

P01-226 - THE DEPRIVATION FAMILY AS THE RISK FACTOR OF DEVELOPMENT VIOLATIONS OF BEHAVIOUR

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Objectives: The family is one of main factors, which have influence on body and mental health of the children especially in early ages. The aim of study was to explore the family status of the children with behavior disorders.

Methods: During 2007-2008 years 112 families were observed with children 10-15 years old with behavior disorders. The research methods were clinical-anamnesistical and clinical-psychological. Also the parents of the children answered on the questionnaire about development of their child in infancy and upbringing.

Results: There are following types of unfortunate families: incomplete family (46,3%), formal family (25%) where parents are at the stage of divorcement and the mutual respect and understanding are absent; family with alcoholic way of life (74,5%), antisocial family (79,8%) with criminal and antisocial mode of life. The prevalent method in upbringing was hypo wardship at the 46, 4% (n = 51). In 43,6 % (n = 48) of cases type of upbringing was estimated as child neglect generally it was family where both parents led antisocial way of life. In 10% (n = 11) of families upbringing was made as hyper wardship. In the majority of cases (79 5% (n = 89)) children had the poor conditions of life.

Conclusion: The conducted investigation showed that families where children were bringing up with violations of behaviour could be considered as socially deformed with antisocial mode of upbringing. The findings could be useful for development of complex rehabilitation program for children with behavior disorders.