Oral Presentation

Demographic and psychological variables in runaway girls hospitalized in child and adolescent psychiatric ward of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences

Hamideh Zamani[1], Ayyoub Malek[2], Vahedeh Jamali[3], kobra Rajabi[4], Mitra Beh Nezhad[5], Mina Rouhi Far[6]

Background: Running away from home by girls is one of the risk-taking behaviors and is considered as a problem of mental and public health in human societies. The purpose of this study was to determine the frequency and demographic and psychological variables of runaway girls hospitalized in child and adolescent psychiatric ward of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences (TUOMS) during 2006-2014.

Methods: This is a preliminary report of descriptive kind studies. In this study, all cases of girls admitted to the child and adolescent psychiatric ward of TUOMS during 2006-2014 which was equal to 312, were investigated. To elicit information about demographic, historical, and psychological characteristics and diagnoses based on DSM-IV, the psychiatric records of the hospitalized girls were reviewed, using a self-administered questionnaire.

Results: Of the 312 female inpatients during 2006-2014, 18/9 % had a history of running away from home. Runaways were aged 12 to 18 years. The diagnosis of bipolar disorder by 68% compared with other psychiatric diagnoses showed the highest frequency rate in the Runaways. Also, with 35 percent of frequency the borderline personality disorder had highest rate among axis II diagnoses and was second frequent diagnosis after bipolar disorder. Parents of runaway girls had marital discord in 37% of cases, divorce in 27%, substance abuse in 15%, incarceration in 10%, and extra marital affair in 8.6 %. Nineteen percent of runaways had no intact hymen.

Conclusion: Running away from home is one of the common symptoms in girls hospitalized in child and adolescent psychiatric ward that may be associated with unsafe and negative behavioral outcomes. In hospitalized runaway girls psychiatric disorders, particularly bipolar disorder and borderline personality disorder can be considered as an important cause of running away from home and the psychopathology in the parents of them is also common.

Keywords: Runaway girls, running away from home, demographic variables, psychological variables

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Oral Presentation

Role of Electrophysiologic Tools in Assessment and Diagnosis of ADHD

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Objective: The past decade and a half has seen enormous progress in neuroscience, neuropsychiatry, and neuropsychology. These developments have been fueled by technologic advances that have made neuroimaging possible, allowing for an increased understanding of patterns and dynamics of brain activation and biochemistry and their relationship to various psychiatric disorders. This review discusses the role of quantitative electroencephalography "QEEG" in assessment and diagnosis of Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD).

Methods: A review on relevant databases is done and presented.

Results: In 1999, two prominent QEEG scientists, John R. Hughes and E. Roy John, published a comprehensive review of the scientific literature relating to the use of QEEG in psychiatry. The article (The Journal of Neuropsychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences) reviewed over 500 scholarly papers published just in the last decade, relating specific patterns of abnormality to particular diagnoses. This article indicates the clinical utility of QEEG as a diagnostic tool in many mental illness categories. Among these categories, the literature specifically documents reliable EEG differences between ADHD and non-ADHD children and shows QEEG discriminant analysis to be sensitive and specific to sub-types of ADHD, ADHD versus normal subjects, and ADHD versus specific developmental learning disorders individuals. ADHD is increasingly considered a heterogeneous disorder involving multiple pathways and neurophysiological subtypes still, spectral resting EEG abnormalities, and mainly increased theta/beta ratio due to increased theta continue to be reported as a consistent characteristic of ADHD.

Conclusion: It would appear that QEEG has been established as a valid test of ADHD. A theta increase, particularly for relative fronto-central theta or theta/beta ratio is considered the most consistent marker of ADHD across resting states (eyes-closed and eyes-open).

Keywords: Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), Quantitative electroencephalography (QEEG), Diagnosis, Neuroimaging

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Oral Presentation

Plasma and Red Blood Cells fatty Acid Composition in Boys with and without Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)

Shahrokh Amiri[1], Parisa Mousavi[2], Bahram Pourghasem Gargari*[3], Masoud Darabi[4], Ayyoub Malek[5], Yalda Jabbari Moghaddam[6], Amir Mehdizadeh[7]

Background: Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is a common problem among children and adolescents and Fatty acids are important components of nerve cell myelin. Essential fatty acid deficiency leads to behavioral abnormalities similar to nervous disorders, such as ADHD. The purpose of this study was to determine the composition of fatty acids in plasma phospholipids and whole erythrocyte in the ADHD boys.

Methods: This is a case-control study in which 36 boys with ADHD and 37 boys without ADHD -aged 6-12 years- were participated. ADHD children were diagnosed with using Schedule for Affective disorders and Schizophrenia for School-Aged Children (K-SADS) by a child and adolescent psychiatrist. Then fatty acids of plasma phospholipids and whole erythrocyte were extracted.

Results: The mean content of sum of saturated fatty acids ($P=0.004$) and arachidonic acid ($P<0.001$) of plasma phospholipids were significantly lower and mean concentrations of oleic acid ($P<0.001$) and sum of monoenes ($P<0.001$) were significantly higher in the ADHD group compared to the control one. However in the total RBC, the mean concentrations of stearic acid ($P=0.003$), arachidonic acid ($P=0.04$) and α-linolenic ($P=0.02$) acid were significantly lower and the mean content of linoleic acid ($P=0.01$) was significantly higher in the ADHD group compared to the control one.

Conclusion: Fatty acid composition of plasma phospholipids and RBC in the ADHD children differed from that of the non-ADHD children.

