

P-295 - PRIMARY MONOSYPTOMATIC NOCTURNAL ENURESIS: SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC AND NEURODEVELOPMENTAL FACTORS

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Results of study about sociodemographic and neurodevelepmental factors in primary monosyptomatic nocturnal enuresis (PMNE) differ in different cultural groups. The aim of this study was to research factors associated with (PMNE) in the clinical sample of Croatian children. Parents of children with diagnose of PMNE (50 children aged 7-11 years) which are treated at University Department of Psychiatry in Osijek and 50 children of same age without nocturnal enuresis (CG) randomly selected from primary school in Osijek completed the self-administred questionnaire. Data collection included information about most important sociodemographic and neurodevolpmental factors associated with PMNE. Differences between study group in investigated factors and relationship between the prevalence of PMNE enuresis and the sociodemographic and neurodevolpmental factors were tested by means of χ^2 and logistic regression analysis. Significant differences between groups were found in following sociodemographic and neurodevelopmental factors: family structure, parent's marital status, father's and mother's education, parents' employment status, average monthly income per family member, living conditions, number of children in family, family history of enuresis, pregnancy complications and age of reaching diurnal continence. When logistic regression was applied altered the primary structure of marriage (illegitimate, divorced, widowed, parent's death), unemployment of parents, low average monthly income per family member (< 1000 kn per family member), positive family history of enuresis, families with more children (three or more) were found to be significant as predictors of PMNE.

The results show that PMNE requires individualized approach to treatment where influence of sociodemographic and neurodevelopmental factors has a significant role.