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Foreword

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

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Contents

Opening Address

1. Self-injury in adolescents attending Child and Adolescent Psychiatry Clinic in Tirana, Albania 10
2. The social-psychological influence of the computer-mediated communications on the family environment in the modern net society..... 10
3. Multidrug - Resistant bacterial isolates in infected wounds 11
4. Prevalence and antibiotic sensitivity pattern of bacteria isolated from nosocomial infections 12
5. Changes in the Ethical Dimension of Family 12
6. Biosafety and biosecurity in microbiological laboratories - challenges and opportunities 13
7. Tobacco consumption among pupils of 5th - 12th grades from rural areas in the Republic of Moldova..... 14
8. Family burden in assisting the patient with Alzheimer's disease..... 15
9. Hygiene – the Science of Public Health 15
10. Non-legally-registered children - beyond statistics 16
11. Rehabilitation and reintegration of former political persecuted in a post-dictatorship country 17
12. Social stress and family 17
13. Anxiety symptoms among students of Faculty of Technical and Medical Science and the related factors 18
14. The effect of valproate versus lithium and carbamazepine in the long-term treatment of bipolar disorders..... 19
15. Disability in psychiatric disorders: How frequent is it in patients with two psychiatric disorders or in patients with a psychiatric disorder and a generalized disorder. 20
16. Particularities of violence in couple relationships among nowadays Romanian young people..... 20
17. Pathways of childlessness in post-communist Romania and Bulgaria: towards a convergent or divergent road? 21
18. Evaluation of patients with postoperative biliary strictures away postoperative..... 22
19. People with disability and rehabilitation services..... 23
20. Basic occupational health services - pros and cons 23
21. Externalizing problems at school: When children feel low confident with math skills 24
22. Pattern and frequency of Genetic Disorders among Albanian children with Short Stature 25
23. Infant temperament and parenting stress. An explorative study on couples in first and not first pregnancy..... 26
24. The Elderly and the Family 27

25. Urban versus Rural Environment in the Emerging Metropolitan Areas.....	28
26. Religiosity and non-heteronormativity: personal narratives of those who live both	28
27. Education in the nutritional lifestyle in children and parents – “School for Health”	29
28. Generational gap in Zambian families.....	30
29. From gentry intellectuals to party bureaucrats – society, intellectuals and power in the theory of György Konrád and Iván Szelényi on Eastn European socialism	31
30. The Polish Funeral Culture.....	31
31. To Become Like a Child.....	32
32. Critical essay on the educational system in Romania.....	33
33. Communication and health in Romania – The case of public campaigns about hepatitis.....	33
34. Professional expectations in Psychology:A comparison between Psychology’s students and psychologists in México	34
35. Sexual behavior aspects of pre-university institutions pupils.....	35
36. From the Noblemen’s Ideal Commonwealth to the Scholars’ Imagined Republic	35
37. Exploring positive and negative interrelations at the work-family interface.....	36
38. Sacralization and desacralization of Polish family	36
39. Socio-cultural changes in the lifestyles of the contemporary Bulgarian family	37
40. Childless by choice? Exploring motives of childless women in Poland	38
41. Why do cohabiting couples decide to marry? Insights from focus group interviews in Poland....	39
42. Reasons and methods for suicide and suicide attempts in Bulgaria between 2009 and 2014	39
43. Ethnic religious organizations in the assimilation paradigm	40
44. Family Elements in Corporative Structures.....	41
45. Attitudes towards homosexuality in a sample of Novi Sad (Serbia) population	42
46. Family factors in the onset and course of schizophrenia	42
47. Youth in Romanian urban areas: sexual debut and sexual behavior	43
48. Anthropometrical traits in children from Vojvodina (The Republic of Serbia) and Belarus	44
49. Civil and/or laic religions	44
50. Biopolitical changes in family conception in the aftermath of the Great War	45
51. Information and communication technologies in everyday life activities of.....	46
52. Moral regulation and moral panic studies	46
53. Role of the family in the psychiatric treatment dropout	47
54. Insecure society: effects on contemporary family	48
55. Aspects of lyceum – form pupils involvement on alcohol consumption.....	49
56. Violence against women.....	49
57. Attitudes toward emigration of the first-year medicine students - the good, the bad and the worse to come	50

58. Screening for early detection of children on autism spectrum - some controversies in relation to burden to families	51
59. New alternative for addicts.....	52
60. The assessment of the relationship between health state of pupils and risk factors from dwellings.....	52

Annex: Conference Programme

Opening word to the international conference

Socio-psycho-medical changes in the lifestyles of the contemporary family

Ladies and gentlemen,

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

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

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

The major difference between family and other social groups lies in the fact that family is a primary group, with direct relationships, and the family life is significant to each member. There is no other group where such psychological relations are established, and where family culture becomes the culture of each of its members. This aspect has both advantages and disadvantages, because every situation, either positive or negative, has a great impact on the individual. Between change and stability, each family follows one of the two possible and fundamental directions: the optimistic approach that leads to a balanced outcome or the sorrowful one that leads to a continuous decline.

The values related to family underwent profound changes in all dimensions; the study of their evolution can explain both the behavioral changes within the family and the way they are expressed in recent decades. Phenomena such as family migration and internationalization of marriages involve psychosocial mechanisms of understanding and adapting to the new context.

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

The theme of the conference implies various aspects of family health because today's discussions will include three components of the modern family lifestyle, in accordance with the directions set out by WHO definition of health: "Health is a complete physical, mental and social well-being" (1948).

In preparation for this conference, it was a real pleasure to cooperate with colleagues from Romania, especially Mrs. Dr. Cornelia Rada, who supported me step by step in managing the tasks assigned to me within the organizational and scientific board, in the selection and evaluation process.

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

Finally, I wish success to all the participants who will present their papers. I look forward to two interesting and exciting days with you.

