

FACTORS OF DYSONTOGENESIS OF MENTAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN WITH SENSONEURAL HEARING DISORDERS

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We studied mental health of pupils of Tomsk Specialized Boarding School for children with hearing disorder (100 hard of hearing (sensoneural hearing loss) and 30 deaf (sensoneural deafness), of 8-18 years old). We have revealed pathology of pregnancy and labor of mother and neurological and/or somatic pathology. Almost 90% of children were characterized by retardation in early development. Almost 8% are brought up by deaf/deaf-mute parents. In the investigated group 80% of families are characterized by pathological types of upbringing - under conditions of hypo- and hyper-care 30,5% and 18,1% of children, respectively are brought up, Contradictory upbringing has been noticed in 13,3% of cases, systematic conflicts in the family - 18,1%.

Urban inhabitants prevail (63%), under adverse living conditions 29,5% of children live, the same number lives under conditions of boarding school. In one-parent families, 30,5% are brought up, with guardians - 10,5%. One third of fathers and 16,7% of mothers abuse alcohol, 61,9% of families have low material level.

Structure of neuropsychiatric disorders in children of the examined group - disturbances of psychological development - F83 (78 pers. - 60%), mental retardation (F70, F78, F79) - 20% (26 children), disturbances of behavior with onset in childhood (hyper-dynamic syndrome) - F90 (11 persons - 8,5 %). Only 8,5% (11 pers.) have normal intellectual development. In 90% of children, we have revealed disorders of speech development F80.8, conditioned by basic disease.

In ontogenesis of these children we some adverse characteristics and conditions affecting negatively further development of child.