



CONFERENCE ABSTRACT

Disruptive behavior disorders among basic-learning school children at Qwiesna district, Menoufia Governorate, Egypt (2014/2015)

Mohammad Alkot*

Menoufia University, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

1st International Growth and Development Conference (IGDC 2017)

March 16-18, 2017

Dubai, United Arab Emirates

Abstract

Disruptive Behavior Disorders (DBDs) are psychiatric disorders of children and adolescence including Oppositional Defiant Disorder (ODD) and Conduct Disorder (CD). DBDs are associated with increased risk for negative developmental outcomes including substance abuse, school problems and antisocial or criminal violence. Objective of the study was to assess Disruptive Behavior Disorders among basic learning school children in Qwiesna district, Menoufia governorate. A cross-sectional study was conducted on 348 basic learning school children and their parents in addition to their Classrooms' teachers'. Children were subjected to Mini-Kids Interview for diagnosis of DBDs then "Parenting Manner Scale" for detection of parenting style. Parents and teachers rated child's behavior at their home and school respectively during past six months. Parents were subjected to "socioeconomic status scale. The results of the study showed that, Prevalence of DBDs was 14.9%. ODD and CD were 8% and 6.9 % of cases respectively. Mean age was significantly younger among patients (11.69 ± 1.6) with male sex predominance (69.2%). Low Socioeconomic level (67.3%), inter-parental conflicts (36.5%), single parent (51.9%) and family history of neuropsychiatric disorders (65.4%) were significantly higher among cases. Overprotection (28.8% and 28.8%), discrimination between siblings (28.8% and 28.8%) and authoritarian fathers and mothers parenting styles (17.3% & 19.2%) respectively were significantly higher among cases. The study concluded that, Prevalence of DBDs among basic learning school children in Qwiesna district, Menoufia governorate was 14.9%. ODD and CD represented 8% and 6.9% of cases respectively. Risk factors were; low socioeconomic status (OR 3.4), low parental educations (OR 1.07 & 2.9 for fathers and mothers respectively), father smoking (OR 1.4), parental conflicts (OR 1.3), family history of psychiatric disorders (OR 1.6) and bad parental styles among fathers and mothers respectively [overprotection (OR 49.4 & 22.2), discrimination (OR 12.9 & 32.8), authoritarian (OR 11.2 & 20.9) and hesitancy (OR 8.8 & 28.7)].

*Corresponding Author,
Email:
Mohammed_elkott@yahoo.com