

THE REFLECTION OF FAMILY ENVIRONMENT ON NEWBORN DEVELOPMENT

BY

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B.sc in M.B.B.CH

A Thesis

Submitted In Partial Fulfillment

Of

The Requirement For The Master Degree
In

Environmental science

Under supervision of

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انعكاس بيئة الأسرة على نمو الطفل حديث الولادة

رسالة مقدمة من الطالبة

مروة مصطفى حسن رجب

بكالوريوس الطب والجراحة . كلية الطب . جامعة عين شمس . ٢٠٠٩

لاستكمال متطلبات الحصول علي درجة الماجستير

في العلوم البيئية

قسم العلوم الطبية البيئية

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Introduction

The human environment should have a very positive role in promoting and supporting children's physical and mental **development (WHO 2002).**

The environment context for children's is largely determined by four factors, the first is the indoor environment at home, school, day care and work included characteristics of the buildings (about amount of space, extent of protection from elements, extent of indoor air pollution) in which children live, study, play and work (Alderson J 2008) the quality and quantity of water provision for sanitation and drainage, garbage collection or disposal and health care. The immediate outdoor environments covers the quality to play space around the home, its impact on child health and the extent to which it contains physical hazards and dangerous pathogens from excreta or wastes (especially for infant and young children) and its adequacy in terms of providing a stimulating environment for plays and hence for physical intellectual and social development, some of the most common environmental hazards are animal and human excreta, faecal contamination of water and waste and garbage. The quality of the environment into which an infant is born exerts a powerful influence upon their subsequent physical and mental development. In families and societies with the knowledge and resources to provide a safe environment, the poorest families living in villages or urban settlement with the least provision to protect the infant from communicable diseases and where health services are most inadequate or non-existent for both mothers and infants have less than 1% infant deaths (David Satterthwaite et al, 2006).

Parent child relationship:

in 1997, Loomis et al., studied the relations between family environment and adjustment outcomes in young adults with spinabifida.

The results indicated that perceived family environment explained variance employment, community, mobility and social activity. Dr Barbatetins Key (2009), studied how children learn to behave in

health promoting or risky ways ,in the context of their families , peer groups, schools and culture. She examined the ways in which parents attitudes, beliefs and behaviors or shape children's health understandings and behave or she clarified the role of culture and social class in the development , maintenance and intergenerational transmission of health beliefs and behaviors is constant in these investigations . another focus was on the influence of ethnicity and related cultural family and health beliefs and behaviors on the antecedents and consequences of the timing of girls puberty (wiehl and tinsley, 1999).

(hoffman 1991 and kogan , 1984)presented parents might treat two children exactly alike but the children might interpret their parent's behavior differently . in fact , adolescent and adult fraternal twins often give differing descriptions of the emotional climate of their childhood home and of the warmth and expressiveness of their

Parent (plaminetal . 1988) , this conflicting reports, however could represent either different interpretations of the same parental behavior or accurate reports of differential parental treatment , parents might treat their children differently for reasons of their own , a parent might have a particular reason for favoring or rejecting a particular child so , the **unwanted child its conception was unplanned (david . 1992)**

Aim of the study

Aim of the study

To trace the possible influence of family environment on the development and maturation of the newly born infant.

I.Family Environment

There is four factors largely determines the environmental context for children's is, the first factor is the indoor environment at home, school, day care, and work include characteristics of buildings (about amount of space, extent of protection from the elements, extent of indoor air pollution) in which children live, study, play and work. The quantity and quality of water , provision for sanitation, and drainage, garbage collection or disposal and health care. Its impact on child health is both in terms of the extent to which it contains physical hazards and dangerous pathogens from excreta or wastes (especially for infant) and its adequacy in terms of providing a stimulating environment for play and hence for physical intellectual and social development .Some of the most common environmental hazards are animal and human excreta , faecal contamination of water and waste water and garbage. The quality of environment into which an infant is born exerts a powerful influence upon, their subsequent physical and mental development. In families and societies with the knowledge and resources to provide a safe environment, the poorest families living within villages or urban settlements with the least provision to protect the infant from communicable diseases and where health services are most inadequate or non-existent for both mothers and infants have less than 1% infant deaths (David Satterthwaite et al, 1996).