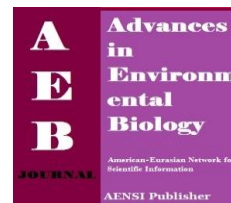




AENSI Journals

Advances in Environmental Biology

ISSN-1995-0756 EISSN-1998-1066

Journal home page: <http://www.aensiweb.com/aeb.html>

Study the impact of Therapeutic Group of Behavioral and Supplementary on Mental Health and Irrational Believes of Mothers that have Children with Autistic Disorder in Ilam city

¹Shahram Mami and ²Fatemeh Akbari

¹Member of Scientific Council of Department of Psychology, Ilam Science and Research Branch, Islamic Azad University, Ilam, Iran.

²M.A, Department of Psychology- Ilam Science and Research Branch, Islamic Azad University, Ilam, Iran.

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 15 April 2014

Received in revised form 22 May 2014

Accepted 25 May 2014

Available online 15 June 2014

Key words:

general health- life quality- autistic disordering

ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is Study the impact of therapeutic group of behavioral and supplementary on mental health and irrational believes of mothers that have children with autistic disordering. The research is comparative. So 20 individuals of mothers with this problem were selected in Ilam city, and they complete questionnaire of public health and life quality. Results were analyzed by SPSS software and results show that mothers that in micro scale of depresses had minimal scale, have not appropriate social performance. Based on 5 hypothesizes of this research, there is not meaningful relationship between rate of mother education, age and public health but there is relationship between micro scales of public health and micro scales of life qualities. It must be noted that all of these relationships are negative. Results of research show that appropriate advising can help to this problem.

© 2014 AENSI Publisher All rights reserved.

To Cite This Article: Shahram Mami, Fatemeh Akbari, Study the impact of Therapeutic Group of Behavioral and Supplementary on Mental Health and Irrational Believes of Mothers that have Children with Autistic Disorder in Ilam city. *Adv. Environ. Biol.*, 8(9), 879-881, 2014

INTRODUCTION

General health is one of the most important factors among children and even adults. In the contemporary time, because of inappropriate relations between parents and children, this health is in challenge and could be discussed expansively. Impact of family on growth of children is start from birth and is appearance by a specific power. Researches show that bilateral effect of parents and children and their conflicts are among most fundamental factors to general health. [9]. Parents can provide a pattern of appropriate behaviors to create a correct education by create correct relationships and accept children. [8]. Psychologist indicate, a person is health if had an equality between his/ her behaviors. In this view, human and his/ her behaviors considered as a system that his/her performance is based on bilateral effects of behaviors. With this systematic view, it can be seen that how environmental factors of human have effect on psych social factors of him and vice versa. One group of these families is those that have one or more children with specific needs. Parents of all exceptional children have various degrees of stress and these mental stresses leads to some problems in parents. [3]. Based on DSMIV-R, autistic disorder is one of the common diseases during growth that was appeared by constant destruction in social communications, communication deviation and so on. Afshari (2004) shows that bilateral methods in mothers with these children have affect their health. One of using methods in this discussion is method of Teach. Indeed one of the most important factors in education of these children is involvement of parents in therapy programs. Educational methods of children, improve cooperation patterns between parents and children and children are happier and parents are under less pressure. It can be noted that there is a meaningful relationship between idemntical features- stability in exciting- responsibility and entireness with problem base methods in mothers that have children with autistic disordering.

So supplementary and behavioral involves can be effective in improving mind of mothers with children that suffer from autistic disordering. This research wants to find response the questions such as relation between general health and life quality of mothers with children that suffer from autistic disease.

Sample method:

Society of the present research is all mothers with children that suffer from autistic disease in Ilam city. All of these mothers were member of sample and complete questionnaires.

Corresponding Author: Shahram Mami, Member of Scientific Council of Department of Psychology, Research and Science Branch, Islamic Azad University, Ilam, Iran.

*Research devices:**A) Questionnaire of life quality:*

The brief sign of this questionnaire is sf-36. This questionnaire has 36 questions that was designed in 1992 by Varo and Sherborn in US and is used to measuring health by factors such as physical condition- social conditions and psychological conditions and it measure health of people in 8 stages. Scoring in this test is as following: physical aspect, 10 points- physical performance, 4 points- physical pains, 2 points- general health, 5 points- tiredness or happiness, 4 points- social performance, 2 points- romantic performance, 3 points- psychological health, 5 points. In this questionnaire, the lowest point is zero and the highest one is 100. In this test, score 50 is mean, and scores above them have that aspect of life and lower it haven't that aspect.

B) Questionnaire of general health (GHQ):

GHQ questionnaire was used to measure general health of parents that is containing 28 questions. In this questionnaire, responses of parents were scoring from zero to 4. Parents, whose total score show lower scores, are in a better condition of general health. In this questionnaire, 4 scales of health were studied. Validity coefficient of this questionnaire was obtained 0/70-0/93-0/90 by open test- split half and crone bag Alpha.

*Results:***Table 1:** descriptive indexes of general health.

scales	number	maximum	minimum	mean	Standard deviation
Physical performance	20	14	0	5/3	3/254
Sleep	20	12	0	6/21	4/214
Social performance	20	13	0	6/25	3/787
Depresses	20	11	1	2/47	3/541
Total score	20	75	14	38/2	12/28

Results of table 1 shows that mean score of mothers in social performance is more than others and it means that mothers have not in appropriate social conditions.

