

by teenagers in intoxication of synthetic cannabinoids is very aggressive. The clinical picture of psychotic status are very similar to those with schizophrenic spectrum disorders.
Keywords: Addiction, adolescents, synthetic cannabinoids, criminal acts.

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POLICY RESPONSES TO CALLS FOR THE MEDICAL USE OF CANNABIS

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This paper discusses the evolution of states policy responses to calls to allow patients to use cannabis for medical purposes. It first summarizes the research evidence on the safety and efficacy of cannabinoids for various medical uses. It then outlines the challenges in developing new pharmaceutical cannabinoids that are safe, effective, and acceptable to patients. It briefly describes the strengths and limitations of the different ways in which states have allowed patients to use cannabis for medical purposes. These include allowing access for research trials only, allowing medical necessity as a defense against prosecution, and allowing commercial medical dispensaries to provide cannabis to approved patients. It argues that liberal definitions of indications for medical cannabis use and the commercialization of medical cannabis supply in the states have produced the de facto legalization of recreational cannabis use.

Keywords: cannabis; marijuana; medical use.

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GENDER AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

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Introduction: Recent research has shown that men can also be victims of domestic violence (DV) (1,2).

Aim: To investigate differences between male and female victims of DV with respect to sociodemographic data, violence-related data, and reporting of violence.

Subjects and methods: Between January 1, 2011 and May 31, 2015, 3296 persons visited the Counseling Center for Victims of Domestic Violence to seek help. Among them, 794 were men and 2370 were women (mean age: 40.7±11.5 years). Sociodemographic data (gender, age, education level, marital and employment status), violence-related data (perpetrator, duration, type), reporting-related data (notification of police and/or social care services, misdemeanor or criminal charges) and types of intervention were recorded.

Results: There was no significant difference in age between men and women who visited the Center (p=0.130). Women were more often married, whereas men were more often divorced or lived alone (p=0.000). Education level was higher in men than in women (p=0.018). The duration of violence reported by women was multiannual, whereas the duration of violence reported by men lasted up to 6 months (p=0.001). Spouses and partners were significantly more often the perpetrators of domestic violence against women, whereas parents were more often the perpetrators