OBJECTIVES: Problem of negative influence of social networks on human commu-
nication potential is global and needs psychological study. Our aim was to study
intervention status of medical students. METHODS: Testing students II-III
years of studying at medical faculty (145 women, 130 men). Our self-administered
forty item questionnaire was used for data collection. RESULTS: 97% of respond-
ents use social networks: communicating 3-5 hours/day; 50% of women
and 60% of men; over 5 hours - 35% of women and 30% of men;70% of women
and 60% of men look for information, 20% of women and 30% of men prefer Chat, 19% of
both genders. 57% very busy but had enough time to check social networking,
92%, use e-mail - 91%, interests/hobbies search - 84%, see weather - 81%, medical
search information - 80%, see news - 76%, shopping - 71%, watching YouTube videos
-71%, finding information about people/organization - 69%, search help/support-
ing information - 68%, use social sites - 64%, scientific/research purposes -51%,
sending photos - 46%, gaming - 36%, commenting on material/blog posts - 33%,
reading magazines/blogs - 32%; download videos - 27%; create/work on webpages/
blogs -10%; load a website /work on own webpage, operational/logical/log
- 14%. CONCLUSIONS: Main motivation for social networks use was dating and
socializing with new people and entertainment (80%), finding friends, classmates
and communicating with them (67%). Under present war conditions – find
and share information about a loved one. Results indicate that social networking
helps in personal life, while the other half believes that social media does not
impact on their lives. A significant number of respondents (96%) agree there is a
tendency towards emergence of personality depending on the social networks.
Results may be used for choosing right tactics and methodology to preserve and
beautify personalities and development, and improvement.

PHYS287
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PHP288
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY, SENSE OF CONTROL AND
SELF-REPORTED HEALTH OF ELDERLY IN CEE COUNTRIES
Prémuzs V, Makai A, Fuige K, Ronz C, Lampek K
University of Pécs, Pécs, Hungary
OBJECTIVES: The transformation in fertility and life expectancy of Central and Eastern
European (CEE) countries determines populations’ growth rates, sizes, and structure.
This process underlines the importance of successful and healthy ageing and reduc-
tion of various physical and mental changes due to regular physical activity (RSA).
The aim of our study was to assess the influence of RSA and sense of control (SC)
on self-reported health (SRH) by the population of five transition countries of CEE:
this process, it is not likely to affect its quality: it is more important to create a SC over
the healthy aging retained by RPA.

PHYS289
SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF THE IMPACT OF IMPROVED HOUSING INTERVENTIONS ON HEALT
IN LOW AND MIDDLE INCOME TROPICAL SETTINGS
Brett T1, Von Seidlein L2
1University College London, London, UK, 2Mahidol Oxford Tropical Medicine Research Unit,
Bangkok, Thailand
OBJECTIVES: Housing has a major impact on human health and wellbeing in the
developing world directly (e.g. through household accidents) and indirectly (e.g.
through mediating contact between occupants and disease vectors). The objective
of this review was to investigate the impact of improved housing on health in tropi-
cal zones of low and middle income countries. METHODS: A systematic review of
major health sites - 64%, scientific/research purposes -51%, sending photos - 46%,
gaming - 36%, commenting on material/blog posts - 33%, reading magazines/blogs - 32%,
download videos - 27%; create/work on webpages/blogs -10%; load a website /work
on own webpage, operational/logical/log - 14%. CONCLUSIONS: Main motivation for
social networks use was dating and socializing with new people and entertainment
(80%), finding friends, classmates and communicating with them (67%). Under present
war conditions – find and share information about a loved one. Results indicate that
social networking helps in personal life, while the other half believes that social media
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