical causes for being short and having poor growth, including genetic disorders. This study was designed with the intent to identify the prevalence of genetic disorders among children and adolescent with short stature.

**Methods.** Subjects enrolled in study were admitted in Pediatric Endocrinology & Diabetology Service, U.H.C."Mother Teresa", Tirana, Albania with the diagnosis of "Short stature" or "Slow growth velocity" from January 2001 to January 2014 and met the following criteria: length  $< -2$  z-score and/or height velocity  $< -2$  z- score for age and gender. They were

evaluated by anthropometric measurements; biochemical panel; hormonal balance; radiological studies; and hormonal provocative tests. Karyotyping and genetic consult was done in selected cases. Statistical processing was done with SPSS\_20. The data are given in average  $\pm$  SDS (range)

**Results.** 76 out of 564 children (13.5%) with short stature were identified with genetic disorders. Their mean age was  $10.33 \pm 3.39$  (range 16.35) years. Male/female rate was: 34/42 (44.7%/55.3%) respectively. 70 children (92.1%) were pre-puberty and only 6 patients (7.9%) were at puberty stage (P-value 0.0001). HAZ (height for age z-score) was  $-3.62 \pm 0.69$  (range 3.76) z-score. Turner syndrome was found in 24 (31.6%) children, while 15 (19.7%) of children were diagnosed with Noonan syndrome. 29 out of 76 with genetic syndrome (38.2%) were diagnosed with specified syndrome such as Prader Willi syndrome (4 children), Laurence Moon Biedle (3 children), Silver Russel (5 children). 8 children were classify as unspecified genetic disorders based on their dysmorphology.

**Conclusions.** The prevalence of genetic disorders among Albanian children and adolescents with short stature was 13.5%. This fact makes necessity careful monitoring of growth. The early identification of stature growth delay will significantly increase the possibility of early detection of any pathology including genetic disorders, especially in girls with short stature.

**Keywords:** growth hormone deficiency; short stature; genetic disorders.

### 23. Infant temperament and parenting stress. An explorative study on couples in first and not first pregnancy

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**Objectives.** Parenting stress management is a wide researched variable within parental practices studies. Bad parenting stress management could lead to dysfunctional practices and affect child well-being. Temperament is an infant feature often studied in relation with parenting quality, but, nowadays, literature doesn't report clear results about it. Some researches don't show direct associations among variables, while others report associations between dysfunctional parenting and high infant reactivity. Moreover, the most part of studies doesn't consider how positive emotions could influence parenting and child-parent relationships. When considering the few studies that account these issues, we found that a study showed an inverse relationship between fathers' stress scores and infants' sociability, while another didn't find associations. This study aims to address the relationships among positive and negative infant temperament aspects and parenting stress.

**Methods.** The participants were 26 couples with children from 3 months to 6 years. Couples were divided into 2 groups: a group of couple at first pregnancy (N=14), and a group of couples who faced more than one pregnancy (even if the previous were due to involuntary abortion; N=12). Self-report questionnaires were administered, to assess: parenting stress (Parenting Stress Index – Short Form, PSI - SF), child temperament (Questionari Italiani del Temperamento Infantile, QUIT) and an history card about pregnancy, childbirth, infant, and parenting practices.

**Results.** Groups didn't differ for parenting stress, neither for infant temperament assessment. They showed different associations between parenting stress and positive child temperament assessment. Within the first group (couples at first pregnancy) child positive emotionality was negatively correlated with “defensive answer” ( $r = -.556$ ;  $p < .05$ ), “difficult child” ( $r = -.724$ ;

$p < .01$ ), “dysfunctional interaction” ( $r = -.588$ ;  $p < .05$ ) e “total stress” ( $r = -.562$ ;  $p < .05$ ); temperamental attention was negatively related to “difficult child” ( $r = -.580$ ;  $p < .05$ ). Within the second group, social orientation was negatively related with “defensive answer” ( $r = -.712$ ;  $p < .01$ ).

**Conclusions.** Our study confirms the associations between positive child temperament and parenting stress, even when considering previous couple experiences. Moreover, it gives a useful contribution to the planning and implementation of parenting programs.

**Keywords:** parenting stress; infant temperament; pregnancy.

## 24. The Elderly and the Family

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Apart from the global warming, the population ageing has become one of the most debated issues. This phenomenon, initially identified by the demographers and sociologists, has equally become a widespread topic for scientists in general, who spread the message regarding the potential negative effects that the ageing process might have upon the population in various regions of the world.

The aim of the current study is to focus on the characteristics of the demographic ageing within Europe, and its main regions. The overall result is an analysis of the current situation in this continent, which identifies a real ageing of the population, doubled by individual characteristics for each country of the European Union. These characteristics are determined by the specific socio-economic and juridical circumstances.

In this context, Romania is clearly one of the most affected states, with the elderly population representing over 22% of the total numbers of the population. Moreover, taking into account the prediction that, by 2050 the elderly population is going to increase by more than 2 million, one can easily refer to this phenomenon as a demographic “catastrophe” with severe impact on the economic system. Thus, the above-mentioned phenomenon (which may become irreversible, according to specialists), is closely connected to the evolution of the family unit, its size and capacity to reproduce itself; this can diminish the impact of the elderly population rising numbers.

The tendency of a rise in the elderly population numbers in Romania, as well as in Europe, can become difficult to prevent, as long as it is not supported by pro-natalist policies, or by those that encourage the traditional family.

**Keywords:** elderly; family; Europe; Romania.

## 25. Urban versus Rural Environment in the Emerging Metropolitan Areas

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In Romania, the urbanization process has developed differently as compared to many other European countries. The results, however, are similar, although differently timed. The same can be said about the urban expansion, or more precisely the appearance and development of metropolitan areas. This process has been slow in many developed countries, entailing changes at a demographic, social, economic and even environmental level, which have turned the geographical and socio-economic space into a present-day rural-urban continuum. However, in Romania, due to a rather aggressive part played by the political factor, law no. 351 of July the 6th 2001 regarding the approval of the Plan for managing the National Territory (see Section IV "The Network of Towns") allows the Metropolitan areas to organize themselves into "intercommunity development association". Legally constituted as voluntary partnership between a city (the MA nucleus) and the neighbouring rural and urban settlements no further than 30 km, the Romanian MAs are characterized by a specific development process that also involves all the components: economic, social, cultural and, infrastructure.

The demographic and social effects are particularly significant, and the corresponding changes are of a systemic nature.

Within the process of formation and development of metropolitan areas in Romania the migratory shift of the urban population plays a main role. Thus, the population moves from the polarising centre towards smaller urban and rural settlements situated nearby or no further than 30 kilometres away (according to the law). The main engine responsible for such shift is the family unit, or better said, the young family with children, who owns enough resources and is therefore able to set up a family home, larger and safer, especially designed for rearing the offspring.

The population influx, nevertheless, implies an increased housing offer, as well as a development of the services areas, including productive ones; all this can lead to an ever increasing agglomeration, with major consequences on the environment. This refers to the social environment, whose parameters would be significantly affected, as well as to the natural one, which in this case may lose its attractiveness.

**Keywords: urban environment; rural environment; metropolitan area; Romania.**

## 26. Religiosity and non-heteronormativity: personal narratives of those who live both

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**Objectives.** The paper presents personal narratives of people who define themselves as Christian or Catholic believers and do not make special efforts to suppress their non-normative sexuality or gender expression. It aims at showing the interconnectedness between individuals' abilities to successfully integrate their religiosity with sexual or gender non-

normativity on the one hand, and these individuals' possibilities to build a linear self-narrative that tells the story of progress, on the other.

**Methods.** The presentation discusses findings from the author's sociological project *The Institutional and Individual Dimension of LGBT People's Religiosity in Poland* (2011-2014) funded by the National Science Centre in Poland. It draws on biographical interviews and it focuses on personal narratives of five people: (1) a father of two children who has split with his wife and entered a same-sex relationship; (2) a mother of three in the course of divorce who is organizing her life with a lesbian partner; (3) a mother of a child conceived due to insemination within a lesbian relationship; (4) a transsexual man who gave birth to a child when he tried to live his life as a woman; (5) a divorced transsexual woman who faces difficulties in getting access to her two children.

**Results.** The research suggests that the successful integration of religiosity with sexual or gender non-normativity manifests itself through drawing on Church teachings on the primacy of conscience and participating in Catholic sacraments of Penance and Eucharist. Such an integration may be achieved by those who identify themselves with the emancipatory narrative on personal progress, positively value their non-normativity, and use their biographical trajectory to enhance the linear story. The sense of failure in family life limits possibilities to build an optimistic, linear self-narrative on progress. Consequently, only two out of the five interviewees managed to achieve success in integrating their religiosity with non-normativity: (1) the mother of a child conceived due to insemination who is self-realized in her motherhood, and (2) the mother of three who put a lot of effort into organizing her self-narrative anew by taking part in psychotherapy.

**Conclusions.** The paper shows the adequacy of combining the academic reflection on material conditions in which individuals' life-trajectories are embedded with the discursive analysis of individuals' personal narratives.

**Keywords:** homosexuality; transsexuality; Christianity; personal narratives.

### 27. Education in the nutritional lifestyle in children and parents – “School for Health”

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**Objectives.** Obesity has reached an epidemic proportion both in children and adults in Bulgaria. EPHE (EPODE for the Promotion of Health Equity) is a 3-year pan-European project co-funded by the European Commission that seeks to reduce the health gap between socioeconomic groups in four main areas: water consumption; variety in fruits and vegetables consumption, physical inactivity and sleep in terms of quality and duration. In Bulgaria, the project expanded the activities by incorporating information to promote the consumption of dairy products in households. The project is for three years implemented in the period 2012-2015. The objectives of the study are: to educate children and parents on active lifestyle and balanced nutrition, work on the habitual intake, parenting practices and nagging behavior and to give examples and establish a base for further communication.

**Methods.** As a part of the project, BASORD organizes in Bulgaria “School for Health – for children, parents and teachers”. 320 children and parents participated in the initiative for the editions, held under the patronage of the Minister of Education. Families and teachers spent

one week together, training and receiving professional advices and tips for a healthier lifestyle.

**Results.** The success of the three editions of “School for Health” gives a reason to the Bulgarian Ministry of education in collaboration with BASORD to multiply this experience by incorporating this system in the educational system in the school in different parts of Bulgaria.

**Conclusion.** This is considered as a fundamental contribution to the prevention of overweight and obesity with emphasis to the family environment.

