

A study on the parental effect on children having primary nocturnal enuresis attending Al-Azhar University Hospitals and their response to family therapy

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Current Psychiatry. Ain Shams University (Print)

1997 v4 n2

In families undergoing stress, the likelihood of enuresis occurrence is increased. In this study, a sample of thirty-five parents attending Al-Azhar University Hospitals was taken and 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, 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. It was found that family history of enuresis is statistically significant in Group II, especially when parents have a history of bed-wetting as their children become susceptible to this problem. In addition, the percentage of chronic mentally ill parents was slightly higher among PNE children reaching fifty six percent in contrast to forty four percent for normal children. A positive correlation existed as well between parents suffering from chronic diseases and PNE children whereby a significant ninety six percent of the PNE children being studied had parents with a chronic illness. 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. In conclusion, psychological problems in families delay the normal development of nocturnal urinary control and family therapy is essential for at least six months.