



Effects of Behavioral Problems in Children

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DESCRIPTION

All infants may exhibit impulsive or rebellious behavior. Sometimes this is a part of the normal emotional reaction. However, if these behaviors are extreme or deviate from the standards of developmental level, it may be a sign of behavioral dysfunction.

The most common behavioral problems in children are:

- Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)
- Oppositional defiant disorder (ODD)
- Conduct Disorder (CD)

Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)

Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) is a disorder that makes it difficult to focus attention. It can also cause hyperactivity and impulsivity. There are three ADHD subtypes, with the diagnosis depending on the symptoms the child displays most often.

The subtypes are:

- Inattentive type
- Hyperactive impulsive type
- Combined type

A child with inattentive type ADHD may:

- Find difficulty to pay attention
- Become easily distracted
- Have difficulty focusing on tasks, particularly long tasks such as reading
- Start tasks but forget to finish them
- Appear not to listen to instructions or to forget them

A child with hyperactive impulsive type ADHD may:

- Find difficulty to stay still or remain seated
- Fidget a lot by tapping the hands, feet, or moving around in their seat
- Run around or climb things when it is not appropriate
- Frequently interrupt conversations or games

- Have difficulty in waiting for their turn
- Have trouble talking or playing quietly

A child with combined ADHD will exhibit a mixture of the above behaviors. Doctors often diagnose ADHD after the age of 6. This is because the symptoms can be more apparent when a child starts school, and struggles to adjust to quieter, sedentary activities.

Conduct Disorders (CD)

People with Conduct Disorders (CD) tend to violate basic social norms and the rights of others. This can have a significant impact on a person's academic, social and personal life. It can develop in both childhood and adolescence.

The symptoms of the CD are:

- Aggression that can lead to fighting, bullying, forced sexual activity, or abuse of animals
- Destruction of property such as Arson or property damage
- Deceitfulness such as lying or deceiving others
- Serious rule violation. Example: Don't go to school, run away, and steal

Many young people with celiac disease have difficulty interpreting the behavior of others. For example, they may believe that people are hostile to them when they are not. This causes them to escalate to aggressive or violent behaviour. People with celiac disease may have difficulty feeling empathy or may have another illness, such as heart disease. Anxiety or post-traumatic stress disorders affect their thoughts and behaviors. Doctors found in recent surveys that, CDs can affect 6-16% of boys and 2%-9% of girls in the general population. If celiac disease first develops before the age of 11, it is more likely to persist into early adulthood.

Oppositional Defiant Disorders (ODD)

Oppositional Defiant Disorders (ODD) children and adolescents show persistent patterns of hostile behavior towards authorities such as parents, caregivers, and teachers. Unlike

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behavioral disorders, children with ODD tend to violate minor rules rather than major rules or social norms. The possible signs of ODD are:

- Explosion of anger and hypersensitivity
- Controversial behavior, such as Always question the rules
- Permanent stubbornness. We may refuse to follow the instructions or apologize for our actions.
- Provocative behavior such as deliberately teasing or offending others
- Nasty or vengeful attitude

It is worth noting that some clinicians have criticized the concept of ODD, claiming that it medicalizes normal childhood

behavior. It is common for children to get angry or rebellious when they are unhappy. As a result, it can be difficult to distinguish between abnormal behavior and stress-related behavior. Doctors can only diagnose ODD if the behavior lasts for 6 months, causing constant confusion at home and school, and not the result of another mental illness.

Risk factors

There is no single cause of behavioral disorders. A combination of physiological and environmental factors can play a role. However, it is important to note that children, regardless of background, gender, can have behavioral disorders.