**Keywords: lifestyle; overweight; obesity; nutrition.**

## 28. Generational gap in Zambian families

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**Objectives.** The 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> centuries have witnessed remarkable changes in the family structures not just in Europe and North America as widely reported in international literature, but also in Africa, Zambia inclusive. For example, in Zambia one of the main changes in the family in both rural and urban areas have been the increase in the number of households headed by older people with large family sizes due to generational gap. That is, many older people are living longer than their children in productive age group and have resulted in having many older people having the responsibility of taking care of their young grandchildren instead of the older people being taken care of by their children and grandchildren as per typical tradition of the Zambian people. The aim of this study is to will look at the impact of generational gap on the older people and their dependants in Zambia.

**Methods.** This study to be based on field research and review of available literature will look at the impact of generational gap on the older people and their dependants in Zambia. In 2014 a survey was conducted among students of University of Zambia. Respondents were unevenly divided by gender and ranged from 18 to 35 years. The information was collected through *direct personal interview method* using a *pre-designed questionnaire* comprising 40 items that the respondents had to fill in (electronically or on paper).

**Results.** The data obtained suggest that elder abuse should not be seen as a monolithic phenomenon. Instead, it should be seen as a multifaceted phenomenon which takes place in many forms. Thus, social workers dealing with elder abuse issues should learn to unpack the phenomenon of elder abuse. Also the results suggest one cannot think of elder people as a homogeneous group of people. Instead, they should always be assessed as a heterogeneous group of people, and relevant and adequate understanding and/or intervening in any elder abuse situation should involve careful and critical examination of the particular elder person who has suffered particular type (s) of abuse by in-depth exploring the various characteristics of the respective elder persons.

**Conclusions.** The results of the study support the idea that approaching any elder abuse situation with already pre-packed explanations or interventions cannot work. Perceived from these perspectives, it suggests that elder abuse explanations or interventions should be informed by what it called local soils. That is, the real, specific and contextual situations obtaining on the ground at that particular time are the ones that should inform ways of understanding and addressing the particular elder abuse situation.

**Key words: generational gap; older people; older people’s dependants; Zambia.**

## 29. From gentry intellectuals to party bureaucrats – society, intellectuals and power in the theory of G. Konrád and I. Szelényi on East European socialism

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Dual society narrative had originally arisen in the interwar era after the First World War as an explaining scheme applied to a Hungarian way of modernization producing – similarly to other countries in the Central-Eastern European region since the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It assumed a different trajectory of social development as compared with Western European models. The theory on the one hand, was a descriptive model applied to characterize the feudal and bourgeois elements of Hungarian social structure and, on the other hand, it had a critical function when it associated with different kinds of modernization programs comprehending a wide spectrum from conservative and liberal versions to the communist one. The main hero of the dual society narrative was the gentry who appeared in different roles in these theories, with negative or positive connotations. The gentry, in the conservative approach, was the main bastion of Hungarian national society, the guard of national consciousness while on the other side of the ideological spectrum it appeared as the main obstacle blocking the way of an overall modernization. György Konrád and Iván Szelényi (1974) in their book entitled *Intellectuals on the road to class power* offered an explaining scheme of the historical way of the intellectuals during the centuries of modernity. Their approach, applying the patterns of the Weberian and the Marxian theories challenged one of the basic ideological slogans of ‘existing socialism’ according to which the intellectuals produce a social stratum but they don’t constitute a class, mainly not a ruling class in a socialist society. In capitalism they appeared as a special social stratum, but in socialism they became a ruling class. Communism was an enforced modernization-program exerted by the state intervention and using terror means, but, according to Konrad and Szelényi, it produced an independent Eastern European civilization model based on rational redistribution and the Asiatic mode production rooted in the traditions of the region. Here society had traditionally been colonized by the state. The intellectuals in ‘existing socialism’, reproducing the former local models of the relation of state and society, as party bureaucrats proved to be functional equivalents of their gentry predecessors monopolizing key functions in the state bureaucracy. This political position gave an impetus to the revitalization of gentry-mentality and gentry attitudes criticized frequently by the contemporary Hungarian documentary films in the seventies.

**Keywords:** dual society; gentry; intellectuals; power; ruling class.

## 30. The Polish Funeral Culture

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**Objectives.** The aim of the field research conducted in 2010-2012 was to explore changes in the Polish funeral culture and funeral industry from the undertakers’ perspective.

**Methods.** Qualitative methods were employed in the form of semi-structured interviews.

**Results.** The formula of the modern funeral rite in Poland is influenced by burial rituals of the Slavs and the Christian cultural traditions. The main elements of the Slavic funeral are: the

purification of the corpse, the vigil for the dead, ritual carrying out the body from the house, the inhumation or cremation (in the north-western regions of the country) and the communal funeral feast. The ritualisation of funerals in Poland reached a peak in the 17th century (e.g., famous across Europe *pompa funebris*). After the World War II there was a period of modest funerals organized by the municipal authorities. Then the standard ritual with theatrical rules and decorum was launched by modern undertakers in the 90s. In Poland 90% of funerals still follow the Catholic ceremony and 5% are secular. The cremation procedure has been growing; it reached 15% in 2012, with 30 crematoriums in 2014. There are new technologies offered by undertakers, like: embalming, 'diamonds' created from the hair and ashes of the deceased and multimedia effects. Services for funeral planning are now being promoted but are met with some resistance.

**Conclusions.** A characteristic of the Polish funeral culture is the clash of modernity and persisting premodern customs and beliefs.

**Keywords:** funeral; tradition; ritual; corpse.

### 31. To Become Like a Child

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What becoming means in its essence? Is it, for example, a transition from one state to another? Or, maybe, it is a transition from one entity to another? Does it happen that suddenly one finds himself being already someone else, than he has been before? That everything has changed and that he has changed also, that there is no him in the previous state, that he disappeared, that he died? Is there someone else, with whom he identifies himself, although he does not recognize himself anymore? But he remembers himself prior and after this change, which gets the utmost importance in the history of his life.

This is a staggering paradox, staggering to such an extent, that it affects imagination over centuries: according to it, human life can consist of lots of deceases, which absolutely do not deny the continuation of one life. And every new entity (obviously if this change takes place) could radically differ from the previous one. However, there still is certain identity, certain personal history (excluding pathological cases), which runs from something known to something unknown. But there is always a history that ties those states, which are established in a chronological order (which means, according to the history itself). And these states can be only the modi of the same substance, but nothing more.

The very first form of becoming is appearance, creation, birth – becoming as becoming somebody: as a first hypostasis. It is important, that each of the three mentioned meanings can be presented through the Greek verb γίγνομαι. St. Matthew used one of the forms of this word – γένησθε – in his Gospel, when he described the appeal of Jesus to become like children: "Truly I say to you, unless you are converted and become like children, you will not enter the kingdom of heaven" (Matthew 18:3).

Still – what is important – this form of becoming is typical specifically for a child, because it is a child who is born and who identifies itself also in the light of becoming somebody when it will grow up, i.e., identifies itself through its state in the future, which will finally evidence the completeness of its existence. Being a child is thereby a permanent becoming, taking form, modifying into an entity – a complete entity.

**Keywords:** phenomenology; becoming; hypostasis; being, childhood.



### 32. Critical essay on the educational system in Romania

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According to the Explanatory Dictionary of the Romanian Language, to educate means to intentionally, systematically and in an organised manner to influence the moral and physical development of the individuals.

The educational system refers to the ensemble of institutions of a society involved in the education of its people, in a certain historical period, but also to the group of means by which this endeavour is accomplished, everything having to be subordinated to clearly formulated ends.

More than that, an education system should start from a philosophy over the type of human being that they are trying to form and over the orientation of his values, the curriculum and manner of teaching having to be subordinated to this philosophy.

The concept by which education is not a productive sector, is prejudicial. It reflects a narrow and overly hasty mentality of a society that does not understand that the money invested in education represent – it’s true, on a long term! – an investment.

These are the flaws of an educational system without clearly defined objectives, without direction and obviously, deprived of means and is, at the same time, a reflection over the long term effects of this way to “educate”.

**Key words: to educate; educational system; curriculum; development; value orientation.**

### 33. Communication and health in Romania – The case of public campaigns about hepatitis

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**Objectives.** The objectives of the present paper are to analyze the ways in which communication about health issues took place in Romania in the last years on a specific case: the public campaigns of awareness about the incidence of hepatitis B and C.

**Methods.** The analysis is based on the triangulation of three methods of research: content analysis of the Romanian NGO’s websites about preventing and fighting against hepatitis, an online survey carried on 155 respondents and a set of interviews made with five executives (NGO’s and public institutions ‘representatives) who are involved in such public campaigns and, at the same time, are also infected with hepatitis B and C.

**Results.** Based on the results of the triangulation of the methods the present study revealed the characteristics of public communication about health in Romania as follows:

- 1) 46% of the Romanian respondents at the online survey did not know anything about a public campaign on hepatitis and one quarter of them (around 10%) did not intend to know more in the future.
- 2) The NGO’s websites on fighting against and raising awareness about hepatitis B and C in Romania were full of medical languages and neologisms and, as such, they addressed only to a very targeted public not to the general public.

3) The set of interviews made with hepatitis infected respondents (who were, at the same time, also NGO's and public institutions' representatives in the field) showed that in case that someone gets ill he or she understood the importance of public campaigns about health and became involved in this type of social action.

**Conclusions.** This study shows that public communication about health in Romania faced numerous barriers among which the most important are: the lack of public knowledge about risks associated with a certain disease, the reduced involvement both of the state's institutions and of the NGO's in stimulating the pro-active involvement both of ill persons and of healthy persons in prevention campaign, the lack of professionalism in designing and implementing a public campaign about health in Romania.

The basic conclusion of the study is that the success of public campaigns about health in Romania depends in a high degree on the funds for financing it, on the involvement of state's institutions and mass media coverage of the issue and also, on the increase of public awareness of the topic among Romanians.

**Keywords: health communication public campaigns; hepatitis; survey; public awareness about health and illness.**

#### **34. Professional expectations in Psychology: A comparison between Psychology's students and psychologists in México**

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**Objectives.** The main objective of this study is to determine and compare psychological expectations of students from the Autonomous University of Baja California and professional expectations from psychologists undergraduates from the same university with a focus on the possible differences and similarities. This study of expectations in future psychologists is very important because the Autonomous University of Baja California is the main institution in the generation of professionals in psychology in Tijuana, Mexico.

**Methods.** A quantitative method based on a comparative design for analyzing two samples was conducted. An ad-hoc questionnaire based on the Social Cognitive Career Theory was filled out by 61 psychology's students from a population of 641 students. 63 psychologists' undergraduates filled out a second version of the questionnaire from a population of 6513 psychologists. The Cronbach's alpha value was obtained for determining the reliability rate of each factor in the questionnaire.

