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Pornography cyberaddiction and impulsivity among medical tunisian students

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Introduction: Medical studies have always been considered as very stressful. Although these students are generally among the most academically successful students, they are not spared from developing both substance and behavioral addictions, particularly pornography cyberaddiction.
Objectives: To evaluate the pornography cyberaddiction in a group of tunisian students, to study their impulsivity and determinate the link between these two entities.
Methods: A descriptive and analytical cross-sectional study including 155 medical students. We used the S-IAT sex : to evaluate pornography cyberaddiction and Barrat bis 10 : to evaluate impulsivity.
Results: The average age of students was 25.8 ±3.5 years old. The sex ratio (M/W) was 0,72. This medical students were single in 76.8%, had a high socio-economic status in 99.4% of case. They had a personal psychiatric history in 15.0%. They are smokers in 20%, consume alcohol in 30.3% and cannabis in 9% of case. The mean score of : the BIS 10 was 63.3 and the S-IAT was 15.6. The viewing of pornographic movies started around the age of 15 years old. Pornographic sites are the most frequently used tool (58.2%). The factors correlated with this addiction are: male sex (p=0.014), tobacco consumption (p=0.012), alcohol consumption (p=0.02) and impulsivity (p=0.03).
Conclusions: It resort from our study that medical students may suffer from pornography cyberaddiction. This increased use may be associated with impulsivity and substance use. Psychological support aimed specifically should be used to protect medical students.

Keywords: pornography; Cyberaddiction; Impulsivity; Medical Students

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Spice related catatonia and its treatment: The case study

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Introduction: Synthetic Cannabinoids were recognized as drugs of abuse since 2008, they are sold under various names (Kush, K2, Spice).
Objectives: The Patient N., 17 years old male was admitted to the hospital with a first-time psychotic episode. He is fond of extreme sports (ski jumping, gymnastic and acrobatic elements).
Methods: The patient was fully examined.
Results: Then he was taken to the admission department. About a week before admission he fell, injuring his leg and head. After that he did not sleep, became excited, aggressive, "said strange things". During the admission patient showed disorganized behavior, agitation, paranoid ideation, beliefs that others were inserting thoughts into his head ("thought insertion") and that his thoughts could be read by others ("thought broadcasting"), imperative "voices", bizarre delusional thoughts. The UDT showed positive K2 analysis. The patient was prescribed Diazepam, Zuclopenthixol, Valproic acid. No improvement observed. Haloperidol was prescribed next day. Then Haloperodol was changed to Quetiapine, and after 10 days of treatment no improvement was observed. The patient started to show catatonia symptoms such as elective mutism, mild rigidity, signs of cog-wheeling or clasp-knife rigidity. He experienced anxiety, fear, did not take care of himself. Every day he started to be aggressive, impulsive, started to experience auditory hallucinations. Due to that fact it was decided to prescribe Haloperidol, Chlorpromazine, Phenazepame, Diphenhydramine.That treatment improved behavior.
Conclusions: Thus, the intensive treatment with antipsychotic medications in combination with benzodiazepines and diphenhydramine is much more preferable for the management of the cases of oneiroid catatonia due to the usage of Spice.

Keywords: synthetic cannabinoids; oneiroid catatonia; management; Spice

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Analysis of the content consumed by internet addicted adolescents of central siberia: Gender and age differences

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Introduction: Teenagers' Internet addiction can be supported by a wide variety of Internet content.
Objectives: To study the structure of the content consumed by Siberian adolescents with Internet addiction.
Methods: 200 (69 boys and 131 girls) Internet addicted adolescents aged 11-18 years and living in the urban area of Central Siberia (Krasnoyarsk) were surveyed. Content consumption was studied using Game Addiction Scale for Adolescents and The Social Media Disorder Scale.
Results: 19.0% of adolescents were addicted to Internet games, 22.5% of adolescents were addicted to social media. A combination of both types of addictions was found in 23.5% of adolescents. Other types of content addiction was found in 35% of adolescents. Boys prefer Internet games (62.3% of boys vs. 32.1% of girls), while girls prefer communication on social media (55.0% of girls vs. 29.0% of boys), p <0.001. Combined addiction is observed equally in both sexes (23.2% and 23.7% respectively). For older