Ph.D., Catălina Croitoru
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Opening word to the international conference

Socio-psycho-medical changes in the lifestyles of the contemporary family

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ATANASOV Plamen

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Objectives. As a result of the social changes related to globalization, nowadays it is observed the occurrence of the Information Society and the new role of the state in a network of international institutions. At the end of the 20th and the beginning of the 21st century, new forms of organization of the social interaction come to see the light of the day.

The today's society overcomes the gap between the mass- and network-information interaction. The analysis is aimed to highlight the communicational aspects of the changes, the degree of development reached by the process, and the role that the computer-mediated communications are playing within.

Methods. The methods used are: theoretical research of the scientific works in the field of social-psychological fluctuations generated by the computer-mediated communication, both at individual and family levels; analysis of the media content related to different periods and types of family and individual communication; study cases depicting the informational network's influence on family communication model in the eastern and western communities;

assessment of the changes in the family environment, and their impacts on individual and familial behavior.

Results. The diminishing of the time spent on communication within the family and a strong difference from the former degree of family influence on its members were observed.

Conclusions. The development of the global network and the wider use of computer-mediated communications in the current lifestyles induced important changes in the meaning and the influence of the information exchanged. These changes have a social-psychological basis and are directly related to the process of individuality's development.

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

3. Multidrug-resistant bacterial isolates in infected wounds

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

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

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

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

Keywords: wounds infections; multidrug resistance.

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

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

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

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

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

Keywords: nosocomial infections; antibiotic sensitivity.

5. Changes in the Ethical Dimension of Family

BISTRICEANU PANTELIMON Corina

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Keywords: biosafety; biosecurity; biorisk management.

7. Tobacco consumption among pupils of 5th - 12th grades from rural areas in the Republic of Moldova

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

Methods. The study had a sample of 783 students (boys – 358, girls – 425) from 5th-8th grades and 742 students (boys – 313, girls – 419) from 9th-12th grades from rural areas. The questionnaire was applied anonymously.

Results. Pupils from 5th-12th grades who tried to smoke are a rate of 6% of girls and 30.2% of boys and those from 9th-12th classes are 10% of girls and 59.9% of boys. The age when they smoked a whole cigarette for the first time is 13 to 16 years for 3.7% of girls and less than 9 years for 10.4% of boys. 1.9% of girls and 4.2% of boys admitted smoking regularly at the age of 9 years, while 0.2% of girls and 4.2% of boys admitted smoking regularly at the age of 15-16 years. Asking students what was the reason for which they started to smoke, we found out that more girls started smoking to overcome situations of conflict in their families, at school or with their friends (36.8%). Boys smoke in a higher proportion for good mood (44.4%) or not to express a separate opinion (22.2%). The places preferred by high school students for smoking are the discos, the bars and the restaurants: for 35.3% of girls and 48.1% of boys. In school, boys smoke in a proportion of 22.8% and girls 0%. A large share of students (77.8% of girls and 88.9% of boys) smokes with their friends; 16.7% girls and 30.9% boys smoke with their colleagues and 22.2% girls and 27.2% boys by themselves. A current problem for the Republic of Moldova is the increased accessibility to purchase cigarettes, even for minors: 45.6% of girls and 53.8% of boys in our study reported meeting no legal age restriction when trying to buy cigarettes.

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

Keywords: tobacco; consumption; pupils.

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

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

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

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

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

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

9. Hygiene – the Science of Public Health

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

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

Keywords: education; hygiene; society.

10. Non-legally-registered children - beyond statistics

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

12. Social stress and family

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

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

During its development, the family goes through several stages and each stage has its elements, which often can turn into stress factors if they are not properly integrated into the society. A family able to cope with stress has the following features: effective, opened and

constant communication; flexibility in roles; tolerance for the individuality of each member and different generations; democratic participation in the decision-making process; agreement to start new things. Family members who cannot face the stress are reserved, silent, anxious, uninterested in anything or contrary agitated, annoyed. Stress sources in the family include marital conflict, divorce, lack of affection and respect, incompatibility of ideas, concerns, attitudes and struggle for dominance, alcoholism, financial, sexual problems, inequality in attitudes towards children, etc.

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

Keywords: stress; familial environment; family members.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Keywords: anxiety symptoms; students; BAI questionnaire.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Conclusions. The disability is more present in psychiatric patients that have another generalized disease, which is more frequent in the combination: psychiatric diagnosis and Diabetes Mellitus. As regards the psychiatric comorbidities, the Personality Disorder is the most frequent second psychiatric (diagnosis mental retardation with behavior disorder was not included in this ranking).

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

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

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

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

inferential analyses were implemented to document a set of causes and consequences of violence in youth couple.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Results. The outcomes of the multivariate analysis revealed a set of similarities, both from the gender and country perspective as well. Childless Romanian and Bulgarian women and men have younger ages and acquired a higher level of education compared with mothers and

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

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

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

18. Evaluation of patients with postoperative biliary strictures away postoperative

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Objectives. The objective of the study is the analysis of remote postoperative results of benign strictures of extrahepatic biliary ducts.

Methods. There were treated 228 patients with benign strictures of extrahepatic biliary ducts during 1980-2014 years in the surgical clinic. Postoperative evaluation included: 1) psycho-affective status; 2) social status; 3) functional state of the hepatobiliary system, determined by means of laboratory tests and imagistic examinations. The assessment of remote results was possible in a lot of 174 patients (76.3%; $p < 0.05$) for a period of about 10 years.

Results. Good result has been set in 133 patients (76.42%; $p < 0.05$) with complete rehabilitation. A satisfactory result we established in 29 patients (16.67%; $p < 0.05$), at whom the persistence of periodic pain was observed - 22 (13.58%) cases, or dyspeptic signs - 18 (11.11%; $p < 0.05$) cases. In 12 patients (6.92%; $p < 0.05$), we recorded unsatisfactory results. In four cases, debuted mechanical jaundice caused by recurrent supra-anastomotic choledocholithiasis. We resorted to hepaticolithotomy with the revision of the anastomosis. Another 7 patients presented transitory mechanical jaundice caused by the stricture of anastomosis mouth. We conducted repeated hepaticostomy with a Roux-en-Y excluded loop, with separate drainage of both liver channels.