**Results.** A descriptive analysis showed frequencies, means, and standard deviations for: interests, self-efficacy, outcome expectations, and choice goals. Supported by the variances analysis (One way ANOVA) results indicated significant differences among samples for all factors.

**Conclusion.** In conclusion, there exist significant differences between psychology's students and psychologists undergraduates from the Autonomous University of Baja California in the variables self-efficacy, outcome, interest and goal. Psychology's students seem to request for an adjustment in the competences acquired in their studies to align academic prospects with social requirements for improving the psychologist health to cover the different psychological areas requested by the society.

**Keywords: psychology; expectation; students; undergraduates.**

### 35. Sexual behaviour aspects of pre-university institutions pupils

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**Objectives.** Gender identity can't be built in a day and adolescence is the age when it's not always easy to distinguish guilt from development, education from their own desire and respect toward others.

**Methods.** The study group consisted of IX-XII<sup>th</sup> grade pupils from different undergraduate institutions located in rural areas of Moldova. In order to assess respondent's sexual behaviour, we have developed a questionnaire containing 11 questions so we obtained an extensive study with a static character.

**Results and discussion.** The share of pupils who had sex in IX<sup>th</sup> form is 19.5% (15.6% - boys and 3.9% – girls) and XII<sup>th</sup> form is 70.1% (32.7% - boys and 37.4% - girls). The age at which they first had sexual relationship is 14 or younger at 17.5% pupils. In the last 3 months had sex just with a person 13.5% pupils and with 2 persons or more 5.6% pupils. The share of pupils who had in their whole life just one sexual partner is 12.4%, and two or more partners is 16.8%. There mention that they consume alcohol and drugs before having an intercourse a share of 3.1% pupils. The share of pupils who have ever been forced to have sexual intercourse or who forced someone to have sex with them is 0%. Pregnancy prevention methods used by pupils are condoms (21.6%), contraceptive pills (1.5%) and others (1.5%) and 5.6% do not use any method.

**Conclusions.** Even if sexual education is a part of the curriculum in many schools, it remains an unsolved problem, especially deciding which is the appropriate age when children should be taught about this topic, the amount of information and the unveiled topics.

**Keywords:** sex; pupils; questionnaire.

### 36. From the Noblemen's Ideal Commonwealth to the Scholars' Imagined Republic

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This paper is a part of a larger research project on the comparative analysis of the *gentry-tradition* in the Polish and Hungarian model of citizenship. Here it will be outlined the new structure of the public sphere after the establishment of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (1825) as a counter-institution of the university, and the changes of the mentality of the Hungarian *intelligentsia*. At that time the critique of the modernised “new brave world” has often emerged as a description of bodily symptoms of the characteristic figures of the new circumstances. Metaphors of illness were used as tools of a cultural critique of the modernity. This metaphorical language can be analysed by gender perspective: female's sphere was often used as a healthy counterpart of the male's illness. The cultural use of the *metaphors of illness* is the root of the political application of these patterns. The importance of the usage of the metaphors of illness is underlined by the fact that it is the age of creation of the nations as modern entities in Central Europe. There was developed a special form of these changes in the Hungarian case. For instance, new form of the *scholar community* has become the model of the reformist program of the modernisation, which could be summarised as “the *enlargement of the ancient (noblemen's) rights*”. However, the communication within this

new *scholar community* was free of the feudal and bureaucratic limits of the former cultural and scientific institutions. It was also linked with the modern media of the new periodicals and ethics of the new public sphere represented a legacy of the gentry-customs. For example, intellectual and scientific debates on the pages of the scholar periodicals sometimes metaphorically followed the duel model.

**Keywords:** enlargement of rights; gentry-tradition; intelligentsia; metaphors of illness; scholar community.

### 37. Exploring positive and negative interrelations at the work-family interface

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**Objectives.** Work and family are closely interrelated, with mutual influences occurring at the family-work interface. The objective of the current study is to explore such interdependencies at the family-work interface, and is based on the following assumptions: 1) work climate and responsibilities may prevent the person in achieving family roles; 2) a negative family atmosphere experienced by respondents at home will negatively impact upon their ability to propose effective solutions to their workplace problems.

**Methods.** 100 employees from public and private Romanian organisations completed an on-line version of IMFJR-Indicator for Measurement of the Family-Job Reconciliation. The IMFJR investigates 14 dimensions of the work-family conflict and reconciliation aspects through a total of 152 scaled items.

**Results.** The results show that the work climate may negatively impact upon the family life of the respondents. Work related responsibilities may prevent respondents in achieving family roles, causing tension and irritability. Negative emotional states experienced by respondents in their own family may have negative consequences upon their ability to fulfill work tasks and responsibilities. Moreover, the negative impact of work responsibilities upon family life impacts upon personal development potential of respondents.

**Conclusions.** Work and family define themselves as the main pillars shaping the adult lives. Related roles and responsibilities contribute to the structuring of a congruent identity of the individuals, as well as their wellbeing. Strategies allowing the reconciliation of the conflict between work and family roles in order to harmonize career and family life should become an intrinsic component of organisational policies, and become an indication as to the quality of life of employees.

**Keywords:** work; family; conflict; reconciliation.

### 38. Sacralization and desacralization of Polish family

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The proposed paper analyzes transformation processes that affected the model of traditional family in Poland. Although the traditional family has been to some extent sacralized by the

powerful Polish Catholic Church, nonetheless in its current form – as it will be argued – it has been profoundly affected by the forces of modernization. On the one hand, all surveys examining Polish axiological system confirm that family values have been consistently perceived by the Polish respondents over last decades as the most important norms. In a similar vein, although less decisively, the same surveys demonstrate that the respondents point to "the traditional Catholic family" as the most legitimate family model. On the other hand, in practical life, both sacralisation of the "traditional family" and its shape has been subject to a significant and sometimes drastic deconditioning triggered by the radical social and economic change that Poland has witnessed after the communism fall. This paper, therefore, will argue that there is no longer any privileged family model in Poland; in fact, family patterns have been profoundly affected by normative pluralism, departing, in most of the cases, from the Catholic doctrine. These new emerging family models are characterized by the liquid modernity what makes a smooth transition from religious imagery to the symbols of mass culture. This paper will also inquiry into one of the unintended consequences of an ongoing transformation of family patterns; namely, it will focus on a phenomenon of growing Catholic fundamentalist discourses that have emerged recently in the Polish public sphere. These discourses, as it will be argued, have been challenged by the liberalization of the customary normative systems regulating family structures. It will be shown that these fundamentalist discourses, which called upon legal measures aiming at return of the "Polish and Catholic" forms of family life paradoxically acted as one of the symptoms of the deconstruction and desacralisation of the traditional Catholic family.

**Keywords: traditional Catholic family; desacralization; normative pluralisation; liquid modernity.**

### **39. Socio-cultural changes in the lifestyles of the contemporary Bulgarian family**

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**Objectives.** The objectives of the present paper are to analyze the changes in economic and cultural conditions of Bulgarian family and what way they influence the whole way of life, well-being as well as intergenerational family support and relations.

**Methods.** The analysis is based on several national representative surveys carried out in 2006, 2009, and 2012 with respondents living in urban and rural regions aged 18-65 years relatively homogenously distributed in the variables of environment, sex, educational level and age group. The surveys carried out by researchers of the Institute of Sociology, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. The surveys were part of the global project under European Social Survey (ESS) and in the present study are used results obtained under three following rounds in Bulgaria. The data obtained allow tracking of comparative perspective that enriches the analysis. Data refer to different aspects of people's lives and their families. Follow the living conditions, economic and cultural capital, social support, cohesion and solidarity, family well-being.

**Results.** Based on the results of the three rounds of ESS the present study revealed changes in Bulgarian family life in the following areas:

1) Economic issues: unemployment, low income, deteriorated living standards, place many Bulgarian families in difficult conditions.

2) Family support and solidarity: difficulties in economic terms affect family relationships and cohesion. 2/3 of the respondents indicate that they feel comfortable at home. Displayed variables: time spent with family, sense of concern for the closest people, forms of mutual assistance.

3) Cultural capital in the family: educational status of parents, intergenerational education mobility, motivation for education and achievements in school.

**Conclusions.** This study shows that the family was placed in a difficult situation under Bulgarian conditions. Economic conditions and living standards are low and this reflects on the feeling of insecurity and instability of family. At the same time occurs a high degree of support, concern of members, mutual aid and emotional attachment. Cultural capital of Bulgarian families is correlated to their social status. Family and its resources have relation to educational achievement of pupils. In the country there is a real process of increasing of educational level (secondary and higher education). That is an indicator of intergenerational mobility.

The basic conclusion of the study is that the family in Bulgarian conditions has important and vital impact in the lives of individuals.

**Keywords:** family life style; solidarity; generations; intergenerational education mobility.

#### 40. Childless by choice? Exploring motives of childless women in Poland

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**Objectives.** In Poland, 8% of women born in 1945-1955 remained childless. Among women born in 1965 this share increased up to over 15%. Previous research has mainly focused on constraints and barriers that may prevent women from realizing their fertility desires. Little is known, however, on the desires and motives behind them. The goal of the study is to investigate motivations of childless women in Poland. What fears and concerns are central in their reasoning, as they consider motherhood?

**Methods.** Fifty five semi-structured in-depth interviews were conducted with women in Poland in 2014. The women were aged 30 to 42, childless and planning to have no children or undecided about the issue. In the interviews, the women were asked about their desire for motherhood and their fears related to it. Their narratives were analysed with the grounded theory approach.

**Results.** The women in the sample differed substantially in their level of motivation to have children. While some of them wanted to become mothers, others openly admitted that they had never desired so. We systematically compared the narrations of the women to gain insights into their positions. We identified several key arguments important for the women's decision against motherhood. Among other things, the interviewees discussed fears that a child might change their life to a too large degree or that they may fail as mothers. Issues related to health and financial concerns were also discussed.

**Conclusions.** While previous research focused mostly on obstacles that prevent women from having children, this study take a closer look into women's motivations. The qualitative methodology is well-suited to explore people's perspectives, feelings and emotions. Consequently it allows to capture the basic psychological dimensions underlying decision-making process leading to childlessness.

**Keywords:** childbearing; childlessness; motivation; Poland.

#### 41. Why do cohabiting couples decide to marry? Insights from focus group interviews in Poland

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**Objectives.** The aim of the study is to explore factors, which influence cohabiting couples' choices for or against marriage. Even though marriage remains strong in Poland, an increasing number of couples start their life together with non-marital cohabitation. To explain their decisions related to union formation, it is important to study what arguments the young Poles put forward when they consider tying the knot.

**Methods.** The study draws on a set of eight focus group interviews with 69 men and women aged 25-40, conducted in Warsaw in 2011. In the course of the interviews, the participants discussed motivations for marriage in contemporary Poland. They were explicitly asked to discuss reasons for which a cohabiting couple chooses to marry or to remain in an informal union.

