



Abuse of technology products at an early age: Non addressed problem in medical studies [

2017

text (article)

Analítica

Background: the child lives in a social environment and its development depends on concrete socio-historical conditions, currently marked by the development of information and communication technologies. Objective: to show the need to include the impact of the abuse of technological products on the development of children at an early age, as a health problem in medical studies. Methods: a descriptive cross-sectional study was carried out at Villa Clara University of Medical Sciences, from January to December, 2015. Theoretical methods were used: analysis-synthesis, inductive-deductive and historical-logical; and empirical ones: surveys, participant observation, documentary analysis and mathematical statistics. Results: affectations were detected in children younger than three years; among them: difficulties in language, restlessness, difficulty to comply with orders, aggressiveness and sleeping disorders. The review of medical education programs does not address this new phenomenon, it is proposed to be included in the undergraduate programs in Medical Psychology I and II, Philosophy and Society II, Health Promotion, Comprehensive General Medicine IV, Pediatrics, Psychiatry And Public Health. In the postgraduate in the specialties of Pediatrics, Psychiatry, Health Psychology and Neurology. Conclusions: the consumption of technological products is frequent from the first months of life, which affects the childhood development, in relation to cognitive and additive aspects. It is necessary the inclusion of this subject in programs of several subjects to promote its introduction in medical studies

Background: the child lives in a social environment and its development depends on concrete socio-historical conditions, currently marked by the development of information and communication technologies. Objective: to show the need to include the impact of the abuse of technological products on the development of children at an early age, as a health problem in medical studies. Methods: a descriptive cross-sectional study was carried out at Villa Clara University of Medical Sciences, from January to December, 2015. Theoretical methods were used: analysis-synthesis, inductive-deductive and historical-logical; and empirical ones: surveys, participant observation, documentary analysis and mathematical statistics. Results: affectations were detected in children younger than three years; among them: difficulties in language, restlessness, difficulty to comply with orders, aggressiveness and sleeping disorders. The review of medical education programs does not address this new phenomenon, it is proposed to be included in the undergraduate programs in Medical Psychology I and II, Philosophy and Society II, Health Promotion, Comprehensive General Medicine IV, Pediatrics, Psychiatry And Public Health. In the postgraduate in the specialties of Pediatrics, Psychiatry, Health Psychology and Neurology. Conclusions: the consumption of technological products is frequent from the first months of life, which affects the childhood development, in relation to cognitive and additive aspects. It is necessary the inclusion of this subject in programs of several subjects to promote its introduction in medical studies

Título: Abuse of technology products at an early age: Non addressed problem in medical studies electronic resource]

Editorial: 2017

Tipo Audiovisual: desarrollo infantil conducta adictiva tecnologías de la información y las comunicaciones educación médica child development behavior addictive information and communication technologies education medical

Documento fuente: Edumecentro, ISSN 2077-2874, Vol. 9, Nº. 3, 2017, pags. 155-170

Nota general: application/pdf

Restricciones de acceso: Open access content. Open access content star

Condiciones de uso y reproducción: LICENCIA DE USO: Los documentos a texto completo incluidos en Dialnet son de acceso libre y propiedad de sus autores y/o editores. Por tanto, cualquier acto de reproducción, distribución, comunicación pública y/o transformación total o parcial requiere el consentimiento expreso y escrito de aquéllos. Cualquier enlace al texto completo de estos documentos deberá hacerse a través de la URL oficial de éstos en Dialnet. Más información: <https://dialnet.unirioja.es/info/derechosOAI> | INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS STATEMENT: Full text documents hosted by Dialnet are protected by copyright and/or related rights. This digital object is accessible without charge, but its use is subject to the licensing conditions set by its authors or editors. Unless expressly stated otherwise in the licensing conditions, you are free to linking, browsing, printing and making a copy for your own personal purposes. All other acts of reproduction and communication to the public are subject to the licensing conditions expressed by editors and authors and require consent from them. Any link to this document should be made using its official URL in Dialnet. More info: <https://dialnet.unirioja.es/info/derechosOAI>

Lengua: Spanish

Enlace a fuente de información: Edumecentro, ISSN 2077-2874, Vol. 9, Nº. 3, 2017, pags. 155-170

Baratz Innovación Documental

- Gran Vía, 59 28013 Madrid
- (+34) 91 456 03 60
- informa@baratz.es