Key Words: Attention Deficit Hyperactivity disorder, Fatty acids, Red Blood Cell, children

Oral Presentation

Developmental Amnesia and Hypoxia

Vida Yousefi Asl[1], Mahsa Ahadian[2]

Background: Hypoxic-ischemic injury (HII) to the brain is a devastating occurrence that frequently results in death or profound long-term neurologic disability in both children and adults. Treatment of HII consists largely of supportive care, which does little to prevent the ongoing injury that occurs in the hours immediately following the causative insult. HII continues to be a major cause of death and neurodevelopmental disability in term neonates, although its prevalence appears to be declining. Developmental amnesia is a disorder characterized by markedly impaired episodic memory and relatively preserved semantic memory, in association with medial temporal pathology that appears to be restricted to the hippocampus.

Methods: This study presents a review of the published literature on the impact of developmental amnesia and hypoxia.

Results: many neonates treated for acute respiratory failure sustain significant hippocampal atrophy as a result of the associated hypoxia and, consequently, show deficient memory later in life. Examination of medical records in each developmental amnesia case revealed the history of hypoxia-ischemia suffered perinatally or later in childhood due to cardiac, respiratory, or other neurological disorders or their treatments. Results support the prediction that neonatal hypoxia can lead to hippocampal damage and, later in childhood, to an impairment in cognitive memory.

Conclusion: Infant memories are extremely specific. Declarative memory performance continues to develop throughout early and middle childhood. Children become increasingly able to use strategies to efficiently encode, retain, and retrieve memories, and episodic memory improves dramatically.

Key Words: Hypoxic-ischemic, Developmental amnesia, Memory impairment

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Oral Presentation

The Effectiveness of Psycho-Educational Intervention IMAGE on Parenting Skills of HIV Positive Mothers

Fariba Zarani Ph.D [1], Mahsa Javaheri [2], Jalil FathabadiPh.D[3]

Background: Today, families affected by HIV/AIDS in the developing countries experience higher risks of psychosocial problems than normal families. Mothers living with HIV report their greatest source of stress is combining the role of mother, medical problems and psychological demands of coping with a chronic, life-threatening condition. These mothers report that their parenting skills are in danger illness duration, and several studies have demonstrated that maternal HIV is associated with negative outcomes for children (e.g., Forehand et al., 1998; Murphy & Marelich, 2008). These negative outcomes do not result from children's direct knowledge about maternal serostatus (Forehand et al., 2002), but, rather, are associated with compromised parenting. The objective of the current study was investigated the effectiveness of psycho-educational intervention program (IMAGE) (Murphy et al,2014) on parenting skills of HIV positive mothers , based on Information-Motivation-Behavioral skills (IMB) model.

Methods: Twenty five infected mothers (n = 25) with at least one child between 6 and 12 years old, were randomly chosen according to the sampling methods. Using the random replacement method, 13 mothers were placed in the intervention group and 12 in the control group. All participants were assessed during the pre-test and post-test through the following questionnaires: Alabama Parenting Questionnaire .

Conclusion: Results showed significant effects of the intervention program (IMAGE) for improving parenting skills for HIV positive mothers. The program was beneficial and effective to infected mothers and children affected by HIV/AIDS and applicable for preventive and therapeutic goals.

Key Words: HIV Positive, Parenting Skills, Psychoeducational Intervention

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Oral Presentation

Investigating the Effectiveness of the Combinative Treatment of Ritalin_ Neuro Feedback in Decreasing the General Symptom of Infants Having High Activity Disorder / Lack of Attention and comparing it with Ritalin and Neuro Feedback

Saeed Forozesh*, Hajar Parvin, Fatemeh Rafeie, Mojtaba Mousavi[1]

Background: The present study has been done in order to compare the effectiveness of combinative treatment of Ritalin and neuro feedback on the general symptom (problem of attention، concentration and impulsion) of children with ADHD disorder and comparing it with the treatments of Ritalin and neuro feedback alone.

Method of study: This study was done through a quasi- experimental way with the pre-test _post-test design. Its statistical society includes infants having the disorder of hyper activity/defect of attention who are inhabitants of Shiraz among the persons who refer to the psychiatry clinic ، 45 infants having the disorder have been selected through the available sampling method as the sample of the study and they were located in three groups of remedy with Ritalin، remedy with neuro feedback and remedy with the combinative treatment with neuro feedback and Ritalin on the basis of the purpose of study. The children were evaluated by the Kuners classificatition scale before and after the remedy and the obtained information have been analysed by SPSS software.

Conclusion: Investigating the data shows that the effectiveness of the combinative treatment of neuro feedback and Ritalin on the symptom of ADHD is more than two other methods.

Key words: Hyper activity disorder، Defect attention، Ritalin، Neurofeedback،General symptom

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Oral Presentation

The Effect of Physical Environment on Fixation Durations in Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder

Saba Amirhaftehran[1], Hamidreza Pouretemad, HadiMoradi, Negar Sammaknejad

Background: Behavioral studies have demonstrated that psychological treatments can reduce symptoms of autism and improve communication skills in children with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD). However, the effects of physicalenvironmenthave not yet explored with psychophysical methods, in the current study, we investigatedwhether the physical environment affectsfixation durationsin ASD children when processing faces.

Methods: Images of 20 males and 20 females (aged between 20 and 35) was used in the experiment. Photos were shown to 22 children with ASD who differed in treatmentenvironment. SMI eye-tracking system was used to record participants' eye movements.

Results: Using an independent sample t-test, our data showedthat receiving an ABA treatment in a familiar environment affects fixation durations in ASD children when they view faces. Children who received an ABA treatment in their home environment looked longer at images of faces compared to those who were treated in an autism center.

Conclusion: Considering that autistic children show resistance to environmental change, the physical environment that is more natural and familiar to them may improve the result of the treatment.

Key Words: autism, eye tracking, fixation duration

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Oral Presentation

Effect of Methadone Maintenance Treatment of Opioid Dependent Fathers on Mental Health and Perceived Family Functioning of their Children

Parvin safavi[1], behnoosh mosayebi[2]

Background: Substance abuse of parents has negative effects on mental and social adaptation of their children. This study was performed to assess the effects of methadone maintenance treatment (MMT) of fathers on mental health and perceived family functioning of their children.