**Results.** Even if cohabitation becomes more accepted in Poland, the participants perceived marriage as crucial: supported by tradition and religion, and also protected by social sanctions. For the interviewed men practical issues were important (e.g., everyday formalities were perceived as easier in marriage than in cohabitation, especially for couples with children). The female participants referred to a symbolic meaning of marriage (e.g., to a value of marital vows). Important arguments for getting married were considered in relation to childbearing. In regards to choosing against tying the knot, the participants argued that some couples remain unmarried as marriage would not change anything for them. The costs of a wedding were perceived as an important reason to postpone marriage, especially by the respondents with lower education. They argued that some couples might prefer to spend money on a flat rather than on a wedding. Finally, the costs of divorce were recognized (time, stress, money) as something that might discourage marriage. The last argument relates to the quality of relationship: marriage is a commitment that should be taken only when partners are certain that their union will last.

**Conclusions.** The results indicate that several factors encourage a transition from cohabitation to marriage in the Polish context. Marriage is supported by tradition, religion, social norms, practical and legal issues. A decision to marry is also associated with the relationship development: with commitment and childbearing. The quantitative study on a representative sample is needed, however, to establish which of these factors have the greatest influence on young Poles' choices.

**Key words:** cohabitation; marriage; focus group discussions; Poland.

#### 42. Reasons and methods for suicide and suicide attempts in Bulgaria between 2009 and 2014

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**Objectives.** Suicide is a human act based on the clear intention of the individual to end his/her life. It cannot be considered a disease (thus it often originates in the coordinates of a disease),

it is not provoked by a biological anomaly (although some biological factors have a significant role in suicide) and is not an immoral act (however, this is a persistent belief). In the spirit of this idea there can be expected no theory which would attempt to explain in a singular mode the suicidal behaviour, as it is an extremely complex phenomenon which involves multiple sides of the human psyche. Our study aims are to present data regarding methods and reasons on suicide attempts and completed suicides in Bulgaria for a six year period (2009-2014).

**Methods.** There are standard forms "death notification" and "card for suicidal action" of the Ministry of Health. The data are collected by the regional health inspections and summarizes the National Center for Public Health and analyses. The information are based on the statistical regions in Bulgaria.

**Results.** In the six statistical regions in Bulgaria it was observed a high prevalence of suicide attempts and completed suicides among the rural population, compared with urban areas. Leading methods of suicide are poisoning with drugs and hanging, while the main reasons of suicidal behaviour throughout the study period there were conflicts in the micro environment (46.8% - 54.3%). The presence of illness – physical or mental (from 20.3% to 27.7%) is the second group of prominent reasons whose relative weight increases.

**Conclusions.** Each of the statistical regions in Bulgaria is characterized by features that allow the development of specific preventive measures in this area. The importance of severe financial problems, although growing, is still negligible (no more than 5.2%). There is a significant difference in the established patterns between men and women.

**Keywords:** attempts; suicide; methods.

### 43. Ethnic religious organisations in the assimilation paradigm

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**Objectives.** The objective of this work was to contribute in filling the research gap in immigrant integration studies on the interplay between ethnic religious organisations and the process of integration of West African second generation migrants in Europe.

**Methods.** This ethnographic research study adapted mainly in-depth interviews and participant observation in the data collection process. The fieldwork took place in Amsterdam from April 2014 till January 2015. 50 Ghanaian second generation migrants who were born in the Netherlands or arrived in the Netherlands at or before the age of six and are now eighteen years and above were recruited through snowball sampling technique to participate in life history interviews. Nine Ghanaian churches were also recruited through purposive sampling technique and the heads of the churches or their representative were in-depth interviewed. Some of the topics discussed were related to church activities, church attendance, socio-cultural activities in church, education and civic engagement.

**Results.** The results from the study show that Ghanaian churches in Amsterdam engage Ghanaian second generation migrants in cognitive activities like drawing, poem recitation, quiz and homework classes. From the findings, second generation migrants acquire social capital in the form of friendships and social networks that could generate educational opportunities, psychological support and trust which might not be readily available outside the immigrant church setting. The data show that in addition to the social capital, Ghanaian churches in Amsterdam generate spiritual capital that is peculiar to ethnic religious



organisations and enable them to offer supernatural meaning to happenings in their life. Ghanaian churches in Amsterdam instil in second generation migrants the importance of civic engagement in terms of political participation and voluntary work.

**Conclusions.** The study concludes that religion plays a complex role in the process of integration of second generation migrants. The bonding social capital generated within immigrant churches negatively affect the upward mobility of second generation migrants due to weak ties with autochthones and the absence of inter-ethnic bridges. Theoretically, the educational role of Ghanaian churches among second generation migrants confirm the literature on segmented assimilation theory that the factors that affect the process of integration are diversified. Contrary to the assumption of classical assimilation theory, ethnic religious organisations are not active only at the initial stages of immigrants' settlement in the host society but continue to play vital role among the progeny of immigrants.

**Keywords:** Ghanaian second generation migrants; ethnic religious organisations; integration, spiritual capital; social capital.

#### 44. Family Elements in Corporative Structures

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Traditional corporations had a strong community character and thereby they adopted a structure and a functioning manner which has a lot of elements borrowed from the structure and functioning of the family. Although the defining element of the corporation was not the biological dimension (as in the family), but the profession, the general functioning of the corporation have many elements similar to the family. Clear hierarchical structure, the authority of the master, the transmission of corporate assets, the relations between members of the corporation (common worship and beliefs) – all this reflects a inner life very similar to the family life. Today corporations, although not comply, in fact, to this structure, seeks to replicate, even in the abstract, a certain family dimension. They are defined by communitarian elements or accents, attempts to create family-like support and to achieve group solidarity. Unlike traditional corporations, however, modern corporations have, because of their prevailing economic character, a parameter that prevent the communities becoming moral, historical – as their predecessors were. Their hierarchy is no longer moral and traditional, the heritage is "inherited" exclusive by commercial ways and group solidarity is often counterfeit. Moreover, historical corporations were institutions that were linked indefeasible to the personal destiny of man. Belonging to a guild or corporation has constituted the essential dimension in the life of a person. Unlike traditional corporations, where a person lives life depended almost totally on the guild of corporation, modern corporations cultivates the idea of career, also in the sense of personal fulfillment for life. Career is nowadays the substitute of individual destiny. Traditional corporations had a church and a patron saint who protected all the members of the profession; today, not incidentally, we speak of "the career church". Despite substitution and secularization, even today corporations experiece the need for sacred, for project their professional activity in an absolute domension and for enhancing their work.

**Key words:** family; corporation; authority; hierarchy.

#### 45. Attitudes towards homosexuality in a sample of Novi Sad (Serbia) population

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**Objectives.** Sexual orientation of a person affects the attitudes that other people have towards him or her. Despite the fact that discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity is forbidden by law, the human rights of LGBT (Lesbienne, Gay, Bisexual and Transgen) population are not fully respected. In a society that hardly accepts differences, the attitude and behaviour towards LGBT people is often reflected in the actions of institutions, in which case discrimination is close to become systematic. Homophobia is defined as an irrational fear or aversion against homosexuality or homosexuals, while homonegativism implies negative attitudes, values and beliefs of the heterosexual majority towards same-sex couples, along with negative reactions toward persons of homosexual orientation. The aim of this study was to determine the attitudes towards homosexuality and to assess the cognitive, emotional and behavioral components of homophobia in a sample population of the city of Novi Sad.

**Methods.** The study included 242 participants between the ages of 14 to 59 years. The study used a non-experimental methods of theoretical analysis. The survey instrument was a questionnaire - Homophobia Scale - which consists of 25 statements to which respondents answer on a 5-point Likert scale of 1 (Strongly Agree) to 5 (Strongly Disagree).

**Results.** The results indicated that respondents of both sexes exhibit a moderate form of homophobia. Individuals of male sex express a higher degree of homophobia than females, especially in terms of cognitive homonegativism. The highest degree of homophobia present among the respondents between the ages of 14 to 19 years. Education is an important factor that affects the degree of stigmatization. People with lower education express a higher homonegativism.

**Conclusion.** Results of work can contribute in increasing awareness beliefs about homosexuality, as well as the reduction of ignorance, prejudice and stereotypes.

**Keywords: homosexuality; homophobia; index; homonegativism; sexual orientation.**

#### 46. Family factors in the onset and course of schizophrenia

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Social and family factors play an important role as triggers and enhancers of psychotic symptoms alongside social origin (etiopathogenical social-genetic hypothesis), residence in urban areas, or marital status of persons (four times greater risk unmarried persons).

Malfunction of family is correlated with the onset of the disease. The good functional family must meet the following requirements: problem solving, good communication between its members, affectivity, fulfilling social roles by its members and behavioural control.

Family violence, child abuse, decreased of family support, exacerbation or lack of affection, substance abuse, daily stress, alienation of family traditional model and its protective climate, maternal risk behaviours during pregnancy may be independent risk factors for the development of schizophrenia. High emotional expression, manifested through hostility, critical, authoritarianism and emotional over involvement can lead to a significant increase in the rate of relapse in this patient.

Psycho-educational programs to families of schizophrenic patients developed in order to reduce the rate of relapse and readmission were positive and lead to reducing rate of relapse and readmissions, covered the following areas: psychotic symptoms, vulnerability-stress model, risk factors, therapeutic options and rationale of applying a wide range of treatments, effective forms of communication with the therapeutic team, stress reduction, and develop of new coping strategies.

**Keywords: family; schizophrenia; high emotional expression.**

#### **47. Youth in Romanian urban areas: sexual debut and sexual behaviour**

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**Objectives.** This paper aims to investigate the age at becoming sexually active, number of sexual partners, time of knowing partner at first intercourse (FI), use of protection at FI and variability by gender.

**Methods.** Between 2013 and 2014 a self-administered questionnaire was used in a random selected sample (N=1359), aged 18 to 30 years from urban area. SPSS statistical package and chi-square test were employed.

**Results.** The average age at FI was 17.66 years, lower in male by 1.15 years (17.01 years). Almost half started sexual between 17 and 18 years, almost one quarter at an age lower than 17 years and the rest over 18 years. The average number of sexual partners was 3.92, being 3 times greater in males (7.07). A single partner was reported by 26.2%, two partners by 16%, three partners by 13.5%. Between 4 and 10 sexual partners was reported by 23% and over 11 partners by 21.3%. Amongst those who started sexual life (n=1164), one half had a previous relationship duration with the sexual partner at FI of less one year, one quarter of over a year, 8.9% of less one month and 4.2% of less one week. Almost three quarters were no more in relationship with the person they started sexual life. Protection at FI was used by 64.9%, mainly by condoms. Proportion of males in comparison with females was three times greater amongst those who had a relationship at FI of less one month or one week ( $p<0.001$ ); over three times lower amongst those who were still in relationship with the person they started sexual life ( $p<0.001$ ); over 1.5 times lower amongst those who had protected intercourse at FI ( $p<0.001$ ).