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

Keywords: biliary strictures; hepaticojejunostomy; biliary duct.

19. People with disability and rehabilitation services

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Objectives. Disability is the toughest verdict for humanity, as people with disability are one of the most deprived castes, being frequently discriminated, socially cast-off, being under the necessity of living a lower level of life. The aim of this study is to determine and evaluate the obstacles in accessing occupational health services, faced by the people with disability

Methods. A crossover descriptive and analytical study was conducted on a lot of 63 persons with medium (IIIrd) degree of disability and “preserved work capacity” of 60%, aged 48.0 ± 1.41 years, living in the urban district and rural areas.

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

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

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

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

20. Basic occupational health services - pros and cons

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Objectives. The aim of this study is to debate on the necessity to develop and consolidate the Basic Occupational Health Services (BOHS).

Organization and performance of the occupational health services have become a difficult task under the current conditions (a decentralized national economy, short-term employment contracts, implementation of new technologies and working methods, and the high mobility of human resources).

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

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

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

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

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

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

peers rejections index. We expected that low math self-concept was strongly related to behavior problems for children with high peer rejections.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Methods. Subjects enrolled in the study were admitted in Pediatric Endocrinology & Diabetology Service, U.H.C."Mother Teresa", Tirana, Albania, with the diagnosis of "Short stature" or "Slow growth velocity" from January 2001 to January 2014 and met the following

criteria: length < -2 z-score and/or height velocity < -2 z-score for age and gender. They were evaluated by anthropometrical measurements; biochemical panel; hormonal balance; radiological studies; and hormonal provocative tests. Karyotyping and genetic consult was done in selected cases. Statistical processing was done with SPSS_20. The data are given in average \pm SDS (range).

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

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

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

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

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

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

Results. Groups didn't differ for parenting stress or for infant temperament assessment. They showed different associations between parenting stress and positive child temperament assessment. Within the first group (couples at first pregnancy), child positive emotionality was negatively correlated with “defensive answer” ($r=-.556$; $p<.05$), “difficult child” ($r=-.724$; $p<.01$), “dysfunctional interaction” ($r=-.588$; $p<.05$) e “total stress” ($r=-.562$; $p<.05$); temperamental attention was negatively related to “difficult child” ($r=-.580$; $p<.05$). Within the second group, social orientation was negatively related with “defensive answer” ($r=-.712$; $p<.01$).

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

Keywords: parenting stress; infant temperament; pregnancy.

24. The Elderly and the Family

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Objectives. Apart from the global warming, the population's aging has become one of the most debated issues. This phenomenon, initially identified by the demographers and sociologists, has equally become a widespread topic for scientists in general, who spread the message regarding the potential negative effects that the aging process might have upon the population in various regions of the world. The aim of the current study is to focus on the characteristics of the demographic aging within Europe, and its main regions.

Methods. The overall result is an analysis of the current situation in this continent, which identifies a real aging of the population, doubled by individual characteristics for each country of the European Union. These characteristics are determined by the specific socio-economic and juridical circumstances.

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

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

Keywords: elderly; family; Europe; Romania.

25. Urban versus Rural Environment in the Emerging Metropolitan Areas

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Keywords: homosexuality; transsexuality; Christianity; personal narratives.

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

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

Methods. As a part of the project, BASORD organizes in Bulgaria “School for Health – for children, parents and teachers”. 320 children and parents participated in the initiative for the editions, held under the patronage of the Minister of Education. Families and teachers spent one week together, training and receiving professional advices and tips for a healthier lifestyle.

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

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

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

28. Generational gap in Zambian families

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

30. The Polish Funeral Culture

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

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

Results. The formula of the modern funeral rite in Poland is influenced by burial rituals of the Slavs and the Christian cultural traditions. The main elements of the Slavic funeral are: the purification of the corpse, the vigil for the dead, ritual carrying out the body from the house,

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

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

Keywords: funeral; tradition; ritual; corpse.

31. To Become Like a Child

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

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

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

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

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

32. Critical essay on the educational system in Romania

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

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

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

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

These are the flaws of an educational system without clearly defined objectives, without direction and, obviously, deprived of means.

Keywords: to educate; educational system; curriculum; development; value orientation.

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

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

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

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

- 1) 46% of the Romanian respondents at the online survey did not know anything about a public campaign on hepatitis and one-quarter of them (around 10%) did not intend to know more in the future.
- 2) The NGO’s websites on fighting against and raising awareness about hepatitis B and C in Romania were full of medical languages and neologisms and, as such, they addressed only to a very targeted public not to the general public.
- 3) The set of interviews made with hepatitis-infected respondents (who were, at the same time, also NGO’s and public institutions’ representatives in the field) showed that in case that

someone got ill he or she understood the importance of public campaigns about health and became involved in this type of social action.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Conclusion. In conclusion, there exist significant differences between psychology students and psychology graduates from the Autonomous University of Baja California in the variables self-efficacy, outcome, interest and goal. Psychology students seem to request for an adjustment in the competencies acquired in their studies to cover the different psychological areas requested by the society.

Keywords: psychology; expectation; students; graduates.

35. Sexual behavior aspects of pre-university institutions pupils

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

Methods. The study group consisted of 9-12th grade pupils from different undergraduate institutions located in rural areas of Moldova. In order to assess respondent's sexual behavior, we developed a questionnaire containing 11 questions, so we obtained an extensive cross-sectional study.