Methods: In this self-control clinical trial 40 children (11 to 18 years old) of fathers beginning MMT in two MMT clinics in Shahrekord, were assessed using Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (self and parent report), Family Assessment Device (FAD), and Parent-Child Relationship Survey (PCRS) before, 3 months, and 6 months after intervention. The collected data were analyzed by repeated measure test using SPSS software (Version 16.0).

Results: There was a significant difference between baseline, 3 months after, and 6 months after intervention measurements based on SDQ mean difficulty scores of parent and child version ($p=0.001$ and $p<0.001$ respectively), and prosocial behavior subscale of parent form ($p=0.003$), but not children form ($p=0.085$). Mean total score and subscale scores of FAD did not change significantly ($p=0/064$), except for emotional involvement subscale ($p=0/032$). PCRS mean scores did not change significantly ($p=0/108$).

Conclusion: Emotional and behavioral difficulties of children of substance abusing fathers improved during 6 months of MMT of fathers; but perceived family functioning and parent-child relationship did not change significantly. Family-based psychological interventions such as parenting skills training, communication training, and problem solving may be necessary to improve family and parenting function of fathers on MMT.

Key Words: methadone maintenance, children, family, addiction

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Oral Presentation

Investigiation Effect of Cognitive-Behavior Group Therapy

Hananeh Mafakheri fariman, Leila mobasher kashani, Maryam Jian Tabasi[1]

Background: A child who has a labeled exceptional could made different reaction like mental stork-hopelessness – indignation depression- feel a sin & confusion and has important effect in the family specially in the parents.

Methods: from total number of 170parents who has an exceptional child that registered in e exceptional school of TAYBAD .the statistical sample were selected by random sampling include 60number for experimental and control group. Experimental group had 15 section of cognitive behavior group therapy.

Conclusion: the results obtained from this research showed that cognitive behavior group therapy increased mental health and decreased anxiety and depression level of parents of exceptional children.

Key Words: exceptional child s parent- cognitive behavior group therapy. Mental health

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Oral Presentation

Plasma and Red Blood Cells Fatty Acid Composition in Boys with and without Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)

Shahrokh Amiri[1], Parisa Mousavi[2], Bahram Pourghasem Gargari*[3], Masoud Darabi[4], Ayyoub Malek[5], Yalda Jabbari Moghaddam[6], Amir Mehdizadeh[71]

Background: Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is a common problem among children and adolescents and Fatty acids are important components of nerve cell myelin. Essential fatty acid deficiency leads to behavioral abnormalities similar to nervous disorders, such as ADHD. The purpose of this study was to determine the composition of fatty acids in plasma phospholipids and whole erythrocyte in the ADHD boys.

Methods: This is a case-control study in which 36 boys with ADHD and 37 boys without ADHD -aged 6-12 years- were participated. ADHD children were diagnosed with using Schedule for Affective disorders and Schizophrenia for School-Aged Children (K-SADS) by a child and adolescent psychiatrist. Then fatty acids of plasma phospholipids and whole erythrocyte were extracted.

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Conclusion: Fatty acid composition of plasma phospholipids and RBC in the ADHD children differed from that of the non-ADHD children.

Key Words: Attention Deficit Hyperactivity disorder, Fatty acids, Red Blood Cell, children

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Oral Presentation

Prevalence of Neurological Soft Signs in Children with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder and Their Siblings

Katayoon Razjouyan[1], Hamide Mousavi[2], Rozita Davary Ashtiani[3], Mojgan Khademi[4]

Background: Attention deficit-hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is one of the most common psychiatric disorders in children with high incidence rate in their siblings as well. Due to genetic basis of ADHD, it is highly considered that a few of neurological and behavioral signs of this disorder are more prevalent in the siblings. The aim of this research is to study the prevalence and average score of neurological soft signs in children with ADHD and their siblings in comparison with control group.

Methods: 32 children and adolescent with Attention deficit-hyperactivity disorder in the age group of 7 to 16 and 32 of their healthy siblings (of the same age group) were evaluated by DSM-IV- TR Attention deficit-hyperactivity disorder check list, k-SADS, and 28-item NES Questionnaire. The result was compared to the control group.

Findings: Total score of NES was 8.34±4.9 in the case group, 4.6±3.34 in siblings and 3.25±3 in control group ($p<0.001$). On Separate evaluation of neurological soft signs, sibling group showed more impairment in right-left confusion, audio-visual integration, and extinction and fist-edge-palm test in comparison with control group.

Conclusion: Neurological soft signs were more prevalent in the siblings of children with ADHD compare to the control group in this study. Detecting these signs can be considered as a valuable way in detecting high-risk children and understanding the etiology of this disorder.

Key words: Attention Deficit- Hyperactivity Disorder, Neurological soft signs, Neurological evaluation scale.

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Oral Presentation

Emotional Intelligence in Cyberbullying

Katayoon Razjouyan[1], Arash Hirbod-Mobarakeh[2], Seyed Saeed Sadr[3], Seyed Mahdi Samimi[4], Seyed Masoud Mirghorbani[5], Banafsheh Aliabadi[6]

Background: Cyberbullying is any intentional harassment with intent to harm others using communication and information tools such as the Internet, cell phones, text messaging (SMS), Bluetooth, and blogs. Emotional intelligence and the ability to understand emotions are major causes in emotional and social development of children. There may be a relationship between roles of victim and bully in cyberbullying and emotional intelligence. This study examines the phenomenon of bullying through new communication technology in high school students and its relation to emotional intelligence.

Methods: In this study, 505 junior high school students who were on eleven grades randomly selected. Personal demographic data collected by demographic questionnaire. Emotional intelligence questionnaire evaluated by Bar-on questionnaire, to examine the cyberbullying and different roles among participants a self-design questionnaire was used.

