



Safe childhood



ЗБОРНИК НА АПСТРАКТИ BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

**I МАКЕДОНСКА КОНФЕРЕНЦИЈА
ЗА ДЕТСКА И АДОЛЕСЦЕНТНА ПСИХИЈАТРИЈА
СО МЕЃУНАРОДНО УЧЕСТВО**

“РАЗВОЈНА ПСИХОПАТОЛОГИЈА - ПРЕДИЗВИЦИ И МОЖНОСТИ”

**I MACEDONIAN CONFERENCE
ON CHILD AND ADOLESCENT PSYCHIATRY
WITH INTERNATIONAL PARTICIPATION**

„DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOPATHOLOGY - CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES“

**16-18 Октомври 2014
Охрид, Република Македонија**

**16-18 October 2014
Ohrid, Republic of Macedonia**

ОП23

FROM RECOGNITION TO REGISTRATION – THE RESPONSE OF THE HEALTH SYSTEM IN SERBIA ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT**Milica Pejovic Milovancevic^{1,2}, Oliver Vidojevic², Jelena Radosavljev Kircanski^{2,3}, Teodora Mincic², Dusanka Kalanj², Snezana Stojanovic²**¹*School of Medicine, University of Belgrade;*²*Institute of Mental Health, Belgrade;*³*Faculty for Media and Communication, University of Singidunum*

Health workers and associates have the chance in their practice to be the first who can detect and recognize the abused or neglected child. In order to protect children, as well as to provide the treatment when it is needed, it is necessary to raise the capacity of doctors and other professionals in health care system to recognize the different forms of abuse and other forms of violence. The aim of this paper will be to present the model of health care activities regarding child abuse and neglect and to show the model of registration of abused and neglected children. The Republic of Serbia has made significant efforts to protect children from abuse and neglect since 2000. We published and adopted the General Protocol for the protection of children from abuse and neglect, as well as a number of special protocols, including specific protocol in the health system, which was adopted in 2009. The special protocol defines the obligation of all health institutions to establish a professional team within institutions with a mission to recognize register and intervene in cases of abuse and neglect. The first team was formed in the Institute of Mental Health even before the enactment of national legislation. Abuse and neglect left many short-term and long-term adverse consequences on child development. Health care workers have a professional, legal and ethical obligation to respond to abuse and neglect and thus prevent that consequences. The role of the health system in protecting children is to empower healthcare professionals, government agencies and service users (children and parents) who need to share their responsibility in order to create a supportive environment in which each child is protected from abuse or neglect.

ОП24

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN RURAL AREAS IN REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA IN FAMILIES WITH YOUNG CHILDREN FROM 0-6 YEARS**Izabela Filov¹, Domnika Rajchanovska¹, Gordana Ristevska-Dimitrovska¹, Dimitrinka Jordanova Peshevska²**¹*Higher medical school Bitola*²*World Health Organisation –Regional Office Skopje*

Aim of the study is to evaluate attitudes towards violence in families that live in rural area in the proximity of Bitola. In the study were included families with children aged 0-6 years who live in 11 villages with less than 1000 inhabitants.

Methodology: We gathered information from 113 households; a structured questionnaire was designed for purpose of the study. The data was given by the children's parents.

Results: 336 adults were included, 172 women and 164 men. Average age of respondents was 40 years and most prominent positions related to violence was in that age group. Generally, 127 adults (38%) expressed views that support different forms of violence between partners in the family. Neglect of a child is presented as the most common cause of manifestation of violence in the family. (52%) The distribution of violent events in family by gender is equal. Low level of education is related to expressed psychological pressure on partner. (<0.002)

Discussion: In families in rural areas, violent attitudes among partners are represented mostly

in the age group of 40 years, with equal distribution between genders. Low level of education is risk factor for family violence

Conclusion: Regardless of the conditions of life in rural areas, there are no differences in the manifestation of family violence by sex; coercion is recognized as violence, which speaks of a certain emancipation of women in the family.

Key words: attitudes, violence, rural areas, young children

ОП25

SUBSTANCE USE, SMOKING AND SEXUAL RISK BEHAVIOURS IN RELATIONSHIPS WITH PHYSICAL ABUSE AND NEGLECT AMONG YOUNG MACEDONIAN ADOLESCENTS

Dimitrinka Jordanova Peshevska¹ Marija Raleva² Izabela Filov³ Tamara Jordanova⁴

¹World Health Organization, Country Office Skopje, Skopje Republic of Macedonia

²University Clinic of Psychiatry, Medical Faculty at Ss. Cyril and Methodius University of Skopje, Skopje, Republic of Macedonia;

³Higher Medical School, Bitola, Republic of Macedonia;

⁴National Association for Improvement of the Health and Rights of Persons with Mental Illnesses and Other Vulnerable Groups, Skopje, Republic of Macedonia

Objectives: One of the main objectives of this paper is to analyze the associations between physical abuse and neglect and health risk behaviours among young adolescents in the country.

Method: A representative sample consisted of total 1277 students (58.6% female and 41.6%), aged 18 and above. About 664 of them are in last (fourth) year of secondary school and 613 respondents are first- and second-year university students. The data were obtained using Adverse Childhood Experiences Study Questionnaires (Family Health History Questionnaire) for collecting information on child maltreatment, household dysfunction and other socio-behavioural factors, applying WHO/CDC-recommended methodology. Statistical significance was set up at $p < 0.05$.

Results: Physical abuse (21.1%) and physical neglect (20%) were reported with similar prevalence rates. The results demonstrated a relationship between physical abuse and later manifestation of health risk behaviours such as: smoking and early pregnancy. Physical neglect increased the chances for drug abuse, drink-driving, having early sex, having more sexual partners.

Conclusion: Identification of the risk factors for physical abuse and neglect can help in further development of the preventive programmes for young adolescents

Keywords: Physical abuse; physical neglect; corporal punishment; substance use, smoking and sexual risk behaviours.

ОП26

МОЖНОСТИ ЗА НАМАЛУВАЊЕ НА ВРСНИЧКОТО НАСИЛСТВО ВО УЧИЛИШТАТА ВО Р. МАКЕДОНИЈА

Кадри Хакихамза¹, Марија Ралева¹, Славица Арсова¹, Флорентина Хани², Димитринка Јорданова Пешевска³, Розалинда Исјановска⁴, Изабела Филов⁵, Виктор Исјановски⁶, Лидија Сушевска⁷, Актан Аго⁸, Благојче Ѓорчевски⁹

¹Универзитетска Клиника за психијатрија, Скопје;

²Гимназија "Ибрахим Темо"-Струга;

³СЗО, Национална Канцеларија-Скопје;

⁴Институт за епидемиологија со биостатистика, Медицински факултет-Скопје;

⁵Психијатриска болница "Демир Хисар"-Демир Хисар;

⁶Психијатриска болница "Скопје"-Скопје;