Results and discussion. The share of pupils who had sex in 9th grade was 19.5% (15.6% - boys and 3.9% - girls) and 12th grade was 70.1% (32.7% - boys and 37.4% - girls). The age at which they had their first sexual relationship was 14 or younger for 17.5% pupils. In the last 3 months, 13.5% of pupils had sex with only one person and 5.6% of pupils with 2 persons or more. The share of pupils who had only one sexual partner in their whole life is 12.4%, while 16.8% reported two or more partners. A share of 3.1% pupils declared that they consumed alcohol and drugs before having an intercourse. The share of pupils who have ever been forced to have sexual intercourse or who forced someone to have sex with them was 0%. Pregnancy prevention methods used by pupils are condoms (21.6%), contraceptive pills (1.5%) and others (1.5%), while 5.6% do not use any method.

Conclusions. Even if sexual education is a part of the curriculum in many schools, it remains an unsolved problem, especially when deciding which is the appropriate age to begin instruction, the amount of information offered and the approached topics.

Keywords: sex; pupils; questionnaire.

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

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

enlargement of the ancient (noblemen's) rights". However, the communication within this new *scholar community* was free of the feudal and bureaucratic limits of the former cultural and scientific institutions. It was also linked with the modern media of the new periodicals and ethics of the new public sphere represented a legacy of the gentry-customs. For example, intellectual and scientific debates on the pages of the scholar periodicals sometimes metaphorically followed the duel model.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Keywords: work; family; conflict; reconciliation.

38. Sacralization and desacralization of Polish family

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

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

Keywords: traditional Catholic family; desacralization; normative pluralization; liquid modernity.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The basic conclusion of the study is that the current socio-cultural and economic conditions of the Bulgarian family have an important and vital impact on the lives of individuals.

Keywords: family lifestyle; solidarity; generations; intergenerational education mobility.

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

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

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

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

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

Keywords: childbearing; childlessness; motivation; Poland.

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

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

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

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

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

Keywords: cohabitation; marriage; focus group discussions; Poland.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Keywords: attempts; suicide; methods.

43. Ethnic religious organizations in the assimilation paradigm

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

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

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

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

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

Keywords: Ghanaian second-generation migrants; ethnic-religious organizations; integration, spiritual capital; social capital.

44. Family Elements in Corporative Structures

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

Keywords: family; corporation; authority; hierarchy.

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

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

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

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

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

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

46. Family factors in the onset and course of schizophrenia

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Social and family factors play an important role as triggers and enhancers of psychotic symptoms alongside social origin (etiopathogenic social-genetic hypothesis), residence in

urban areas, or marital status of persons (four times greater risk unmarried persons). Malfunction of the family is correlated with the onset of the disease. The good functional family must meet the following requirements: problem-solving, good communication between its members, affectivity, fulfilling social roles by its members and behavioral control.

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

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

Keywords: family; schizophrenia; high emotional expression.

47. Youth in Romanian urban areas: sexual debut and sexual behavior

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Methods. The study is a part of a research project entitled “Variability of morphofunctional indicators in the population of Belarus and Vojvodina -The Republic of Serbia. A cross-sectional anthropometrical survey was conducted in the periods 2001-2004 and 2005-2007 in Vojvodina and Belarus, respectively. In total, 5847 children from Vojvodina (2879 boys and 2968 girls) and 4406 from Belarus (2268 boys and 2138 girls) took part in the study, all of them being 7-14 years of age. The survey included height, weight and chest circumference, as well as the body mass index (BMI kg/m²) in relation to the age and sex.

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

Conclusions. The study points to a necessity of conducting a continual survey of children’s physical development in order to detect the influence of environmental and socio-economic factors on variations in the processes of growth and development and general health condition.

Keywords: somatic growth, body mass index, children, Vojvodina, Belarus.

49. Civil and/or laic religions

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Objectives. In the postmodern culture, individuals look for ways to orient their worlds by a certain “invisible” religiosity, which penetrates throughout the so-called secular societies. The existence of societies is impossible without religions neither authentic, nor the so-called

“earthly”, civil or laic religions. This is the transition from institutional religions to something that can be defined as "personal religion"– a type of religiosity in which individuals construct their own conceptual system.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

52. Moral regulation and moral panic studies

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The proposed paper is concerned with the mapping of the evolution of the concept of moral panic, particularly its recent developments, which strive to link sociology of moral panics into the current social theory informed by risk governance studies and sociology of moral

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

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

53. Role of the family in the psychiatric treatment dropout

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

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

Results. The first reason for dropout is reported as follows: 36.6% of dropout cases from a lack of insight; 31.7% from side effects; 8.4% for economic reasons; 23.3% from a significant improvement of the symptoms. In the majority of cases (79% of the total number of cases), the second reason is the decrease of family support, caused by the socioeconomic status (in

42% cases) or lack of human resources as result of the loss/aging of parents or emigration of siblings (in 37% cases).

Conclusions. Dropout of psychiatric treatment brings a lot of challenges for the mental health system. Many reasons are changeable. Family care is one of the most important factors influencing dropout from psychiatric treatment. Professional work and family care should be better oriented for an overall better mental health care.

Keywords: family support; hospital admission; socioeconomic status.

54. Insecure society: effects on contemporary family

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

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

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

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

55. Aspects of high school pupils' involvement in alcohol consumption

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Objectives. Alcohol abuse is a strong factor contributing to moral deformity of the fragile and vulnerable personality of the teenager. Even a moderate recommendation for consumption involves the risk, once the teenager forms this habit, for he/she to slip from the social pleasure of alcohol consumption to self-neglect and health-damaging behaviors. Given that the first experience of alcohol consumption occurs in adolescence, many young people are at risk for developing alcohol abuse and addiction.

We proposed an investigation of the teenagers' behavior regarding alcohol consumption in order to identify the risk factors and vulnerable age to the adoption of an unhealthy lifestyle.

