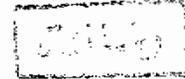


**BEHAVIOURAL DISORDERS AMONG SCHOOL
CHILDREN AGED BETWEEN 6-12 YEARS IN 2
SOCIAL CLASSES IN NORTH SINAI**



Thesis

Submitted for fulfillment of Philosophy Doctorship
in Medical Childhood Studies

By

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M.B., B.Ch., M.Sc.

Supervised by

Prof. Dr. Zeinab Bishry

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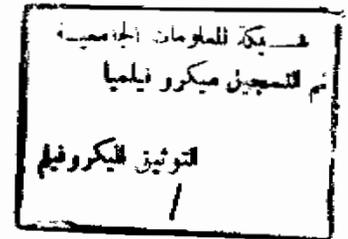
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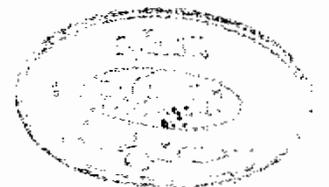
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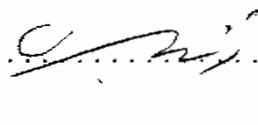
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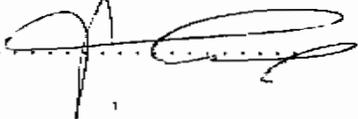
DISCUSSION AND JUDGMENT COMMITTEE

The vice-president for higher studies and research of Ain-Shams University has approved to form the following committee for the discussion of Mr. Mohammed. Mohammed Said Lotfy OS

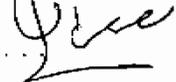
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﴿وقل رب زدني علماً﴾

«صدق الله العظيم»

سورة طه آية رقم (١١٤)

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADD	Attention deficit disorder.
ADHD	Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder
ADDWO	Attention deficit disorder without hyperactivity.
AN	Anorexia nervosa.
BN	Bulemia nervosa .
CBCL	Child behaviour checklist.
DBH	Dopamine beta hydroxylase.
df	Degree of freedom.
DMP1	Diagnostic manual of psychiatric disorders ed.1 (Egyptian classification)
DSM-III-R	Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders, ed.3, revised.
ELBW	Extremely low birth weight.
GABA	Gamma amino butyric acid.
HIV	Human immuno-deficiency virus.
HMO	Health maintainance organization.
ICD 10	International classification of diseases 10th ed (WHO).
MRI	Magnetic resonance imaging.
PSQ	Parent symptom questionnaire.
REM	Rapid eye movement.
School S	El-Sheik Zewayed school (bedouin).
School K	Karm Abou Negila school (civilian).
SSC	Social status checklist.
TS	Tourette syndrome (tourette disorder)
TQ	Teachers questionnaire
Mo	Month

CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction & Aim of the work	1
Review of Literature	
- Definition	4
- Classification	13
- Prevalence and epidemiology	22
- Aetiology	
1- Genetic factors.	29
2- Congenital and perinatal factors	33
3- Child characteristics	36
4- Central nervous system dysfunction	41
5- Biochemical and hormonal factors	46
6- Effect of drugs.	50
7- Effect of chronic physical illness	51
8- Psychosocial factors	53
9- Genesis and evolution	69
- Some behavioural disorders relevant to the study:	
1- Excretory disorders.	72
2- Sleep disorders.	78
3- Speech disorders.	88
4- Psychomotor disorders.	94
5- Conduct disorder.	110

6- Oppositional defiant disorder	116
7- Eating disorders	119
8- Sexual development disorders.	129
Subjects and methods	131
Results	141
Discussion	186
Summary	201
Conclusion	206
Recommendations	207
References	208
Appendix	233
Arabic Summary	

INTRODUCTION & AIM OF THE WORK

INTRODUCTION

Most of us have periods when we feel anxious, depressed, unreasonably angry, or inadequate in dealing with life's complexities. Trying to lead a satisfying and meaningful life is not easy in an era of rapid social and technological change. Many of our traditional assumptions about work, religion, sex, marriage and family are being questioned, and the social values that gave our grandparents a sense of security no longer provide clear guidelines for behaviour. It is an unusual person who manages to get through life without periods of loneliness, self doubt, and despair. In fact, about a third of americans will experience a severe enough mental or emotional problem at least once during their lifetime that, if diagnosed, would be classified as a mental disorder (Atkinson et al., 1993).

The situation in Egypt is not so much different from that in America as regards the rapid social and technological changes and also as regards the change of many of our social values, so the mental and emotional problems are also expected in Egypt.

The prevalence of behavioural problems in different parts of the world varies e.g. 22% in USA (Castello, 1989), 18.1% in

Canada (Offord et al., 1989), 16% in Europe (Esser, Schmidt and Woerner, 1990), 12% in Japan, 8.3% in China and 19.1% in Korea (Matsuura et al., 1993). In Egypt 4.6% (Abdelbaky, 1988).

The behavioural problems are so common in children of the so called advanced countries. These problems appear to be less pressing in more primitive and simple communities. In the western civilization the more serious ones require the skill of the specially trained child psychiatrists (Hutchison and Cockburn, 1986).

North Sinai is one of the areas, in Egypt, in which lives a very special community. People in the cities live a pattern of life more or less similar to that in other cities in Egypt, but people in the countryside, which is called the Bedouin areas, live a totally different social life. It is a much more primitive community. As mentioned above, behavioural disorders increase with civilization. Not only the disorders themselves increase but also the awareness, of parents, of their child's problem increase with civilization.

AIM OF THE WORK

To focus the light upon the behavioural disorders among school children aging 6-12 years in North Sinai, and to compare between these problems in the civilian and the Bedouin areas; also to see the impact of different patterns of social life on these disorders.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

DEFINITION OF BEHAVIOURAL DISORDERS

What do we mean by "abnormal behaviour? By what criteria do we distinguish it from normal behaviour? Atkinson (1993) answered these questions by the following: There is no general agreement, but most attempts to describe abnormality are based on one or more of the following definitions.

1. Deviation from statistical norms:

The word abnormal means "away from the norm". Many characteristics, such as height, weight, and intelligence, cover a range of values when measured over a population. Most people fall within the middle range of height, while a few individuals are abnormally tall or abnormally short. One definition of abnormality is based on statistical frequency: abnormal behaviour is statistically infrequent or deviant from the norm. But according to this definition, the person who is extremely intelligent or extremely happy would be classified as abnormal. Thus, in defining abnormal behaviour, we must consider more than statistical frequency.

2. Deviation from social norms:

Every society has certain standards or norms, for acceptable behaviour; behaviour that deviates markedly from