
NEW TECHNOLOGY IN CHILD AND ADOLESCENTS DUAL PATHOLOGY

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OBJECTIVE: Determine if the use of new technology (The Internet-Videogames-Mobile Phones-TV) by adolescents, could share the same pattern, even addiction, as seen in eating disorders-ED, and externalizing disorders.

INTRODUCCION AND PURPOSE: New technology provides a better quality of life. The problem is their addictive potential for adolescents, and about all, in young people with impulse control disorders, such as eating disorders (bulimia Nervosa, obesity, binge disorder, pica, e.g) and externalizing disorders (attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, conduct disorder, oppositional defiant disorder, e.g) in the Institute of Trastorns Alimentaris-ITA, and our program ITA-Conduct.

METHODS: This is a descriptive-comparative study, with diagnosis, according to our protocol (DSM-IV/CIE-10), and the application of four individual instruments: **BIS.11** (Barratt-Impulsiveness-Scale), **DENA** (Screening Questionnaire of New-Addiction), **IAT** (Internet-Addiction-Test), and **PVP** (Problem-Video-Game-Playing). The population was divided into two groups: Eating Disorders (n=12) and Externalizing Disorders (n=14), within the ages of 12 to 17 years old, at our Argentona and Barcelona Centers, in treatment inpatient.

RESULTS: There is not significant differences in the Impulsivity (cognitive, motor and unplanned) among ED and externalizing-disorders. The unplanned impulsivity is associated with higher scoring in trials to Internet Addiction and Video-Game-Play. The mobil-phone use is higher in ED.

CONCLUSIONS: The use and potential abuse of new technology is similar in adolescents hospitalized for Eating Disorders and pathologies related to Externalizing Disorders, providing a problematic area: channeling symptoms without a proper approach of its implications.

Research with more support population is needed, which might provide guidelines in for a clinical approach.

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