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

Results. The analysis and evaluation of the survey results show that 57.6% of students have experienced alcohol consumption (more than a few sips) at a fairly early age, the largest being the age of 15-16 years. Drunkenness is known by 51.6% of the respondents. The most consumed alcoholic beverages in the order of their preferences are beer, sparkling wine and vodka, and the access to purchase them is quite easy (43.9% of the high school pupils report no legal age verification when trying to buy alcoholic beverages, a practice that favors under-aged drinking, despite the existing regulation regarding the minimum age for alcohol purchasing). Pupils often consume alcohol in discotheques, restaurant bars (42.2%), at home/in their own house (25.2%), in someone else's home (15.8%). The people with whom high school pupils are drinking alcohol are friends (58.9%), family (19.3%) and colleagues (19.1%). Pupils consume alcohol for many reasons: because alcohol contributes to good mood and removes stress – 22.7% pupils, because it is an integral part of the formal and festive occasions – 22.1% pupils, and when they are among people who consume alcohol, they don't want to make a dissenting opinion – 10.9% pupils.

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

Keywords: alcohol; consumption; pupils.

56. Violence against women

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Gender-based violence is a global public health, economic development, and human rights problem of epidemic proportions. Throughout the world, violence against women and girls is perpetrated within marriage and families by husbands, intimate partners, and relatives; within communities by strangers and traditional leaders; in the workplace by colleagues and bosses; across international borders, as women are trafficked for sex and labor; and as a tool of war

by military forces. Approximately one in three of the world's women will experience gender-related violence in her lifetime, with rates reaching 70 percent in some countries. Human violence is an actual subject as it is common everywhere in the world in all social individual areas.

Evidence is presented that situational couple violence dominates in general surveys, intimate terrorism and violent resistance dominate in agency samples, and this is the source of differences across studies with respect to the gender symmetry of partner violence. The statistics show that 35% of women worldwide have experienced intimate partner violence or non-partner violence. On average, 30% of women who were in a relationship have experienced some form of physical or sexual violence by their partner. Globally, 38% of the murders of women are committed by an intimate partner. The prevalence of violence from their husband/lifetime partner is determined by the ratio of women who reported cases of occurrence of at least one case of violence, starting with the age of 15 years.

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

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

Keywords: violence; mass media; alienation; hyperactivity.

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

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Objectives. While brain-drain is considered a problematic phenomenon for developing countries, media reported data are speaking for around 300 young doctors from Albania emigrating only during 2014 in the EU countries. It represents the country whole production in one year of the local education system in medicine. Considering that the chances of emigration are higher for the top-ranked students, it might be arguable that the emigration of 2014 is encompassing the best production of 3-5 academic years. While a general belief is that emigration is affecting especially those who have already finished the postgraduate residency specialization programs in medicine, fragmented data speak for the quarter of them emigrating or in the phase of legal procedures for displacement. Often, the whole family is part of the process, including wives and kids. There are no study data on the exact number of

young specialized physicians emigrating to work as physicians in receiving countries, and this is the first attempt for evaluating the willingness-to-leave in the newly-entered students in the medical program.

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

Results. Nearly 60% of students are on the point of “seriously thinking to leave”, while 20% believe they will leave in the next 2-3 years, which means without being graduated, in order to continue education in medicine in the recipient country. The societal impact is often described as “good” based on the concept of “possible remittances to their own families” and “chances to contribute better to development of the country through distant application of technologies in a world without borders”, or “bad” due to “uncertainties relating to possible decrease of their own contribution to the families”. The gap in human resources for the health sector in the country is not seen as a problem due to high unemployment rate forecasts for the 25-to 35-year-old population, considered as worsening in the coming years.

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

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

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

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

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

In the latest years, there has been an increase of public awareness in the country regarding various aspects: on a rapid establishment of a network of new services – yet essentially limited compare to the actual needs and the exponential increase in new diagnosed cases; screening and early detection process within the primary pediatric health care service; the level of family burden in financial terms, including the direct and indirect costs, (often whole-family internal migration is due to access problems); the part of the problem potentially connected with an unconsolidated screening process.

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

Keywords: autism; early detection; screening; neurodevelopment.

59. New alternative for addicts

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

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

Methods. The specifics of the life history, participant observation and in-depth interview provide an opportunity for collecting authentic information about the process of care.

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

Conclusions. The religious community is able to help addicts. Christian moral values can help man to return to the right path, snatched the dependent young people away from the hands of the Devil (Father Seraphim Monastery "Sveti Georgi", Hadjidimovo).

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

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

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

Methods. In a sample of 742 pupils (boys – 313, girls – 419) in 9th to 12th grade from rural localities of the Republic of Moldova, using the questioning method, were studied the complaints about health in relation to some residential risk factors (the absence of hot water, toilets, bathrooms and autonomous central heating). The questionnaire was anonymous and included 6 questions on dwelling supply and 19 questions relating to complaints about health.

Results. 45.2% of pupils living in houses where the water is heated on the stove complain about pain in hand joints, in comparison with 36% of pupils living in houses with a boiler ($p>0.05$).

Other problems reported by students were: dryness of skin (28.1% of total subjects: 22.7% of pupils having a bathroom in their house, 39.1% not having such a facility, $p<.05$), skin cracks (12.9%), hair loss (15.8%), nails deformation (13.9%).

Pupils living in houses with stove heating system report more frequently symptoms associated with the impairment of the autonomic nervous system and circulatory system: fatigue/exhaustion (27.1%), stinging pain in the chest (23.8%), headaches (22.9%).

Those who are living in houses with an autonomous central heating system report similar problems: fatigue (27.6%), headaches (23.3 %), and dizziness (21.6%).

The type of heating system used in the house does not significantly influence the respiratory symptoms: 34.5% of pupils living in houses with stove heating system complain about a recurrent cough, by comparison with 34.5% of pupils living in houses with autonomous central heating system; the unpleasant sensation of "scratchy" throat is experienced by 28.4% of pupils living in houses with stove heating system and 34.5% of those living in houses with autonomous central heating system; a dry cough is reported by 28.2% of pupils living in houses with stove heating system and 31.9% of those living in houses with autonomous central heating system ($p>.05$).