**Conclusions.** We can say that occasional sex is not a characteristic in the analysed sample, which is a positive situation. However about 30% of respondents had a too early initiation of sexual activity, too many sexual partners and unsafe sex, that requires educative actions regarding sexual and reproductive health, especially among young men.

**Keywords: sexual behaviour; first intercourse; safe sex; condom use; sexual and reproductive health.**

#### 48. Anthropometric traits in children from Vojvodina (The Republic of Serbia) and Belarus

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**Objectives.** Anthropometric traits are indicators of somatic growth and health condition. Although the regularities of somatic growth and development are identical for all children, maturation and definite height can vary in different parts of the world and among populations. The differences are mainly caused by socioeconomic factors and environmental conditions. The aim of the study is to compare the anthropometric traits and body mass index in children from Vojvodina and Belarus.

**Methods.** The study is a part of a research project entitled “Variability of morpho-functional indicators in population of Belarus and Vojvodina -The Republic of Serbia. A cross-sectional anthropometric survey was conducted in the periods 2001-2004 and 2005-2007 in Vojvodina and Belarus, respectively. In total, 5847 children from Vojvodina (2879 boys and 2968 girls) and 4406 from Belarus (2268 boys and 2138 girls) took part in the study, all of them being 7-14 years of age. The survey included height, weight and chest circumference, as well as the body mass index (BMI kg/m<sup>2</sup>) in relation to the age and sex.

**Results.** The results demonstrate that children from Vojvodina have significantly higher height, weight and chest circumference in relation to Belarus children, with an exception of the height values of 12-year-old girls. The average BMI is significantly higher in both boys and girls from Vojvodina, except for 11-year-old girls. In all ages, children from Vojvodina show higher percentile values of BMI. The most noticeable differences in the means of weight, chest circumference and BMI are recorded in 13-year-old subjects of both sexes. As for the height, the greatest variations are observed in 14-year-old boys and 10-year-old girls.

**Conclusions.** The study points to a necessity of conducting continual survey of children’s physical development in order to detect the influence of environmental and socio-economic factors on variations in the processes of growth and development and general health condition. **Keywords:** somatic growth, body mass index, children, Vojvodina, Belarus.

#### 49. Civil and/or laic religions

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**Objectives.** In the postmodern culture, individuals look for ways to orient their worlds by a certain “invisible” religiosity, which penetrates throughout the so-called secular societies. The existence of societies is impossible without religions neither authentic, nor the so-called “earthly”, civil or laic religions. This is the transition from world religions to something that can be defined as “personal religion”, to this type of religiosity, in which individuals construct their own conceptual system.

**Methods.** In an attempt to obtain the necessary authentic and thorough information, were combined quantitative and qualitative methods. This means that for the purpose of final analysis, the data from a representative sociological survey have been combined with the additional analysis from discussions with focus groups and with the results from an observation with participation and interviews.

**Results.** The Bulgarian has a healthy dose of skepticism, it is due to his intelligence and not least for his alertness and his quest creature in real life, including faith. Many people are influenced by popular culture. Originally the main elements of human culture, including and religion are phenomena with great momentum. They change more slowly and more difficult than other items. Some time ago the belief was associated with some ideas, but now - with others. Most say the way to the temple can be found in a different way. Unfortunately, young people turn to religion only when something bad happens to them, if they suffer, or have a dilemma that excites them.

**Conclusions.** If the traditional and the modern are two ideal-typical poles, the present day Bulgarian society is situated somewhere between the two. In all cases it is a mixture combining the pole of traditionalism, defined through continuity with the past, and the pole of modernity, defined by change, novelty and innovation.

**Keywords:** ecology, family. religions, sacred, profane, nomad, young people.

## 50. Biopolitical changes in family conception in the aftermath of the Great War

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**Objectives.** This study pursues the objective of examining the use of the natural kingship symbolism prevailing in the European nationalist rhetoric of the Great War conflict's victimology. The research aims to shed light on the reconfiguration of parental and genealogical lineages in civil and political narratives of the sacrifice for the Fatherland.

**Methods.** A comparative approach is adopted by examining European lexis and metaphors in obituaries, letters and diaries of soldiers fallen in the First World War to outline a typology of writing styles especially in the interwar period.

**Results.** The analyses reveal some recurrent topics: the homeland conceived as a new spouse, as a mother sublime of those who offered their life; the sacrifice of the body of one's father, of one's son in order to regenerate the homeland; new blood relationships among the fallen soldiers imagined by bringing together their remains in a common funeral urn; the laceration of soldier's flesh in combat as a symbol of the fracturing of natural kinship; etc.

**Conclusions.** The study highlights the role played by Great War nationalist narratives in the transformation of a biological concept of family into a biopolitical one and the impact of these narratives on families' reactions to the Second World War.

**Keywords:** kingship symbolism; nationalist rhetoric; fatherland; sacrifice.

## 51. Information and communication technologies in everyday life activities of students

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**Objectives.** The objective of this paper is to underline that the adaptation of each person to the ever-changing conditions of life and work is of particular importance, which requires development of a number of key competencies related to the effective and efficient use of information and communication technologies (ICT's). In its empirical part, the study turns to some areas of digital competence of students as application of knowledge, skills and attitudes to achieve certain goals. More specifically, the ability of students to integrate ICT's in their daily lives and use them effectively for creative expression, communication and learning in a socially responsible and critical way.

**Methods.** In 2014 a survey was conducted among 100 students from four Bulgarian Universities. Respondents were unevenly divided by gender and ranged from 18- 35 years. The information was collected through *direct personal interview method* using a *pre-designed questionnaire* comprising 40 items that the respondents had to fill in (electronically or on paper). The survey covers an analysis of the extent of effective use of ICT in everyday life, including: formal skills for navigating the Internet; communication skills in digital environment; ability for creative expression on the Web; specific skills for collecting and processing needed information; competence in safe and secure online *behaviour*, and following legal and ethical principles in using ICT and digital information.

**Results.** The data obtained suggest that students sampled possess basic skills and knowledge to work on the Web and take up of opportunities to use internet resources and functions for everyday life activities; they actively participate in computer-mediated communications and take advantage of social networks to connect with others, to share social interests and preferences, friendship etc. But students have gaps in ability: to *demonstrate creativity* on the Web, without utilizing the opportunities of suitable sites and blogs; to protect themselves from risks when using the Internet and are aware of the Internet ethical and legal issues; to use the *wealth of library's* electronic collections and recourses, and scientific database in analysing and solving problems.

**Conclusions.** The output of this study will serve as a basis for consideration and taking appropriate actions by lecturers, library staff, and managers to motivate and involve students in various programs and further training courses. The survey data can be used for comparison with further research on the daily lives of students as a field of study of their digital competence.

**Keywords:** digital competence, university students, everyday life activities, lifelong learning skills.

## 52. Moral regulation and moral panic studies

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The proposed paper is concerned with the mapping of the evolution of the concept of moral panic, particularly its recent developments, which strive to link sociology of moral panics into the current social theory informed by risk governance studies and sociology of moral regulation. This novel body of literature after initial British contribution, and American-Israeli "functionalist second wave" emerged as a response to a perceived deficiency of conventional moral panics studies, which commonly conceptualized panics as irrational societal reactions towards alleged threats. Revisionist current in the sociology of moral panics, in turn, attempted to broaden the scope of conventional moral panics analysis by bringing insights on the growing moral differentiation of late modern societies, the proliferation of new social

movements, micro and niche media that blur the conventional division between moral entrepreneurs and folk devils, the interplay between long term civilizing and decivilizing processes that affect the course of emerging moral panics in the wider structural perspective, or analyzing moral panics as short-term global moral governance techniques of contemporary advanced liberal societies. Especially, the latter analysis on moral governance will be scrutinized in more detail in this paper. According to the proponents of this concept moralization understood as governance strategy has assumed a dominant position in contemporary advanced Western liberal societies bringing about a convergence between risk, responsibility and morality. Consequently, against this historical backdrop moral panics constitute the episodes of the failure of the long-term moral regulation processes, which stipulates coercive measures to discipline folk devils perceived as individuals who avoid risk-management strategies and pose threat to wider strata of the society. The proposal of linking moral panics with the sociology of moral regulation was almost exclusively elaborated by social sciences scholars based at Canadian Universities (e.g., Hier, Hunt, Walby). The “Canadian turn” has not yet witnessed any systematic analysis, thus this paper will attempt to fill in this gap and ponder upon its possible analytical value for both social theory and empirical studies.

**Keywords: moral panic; moral regulation; Canadian turn; social control.**

### **53. Role of the family in the psychiatric treatment dropout**

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**Objectives.** The major recent change in mental health care system in Albania is the development of community mental health care. This approach has increased the total burden of care for the families. Traditionally large psychiatric hospitals have been shelters for the severely mentally ill patients. Actual community care suffers from insufficiency of human resources and population coverage, thus family care has greater role in the management of patients. Rate of hospitalization after a first moment decrease has started to increase. Drop out of psychiatric treatment seems to be an important factor for the increase of hospitalization rate and overall quality of life for the mentally ill patients. The aims of our study were to classify the reasons of psychiatric treatment drop out

**Methods.** 300 patients suffering from schizophrenia and bipolar I disorders who had discontinued psychiatric treatment have been questioned for all reasons of discontinuation during 2014. Reasons include the report of the patient and derived conclusions of the psychiatrists from the whole context of patient live and family reports. In the study sample were included only patients with at least two hospital admissions.

**Results.** First reason of drop out is reported as follows: 36.6% of drop out results from lack of insight; 31.7% from side effects; 8.4% for economic reasons; 23.3% from significant improvement of the symptoms. In a great majority of cases the second reason for the first three groups, in total 79%, results to be related with the care and support from the family, which derives from two main situations. About 42% from continuous poor family support related with socioeconomic status, and 37% from a decrease in family support resulted mainly from loss of parents, ageing of parents, emigration of siblings.

**Conclusions.** Dropout of psychiatric treatment brings a lot of challenges for the mental health system. Many of the reasons are changeable. Family care is one of the most important factors

influencing dropout from psychiatric treatment. Professional work and family care should be better oriented for an overall better mental health care.

