

عنوان مقاله:

Comparing Growth and Development and Related Factors in ۶۰-Month-Old Children in Urban and Suburban Kindergartens of Khorramabad, Iran in ۲۰۲۰

محل انتشار:

مجله مراقبت مبتنی بر شواهد، دوره 12، شماره 3 (سال: 1401)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 8

نویسندگان:

Fatemeh Raoufimehr - *MSc in pediatric nursing, student research committee, Lorestan University of Medical Sciences, Khorramabad, Iran*

Seyedeh Fatemeh Ghasemi - *PhD in pediatric nursing, Social Determinants of Health Research Center, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Lorestan University of Medical Sciences, Khorramabad, Iran*

Fatemeh Valizadeh - *PhD in pediatric nursing, Social Determinants of Health Research Center, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Lorestan University of Medical Sciences, Khorramabad, Iran*

Mehdi Birjandi - *PhD in Biostatistics, Social Determinants of Health Research Center, School of Health, Lorestan University of Medical Sciences, Khorramabad, Iran*

Kimia Karami - *PhD in pediatric nursing, Social Determinants of Health Research Center, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Lorestan University of Medical Sciences, Khorramabad, Iran*

خلاصه مقاله:

Background: Developmental disorders in children are classified into different domains and early recognition and treatment can significantly affect children's social and individual functioning. Aim: This study aimed to compare growth, development, and related factors in ۶۰-month-old children in urban and suburban kindergartens of Khorramabad, Iran in ۲۰۲۰. Method: This descriptive study was conducted on ۱۰۰ children aged ۶۰-month-old in urban and marginal kindergartens in Khorramabad city of Iran in ۲۰۲۰. The tools were Ages and Stages Questionnaire (ASQ) and a demographic characteristics information form with census sampling. Children were evaluated for growth indices such as height, weight and head circumference. Data were analyzed by SPSS statistical software (version ۲۱) and Epi-Info software and T-test, Man-Whitney and Kruskal Wallis tests. Results: The type of kindergarten had a significant relationship with the total score of development ($P=۰.۰۱۲$) and the domains of gross motor ($P=۰.۰۰۷$) and personal-social ($P=۰.۰۰۴$). The mean prevalence of the developmental disorder was estimated ۸.۷% for urban and ۱۶.۱% for suburban children. Developmental delay is not related to gender, delivery type, maternal education, child's history of illness, and economic status of the family ($P>۰.۰۵$) and is related to nutrition and supplement use, the familial marriage of parents, father's addiction and history of developmental disorder ($P<۰.۰۵$). Implications for Practice: Due to the high importance of timely diagnosis and intervention, it is necessary to diagnose and treat developmental disorders at a younger age. Correct planning of managers in the field of nursing can be effective in timely identification of children's developmental disorders and reducing their prevalence.

کلمات کلیدی:

لینک ثابت مقاله در پایگاه سیویلیکا:

<https://civilica.com/doc/1534467>

