

Evaluation of the Urinary Problems in Children with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder

Abstract

Background and Objective: Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) is a psychiatric disorder that affects preschoolers, children, adolescents and adults all over the world, and is characterized by a continuous pattern of neglect or hyperactivity and impulsivity that interferes with the function or growth of a person. The objective of this study was to evaluate the prevalence of urinary disorders in children with ADHD compared with healthy children at the same age.

Methods: In this study, 60 ADHD children aged 5-18 years were selected as case group and 60 healthy children aged 5 to 18 years old as control group. After explanation of the parents of children in both groups, a checklist containing demographic information including age, gender, birth rate, family history of nocturnal or psychiatric disorders and physical problems of the child by parents or patient and parent form of the Canaries questionnaire were completed. Then the patients were evaluated for urinary problems. Finally, the collected data were analyzed statistically.

Results: In the case group, 43 (71.6%) were male and 17 (29.4%) were female. In the control group, 36 (60%) were male and 24 (40%) were female. The mean age of the patients in the case group was 11.2 ± 8.2 years with a range of 9 to 14 years and in the control group was 10.7 ± 1.3 months in the range of 8 to 14 years. In the ADHD group, 21 (35%) person and in the control group, 4 (6.6%) person had an urgency. There was a significant difference between the case and control groups in terms of urgency in urinary excretion. ($P=0.002$) In the ADHD group, 18 (30%) person and in the control group, 2 (3.3%) person had frequent urination. There was a significant difference between the case and control groups for urinary frequency. ($P=0.001$)

Conclusion: This study provided important information on the relationship between ADHD and urinary problems. Children with ADHD had not only problems with attention, hyperactivity and impulsivity, but also had delayed urinary control (daily and nightly) and intestines (feces). Children with ADHD should be screened for the prevention and treatment of urinary incontinence and stool.

Keywords: Urinary problems, Children, Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder