



CHILD PSYCHIATRY

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What is Child Psychiatry?

- A branch of Psychiatry.
- The central focuses of the subject are behavioral and emotional disorders of childhood, but many would include physical symptoms such as non-organic headache and stomach pain in which stress or other environmental factors appear to play an important causative role.
- Delays and deviations in development, as well as general and specific learning problems lie within the practice of child psychiatry.
- Childhood period extends averagely up to age of 18 years.



The practice of child psychiatry differs from that of adult psychiatry in several important ways:

- Initiation of the consultation with the clinician.
- The stage of the development of the patient.
- Psychological problems in a child may be a manifestation of disturbance in other members of the family.
- Evidence of disturbance is based more on observation of behavior made by parents, teachers and others.
- Treatment of children makes less use of medication and other methods of individual therapies.



Aetiology:

- The determinants of childhood disturbance are usually multiple.
- Developmental aspects are important (their disorders reflect psychological & social maturation).
- Four interacting group of factors are important: genetic factors, temperament & individual differences, physical problem especially brain damage, chronic physical diseases and environmental, family, social and cultural causes like chronic adversities and physical, & emotional maltreatment.



Child Psychiatric Evaluation

- **Identifying data**

- Identified patient and family members
- Source of referral
- Informants

- **History**

- Chief complaint
- History of present illness
- Developmental history and milestones
- Psychiatric history
- Medical history, including immunizations
- Family social history and parents' marital status
- Educational history and current school functioning
- Peer relationship history
- Current family functioning
- Family psychiatric and medical histories
- Current physical examination.



Child Psychiatric Evaluation

- Mental status examination
- Neuropsychiatric examination (when applicable)
- Developmental, psychological, and educational testing
- Formulation and summary
- DSM-5 diagnosis



Autism Spectrum Disorder:

ASD is characterized by:

- 1) Persistent deficits in social communication and social interaction across multiple contexts: deficits in social-emotional reciprocity, deficits in verbal and nonverbal communicative behaviors & deficits in developing, maintaining, and understanding relationships.
2. Restricted, repetitive patterns of behavior, interests, or activities: stereotyped or repetitive motor movements, insistence on sameness, highly restricted, fixated interests & hyper or hypo-reactivity to sensory input.

The signs of Autism..



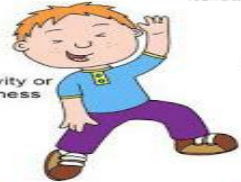
Inappropriate playing with toys



Inability to relate to others



Inappropriate laughing or crying



Hyperactivity or Passiveness



Oversensitive or undersensitive to sound



Strange attachment to objects



Poor speech or lack of speech



Difficulty dealing with changes to routine



AUTISM PUZZLES
Registered Charity No: 1148010
Support when you need it the most.
www.autismpuzzles.co.uk
Tel: 07971 045128



Lack of awareness of danger

halcyon
Registered Charity No: 1141655
Providing specialist training to people dealing with challenging behaviour
www.halcyon-foundation.org.uk
Tel: 02920 553919



Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder:

- Extreme and persistent restlessness, sustained & prolonged motor activity, difficulty in maintaining attention and impulsivity.
- Divided into two symptom domains (inattention and hyperactivity/impulsivity).

Anxiety Disorders:

- Normal anxiety in childhood.
- Separation anxiety disorder
- Generalized anxiety disorders.
- Phobic disorders.
- Selective mutism
- Social anxiety disorder (Social Phobia)
- Agoraphobia



Affective Disorders:

- Depressive symptoms
- Normal form of unhappiness
- Depressive disorder
- Bipolar affective disorder



Trauma- and Stressor-Related Disorders:

- Reactive Attachment Disorder
- Disinhibited Social Engagement Disorder
- Posttraumatic Stress Disorder
- Acute Stress Disorder
- Adjustment Disorders.

