

Psychosocial characters of insulin dependent diabetes children and its relation to coping strategies of their primary caregivers

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Aim: To assess the different types of psychiatric disorders among children with type 1 DM.

Design of the study: case control study.

Method: the study was done on a sample of 90 children of those children 30 cases were uncontrolled insulin dependent diabetic children constituting the targeted group, the second group consisted of 30 cases of controlled insulin dependent diabetic children which constitute the 1st control group and the 2nd control group was 30 healthy children. The three groups were all matched for age, sex, school year and socioeconomic state, the children included aged from 8-12 years, of both sexes, they were subjected to semi-structured psychiatric interview, anxiety scale for children, child depression scale and Ain Shams scale for aggressive behavior in children.

Results: It was found that there is highly significant difference between the three groups as regard the frequency of interpersonal aggression ($P=0.001$), 80% of the study group have moderate to severe anxiety in comparison to 16.7% in the 1st control group and 56.7% in the 2nd control group. Also depression is found significant in 60% of children of the study group in comparison to 16.3% in children of the 1st control group and 26.3% in children of the 2nd control group.

Conclusion: diabetic children are more liable to develop psychiatric disorders especially major depressive disorder and other behavioral problems.