



Safe childhood



ЗБОРНИК НА АПСТРАКТИ BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

І МАКЕДОНСКА КОНФЕРЕНЦИЈА
ЗА ДЕТСКА И АДОЛЕСЦЕНТНА ПСИХИЈАТРИЈА
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П.Т6/3

ALCOHOL AND DRUG USE ASSOCIATED WITH DATING VIOLENCE PERPETRATION IN MALE AND FEMALE ADOLESCENTS

Dimitrinka Jordanova Peshevska¹, Nikolina Kenig², Tamara Jordanova³, Izabela Filov⁴

World Health Organization, Country Office, Skopje¹;

Institute of Psychology, Faculty of Philosophy, Skopje²;

National Association for Improvement of the Health and Rights of Persons with Mental Illnesses and other Vulnerable Groups³;

Higher medical school, Bitola.⁴

Introduction: Dating violence is a major public health problem. In many studies alcohol and drug use have been identified as one of the relevant individual risk factors for adolescent dating violence.

Aim: The study objective was to examine the relationships between violence (psychological, physical and sexual) perpetration and alcohol and drug use in both male and female adolescents.

Method: The convenient sample of 850 adolescents (402 male and 448 female high school and university students, at average 19.76 years) responded to a self-report questionnaire composed of 7 different scales on various aspects of dating violence victimization and perpetration as well as on reporting on alcohol and drug use. The assessed Cronbach's Alpha of the scales varied from 0.72 to 0.80. Informed consent and parental consent for adolescents below 18 year age were provided prior to administering the instruments. The statistical analysis was focused on determining correlations among all involved variables.

Results: The study findings has shown that dating violence (psychological, physical and sexual) perpetration is significantly associated with alcohol and drug use for both male ($r=.195$; $df=848$; $p<.01$) and female ($r=.195$; $df=400$; $p<.01$) adolescents. Likewise, dating violence (psychological, physical and sexual) perpetration has been significantly associated with alcohol and drug use for all sample respondents ($r=.183$; $df=446$; $p<.01$). The study findings have confirmed that alcohol and drug use are associated risk factor for dating violence perpetration in both male and female adolescents.

Conclusions: The study findings have revealed that alcohol and drug use should be anticipated while designing dating violence preventive programmes and intervention targeting adolescents.

Key words: *alcohol and drug use, dating violence perpetration, male and female adolescents*

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НАСИЛСТВО ВРЗ ДЕЦА: РОДИТЕЛСКА НАСПРОТИ ДЕТСКА ПЕРСПЕКТИВА

Марија Ралева¹, Виктор Исјановски², Лилјана Трпчевска¹, Андромахи Наумовска²

¹ *ЈЗУ УК за Психијатрија, Скопје*

² *ЈЗУ Психијатриска болница-Скопје*

Истражувањата покажуваат дека кога станува збор за насилството врз децата, родителските и детските перспективи помалку или повеќе се разликуваат. Родителите или не се информирани, или пак го прикриваат фактот на злоупотребата на своите деца.

Целта на овој труд е да ја прикаже разликата меѓу детската и родителската перспектива на психолошкото, физичкото и сексуалното насилство врз децата.

Методи: во студијата учествуваа 1662 парови родител-дете од севкупниот примерок од 2586 деца анкетирани во основните и средните училишта во Македонија на возраст од 11, 13 и 16 години во однос на искуства на физичко, психолошко и сексуално насилство. 58% беа девојчиња и 42% момчиња. Според возраста 25,6% беа 11 години, 28,8% припаѓаа на 13