

Deanship of Graduate Studies

Al-Quds University

**Prevalence of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder
and Conduct Disorder among Children in Gaza
governorates**

Ikram Saleem Elumour

MPH Thesis

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and Conduct Disorder among Children in Gaza
governorates**

Submitted by

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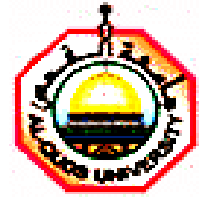
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degree of Master of Community Mental Health

School of Public Health - Gaza
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Community Mental Health
School of Public Health
Deanship of Graduate Studies
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Prevalence of Attention Deficit Hyperactive Disorder and Conduct Disorder among Children in Gaza

Governorates

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Al-Quds University

2008

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

يَرْفَعُ اللَّهُ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا مِنْكُمْ وَالَّذِينَ أُوتُوا الْعِلْمَ دَرَجَاتٍ وَاللَّهُ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ خَبِيرٌ

خَبِيرٌ

صدق الله العظيم

سورة المجادلة

الآية " 11 "

Declaration

I certify that this thesis submitted for the degree of Master is the result of my own research, except where otherwise acknowledged, and that this thesis (or any part of the same) has not been submitted for a higher degree to any other university or institution.

Signed:.....

Ikram Saleem Elumour

25/ 5/ 2008

Dedication

I would like to dedicate this work
to the precious soul of
my father, my mother
and to my family

Ikram

Acknowledgment

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Abstract

This study aimed at assessing the prevalence of behavioral problems; Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) and Conduct Disorder (CD) among children of the study sample, and to determine the differences in behavioral problems according to gender and other socioeconomic factors of the children. A stratified random sample of 388 children; 194 males (50.0%) and 194 females (50.0%) were selected from eight preparatory schools were equally distributed between UNRWA and governmental from Khan-Younis and Rafah Governorates. Data collected by using structured clinical interview of mothers and fathers for DSM-IV diagnosis of ADHD, CD questionnaire DSM-IV diagnosis of Conduct disorder, and Socio-economic questionnaire. This study found that there were 4.4% as rated by parents and 9.8% as rated by teachers of the children were ADHD cases. However there were 15.7% as rated by parents and 17.5% as rated by students of the study sample were conduct disorder children. There were statistical significant differences between boys and girls in ADHD, in favor to boys were rated by parents $p=0.001$, and rated by teachers $p=0.001$. There were statistical significant differences in ADHD according to the sponsored of the schools, children who studied in governmental schools more suffering from ADHD than who studied in UNRWA schools as rated by teacher $p=0.001$. There were a significant statistical difference in ADHD by patents according to the level of classes 0.006 , in favor of those children who were in the level of 7th class. There were significant statistical differences in ADHD disorders rated by teachers according to the family income $p=0.006$, father education $p=0.004$, father work $p=0.001$ and mother work $p=0.045$. In favor to the children who had low family income "< 600 NIS", primary school of father education, and had un-employee fathers, and in favor to the children with house wife mother. While; there were no significant statistical difference in total ADHD rated by parents and teachers according to the place of residency, number of siblings, and according to the mother education. There were statistical significant differences between boys and girls in CD, in favor to boys as rated by parents $p=0.001$, and as rated by students $p=0.001$. However; there were no statistical significant differences in CD by parents and by students according to the sponsored of the schools, level of classes, place of residency, number of siblings, family income, father and mother education or father and mother work of the study sample. There were 6.7% as rated by parents of the study sample were inattentive, 5.2% as rated by parents of the study sample were hyperactive- impulsive, and 3.4% as rated by parents of the study sample were ADHD children were co-morbid CD. The conclusion of this study was, there were positive significant correlation between total scores of ADHD and total CD and CD subscales by

parents among the study sample of children $P= 0.001$. In addition; there were positive significant correlation between total scores of CD and total ADHD and ADHD subscales by parents among the study sample of the children $P= 0.001$, also their were positive significant correlation between ADHD , CD and child gender, father education, classes level, family income, father and mother education.

:

)ADHD) (CD (

□ . -

388 .

%50 194 %50 194

.

DSM-IV

DSM-IV . -

% 9.8 % 4.4

% 17.5 % 15.7 .

.0001 0.001 .

.0001

0.006

0.045 0.001 0.004 0.006 :

(600)

.

) . CD (

0.001 0.001

%5.2

%6.7

%3.4

) (co-morbidity)

CD

.(

.(0.001)

.(0.001)

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