There is no significant difference between pupils who have a toilet in the house and pupils who have a toilet in the yard as regards abdominal pain: 29.6% pupils report periodic abdominal pain and 24.8% report such pain on an empty stomach.

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

Keywords: pupils; risk factors; dwelling; health.

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Republic

International Conference

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

<p>Bucharest, “Francisc I. Rainer” Anthropology Institute of the Romanian Academy, 8 Avenue Eroii Sanitari, 5th District, Romania</p> <p>Wednesday, October 7th, 2015, 9:00 am - 16:00 pm</p>	
<p>The Institute Library</p>	
<p>09:00-09:30</p>	<p>Registration of Participants</p>
<p>09:30-09:40</p>	<p>Welcome and opening</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CROITORU Cătălina, Public Institution State University of Medicine and Pharmacy “Nicolae Testemițanu”, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova
<p>09:40-13:00</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">First session, The Institute Library</p> <p>Chairman</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BĂLĂCEANU Stolnici Constantin, Acad., “Francisc I. Rainer” Anthropology Institute of the Romanian Academy, Bucharest <p>Moderators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RADA Cornelia, PhD, “Francisc I. Rainer” Anthropology Institute of the Romanian Academy, Bucharest • BISTRICEANU PANTELIMON Corina, PhD, “Spiru Haret University”, Bucharest, Romania
1	CROITORU Cătălina, Social stress and family , Public Institution State University of Medicine and Pharmacy “Nicolae Testemițanu”, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova.
2	FERDOHLEB Alina, MAMALIGA Narcisa, People with disability and rehabilitation services , National Centre of Public Health, National Council for Determining Disability and Work Capacity, Republic of Moldova.
3	FALUDI Cristina, Particularities of violence in couple relationships among nowadays Romanian young people , “Babeș-Bolyai” University from Cluj-Napoca, Faculty of Sociology and Social Work.

4	FALUDI Cristina, TANTURRI Maria-Letizia, DONNO Annalisa, Pathways of childlessness in post-communist Romania and Bulgaria: towards a convergent or divergent road? Babeş-Bolyai University from Cluj-Napoca, Faculty of Sociology and Social Work, University of Padova, Faculty of Statistical Sciences, Italy.
5	MARINESCU Valentina, Communication and health in Romania – The case of public campaigns about hepatitis , University of Bucharest, Romania.
6	MYNARSKA Monika, Childless by choice? Exploring motives of childless women in Poland , Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw, Institute of Psychology, Poland.
7	MYNARSKA Monika, Why do cohabiting couples decide to marry? Insights from focus group interviews in Poland , Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw, Institute of Psychology, Poland.
8	PÎRLOG Mihail, COTOCEL Cristina, CHIRIȚĂ Anca, Family factors in the onset and course of schizophrenia , University of Medicine and Pharmacy of Craiova, Faculty of Medicine; University of Craiova, Doctoral School, Romania.
9	CHIRIȚĂ Anca, COTOCEL Cristina, PÎRLOG Mihail, Family burden in assisting the patient with Alzheimer's disease , University of Medicine and Pharmacy of Craiova, Faculty of Medicine; University of Craiova, Doctoral School, Romania.
10	FERDOHLEB Alexandru, Evaluation of patients with postoperative biliary strictures away postoperative , Public Institution State University of Medicine and Pharmacy “Nicolae Testemițanu”, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova.
11	MILENKOVA Valentina, PEICHEVA Dobrinka, Socio-cultural changes in the lifestyles of the contemporary Bulgarian family , “Neofit Rilski” South-West University, Blagoevgrad, Bulgaria.
12	SHOPOVA Tatiana, Information and communication technologies in everyday life activities of students , South-West University “Neofit Rilski”, Blagoevgrad, Bulgaria.
13	MICLE Mihai Ioan, SĂUCAN Doina Stefana, MARHAN Ana Maria, Exploring positive and negative interrelations at the work-family interface , Institute of Philosophy and Psychology “Constantin Rădulescu-Motru” of Romanian Academy.
13:00-13:15	COFFEE BREAK
13:15-16:00	Second session, The Institute Library and Room 20
13:15-16:00	Second session, The Institute Library
Chairpersons	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GLAVCE Cristiana, PhD, “Francisc I. Rainer” Anthropology Institute of the Romanian Academy, Bucharest 	
Moderators	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PIRLOG Mihai, University of Medicine and Pharmacy Craiova, Faculty of Medicine, 5th 	

	<p>Department Medical Specialties III, Romania</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CROITORU Cătălina, PhD, Public Institution State University of Medicine and Pharmacy “Nicolae Testemițanu”, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova
1	BALAN Greta, BURDUNIUC Olga, RIMIS Constantin Multidrug - Resistant bacterial isolates in infected wounds , School of Public Health Management, National Center of Public Health, National Reference Laboratory for Surveillance of the Resistance to Antibiotics, Public Institution State University of Medicine and Pharmacy “Nicolae Testemițanu”, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova.
2	BALAN Greta, RIMIS Constantin, BURDUNIUC Olga, Prevalence and antibiotic sensitivity pattern of bacteria isolated from nosocomial infections , School of Public Health Management, National Center of Public Health, National Reference Laboratory for Surveillance of the Resistance to Antibiotics, Public Institution State University of Medicine and Pharmacy “Nicolae Testemițanu”, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova.
3	BURDUNIUC Olga, BALAN Greta, RIMIS Constantin, Biosafety and biosecurity in microbiological laboratories - challenges and opportunities , School of Public Health Management, National Center of Public Health, National Reference Laboratory for Surveillance of the Resistance to Antibiotics, Public Institution State University of Medicine and Pharmacy “Nicolae Testemițanu”, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova.
4	CAZACU-STRATU Angela, ABRAM Zoltan, GÎSCA Veronica, Tobacco consumption among pupils of 5th - 12th grades from rural areas in the Republic of Moldova , National Center of Public Health, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova, University of Medicine and Pharmacy Targu Mures, Romania.
5	CIOBANU Elena, Hygiene – the Science of Public Health , Public Institution State University of Medicine and Pharmacy “Nicolae Testemițanu”, Chișinău, Republic of Moldova.
6	COMO Ariel, MANA Tedi, TOMORI Sonila, BRAHO Ardian, Non-legally- registered children – beyond statistics , Department of Psychiatry, Tirana Medical University Albania; Psychiatry Service, Tirana University Hospital Center “Mother Teresa”, Albania; Paediatrics Service No. 2, Tirana University, Hospital Center “Mother Teresa”, Albania; Psychiatry Service Emergency Clinic, Tirana University Hospital Center “Mother Teresa”, Albania.
7	COMO Ariel, MANA Tedi, Rehabilitation and reintegration of former political persecuted in a post-dictatorship country , Department of Psychiatry, Tirana Medical University Albania; Psychiatry Service, University Hospital Centre Tirana “Mother Teresa”, Albania.
8	ELEZI Fatime, TOMORI Sonila, ZYBERAJ Flora, ÇOMO Ariel, LUZAJ Esmeralda, SOTIRI Eugjen, PETRELA Elizana, Anxiety symptoms among students of Faculty of Technical and Medical Science and the related factors , Psychiatric Emergency, University Hospital Center Tirana “Mother Teresa”, Albania; Pediatric Service, University Hospital Center Tirana “Mother Teresa”, Albania; Faculty of Technical and Medical Science, Tirana, Albania; Ministry of Health, Psychiatric Service, Tirana, Albania; Spectrum Clinic Private Practice, Tirana, Albania; University of Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Tirana, Albania.

