



Parenting Style of Children With Attention Deficit Hyper Activity Disorder

Ushakumari.P¹ Dr.Jeyalakshmi. S ², Dr.Roy K George³

¹Asst. Professor, Govt. College of Nursing, Kozhikode, India

²Reader, Rani Meyammai College of Nursing, Chidambaram, India

³Principal, Baby Memorial College of Nursing, Kozhikode, India

Abstract

The crucial role of parents and family in caring, nurturing, protecting and socializing young children is well established across the cultures. Parenting can influence children's social, emotional and academic adjustment effects have been made to determine factors that affect parenting behaviour. The data were collected from 50 parents (25 from children with ADHD and 25 from parents of normal children). Socio-personal data and parenting style were assessed by interview and self report. 80% had moderate permissive parenting style in ADHD group and 10(40%) had mild permissive parenting style and 11(44%) had moderate permissive parenting style in normal group.

Key words: parenting style, parenting, children with ADHD, normal children.

Introduction

Parenting is a challenging process. The crucial role of parents and family in caring, nurturing, protecting and socializing young children is well established across the cultures. Parenting can influence children's social, emotional and academic adjustment effects have been made to determine factors that affect parenting behaviour. Child rearing practices also played a major role in children's behaviour development.

Parenting style representing strategies that parents use in their child rearing. Quality of parenting is more important than quality of time they spent with their child. Parenting styles are the representation of how parents respond to make demands of their children.

Purpose of the study is to explore the parenting styles used by the parents and compare the parenting styles of parents of children showing symptoms of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder with parents of normal children.

A systematic review and meta regression analysis was conducted on world wide prevalence of ADHD in 2007. The authors searched MEDLINE and Psych INFO data base from January 1978 to December 2005. Text books and reference list of the studies selected. Surveys were included if reported point prevalence of ADHD or HD for subjects 18 years of age or young from general population or schools according to DSM or ICD criteria. 1,71,156 subjects from different parts of the world were included in the study. It shows that worldwide prevalence of ADHD was 5.29%.

The magnitude of problem increasing day by day. There is an increase in the occurrence of ADHD in children may be due to the fast-moving world.

Review of literature

A study was conducted on the relationship between characteristic behaviours of children with ADHD and mothers parenting style. The study examined the characteristic behaviours of children with ADHD initially increases the mother's parenting stress which influences parenting style. The study was conducted among 36 mothers of children with ADHD (mean age of children 8.1 years) and the same was under the control group (children's mean age :8.4 years). the parenting stress was assessed by Japanese Parenting Stress index and parenting style by using TK style scale for evaluating the relationship between parents and children. The result revealed that the mothers of children with ADHD had higher score than mothers of children with normal children.

Mano S and Uno H (2007) assessed the relationship between characteristic behaviour of children with attention deficit/hyperactivity disorders and mother's parenting style. The sample were 36 children with attention deficit/hyperactivity disorders (children's mean age 8

years) and the same number of controls mean age 8.4 years. Mother's parenting stress was assessed by TK-style scale for evaluating the relationship between parents and children and stress was assessed by Japanese parenting stress index. The result revealed that the mothers of children with attention deficit/hyperactivity disorders had significantly higher scores than controls for all parenting stress items and negative parenting variables (dissatisfaction, reapproach, strictness, interference, inconsistency and disagreement of 10 attitudes. Regression analysis showed the characteristics behaviour of children with ADHD were associated with the degree of attachment with mothers, which was related to strict and re-proachful parenting style in the ADHD group. These results suggested that mothers of children with ADHD are likely to have strict and reproachful parenting style as a result of lack of attachment with the child.

Moghaddan et al (2012) conducted a comparative study on parenting styles of children with ADHD and normal children between 7 to 12 years of age. The children were grouped into two and parenting style were assessed by using Baumrind's parenting style questionnaire. The result revealed that parents of ADHD children had lower permissive score than normal group and authoritarian score lesser than normal children. Authoritative score had no significant difference between two groups.

