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Foreword

ARS' third issue of the online version is dedicated to international participation Conference entitled "INDIVIDUAL, FAMILY, SOCIETY - CONTEMPORARY CHALLENGES", which took place on May 27-28, 2014 in Bucharest, Romania. All abstracts were refereed by a double-blind review process by the Scientific Committee.

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Opening Address

GEANĂ Gheorghită

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Distinguished participants,

Before any other topical reference, allow me to confess that I feel honoured to deliver the opening address to this Conference. A screening of the programme stimulates the hope that many useful data and ideas will be revealed by our discussion.

*

Perhaps you expect from me to begin by a plea for the importance of the theme in our days. I will try to meet this expectation, however I will do it not by a sudden projection of the topic into an acute reality but by correlating the *key terms* of the Conference title to the *perennial essence of the concept of “human being”*. We often hear all around such assertion as: “man did...”, “man undid...”, “man on the right...”, “man on the left...”; but, beyond the word as such, what is man? (Obviously, “man” is here used with the general traditional meaning of “human being”.) Somebody will answer by referring to human individual, somebody else will refer to human species!... Here are at least two hypostases of the concept of man: one of minimal, the other of maximal extension. Between them have their places: family, community as anthropogeographical entity (village, city), and then ethnos (with its aspiration towards the highest status of nation). Making synthesis, we get a series of *essential human entities* the relation of which is one of progressive integration: *individual–family–community–ethnos–species*. Now, the idea I am advancing is clear: the present discussion about individual and family, as well as about social framework in which these essential human entities live, places us into a *perennial state of interest, one which is based even on the essence of the concept of man*.

*

Another way to point out the active interest of a debate is to submit it to a *prevision over the present*. This phrase sound a little strange – usually the provisions have as target the future. However, we live in the middle of a staggering reality. Social phenomena, events, changes – all pounce on us as overwhelming and endless avalanches; seemingly escaped from the known laws, they baffle our judgments and trouble our decisions. A survey over the humankind’s trajectory in history shows that individual, family and society are truly subjected to radical changes. These changes bring about forms of behaviour diametrically opposite to those which supported along the time in human soul the feeling of continuity and verticality. Let us resort to a single example. At the end of the XVIIIth century, Bernardin de Saint-Pierre launched by his novel *Paul et Virginie* an unforgettable feminine character; the story says that while travelling on the sea, a ship was caught by a tempest; a sailor ran to save an innocent maiden, Virginie, but he was prevented to do it by her clothes; the sailor tried to convince the maiden to undress herself, but his insistence was vain: Virginie could not imagine herself naked

before the eyes waiting for her on the sea shore; so she chose to sink with the ship than to exhibit her nudity!... Let us compare the attitude of this character (an emblematic one for the romantic era) with the dislimited coquetry of contemporary stars like Madonna or Shakira, who exhibit their sexuality – on the stage, screen, or in public places – without scruples: while the temporal distance is given by two centuries, the moral distance is immense, unmeasurable!...

One can easily bring into discussion still other significant situations. Who could imagine a century (or even a few decades) ago what a large scale extension will take the international migration (with its eroding effect on the family cohesion), what a strong emphasis will mark the individual's freedom as against the basic familial framework, or how unconventional will become the conventions (if the pun is accepted) referring to the erotic games, hierarchies within the family, relationship between the family and state or the family and church, the notion itself of "family" – in short to all that falls under the relational complex "individual–family–society". So deep are such changes that we question more and more frequently: *Quo vadis?* Which is the sense of these changes? And how large the notion of "family" could be for covering supplementarily such phenomena as consensual union or homosexual marriage? Do not these phenomena represent symptoms of the dissolution of family? In this case, it is a theme of reflection if not the great civilizations fell just when family – as an essential human entity and as a social institution – came in decline. That is why let us invite ourselves to a mental exercise and ask: How will the social phenomena that cut our breathing today be judged (in black? in rosy?) over 50–100 years since now? In other words, let us project imaginarily into a further future and try to understand the sense of the changes of today that throw us in confusion. Here is the solving of the oximoronic logic of what I have previously called a "prevision over the present".

*

Last but not least, let us pay attention to a detail, one generating hopes: the present meeting take place when we still are "in the wonderful month of May". It is to be mentioned, if necessary, that in 1993, by a special resolution, the General Assembly of the United Nations designated the day of 15 May of every year as the *International Day of Families*. This is a proof that the complex topic of family touched with an unseen but sensible wand even the consciousness of our species! *Hic et nunc*, we, too, are a nerve or a wave of this consciousness!...

It is an additional – and moving – reason to wish our Conference every success!

Food habits assessment of a teenagers group from Iasi

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Nutrition is an external factor that plays an important role in ensuring normal growth of young people. Currently, overseeing this process becomes very important due to silhouette change image, which is oriented towards 60-90-60 dimensions.

Objectives. The knowledge of youth food habits and frequency assessment with which certain foods are weekly consumed.

Material and methods. The study was conducted on a batch of ninety-six students, nine and ten grades students 48 from Eminescu High School and 48 from Informatics High School in Iasi. They completed a weekly frequency questionnaire of milk, eggs, fruit and pasta consumption. Data processing was carried out using Pearson test.

Results. Prevailed milk intake is about 2-3 times (30.2%) and 4-7 times per week. Calculated differences are statistically insignificant ($p>0.05$) and turning to diet like habits. Dominant consumption of eggs is 2-3 times (47.9%), which is totally not enough. Calculated statistically not significant differences ($p>0.05$) directs us to a strong anchorage in traditions. We have compared the frequency with which they consumed milk and eggs during a week.

Dominant variants for milk are 4-7 and zero, while prevailed eggs intake is about 2 to 3 times or 1 time of week. Calculated differences are statistically significant ($p<0.001$) and preference for eggs turning to the detriment of milk consumption. Fruits are present in the drop students study group about 4-7 times a week (70.8%). Missing zero response, therefore, national programs targeting the intake of this food class are not necessary.

Pasta are not placed in the top preferences, because its high caloric value. Dominant intake is about 1 time (43.7%) per week.

If it compares fruit and pasta consumption, it obtains statistically significant differences ($p<0.0001$), that highlights the teenagers preference for fruits.

Conclusions. The study group presents a balanced consumption of fruits, so it does not require a national program achievement in this matter.

Keywords: fruit, milk, balanced intake.

Stress among teenagers. Anthropological and medical aspects

BACIU Adina

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Objectives. The objectives of this study are to identify the main stress causes for young people of modern society, the effects of stress on health, personal and social life and also the most efficient remedies for stress avoidance and release.

Materials and methods. This cross-sectional study from 2013 was created with the help of 464 teenagers from Romania and Serbia (115 boys, 349 girls), aged 19-25 years old. The medical, anthropometrical results and also those resulted from the questionnaires were statistically processed with SPSS version 13.

Results. 95% of the participants to this study consider that they are exposed to stress. The exams (in 35,1% of the cases) and the economic factors (in 17% of the cases) are considered to be the main stress factors for the students. Students consider that the main illnesses caused by stress are the cardio-vascular ones, in 20,9% of the cases, the digestive diseases, in 19% of the

cases. 28% of the students consider that relaxation is the main remedy for stress and 55,6% believe that medical therapy is not very efficient to avoid stress.

Conclusions. Stress, this illness of modern society, affects young people, without being strongly linked to the psychological features of the subjects, but very much influenced by the environment, which increases the risk of young people getting ill.

Key words: stress; modern society; young people; health; anthropology.

Antibiotic resistance of strains isolated from patients with urinary tract infections

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Objectives. To determine the etiological bacterial pathogens of the urinary tract infections (UTI) and to determine the antibiotic sensitivity pattern of pathogens isolated.

Materials and methods. Between January 2012-December 2013 antibiotic susceptibility was tested for 1896 strains, isolated from patients with urinary tract infections. The strains were isolated and identified in the Chisinau Republican Clinical Hospital. The strains identification was performed by conventional methods. Susceptibility testing was determined using the National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards (NCCLS).

Results. The most common organisms were *Escherichia coli* (35.6%), *Klebsiella* spp. (7.5%), *Enterococcus* spp. (11.0%), *Proteus* spp. (9.0%), *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (10.7%), *Staphylococcus aureus* (2,1%), *Staphylococcus saprophyticus* (6,9%), *Staphylococcus epidermidis* (9.6%), *Enterobacter aerogenes* (1.6%), *Acinetobacter* spp. (2.0%) and *Corynebacterium urealyticum* (2.2%). Among all 1896 isolates, 75.5% were resistant to ampicillin, 28.3% to sulphamethoxazole/trimethoprim (SMX/TMP), 24.3% to nitrofurantoin, 36.2% to ciprofloxacin and 1.6% to levofloxacin. For the 675 *E. coli* isolates, resistance rates were: ampicillin 52.3%, SMX/TMP 26.3%, ciprofloxacin 15.7%, levofloxacin 6.1% and nitrofurantoin 17.2%. Our results showed that *E. coli* isolates were the predominant pathogens with an increased resistance pattern to the commonly prescribed drugs in private practice that leaves the clinicians with very few alternative options of drugs for the treatment of UTIs.

Conclusions. The strains isolated from urinary tract infections presented multiple resistances to antibiotics. To prevent the emergence and the spreading of the multiple resistant, must be taken infections control measures: rational administration of those antibiotics proven to be involved in resistance selection, adequate dosage and periodic rotation of the antibiotics.

Keywords: antibiotic resistance; *E. coli*; urinary tract infections.

Intimate partner homicide-suicide and immigration. Case study: Romania

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Objectives: The research had as its aim to identify the patterns, mechanisms and factors that lead to intimate partner homicide-suicide in Romania between 2000 and 2013.

Material and methods: The paper will discuss the risk factors which had lead to homicide-suicide, information about victims and offenders, the ways in which the violent acts were committed, and the motivations of the violent acts. The methodology which had been used enclosed content analysis on a sample made from articles published in on-line media, the analysis of the penal files and interviews with experts (e.g. policemen and prosecutors).

Results: The analysis of the cases showed that there are four types of intimate partner homicide – suicide in Romania. Those are: 1) The cases in which Romanian immigrants were involved; 2) The cases which were the results of intrafamilial violence cases; 3) Femicide – suicide which has as its basis the inter-ethnic conflicts and 4) The cases in which the offenders were policemen or guardians. The majority of cases had women as victims. Those violent acts appear especially in the case of partners which had been at least once immigrants in the last ten years. The relations between partners had recorded violent acts which lead to homicide-suicide. The offenders decided to kill their partners after those refused to continue the relations with them.

Conclusions: The research showed the necessity to develop a prevention strategy of intrafamilial violence among Romanian immigrants. The research is part of the Postdoctoral project PNI-II-RU-PD-2012-3-0414 „Homicide – Suicide in Romania: Incidence, Patterns and Risk Factors” financed by CNCS - UEFISCDI – Contract No 61 from 30.04. 2013.

Keywords: intimate partner homicide-suicide; femicide – suicide; immigration; risk factors.

Teaching and learning anthropology in “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” University of Iași, Romania

BEJENARU Luminița

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The aim of this paper is to start a discussion of what teaching and learning biological anthropology is in a Romanian university, particularly in “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” University of Iași, Romania. Discussion ranges from how to structure a curriculum to be challenging, exciting, and inspiring, to analyzing how institutional and political reforms are affecting the conditions for teaching and learning biological anthropology in our university.

Biological Anthropology has a history in “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” University of Iași, and the mission of the didactic programs is to build on this developing tradition by helping students understand the ways of knowing specific to the discipline, and apply them to practical issues.

The course of Anthropology, in “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” University of Iași, aims to give undergraduate students theoretical and practical skills to explore human evolutionary history,

human response to environmental challenges and our relationship to the other primates. The expertise of the teaching staff includes biological anthropology as well as archaeology and primatology, all these subfields being brought together in order to improve understanding across disciplinary boundaries.

Keywords: anthropology; education; “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” University of Iași.

Internet and socialization: how Internet use influences online and offline relationships

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Objectives. According to the literature is not yet clear whether the digital natives' use of Internet represents a risk or a resource. For example, the Internet paradox theory (Henderson et al., 2001), states that the Internet, while facilitating communication, reduces offline social engagement. On the other side, the Stimulation theory (Baiocco, 2011) states that the Internet enriches socio-relational functioning. According to Koronczai (Koronczai et al., 2013) and Jenaro (Jenaro et al., 2007) there's an association between internalization problems (specifically anxiety, depression, low self-efficacy and insomnia) and heavy Internet use.

The present study aimed to analyse the effect of internet misuse on people's offline social competence in an Italian sample. First, we expected to find a significant correlation among loneliness, shyness and online relationships preference. Secondly, we hypothesized a significant association between high use of internet to communicate with others and high internalization problems.

Material and methods. Participants were 120 students from 2 middle schools in Fermo and Oristano (Italy), aged 11 to 14 (60% female). Five questionnaires were administered: for internalization problems the Child Behavior CheckList (CBCL, Achenbach, 2001), the Shyness questionnaire (Crozier Shyness Questionnaire, Crozier, 1995), and the UCLA Loneliness Scale (Russel, 1996). For internet misuse we used the Preference for Online Social Interactions and Problematic Use of the Internet (GPIUS - 2, Generalized Problematic Internet Use Scale, Caplan, 2010) and the Levels of usage of the Internet (Questionnaire built by the authors).

