

BEHAVIORAL DISORDERS AMONG
CHILDREN SUFFERING
FROM
POLIOMYELITIS

Thesis
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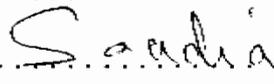
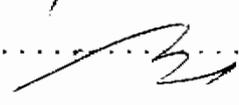
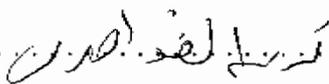
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**Introduction
and
Aim of the Work**

INTRODUCTION AND AIM OF THE WORK

Poliomyelitis (polio) is an acute viral infectious disease which may affect the central nervous system resulting in destruction of the anterior horn cells with production of flaccid paralysis. Although some degree of recovery usually occurs after the initial paralysis, yet a large number of young people left with permanent disabilities (*Holman, 1986*).

Notifications of paralytic poliomyelitis have declined in the last years since the current widespread use of effective vaccines (*Hall, 1986*). In contrast to trends in most of the developed countries, many countries in the developing world like Egypt have showed a continued high incidence (*El Hawary, 1989*), and still all developing countries should generally be considered endemic for poliomyelitis (*Immunization Practices Advisory Committee, 1988*).

The direct effect of acute or chronic illness or handicapping injuries may have serious consequences on the personality and psychological structure of the child. A lot of children may suffer from many behavioral disorders, as a reaction of feeling abnormal and as a result they develop a negative self concept and a rejected self image (*Kempe et al, 1980*). The long-standing polio sequelae in terms of disability and handicap may have an

important impact on the psychosocial adaptation of the affected children (*Locker et al,1987; Einarsson and Grimby,1990*).

The aim of this work was to study the behavioral disorders that may affect children with poliomyelitis and their impact on the personality and intelligence of these children in order to provide them with better medical and rehabilitation care and improve their later life-style pattern.

**Review
of
Literature**