Conclusion: In contrary with traditional bullying, EQ score is not associated with playing different roles in cyberbullying overall. However, considering gender, male victims had higher EQ scores.

Key Words: Cyberbullying, Emotional Intelligence, Bully, Victim, Bystander

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Oral Presentation

The Study of Working, Verbal and Visual Memory among 6-12Year-Oldstutter Children and the Relation of these Factors on the Intensity of Stuttering

Sadegh Saifpanahi [1], Davood sobhani[2*], Mahbobeh Afzali [3], Sahar Izanloo[3], Najmeh Mardani [3], Morteza Farazi[51]

Background: Stuttering is one of the most common speech disorders, however, the cause of this disorder is not completely known till now. The impairment of working, visual and verbal memory is one of the most important causes of this

Methods: In this part time study we had used the selective case study. SO, 15 member of stutter children were chosen to participate in this study, which were between 6 to 12 year-old and they had not any other deficit or disorders. The verbal memory scale had been used for this study. We used word treasury to assess the verbal memory and used the number extension for working memory. The colorful Reyvan test of children had been used for evaluation of visual memory and SSI3 test used to measure the level of stuttering.

Findings: The results of this study show that some deficits were found in working, verbal and visual memory of stutter children who they were between 6 and 12 year-old. The results, have also verified that the correlation between age and the level of stuttering is noticeable.

Conclusion: The results of this study show the negative effects of deficits of working, visual and verbal memory on stuttering. In addition, this article confirms that increasing of age has negative effect on the level of stuttering in children.

Key Words: Stuttering, Working memory, Verbal memory, Visual memory

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Oral Presentation

Encopresis in Children with Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)

Shahabadin Taragghi [1], Shahrokh Amiri[2], Mandana Rafeey [3], Golnaz Adalatzadeh[4]

Background: Children with encopresis may suffer from different psychiatric disorders. The present research aims to study the relationship between encopresis and Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD).

Methods: This research was a cross-sectional study. The sample included 31 children with encopresis referred to a pediatric gastroenterologist at Sheikh Alreas clinic affiliated with Tabriz University of Medical Sciences over a period of 9 months. Diagnosis of ADHD was done by a child and adolescent psychiatrist through semi-structured diagnostic interview K-SADS-PL using DSM-IV criteria. In addition, the IQ status of children was assessed by a psychologist using Raven's IQ tests.

Results: Mean age of the subjects was 7.65 with a standard deviation of 2.34. Two subjects (6.5%) had speech or language delay in terms of developmental parameters. Two children (6.5%) had an IQ in the borderline range and others had a normal IQ. 29 children (93.5%) were afflicted with ADHD, 13 (41.9%), 7 (22.6%), and 9 (29%) of whom, respectively, had combined type, inattentive type, and hyperactive / impulsive type of this disorder. None of the children showed seizure and organic disorders.

Conclusion: The majority of children with encopresis were suffering from ADHD. Therefore, evaluation and treatment of ADHD in children with encopresis can be considered an important therapeutic approach.

Keywords: Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder, Encopresis, children

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Oral Presentation

Behavioral Problems in Children with Bipolar Mothers

Dr. S. Mohammad Moosavi [1] (MD) , Dr. Mahshid Ahmadi [2](MD), Mani B. Monajemi [3](PhD/MD Candidate)[1]

Background: The prevalence of behavioral problems in children with mentally ill parents may be higher compared to the children with mentally healthy parents. This study was carried out to assess the behavioral problems in children with bipolar mothers.

Methods: This case-control study was conducted between 50 children (6-11 years) of mothers with bipolar[1] disorder as a case group and 50 children of healthy mothers as control group in Sari, Iran, during 2011-۱۳. With psychiatric interview based on DSM-IV-R and Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI), bipolar disorder in mothers was confirmed and other prominent psychiatric disorders were ruled out. The psychological health of control mothers was confirmed using psychiatric interview and general health questionnaire (GHQ). The behavior problems of children in two groups were compared using Achenbach child behavior questionnaire. Data were analyzed using SPSS-19, Chi-Square and Student's t-test.

Conclusion: Somatic complaints, anxiety and depression, social problems, externalization and internalization scores and also behavioral problems total scores were significantly higher in case group compared to control group ($P< 0.05$). No significant differences in isolation, attention problems, thought problems, antisocial behaviors were seen between case group and control group. Psychiatric and behavioral problems in children with bipolar mothers were higher, compared to children of healthy mothers. Child psychological counseling and psychiatric management in along to mothers' treatment is suggested.

Key Words: Achenbach questionnaire; Bipolar disorder; Child problem behavior.

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Oral Presentation

Duloxetine in comparison with Methylphenidate in treatment of children with Attention Deficit/ Hyperactivity Disorder

Nasrin Dodangi[1], Nastaran Habibi

Background: Comparison of efficacy and safety of Duloxetine, a serotonin and norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor, with methylphenidate, in treatment of children with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD).

Methods: In this open-label clinical trial, twenty children aged 6-11 years old, diagnosed with ADHD participated for 6 weeks. Ten patients received duloxetine 30 mg once daily and others received Methylphenidate 10 mg BID. Conner' Parent Rating Scale-Revised (CPRS-R) short form and ADHD-Rating Scale were used at baseline and then every two weeks during the six-week trial to assess the efficacy of therapy. Weight, vital signs, electrocardiogram (ECG) and medication side effect profile were evaluated every two weeks, too. The subjects were assessed by General scales such as Children's Global Assessment Scale (CGAS), Clinical Global Impression-Improvement (CGI-I) and Clinical Global Impression-Severity (CGI-S) at the beginning and end of the trial. Anxiety and depressive symptoms were assessed at the beginning and the end by Revised Children's Manifest Anxiety Scale (RCMAS) and Children's Depression Inventory (CDI) respectively. T test was used for calculation of differences of scales between the beginning and endpoint, and repeated measure ANOVA was used for evaluation of effect of time in CPRS-R and ADHD Rating Scale.