9	ELEZI Fatime, ÇOMO Ariel, SOTIRI Eugjen, BRAHO Ardian, SINANI Leter, PETRELA Elizana, The effect of valproate versus lithium and carbamazepine in the long-term treatment of bipolar disorders , Psychiatric Emergency, University Hospital Center Tirana “Mother Teresa”, Albania, Psychiatric Service University Hospital Center Tirana “Mother Teresa”, Albania.
10	ELEZI Fatime, XHELILAJ Esmeralda, ALUSHI Lindita, TOMORI Sonila, BRAHO Ardian, Disability in psychiatric disorders: How frequent is it in patients with two psychiatric disorders or in patients with a psychiatric disorder and a generalized disorder , Psychiatric Emergency, University Hospital Center Tirana “Mother Teresa”, Albania; Paediatric Service, University Hospital Center Tirana “Mother Teresa”, Albania.
11	ALIKAJ Valbona, XHURA Isid, Self injury in adolescents attending Child and Adolescent Psychiatry Clinic in Tirana, Albania , Psychiatry Department, Tirana Medical University, Albania; General Hospital, Durres, Albania.
13:15-16:00	Second session, Room 20
Chairperson	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TIHON Aliona, PhD, Public Institution State University of Medicine and Pharmacy “Nicolae Testemițanu”, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova 	
Moderators	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SMOCZYNSKI Rafal, PhD, Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland FALUDI Cristina, “Babeş-Bolyai” University from Cluj-Napoca, Faculty of Sociology and Social Work 	
1	FIORILLI Caterina, DE STASIO Simona, PASSIATORE Ylenia, Externalizing problems at school: When children feel low confident with math skills , LUMSA University, Rome, Italy.
2	GJIKOPULLI Agim, TOMORI Sonila, GRIMCI Lindita, CULLUFI Paskal, Pattern and frequency of Genetic Disorders among Albanian children with Short Stature , Paediatric Service No. 2, Tirana University Hospital, Center “Mother Teresa”, Albania; Paediatric Department, Tirana Medical University, Albania.
3	GRILLI Simona, BUONOMO Ilaria, Infant temperament and parenting stress. An explorative study on couples in first and not first pregnancy , Department of Human Sciences, LUMSA, Rome, Department of Social and Developmental Psychology, Sapienza University of Rome, Italy.
4	HALL Dorota, Religiosity and non-heteronormativity: personal narratives of those who live both , Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of the Polish Academy of Sciences.
5	KABELINGA Isaac, Generational gap in Zambian families , University of Lapland, Finland, University of Zambia, Zambia.

6	MARCZYŃSKI Anton, To Become Like a Child , Warsaw School of Information Technology, Poland.
7	MARTINEZ Victor, CAMACHO Diego, Professional expectations in Psychology: A comparison between Psychology's students and psychologists in México , Faculty of Medicine and Psychology at the Autonomous University of Baja California, Postdoctoral fellow at l'Université Pierre et Marie Curie, Mexico and France.
8	MEȘINA Victor, ZEPCA Victor, ZAPOROJAN Aculina, Sexual behavior aspects of pre-university institutions pupils , National Center for Public Health, Chisinău, Republic of Moldova.
9	ȚIGĂNAȘ Odetta, ZEPCA Victor, ABRAM Zoltan, Aspects of lyceum – form pupils involvement on alcohol consumption , National Center for Public Health, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova, University of Medicine and Pharmacy from Targu Mureș, Romania.
10	OWUSU KYEI Justice Richard Kwabena, Ethnic religious organisations in the assimilation paradigm , Graduate School for Social Research, Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland.
11	SERAFIMOVA Mariya, Civil and/or laic religions , Department of Sociology, South- West University "Neofit Rilski", Blagoevgrad, Bulgaria.

The second day of the conference, Thursday October 8th, 2015, 9:30 am - 13:15 pm

Bucharest, "Francisc I. Rainer" Anthropology Institute of the Romanian Academy, 8 Avenue Eroii Sanitari, 5th District, Romania

Please do not exceed 10 minutes for your conference paper !

9:30-13:00

First session: The Institute Library and Room 20

9:30-9:40

Welcome and opening

- SMO CZYNSKI Rafal, Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland.

