Parental Involvement in Treating Arab Adolescents with ADHD

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Abstract

ADHD disorder is resulting from pathological development of the central nervous system. Among the most prominent symptoms of the disorder include: attention problems, difficulty concentrating, hyperactivity and impulsivity. ADHD can be expressed in all walks of life, and may adversely affect many common activities such as learning, including work on interpersonal relationships. Not only that, but this is a disorder that develops over time sequence, of different ages and especially between the ages of adolescence. Adolescence is considered one of the most sensitive periods developmentally, which generally is characterized according to the physiological changes that occur during this period. However, this time there is bodily changes occur fertile field changes in mental, emotional and social. However, this time there is a bodily change occurs in the mental, emotional fields. The presence of ADHD during adolescence may worsen if only because of the physiological changes that bedevil the body. It may get worse very consequences that accompany adolescence. Which in turn add to the potential worsening of the disorder, in the circle of influence over again? The present study examines the awareness, involvement and coping strategies of parents of adolescents with the effects of ADHD suffers adolescent son. To answer the research question, a quantitative study was conducted in which questionnaires were distributed in the areas of awareness, involvement and parental coping among 160 parents for adolescents aged 11-15 years, who diagnosed with ADHD.

The findings showed that: (1) the more parents are involved in the therapeutic process of a teenage son who suffers from ADHD, are also parents who have a greater awareness of family context of ADHD, they must have the same parents who receive more social support from the community to which they belong, (2) the parents that they have not broad social support in their community during the treatment of their son, they mostly likely will feature a lower level of involvement, (3) parents who involved in treating their son who suffers from ADHD, are also characterized by high satisfaction with therapeutic services that provided to their son, (4) discovered a relationship between age child who suffers from ADHD and parental involvement in their treatment, so the parents for youngest child would show a greater involvement in the treatment of their son, as well as parental expectations from the child.

In conclusion, the implications of this study can certainly assist professionals and practitioners in the fields of diagnosis and treatment of ADHD. However, accelerator research professionals in this area to work more on the relationship and cooperation between parents treat each issue of child advocated with ADHD.