Results: The groups were matched in sex, mean age and comorbidities. Reduction in CPRS-R and its subscales and ADHD-Rating Scale were similar in both groups. No significant changes were seen in weigh, vital signs and ECG indexes in both groups. The most common side effect was gastrointestinal problems in duloxetine group and anorexia in methylphenidate group.

Conclusion: Duloxetine can be safe and efficacious as well as methylphenidate in treatment of children with ADHD. Further controlled trials with longer periods, larger sample sizes and higher doses of the medication are needed.

Key Words: ADHD, Duloxetine, Methylphenidate

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Oral Presentation

Comparison of Creativity between Children with and Without Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder

Rozita Davari-Ashtiani, Banafsheh Aliabadi, Mojgan Khademi, Fariba Arabgol[1]

Background: to compare creativity in children with and without attention deficit hyperactivity disorder.

Methods: This is an analytic and descriptive study. Participants were 33 children at aged 7-12 years selected from child and adolescent psychiatric clinic at Imam Hossein hospital (Tehran, Iran), who was diagnosed with ADHD by a child and adolescent psychiatrist. They also met the DSM-IV diagnostic criteria for ADHD and had no comorbidity according to K-SADS (Kiddi-Scadule for Affective disorders and Schizophrenia). They were requested not to use medication and The Figural TTCT (Torrance Test of Creativity Thinking) was done and they did Raven Intelligence test after using medication. Then 33 children from the regional schools who were matched according to their age and gender were recruited as control group. They did not have any psychiatric disorders according to K-SADS. The Figural TTCT and Raven Intelligence test was conducted for this group too.

Results: there was no significant statistical difference in intelligence score. The mean±SD of total score of creativity in children with ADHD was (125.2 ± 42.6) and in control group was (130.6 ± 47.5) and was not statistically different (Pvalue=0.49). The children with ADHD had worse function in fluency and flexibility items and were not different in originality and elaboration items.

Conclusion: The creativity of children with ADHD is not different from control group or worse in some areas.

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Oral Presentation

A Lack of Left Visual Field (LVF) Bias when Individuals with Autism Process Faces

Behzad Irani[1], Saba Amirhaftehran[2], Mehdi Baradaran-nia[3], Hamidreza Pouretemad[4]

Background: The children with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) show different eye movement patterns in face processing when they are compared to typically developing children (TD). ASD children spent less time looking at the whole face generally. In this study we examine gaze shifts on the face. It has been found that TD children have a bias to attend to facial information in the LVF more than the right visual field.

Methods: Images of 40 males and females (aged between 20 and 35) was used in the experiment. Photos were shown to 15 children with ASD and 15 TD children. SMI (SensoMotoric instrument) eye tracking system was used to record participant's eye movements. We define 7 AOI (Area of Interest) (such as right eye, left eye, under right eye, under left eye, nose, mouth and others) in the face and then calculate frequencies possibility of gaze shifts from one AOI area to another. These paths included any shifts between the any two zone of 7 areas (such as right eye, left eye, under right eye, under left eye, nose, mouth and others)

Findings: We calculated the proportional frequencies of saccade paths by dividing the frequency of each saccade path by the total number of saccade paths on the whole stimulus. The ratio for the left side of face (from the observer's view) to the right one side in TD children is 1.5 but in ASD children is 1.

Conclusion: Our data showed that there is not a left visual bias in ASD children and the lack of left visual bias for face processing may reflect a more general disorder of cerebral specialization of social functions in ASD.

Key Words: autism, eye tracking, gaze, AOI, Left Visual Field (LVF) Bias

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Oral Presentation

Study of the Relationship between Parenting Styles and Intensity of Depression in Adolescents

Amin sohrabzadeh fard[1], Sare ghorbani **

Background: considering the role of parents in development of child and adolescents, the aim of this study was to investigate the relationship between Parenting Styles and intensity of depression in adolescents.

Methods: This was a descriptive, correlational study, and the statistical samples were 200 (100 girls and 100 boys) students of Tehran high schools, selected with multi-stage cluster sampling procedures. The measuring tools were Parenting Style Questionnaire (PSQ) and Beck Depression Inventory-II (BDI-2). Data analysis was done by the SPSS software using the Pearson correlation coefficient, and one-way ANOVA.

Results: The results showed a significant negative correlation between parental acceptance and intensity of depression in adolescents (P<0/0001). Moreover, results indicated that Parental Control has positive significant correlation with intensity of depression in adolescents (P<0/05).

Conclusion: Positive parenting style is associated with reduced intensity of depression in adolescents.

Key Words: Adolescents, Parenting Style, Depression

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Oral Presentation

Effectiveness of a Computer-Based Cognitive Training on Time Perception

Poudratchi Asl, Vida[1], Nazari, Mohammad Ali [2]

Background: Functions such as organizing, decision making, working memory, motor control, perception of time, prediction of future, internal language, problem solving are entitle as the most important executive functions. In daily life time reproduction deficits may result in situations that require a timing component, such as waiting, planning, and organizing reflected by impulsive behavior. Previous research indicated that cognitive enhancement might improve executive functions. So, through two experiments we investigated the effectiveness of time perception training.

Methods: In experiment 1, intervention was performed on eight normal children. Time reproduction task was used for assessing the changes in participants' time processing precision, and a computer-based game for time perception training as the intervention purpose. Participants performed the time reproduction task in the following phases; (a) pre-intervention phase (baseline), (b) during the intervention sessions, (c) in the post-intervention sessions and (d) in the one-month follows up sessions. In experiment 2, the same task and the same game were utilized, but data gathered from two groups in an experiment using an independent groups design: 1-experimental group (7 girls and 7 boys, mean age=6.6), 2- control group (7 girls and 7 boys, mean age=6.4). Participants were tested twice as pre-test and post-test.