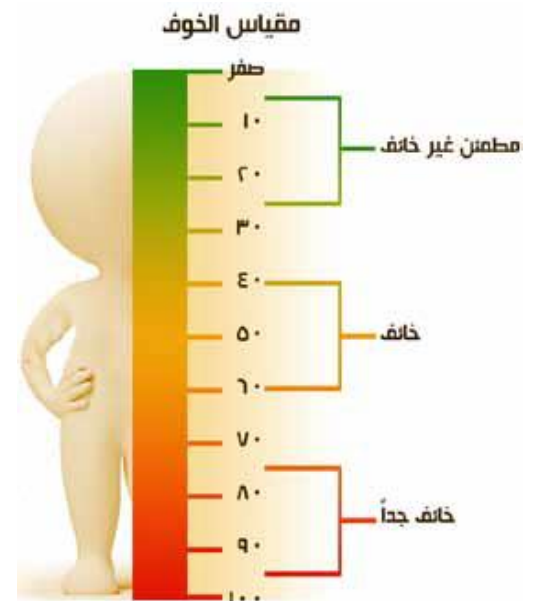
Causes:

- Abuse
- Divorce
- Death of a parent
- Birth of a sibling
- Acquired physical disease or injury
- School issues
- Temperament



School Refusal:

- It is not a psychiatric disorder.
- A pattern of behavior that can have many causes .
- Repeated absence from school:
 1. Physical illness
 2. Deliberately kept at home by parents to help with domestic work or for company.
 3. School refusal:
 - separation anxiety disorder
 - school phobia
 - failure to do well in the class
 - depression
 - truancy

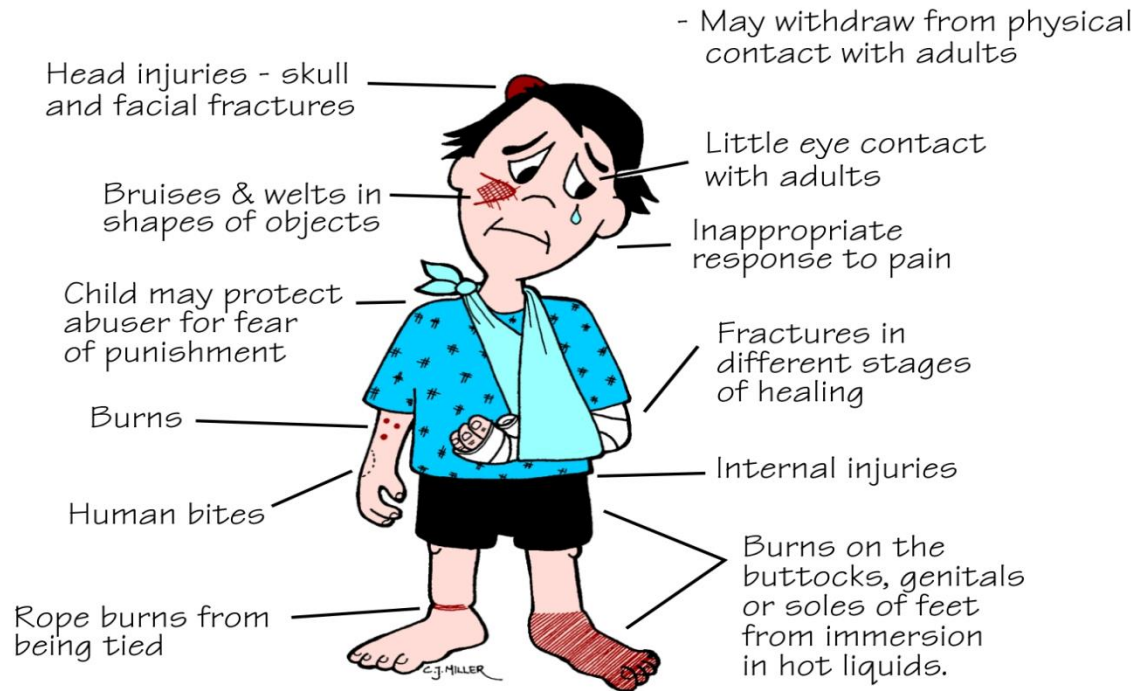




Child Abuse:

- Including physical and emotional maltreatment, sexual abuse and neglect.
- National committee for child protection

CHILD ABUSE





Other Disorders

- Intellectual Disability (Intellectual Developmental Disorder)
- Specific Learning disorders
- Communication Disorders: language disorder
 - speech sound disorder
 - childhood-onset fluency disorder
- Disruptive, Impulse-Control, and Conduct Disorders
- Elimination disorders.