Results. Preliminary analysis showed that the higher was the preference for interactions with others, the lower students self-perception of loneliness and shyness emerged. Conversely, subjects with high use of internet interactions showed positive correlation with internalization problems scale by using CBCL.

Conclusion. Consistently with some literature our results seem to confirm the negative effect of the internet misuse on socio-emotional features. Data are discussed by considering the internet paradox effect on subjects with internalizing problems. More specifically, we discussed the divergent results emerged by comparing the different measures used in the current study to evaluate students' internalization problems.

Key words: Internet; socialization; online relationships; loneliness; shyness.

Frequency of tobacco smoking among adolescents from Moldova

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Objectives. To evaluate the incidence of smoking among secondary school students in rural areas from Moldova.

Materials and methods. The study included interviews with 783 students from V–VIII class in 10 schools from Republic of Moldova. From the total number of students 425 are girls and 358 boys. The questionnaire used included items related to tobacco use.

Results. The study indicates that 3.2% (25) of girls and 13.79% (108) of boys had smoked at least one cigarette in their life. They start smoking at the age of 9 years registers more often for boys - 12.56% (45) compared with girls – 2.11% (9). 1.41% (6) of the girls and 7.26% (26) of boys were smoking regularly at least one cigarette every day for the last 30 days. The earliest age when they smoke regularly at least one cigarette a day was the age of 9 years for 3.19% (25) of the students, the age 10 years – for 1.02% (8) of students, at 11-12 years – for 1.53% (12) and at 13-14 years – for 1.02% (8) of students. Depending on the number of days in the last 30 days, 0.76% (6) of the students have smoking every day, 3.57% (28) students were smoking 1-2 days/month, 1.02% (8) were smoking 3-29 days/month. The number of cigarettes tried per day in the last 30 days were for 2.29% (18) students less than one per day, for 2.29% (18) were 1-20 cigarettes/day and for 0.51% (4) students were more than 20 cigarettes/day.

Conclusion. In Moldova, the age for start smoking is very low, lower than countries in the neighborhood, and the boys are smoking more frequently than girls, showing an increased risk for induced diseases and a high requirement for proper education in school in order to reduce this risk factor and bad habit for children and teenagers.

Keywords: student; cigarettes; smoking; education in school.

Alcohol consumption among teenagers in Republic of Moldova

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Objectives. To estimate the incidence of alcohol consumption among secondary school students in Moldova.

Materials and methods. The study included 10 high schools from rural areas, with 783 students from V–VIII classes interviewed. From the total number of students, 425 students were girls and 358 boys. The questionnaire included items related to alcohol consumption.

Results. The proportion of respondents who consumed alcohol for the first time earlier than 12 years old is 28.9% (227), 19.29% (82) of girls and 40.50% (145) of boys. Most exposed to this addiction (using more than a few sips) were the students of 11-12 years – 13.79% (108) and 13-14 years – 14.43% (113). The less exposed age was 15-16 years – 2.3% (18). The frequency of students who have experienced alcohol in their life till now is 53.25% (417) students. In the last 30 days have consumed at least one sip of alcohol during 1-2 days 25.92% (203) students, in 3-5 days – 4.08% (32) students, in 6-9 days 1.91% (15) and 10-30 days– 0.76% (6) students. It was found that during 1-2 days in the last 30 days, 10.21% (80) students have consumed alcohol more hours in a row, during 3-5 days – 0.76% (6) students, 10 or more days – 0.38% (3) students. Most students prefer to drink wine - 13.02% (102), beer - 8.3% (65), champagne – 9.7% (76) and strong drink (brandy, vodka) – 0.38% (3). Till now, were drunk 1-2 times 21.07% (165) of students, 3-5 times – 3.83% (30) of students, 6-9 times – 1.14% (9), 10-39 times – 1.4% (11), and more than 40 times – 1.27% (10) students.

Conclusion. The age group of secondary school students that is most exposed to the consumption of alcohol for the first time is 12-14 years old. Most respondents consumed preferably wine, champagne and than beer. Most students drink occasionally, but the frequency of Moldavian students who abuse alcohol is large comparing to other countries.

Keywords: alcohol; student; wine; beer.

Food Preferences of Rural Population in Republic of Moldova

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Objectives. The outlined objective in this study is the evaluation of food preferences of rural population in Republic of Moldova.

Material and methods. We have studied a sample of 1574 persons residing from rural areas of Republic of Moldova. Female/male ratio was: 1020 (64.8%) women and 554 (35.2%) men. According to the age at the time of examination the people over 60 years were predominated 574 (36.5%) and middle aged people was 56.92 ± 0.27 .

Results. According to the obtained data, about 80% of people have a mixed diet, vegetal and animal diet was characteristic for about 20% of those polled. We noted that in the top of preferences were salty foods with a rate of 53%. Traditional peculiarities of food were highlighted also in the case of spicy products - 40%. Sweet and dietary food were preferred by 5% and 2%, respectively. Data analysis of row vegetables consumption highlighted the following report: about 3% of people do not consume fresh fruits and vegetables. About 10% of people consume 1-2 times a month. Approximately 40% consumes fruits and vegetables daily, and 47% have in food ration fruits and vegetables 1-2 times a week.

Conclusions. The obtained data elucidates some individual food characteristics. It is obvious that people in rural areas have a mixed diet. More commonly are consumed salted products, followed by the spicy, sweet and dietary nutrition.

Keywords: rural population; food; nutrition.

Serological characterization and antimicrobial susceptibility of *Salmonella* spp. isolates from Republic of Moldova

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Objectives. To isolate and identify the *Salmonella* serological strains from human stool, using biochemical, serological and antimicrobial sensitivity techniques and to evaluate antibiotic susceptibility pattern of *Salmonella* species circulating in the Republic of Moldova.

Materials and methods. A total of 918 *Salmonella* strain were isolated from stool specimens using standard methods. The isolates were confirmed as *Salmonella* biochemical, serological, antimicrobial sensitivity techniques. Specific antisera somatic (O) and flagella (H) antigens were used for serologic characterization of *Salmonella* strain. Antimicrobial susceptibility profiles of the isolates were determined by the disk diffusion method according to the National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards, guidelines 2002). The diameters of the inhibition zone for the interpretation of resistance and susceptibility were those recommended by the NCCLS (2002).

Results. A total of 918 *Salmonella* strain during 2011-2013 were isolated from stool specimens. *Salmonella* Enteritidis was the most common isolated serovar during including 548 (59.7%); *Salmonella* Typhimurium 238 (25.9%), *Salmonella* Brandenburg 20 (2.2%), *Salmonella* Newport 18 (1.9%), *Salmonella* Infantis 14 (1.5%), *Salmonella* Bovismorbificans 13 (1.4%), *Salmonella* Derby 10 (1.0%), 57 (6.2%), cultures of *Salmonella* of other serovars (*Salmonella* Agona, *Salmonella* Anatum, *Salmonella* Choleraesuis, *Salmonella* Hadar, *Salmonella* Java, *Salmonella* Kottbus, *Salmonella* Rissen, *Salmonella* Stanley, *Salmonella* Virchow). Among the tested antibiotics, *Salmonella* strains showed a constant sensitivity to cefamandole, cefotaxime, meropenem, ampicillin, amikacin, ciprofloxacin and chloramphenicol. In terms of antibiotic resistance, the highest percentage of resistance was for furazolidone (68.75%), cefalothin (42.45%), ceftazidime (41.87%), nalidixic acid (29.78%), piperacillin/tazobactam (26.16%) and kanamycin (17.65%).

Conclusions. *Salmonella* Enteritidis and *Salmonella* Typhimurium remains the most prominent causative agent in the population under study. Between the isolated enteropathogens circulating in the Republic of Moldova, was revealed multidrug-resistant *Salmonella* spp. Taking into account the high level of resistance of the tested strains of *Salmonella* to cephalothin, nalidixic acid and ceftazidime, the above-mentioned antibiotics should not be used for empirical therapy of acute intestinal infections. In the scheme of empirical treatment of severe forms of acute intestinal infections of bacterial etiology may be included drugs such as ciprofloxacin, cefotaxime and cefamandole.

Keywords: Serological characterization; *Salmonella*; antimicrobial susceptibility.

OCRA Checklist and Ergonomic Risk Assessment in the Surgery Department

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Objectives. The Occupational Repetitive Actions (OCRA) - is a synthetic index describing risk factors of repetitive actions at work with one figure. The OCRA index quantifies the relationship between the daily numbers of actually performed by the upper limbs in repetitive tasks, and corresponding number of recommend actions: (total number of technical actions actually performed during the shift) / (total number of recommended technical actions during the shift). OCRA methods have been developed in Italy to analyze worker's exposure to tasks featuring various upper-limb injury risk factors. OCRA checklist is simpler and not so accurate than OCRA index. It can be used in risk evaluation to produce the first "map of risks". The present study object at to evaluate relationships between MSDs diagnosis and results of OCRA assessment. It also intends to analyses to the predictive validity of OCRA by confrontation with of video analyses results.

Materials and methods. The study was performed on a group of 12 people working in the Surgery department. They work on two shifts of 8 hours each. We observed the workplace. We complied OCRA checklist; both filmed with the video camera the professional activity of some workers. Evaluation of the final checklist for the **work** (recovery score + frequency score + force score + posture score) x multiplier for the total duration of repetitive tasks.

Results. Workers (42.0%) that present symptoms during one year were submitted to a clinical examination by a orthopedist to identify musculoskeletal diseases. OCRA checklist was applied in the same workplaces (62.3%) by two skilled ergonomists at the plant. Workplaces with moderate/high scores (n=57) on MSDs risk (OCRA checklist score ≥ 16.5) at elbow, wrist and fingers for means of OCRA predictive validity. The working activity requires the use of moderate force for (3 points on the Borg scale): Using tools, Pressing or handling components, Lifting or handling objects. OCRA checklist results it appears that OCRA has a broader scope due to the integration of four occupational hazards, including vibrations exposure, and provides a higher predictive validity. According to the results, observational risk assessment methods seems to be "useful" tools that should be valid and pointed to workplaces that workers are exposed to MSDs risk factors. Discrepancies in results between of MSDs risk assessment methods and clinically diagnosed MSDs cases should be analyzed and reflected that a minimalist approach or even simplistic, should, prima facie, to present results with similar levels of agreement. The risk factor "frequency of technical actions" or repetitively is crucial to the development of MSDs that is confirmed in our results (0.89), instead posture had just half of the weighting of OCRA score (0.42).

Conclusions. All these processes, due to the duration, frequency of execution (hundreds of times per day) and the amplitude of the movements represent risk factors for the musculoskeletal disorders.

Key words: ergonomics *OCRA index; repetitive action; risk assessment; technical operation.*

Cold Spells Influence on Health in the Republic of Moldova

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Objectives. The research has aimed to determine the dependence of the number of excess deaths related to extreme low temperatures.

Material and methods. The research was carried out by using the analytical, descriptive and statistic methods. As research materials were used daily data of temperature and winter speed and the number of deaths (2005/2006 and 2009/2010 – as the very cold winters in four regions of the country) in our country.

Results. The global warming, manifested by triggering the extreme weather events, which are become more frequent and more intensive, results in increase of human health risks. Unusually cold winters determine a large number of excess deaths. In winter (December-February) 2009/2010 the total number of excess deaths was about three times higher compared to the period of 2005/2006 ($0.001 < p < 0.05$). Thus, during the winter 2005/2006 there were registered 53 excess deaths, which are respectively 1.47 cases per 100,000 population, while in 2009/2010 – 152 excess deaths, which are respectively 4.27 cases per 100,000 population. In winter 2005/2006 the greatest statistic significant impact on growth of excess deaths had the decrease of maximum air temperature ($r = -0.234$), and in cold winter of 2009/2010 – decrease of the minimum temperature ($r = -0.253$). During winter 2005/2006 the combination of low air temperatures with wind speed (expressed by the WindChill index) had the greatest impact on mortality, manifested in the second day of exposure to stressful thermal conditions of cold (Cross - correlation method).

Conclusions. Massive weather cooling can affect quality of life. Negative consequences on exposed individuals can be prevented or diminished by implementation of response measures at different levels and by the organization of early warning system on extreme events.

Keywords: extreme weather events; excess deaths; human health risks.

Young adult and mental health problems

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The emergent young adult is in transition from his adolescence to accepting his own responsibility, to independently taking decisions and obtaining financial independence. Other psychologists suggest that the start of adulthood is marked by the feeling of autonomy,

autocontrol and personal responsibility and it has no relation to the chronological age (Papalia, 2010). The young adulthood period can be accompanied by psychological stress which according to the stress-vulnerability model can be transformed in mental health issues.

Depression is one of the most frequent pathologies of mental health and has multiple personal, social and economic negative effects. The occurrence between the age of 18-29 is three times higher than at the age of 60 (DSM-5TM, 2013). In these circumstances, the idea of primary prevention is imposed in order to prevent the young adult to develop mental health issues evolving towards chronic problems. Another significant mental health issue at this age is the consumption of illicit drugs which peaks at 18-20 years of age, 22% of this age group members declaring that they used drugs in the last month. With the evolving of age and the occurrence of marriage, there is a strong decrease in the third decade consumption and a relative constant one in the fourth decade of life (Papalia, 2010). Alcoholism and alcoholic addiction are the most frequent disorders caused by substance use with a peak occurrence between 18-25 years of age. In 2010, 44% of graduate highschool students admit they have been drunk in the past year, with 70% more than university students (DSM-5TM, 2013).

