

## EVOLUȚIA TIPURILOR CONSTITUȚIONALE LA ADOLESCENȚII DE 12-16 ANI DIN ZONA URBANĂ ȘI RURALĂ IAȘI

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EVOLUTION OF THE CONSTITUTION TYPES IN 12-16 YEAR OLD TEENAGERS FROM THE URBAN AND RURAL AREAS OF JASSY. The present study, resuming the one performed one year ago, will contribute to the knowledge of the evolution recorded in the constitution type of children and teenagers from both the city of Jassy and its rural areas, for the whole 7-16 years group of age.

The material subjected to examination includes a number of 2,323 teenagers with ages between 12 and 16 years. A batch of 1,057 teenagers (498 boys and 559 girls) comes from the city of Jassy, while the second one, of 1,266 teenagers (631 boys and 635 girls) is from some rural communities in its vicinity.

Following the determination of the constitutional types, analysis of frequency on classes of age, sex and ecological environment put into evidence some differences which, although seen as more or less ample from one class of age to the other, appear as very low or even imperceptible for all classes of ages, from one sex to another or from one ecological environment to another.

Such a situation might suggest that the main factor that induces sexual differentiations, as well as differences related to the ecological environment, might be the age. Indeed, it is generally known that, according to the rules of growth, the growing rythm varies from one corporal segment to another as a function of age, which causes a modification of sizes and, consequently, change of the biotype. On the other side, the growing rhythm of the different segments varies, too, from one sex to another and, equally, from one ecological environment to another.

Also well-known are the sexual differentiations, and equally the differences induced by the ecological environment on the puberal age, which brings about preceding modifications of the bodily sizes, occurring later in boys than in girls and also later, with both sexes, in the rural series, comparatively with those coming from the urban environment.

On the other side, one should not leave aside the hereditary factor, either, known as inducing a tendency towards one constitutional type or another, and also liable to deviations, under the action of the environmental factors. Mention should be made here of sports' practising, or of the alimentary regime, that may contribute to the modification of the constitutional type.