

Psychiatric, epidemiological and psychosocial study of stammering in Egyptian children

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The present work is an attempt to deal with stammering in children in the primary school on an epidemiological level.

Design of the study: Cross sectional, case control study.

Method: the sample includes 79 stammerer school children aged between 6-12 years, another healthy 79 students were included as controls, they are selected from the same class and are matched with the cases regarding age and sex. They are subjected to: 1- Goodenough test for intelligence in children, verbal fluency test and personality test. 2-EEG.

Results: the prevalence of stammering is highest in age group 6-7 years and out of 79 stammerers 51.8% of cases began their disability at age of 2-3 years and 39.3% of cases began after their speech is well established and after school entry and in 8.9% of cases the disability is noticed after the age of 9 years.

Conclusion: stammering affects a good percent of the population. These patients are subject to great stress and suffering, at all ages there are more male than female stammerers forming sex ratio 3:1.