Mental health issues cannot be neglected because they cause significant distress and affect important areas in the functioning of the young adult, both psychologically and socially. All these reflect the contemporary challenges of society in which the individual lives and the need of primary prevention of mental issues.

Key words: young adult; mental health

Individual traces of Maurepas

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Objectives. The study aims at examine two layers of each anthropological research on the base of a concrete case study – field research in the neighbourhood with ca 48 nationalities in Rennes (France). The objective of it is to analyse the mutual relation between the researcher and the field and to show the research as rooted in the concrete interaction and determined by it. The exposure of the inevitable lack of objectivity does not mean that the cognitive process is impossible. The study aims at showing the cognitive results of this kind of research in the mentioned neighbourhood.

Material and methods. The field research took part in March 2013 in Maurepas, a district of Rennes during a residency in the frame of a project Expeditions (<http://expedition-s.eu>). The research methods were: observation, photo exploration, interviews, active methods using cooperation and performance. The study having a structure of a collection of different elements such as: photos, texts and video, is inspired by the qualitative social research, especially by autoethnography and performative ethnography.

Results. The study shows how much the “location” of the researcher: her nationality, background, lack of language influenced the research process and what strategies did she used to confront her primary hypothesis with the inhabitants. In the process of cooperation the

results of the research appeared, which present the tension between the public and private space in the neighbourhood, between common and individual, between outside and inside. One part of the conclusions was a performance organised together with the inhabitants in one of the backyards, which was thought as a social intervention into public space of the area.

Conclusions. This study shows the need to treat the anthropological research as determined by the situation between the researcher and inhabitants. It allows the researcher to not hide behind the scientific machinery, but to try to make his obvious influence as one of the topics, that should be researched. The conclusion is that the researcher need not only to practice participatory observation, but he/she also need to observe carefully his/her own participation in the research.

Keywords: action research; cooperation research; location of the researcher.

Family factors affecting adolescents' self- efficacy: Empirical study in secondary schools

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Objectives. The aim of the research presented in this paper was to determine characteristics of relationships of the family factors and self-efficacy in adolescents.

Material and methods. The sample of the research included secondary-school pupils from Serbia (N = 584), whose average age was 16.1 years old. Data were collected by the Family Adaptability and Cohesion Scale (Olson et al., 1985), as well as by the adapted version of the Self-Efficacy for Children Questionnaire SEQ - C (Muris, 2001; Vulić-Prtorić et al., 2006). There were used descriptive statistical methods, and calculated the Pearson correlation coefficients and the multiple regressions.

Results. The results obtained in this research show that the level of cohesion in the adolescent families is higher than the level of adaptability and that dimensions of the family functioning are significantly related to certain aspects of the self-efficacy. It has been found that the level of cohesiveness within the family is a significant predictor of academic ($\beta = .29$, $p < .01$) and social self-efficacy ($\beta = .17$, $p < .05$), while the level of the family adaptability is a good predictor of emotional self-efficacy ($\beta = .14$, $p < .05$) of the secondary-school pupils.

Conclusions. According to the presented results of the research, it can be concluded that appropriate family relationships contribute to a more positive self-evaluation in adolescence. Therefore, the aim of this paper is to use the obtained results to develop the expert prevention programs, which could be used for prevention of the development of ill consequences in the early ages, and for promotional programs focused on the immediate (family), and broader social systems (a school system, a local community). These programs could be certainly implemented through education of the teaching staff, as well as through the methods based on the peer education in educational institutions.

Keywords: adolescent families; correlations; family adaptability; family cohesion; self-efficacy.

The evolution of the phenomenon of disability at the population of working age

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Objectives. In 2012 was established that 1 billion people or 15 % from population of the world live with a kind of handicap. 2/3 are from poor countries with transition economy, as Republic of Moldova. Aim is literature review and comparative analysis of EU countries in the field concerned.

Materials and methods. We use math-statistic method, historical and analytical-comparative method. We evaluate the official files from Medical Board for Vitality, annals and other papers.

Results. From 141.4 thousand people with disability in 2002 year, in 2013 rose to 183 thousand people. Also payees of social protection agency are 136 thousand, 510 from 10 thousand of general population. About 1 person from 6 has a grand level of disability (first group of invalidity with 0-20% of working capacity). Persons with handicap in Republic of Moldova are 5.2% from total population of the country, 2.1% of that are children. 61% of them are living in the countryside. About 130.7‰ in 2012 year acquired payee for disability, 3.0‰ from them for professional disease and injury at the workplace, 1.9‰ participated at the Chernobyl accident. Women with disability in 2008 are 2.1%; 473 thousand women and 563 men to 10 thousand people.

Conclusion. Disability is a global public health problem, besides Republic of Moldova. Determining factor is the aging population process, the risk factors from the occupational area and the high level of associated disease (diabetes, cardiovascular disease, cancer and others). The determination of disability service in Republic of Moldova is in the process of reformation, based on the implementation International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health, also known as ICF.

Keywords: disability; occupational disease; injury at the workplace.

Living apart together in the Czech Republic

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Objectives. The 'living apart together' (LAT) - living separately from your intimate partner – is recognized as a new form of partnership (Duncan and Phillips 2011). LAT may represent a new family form where partners pursue both couple intimacy and personal autonomy (Roseneil 2006) or only a 'stage' of a relationship (Haskey and Lewis 2006), later followed by cohabitation

and marriage. Partnership without cohabitation may be regarded as abnormal (Duncan and Phillips, 2010:112) especially in countries with gender stereotypical attitudes regarding family as is Czech Republic (Hašková 2007). Our aim is to answer the question: how people living apart together experience and justify this form of relationship? We contribute to the current debate of whether LAT is a new family form or a lifestyle on one hand or only a stage of relationship development on the other.

Material and methods. The presented results stem from a pioneering study of LAT phenomenon in the Czech Republic. The analysis builds on biographic interviews (Wengraf 2001) with 10 heterosexual and 1 lesbian LAT couples in different stages of their relationship. Our aim was to interview both partners separately and we collected 16 interviews altogether.

Results. We found three types of LAT experience: “happily apart together”, “unhappily apart together” and “doubtfully apart together”. In case of couples living “happily apart together” this arrangement represents a choice of a relationship where individual agency is emphasized. In case of the two other types, LAT is rather a stage on their way to cohabitation.

Conclusions. Experiencing LAT relationship is in the Czech Republic strongly linked with the existing standard of cohabitation, which defines a serious romantic relationship. Cohabitation is also strongly linked to the reproduction of gender division of labour and responsibility in couples. Those who choose LAT largely use the opportunity to avoid the norm of cohabitation, if they are in such a period of their life course which (still) allows for that. Those, from whom reproduction is not expected (anymore), can opt-out of the cohabitation norm which contributes to the satisfaction of the LAT of elderly couples and lesbians in our sample.

Keywords: living apart together; Czech Republic; biographic interviews; cohabitation; gendered division of responsibilities.

Fatigue school phenomenon and some influence factors assessment - study on a group of students from rural areas

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Fatigue is a phenomenon that occurs after an intense high school activity, which manifests in a different way for each student. The study of this phenomenon is particularly important for middle school classes with 10-15 years students, who are in an intense process of growth.

Objectives. The knowledge of fatigue presence and identification of some factors which can favorably interfere (exercise) or may present a unfavorable interference (watching television or computer work).

Material and methods. The study was conducted on a batch of fifty-three eight grade students from “Vânători” school of Iasi county (19 students) and Băcești common (34 youth) from Vaslui county. They completed a questionnaire on the generating fatigue factors. Processing of the results was performed using the Pearson test.

Results. Fatigue is recognized by 24.5 % of students surveyed , the calculated differences are not statistically significant ($p>0.05$). About 33.9 % students wake up tired in the morning, a fact which occurs in both villages and calculated differences are not significant ($p>0.05$). Fatigue is frequently present at the beginning (20.7 %) or middle part of the week (32.1 %), also calculated differences are statistically insignificant ($p>0.05$). This state is removed by motion process, but the result is not encouraging. Students play sports under 30 minutes (41.5 %) or up to an hour (18.9 %). Inactivity appears also in rural areas as an unwanted element. On corporate areas, calculated differences are statistically insignificant ($p>0.05$). In most cases, young people are watching TV daily during 2-3 hours (52.8 %) and working on the computer, 2-3 hours (33.9 %). Students need nine hours of sleeping every day, unfortunately in most cases (60.4 %), the number of sleeping hours per night is totally not enough.

Conclusions. The study group is small because in many villages, the number of children attending school is small. The results show the presence of school fatigue and statistically insignificant differences towards an educational system feature.

Keywords: fatigue, insufficient sleeping, sedentary.

Combining of quantitative and qualitative life-course data for understanding gendered re-familialization in a post-communist society

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Objectives. The objectives of this conference paper are to show the power of mixed-methods life-course research to enhance the understanding of gendered re-familialization in Czech society. Gendered re-familialization implies a turn away from de-familializing policies (which give incentives to women to combine paid work with care-giving by providing leave of moderate duration together with accessible and affordable care services) towards gendered familialistic policies (which undermine women's continuous employment and reinforce conventional gendered caregiving).

Material and methods. It uses life-history data from a representative questionnaire survey of the Czech population born between 1950 and 1985 ($N=4010$) to explore the timing, pace and extent of re-familialization in the Czech Republic. It then examines life-story data from 48 biographical narratives of Czech mothers born between 1944 and 1986 in order to explain the reasons for re-familialization in the Czech Republic.

Results. The quantitative analysis provides an evidence of a decrease in mothers' employment, an increase in overtime work hours of fathers, privatization of childcare and weakening of work security of mothers. Subsequent qualitative analysis of biographical interviews with mothers gives an insight into their decision-making on their return to the labor market, its embeddedness in cultural and structural contexts, and a gap between legislative rules and subjectively perceived options for work-life balance. Qualitative analysis shows also one less obvious effect of current development of the division of work and care in Czech families.

Statistical evidence of a decrease in mothers' employment implies their involvement into officially or unofficially paid short-term jobs. These trends are the results of mothers' structurally and culturally constrained decision-making and limited capabilities for work-life balance, and strengthen long-term gender inequalities in the society.

Conclusions. The results of the qualitative analysis could not alone have shown the extent and pace of gendered re-familialization in society, and the interpretation of the results of the quantitative analysis could alone have been misleading. Only by combining the findings from both streams of research was it possible to obtain a more complex understanding of gendered re-familialization in Czech society.

Keywords: re-familialisation; mothers' employment; childcare.

Reconstructing Social Identities in the Balkans and Central Europe through Popular Culture

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Objectives. The study had three research questions:

- (1) What are the levels at which the products of South Korea popular culture are spreading in the Balkans and Central Europe?;
- (2) What are the main characteristics of the consumers (publics/audiences) of South Korea popular culture in the Balkans and Central Europe?;
- (3) What are the self-national identities of the members of Hallyu group of fans from Balkans and Central European as compared with their hetero-identities within those cultures and societies?.

Material and methods. The research universe of the project covers three countries – that is, three distinct societies, with their own history and identity: Bulgaria (a Balkan country), Hungary (a Central European country) and Romania (located between the Balkans and Central Europe, belonging to both regions at the same time). Three distinctive, national samples are analyzed – the Romanian sample, the Bulgarian sample and the Hungarian sample – and comparisons is made among the results.

Results. The data explained, on the one hand, the influence of this type of popular culture products on the people's perceptions and representations about South Korea's culture and society. As such, we can speak not only about a single "public" but about various types of "publics" for Hallyu. Hallyu was assessed by its "public(s)" as "gateway" not only towards South Korea's history and culture but also toward learning Korean language and understanding the South Korea society from that part of the world. On the other hand, a similarity was recorded among the public of East-Asia (Chinese, South Korean, Japanese) cultural products, as opposed to the products from other geographical spaces (mainly from North America).

Conclusions. It is difficult to say to what degree the impact of Hallyu in Central Europe and Balkans is undergoing a "nativisation" process, as was the case with other popular cultures (e.g. the Latin-American ones). The signs of the emerging adoption of South Korea popular culture

could be noticed in the fans' lifestyles (as our respondents stated), in the increasing number of youth attracted to South Korea cultures (they learn the languages from that part of the world, they make Korean friends through the Internet).

Keywords: Hallyu, Balkans, Central Europe, fans, glocalism, hybridization

Haustafel/Household Codes. A socio-historical inquiry

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This article proposes some ancient Mediterranean texts' analysis regarding the family and domestic space. Their cultural/chronological coordinates reside in the first two centuries' circum-Mediterranean area (a place of meeting between the Greco-Roman culture on the one hand, and on the other, Judaism and the emerging Christian religion).

The context of the analysis is represented by the more and more worrying reports regarding the evolution of the family in contemporary Europe. One aspect which differentiates between modernity and the Judaeo-Christian culture standing at the basis of European cultural profile is represented by the paradigm change operated by the illuminist inheritance. A significant role in shifting the family paradigm was played by modern cultural revolutions (feminism, critical theory, sexual revolution etc.). All these stands represent a polymorphous critique of the Judaeo-Christian view on family.

