

In Teaching Institute of Public Health in Primorsko-goranska County (NZJZ-PGŽ), in the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Prevention, the Mental Health Screening has been performed for eight years, whereby 10-15% of children, from the target group, who show possible behavioral and mental health disorders are excluded. Children and parents are advised to meet with a psychologist or child psychiatrist who will use their psychotherapeutic treatment to help solve current or prevent future difficulties.

It is essential that there are places, counseling centers, where young people, their parents and all those who work with young people can talk to professionals in an open and confidential manner. Our common goal is to strengthen the health of children, young people and their parents before some of the disorders develop.

ZAŠTITA MENTALNOG ZDRAVLJA MLADIH - UČINKOVITA PREVENCIJA OVISNOSTI

Mentalno zdravlje dio je općeg zdravlja - nema zdravlja bez mentalnog zdravlja.

Obzirom da se podloga za dobro mentalno zdravlje u najvećoj mjeri oblikuje u prvim godinama života, unapređenje mentalnog zdravlja djece i mladih ulaganje je u budućnost.

Odgovorno ponašanje kojim čuvaju i unapređuju vlastito tjelesno ali i mentalno zdravlje. Treba ih voljeti, postaviti jasne granice i disciplinirati ih s ljubavlju. Ako nešto (ili sve) od ovoga nedostaje imamo disfunkcionalne obitelji koje redovito prepoznajemo u pozadini svakog ovisnika. Uzimanje sredstava ovisnosti (legalnih ili ilegalnih) danas se smatra najčešćim i najutjecajnijim uzročnikom oštećivanja tjelesnog i mentalnog zdravlja i poremećaja ponašanja ljudi.

Brojni preventivni programi za mlade usmjereni su na promicanje zdravlja i osobnog razvoja, razvoj životnih vještina i prihvatljivih modela ponašanja te rano otkrivanje i pomoć u suzbijanju rizičnih čimbenika za mentalno zdravlje.

U NZJZ-PGŽ u Odjelu za zaštitu mentalnog zdravlja i prevenciju ovisnosti, osmu godinu za redom provodi se screening za mentalno zdravlje kojim se izluči 10-15 % djece iz ciljane skupine koja pokazuju moguće poremećaje u ponašanju i mentalnom zdravlju. Djeci i roditeljima preporuča se susret sa psihologom ili dječjim psihijatrom koji će im psihoterapijskim tretmanom pomoći u rješavanju trenutnih ili sprječavanju budućih teškoća.

Nužno je da postoje mjesta, savjetovašta, gdje će mladi, njihovi roditelji i svi oni koji rade sa mladima moći razgovarati sa stručnim osobama otvoreno i povjerljivo.

Naš zajednički cilj je ojačati zdravlje djece, mladih i njihovih roditelja prije nego se razvije neki od poremećaja.

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GAMES OF (NON)LUCK FOR MINORS IN THE AREA OF RIJEKA AND PRIMORSKO-GORANSKA COUNTY (PGŽ)

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In the past six-year period, the 45-minute workshops for the 2nd grade high school students have been systematically implemented in the area of Rijeka and *Primorsko-goranska County*. It has been noticed that one 45 minute workshop for 2nd graders is not enough, in order to control actual and potential problems resulting from adolescents playing NONluck games/gambling/betting.

Six years of work on the prevention of juvenile gambling has shown that the number of students playing some of the games of chance is continuously growing.

Students regularly state that games of chance and gambling is very available to them, and that gambling places mainly allow them, as juveniles, to play the most diverse games of chance. We must keep in mind that by law juveniles are not allowed to enter the places where games of chance are played. The law allows the registration of all persons who enter such places, which is the measure designed to stop minors from accessing games of chance. The gross violation of the "Law of games of chance" is just in favor for juvenile gambling - since the age of the juveniles is not being checked. Some students state that gambling or betting is one of the acceptable ways to have fun and spend some free time, although some of them believe that there is nothing good in games of luck.

The experience of direct work with high school students points to the need to increase preventive programs related to games of chance. It is necessary to educate school teachers, but also parents, who could identify gambling and betting problems in adolescents.