Results: Experimental 1 revealed that although some improvements in time performance was observed in some subjects, the effectiveness of game was unclear. Findings of experimental 2 indicated that the game had a significant effect on short (but not long) interval time perception.

Conclusion: Based on results of two experiments it can concluded that time perception training (via game) might enhance temporal processing precision, especially short interval times. However, more research is needed for conclusion.

Key Words: Time Reproduction, Computer-Based Game, Cognitive Training, Time Perception

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Oral Presentation

Child Sexual Abuse and Subsequent Relational and Personal Functioning: The Role of Parental Support

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Background: Child **Methods:** The sample (N = 348) consisted of 153 men and 195 women who were in couple relationships, either married (n=103) or cohabiting (n=245) with their partner. Both members of the couple were invited to participate to the study; 130 participated individually (i.e., only one partner was involved in the study), and 218 participated as couples (i.e., both partners were involved to the study; 109 couples). The average duration of these relationships was 9.4 years.
Upon receiving approval from Laval University's Institutional Review Board, participants were recruited on a voluntary basis through various media outlets (radio, TV, newspapers, e-mail) and invited to take part in the study. Interested participants called the research team with their contact information. To ensure confidentiality, two separate envelopes (one for each member of the couple) containing a questionnaire packet and a prepaid return envelope were mailed to interested participants. Of these, 348 (45.5%) returned completed packets. All participants were informed that the study addressed various dimensions associated with close relationships. They were instructed to complete the questionnaires individually and to not discuss their responses with their partner. History of CSA was measured using the Childhood Sexual Experiences Questionnaire (Godbout, Lefebvre, &Sabourin,2002), which assesses a variety of sexually abusive experiences

Conclusion: An important finding of the current study is that the majority of CSA survivors reported that their non-abusive parent(s) was unaware of their abuse. The long-term relational effects of parental unawareness remain understudied and have not been addressed by most previous papers on parental support following CSA, which, instead, tends to focus on the reason why victims did not disclose (e.g., feeling afraid of parental responses, intra-familial perpetrator) or why parents failed to provide adequate support (e.g., parents dealing with symptoms of posttraumatic stress and anger. Another major finding is that the child's perception of the parent(s) as available and ready to intervene in traumatic situations (i.e., CSA) may have a significant impact on the subsequent development of secure adult attachment and positive psychological and dyadic adjustment. From a clinical point of view, the results of the current study bring hope for survivors of interpersonal traumas regarding their recovery: positive parental responses to a traumatic event may offer a crucial opportunity to build cognitive models of the self and others that will positively affect later adjustment. By extension, therapists, via attuned intervention and consistent response to (including reporting of) child abuse and neglect, may offer important assistance by helping survivors to perceive themselves as worthy of protection and not devalued by the traumatic events and by increasing trust that significant competent others will be available for them in times of need.

Key Words: Child sexual abuse_ Attachment_ Parental support_ Couple adjustment_ Psychological

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Oral Presentation

Comparison of the Anxiety, Aggression, Stress and Coping Style in Mothers of Children with Phenylketonuria and Mothers Children Normal

Elham Abniki, Dr Masumeh abbasi, Maryam rashidian, Gilda rajabi[1]

Background: The purpose of this study was to compare anxiety, aggression, stress and coping style in mothers of children with phenylketonuria and mothers children normal.

Methods: This is a comparative case-control study. The population of the study includes all the mothers of the phenylketonuria children who went to the Children's Medical Center in Tehran in 2013. The research accessible sampling procedure a sample of 30 mothers of the phenylketonuria children and 30 mothers of normal children matched in terms of age and education was selected. For the data collection, the scale anxiety and the questionnaires of aggression, perceived stress and coping style were used. The results of multivariate analysis of variance showed that there is a significant difference between the two groups of mothers in anxiety, aggression, perceived stress and coping style.

Conclusion: This finding has important implications as regards the education and mental health of students.

Keywords: anxiety, aggression, stress, coping styles, mothers, phenylketonuria

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Oral Presentation

Comparative Study of Aggression and Confirmation Seeking in Children with Employed and Unemployed Mothers in Evan

Maryam Shahbazi[1], Jafar Sharif[2], Giti Shahbazi[3]

Background: Aggression, lack of focus, academic failure and emotional crisis in children has been shown the lack of direct supervision a parent especially the mothers and this requires the presence of timely response to the behavior of the children's mother. The purpose of this study was to evaluate and compare the level of aggression and confirmation Seeking children whose mothers are employed and unemployed.

Methods: The study population consisted of all elementary students in the academic year 1394-1393 in Evan. Sample included 100 children (50 in each group) that were selected by convenience sampling.

Tools used in this research Aggression Questionnaire (AGQ) and confirmation scale seeking the Children (CAST). To analyze the data, independent t-test was used.

Results: Data analysis showed it was not significant difference between groups in the aggressiveness variable. But the amount of confirmation seeking for children with employed and unemployed mothers has a significant difference.

Conclusion: It is obvious that women have a role in various areas life. Women who are responsible in housekeeping duties, Social pressures are more. So employed mothers should be aware to create a balance between home and work environment.

Keywords: Aggression, Confirmation-Seeking, Child, Employed and Unemployed Mother

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Oral Presentation

Examine the Relationship between Child Abuse Experience and Personality Disorder of Category B in the Astara Azad University Students

Peyman Ansari[1]*, Reza Mirmehdy[2]

Background : Child abuse is one of the social damage due to the extent of influencing factors a profound impact on children's growth and character, this problem in adulthood have very damaging and irreversible effects on the individual's personality. The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between child abuse experience and personality disorder of Category (class) B in the Astara university students.

Methods: This study was a type of descriptive-correlation study and the set of study consisted of all Astara students. The sample size was 360 patients who were selected by multistage random sampling, and to collect data is used from The Child Abuse Questionnaire (casrs), Toronto Alexithymia Scale (TAS-20) and MCMI Test. The research method was a kind of correlation and to determine the possible relationship between variables were used Pearson correlation and Multiple Regression Analyzes.