The backbone of the Christian theory of family is represented by a series of first century texts, all being part of the Canon of Scriptures. The genre they represent is commonly known as *Haustafel*, Household Codes or Domestic Codes, which have a long classical history connected with the Aristotelian *oeconomica*. This article proposes a socio-contextual analysis of this collection of texts (Col 3,18-4,1; Eph 5, 21-6,9; 1 Pet 2,11-3,7; I Tim 2,8-6,2a; Titus 2,1-10). The relevance of these codes for Christianity is given by the fact that they are part of their referential collection of texts. Therefore they will continue to play an important role in the identity formation of modern Christian families. The fact that, especially in modern time, they have been subject of multiple hermeneutical deciphering – ranging from being invoked as the ultimate anti-Christian argument concerning families (for proposing a submissive position for women), to totally opposed views, is the proof that they continue to be as relevant in modernity as they were in ancient history.

Keywords: family; Household Codes; Christianity.

Violence at students from secondary schools in rural areas of the Republic of Moldova

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Objectives. School violence is an extremely complex phenomenon, with multiple determinations: familial, social, educational, personal and cultural. This study aimed to determine the violence among pupils from 5th-8th class, from rural areas of the Republic of Moldova.

Material and methods. It has been applied among pupils the questionnaire method which consists of 6 blocks of questions, which were focused on violence between pupils and the violence between pupils and their family members. The questionnaire was applied to a group of 780 secondary school pupils (girls – 54.1%, boys – 45.9%) from 10 schools from different parts of the country.

Results. In the last 30 days that precedes the questionnaire, wore a weapon on them (knife or club) – 5.8% of pupils. There didn't go to school in the past 30 days because they felt unsafe on the way to/or from school – 23.3% of pupils. Noted – 8.4% of pupils have been threatened or injured with a weapon in the last 12 months. Of the surveyed pupils, 21.0% attest that, in the last 12 months, were stolen or deliberately damaged their material goods (clothes, books etc.) also in the last 12 months have beaten other children – 38.6% of pupils.

Most pupils – 54.0% say that they were not beaten ever, 6.7% - were beaten with a stranger, 27.8% - have beaten with a friend or with somebody who knew him, and 6.8% - have beaten with their brother also 4.7% with their sister.

Conclusions. There was found that the frequency of secondary school students who feel unsafe on the way to / or from school and those whose material goods are stolen or damaged is major in our country; also the violence against friends is applied frequently.

Keywords: violence; pupils; school environment; family.

The family of the young Romanian immigrants in Italy

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Objective. The study aim is the adaptation and the integration in the Italian society of the young Romanian immigrants with an age between 11 and 20 years. Here we explain the family role in this integration process.

Material and methods. The research instrument is the SSP (School Success Profile). This questionnaire has been used in several situations in American social studies. The aim of the questionnaire is to evaluate the surrounding social environment influence on adolescent students school success. We delivered 1500 questionnaires in four Italian regions: Piemonte,

Marche, Abruzzo and Puglia with a return of 1028 units of which 881 considered valid for the research results.

Results. The data that is more evident is the positive role played by the family in the growth of the Romanian adolescents. The parents are very interested about the young's life and they don't miss to give their unconditioned support through stimulus to learn, control about the results even encouraging during the difficult moments with a constant presence during assessment meetings organized by the school with the family. The 2/3 of the respondents declares that the parents as well as the other family components would be very disappointed if the school results or the behavior inside or outside the school were not good. This is the proof of the Romanian family union. Indeed it is possible to tackle the problems together how declared by the 80% of respondents. About the 75% of the adolescents answer that it is possible to always find (or almost always) at home at least one of the parents and this is a really reassuring element for every adolescent whatever the origin country is.

Conclusion. From the research we can globally see a high emotional investment by Romanian adults immigrants towards their sons and they seem to work really hard to not disappoint their parents.

Keywords: immigration; integration; school; family.

Nutritional status and body composition in university students in the city of Novi Sad

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Objectives. Improper ratio of weight and height can cause many health problems. Health risk is correlated with the fat mass, not with overall weight. Thus, apart from assessing the height and weight, it is also important to analyse the body composition as this allows the assessment of fat constituted in overall weight. The study aims to investigate the nutritional status and body composition in university students aged 22.06 ± 1.34 in the city of Novi Sad (the Republic of Serbia).

Material and methods. A cross sectional anthropometric investigation was conducted in the period 2013/2014. In total, 319 students of both sexes participated in the study (70 males; 249 females). The survey included the height and weight measurements which served as the basis for obtaining the body mass index (BMI kg/m^2). Using BF511 instrument that relies on bioelectric impedance the following body composition parameters were assessed: body fat percentage (BF%), muscle percentage (M%), visceral fat (V) and basal metabolism (kCal). The nutritional status assessment was done in compliance with WHO categorizations for BMI. The fat assessment was conducted according to the categorization by Gallagher et al. (2000).

Results. The findings indicate that male students are characterized by significantly higher anthropometric traits and body composition parameters, except for body fat (BF%), which is

significantly higher in females. According to BMI, the majority of students of both sexes are with normal nutritional status (males 67.14%; females 74.29%). Significant difference is observed in the number of underweight girls in relation to boys (10.44% and 1.42%), while the number of overweight and obese subjects is considerably higher in males in comparison to females (31.42% and 15.25%). In comparison with BMI values, the body composition analysis pointed to a greater obesity prevalence, as the high and extremely high body fat percentages were observed in 60.97% males and in 31.84% females. The analysis also indicated that in cases with normal weight values recorded, a considerable number of both male and female students had greater body fat.

Conclusions. The results suggest that a substantial number of students are with inadequate nutritional status, which implies that a more intensive and continual education is needed.

Key words: nutritional status; body composition; university students; Novi Sad.

Teenagers` personality features in relation with proximal social environment

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Objectives. In the performed study we investigated the relation between the teenagers` personality profiles and their proximal (familial and peer) social environment.

Material and methods. This study was conducted on a statistical representative and homogenous sample consisted on 2908 teenagers, with age between 15 and 19 years, 51.5% girls and 48.5 % boys. The sample was stratified in nests, the sample unit being the class.

This study was an observational one and it consisted in 2 questionnaires applying: Freiburg Personality Inventory normalized for Romanian population and CORT 2004 questionnaire (based on YRBSS - Youth Risk behavior Surveillance System, ESPAD 2003, Nutrition Questionnaire – Senior People`s Resources in North Toronto Inc., CAST 2002).

Results. There is a relation between the teenagers` personality profiles and the family types: organised and disorganised. We found increased depression, excitability and emotional lability in teenagers from disorganised families, with a significant statistically difference - Chi Square (9.97, Sig. 0.04; 15.37, Sig. 0.004; and 13.97, Sig. 0.007, respectively) in comparison with which came from organised families.

The content`s degree of the relationship with the parents related strongly with all the 11 dimensions of the personality profiles, the correlation gamma being significant. We found negative values for correlation coefficients between degree content and personality features for: sociability (gamma = - 0.14, Sig. 0.000), calm (gamma = - 0.35, Sig. 0.000). The relationship with brothers and sisters correlated significant with 6 of the profile`s personality features: we found a negative correlation coefficient with calm (gamma = - 0.153, Sig. 0.000). The degree of content of the relationship with peer friends related with 10 from 11 personality features: we

found negative values for correlation with sociability ($\gamma = -0.33$, Sig. 000) and calm ($\gamma = -0.18$, Sig. 000).

Conclusions. There is a relation between teenagers' personality profiles and their proximal social environment, with the negative influence of the proximal social environment on sociability and calm features.

Keywords: teenagers; environment; personality.

Experiences of trust and distrust in intercultural communication

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Objectives. This study focuses on narrated experiences of trust and distrust of 6 immigrants. It seeks to understand in depth the participants' viewpoints on how intercultural communication is a vehicle for creating both trust and mistrust.

Material and methods. Between March 2013 and December 2013 I conducted qualitative interviews, both face-to-face and through email, with 6 Romanians living in the U.S. The initial interviews lasted approximately half an hour. Follow-up questions and additional interviews, coupled with observations over a period of 6 months provided a fuller picture of the participants' views on trust and mistrust. The interview was semi-structured. The common questions asked of all participants were demographic background questions and open-ended questions, such as: Do you know people of a different ethnic background than yours in whom we trust? How did you get to trust them? Do you know people of a different ethnic background than yours whom you distrust? How did you get to distrust them? All the other questions flowed naturally from the discussion during the interview.

Results. Several themes emerged from the participants' narratives: trust as an inner experience, trust as a commodity, and trust as a socially acceptable image. The results are interpreted through the lenses of intercultural communication concepts of individualism-collectivism, high-context – low-context cultures, ethnocentrism, stranger, and acculturation.

Conclusions. This study is a qualitative attempt at understanding the inner and communicated experiences of trust when we interact with dissimilar others. It adds to the literature of trust and intercultural communication at the individual level. It shows that trust is a socially constructed experience, whose interpretation can be changed by future interactions. Future studies should continue to explore the experiences of immigrants and the interplay of trust and mistrust in their communication with the host countries at the group and/or family level.

Keywords: trust; mistrust; immigrants; intercultural communication.

Assesment of Anxiety and Depression in Patients with Hyperphagic Behaviour

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Objectivs. The study "Assessment of anxiety and depression in patients with hyperphagic behaviour" intends to highlight the influence of psychological factors (such as anxiety and depression) on the growth of the Body Mass Index (BMI), in order to issue a warning of the dangers of unhealthy, addictive type behaviour.

Methods. Two types of instruments were used:

1. The clinical record contains demographic data, blood type, weight, height, physiological and pathological personal history, and family history.

2. The Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) distinguishes between anxiety and depression, being a two-dimensional tool with 7 items for each dimension.

Results. The analysis of the study group consisting of 40 patients with hyperphagic behaviour found that there is a close link between anxiety, depression and weight gain. Most times it creates a vicious circle of anxiety and depression episodes leading to hyperphagia that increases obesity, eventually leading to psychological complexes and worsening the depressive episodes.

Conclusion. In this context, the study aims to issue a warning to the implications of unhealthy, addictive type eating behaviours not only to the physical and mental health, but to the social relations as well.

Keywords: body mass index; hyperphagic behaviour; anxiety; depression.

Relationship between socioeconomic factors and height and weight of younger schoolchildren in the town of Vrsac (the Republic of Serbia)

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Objectives. The study investigates the relationship between socio-economic factors and the height and weight of children aged 7-10.

Material and methods. In 2003 and 2004 a cross-sectional anthropometric study surveyed 225 boys and 206 girls living in the town of Vrsac. The study included children's height and weight and the data on parents' level of education and the monthly household income.

Results. A statistically significant difference is obtained considering the height and weight of boys and girls of certain age groups. The boys exhibit significantly greater height and weight ($p < 0.05$) at the age of 9 and higher weight at the age of 7. The combined effect of parents' educational level and monthly household income correlates significantly with the height of 9-

year-old girls and weight of 8-year-old boys. Considering the impact of individual factors, mother's level of education correlates significantly with the height of 9-year-old girls and the weight of 8-year-old boys. The lowest height is recorded in boys and girls whose parents have primary school education. Girls whose mothers are with secondary and higher education level have significantly greater height than those whose mothers possess only primary education. Boys coming from families with low monthly income are of lower weight and height than boys from average and high income households, but the difference is not statistically significant. Girls coming from families with low monthly income have lower weight than the girls living in households of average and high monthly income.

Conclusions. Socioeconomic factors affect somatic growth of children and represent significant determinants of family environment.

Key words: socioeconomic factors; body height; body weight; children.

Particularities regarding the Nutrition Behavior of a Rural Roma community from Mures County

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Objectives: To identify the particularities of the food behavior of a group of Roma people from Mures County, in 2012.

Material and Methods: The study was based on the data collected from a group of 130 Roma people, data that resulted from a questionnaire with 50 questions regarding the knowledge and the food behavior of the members of the Roma community from Mures County.

Results: Among the group that was part of the study, aged between 14 and 76 years, the majority of the participants came from the rural area, unemployed and with no gender differences. Among the chronic diseases that we have observed, the presence of cardiovascular diseases (26.8%) and diabetes mellitus (7.1%) is prevalent. As regarding the consumption of foods, we have noticed a low frequency of the intake of dairy products, meat and high consumption of potatoes, fats and cold meats. Local food shops represent the main source of procurement and the equipment in the kitchen (with kitchen appliances and refrigerators to store the foods) is deficient. This group of people was reported to rarely go to the doctor but we have also noticed a low occurrence of chronic diseases in the group that was studied.

Conclusions: In the group that was studied, we have noticed unbalances as regarding the food intake, living conditions, the preparation of the foods, and insufficient knowledge about the aspects of a healthy nutrition, as well as a reduced use of medical services. All those factors

indicate the necessity to develop educational programs for health among the members of this community.

Keywords: Roma people; nutrition; chronic diseases.

The impact of the dysfunctional family on the juvenile delinquency

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The dysfunctional family cultivates the chronic criminality. When speaking about the dysfunctional family the following factors are considered: the family type (legal established, consensual union, mono parental), the familial environment of the child (the child lived in the family of origin, in the relatives' family, in the family of adoption), family size, the family socio-economic status, the parents instructional and educational level, parents and relatives penal antecedents, family health, parents and relatives' addictions, educational model of the family, family climate, family's values.

