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AGUSTINA, José Ramón e Irene MONTIEL. [Sexting en adolescentes: nuevos retos médico-legales](#). Revista Española de Medicina Legal: publicación oficial de la Asociación Nacional de Médicos Forenses, 2017 **43**(1), 43-44. ISSN 2173-917X

Sexting consists in sending, receiving or forwarding sexually explicit images or photographs to third parties via electronic means. There is a distinction between primary sexting (production of the image) and secondary sexting (access to, possession or dissemination of images). It is a global phenomenon, but the limits are still vague as there is a lack of consistent studies. Although some researchers stress the normality of this conduct, from a pathological point of view, it can be an indicator of gender violence. There is a link between sexting in adolescents and high-risk conducts regarding the consumption of drugs or embarking on early sexual relations without protection, of suicidal ideas and attempts, depression or despair. The issue is that we do not know whether these are risk factors or the consequence of sexting. To define the limits, we need to assess any prior vulnerability. It is a phenomenon that affects minors and adults who embark on high-risk behaviours on which there are not sufficient data at clinical, forensic, police, or judicial levels



DANS ÁLVAREZ SOTOMAYOR, Isabel y Pablo Cesar MUÑOZ CARRIL. [Las redes sociales como motivación para el aprendizaje: opinión de los adolescentes](#). Innoeduca. International Journal of Technology and Educational Innovation. Málaga: Universidad de Málaga, Grupo de Investigación Innoeduca, junio 2016, **2**(1), 20-28. ISSN 2444-2925.

Social media are sources of extrinsic, intrinsic and contributory motivation for teachers and students alike. Teachers have to change the way they work and become community managers. Students consider the social media beneficial from an educational point of view, but their main function is related to leisure. They feel attracted to them but, at the same time, they consider them disturbing. Their use requires a design, educational programming and training. A survey of 5th-form secondary school students (aged 15 to 16) in Coruña indicates that students seem to be seduced by virtual tools; girls to a greater extent than boys.



FERNÁNDEZ SIMO, Deibe y Xosé Manuel CID. [Las actividades deportivas en la estrategia educativa con la juventud en dificultad social](#). Educació social. Revista de intervenció socioeducativa. Barcelona: Fundació Pere-Tarrés-Escola de l'Esplai 2017, 141-145. ISSN 2339-6954.

Sport makes it possible to work on pedagogical alternatives, it helps in the transition to adulthood and in overcoming social difficulties, it contributes to improving academic performance, it helps develop autonomy and effort in educational, and provides training in life skills. Sport should be part of the support network for segregated youth because the support system for children and adolescents is very weak. The presence of educational goals linked to sporting activities is a common practice in probation measures. These activities facilitate social relationships, although, at times they result in high economic costs. It is important to develop personalised educational projects to encourage participation in sports because this is not a standard option in the protection system for minors, within or outside the system. This is also hindered by the lack of resources that the public administrations dedicate to this group.