Results: In the aspects of child abuse except physical abuse have not a meaningful relationship with narcissistic personality disorders and histrionic personality disorder; other aspects of child abuse have a significant relationship with personality disorders. ($p \leq 0/01$). Between emotional abuse and marginal personality disorder experience is associated a high correlation coefficient 51/0.

Conclusion: The results of this study showed that there is a significant relationship between child abuse experience and personality disorders of Category B. The findings indicate a high and direct correlation between child abuse aspects particularly emotional abuse aspect with personality disorders of Category B between students.

Keywords: child abuse experience, personality disorders of Category B.

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Oral Presentation

Investigation of Psychological and Sexual Abuse of Street Children in 16 of Tehran

Maryam Tavakkoli, Maesomeh Tavakkoli

Methods: 174 street children in district 16 of Tehran with the K-SADS questionnaire for depression and sexual abuse were evaluated by clinical interview The mean age of 11-15 years, and 112 (64%) of the children were male and 62 (36%) were female.

Results: In this study, 26 patients (15/6%) female and 27 (5/08%) showed depression in boys. Depression is associated with a history of imprisonment parents, unemployed parents, family income, was significant. The findings also showed that 32 (40/18%) have been the victims of sexual abuse. The advantage of the 55/5% of the abusers was stranger. Drug abuse, smoking, or other variables were not significantly associated.

Conclusion: The prevalence of depression and sexual abuse of street children in need of serious attention of governmental and nongovernmental organizations in supporting and educating the people. Special attention to the cortex in the eradication and prevention of sexually transmitted diseases and AIDS prevalence is very essential

Key Words: Sexual abuse, depression, street child

Oral Presentation

The Effectiveness of Structural Family Therapy On treating Children's Separation Anxiety Disorder

Maryam Tavakkoli[1]*, Maesomeh Tavakkoli

Background: This research aimed to study the effects of structural family therapy approach to improve separation anxiety disorder in primary school children through changes in family structure, reducing conflicts and improving parent relationship in families with children with separation anxiety disorder.

Methods: this research was a smi-experimental pre test-post test intervention and repeated measurements were performed 40 families with at least one child with separation anxiety disorder who were randomly divided into four groups, each consisting of two experimental groups, (families with low literacy and family literacy) and control groups (families with low literacy and family literacy) and replaced participated in this study. Family members of two groups for 9 sessions of exposure therapy intervention with similar design (based on pre-designed Structural Family Therapy) were used. Additionally, six weeks after the last treatment participated in a follow-up session. Tool based on research diagnostic interview (2000 DSMIV-TR) and Spence Children's Anxiety Scale (Mousavi et al, 2006). Control group got no treatment.

Conclusion: The results of the analysis of repeated measures and Tukey's post hoc analysis showed that the effectiveness of structural family therapy in improving children's anxiety disorder and separation anxiety ($p < 0/001$) which was statistically significant And while this was that despite the prediction of the effectiveness of intervention programs among families with low literacy and education were seen

Oral Presentation

Methadone Intoxication on the Rise in Children of Opioid Dependent Parents

Hossein Hassanian-Moghaddam, Masoumeh Hakiminejad, Fariba Farnaghi, Saeedeh Sarjami

Background: Acute methadone overdose is a common poisoning in Iranian adults. Availability of methadone may affect accidental poisoning in children as well. The aim of the current study is to evaluate epidemiological trend and characteristics of methadone overdose in children.

Methods: Demographic data of all hospitalized methadone intoxication in children< 12 years old were gathered through chart review of hospital records.

Results: During 11 years (2001-2012), total numbers of 475 cases of methadone intoxication were admitted in Loghman-Hakim Hospital (Tehran-Iran).

During these years, trend of methadone intoxication increased from 1 case in 2010 to 142 cases in 2012. Of whom, 284 cases (59.8%) were male. The mean age was (4.1 ± 2.5) with minimum of 1 year & maximum of 12 year. Most children (354, 74.5%) had ingested syrup, were drowsy (54.1%) on admission and 12 (1.6%) need intubation. Methadone ingested dose was 32 ± 32 mg (Min 5, Max 250 mg). Almost all children were intoxicated in home mostly as a result of medicine mislabeled/unlabeled specimens. Cyanosis and bradypnea were the most common clinical findings. Past illicit drug history of heroin were found in (1, 0.2%), Opiate (7, 1.5%), Cannabis (1, 0.2%) and a combination of different illicit drugs (4, 0.8%). Methadone was used by 2 cases in order to reduce withdrawal syndrome. Three children died (0.6%).

Conclusion: It seems that methadone intoxication is increasing in our community and innocent children are involved through accidental poisoning. In order to reduce this poisoning, we recommend the use of child-resistant containers for dispensing syrup, reduction in methadone concentration, adding a coloring agent, special flavor, and education of patients on the safe storage of methadone in their home in order to reduce the occurrence of accidental poisonings.

Keywords: Child Neglect, Methadone toxicity, intoxication, opioid dependency, drug addiction.

Oral Presentation

Psychostimulants Overdose in Children and a Comparison between Crystal Meth, Methylphenidate and Ecstasy

Hossein Hassanian-Moghaddam, Maryam Ranjbar, Fariba Farnaghi, Mitra Rahimi, Saeedeh Sarjami

Background: Acute methamphetamine (crystal meth) overdose is a common poisoning in Iranian adults. Availability of methamphetamine may affect accidental poisoning in children, as well. The aim of the current study is to evaluate epidemiological trend and characteristics of different stimulant overdoses in children.

Methods: Demographic data of all hospitalized children (younger than 12 years) with stimulant toxicity was gathered through chart review of hospital records.

