Material and methods. The study was conducted on a sample of 225 people aged between 18-64 years in urban and rural areas, including 166 women and 59 men. In the research was used PID-5, which assesses maladaptive traits in Section III of the proposed DSM-5. The measure includes 220 items, compared personality. Romanian version of the questionnaire was validated and adapted by a group of researchers from the Department of Physiology (USMF,,Nicolae Testemitanu", Republic of Moldova) and the Institute of Neurology and Neurosurgery, with the following steps: faithfulness, comparing rules (Hambleton 1994; Hambleton Patsula, 1998; Geisinger, 1994).

**Results / discussion.** Following interrogation voluntary people-both urban and rural areas as via PID-5, we obtained results that interpret them, we see domination disorder and borderline obsessive-convulsive narcistic between women and men. Thus, people females in urban areas suffer 10.4% (11 people in the number of women in urban areas) disorder and borderline obsessive-convulsive and 16.7% in rural areas (10 in total women rural). Men suffer in 10.0% (urban) and 3.4% (rural) of narcisticism. In a asimilitudine ideas, 12.65% of women have obsessive-convulsive disorder, and 8.43% - from 165 cases studied borderline. Narcissism dominates 6.77% of 59 cases.

These disorders are characterized by a set of traits (cognitive, affective) while, having an incapacitating. In 2013 has been edited and published the DSM-5 which was shown to be an effective model for diagnosing personality disorders, where, identity " is a receptacle of brain biochemistry. It was promoted the idea that pathological personality traits to be emancipated in six broad areas (negative emotionality, detachment, antagonism, disinhibition, psihoticism).

**Conclusions.** The new classification system has vast potential for use in clinical DSM-IV than having to face a string of evidence. Introducing dimensional assessment, paradigm changing, allows the clinician through the exact thresholds that aim, delineation and understanding diagnoses of personality disorders. From our point of view DSM-5 is a clinical value, a future, receptor "for new biological factors and environmental risks, a simple dimensional measurement syndromes.

**Keywords**. DSM-5, personality disorders, areas, diagnosis.

## 267. AWARENESS, USAGE AND ABUSE OF METHYLPHENIDATE AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE IN STUDY PROCESS

## Oleg Rogach

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Introduction: Recent statistical data show a constantly increasing incidence of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) emphasizing the wide usage of methylphenidate as an absolute treatment. Methylphenidate represent a psychostimulant drug which exert it's function in prefrontal cortex of the brain which control our behavior, cognitive functions, memory, planning and focusing ability. In spite of its positive effect, improper use and without doctor's prescription it is very dangerous for students.

**Purpose and Objective:** The social experiment was designed to identify the awareness usage and abuse of the drug methylphenidate among the young people during the study process and their basal knowledge about Contraindication and Side effect of the drug.

**Materials and Methods**: We collected data from 68 students, on a basis of anonymous inquiry. Among the students were people diagnosed with any form of ADHD and people who don't have ADHD at all but still using a methylphenidate to boost their learning abilities. The information of usage, awareness and abuse was analyzed.

Results: We found that 19 out of 68 students (27.9%) which study Medicine in University used or using methylphenidate during their study process. After interpretation of result we understand that 9 (47.4%) from 19 students that used methylphenidate, used it as a self-medication and the usage of the drug is incorrect. 12 (63%) students out of 19 were satisfied with the effect of the drug, but another 7 (37%) students had a very pronounced side effects. From the inquiry we can see that 62 (91.2%) students out of 68 heard about this drug, but only 30 (44.11%) students know to which group this drug belongs and its pharmacological aspects. 29 (42.6%) students are aware of contraindications of this drug. The average age of participants is 21 years. The majority of students used the drug for the first time at the age of 20 year old. 18 (94.7%) students out of 19 used methylphenidate in order to improve their study ability. The frequency of the usage of methylphenidate among the students is: 2 (11%) students use methylphenidate on daily basis, 5 (26%) students use methylphenidate once a week – once a month and 12 (63%) students are used methylphenidate only once in their lives. The side effects of the methylphenidate among the students were almost similar to the drug instruction. The side effect included tachycardia and palpitations, sweating, agitation, dyspnea, diarrhea/constipation, euphoria, insomnia, headache, loss of appetite, depression, diffused alopecia and changes in menstrual cycle. Even though, the students, had this side effect, on the question "Will they use methylphenidate again?" 11 (57%) students replied with positive answer, while 8 other students abstained.

Conclusion: Methylphenidate is a drug widely used in treatment of ADHD in all over the world. The action of the drug on brain itself is similar to the effect of Cocaine, thus require high awareness of the user about effects, contraindications and side effects of this drug, and what is most important, its proper administration. After analyzing the data above, we can see serious abuse of the drug in daily life of students. The dosages and frequencies are inappropriate for effective outcome of drug use, and may cause dependence and undesirable consequences. Our task is to elevate the awareness of the students which use methylphenidate, to put a question "Should they use it?". "If this is really worth it?" and to decrease the notable abuse of this drug among the students.

Keywords: ADHD, Methylphenidate, Abuse, Students, Study.