



## ERRATA CORRIGE

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Errata, p. E178

### Use of medicines to alleviate negative emotional states among adolescents attending Special Education Centres

Corrige

### Use of medicines to alleviate negative emotional states among adolescents attending Special Education Centers in one line

Errata, p. E180

Other psychosocial variables

- Impulsivity vs self-control: an abbreviated version of the Barratt Impulsivity Scale (BIS-11), consisting of 7 statements related to diligence in task planning, ability to concentrate and deliberate, inconsiderate behaviour and difficulty in concentrating, with responses ranging from “1” = “never or rarely” to “4” = “almost always or always.” [28, 29]. The internal consistency of this scale was acceptable (Cronbach’s  $\alpha = 0.70$ ).

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Sociodemographic factors in the regression model were coded as follows:

- gender (1 = girls, 2 = boys);
- type of centre (1 = YSC, 2 = YCC);
- family composition (1 = both parent family, 2 = single parent family).

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Therefore, it became interesting to see how the prevalence of medicine use among adolescents in SEC differs from the prevalence among of adolescents from “regular” schools.

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Therefore, it became interesting to see how the prevalence of medicine use among adolescents in SEC differs from the prevalence among of adolescents from “mainstream” schools.

### **Errata, p. E180**

Data on the families of students from “regular” schools, on the other hand, indicate that the majority of these adolescents (approximately 77%), live with both parents [37].

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Data on the families of students from “mainstream” schools, on the other hand, indicate that the majority of these adolescents (approximately 77%), live with both parents [37].

### **Errata, p. E182**

**Fig. 1.** Summary of the medicine use prevalence among SEC students (younger group 12-15-year olds) and among the 2016 Mokotów Study respondents (medicine use at least 1-2 times in the last 30 days, in percents).

### **Corrige**

**Fig. 1.** Summary of the medicine use prevalence among SEC students, younger group 12 -15-year olds (results on the left) and among the 2016 Mokotów study respondents (results on the right). Medicine use at least 1-2 times in the last 30 days.

### **Errata, p. E184**

The questionnaire completed by study participants included a question on the narcotics use, among which “psychotropic, sedative, tranquilizers and sleep-inducing medicines” were listed in addition to substances like cannabis, NPS and amphetamines.

### **Corrige**

The questionnaire completed by study participants included a question on the illegal drug use, among which “psychotropic, sedative, tranquilizers and sleep-inducing medicines” were listed in addition to substances like cannabis, NPS and amphetamines.

### **Errata, p. E184**

The question on narcotic substances refers to the last year, while the questions on medicine use refers to the last month.

### **Corrige**

The question on illegal drugs refers to the last year, while the questions on medicine use refers to the last month.

### **Errata, p. E187**

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