Table 2: Results of coefficients correlation of spearman to education and general health.

variable	depresses	social	stress	physical	Statistic index	Total score
education	0/121	-0/091	0/041	0/098	Correlation coefficient	0/0085
	0/46	0/546	0/611	0/531	Meaningful level	0/854
	20	20	20	20	number	20

Table 2 shows that there is not meaningful relationship between education level and general health.

Table 3: Results of correlation coefficient of Pearson to age and general health.

variable	depresses	social	stress	physical	Statistic index	Total score
age	0/043	-0/074	0/273	-0/093	Correlation coefficient	-0/0015
	0/76	0/646	0/123	0/87	Meaningful level	0/841
	20	20	20	20	number	20

Results of table 3 show that there is no relationship between variable of age and its related subscales

Table 4: descriptive indexes of life quality and subscales.

Subscales	minimum	maximum	mean	Standard deviation
Physical performance	4	100	55/63	28,52
Physical limitations	0	100	38/45	31,42
Exciting limitation	0	98	39	37,23
Tiredness	0	84	54/21	18,11
Mental health	11	83	52/12	16,15
Social performance	14	100	61/12	22,31
Pain	0	100	55	25,11
Total score	15/14	90/04	50/86	19,23

Results of table 4 shows that participant mothers in this research, obtain more average point in subscales of physical performance and social performance.

Table 5: Results of correlation coefficient of Spearman to education and life quality.

variable	Statistic index	Physical limitation	Mental health	Social performance	pain	Total score
education	Correlation coefficient	0/154	-0/19	-0/21	-0/061	0/054
	Meaningful level	0/378	0/324	0/294	0/725	0/73
	number	20	20	20	20	20

Results of table 5 show that there is not meaningful relationship between total score and subscales of life quality and education of mothers.

Table 6: results of correlation coefficient of Spearman to education and life quality

variable	Statistic index	Physical limitation	Mental health	Social performance	pain	Total score
age	Correlation coefficient	0/323	-0/194	0/21	-0/04	0/154
	Meaningful level	0/112	0/312	0/821	0/865	0/732
	number	20	20	20	20	20

Table 6 show that there is not meaningful relationship between age and life quality of mothers

Discussion and conclusion:

Obtained results show that mothers with children that suffer from autistic disordering have not quality in their life and they bear a great stress. So it can be said that some researches such this can help to show the conditions of these mothers and make some solutions to them. The notable point in this research is that there is not relationship between education level of mothers and general health and life quality. Results of this research were similar to other researches in this field. For example, Yektakhah [16] confirmed these results. So we recommend to mothers with these children that control and educate their children and follow to their therapy and been hopeful to feature. Results of this research show that there is not meaningful relationship between some important factors such as age- education and quality of life that results of other researches can confirm them. Finally it is suggested that this research be perform on fathers, brothers and sisters of children that suffer from autistic disordering to identify their problems and help them.

REFERENCES

- [1] Abedi, Sorayya, 2013. Positive parenting program, magazine of education and nutrient, pp: 30-37.
- [2] Aslani, Zahra, 2006. Familiarity with teach method, magazine of education and nutrition, pp: 52-53.
- [3] Deater- Devcard, 1998. Patterning stress and child adjustment, some old hypotheses and new questions, clinical psychology, pp: 314-332.
- [4] Koegel, R.L., A. Bimbela, L. Scheribman, 1996. Collateral effect parenting on family interaction, Journal of autism and developmental disorders, 26: 347-359.
- [5] Lcamone, Rotto, 2002. Mental disability, translated by Farhad, Maher, Tehran.
- [6] Malone, C., 1974. Observation on throe of family therapy in child psychiatric training, Journal of American academy of child psychiatry, pp: 437-458.
- [7] Mohamadizadeh, A., H. Pooreatemad, J. Khosravi, 2006. Primary experiment on role of music on decrease depressesin mothers with children that suffer from autistic, family research magazine, pp: 289-292.
- [8] Mosen, Pael, Germ, Cigan, Hoston, 2002. Growth and identity of children, translated by M. Yasae, Tehran, center publications.
- [9] Navvabinegad, Shokoh, 1991. Group guidance and advisor, publication in Tehran.
- [10] Sadock, BG., Va. Sadock 2009. Comprehensive text book of psychiatry, 9th, Philadelphia: Volkmar, Klin, Robert, Schultz & Mathew, pp: 3540.
- [11] Sally, J., Rogers, 2000. The Denver model, an integrated approach to intervention for young children with autism. JFK center for developmental disabilities 4399.8th avenue Denver, Colorado, pp: 80262.
- [12] Sepahvand, Toraj, 2006. Relation of document styles and life stress and general health, magazine of psychology researches, 9, Tehran.
- [13] Taghavi, Moahmadreza, 2002. Study validity and reliability of general health questionnaire, pp: 4-5.
- [14] Tayyob, Fereshteh, 2013. life quality of old persons, thesis to M.A degree in course of general psychology, Tehran.
- [15] Valizadeh, Shirin, 2010. Efficiencyof education bilateral skills on stress and despair of mothers with children that suffer from mental disability, research magazine, pp: 237-244.
- [16] Yektakhoh, Soror, 2014. Study the general health and quality of life in mothers that suffer from autism of their children, 14(1).