

Comparison of birth factors in Children with and without Hyperactivity

Background and aim: Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder is a type of neurodevelopmental disorder characterized by persistent inattention, hyperactivity, and impulsivity. This study was conducted with the aim of investigating the role of birth factors in children's hyperactivity.

materials and methods: Considering its purpose and application, this research was a case-control research, which is one of the types of descriptive-analytical and quantitative research methods. The statistical population of the present study consisted of all normal and hyperactive boys and girls in Ardabil city in the age group of 7-12 years and their parents in 2022. For each group, 50 children with hyperactivity were selected using available sampling from the above statistical population and 50 normal children were selected as a comparison group and matched according to the inclusion criteria. Then, the final diagnosis was made by checking the information contained in the medical records of the students in the clinic and health center of Ardabil city, checking all the archived family files, interviewing the mothers (parents) and conducting the test. The collected data were also analyzed using descriptive statistics and chi-square tests, diagnostic analysis and multivariate variance analysis using spss.25 software.

Results: According to the coefficients obtained from the diagnostic analysis, it was determined that hyperactivity disorder can be predicted based on the variables of birth weight, head circumference, jaundice, premature birth and family history of hyperactivity, and finally, the diagnostic analysis model has been able to correctly identify students' hyperactivity with a value of 90%. The results of the chi-square test showed that there is a significant difference in the economic and social status of the hyperactive and normal groups. The results of the analysis of variance showed that mothers with hyperactive children have a significant difference with the normal group in the mean psychological indices of interpersonal sensitivity ($F=11.512$), depression ($F=127.956$) and anxiety ($F=42.468$) with the normal group ($P<0.001$).

Conclusion: Therefore, it can be said that the results of this research can be used by family and school counselors and psychologists, health and mental health caregivers, so that by using these results, they can play an important role in preventing this disorder.

Key words: Hyperactivity, birth factors, mental disorders of parents, children