**Keywords:** family support; hospital admission; socioeconomic status.

#### 54. Insecure society: effects on contemporary family

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The argumentation is based on the notion that changes in the family patterns and family life in recent years are determined by the comprehensive societal changes emerging at all levels of social organization and in all spheres of contemporary societies. It triggers the necessity for individuals to successfully adapt (in the sense of Merton's concept of deviation as adaptation and Cohen's concept of cultural innovation) to these changes. What was previously labeled and theorized as a "decline of the family" is in fact the process of normalization of alternate family forms – a shift in the cultural codes, in the *modus operandi* after which the nuclear family pattern is no longer viewed as the only successful family pattern and alternate family forms are being invented or are becoming socially acceptable and desirable.

It is argued that the societal changes causing the normalization of alternate family forms are not a product of unidirectional simple processes but a result of an inconstant balancing between opposing social processes, values and fears, between conflicting needs and insecurities. Deriving from Reiman's understanding of the basic forms of psychological drives and fears and Durkheim's classic notion of the types of social regulation, a theoretical model is proposed to explain this ongoing conflict and the insecurities that are reproduced.

It is argued that the societal changes reflect the shift in the balance point between two antinomies: on the one hand, the antinomy *individual vs. social*, and on the other hand the antinomy *tradition vs. change*; which changes the ratio of *freedom – rigidity* and causes, especially when the rate is excessive, what is called *insecure society*. The most important characteristics of the insecure society are its complexity, changeability and the interconnected nature of the social fields. The latter is most important and means that insecurities habitually come in plural and one downfall leads to another. What is more, the level of insecurity has outspreaded to such an extent that it is no longer a problem of limited significance that concerns separate regions or marginal groups, but a social phenomenon whose downsides affect more and more people from various backgrounds and upbringing, thus leading to fast forwarded admission of cultural innovations.

**Keywords:** insecurities, adaptation, anomie, social regulation, habitus.

#### 55. Aspects of lyceum – form pupils involvement on alcohol consumption

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**Objectives.** Alcohol abuse is a strong factor contributing to moral deformity of fragile and vulnerable personality of teen-ager. Recommendation of consumption, even if moderate,



involves the risk, with the advent habit of drinking, for the teen-ager to slip from social pleasure of consumption to disinterest in itself and going to damaging his health. Given that the first experience of alcohol consumption occurs in adolescence, many children risk becoming addicts, adopting behaviour with adverse effect for their health. We proposed an investigation of the teen-agers' behaviour to alcohol consumption in order to identify risk factors and vulnerable age to the adoption of an unhealthy lifestyle.

**Methods.** Using the anonymous survey method were investigated 728 lyceum pupils from 10 rural settlements of the Republic of Moldova aged between 15-20 years, the number of boys being 416 and that of girls – 312.

**Results.** Analysis and evaluation of research results show that 57.6% of students surveyed have experienced to consume alcohol more than a few sips at a fairly early age, the largest weight being the age of 15-16 years. Drunkenness is known by 51.6% of respondents surveyed. The most consumed alcoholic beverages in the order of preferences signaled by teen-agers are beer, sparkling wine and vodka and the access to be procured is quite affordable (43.9% of lyceum pupils were not asked the confirmation of age when purchasing alcoholic beverages). In the last month have consumed at least one drink of alcohol in 1-2 days 36.5% pupils, in 3-5 days of the month 9.5% pupils and 6-9 days of the month 4.9% pupils. In recent days drank several hours in a day a share of 12.5% pupils, in two days – 5.2% pupils, from 3 to 5 days – 2.1% pupils. Pupils often consume alcohol in discotheque, restaurant bar (42.2%), home (25.2%) at another home (15.8%). The people with whom are drinking alcohol high school pupils are: friends (58.9%), family (19.3%) and colleagues (19.1%). Pupils consume alcohol for many reasons, because alcohol contributes to good mood and removes stress – 22.7% pupils, because it is an integral part of formal and festive occasions – 22.1% pupils and when they are between people who consume alcohol, they don't want to create a separate opinion – 10.9% pupils.

**Conclusions.** Eradication of this process may be possible by promoting a healthy lifestyle in the family, school and society.

**Keywords: alcohol; consumption; pupils.**

## 56. Violence against women

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Gender-based violence is a global public health, economic development and human rights problem of epidemic proportions. Throughout the world, violence against women and girls is perpetrated within marriage and families by husbands, intimate partners and relatives; within communities by strangers and traditional leaders; in the workplace; across international borders as women are trafficked for sex and labor; and as a tool of war by military forces. Approximately one in three of the world's women will experience gender-related violence in her lifetime, with rates reaching 70 percent in some countries. Human violence is a actual subject as it is common everywhere in the world in all social individual areas.

Evidence is presented that situational couple violence dominates in general surveys, intimate terrorism and violent resistance dominate in agency samples, and this is the source of differences across studies with respect to the gender symmetry of partner violence. The prevalence worldwide shows that 35% of women worldwide have experienced intimate partner violence or non-partner. On average, 30% of women who were in a relationship, they

have experienced some form of physical or sexual violence by their partner. Globally, 38% of murders of women are committed by an intimate partner. The prevalence of violence from their husband / partner lifetime is determined as the ratio of women who reported cases of occurrence of at least one case of violence, starting with the age of 15 years, most recently (married women are cohabiting, divorced / separated, widowed) women interviewed in total.

The causes of violence, that lead to such events are individual characteristics, social and family determinants and environments: domestic violence; economic conditions; family unstable environment; lack of self-esteem; mass media; permissive legal system (in some countries); alienation (removal to society); discrimination of any kind. From individual factors - hyperactivity, antisocial attitudes, tobacco, alcohol, drugs, low level of intellectual development, lack of self-control; relational factors: authority/ indifference in the family, entourage (friends with bad habits); community factors (suburbs); societal factors: social, cultural, male domination, low culture etc.

Violence against women undermines women's core fundamental rights such as dignity, access to justice and gender equality. Gender-based violence is an abuse of human rights and is deeply entrenched in cultural and religious traditions. The subjugation of women is accepted without regard to human rights. Global declarations and action plans support the principle of a universality of human rights. The mass media and education are powerful ways to challenge societal norms. **Keywords: violence; mass media; alienation; hyperactivity.**

#### **57. Attitudes toward emigrating of first year medicine students - the good, the bad and the worse to come**

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**Objectives.** While brain-drain is considered a problematic phenomenon for developing countries, media reported data are speaking for around 300 young doctors from Albania emigrating only during 2014 in EU countries. It represents the country whole production in one year of the local education system in medicine. Considering the chances of emigration are higher to top school results ranking students, might be arguable that the emigration of 2014 is encompassing the best production of 3-5 academic years. While a general believe is that emigration is affecting especially those who have already finished the postgraduate residency specialization programs in medicine, fragmented data speak for the quarter of them emigrating or in the phase of legal procedures for displacement. Often, the whole family is part of the process, including wives and kids. There are no study data on the exact number of young specialized physicians emigrating to work as physicians in receiving countries, while this is the first attempt for evaluating the willingness-to-leave in the newly-entered students in medical program.

**Methods.** The evaluation of the attitudes and the rate of willingness for a future physician professional life outside the country through emigrating to a developed one, at first year students of medicine, through a qualitative study based on focus-groups.

**Results.** Nearly 60% of students are on the level of "seriously thinking to leave", while 20% believe they will leave in the coming 2-3 years, means without being graduated, in order to continue education in medicine in the recipient country. The societal impact is described often as "good" based on concept of "possible remittances to own families" and "chances for better

contributing to country developments through distant application of technologies in a world without borders”, or “bad” due to “uncertainties relating to possible decrease of own contribution to families”. The gap in human resources for the health sector in the country is not seen as a problem due to expectations of high unemployment rate to 25-35 years old population perceived as worsening in the coming years.

**Conclusions.** It becomes important to develop new methodological barriers in carrying such studies in a country like Albania, offering also reflections on the societal and family dynamics on the context of massive emigration waves since early '90s.

**Keywords: brain drain; first year medicine students; specialized physician; emigration.**

### **58. Screening on early detection of children on autism spectrum - some controversies in relation to burden to families**

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Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) is a neurodevelopmental condition with prevalence constantly increased in last few decades. The definition evolution used and reflected in disorder diagnostic criteria are considered one of the sources of the actual high prevalence and incidence, while not-known causes, yet to be discovered count for a good majority in the overall increase.

While early detection and diagnoses is considered crucial for the possible treatment outcome, huge efforts and resources are apparently devoted worldwide to screening procedures as a sound step towards proper and early diagnosing. While a scarce offer in intervention services represents a clear challenge globally, this is particularly true for small and non-wealthy country like Albania. Fast running towards screening schemas have the potential adversities of positive false diagnoses followed by an essential burden to families on socio-economic terms.

In the latest years, developments on awareness raising in the country: on a rapid establishing of a network of new services – yet essentially limited compare to needs and the exponential increase on new cases diagnosed; on screening and early detection process within the primary health care pediatrician service; on the level of burden for families on financial terms, including direct and indirect costs, often whole-family internal migration due to access problems; on the amount of the problem potentially connected with an unconsolidated screening process.

The average age of ASD diagnoses is much lower within the 4 specialized child and adolescent psychiatry facilities/institutions in the country of around 3.5 million inhabitants compare to a decade ago, reaching 31 months of age, but it doesn't reflect the non-known country-wide rate which is expected much higher as the specialized service is covering less than one third of the country. Groundbreaking research undertaken in leading excellence clinics in developed countries is promising lowering the age of early diagnoses to 12, 8, or even 6 months of age. The spectacular advances in health technology are unfortunately a promise for further burden to families in low and middle developed countries.

**Keywords: autism; early detection; screening; neurodevelopment.**

### 59. New alternative for addicts

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**Objectives.** *My parents are quite wealthy people, but I do not know why they do not care about me.* These are the words of a girl from a small Bulgarian town. Those words clearly show the absence of closeness and commitment in the family when parents have "abdicated" from the responsibility and duty towards the fruit of their love – their children. In the current micro social vacuum the drug comes to fill the missing family nearby. And the following words: do not ask me why I did it, and now I cannot answer this question.

Who should take the blame for that lost lives? And who could assist in dealing with similar auto deviation? It is very important to clarifying the impact of religion on the so-called care of dependent people.

**Methods.** The specifics of the life history, observation with participation and depth interview provides an opportunity for collecting authentic information about the process of care.

**Results.** In their joint activities, clergymen help addicts not only to escape the vicious circle of drugs, but to build a beginning for a new life.

**Conclusions.** The religious community are able to help addicts. Christian moral values can *return man in the right way to extort dependent boys at the hands of the Devil* (Father Seraphim Monastery "Sveti Georgi", Hadjidimovo).

**Keywords:** family, children, drug addicts, church, religion, deviation.

### 60. The assessment of the relationship between health state of pupils and risk factors from dwellings

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**Objectives.** Residential risk factors can influence the state of health of inhabitants causing various premorbid states or diseases. The aim of the study was to highlight the risk factors of dwellings (no hot water, WC, bath, central heating) compared to complaints about the health of pupils in rural areas.

**Methods.** In a sample of 742 pupils (boys – 313, girls – 419) of IXth - XIIth form from rural localities of the Republic of Moldova, using questioning method, were studied the complaints concerning health state in relation with some residential risk factors (absence of hot water, of toilets, of bathrooms and of autonomous central heating). The questionnaire was anonymous and included 6 questions on dwelling supply and 19 questions relating to complaints about health.

**Results.** Presents complaints concerning pain in the region of small joints of hand 45.2% of pupils in whose house the water is heated at the stove, hob etc. comparative with 36.6% of pupils who have boiler ( $p>0.05$ ). The dryness of skin accuses 28.1% of pupils (those who have bath at home – 22.7% and those who don't have bath – 39.1%,  $p<0.05$ ), skin fissures –

12.9 %, hair loss – 15.8%, nail deformation – 13.9%. Pupils in whose houses the heating is from the stove presents more frequently accuses caused by autonomic nervous system and circulatory system as exhaustion – 27.1%, stings in the heart region – 23.8%, headache – 22.9%. Those who have in their houses autonomous central heating: also exhaustion – 27.6%, headache – 23.3 % and dizziness – 21.6%. The pupils have an increased frequency of respiratory complaints such as recurrent cough – 34.5% of those who have heating stove and 34.5% of those with central autonomous heating ( $p>0.05$ ), unpleasant sensation of "scratchy" throat – 28.4% of those who have heating stove and 34.5% of those who have central autonomous and dry cough – 28.2% of those who have heating stove and 31.9% of those with the autonomous stations ( $p>0.05$ ). Presents complaints on periodic pain in the tummy – 29.6% and pain in the tummy on the empty stomach – 24.8% pupils. There is no significant difference between the group of pupils who have toilets in the house and pupils who have the toilet in the yard.

**Conclusions:** The manifestation of symptoms caused by autonomic nervous system, cardiovascular, respiratory, digestive system and skin at the pupils from rural localities are not significantly dependent on their residential conditions.

**Keywords:** pupils; risk factors; dwelling; health.

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 Republic

International Conference

**“SOCIO- PSYCHO-MEDICAL CHANGES IN THE LIFESTYLES OF THE CONTEMPORARY FAMILY”**

<b>Bucharest, “Francisc I. Rainer” Anthropology Institute of the Romanian Academy, 8 Avenue Eroii Sanitari, 5<sup>th</sup> District, Romania Wednesday, October 7<sup>th</sup>, 2015, 9:00 am - 16:00 pm</b>	
<b>The Institute Library</b>	
<b>09:00-09:30</b>	<b>Registration of Participants</b>
<b>09:30-09:40</b>	<b>Welcome and opening</b> ➤ CROITORU Cătălina, Public Institution State University of Medicine and Pharmacy “Nicolae Testemițanu”, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova
<b>09:40-13:00</b>	<b>First session, The Institute Library</b>
<b>Chairman</b> ➤ BĂLĂCEANU Stolnici Constantin, Acad., “Francisc I. Rainer” Anthropology Institute of the Romanian Academy, Bucharest	
<b>Moderators</b> ➤ RADA Cornelia, PhD, “Francisc I. Rainer” Anthropology Institute of the Romanian Academy, Bucharest ➤ BISTRICEANU PANTELIMON Corina, PhD, “Spiru Haret University”, Bucharest, Romania	
1	CROITORU Cătălina, <b>Social stress and family</b> , Public Institution State University of Medicine and Pharmacy “Nicolae Testemițanu”, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova.
2	FERDOHLEB Alina, MAMALIGA Narcisa, <b>People with disability and rehabilitation services</b> , National Centre of Public Health, National Council for Determining Disability and Work Capacity, Republic of Moldova.
3	FALUDI Cristina, <b>Particularities of violence in couple among nowadays Romanian young people</b> , “Babeș-Bolyai” University from Cluj-Napoca, Faculty of Sociology and Social Work.
4	FALUDI Cristina, TANTURRI Maria-Letizia, DONNO Annalisa, <b>Pathways of childlessness in post-communist Romania and Bulgaria: towards a convergent or divergent road?</b> Babeș-Bolyai University from Cluj-Napoca, Faculty of Sociology and Social Work, University of Padova, Faculty of Statistical Sciences, Italy.
5	MARINESCU Valentina, <b>Communication and health in Romania – The case of public campaigns about hepatitis</b> , University of Bucharest, Romania.
6	MYNARSKA Monika, <b>Childless by choice? Exploring motives of childless women in Poland</b> , Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw, Institute of Psychology, Poland.
7	MYNARSKA Monika, <b>Why do cohabiting couples decide to marry? Insights from focus group interviews in Poland</b> , Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw, Institute of Psychology, Poland.
8	PÎRLOG Mihail, COTOCEL Cristina, CHIRIȚĂ Anca, <b>Family factors in the onset and course of schizophrenia</b> , University of Medicine and Pharmacy of Craiova, Faculty of Medicine; University of Craiova, Doctoral School, Romania.

9	CHIRIȚĂ Anca, COTOCEL Cristina, PÎRLOG Mihail, <b>Family burden in assisting the patient with Alzheimer's disease</b> , University of Medicine and Pharmacy of Craiova, Faculty of Medicine; University of Craiova, Doctoral School, Romania.
10	FERDOHLEB Alexandru, <b>Evaluation of patients with postoperative biliary strictures away postoperative</b> , Public Institution State University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Nicolae Testemițanu", Chisinau, Republic of Moldova.
11	MILENKOVA Valentina, PEICHEVA Dobrinka, <b>Socio- cultural changes in the lifestyles of the contemporary Bulgarian family</b> , "Neofit Rilski" South-West University, Blagoevgrad, Bulgaria.
12	SHOPOVA Tatiana, <b>Information and communication technologies in everyday life activities of students</b> , South-West University "Neofit Rilski", Blagoevgrad, Bulgaria.
13	MICLE Mihai Ioan, SĂUCAN Doina Stefana, MARHAN Ana Maria, <b>Exploring positive and negative interrelations at the work-family interface</b> , Institute of Philosophy and Psychology "Constantin Rădulescu-Motru" of Romanian Academy.
<b>13:00-13:15</b>	<b>COFFEE BREAK</b>
<b>13:15-16:00</b>	<b>Second session, The Institute Library and Room 20</b>
<b>13:15-16:00</b>	<b>Second session, The Institute Library</b>
<b>Chairpersons</b>	
➤ GLAVCE Cristiana, PhD, "Francisc I. Rainer" Anthropology Institute of the Romanian Academy, Bucharest	
<b>Moderators</b>	
➤ PIRLOG Mihai, University of Medicine and Pharmacy Craiova, Faculty of Medicine, 5 <sup>th</sup> Department Medical Specialties III, Romania	
➤ CROITORU Cătălina, PhD, Public Institution State University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Nicolae Testemițanu", Chisinau, Republic of Moldova	
1	BALAN Greta, BURDUNIUC Olga, RIMIS Constantin Multidrug - <b>Resistant bacterial isolates in infected wounds</b> , School of Public Health Management, National Center of Public Health, National Reference Laboratory for Surveillance of the Resistance to Antibiotics, Public Institution State University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Nicolae Testemițanu", Chisinau, Republic of Moldova.
2	BALAN Greta, RIMIS Constantin, BURDUNIUC Olga, <b>Prevalence and antibiotic sensitivity pattern of bacteria isolated from nosocomial infections</b> , School of Public Health Management, National Center of Public Health, National Reference Laboratory for Surveillance of the Resistance to Antibiotics, Public Institution State University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Nicolae Testemițanu", Chisinau, Republic of Moldova.
3	BURDUNIUC Olga, BALAN Greta, RIMIS Constantin, <b>Biosafety and biosecurity in microbiological laboratories - challenges and opportunities</b> , School of Public Health Management, National Center of Public Health, National Reference Laboratory for Surveillance of the Resistance to Antibiotics, Public Institution State University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Nicolae Testemițanu", Chisinau, Republic of Moldova.
4	CAZACU-STRATU Angela, ABRAM Zoltan, GÎSCA Veronica, <b>Tobacco consumption among pupils of Vth – XIIth classes from rural areas from Republic of Moldova</b> , National Center of Public Health, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova, University of Medicine and Pharmacy Targu Mures, Romania.
5	CIOBANU Elena, <b>Hygiene – the Science of Public Health</b> , Public Institution State University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Nicolae Testemițanu", Chișinău, -Republic of Moldova.
6	COMO Ariel, MANA Tedi, TOMORI Sonila, BRAHO Ardian, <b>Non-legally-</b>

	<b>registered children – beyond statistics</b> , Department of Psychiatry, Tirana Medical University Albania; Psychiatry Service, Tirana University Hospital Center “Mother Teresa”, Albania; Paediatrics Service No. 2, Tirana University, Hospital Center “Mother Teresa”, Albania; Psychiatry Service Emergency Clinic, Tirana University Hospital Center “Mother Teresa”, Albania.
7	COMO Ariel, MANA Tedi, <b>Rehabilitation and reintegration of former political persecuted in a post-dictatorship country</b> , Department of Psychiatry, Tirana Medical University Albania; Psychiatry Service, University Hospital Centre Tirana “Mother Teresa”, Albania.
8	ELEZI Fatime, TOMORI Sonila, ZYBERAJ Flora, ÇOMO Ariel, LUZAJ Esmeralda, SOTIRI Eugjen, PETRELA Elizana, <b>Anxiety symptoms among students of Faculty of Technical and Medical Science and the related factors</b> , Psychiatric Emergency, University Hospital Center Tirana “Mother Teresa”, Albania; Pediatric Service, University Hospital Center Tirana “Mother Teresa”, Albania; Faculty of Technical and Medical Science, Tirana, Albania; Ministry of Health, Psychiatric Service, Tirana, Albania; Spectrum Clinic Private Practice, Tirana, Albania; University of Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Tirana, Albania.
9	ELEZI Fatime, ÇOMO Ariel, SOTIRI Eugjen, BRAHO Ardian, SINANI Leter, PETRELA Elizana, <b>The effect of valproate versus lithium and carbamazepine in the long-term treatment of bipolar disorders</b> , Psychiatric Emergency, University Hospital Center Tirana “Mother Teresa”, Albania, Psychiatric Service University Hospital Center Tirana “Mother Teresa”, Albania.
10	ELEZI Fatime, XHELILAJ Esmeralda, ALUSHI Lindita, TOMORI Sonila, BRAHO Ardian, <b>Disability in psychiatric disorders: How frequent is it in patients with two psychiatric disorders or in patients with a psychiatric disorder and a generalized disorder</b> , Psychiatric Emergency, University Hospital Center Tirana “Mother Teresa”, Albania; Paediatric Service, University Hospital Center Tirana “Mother Teresa”, Albania.
11	ALIKAJ Valbona, XHURA Isid, <b>Self injury in adolescents attending Child and Adolescent Psychiatry Clinic in Tirana, Albania</b> , Psychiatry Department, Tirana Medical University, Albania; General Hospital, Durres, Albania.
<b>13:15-16:00</b>	
<b>Second session, Room 20</b>	
<b>Chairperson</b>	
➤ TIHON Aliona, PhD, Public Institution State University of Medicine and Pharmacy “Nicolae Testemițanu”, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova	
<b>Moderators</b>	
➤ SMOCZYNSKI Rafal, PhD, Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland	
➤ FALUDI Cristina, “Babeş-Bolyai” University from Cluj-Napoca, Faculty of Sociology and Social Work	
1	FIORILLI Caterina, DE STASIO Simona, PASSIATORE Ylenia, <b>Externalizing problems at school: When children feel low confident with math skills</b> , LUMSA University, Rome, Italy.
2	GJIKOPULLI Agim, TOMORI Sonila, GRIMCI Lindita, CULLUFI Paskal, <b>Pattern and frequency of Genetic Disorders among Albanian children with Short Stature</b> , Paediatric Service No. 2, Tirana University Hospital, Center “Mother Teresa”, Albania; Paediatric Department, Tirana Medical University, Albania.
3	GRILLI Simona, BUONOMO Ilaria, <b>Infant temperament and parenting stress. An explorative study on couples in first and not first pregnancy</b> , Department of Human Sciences, LUMSA, Rome, Department of Social and Developmental Psychology,