This article attempts to explain the effect of dysfunctional family on the juvenile delinquency. In this purpose we investigated 100 adolescents who have committed only one or more offences taking into account some of these family variables, using primary statistics.

Our findings suggest as it is also shown in the literature in the domain that dysfunctional family indeed negatively plays a role in the emergence of the juvenile delinquency. We observed that the adolescents who have committed two or more offences in relation to teens committing only an offence come in a greater number from consensual union relationship, developing a negative climate, families whose members have developed socially undesirable behavior, where lack affection and emotional support.

Keywords: dysfunctional family; juvenile delinquency; offence; consensual union relationship; familial negative climate.

The post-feudal legacy in contemporary Poland

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The proposed paper is concerned with the gentry legacy that has been actively used by the Polish intelligentsia since 19th century in their collective identity strategies as well as in nation-building policies. It will be argued that modern intelligentsia has naturalized several elements of the gentry ethos what is visible for instance while analyzing the role of cultural assets in

sustaining the social stratification in Poland. One of the specific features of this legacy lies in “culturalization” of social hierarchies and blurring of the actual economic hierarchy, namely, intelligentsia tends to minimize the role of the economic status in the definition of the overall Polish social hierarchy. Although economic hierarchies are quite stable, they remain surprisingly marginalized in most discourses on social inequalities. Polish politics is known for its focus on symbolic issues, social conflicts are to the large extent focused on negotiations of symbolic hierarchies in terms of the post-gentry intelligentsia’s ideals of citizenship. Members of the new economic elite are often condemned as being “nouveau riche” that is “boors” not deserving the full status of the intelligentsia. What is of special importance is that tools of this symbolic depreciation are available not only to intelligentsia itself but are in a way democratized. The entire spectrum of the Polish social hierarchy, although its economic dimension is undeniable, is negotiated in cultural terms, in other words economically or institutionally (politically) defined social positions require symbolic legitimization in terms of the intelligentsia post-gentry ideals of citizenship. The proposed paper will argue that this specific system of Polish symbolic stratification proved to be very stable and lies at the basis of the Polish social order until today despite radical social change of the communist post-second World War period, which did not challenge the structurally defined dominant role of the cultural elite.

Keywords: Poland; intelligentsia; cultural capital; gentry legacy.

Achievement of an inclusive society, on the issue of the persons with disabilities, requires a change of attitude-from a charity approach to rights-based action

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This research is aiming to demonstrate that a new vision and approach are necessary regarding the issue of persons with disabilities.

For a long period the policies concerning persons with disabilities have focused only on institutional care and welfare benefits. The premise was that persons with disabilities are victims, rather than subjects able and entitled to be active citizens.

There is a great difference between taking away from people with disabilities their right to make decisions about their lives, and providing “access to support”. The first approach views people with disabilities as objects of treatments, charity and fear. The second places them at the centre of decision-making, respecting their autonomy, and viewing them as subject entitled to the full range of human rights.

The study is based on documentation from the specific literature, on analysing the primary data from surveys made by the international and European institutions (such as FRA surveys, data basis from the Council of Europe).

After a short critical analysis on the issues of persons with disabilities from legislative point of view - the international and European treaties - on one hand and, on the other hand, as an emancipator movement of the persons with disabilities and other civil society groups, all these results show us that the implementation of human rights is largely a question of political will.

So, in this particular field, the conclusions are that the new approach has to begin by considering the rights of persons with disabilities as human rights.

Keywords: human rights; violation; disability; European Convention; globalization.

Health risk perception of food additives in Hungary and Romania

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Objectives: Most of the Hungarian and Romanian consumers think that drinks and foodstuffs can contain chemicals (Eurobarometer, 2013). Furthermore consumers of these countries reported high level of worry against food additives compared to the mean of the European Union (Eurobarometer, 2010).

Material and methods: In order to analyse Hungarian and Romanian consumers health risk perception regarding food additives a questionnaire survey was done via Internet.

Results: On the basis of the results of 437 Hungarian and 386 Romanian questionnaire it can be stated that Romanian respondents are more dubious and distrustful regarding the health effects of food additives than Hungarian. They deemed them health damaging components, which can cause allergy and tumours. According to the crosstab analysis – in some cases – the lower educated Hungarian participants and the female Romanian respondents perceived higher health risk. Participants who were strongly agree with the negative health effects of food additives – mainly in Hungary – showed strong need for additive free foodstuffs.

Conclusions: In order to diminishing the negative feelings regarding the health effects of food additives and to promote the conscious shopping decisions, accurate and scientifically established information is needed for consumers in both countries.

Keywords: eurobarometer; food additives; consumers; risk factor.

Risk Behavior related to Smoking in a group of Pregnant Women from Mures District

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Objectives: To assess knowledge and attitudes towards smoking during pregnancy in a group of moms from Tirgu-Mures area.

Materials and methods: We used a cross-sectional study based on a questionnaire assessing smoking behavior and lifestyle during pregnancy, in a group of 370 women from Mures county, after delivery in gynecology wards, with a mean age of 31.6 years.

Results: In the study group 29.22% were pre-pregnancy smokers from which 12.41% had smoked during pregnancy and 9.13% were ex-smokers. 25% of them are exposed to passive smoking. The risk factors associated with smoking in pregnancy were: 2.67% of them held a restrictive diet in the last months of pregnancy, 48% had consumed at least 3 cups of coffee per day, 2.67% had consumed alcohol weekly, 46.67% have reduced a lot their physical activity, 20% had a low intake of dairy and 10.67% have gained 20 kilos during pregnancy. Only half of the pregnant women said that they really want to quit smoking after delivery.

Conclusions: Some behavioral risk factors in pregnancy have to be followed closely by the General practitioners, Midwives or Nutritionists in order to avoid complications and to maintain the health of the mother and fetus. It is a real challenge for the individual, the family and the society also to find the best ways of community intervention in order to reduce active or passive smoking.

Keywords: pregnancy; smoking; risk factor; intervention.

Family Risk Factors

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Objectives. To sustain that the community intervention focused on risk factors that appears at a young age is the key to prevent childhood delinquency and its escalation into chronic criminality. The purpose of this study was to determine whether there are differences in development between students from different family structure groupings.

Materials and methods. The survey is designed and conducted with technical assistance from health organizations, a stratified random sample of 4.2 respondents was selected from approximately 350 households.

Results. While there appears to be a clear association between the risk of abuse and the age of the child, the peak rates of physical abuse occur at different ages in different countries. In particular, it is necessary to understand more about how parental expectations of child behaviour vary across cultures, as well as what role plays child characteristics in the occurrence of abuse. Other factors that have been suggested as either risk factors or protective factors in child abuse –including stress, socio-economic level, social support, the availability of an extended family to take care of children, domestic violence and substance abuse – also need further research.

Conclusions. Child abuse is a serious global health problem, that's why new approaches should be developed and tested, especially those focusing on primary prevention. Specialists in health and education have a particular responsibility. Researchers in the fields of medicine and public health must have the skills to design and conduct community investigations of child abuse.

Keywords: risk factors; child abuse; intervention.

The involvement of pupils from secondary schools in the physical activity

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Objectives. The limitation of movement even from early childhood becomes a real risk factor for health. The aim of our study was to evaluate motor/physical activity performed by pupils at school and during extracurricular activities.

Material and methods. Using questionnaire method we studied pupils' participation in physical education classes, involvement in extracurricular sports activities and also the intensity of physical effort. Our subjects were 776 pupils (girls – 421, boys – 355) from rural secondary schools from the Republic of Moldova.

Results. The data show that 19.7% of surveyed respondents did not practice any form of movement in the past seven days, preferring other types of activities, 17.8% just in one day of the 7 days, 15.6% of them only during 2 days per week, 6.9% - 4 days and only 21.5% choose to move every day. During the last 12 months 45.7% of the pupils were not involved in extracurricular sports activities, and 89.3% of them declared that they are accustomed to moving only 2 hours per week at the physical education classes.

Conclusions. In our schools there is a tendency to a passive lifestyle, oriented to sedentariness. It is possible to fight against this risk factor only by promoting sport as a mean of education, which should be understood not as an activity of the moment, but as a series of continuous actions that take place throughout life. These skills are very effective if they are practiced and educated from early childhood.

Keywords: motor activity; pupils; sedentariness.

Unhealthy eating habits of the pupils from rural areas

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Objectives. The purpose of this study was to identify the food risk factors among pupils from the Republic of Moldova.

Material and methods. It was conducted a population transversal study, by applying a questionnaire on a sample of 1236 pupils from VIIth to XIIth class, in 10 high schools from different rural areas of the Republic of Moldova. Throughout the research were fully respected the principles of confidentiality and anonymity.

Results. A health risk factor encountered frequently or occasionally at a 95.4% of pupils (girls – 96.8%, boys – 93.7%, $p < 0.05$) is the consumption of food with high content of sugar (candies, chocolate cake, biscuits and other sweet cakes etc.). We found also a high rate of pupils – 73.1% (girls – 74.9%, boys – 70.6%) who consume frequently or occasionally food with high fat content such as: chips, pizza, hamburger and hotdog. The frequent or occasional consumption of the products with high content of salt is encountered at 82.4% of pupils (girls – 83.1%, boys – 81.4%). Also 87.8% of pupils (girls – 88.2%, boys – 87.3%) are consuming frequently carbonated beverages with preservatives and colorants. The method of preparing dishes by frying in oil and grilling is used in 63.0% of pupil's families, with the risk implied.

Conclusions. The quota of pupils who consume foods with high content of sugar, animal fat, salt, preservatives and colorants is very high in our country. The unhealthy habit of the preparation of dishes is met in more than half of the children families. Based on these data we recommend to introduce into our schools curriculum the module "Healthy Eating", like in other countries, in order to train pupils for a healthy eating behavior.

Keywords: pupils; eating habits; risk factor.

Diet as a risk factor for Republic of Moldova pupils health

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Objectives. Incorrect diet can cause disturbances in physical and mental development of children who are in the process of growing and developing. Therefore we have studied the peculiarities of the alimentary regime of pupils and their willingness to serve breakfast in the school canteen.

Material and methods. It was conducted a transversal population study, by applying a questionnaire on a sample of 1236 pupils from VIIth to XIIth class, in 10 high schools from rural areas. The study included 44.1% boys and 55.9% girls. Throughout the research were fully respected the principles of confidentiality and anonymity.

Results. They have not served breakfast on the day preceding the questioning 18.7% of pupils (girls – 22.4%, boys – 14.2%) and 71.1% have no breakfast or snacks at school. 26.7% of pupils ate 1-2 times in the day preceding the questioning, the greater number being among girls (girls – 33.6%, boys – 18.2%, $p < 0.01$). Only 47.4% of pupils (girls – 48.9%, boys – 45.5%) considered necessary to serve daily the breakfast at the school canteen. 32.6% of pupils declares that they can afford from their own account the daily payment for a breakfast at school canteen, the quota of those who sometimes cannot afford is 1.5-2 times higher.

Conclusions. We found a considerably high quota of pupils who have a diet that does not meet physiological requirements, and the frequency is higher among girls. Simultaneously a large number of pupils are aware of the need to serve a breakfast in the school canteen, inclusive from their own account.

Keywords: diet; pupils; health.

The self appreciation of bodyweight by the pupils from the Republic of Moldova

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Objectives. The purpose of this study was to identify students' opinions about their body weight and their actions to change it.

Material and methods. We used a population transversal study, by applying a questionnaire on a sample of 1236 pupils from VIIth to XIIth from, in 10 high schools from rural areas. The study included 44.1% boys and 55.9% girls. Throughout the research we fully respect the principles of confidentiality and anonymity.

Results. In our group of study 2.1% of pupils (boys – 2.4%, girls – 1.9%) considered that they are too much underweight and 9.7% of pupils (boys – 11.3%, girls – 8.4%) think that they are slightly underweight. As being slightly overweight were appreciated by 8.8% of the pupils (girls - 12.5%, boys - 4.1%) and the quota of those who consider themselves much overweight is 1.9%. 30.9% of the pupils tried to gain weight or lose weight in the last 7 days, in the last weeks before interview. Also 6.9% of the students said that in the last month stood 24 hours or more without eating, in order to lose weight or to prevent weight gain

Conclusions. Our data shows that an important percent of the pupils are not satisfied of their bodyweight, they appreciate they have either too low or too high weight. Also we found an important frequency of those who took measures to be slim (based on specific diets, with physical exercises or combine both methods, even total fasting for 24 hours or more) without proper recommendations.

Keywords: body weight; self appreciation; pupils.

Emigration of Moldovan population as a risk factor for student's health

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Objectives. The important mass emigration in the last two decades of working age population in order to engage in service abroad, caused a demographic phenomenon - appearance of temporarily incomplete families. It is known that in incomplete families the morbidity of the students is higher and health risk behavior is most frequent. This study aim to determine the magnitude of the adult population emigration, mainly of students' parents from Moldova.

Material and methods. We applied a questionnaire about work placement of students' parents on a group of 782 secondary school students in 10 high schools from rural areas, with focus on children whom parents are working abroad.

