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ABSTRACT BOOK

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Adolescents represent a particularly high-risk group and they are also vulnerable to the development of gambling related problems. Thanks to technological advances in gaming industry (slot machines, video lottery terminals, casino-types games) new form of gambling are continuously appearing.

With the purpose of having an idea about the spreading of gambling among the students of Palermo, a survey has been conducted through administration of questionnaires during the period from January to May 2017: this study involved 1622 students (686 boys and 936 girls) between the age of 14 and 19. In this survey it has been demonstrated that only 15% of students have never played; 36% declare they have played cards with money at least once in their life and 19% of them play lotteries and scratchers; some others have played sport betting (14%), bingo (7%), slot machines (5%), horse betting (4%). The money spent on a single day is between 1 and 10 euros (584 students); 530 teenagers spend 1 euro or less; 132 between 1 euro and 100 euros; 16 students more than 100 euros/die. Moreover, most alarming is evidence indicating that there is a considerable number of students who have gambling players parents (father 18.65%; mother 16.4%; both of them 4.52%): this is considered an important vulnerability factor. The analysis of the picked data suggests that there is a widespread diffusion of gambling among the adolescent population. So, to conclude, the present research points out the need to complete immediate interventions on both levels of information and prevention.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF A SURVEY ABOUT DIFFUSION OF BINGE DRINKING AND DRUNKOREXIA AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE

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Youth alcohol consumption is a major global public health concern. Previous reviews have concluded that exposure to alcohol marketing was associated with drinking initiation and higher alcohol consumption among youth. From January to May 2017, a survey has been conducted through administration of questionnaires about the diffusion of binge drinking and drunkorexia among the students of Palermo. Test was administered, during school time, to 2331 students between the ages of 13 and 20. Regarding the analysis of the questionnaires, 97.8% of student declare to have drunk at least once: their first taste of alcoholic drink happens at the age of thirteen/fourteen. They prefer to drink at the disco or pub (48% disco; 22% pub) in Friday and Saturday evening (92%). 52% of student also declare to associate alcohol to cigarette smoking. Another important statistic is that 736 girls and 61 boys declare to prefer to restrict food intake in order to consume greater quantities of alcohol and to avoid weight gain. In order to evaluate youth alcohol consumption in a different contest, it was created an online survey thanks to Google forms. This study involved 500 young people from Palermo between the ages of 19 and 30. The extrapolation of data confirmed the same results of the questionnaires on paper. In this test, however, it was also evaluated the spread-

ing of drink-driving (68.5%). The present survey suggests that there is an expansion of such practices in young population. In conclusion, it appears necessary to adopt measures of information and prevention to reduce territorial diffusion.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF THE CASES OF POISONING DETECTED IN THE EMERGENCY ROOM OF THE "SAN GIOVANNI DI DIO" HOSPITAL FROM 2012 TO 2016 AND IN THE TOXICOLOGY DEPARTMENT AND INTENSIVE CARE UNIT OF THE "BUCCHERI LA FERLA" HOSPITAL IN PALERMO

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Many clinical cases of intentional or unintentional poisoning have been analysed for every kind of xenobiotics in the period 2012-2016 observed at the "San Giovanni di Dio" Hospital in Agrigento, The same kind of study was carried out on some cases of the period 2000-2010 and 2010-2016 at the "Buccheri La Ferla" Hospital in Palermo. At the "San Giovanni di Dio" Hospital in Agrigento individual and anonymous data from a sample of 264 individuals has been collected and they present a set of symptoms that are, in whole or in part, caused by the poisoning. Simultaneously, the survey carried out on the hospital in Palermo, which involved 96 individuals, gave particular attention to poisoning caused by food, pesticides, household products, cosmetic products, hygiene products, medicine, non-pharmaceutical chemical products, drugs and alcohol, along with animal and plant poisons, including mushrooms. The data has been compiled with respect to parameters such as: age, gender, aetiological agent responsible for the poisoning, route of exposure, major symptoms and medical implications. The rates have shown a decrease in the cases of alcohol toxicosis and of poisoning due to the use of antidepressant drugs and sedative hypnotics regarding the region of Agrigento, on the other hand, in the region of Palermo the rates have shown an increase of the cases of poisoning due to the use of antidepressant drugs and sedative hypnotics and an increase of the accidental poisoning derived from the use of cardio-vascular drugs. The overall cases of poisoning in Agrigento, from 2012 to today, are 264 with no mortality cases. However, from 1990 to today, in Palermo, the cases of poisoning are about 140 with a low mortality rate (about 7 cases out of the 140 taken into account).

SUBOXONE EFFICACY IN TREATING DRUG ADDICTION: COMPARISON WITH METHADONE AND MONITORING OF PATIENTS IN THERAPY AT SERT OF MARSALA

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