Objectives of the study

- Identify the parenting style of parents of children with ADHD and normal children
- Compare the parenting style of parents of children with ADHD and normal children

Operational definitions:

Parenting style refers to the level of expectations, performance demand, attentiveness to rules and styles of discipline that the parents utilize to enforce their expectations by the parents.

Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder refers to a common childhood mental neuro-biological disorder characterised by either significant difficulties of inattention, hyperactivity and impulsiveness and combination of two

Children with ADHD: refers to children showing the characteristics of ADHD i.e., significant difficulties of inattention, hyperactivity and impulsiveness and combination of two.

Normal children refer to children not showing the characteristics of ADHD i.e., significant difficulties of inattention, hyperactivity and impulsiveness and combination of two.

Assumption:

Parenting is always a stressful situation

Methodology

Research approach: Non-experimental approach

Research design: Descriptive survey design

Population: parents of children

Sample: parents of children from of Kozhikode district

Sampling: purposive sampling

Sample size: 50 parents from Kozhikode district (25 parents of children with ADHD and 25 parents of normal children).

Setting of the study: different areas of Kozhikode district

Inclusion criteria:

Parents of children those who are

- Willing to participate in the study
- Can read and write Malayalam

Tools and technique:

Tool 1: Socio-personal variables of child and parent and clinical data of the child

Tool 2: parenting style questionnaire to assess parenting styles of parents.

Technique:

Interview and self-report

Method of data collection:

After getting administrative permission from the Principals / Head Master of selected schools. Kozhikode district and consent from parents.

Collecting data from the parents after comfortably seated them in a comfortable place by interview and self-report.

Analysis and interpretation:

Table 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of socio-personal variables of children with ADHD and normal children

n=50

Socio-personal Variables of child		Children with ADHD		Normal children	
		F	%	F	%
Age in years	8-9	04	16	02	08
	10-11	07	28	08	32
	12-13	08	32	10	40
	14 & above	06	24	05	20
Gender	Male	20	80	16	64
	Female	5	20	9	36
Type of school	State government	24	96	17	68
	Central government	01	04	08	32
	Private school	-	-	-	-
	Special school	-	-	-	-

Table 1 reveals that, 08 (32%) children belongs to 12-13year in ADHD group and 10 (40%) in normal children's group. Most of them were male in both group (ADHD group 20 (80%) and normal group 16 (64%). It also reveals that most of children in both groups (24 (96%) in ADHD group and 17(68%) studying in state government school.

Table 2: Frequency and percentage distribution of socio-personal data of parents of children with ADHD and normal children.

n=50

Socio-personal Variables of parent		Children with ADHD		Normal children	
		F	%	F	%
Religion	Hindu	19	76	19	76
	Muslim	6	24	4	16
	Christian	-	-	2	08
	Others	-	-	-	-
Type of family	Nuclear family	15	60	18	72
	Joint family	10	40	7	28
	Extended family	-	-	-	-
Educational qualification-mother	Illiterate	-	-	-	-
	Primary education	-	-	-	-
	Secondary education	12	48	8	32
	Higher sec. education	3	12	8	32
	Collegiate education	10	40	5	20
	Professional	-	-	4	16
Educational qualification-father	Illiterate	-	-	-	-
	Primary education	-	-	-	-
	Secondary education	04	16	11	44
	Higher sec. education	09	36	03	12
	Collegiate education	11	44	05	25
	Professional	01	04	06	24
Mother's occupation	Coolie	02	08	07	28
	House maker	11	44	10	40
	Manual labourer	-	-	-	-
	Professional	03	12	04	16
	Office job	09	36	04	16
Father's occupation	Coolie	11	44	12	48
	Farmer	03	12	00	00
	Manual labourer	03	12	02	08
	Professional	-	-	06	24
	Office job	08	32	05	20
Monthly income -father (Rs)	<5000	02	08	13	52
	5001-10,000	12	48	00	00
	10,001-15,000	04	16	00	00
	15,001-20,000	04	16	06	24
	>20,000	03	12	06	24
Monthly income-mother (Rs)	<5000	14	56	16	64
	5001-10,000	03	12	-	-
	10,001-15,000	02	08	-	-
	15,001-20,000	02	08	04	16
	>20,000	02	08	05	20
Family status	Married & living together	25	100	25	100
	Divorced	-	-	-	-
	Widow	-	-	-	-
	Widower	-	-	-	-
	Living together	-	-	-	-
Support system	Family members	25	100	25	100
	Friends	-	-	-	-
	Neighbours	-	-	-	-
	Others	-	-	-	-

