Prevalence of DSM-IV behavioral disorders among 12-17 years pupils of Golestan provine – Northern Iran (2010-11)

Rahimian Boogar I (PhD)*1, Bayani AA (PhD)2

1PhD in Health Psychology, Assistant Professor, Department of Clinical Psychology, Faculty of Education and Psychology Sciences, Semnan University, Semnan, Iran. 2PhD in Education, Associate Professor, Department of Psychology, Islamic Azad University, Azadshar Branch, Azadshar, Iran.

Abstract

Background and Objective: Identification of disorders frequency in adolescence stage has implications for child and adolescence psychiatry. This study was carried out to determine the prevalence of DSM-IV behavioral disorders among 12-17 years pupils of Golestan province during 2010-11.

Materials and Methods: In a cross-sectional descriptive study, 1500 pupils (715 boys and 785 girls) from schools of Golestan State were selected through stratified random sampling method. Demographical questionnaire and DSM-IV based behavioral disorders of Achenbach youth self-report scale (YSR) were recorded. Data were analyzed through descriptive statistic and nonparametric test of Chi-Square and calculation of Odd Ratio and 95%CI with PASW software.

Results: Prevalence of behavioral disorders among the sample population 12-14 years, 15-17 years and as total were 5.47%, 5.05% and 5.27%, respectively. Prevalence of somatic disorders and anxiety were 5.8% and 4.7%, respectively. Moreover, the difference between prevalence of conduct and ADHD disorders in males and females were significant (P<0.05). Odd ratio for both genders in prediction of conduct disorder and ADHD and for the scholastic grade in prediction of affective and anxious disorders was significant (P<0.05).

Conclusion: Total prevalence of behavioral disorders among the pupils of Golestan province in Iran was 5.27%, which is approximately similar to the other studies in Iran.

Keywords: Prevalence, Behavioral disorders, Students, DSM-IV, Iran

* Corresponding Author: Rahimian Boogar I (PhD), E-mail: eshaghrahirimin@yahoo.com

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