Results. Our results shows that of the vast majority of students (65.4%) both parents are working abroad, from 17.8% only father has a job and in 9.2% – only mother, also is not employed any of the parents in 7.6% of respondents. In our group 42.3% parents - are working abroad, respectively only father for 21.7%, only mother for 10.4% and both parents for 10.2% of the students interviewed. Children abandoned for a short or a long term by one or both parents are in the care of their mothers (including stepmothers and stepfathers) for 12.4% of them, in the care of grandparents – 8.4%, also in the care of fathers (including stepfathers and stepmothers or other adult) for 6.4% of the subjects.

Conclusions. Emigrations of parents have the character of a mass social phenomenon and as a result it will affect the health of children and adolescents in the future.

Keywords: emigration; students; health.

Training about behavioral risk factors for students in secondary schools

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Objectives. To evaluate the students' opinion on the contribution of school in training about the behavioral risk factors.

Material and methods. Using the questionnaire method, the study was done on a group of 747 students (410 girls and 337 boys) of rural secondary school from Moldova. Students were asked if they discussed at school and / or in a medical office about the effects of using toxic substances (tobacco, alcohol, drugs), about AIDS /HIV, ways to prevent sexually transmitted diseases and pregnancy, healthy eating or physical inactivity.

Results. According to the survey in our group were informed at school and/or in medical office about effects of smoking – 70.1% of students, about alcohol – 60.6% and about drug use –

51.8% of them. 56.5% of the students have talked in the class about AIDS or HIV infection and only 30.5% about how to prevent sexually transmitted diseases. Pregnancy prevention methods have been taught for 24.5% secondary school students. 67.2% of students are informed about healthy feeding and 13.3% about the effects of sedentary life. The frequency of students informed about a list of 8 behavioral risk factors for health, was 8.3%, about 7 factors - 9.8% of them, about 6 factors - 7.9%, about 5 factors - 13.9%, about no more than 4 factors - 11.0%, about 3 risk factors - 11.2%, for 2 factors - 9.5% and just about one risk factor - 28.4% of the subjects interviewed.

Conclusions. A large number of students from secondary schools in Republic of Moldova were not informed about the main behavioral risk factors for health and a change in the curricula has to be done as soon as possible.

Keywords: behavioral risk factors; students; tobacco; drugs; HIV.

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Annexe – Conference Programme

“Francisc I. Rainer” Anthropology Institute of the Romanian Academy, Bucharest

“Constantin Radulescu Motru” Institute of Philosophy and Psychology of the Romanian Academy, Bucharest

Institute of Sociology, Romanian Academy, Bucharest

“Dimitrie Cantemir” Christian University, Bucharest Romania

University of Medicine and Pharmacy Targu-Mures, Romania

National Conference with International Participation**“INDIVIDUAL, FAMILY, SOCIETY - CONTEMPORARY CHALLENGES”**

Tuesday, May 27th, 2014, 9:00 am - 17:30 pm	Bucharest, “Dimitrie Cantemir” Christian University, 176 Splaiul Unirii, 4th District, Romania
May 28th, 2014, 9:30 am - 15:30 pm	Bucharest, “Francisc I. Rainer” Anthropology Institute of the Romanian Academy, 8 Avenue Eroii Sanitari, 5th District, Romania

Scientific Committee of the Conference

- BĂLĂCEANU Stolnici Constantin, Acad., “Francisc I. Rainer” Anthropology Institute of the Romanian Academy, Bucharest
- SURDU Alexandru, Acad., “Constantin Rădulescu Motru” Institute of Philosophy and Psychology of the Romanian Academy
- BACIU Adina, PhD, “Francisc I. Rainer” Anthropology Institute of the Romanian Academy, Bucharest, Biomedical Department
- BĂDESCU Ilie, PhD, Institute of Sociology, Romanian Academy, Bucharest
- BALTAȘIU Radu, PhD, Department of Sociology and Social Work, University of Bucharest, Romania
- BISTRICEANU PANTELIMON Corina, PhD, Department of Sociology-Psychology, “Spiru Haret” University, Bucharest, Romania
- CIOBANU Adela Magdalena, PhD, Department of Psychiatry, “Carol Davila” University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Bucharest
- CROITORU Cătălina, PhD, State University of Medicine and Pharmacy “Nicolae Testemițanu”, Chisinau, Moldova Republic
- DUMITRESCU Corina Adriana, PhD, Department of Law and Administration, “Dimitrie Cantemir” Christian University, Romania
- DWORAKOWSKA Zofia, PhD, Institute of Polish Culture, Warsaw University
- FIORILLI Caterina, PhD, LUMSA University, Faculty of Educational Sciences, Roma, Italy
- SĂUCAN Doina, PhD, “Constantin Radulescu Motru” Institute of Philosophy and Psychology of the Romanian Academy, Bucharest, Romania, Department of Psychology
- SMOCZYNSKI Rafal, PhD, Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw

- GEANA Gheorghită, PhD, "Francisc I. Rainer" Anthropology Institute of the Romanian Academy, Bucharest
- GLAVCE Cristiana, PhD, "Francisc I. Rainer" Anthropology Institute of the Romanian Academy, Bucharest
- HASKOVA Hana, PhD, Institute of Sociology of the Czech Academy of Sciences, Prague
- HEEMERYCK Antoine, PhD, Paris 1 University, Pantheon, Sorbonne, France
- ISPAS Alexandru, PhD, "Francisc I. Rainer" Anthropology Institute of the Romanian Academy, Bucharest
- HRISTOVA Antoaneta Georgieva, PhD, Institute for Population and Human Studies, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences
- KRIZKOVA Alena, PhD, Institute of Sociology of the Czech Academy of Sciences, Prague
- MARHAN Ana Maria, PhD, "Constantin Radulescu Motru" Institute of Philosophy and Psychology of the Romanian Academy, Bucharest, Romania, Department of Psychology
- PANICO Antonio, PhD, LUMSA University, Faculty of Educational Sciences, Roma, Italy
- PANTELIMON Cristi, PhD, Department of Sociology-Psychology, "Spiru Haret" University, Bucharest, Romania
- PAȘCA Maria Dorina, PhD, University of Medicine and Pharmacy Targu-Mures, Romania
- PAVLICA Tatjana, PhD, Faculty for Sciences, Department for Biology and Ecology, Novi Sad, Serbia
- POPA Camelia, PhD, "Constantin Radulescu Motru" Institute of Philosophy and Psychology of the Romanian Academy, Bucharest, Romania, Department of Psychology
- RADA Cornelia, PhD, "Francisc I. Rainer" Anthropology Institute of the Romanian Academy, Bucharest, Biomedical Department
- TALABAN Irena, PhD, Department of Psychology, Lille Catholic University, Lille, France
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- TURCU Suzana, PhD, "Francisc I. Rainer" Anthropology Institute of the Romanian Academy, Bucharest, Biomedical Department
- VOINEA Maria, PhD, Department of Sociology and Social Work, University of Bucharest, Romania
- ZEPCA Victor, PhD, National Center of Public Health, Chisinau, Moldova Republic

Organizing committee of the conference:

- BISTRICEANU PANTELIMON Corina, PhD, "Spiru Haret University", Bucharest, Romania
- BACIU Adina, PhD, "Francisc I. Rainer" Anthropology Institute of the Romanian Academy, Bucharest
- POPA Camelia, PhD, "Constantin Radulescu Motru" Institute of Philosophy and Psychology of the Romanian Academy, Bucharest
- RADA Cornelia, PhD, "Francisc I. Rainer" Anthropology Institute of the Romanian Academy, Bucharest
- TURCU Suzana, PhD, "Francisc I. Rainer" Anthropology Institute of the Romanian Academy, Bucharest.

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

The first day of the Conference, Tuesday, May 27th, 2014, 9:00 am - 17:30 pm Bucharest, "Dimitrie Cantemir" Christian University, 176 Splaiul Unirii, 4th District, Romania (Room 130-2nd floor, and Room 39-ground floor)	
Please do not overpass 10 minutes for your conference communication	
	Room 130-2nd floor, 09:00-13:00
09:00- 09:30	Registration of Participants
09:30-10:00	Welcome and opening <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ DUMITRESCU Corina Adriana, PhD, "Dimitrie Cantemir" Christian University, Bucharest, Romania, Department of Law and Administration ➤ GEANA Gheorghiuță, PhD, "Francisc I. Rainer" Anthropology Institute of the Romanian Academy, Bucharest
10:00-12:30	First session, Room 130-2nd floor
Chairpersons <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ BĂLĂCEANU Stolnici Constantin, Acad., "Francisc I. Rainer" Anthropology Institute of the Romanian Academy, Bucharest ➤ CROITORU Cătălina, PhD, State University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Nicolae Testemițanu", Chisinau, Moldova Republic ➤ BALICA Ecaterina, PhD, Institute of Sociology, Romanian Academy, Bucharest 	
Moderators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ BISTRICEANU PANTELIMON Corina, PhD, "Spiru Haret University", Bucharest, Romania ➤ RADA Cornelia, PhD, "Francisc I. Rainer" Anthropology Institute of the Romanian Academy, Bucharest 	
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3	FERDOHLEB Alina (1), MAMALIGA Narcisa (2), CEBAN Tatiana (3), RATA Vadim (4) <i>The evolution of the phenomenon of disability at the population of working age</i> , (1) (3) (4) National Centre of Public Health, e-mail: alina.ferdohleb@gmail.com, aferdohleb@cnspl.md, National Board for Disability Rating and Working Capacity, Chisinau, Moldova, R., e-mail: narcisa.mamaliga@yahoo.com, (4) State Medical and Pharmaceutical University "Nicolae Testemițanu", e-mail: tatianacebann@gmail.com, e-mail: ratavadim@mail.ru
4	MARINESCU Valentina , <i>Reconstructing Social Identities in the Balkans and Central Europe through Popular Culture</i> , Faculty of Sociology and Social Work, University of Bucharest, Romania, e-mail: vmarinescu9@yahoo.com
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7	TIHON Aliona , <i>Family Risk Factors</i> , "Nicolae Testemițanu" State University of Medicine and Pharmacy of the Republic of Moldova, Department of General Hygiene, e-mail: aliona.tihon@usmf.md
8	SECARĂ Constantin , <i>Trepte ale iubirii la români. Perspective antropologice ale constituirii și ființării familiei tradiționale românești</i> , Institutul de Etnografie și Folclor „Constantin Brăiloiu” al Academiei Române, colectivul de etnomuzicologie, e-mail: constantin_secara@yahoo.com
9	BOLOHAN Andra (1), PREDĂ Georgeta (2) <i>Stilurile parentale – factori de risc ai tulburărilor anxioase la copil și adolescent</i> (1) Institutul de Filosofie și Psihologie „Constantin Rădulescu