Working with 2nd grade high school students in the area of Rijeka and PGČ points to the worrying increase of juvenile gambling in secondary education and emphasizes the need and the responsibility for additional preventive activities. The research of juvenile gambling in Croatia confirms that the concept of "responsible organization of games of chance" is both problematic and lacking.

IGRE NA (NE)SREĆU MALOLJETNIKA NA PODRUČJU GRADA RIJEKE I PGŽ

U proteklom šestogodišnjem razdoblju na području grada Rijeke i PGŽ sustavno se provode radionice o igrama na sreću u trajanju od 45 minuta za 2. razred srednje škole. Primijećeno je da jedna radionica u trajanju od 45 minuta za 2.r. SŠ nije dovoljna, a da se aktualni i mogući problemi potaknuti igrama na NEsreću stave pod kontrolu.

Šest godina rada na prevenciji maloljetničkog kockanja pokazalo je da kontinuirano raste broj učenika i učenica koji igraju neke od igara na sreću.

Učenici redovito navode da im je dostupnost igara velika, te da im kockarske kuće uglavnom omogućuju da oni, kao maloljetne osobe, mogu igrati najrazličitije postojeće igre na sreću. Ne smijemo zaboraviti da je ulazak u prostore u kojima se mogu „igrati“ igre na sreću zabranjen maloljetnim osobama, te da je zakonom predviđeno registriranje svih osoba koje se uopće i nalaze u prostorima s igrama na sreću, a navedena mjera bi upravo trebala onemogućiti maloljetnicima pristup igrama na sreću. Grubo nepoštivanje „Zakona o igrama na sreću“ upravo pogoduje maloljetničkom kockanju - ne provjerava se dob maloljetnika. Pojedini učenici i učenice navode da je kockanje i klađenje jedan od prihvatljivih načina zabave i provođenja slobodnog vremena, iako dio njih smatraju da u igrama na sreću nema ništa dobro.

Iskustvo neposrednog rada sa srednjoškolcima ukazuje na potrebu povećanja preventivnih programa vezanih upravo za igre na sreću. Neophodna je edukacija školskih profesora, ali i roditelja, koji bi mogli prepoznati probleme sa kockanjem i klađenjem.

Rad sa učenicima 2.SŠ na području grada Rijeke i PGŽ ukazuje na zabrinjavajući porast maloljetničkog kockanja na području srednjeg školstva, te potrebu i mogućnost dodatnih preventivnih aktivnosti igara na sreću. Istraživanja maloljetničkog kockanja u Hrvatskoj potvrđuju problematičnost i manjkavost koncepta „odgovornog priređivanja igara na sreću“.

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ADDICTIVE BEHAVIOR OF MINORS IN FORENSIC PSYCHIATRIC PRACTICE

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Along with the changes taking place across the country including economic, social, political and spiritual life of society, the character and degree of deviant behavior inevitably changes and new patterns of deviant behavior of minors appear. Undoubtedly, pathomorphosis has affected manifestations of chemical addictions in adolescents.

The study of the combined effects of specific family, intra- or interpersonal, cohort, environmental, constitutional and genetic factors contributing to the formation of addictive behavior, the features of its manifestation, as well as the impact of behavioral disorders due to the use of surfactants on the formation of aggressive criminal behavior, is still one of the most clinically and socially significant areas of focus. Studies conducted over the past several decades show that the early appearance of addictive behavior rarely appears in an isolated form; most often addiction is combined with mental development disorders and mental pathology.

The use of volatile solvents is a form of addictive behavior, specific for children and adolescents. The urgency of its study is determined by a number of circumstances including early age of onset of use, widespread prevalence in the adolescent population, association with deviant forms of behavior, and severe medical and social consequences of abuse. Among the reasons for the formation of dependence on alcohol, as well as other forms of deviant behavior, pre-comorbid features play a large role. Alcohol addiction often occurs in juveniles with features of mental immaturity, against the background of disharmonious infantilism, in teenagers who have no expressed intellectual interests, and against the background of a pronounced residual organic pathology.