

Parental effect on children having primary nocturnal enuresis and their response to family therapy

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A sample of thirty-five parents and their children was taken. The parents were classified into two groups ; group I consisted of parents of ten normal children and group II included parents of twenty-five children suffering from primary nocturnal enuresis (PNE children).

All parents and their children were subjected to family interviews, clinical examinations, the Parents Attitudes Criterion Collective

Implication Test-to analyze the parents behavior towards their children and the Moving Family Test-to analyze the role of each member in the family in addition to family therapy. The percentage of normal children experiencing family tension was significantly lower (20%).

The Parents Attitudes Criterion Collective Test and the Moving Family Test did not reveal any statistically significant results when comparing both groups. By applying family therapy as a method of treatment, it was found that after three months a marked improvement took place among PNE children. The response improved further after an additional three months of family therapy with seventy five percent of the children completely healed