	Motru”, Departamentul de Psihologie, e-mail: andra_bolohan@yahoo.com (2) Institutul de Filosofie și Psihologie „Constantin Rădulescu Motru”, Departamentul de Psihologie, e-mail: lili_preda@yahoo.com
10	MARHAN Ana Maria (1), POPA Camelia (2) <i>Lipsa supravegherii parentale a copilului și pericolele Internetului</i> (1) Institutul de Filosofie și Psihologie „Constantin Rădulescu Motru”, Departamentul de Psihologie, e-mail: amarhan@ipsihologie.ro (2) Institutul de Filosofie și Psihologie „Constantin Rădulescu Motru”, Departamentul de Psihologie, e-mail: camelia.popa@ipsihologie.ro
12:30-13:00	COFFEE BREAK
13:00-15:00	Room 130-2nd floor and Room 39-ground floor
13:00-15:00	Second session, Room 130-2nd floor
Chairpersons	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ GLAVCE Cristiana, PhD, “Francisc I. Rainer” Anthropology Institute of the Romanian Academy, Bucharest ➤ PANICO Antonio, PhD, LUMSA University, Faculty of Educational Sciences, Roma, Italy ➤ BOLOHAN Andra, PhD, “Constantin Radulescu Motru” Institute of Philosophy and Psychology of the Romanian Academy, Bucharest, Romania 	
Moderators	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ POPA Camelia, PhD, “Constantin Radulescu Motru” Institute of Philosophy and Psychology of the Romanian Academy, Bucharest ➤ RADA Cornelia, PhD, “Francisc I. Rainer” Anthropology Institute of the Romanian Academy, Bucharest 	
1	BALICA Ecaterina , <i>Intimate partner homicide-suicide and immigration. Case study: Romania</i> , Institute of Sociology, Romanian Academy, Bucharest, Laboratory of Violence and Crime. Prevention and Mediation, email: catibalica@yahoo.com
2	CROITORU Cătălina (1), OVERCENCO Ala (2), Nicolae OPOPOL (3), Valeriu PANTEA (4) , <i>Cold Spells Influence on Health in the Republic of Moldova</i> , (1) State University of Medicine and Pharmacy “Nicolae Testemițanu”, Chisinau Republic of Moldova, Department of General Hygiene; National Center of Public Health, Scientific laboratory socio-hygienic; e-mail: catalina.croitoru@usmf.md, (2) (4) National Center of Public Health, Scientific laboratory socio-hygienic, e-mail: aovercenco@cnsf.md, e-mail: vpantea@cnsf.md, (3) State University of Medicine and Pharmacy “Nicolae Testemițanu”, Chisinau Republic of Moldova, Department of Hygiene, e-mail: nicolae.opopol@usmf.md
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4	LUCA Eleonora, VULPE Corneliu, PETRESCU Monica, CIUHUȚA Mircea St., STAN Cristina, PETRE Lăcrămioara , <i>Asortiment matrimonial și tipologie familială în cercetări de antropologie biomedicală</i> , Institutul de Antropologie „Francisc I Rainer”, Academia Română, București. Autor pentru corespondenta, e-mail: ciuhutamed2003@yahoo.com
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6	AXENTE Adina , <i>Valorile tinerilor în spațiul rural românesc</i> , Universitatea „Spiru Haret”, București, Masterand Managementul Organizațional și al Resurselor Umane, e-mail: adinaaxente@yahoo.com
7	BĂCEANU Andreea (1), MIHĂILĂ Oana-Mădălina (2) , <i>Dislocarea familiei contemporane în România. Studiu de caz: Fenomenul Emigrării Părinților</i> , (1) Universitatea București, Facultatea de Sociologie și Asistență Socială, e-mail: andreea.baceanu21@gmail.com, (2) Universitatea București, Departament-Catedra UNESCO pentru schimburi inter-culturale și inter-religioase, MBA-Administrarea Afacerilor, e-mail: oana.madalina.mihaila@gmail.com
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13 :00-15 :00	Second session, Room 39-ground floor
Chairpersons	
➤ TIHON Aliona, PhD, "Nicolae Testemitanu" State University of Medicine and Pharmacy of the Republic of Moldova	
➤ DUMITRASCU Anda, PhD, National Institute of Endocrinology, "C.I. Parhon" Bucharest	
Moderators	
➤ BACIU Adina, PhD, "Francisc I. Rainer" Anthropology Institute of the Romanian Academy, Bucharest	
➤ BISTRICEANU PANTELIMON Corina, PhD, "Spiru Haret University", Bucharest, Romania	
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5	DRĂGAN Paula , <i>Omul, persoană cu vocație socială</i> , Direcția Generală de Asistență Socială și Protecția copilului, e-mail: dpaula1982@yahoo.com
6	GHEORGHE Radu, <i>Percepția populației României asupra stării societății – inventar axiologic</i> , Universitatea Creștină "Dimitrie Cantemir", Facultatea de Științe Politice, email: gheorghe_radu@yahoo.com
7	GURAN-NICA Liliana , <i>De la criza familiei la criza demografică în România</i> , Universitatea „Spiru Haret”, București, Facultatea de Geografie, e-mail: liliana_guran@yahoo.co.uk
8	MARICA Simona , <i>Eseu critic asupra sistemului de învățământ</i> , Universitatea „Spiru Haret”, București, Departamentul de Sociologie-Psihologie, e-mail: marica.simona@yahoo.com
15:00-15.30	COFFEE BREAK
15:30-17:30	Third session, Room 39-ground floor
Chairwoman:	
➤ BISTRICEANU PANTELIMON Corina, PhD, "Spiru Haret University", Bucharest, Romania	
Moderators:	
➤ BALICA Ecaterina, PhD, Institute of Sociology, Romanian Academy, Bucharest	
➤ TURCU Suzana, PhD, "Francisc I. Rainer" Anthropology Institute of the Romanian Academy, Bucharest, Biomedical Department	
1	MAVRICHI Ionuț , <i>Haustafel/Household Codes. A socio-historical inquiry</i> , The European Center for Ethnic Studies Romanian Academy, University of Bucharest; e-mail: mavrichi@gmail.com
2	ȚUTU Mihaela Corina , <i>Dinamica sentimentului religios în societatea românească contemporană</i> , Universitatea „Spiru Haret”, București, Departamentul de Sociologie-Psihologie, e-mail: mihaela_psi@yahoo.com
3	MIULESCU Ioana-Antonia (1) , ZORILĂ Mirela (2) , <i>Studentul între familie și integrarea pe piața muncii</i> , (1) Facultatea de Sociologie și Asistență Socială, Universitatea, e-mail: antonia.ioana.miulescu@gmail.com, (2) Facultatea de Sociologie și Asistență Socială, Universitatea București mirelazorila7@gmail.com
4	PĂIUȘESCU Cristina Anca (1) , ULICAN Maria (2) , <i>Aspectele juridice generale ale custodiei comune a soților în dreptul familiei și controversate generate prin hotărârile judecătorești</i> , (1) Universitatea Creștină „Dimitrie Cantemir, Facultatea de Științe Politice, email: av.paiulescu@gmail.com, (2) Universitatea „Titu Maiorescu”, Facultatea de drept, email: ulican_maria@yahoo.com
5	PANĂ Iulia-Sabina (1) , SOLOMON Ovidiu (2) , <i>Incultura culturii exclusiv vizuale. Educația prin imagini</i> , (1) Universitatea București, Catedra UNESCO pentru schimburi inter-culturale și inter-religioase, Master Comunicare interculturală, e-mail: pana.iulia.sabina@gmail.com, (2)

	Universitatea București, Facultatea de Sociologie și Asistență Socială, Master Studii de Securitate, e-mail: ovidiu_solomon@ymail.com
6	PERPELEA Nicolae , <i>New media, publicuri și retorici morale</i> , Institutul de Sociologie, Academia Română, email: perpelea@gmail.com
7	RADU Nicolae , <i>România mileniului III. Conformismul față de grup și obediența față de autoritate – pașaport pentru succes ?</i> Ministerul Administrației și Internelor, Universitatea „Spiru Haret”, e-mail: radovany@yahoo.com
8	POPA Monica , Familia, grupul domestic și proprietatea. O perspectivă comparativă, Universitatea „Spiru Haret” București, email: monica.sociologie.popa@gmail.com
9	PANTELIMON Cristi , <i>Aspecte ale muncii globale în societatea contemporană</i> , Universitatea „Spiru Haret”, București, Departamentul de Sociologie-Psihologie, email: cristipant@yahoo.com
The second day of the conference, Wednesday, May 28th, 2014, 9:30 am- 15:30 pm	
Bucharest, “Francisc I. Rainer” Anthropology Institute of the Romanian Academy, 8 Avenue Eroii Sanitari, 5th District, Romania	
Please do not overpass 10 minutes for your conference communication !	
9.30:12:30	First session: The Institute Library and Room 18
9.30:12:30	First session: The Institute Library
Chairmen: BĂLĂCEANU Stolnici Constantin, Acad., “Francisc I. Rainer” Anthropology Institute of the Romanian Academy, Bucharest	
Moderator: BISTRICEANU PANTELIMON Corina, PhD, “Spiru Haret University”, Bucharest, Romania	
1	BABOI Vladimir , <i>Dorul de casă și strategiile de adaptare ale migranților</i> , Școala Națională de Studii Politice și Administrative, București, e-mail: vbaboi@yahoo.com
2	BACIU Adina , <i>Stress among teenagers. Anthropological and medical aspects</i> , “Francisc I. Rainer” Anthropology Institute of the Romanian Academy, Bucharest, Biomedical Department, e-mail: adinabaciu@yahoo.com
3	BALAN Greta, BURDUNIUC Olga, COJOCARU Radu, RIMIS Constantin , <i>Antibiotic resistance of strains isolated from patients with urinary tract infections</i> , National Center of Public Health and State University of Medicine and Pharmacy “Nicolae Testemitanu”, Republic of Moldova, e-mail: greta.balan@usmf.md, e-mail: oburduniuc@rambler.ru, e-mail: radu_cojocar@hotmail.com, e-mail: constantin.rimis@gmail.com
4	BUONOMO Ilaria, CIPRIANI Isabella, PIPERNO Simone, SADDI Ilaria, FIORILLI Caterina , <i>Internet and socialization: how Internet use influences online and offline relationships</i> , Libera Università Maria Santissima Assunta (LUMSA), Rome, Italy, e-mail:i.buonomo@yahoo.it, e-mail: isabellacipriani@live.it, e-mail: pipernosimone@yahoo.it, e-mail: airali1234@libero.it, e-mail: fiorilli@lumsa.it
5	CAZACU-STRATU Angela (1), ZEPCA Victor (2), ZAPOROJAN Aculina (3), TARCEA Monica (4) , <i>Frequency of tobacco smoking among adolescents from Moldova</i> , (1)(2)(3) National Centre of Public Health, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova, e-mail: angela.cazacu@usmf.md, e-mail: zepcav@yahoo.com, e-mail: aculina-zaporojan@mail.ru, (4) University of Medicine and Pharmacy Tirgu Mures, Department of Community Nutrition and Food safety, email: monaumf2001@yahoo.com
6	CAZACU-STRATU Angela, ZEPCA Victor, ZAPOROJAN Aculina , <i>Alcohol consumption among teenagers in Republic of Moldova</i> , National Centre of Public Health, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova, e-mail: angela.cazacu@usmf.md, e-mail: zepcav@yahoo.com, e-mail: aculina-zaporojan@mail.ru
7	CIOBANU Elena , <i>Food Preferences of Rural Population in Republic of Moldova</i> , “Nicolae Testemitanu” State University of Medicine and Pharmacy of the Republic of Moldova, Department of General Hygiene, e-mail: elena.ciobanu@usmf.md
8	COJOCARU Iurie (1), GHERCIU-TUTUESCU Svetlana (2), BABIN Lucia (3) , <i>Starea de sănătate a elevilor din Chișinău pe perioada anilor 2009-2013</i> , (1) (2) (3) Centrul de Sănătate Publică municipiul Chișinău, Republica Moldova, e-mail: iucojocar@mail.ru, e-mail: gherciu_svetlana@mail.ru, e-mail: luciavrabii@yahoo.com

9	COJOCARU Radu, BURDUNIUC Olga, BALAN Greta, RIMIS Constantin , EREMCIUC Tatiana, COJOCARU Olivia , <i>Serological characterization and antimicrobial susceptibility of Salmonella spp. isolates from Republic of Moldova</i> , National Center of Public Health, and State University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Nicolae Testemitanu", Republic of Moldova, e-mail: radu_cojocaru@hotmail.com, e-mail: oburduniuc@rambler.ru, e-mail: greta.balan@usmf.md, e-mail: constantin.rimis@gmail.com, e-mail: eremciuc@cnspl.md, e-mail: romanolivia@ro.ru
10	CROITORU Catalina (1), FERDOHLEB Alina (2), CEBAN Tatiana (3), FERDOHLEB Eugenia (4) <i>OCRA Checklist and Ergonomic Risk Assessment in the Surgery Department</i> , (1) (3) (4) State Medical and Pharmaceutical University "Nicolae Testemitanu" e-mail: croitocroitoru_cc@mail.ru, e-mail: tatianacebann@gmail.com, e-mail: eugenia.ferdohleb@gmail.com,(2)National Centre of Public Health, e-mail: alina.ferdohleb@gmail.com, aferdohleb@cnspl.md
11	DRĂGHICI Aurelia (1), RADA Cornelia (2) , <i>Young adult and mental health problems</i> , (1)University "Lucian Blaga" Sibiu, Faculty of Social and Human Sciences, e-mail: rely_drd@yahoo.com, (2) (3) "Francisc I. Rainer" Anthropology Institute of the Romanian Academy, Bucharest, Biomedical Department, e-mail: corneliarada@yahoo.com
12	DUMITRAȘCU Anda (1), CONIAC Simona (2), BUCUR Luminița Georgeta (3), BĂLAȘ Oana-Maria (4), STEGARU Camelia (5) ALEXANDRESCU Radu Romulus (6) <i>Șomajul</i> , (1) Institutul Național de Endocrinologie „C.I.Parhon” București, Universitatea Bucuresti, Facultatea de Asistența Socială Master Managementul Sistemelor Sociale și de Sănătate, e-mail: anda.dumitrascu@gmail.com (2) Bayer Healthcare Pharmaceuticals, România, e-mail: simonaconiac@yahoo.com (3) Institutul Național de Endocrinologie „C.I.Parhon” București, e-mail: bucur.luminita14@yahoo.com (4) RTR Groupe Renault Romania, Institut Politehnic București, e-mail: oanamaria2004@yahoo.com (5) Spitalul Clinic de Urgență „Sf. Pantelimon”, Universitatea București, Facultatea de Asistență Socială Master Managementul Sistemelor Sociale și de Sănătate 6) Spitalul Clinic de Urgență „Bagdasar-Arseni”, București, e-mail: raduale5@hotmail.com
9.30:12:30 First session: Room 18	
Chairwoman: ALBU Adriana, PhD, University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Gr.T.Popa", Iasi Moderator: RADA Cornelia, PhD, "Francisc I. Rainer" Anthropology Institute of the Romanian Academy, Bucharest	
1	DWORAKOWSKA Zofia , <i>Individual traces of Maurepas</i> , University of Warsaw, Institute of Polish Culture, e-mail; dworakowska@gmail.com
2	ERDES KAVECAN Djerđji (1), OLJACA Milka (2), KOSTOVIC Svetlana (3), KOVACEVIC Maja (4) , <i>Family factors affecting adolescents' self- efficacy: Empirical study in secondary schools</i> , (1)State University of Novi Pazar, Department of Psychology – Novi Pazar, e-mail: djerđji.kavecان@gmail.com, (2) (3) University of Novi Sad, Department of Pedagogy – Novi Sad, e-mail: cios@Eunet.rs, e-mail: skostovic@ff.uns.ac.rs, (4)Institute for Health Protection of Children and Youth -Novi Sad; e-mail: dr.maja.kovacevic@gmail.com
3	FORMÁNKOVÁ Lenka, KRÍŽKOVÁ Alena , <i>Living apart together in the Czech Republic</i> , Institute of Sociology, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Gender & Sociology Department, e-mail: lenka.formankova@soc.cas.cz, e-mail: alena.krizkova@soc.cas.cz
4	GAVĂT Daniela (1), ALBU Adriana (2) , <i>Fatigue school phenomenon and some influence factors assessment - study on a group of students from rural areas</i> , (1) Primary School of "Vânători", Iasi, e-mail: dana39dana@yahoo.com, (2) University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Gr.T.Popa", Iasi, e-mail: adrianaalbu@ymail.com
5	GEORGESCU (VIȘAN) Milica , <i>Criminalitate sexuală: agresor și victimă</i> , Școala Doctorală a Facultății de Sociologie și Asistență Socială, Universitatea București, e-mail: milicavisan@yahoo.fr
6	HAŠKOVÁ Hana , <i>Combining of quantitative and qualitative life-course data for understanding gendered re-familialization in a post-communist society</i> , Institute of Sociology, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, e-mail:hana.haskova@soc.cas.cz
7	IONESCU Bogdan , <i>Repere consiliare ale unei educații familiale corecte</i> , Institutul de Filosofie și Psihologie „Constantin Rădulescu Motru”, Departamentul de Psihologie, e-mail: ibogdanro.yahoo.com

