

## PSYCHOLOGICAL FEATURES AND CHARACTERISTICS OF SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ADAPTATION IN INTERNET-ADDICTED AND MIXED ADDICTED (VIDEO GAME-ONLINE AND SMOKING MIXTURES) ADOLESCENTS

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**Background:** The aim of the study is determined by the prevalence of different types of addictive behavior among adolescents. As long as addiction to smoking mixtures is already known in science, new types of addictions still appear, in particular Internet addiction. In a number the similarity of psychological properties and conditions as formation risk of various forms of addictions: anxiety, depression symptoms, emotional instability, increased excitability, attention deficit hyperactive disorder (ADHD), other neuropsychological disorders. In another studies, due to characterological features of Internet-addicted adolescents and adolescents dependent on surfactants, were also revealed significant differences in their psychological properties and social adaptation. At the same time, it should be noted that the comparative features of psychological properties and social adaptation of adolescents with mixed forms of addiction - Internet addiction, combined with substance addiction-have not been studied.

The aim of the study is to determine psychological features and socio-psychological adaptation in adolescents with substance addiction, Internet addiction and a mixed form of addiction (Internet + surfactant).

**Subjects and methods:** A comparative study of psychological features of adolescents with Internet addiction (n=20), adolescents surfactant addiction (Smoking mixtures), adolescents with mixed addiction (Internet+smoking mixtures), n=18 and also adolescents without signs of addiction (n=17).

Test of Internet addiction Chen (scale CIAS); IVDO Lichko; Test of socio-psychological adaptation of K. Rogers and R. Diamond; Index of Life Style (ed. Wasserman); Indicator Coping Strategies (adapt. Orphan, Yalta); Barrat impulsiveness Scale; temperament and character Cloninger Questionnaire (TCI-125).

**Results:** Certain similar psychological features of addicted adolescents are revealed: increased motor impulsivity, as well as low self-control, reduced self-esteem, emotional dependence, lack of clear life goals, which generally reflects their immaturity. Internet-addicted adolescents have increased anxiety, passivity - subordination, a high level of motor and cognitive impulsivity, emotional discomfort in combination with underdeveloped emotional intelligence and communication abilities, socio-psychological maladaptivity. For adolescents, substance and Internet -addicted individuals is characterized by such personality traits as novelty search, the tendency to harm avoidance. In the groups addicted adolescents there is a significantly greater severity in all characterological radicals in comparison with the control group. In mixed group (surfactant + Internet) revealed lability, asthenic-neurotic, that may indicate emotional instability. In the group of substance-addicted individuals noted asthenic-neurotic, introversion, emotional instability. In both groups, the prevalence several mechanisms of psychological protection (regression, suppression, substitution and compensation) is noted.

The harm of social and psychological adaptation in adolescents with surfactants and Internet addiction, have a number of specific characteristics: high level of escapism, emotional discomfort and social maladaptation. In turn, surfactants-addicted adolescents have several specific characteristics: lower tendency to cooperate, less used strategy of finding social support.

**Conclusions:** Psychological features of adolescents with mixed (Internet+surfactant) addiction and substance-dependent individuals are close to each other. However, substance-addicted adolescence shows higher level of impulsivity, search for novelty and level of transcendence, compared with poly-addicted adolescents, which has certain impact to socio-psychological adaptation. Highest level of socio-psychological adaptation was identified among healthy adolescents and substance-addicted individuals. And significant lower in adolescents with poly-addiction (Internet+surfactant) and the lowest among Internet-dependent adolescents. The data obtained as a result of the study need further study on a more representative sample of adolescents.