АКТУАЛЬНІ ПИТАННЯ ТЕРЕТИЧНОЇ ТА ПРАКТИЧНОЇ МЕДИЦИНИ

Topical Issues of Clinical and Theoretical Medicine

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chocolate (22.4%) and cheese glazed with chocolate (20.7%). Pupils considered unhealthy food products: fish (8.6%), poultry meat (9.8%), milk (8.9%) and fruits (1.6%). Pupils were informed about healthy eating at school classes of: biology (61.1%), civic education (47.1%), class hour (41.1%) and other (7.5%). They claim that they were not informed about healthy eating at school 11.7% pupils. Most of pupils have indicated as information source about the healthy eating, family (78.5%), the Internet (51.8%), teachers (51.5%) and mass-media (45.4%).

Conclusion: Half of pupils considered as healthy eating four or more meals per day. Some pupils included in the group of unhealthy food products some important health food products.
Key Words: pupils, knowledge, healthy eating

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION FEATURES AMONG PUPILS FROM TEMPORARY DISINTEGRATED FAMILIES

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Introduction: Alcohol consumption among pupils constitutes an alarming risk factor for young generation's health.

Materials and Methods: The study comprised 783 V[th] - VIIIth grade pupils (358 boys and 425 girls) from 10 high schools in rural areas of Moldova. The study instrument represented a survey that included 43 questions, five of which addressed alcohol consumption among high school pupils. Study results: According to the research, 57.7 % of all pupils live with both parents, 21.7 % - with their father, 10.4 % - with their mother while 10.2 % of pupils have both of their parents gone.

Among pupils who consumed more than a sip of alcohol for at least one day in the last 30 days, 32.4 % of respondents live in complete families whereas 37.3 % - in incomplete families (38.8 % with their mother, 33.3 % with their father, 37.4 % with both parents gone).

Out of all alcoholic beverages, pupils usually consume: beer - 19.1 % of pupils from complete families and 21.9 % from incomplete families; wine - 24.4 % of pupils from complete families and 22.3 % from incomplete ones; champagne (sparkling wine) 22.8 % - from complete families and 20.2 % from incomplete families; vodka, cognac, brandy etc. - 1.5 % from complete families and 3.6 % from incomplete ones.

Conclusion: There is no significant difference in alcohol consumption among pupils from complete and incomplete families.

Keywords: pupils, alcohol, family integrity.