9:40-13:00

First session: The Institute Library

Chairman

- GEANĂ Gheorghică, PhD, "Francisc I. Rainer" Anthropology Institute of the Romanian Academy, Bucharest

Moderators

- RADA Cornelia, PhD, "Francisc I. Rainer" Anthropology Institute of the Romanian Academy, Bucharest
- FALUDI Cristina, Babeș-Bolyai University from Cluj-Napoca, Faculty of Sociology and Social Work

1	BISTRICEANU PANTELIMON Corina, Changes in the Ethical Dimension of Family , Department of Social Sciences, “Spiru Haret” University, Bucharest, Romania.
2	KOVACS Gábor, From gentry intellectuals to party bureaucrats – society, intellectuals and power in the theory of György Konrád and Iván Szelényi on Eastern European socialism , Institute of Philosophy, Research Centre for the Humanities, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest, Hungary.
3	GURAN-NICA Liliana, MARIN Cornelia, The Elderly and the Family , Faculty of Geography, “Spiru Haret” University, Bucharest, Romania.
4	GURAN-NICA Liliana, MARIN Cornelia, Urban versus Rural Environment in the Emerging Metropolitan Areas , Faculty of Geography, “Spiru Haret” University, Bucharest, Romania.
5	KUBIAK Anna E., The Polish Funeral Culture , Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland.
6	MESTER Béla, From the Noblemen’s Ideal Commonwealth to the Scholars’ Imagined Republic , Institute of Philosophy, Research Centre for the Humanities, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest, Hungary.
7	PANTELIMON Cristi, Family Elements in Corporative Structures , Department of Social Sciences, „Spiru Haret” University, Bucharest, Romania.
8	TIHON Aliona, Violence against women , Public Institution State University of Medicine and Pharmacy “Nicolae Testemițanu”, Chisinau, Moldova Republic.
9	FERDOHLEB Alina, Basic occupational health services – pros and cons , National Centre of Public Health, Chisinau, Moldova Republic.
10	SMOCZYNSKI Rafal, Moral regulation and moral panic studies , Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland.
11	MIKOLEJKO Zbigniew, Sacralization and desacralization of Polish family , Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland.
12	HANDJIEVA-DARLENSKA Teodora, KUZEVA Aneliya, Education in the nutritional lifestyle in children and parents – “School for Health” , Medical University in Sofia, Bulgarian Association for the Study of Obesity and Related Disease, Bulgaria.
13	MARICA Simona, Critical essay on the educational system in Romania , “Spiru Haret” University, Bucharest, Romania.
9:40-13:00	First session: Room 20

Chairwoman	
CROITORU Cătălina, PhD, Public Institution State University of Medicine and Pharmacy “Nicolae Testemițanu”, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova	
Moderators	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BACIU Adina, PhD, “Francisc I. Rainer” Anthropology Institute of the Romanian Academy, Biomedical Department, Bucharest, Romania • MARINESCU Valentina, PhD, Faculty of Sociology and Social Work, University of Bucharest, Romania 	
1	NAKOV Vladimir, DONCHEV Toni, Reasons and methods for suicide and suicide attempts in Bulgaria between 2009 and 2014 , National Centre for Public Health and Analyses, Sofia, Bulgaria; Medical Academy, Sofia, Bulgaria.
2	PAVLICA Tatjana, SIKORA Čaba, RAKIŠ Rada, Attitudes towards homosexuality in a sample of Novi Sad (Serbia) population , Department for Biology and Ecology, Faculty for Sciences, University of Novi Sad, the Republic of Serbia.
3	RADA Cornelia, Youth in Romanian urban areas: sexual debut and sexual behavior , “Francisc I. Rainer” Anthropological Institute of Romanian Academy.
4	RAKIŠ Rada, BOŽIŠ-KRSTIŠ Verica, PAVLICA Tatjana, BELIŠ Branislava, †TEGAKO I. Lidia, Anthropometrical traits in children from Vojvodina (The Republic of Serbia) and Belarus , University of Novi Sad, Faculty of Sciences, Department for Biology and Ecology, Novi Sad, Serbia, University of Novi Sad, Faculty of Agriculture, Novi Sad, Serbia, Department of Anthropology and Ecology Institute of History NAS of Belarus, Minsk.
5	SEVERINO Valerio, Biopolitical changes in family conception in the aftermath of the Great War , Department of History, Cultures and Religions, University of Rome La Sapienza, Italy.
6	SOTIRI Eugjen, ELEZI Fatime, BRAHO Ardian, ALUSHI Lindita, Role of the family in the psychiatric treatment dropout , Psychiatric Emergency, University Hospital Center Tirana “Mother Teresa”, Albania.
7	SPASOVA Lyuba, Insecure society: effects on contemporary family , Institute for the Study of Societies and Knowledge, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Bulgaria.
8	TOMORI Sonila, ELEZI Fatime, SHEHU Eriona, BALI Donjeta, Attitudes toward emigration of the first-year medicine students - the good, the bad and the worse to come , Pediatric Service, University Hospital Center Tirana “Mother Teresa”, Albania; Psychiatric Emergency, University Hospital Center Tirana “Mother Teresa”, Albania.
9	TOMORI Sonila, GJIKOPULLI Agim, BABO Alma, TAKO Aferdita, DOBI Florida, LEVANI Eda, Screening for early detection of children on autism spectrum - some controversies in relation to burden to families , Pediatric Service No. 2, Tirana University Hospital Center “Mother Teresa”, Albania; Qendra Komunitare e Shendetit Mendor, Nr. 1,

	Tirana, Albania.
10	YAKOVA Iveta, New alternative for addicts , Department: Sociology, South- West University “Neofit Rilski”, Blagoevgrad, Bulgaria.
11	ZEPKA Victor, ZAPOROJAN Aculina, The assessment of the relationship between health state of pupils and risk factors from dwellings , National Center for Public Health, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova.
12	ATANASOV Plamen, The social-psychological influence of the computer-mediated communications on the family environment in the modern net society , “St. Kliment Ohridski” Sofia University, Doctoral School, Bulgaria.