8	KOZMA Andrei , <i>Abordarea crizei economice prin prisma crizei conștiinței omului societății mileniului trei</i> , Comisia de Antropologie – Academia Română/Societatea Academică de Antropologie, e-mail: dr.ka.mailbox@gmail.com
9	MARICA Simona , <i>Problemele familiei copilului cu tulburare din spectrul autismului și demersul de consiliere psihologică</i> , Universitatea „Spiru Haret”, București, Consiliul National al Dizabilitatii din Romania, e-mail: marica.simona@yahoo.com
10	MOCANU Anna, ZEPCA Victor, CAZACU-STRATU, Angela, ȚIGANAȘ Odetta , <i>Violence at students from secondary schools in rural areas of the Republic of Moldova</i> , The National Center for Public Health, Chișinău, the Republic of Moldova, e-mail: mocanu.anya@mai.ru, e-mail: zepcav@yahoo.com, e-mail: angela.cazacu @ usmf.md, e-mail: grammaodete@yahoo.com
11	PAȘCA Maria Dorina , <i>Implicarea psiho-socială a programelor educative asupra deținuților</i> , Universitatea de Medicină și Farmacie Tîrgu-Mureș, Disciplina de Etică și științe socio-umane, email: mdpasca@yahoo.com
12	PAVLICA Tatjana (1), RAKIĆ Rada (2) <i>Nutritional status and body composition in university students in the city of Novi Sad</i> (1) University of Novi Sad, Faculty of Sciences, Department for Biology and Ecology, Novi Sad, Republic of Serbia, e-mail: tatjana.pavlica@dbe.uns.ac.rs (2) University of Novi Sad, Faculty of Sciences, Department for Biology and Ecology, Novi Sad, Republic of Serbia, e-mail: rada.rakic@dbe.uns.ac.rs
12 :30-13:00	COFFEE BREAK
13:00-15:30	Second session: The Institute Library and Room 18
13:00-15:30	Second session: The Institute Library
Chairwoman: SAUCAN Doina Stefana, PhD, “Constantin Radulescu Motru” Institute of Philosophy and Psychology of the Romanian Academy, Bucharest, Romania	
Moderator: TARCEA Monica, PhD, University of Medicine and Pharmacy Targu-Mures, Romania	
1	PETRESCU Cristina (1), VLAICU Brigitha (2) , <i>Teenagers` personality features in relation with proximal social environment</i> , “Victor Babes” University of Medicine and Pharmacy Timisoara, Department of Hygiene – Timisoara, e-mail: e-mail: cpetrescu64a@yahoo.com, e-mail: vlaicu@umft.ro
2	POPA Camelia (1), CIOBANU Adela Magdalena (2) , <i>Activitatea sexuală satisfăcătoare a familiei și longevitatea</i> (1) Institutul de Filosofie și Psihologie „Constantin Rădulescu Motru”, Departamentul de Psihologie, e-mail: camelia.popa@ipsihologie.ro (2) Universitatea de Medicină și Farmacie „Carol Davila” București, Catedra de Psihiatrie, e-mail: adela.ciobanu@yahoo.com
3	POPA Camelia (1), CIOBANU Adela Magdalena (2) , <i>Sănătatea sexuală a familiei, în atenția specialiștilor în sănătate publică</i> (1) Institutul de Filosofie și Psihologie „Constantin Rădulescu Motru”, Departamentul de Psihologie, e-mail: camelia.popa@ipsihologie.ro (2) Universitatea de Medicină și Farmacie „Carol Davila” București, Catedra de Psihiatrie, e-mail: adela.ciobanu@yahoo.com.
4	POPA Camelia , <i>Relațiile familiale disfuncționale și problemele psihiatrice ale adolescenților</i> , Institutul de Filosofie și Psihologie „Constantin Rădulescu Motru”, Departamentul de Psihologie, camelia.popa@ipsihologie.ro
5	POPA Clara L. , <i>Experiences of trust and distrust in intercultural communication</i> , Rowan University, Department of Communication Studies, Glassboro, NJ, USA, e-mail: popa@rowan.edu
6	RAKIĆ Rada (1), PAVLICA Tatjana (2) <i>Relationship between socioeconomic factors and height and weight of younger schoolchildren in the town of Vrsac (the Republic of Serbia)</i> (1) University of Novi Sad, Faculty of Sciences, Department for Biology and Ecology, Novi Sad e-mail: rada.rakic@dbe.uns.ac.rs (2) University of Novi Sad, Faculty of Sciences, Department for Biology and Ecology, Novi Sad, e-mail: tatjana.pavlica@dbe.uns.ac.rs
7	RUSU Claudia , <i>Criza familiei contemporane și lipsa de sens</i> , Universitatea „Spiru Haret”, Departamentul de Sociologie-Psihologie, e-mail: claudiaerusu@yahoo.com
8	RUTA Florina (1), VOIDAZAN Septimiu (2), GOLEA Cristina (3), TARCEA Monica (4) , <i>Particularities regarding the Nutrition Behavior of a Rural Roma community from Mures County</i> , (1) (4)University of Medicine and Pharmacy Tîrgu Mures, Department of Community Nutrition and Food safety,

	email: florinaruta24@gmail.com, email: monaumf2001@yahoo.com (2) (3), University of Medicine and Pharmacy Tirgu Mures, Department of Epidemiology email: cristinagolea@yahoo.com, email: septi_26_07@yahoo.com
9	SAUCAN Doina Stefana, MICLE Mihai Ioan , <i>The impact of the dysfunctional family on the juvenile delinquency</i> , "Constantin Radulescu Motru" Institute of Philosophy and Psychology of the Romanian Academy, Bucharest, Romania, Department of Psychology, e-mail: doina_saucan@yahoo.com, e-mail: mihai_micle@yahoo.com
10	SMOCZYNSKI Rafal (1), ZARYCKI Tomasz (2) , <i>The post-feudal legacy in contemporary Poland</i> , (1)Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of the Polish Academy of Sciences, email: rsmoczyn@ifispan.waw.pl, (2)Institute for Social Studies at the Warsaw University, email: t.zarycki@uw.edu.pl
11	STEGARU Camelia (1), DUMITRAȘCU Anda (2), BĂLAȘ Oana-Maria (3) <i>Persoane fără locuință/adăpost în România</i> , (1) Spitalul Clinic de Urgență „Sf. Pantelimon”, Universitatea București, Facultatea de Asistență Socială Master Managementul Sistemelor Sociale și de Sănătate, e-mail: cameliastegaru@yahoo.com (2)Institutul Național de Endocrinologie “C.I.Parhon” București, e-mail: anda.dumitrascu@gmail.com (3) RTR Groupe Renault Romania, Institutul Politehnic București, e-mail: oanamaria2004@yahoo.com
12	STOICA Marcela Monica , <i>Achievement of an inclusive society, on the issue of the persons with disabilities, requires a change of attitude-from a charity approach to rights-based action</i> , Christian University “Dimitrie Cantemir”, Faculty of Political Sciences; e-mail: mms_stoica@yahoo.com
13:00-15:00	Second session: Room 18
Chairwoman: GLAVCE Cristiana, PhD, “Francisc I. Rainer” Anthropology Institute of the Romanian Academy, Bucharest	
Moderator: BACIU Adina, PhD, “Francisc I. Rainer” Anthropology Institute of the Romanian Academy, Bucharest	
1	SZÚCS Viktória (1), SZABÓ Erzsébet (2), BÁNÁTI Diána (3), TARCEA Monica (4) , <i>Health risk perception of food additives in Hungary and Romania</i> , (1)(3) National Agricultural Research and Innovation Centre, Budapest Hungary, email: v.szucs@cfri.hu, email: d.banati@cfri.hu, (2) International Life Sciences Institute Europe, Brussels, Belgium, email: e.szabo@cfri.hu, (4) University of Medicine and Pharmacy Targu-Mures, Romania, Department of Community Nutrition and Food safety, email: monaumf2001@yahoo.com
2	TARCEA Monica (1), VOIDAZAN Septimiu (2), RUTA Florina (3), MOLDOVAN Geanina (4), GRAMA Ovidiu (5), GEORGESCU Mihai (6), ABRAM Zoltan (7), <i>Risk Behavior related to Smoking in a group of Pregnant Women from Mures District</i> , (1) (3) (4) University of Medicine and Pharmacy Tirgu Mures, Department of Community Nutrition and Food safety, email: monaumf2001@yahoo.com, email: florinaruta24@gmail.com, email: geanina78moldovan@yahoo.com, (2) University of Medicine and Pharmacy Tirgu Mures, Department of Epidemiology, email: septi_26_07@yahoo.com, (5) (6) University of Medicine and Pharmacy Tirgu Mures, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, email: ovi_grama@yahoo.com, email: ion_mihai_georgescu@yahoo.com, (7) University of Medicine and Pharmacy Tirgu Mures, Department of Hygiene, email: abramzoltan@yahoo.com
3	ȚÎGANAȘ Odetta, ZEPCA Victor , <i>The involvement of pupils from secondary schools in the physical activity</i> , The National Center for Public Health, Chișinău, the Republic of Moldova, e-mail: grammaodete@yahoo.com, e-mail: zepcav@yahoo.com
4	TRANDAFIR Maria-Silvia , <i>Terapia de familie în abordarea tulburării depresive</i> , Universitatea de Medicină și Farmacie „Carol Davila” București, Catedra de Psihiatrie, e-mail: trandafirmariasilvia@yahoo.com
5	ZAPOROJAN Aculina (1), TARCEA Monica (2), ZEPCA Victor (3), CAZACU-STRATU Angela (4) , <i>Unhealthy eating habits of the pupils from rural areas</i> , (1)(3)(4) National Center for Public Health, Chișinău, the Republic of Moldova, e-mail: aculina-zaporojan@mail.ru, e-mail: zepcav@yahoo.com, e-mail: angela.cazacu@usmf.md, (2) University of Medicine and Pharmacy

	Tirgu-Mures, Romania, Department of Community Nutrition and Food safety, e-mail: monaumf2001@yahoo.com
6	ZAPOROJAN Aculina (1), ZEPCA Victor (2), TARCEA Monica (3), CAZACU-STRATU Angela (4), <i>Diet as a risk factor for Republic of Moldova pupils health, (1)(2)(4)</i> National Center for Public Health, Chişinău, the Republic of Moldova, e-mail: aculina-zaporojan@mail.ru, e-mail: zepcav@yahoo.com, e-mail: angela.cazacu@usmf.md, (3) University of Medicine and Pharmacy Tirgu-Mures, Romania, Department of Community Nutrition and Food safety, e-mail: monaumf2001@yahoo.com
7	ZAPOROJAN Aculina, ZEPCA Victo, CAZACU-STRATU Angela, <i>The self appreciation of bodyweight by the pupils from the Republic of Moldova,</i> National Center for Public Health, Chişinău, the Republic of Moldova, e-mail: aculina-zaporojan@mail.ru, e-mail: zepcav@yahoo.com, e-mail: angela.cazacu@usmf.md
8	ZEPCA Victor, ZAPOROJAN Aculina, CAZACU-STRATU Angela, <i>Emigration of Moldovan population as a risk factor for student's health,</i> National Centre of Public Health, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova, e-mail: zepcav@yahoo.com, e-mail: aculina-zaporojan@mail.ru, e-mail: angela.cazacu@usmf.md
9	ZEPCA Victor, ZAPOROJAN Aculina, CAZACU-STRATU Angela, <i>Training about behavioral risk factors for students in secondary schools,</i> National Centre of Public Health, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova, e-mail: zepcav@yahoo.com, e-mail: aculina-zaporojan@mail.ru, e-mail: angela.cazacu@usmf.md
15:00-15:30	Close of the conference Bucharest, "Francisc I. Rainer" Anthropology Institute of the Romanian Academy, The Institute Library

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Full papers, written in English or in Romanian, should be word-processed and sent as attachments until Monday 15st July 2014 to e-mail of the journal: studii@antropologia.ro>

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