Table 2 shows that, 76% of children belongs to Hindu family. Majority of them belongs to nuclear family. 48% of mothers had secondary education and 40% had collegiate education in the ADHD group and 48% had higher secondary education and collegiate education in the normal group. Most of the mothers in both groups had home makers and fathers both groups were coolie workers. All the family got support from family members all are living together.

Table 3: frequency and percentage distribution of Clinical data of the child

n=25

Clinical data of child		Children with ADHD	
		F	%
Birth weight	IUGR	12	48
	Low birth weight	01	04
	Normal weight	12	48
Age of ADHD diagnosis	<3 years	12	48
	3-4years	12	48
	>5 years	-	-
Complications during delivery	No	23	92
	Yes	02	08
	Specify	Bleeding	
Any other diseases other than ADHD	No	23	48
	Yes	02	48
	specify	2autism, MR	
Usage of medications than ADHD	No	21	84
	Yes	04	16
	Specify	3modern, 1 autism	
Immunization status	Fully immunized	24	96
	Partially immunized	01	04
	Not immunized	-	-
Family history of ADHD	No	24	96
	Yes	01	04
	Specify the relation	Brother	
Mile stones attainment	No	20	80
	Yes	05	20

Table 3 revealed that, 48% of children's birth weight is IUGR and 96% of children were fully immunized. 48% of children had diseases other than ADHD and 16% of children using medication for ADHD (autism. MR). 4% had family history ADHD (brother).

Table 4: Frequency and percentage distribution of parenting style of parents of normal children

n=50

Parenting style	Score	Parents of children with ADHD		Parents of normal children	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Authoritative					
Mild	1-21	-	-	-	-
Moderate	22-44	07	28	04	16
Severe	45-65	18	72	21	84
Authoritarian					
Mild	1-21	-	-	-	-
Moderate	22-44	20	80	16	64
Severe	45-65	05	25	09	36
Permissive					
Mild	1-6	-	-	10	40
Moderate	7-13	20	80	11	44
Severe	14-20	05	20	04	16

Table 4, shows 18 (72%) of parents showing authoritative parenting style in ADHD group and 21(84%) in normal group. Majority of children 20(80%) and 16(64%) in ADHD and normal group respectively. 80% had moderate permissive parenting style in ADHD group and 10(40%) had mild permissive parenting style and 11(44%) had moderate permissive parenting style in normal group.

Findings:

- Eight (8) children belongs to 12-13year in ADHD group and 10 in normal children's group.
- Most of them were male in both group (ADHD group 20 and normal group 16).
- Most of children in both groups studying in state government school.
- 76% of children belongs to Hindu family.
- Majority of them belongs to nuclear family.
- 48% of mothers had secondary education and 40% had collegiate education in the ADHD group and 48% had higher secondary education and collegiate education in the normal group.
- Most of the mothers in both groups had home makers and fathers both groups were coolie workers. All the family got support from family members all are living together.
- 48% of children's birth weight is IUGR and 96% of children were fully immunized.
- 48% of children had diseases other than ADHD and 16% of children using medication for ADHD (autism. MR).
- Four of the children in the ADHD had family history ADHD (brother).
- 18 (72%) of parents showing authoritative parenting style in ADHD group and 21(84%) in normal group.
- Majority of children 20(80%) and 16(64%) in ADHD and normal group respectively.
- 80% had moderate permissive parenting style in ADHD group and 10(40%) had mild permissive parenting style and 11(44%) had moderate permissive parenting style in normal group.

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