Assessment Physical and Psychosocial Problems among Adolescence Orphans

Thesis

Submitted for Partial Fulfillment of the Master Science in Nursing Degree in

(Pediatric Nursing)

Supervision

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2013

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List of Abbreviations

AIDS..... Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome

AO ..... Adolescent Orphan

APA..... American Psychiatric Association

CABS..... Children Aggression Behavior Scale

CAR..... Children's Administration Research

CDIS ..... Children Depression Inventory Scale

CPS..... Child Protection Society

CSSEI ..... Cooper Smith Self Esteem Inventory

HI ..... Hostel Institution

HIV..... Human Immunodeficiency Virus

IS ..... International Society

NC ..... National Clearinghouse

NCCAN ..... National Center of Child Abuse and Neglect

OC ..... Orphan Children

OVC ..... Orphan Vulnerable Children

SI ..... Self Injury

SMR ..... Sexual Maturation Rating

STDS ..... Sexual Transmitted Disease

USCB..... United State Census Bureau

WHO ..... World Health Organization

ABSTRACT

The aim of the study was to assess physical and psychosocial problems among adolescent orphans. **Research design:** A descriptive design was used**. Setting:** The study was carried out in one governmental hostel institution in east of Abbasia district. **Subject:** A purposive sample consisting of all available adolescent orphans (eighty adolescents) from the previously mentioned setting. **Tools of data collection:** An interviewing questionnaire, to collect data about adolescent's physical and psychosocial problems, depression inventory scale, Cooper Smith self-esteem inventory scale, aggression behavior scale and physical assessment sheet. **The results**: The study revealed that the highest percent of the studied adolescents representing more than three quareters are having moderate depression level, the most of them are having moderate self esteem and physical aggression. There was highly statistically significant relation between depression and aggression levels, as well as self-esteem level and aggression type of adolescence orphans, and a statistically significant relation was found between their depression and self-esteem level. **Conclusion:** The study concluded that adolescent orphans had physical and psychosocial problems. **Recommendations:** The study recommended further research to develop and establish official system to address the orphan problems in the community and enhance social support services.

Keywords: Physical Psychosocial Problems, Needs, Adolescent Orphans.

Dedication To

My

Father…

My

Husband & Son

For Their Great Help, Encouragement,

Love and Continuous Support

﴿ قَالُوا سُبْحَانَكَ لَا عِلْمَ لَنَا إِلَّا مَا عَلَّمْتَنَا إِنَّكَ أَنتَ الْعَلِيمُ الْحَكِيمُ ﴾

سورة البقرة آية (٣٢)

صدق الله العظيم

INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is a period of transition from childhood to adulthood characterized by profound physical, emotional and social changes. It begins at around 10 to 12 years old with appearance of secondary sexual characteristics and ends at 18 to 20 years old with cessation of physical and emotional maturity ***(Campbell, 2006).***

Orphans tend to be an orphan because of the death, disappearance, abandonment, separation or loss from, both parents ***(UNICEF, 2008).*** Adolescents' orphans may lack the ability to explore and make choices and may show signs of aggression, helplessness, sadness, depression and negative self-concepts. They may also present with disciplinary or behavioral problems ***(Reyland et al., 2004).***

Worldwide, orphans constitute ranges between 153 million to 210 million, 55% of them being aged from 12 to17 years old ***(Zoccollilo et al., 2004)***. The community was concerned that the number of orphan children was escalating every day, although no statistics had been carried out to count orphans. Participants including minors reported that the magnitude of adolescent orphans has reached alarming levels as evidenced by their increasing numbers in the community ***(Foster and Williamson, 2007).***

Orphans in Egypt, are still to live in a region of the world, where adoption and promotion of care are unrealistic options and where unwanted children may be left on the street. Institutional care is often examined through the problematic psychosocial functioning of children ***(Ahmad et al., 2005).*** There are many kinds of hostel institutions that provide free hosting and helping homeless and street children worldwide ***(Flanagan, 2008).***

There is a general agreement that parental deprivation has a traumatic experience on all stages in children's life, from newborn to adolescence. As well as those children have a high incidence of developmental delay and growth problems, behavioral, psychological, emotional and cognitive problems. These problems are related to social environment in which deprived children live ***(Minde, 2004).***

The nurse plays an important role to achieve three fundamental long term objectives articulated by the national call. First, protection; the nurses system of protecting children will be revised and strengthened to deliver the highest quality. Second, prevention; the nurses educate the families to avoid child maltreatment. Third, healing; the nurses give the full complement of therapeutic and nursing management to any adolescent orphan who suffers from physical and psychological problems ***(Rubin, 2003).***

Significance of the Problem:

An orphan has reached catastrophic proportions in some countries. Given that the number of orphans is projected to triple over the next 10 years, it is tremendously important to address this problem and delineate the contours of public action ***(Lorey et al., 2009)***.

In spite of the fact that childhood in Egyptian society occupies a large and important place in population, where the numbers of children from 6-18 years were estimated 35.185,345 million children representing approximately 40% of the total population, there is no comprehensive social policy and clear-cut from this large sector of population ***(Ministry of Social Solidrity, 2009).***