	Sapienza University of Rome, Italy.
4	HALL Dorota, <b>Religiosity and non-heteronormativity: personal narratives of those who live both</b> , Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of the Polish Academy of Sciences.
5	KABELENGA Isaac, <b>Generational gap in Zambian families</b> , University of Lapland, Finland, University of Zambia, Zambia.
6	MARCZYŃSKI Anton, <b>To Become Like a Child</b> , Warsaw School of Information Technology, Poland.
7	MARTINEZ Victor, CAMACHO Diego, <b>Professional expectations in Psychology: A comparison between Psychology's students and psychologists in México</b> , Faculty of Medicine and Psychology at the Autonomous University of Baja California, Postdoctoral fellow at l'Université Pierre et Marie Curie, Mexico and France.
8	MEȘINA Victor, ZEPCA Victor, ZAPOROJAN Aculina, <b>Sexual behaviour aspects of pre-university institutions pupils</b> , National Center for Public Health, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova.
9	ȚIGĂNAȘ Odetta, ZEPCA Victor, ABRAM Zoltan, <b>Aspects of lyceum – form pupils involvement on alcohol consumption</b> , National Center for Public Health, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova, University of Medicine and Pharmacy from Targu Mureș, Romania.
10	OWUSU KYEI Justice Richard Kwabena, <b>Ethnic religious organisations in the assimilation paradigm</b> , Graduate School for Social Research, Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland.
11	SERAFIMOVA Mariya, <b>Civil and/or laic religions</b> , Department of Sociology, South-West University "Neofit Rilski", Blagoevgrad, Bulgaria.
<b>The second day of the conference, Thursday October 8<sup>th</sup>, 2015, 9:30 am - 13:15 pm</b> <b>Bucharest, "Francisc I. Rainer" Anthropology Institute of the Romanian Academy, 8 Avenue Eroii Sanitari, 5<sup>th</sup> District, Romania</b>	
<b>Please do not exceed 10 minutes for your conference paper !</b>	
<b>9:30-13:00</b>	<b>First session: The Institute Library and Room 20</b>
<b>9:30-9:40</b>	<b>Welcome and opening</b> ➤ SMOCZYNSKI Rafal, Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland.
<b>9:40-13:00</b>	<b>First session: The Institute Library</b>
<b>Chairman</b> ➤ GEANĂ Gheorghîță, PhD, "Francisc I. Rainer" Anthropology Institute of the Romanian Academy, Bucharest	
<b>Moderators</b> ➤ RADA Cornelia, PhD, "Francisc I. Rainer" Anthropology Institute of the Romanian Academy, Bucharest ➤ FALUDI Cristina, Babeș-Bolyai University from Cluj-Napoca, Faculty of Sociology and Social Work	
1	BISTRICEANU PANTELIMON Corina, <b>Changes in the Ethical Dimension of Family</b> , Department of Social Sciences, "Spiru Haret" University, Bucharest, Romania.
2	KOVACS Gábor, <b>From gentry intellectuals to party bureaucrats – society, intellectuals and power in the theory of György Konrád and Iván Szelényi on Eastern European socialism</b> , Institute of Philosophy, Research Centre for the Humanities, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest, Hungary.
3	GURAN-NICA Liliana, MARIN Cornelia, <b>The Elderly and the Family</b> , Faculty of

	Geography, "Spiru Haret" University, Bucharest, Romania.
4	GURAN-NICA Liliana, MARIN Cornelia, <b>Urban versus Rural Environment in the Emerging Metropolitan Areas</b> , Faculty of Geography, "Spiru Haret" University, Bucharest, Romania.
5	KUBIAK Anna E., <b>The Polish Funeral Culture</b> , Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland.
6	MESTER Béla, <b>From the Noblemen's Ideal Commonwealth to the Scholars' Imagined Republic</b> , Institute of Philosophy, Research Centre for the Humanities, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest, Hungary.
7	PANTELIMON Cristi, <b>Family Elements in Corporative Structures</b> , Department of Social Sciences, „Spiru Haret” University, Bucharest, Romania.
8	TIHON Aliona, <b>Violence against women</b> , Public Institution State University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Nicolae Testemițanu", Chisinau, Moldova Republic.
9	FERDOHLEB Alina, <b>Basic occupational health services – pros and cons</b> , National Centre of Public Health, Chisinau, Moldova Republic.
10	SMOCZYNSKI Rafal, <b>Moral regulation and moral panic studies</b> , Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland.
11	MIKOŁEJKO Zbigniew, <b>Sacralization and desacralization of Polish family</b> , Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland.
12	HANDJIEVA-DARLENSKA Teodora, KUZEVA Aneliya, <b>Education in the nutritional lifestyle in children and parents – "School for Health"</b> , Medical University in Sofia, Bulgarian Association for the Study of Obesity and Related Disease, Bulgaria.
13	MARICA Simona, <b>Critical essay on the educational system in Romania</b> , "Spiru Haret" University, Bucharest, Romania.
<b>9:40-13:00</b>	
<b>First session: Room 20</b>	
<b>Chairwoman</b>	
CROITORU Cătălina, PhD, Public Institution State University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Nicolae Testemițanu", Chisinau, Republic of Moldova	
<b>Moderators</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ BACIU Adina, PhD, "Francisc I. Rainer" Anthropology Institute of the Romanian Academy, Biomedical Department, Bucharest, Romania</li> <li>➤ MARINESCU Valentina, PhD, Faculty of Sociology and Social Work, University of Bucharest, Romania</li> </ul>	
1	NAKOV Vladimir, DONCHEV Toni, <b>Reasons and methods for suicide and suicide attempts in Bulgaria between 2009 and 2014</b> , National Centre for Public Health and Analyses, Sofia, Bulgaria; Medical Academy, Sofia, Bulgaria.
2	PAVLICA Tatjana, SIKORA Čaba, RAKIĆ Rada, <b>Attitudes towards homosexuality in a sample of Novi Sad (Serbia) population</b> , Department for Biology and Ecology, Faculty for Sciences, University of Novi Sad, the Republic of Serbia.
3	RADA Cornelia, <b>Youth in Romanian urban areas: sexual debut and sexual behaviour</b> , "Francisc I. Rainer" Anthropological Institute of Romanian Academy.
4	RAKIĆ Rada, BOŽIĆ-KRSTIĆ Verica, PAVLICA Tatjana, BELIĆ Branislava, †TEGAKO I. Lidia, <b>Anthropometric traits in children from Vojvodina (The Republic of Serbia) and Belarus</b> , University of Novi Sad, Faculty of Sciences, Department for Biology and Ecology, Novi Sad, Serbia, University of Novi Sad, Faculty of Agriculture, Novi Sad, Serbia, Department of Anthropology and Ecology Institute of History NAS of Belarus, Minsk.
5	SEVERINO Valerio, <b>Biopolitical changes in family conception in the aftermath of</b>

	<b>the Great War</b> , Department of History, Cultures and Religions, University of Rome La Sapienza, Italy.
6	SOTIRI Eugjen, ELEZI Fatime, BRAHO Ardian, ALUSHI Lindita, <b>Role of the family in the psychiatric treatment dropout</b> , Psychiatric Emergency, University Hospital Center Tirana “Mother Teresa”, Albania.
7	SPASOVA Lyuba, <b>Insecure society: effects on contemporary family</b> , Institute for the Study of Societies and Knowledge, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Bulgaria.
8	TOMORI Sonila, ELEZI Fatime, SHEHU Eriona, BALI Donjeta, <b>Attitudes toward emigrating of first year medicine students – the good, the bad and the worse to come</b> , Pediatric Service, University Hospital Center Tirana “Mother Teresa”, Albania; Psychiatric Emergency, University Hospital Center Tirana “Mother Teresa”, Albania.
9	TOMORI Sonila, GJIKOPULLI Agim, BABO Alma, TAKO Aferdita, DOBI Florida, LEVANI Eda, <b>Screening on early detection of children on autism spectrum – some controversies in relation to burden to families</b> , Pediatric Service No. 2, Tirana University Hospital Center “Mother Teresa”, Albania; Qendra Komunitare e Shendetit Mendor, Nr. 1, Tirana, Albania.
10	YAKOVA Iveta, <b>New alternative for addicts</b> , Department: Sociology, South- West University “Neofit Rilski”, Blagoevgrad, Bulgaria.
11	ZEPCA Victor, ZAPOROJAN Aculina, <b>The assessment of the relationship between health state of pupils and risk factors from dwellings</b> , National Center for Public Health, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova.
12	ATANASOV Plamen, <b>The social-psychological influence of the computer-mediated communications on the family environment in the modern net society</b> , “St. Kliment Ohridski” Sofia University, Doctoral School, Bulgaria.
<b>13:00-13:15</b>	<b>Close of the conference Bucharest, “Francisc I. Rainer” Anthropology Institute of the Romanian Academy, The Institute Library.</b>