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Background: Brain damage is a common of long-term, heavy alcohol consumption. At the recent study, the relationships between duration and lifetime quantity of drinking and the development of cognitive problems is unclear. Some of them have proposed that cognitive performance worsens in direct proportion to the severity and duration of alcoholism.

Aim: In this study we want to show that alcohol consumption for long period of time infected the brain and cause the cognitive impairments.

Methods: we exposed the 201 male patients under the ages 35-65 who treated at the Department of Alcoholism, Institute of Addictions, Belgrade in period June 2006 - June 2007. We used the data collected from patients history of illness, psychiatry interviews, structural imaging techniques - computed tomography (CT) of brain and medical protocol including the criteria of alcohol dependency and late residual according the ICD-X.

Results: Total 201 male patients with diagnosis of alcohol dependent and long-term and heavy alcohol consumption:

25(12,43%) have clearly reduced cortex and loss of brain volume (visibly on computed tomography); 82(40,79 %) have deficits in problem-solving, short-term and working memory and visuospatial abilities; 36 (17,91%) have personality and behavior impairments; 25(12,43 %) have deficits in learning and planning abilities; 15 (7,46 %) have alcoholic dementia; 18 (8,95 %) —other persisting cognitive impairment (poor attention, global inadequacy).

Conclusions: The most prevalent alcohol-associated brain impairments affect visuospatial abilities and higher cognitive functioning. Heavy alcohol consumption may affect cognitive functioning and structural brain abnormalities but clear association has not been established yet.

P0065

Identity management to computer users: A preliminary study on Romanian teenagers

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Background: The need for information about the effects of computers on their users also increases.

Methods: All the students, aged between 15 to 18 years old, come from 7 high schools of Iasi, Romania. The studied group of samples comprised 350 teenagers who answered to a questionnaire comprising 36 questions related to computer activities. The authors examined the online construction of identity and sexuality at 350 teenagers, who had been involved in an online relationship and (a) the identification of a possible Internet addiction, (b) perceived realism of the Internet, and (c) construction of network identities.

Results: The survey reveal that amount of time spent online for the Internet are positively related to more favorable perceptions of online relationships. We find approximately 3.5% of cases with possible pathological Internet use.

Conclusions: Having an identity and having a network identity are different subjects.

P0066

Internet addiction and Romanian children

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The most common reasons parents cite for buying home computers are children's education (36 percent). Likewise, parents cite education (45 percent) as the most common motivation for their children to use the Internet from home.

Method: The survey included a representative sample of 245 school students of ages 11 to 14. All of the students came from 7 high schools of Iasi, Romania. The students answered to a questionnaire comprising 34 questions related to internet activities. These were aimed at highlighting: 1. The frequency of internet use by the students; 2. The interference of excessive use with academic performance, socialization, personality; 3. The identification of a possible pathological internet use.

Results: Results show that the school students prefer to spend a considerable amount of time with their computers, over 5 hours/day. The purpose of this article is to describe how internet use affect socialization, academic performance, personality and to discuss how identity are constructed in cyberspace.

Conclusion: Some researchers have argued that the Internet provides a community to belong to as other more traditional types of communities are breaking down through urbanization and other social changes. It has been suggested that people with low self-esteem turn to the Internet to reduce the chances of rejection, to find support, and to discuss their emotions. Other scholars have suggested that the appeal of the Internet lies in the possibility it offers to construct a new identity for oneself.

P0067

Substance abuse to teenagers and young people

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The substance abuse, through its devastating effects and through its spreading fastness, represents an worrying phenomena, worthy to be taken into consideration for every country's social frame of politics.

The vulnerable population to the substance abuse is the one formed of teenagers and young people predisposed to new experiences, easy to engage into risky behaviours. To prevent these behaviours it is imperative, first of all, that the teenagers and the young population, but, equally, their parents, to be well and correctly informed on the use of drugs, its effects and long term consequences.

This study wishes to be a modern approach against the substance abuse, offering a number of directions for measures to be taken concerning the development of services that involve and represent the synergic way of solving the complex (psychosocial and educational) needs of the drug users.

As a final main idea, the present study has a prior objective to develop, into the parents mind, the ability of recognizing their children's first signs of substance abuse.

P0068

Analysis of alcoholic psychosis treatment in Kaunas Medical University Clinic's Department of Psychiatry

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Aim: To analyze the dynamics of alcoholic psychosis treatment in Kaunas medical university clinic's, department of Psychiatry in