

Psychology Relationship between Adverse Childhood Outcomes and Parental: Systematic Review

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Abstract

Systematically all available research data are integrated into this relationship. Traumatic pediatric experience is an important social problem and handles mental and physical properties. There is a considerable amount of literature on the relationship between child experience (ACE) and anxiety, depression and adult abuse. The care of a child with intellectual and developmental disorder (IDD) can have positive results, but parents are for many relevant stressors, such as increasing the requirements of caregivers and financial burden. In the risk of depression and anxiety can be high. This systematic review updates the above data and examines the relationship between the IDD child and depression and anxiety.

Keywords: Adolescents; Children; Treatment access; Parenting stress; Emotional and behavioral problems; Mother-child bond

Introduction

Mental health disorders are common in children and adolescents, with an estimated prevalence of to 13.4%. Youth is a period of increased risk for mental health disorders and 4,444 mental health disorders occur before the age of 14. Additionally, the negative effects of poor mental health in early life will continue into adulthood, indicating poor academic performance. The increased risk of subsequent mental health problems and the high utilization rate of mental health services reduce life satisfaction and place a heavy economic burden on society.

In recent decades, evidence-based treatments for mental health disorders in children and adolescents have developed rapidly; the long-lasting benefits of early intervention are well recognized.

To explain the unmet needs associated with children's mental health disorders, research often focuses on identifying predictors of service use. Family and child characteristics, including race, family insurance and socioeconomic status, life in urban or rural areas, and severity of children's problems, are all related to determining the likelihood of use of the service.

A recent systematic review synthesized the results of studies that reported on young people's views on barriers and facilitators of access to mental health treatment. Viewpoints; to date, parents views on barriers and facilitators to access to treatment have not been reviewed. The purpose of this study is to systematically review studies that report parents perceptions of barriers and/or promoters to the treatment of children and adolescents mental health problems. The review combines the findings through quantitative and qualitative research, including research focused on specific mental health disorders, as well as research that considers emotional and/or behavioral issues more broadly. Revision focuses on access to psychotherapy (rather than medications instead of) and addresses the process of seeking and obtaining help through specialized mental health services and in schools and nursing settings.

In terms of systemic structural issues surrounding the mental health system, on-demand services have become a recognized obstacle at the international level, as reported by studies conducted in the United Kingdom and the United States. It is important to note that waiting time and difficulty of obtaining service referrals are most often reported as obstacles in the sample of service users, which indicates that these problems are often More relevant to the family. Knowledge surrounding mental health issues and help-seeking processes is seen as obstacles and facilitating factors in extensive research. The large number of studies and the large number of participants in some studies reported that the barriers associated with not knowing where or how to seek help are particularly prominent. Interestingly, in the research on the identification of children's mental health problems, a relatively large number of parents reported perceptual difficulty recognition problem (or lack of recognition of children) as a barrier to seek help. Similarly, in some In the study, parents also clearly realized the seriousness of the problem and the importance of its impact.

Methods

A systematic review was conducted to comprehensively and critically evaluate a quantitative study investigating the association between perinatal PTSD and child outcomes. The systematic reviews of PubMed, PsycINFO and ProQuest identified 33 studies on physical activity and HRQL of young people, including descriptive and pre-intervention designs.

Results

Factors associated with higher levels of depressive symptoms in IDD children's parents included the severity of disability (n = 8, 78%) and lower family income (n = 4, 80%). About one-third (31%) of parents of children with ADD reached the clinical cut-off value for moderate depression, while parents of children without ADD reached 7%. 31% of the parents of children with ADD reached the threshold of moderate anxiety, compared with 14% of the parents of children without ADD. Meta-analysis showed that parents of children with autism and cerebral palsy have a moderate impact on depression. Longitudinal studies have shown mixed evidence of bidirectional predictive relationships between children's EBP and parents' psychological distress variables.

Conclusion

The results indicate that parents of children with ADD have high levels of depressive symptoms. Quality issues in the existing literature support the need for further research, especially in low- and middle-income countries. This review highlights several key areas of potential intervention to minimize obstacles to help search to Children. In terms of mental health system, it is obvious that guarantees services provides enough and provide free charges will eliminate key obstacles seek professional help system integration of research in The relationship between additional MHP and stress levels in children with ASD and the relationship between their parents' overall mental health time. Future research should focus on further investigating additional factors involving of These relationships of are based on evidence from existing research in an organized and hypothetical manner.