Results: During five years (2007-2012), a total number of 148 cases of stimulant toxicity- predominantly males (58.8 %) - had been admitted to Loghman-Hakim Hospital (Tehran-Iran). Crystal methamphetamine (115, 78.4%), methylphenidate (24, 16.2%), ecstasy (3, 2%), and unknown substances (5, 3.4%) were the main stimulants. Mean age of the patients was 38±32 months (range 8-144 months) and the male/female ratio was 1.43. Stimulant toxicity increased constantly from 7 cases in 2007 to 41 cases in 2012. At the same time, crystal meth poisoning increased while other stimulant toxicities had variably fluctuated ($p=0.011$). Almost all poisonings had happened accidentally (79.7%) at residential properties (81%) and via oral route (80.4%) except for 12 cases (8.1%) of passive meth smoking and a case of active smoking (0.7%). Twenty-seven patients had become intoxicated after ingestion of the water the meth pipe had been put into. The route of consumption was undetermined in 16 (10.1%) cases. Fathers were the most sinners among all determined responsible persons (21 cases). Five (3.4%) children had the history of hospitalization due to the similar cause in the past. Agitation (132 cases, 89.2%), mydriatic pupils (101 cases, 68.2%), stereotypic movements (70 cases, 47.3%), talkativeness (51 cases, 34.5%), and nausea/vomiting (42 cases, 27.4%) were the most common signs and symptoms. Statistical analysis showed that the mean age of crystal meth toxicity was less in comparison to other stimulants (2.5 vs. 6 year, $p<0.001$). Most cases of toxicity had happened in winter.

Conclusion: Methamphetamine abuse is clearly increasing in our community. Innocent children are involved mainly through accidental poisoning after their parents' abuse in their living atmosphere. This child neglect condition may be decreased by social interventions.

Keywords: Child Neglect; toxicity; intoxication; Central Nervous System Stimulants, Amphetamines

Oral Presentation

Study the Attitudes of High School Teachers in the City of Zahedan on the Students' Attitude toward Drugs

Mazaheri M. , Rakhshani.rad. H[1]

Background: Decreased range of drug users puts many young people at risk and caused widespread concern in the community. Thus avoiding confrontation at the expense of drug use, such as destruction of the harmful consequences of social, economic, social and security threats related to the incidence of distortions brings disastrous consequences for the society. The purpose of this study was to examine the attitudes of secondary school teachers in the city of Zahedan on students' attitudes toward drug.

Methods: The study is descriptive. The study sample consisted of all teachers and students in the city of Zahedan. The sample consisted of 110 teachers and 110 students, which is randomly selected among all the teachers and students have been marginalized in Zahedan to collect data from questionnaires about addiction and drug use and software for data analysis and statistical techniques such as correlation and regression spss 19 is used.

Results: The results showed that teachers' attitudes towards addiction were positively and significantly associated with the attitudes of the students there.

Conclusion: Increasing knowledge and changing attitudes of young people towards the harms of drug use can be an important factor in primary prevention of drug abuse. In addition to the important role of teachers as teachers and the impact that this can have on the knowledge and attitudes of young people, And due to the fact that the students' attitude towards drugs is largely derived from the thinking of teachers about drugs.

Key Words: attitudes of teachers, students' attitudes, drugs

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Oral Presentation

The Prevalence of Borderline Personality Symptoms in Adolescents According to Parent's Education

Morteza Shamohammadi, Mohammad Reza Mohammadi, Ali Delavar,[1]

Background: This study aimed to assess the prevalence of borderline personality symptoms in 16-18 year old adolescents.

Methods: In this cross sectional – descriptive study, 422 high school students (211 boys, 211 girls) aged 16-18 were selected by cluster random sampling and simple random sampling in 2011-2012. The participants were assessed using the revised diagnostic interview for borderline questionnaire (DIB-R) and demographic questionnaire. Data were analyzed using Pearson correlation coefficient and Spearman correlation coefficient.

Results: Of the participants, 0/9% was diagnosed with borderline personality symptoms. Also, the prevalence of borderline personality symptoms in boys was 0/45 % of the total sample and it was 0/45 % of the total sample in girls. The prevalence of borderline personality symptoms among students that their fathers were with primary education (0/45%), students that their fathers were with license education (0/45%) and at other education sectors (uneducated, guidance, high school, diploma, associate degree, masters and PhD) the samples were not with borderline personality symptoms. The prevalence of borderline personality symptoms among students that their mothers were with primary education (0/225%), students that their mothers were with guidance education (0/225%), students that their mothers were with license education (0/225%), and at other education sectors (uneducated, high school, diploma, masters and PhD) The samples were not with borderline personality symptoms.

Conclusion: In the view of the prevalence of 0.9% of the borderline personality symptoms in adolescents, attention should be paid to the diagnosis and treatment of this disorder. Furthermore, works need to be done to improve the mental health and quality of life of adolescents.

Keywords: Borderline personality symptoms, Prevalence, Adolescents, Education, Parents

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Oral Presentation

Evaluation of Knowledge and Attitude of Parents of ADHD Children towards ADHD in Clinical Samples

Nastaran Habibi[1], Nasrin Dodangi[2]

Background: This study surveys the parent's knowledge and attitude about attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), its symptoms, diagnosis, treatment and prognosis.

Methods: The subjects were 150 parents of ADHD children who referred to a child psychiatry clinic. They completed a 40 item questionnaire that assesses their knowledge and attitude about ADHD.

Results: The most common source of parent's information about ADHD was TV. The parent's knowledge about the symptoms of the disorder was relatively good. But in manner of diagnosis, treatment and prognosis of the disorder they have very low knowledge and even incorrect beliefs. The parent's knowledge significantly correlated with their educational level (p=0.01)

Conclusion: In general, knowledge of the parents was low and it can lead to misdiagnosis or mismanagement of this common and important disorder.

Key words: parents, ADHD, knowledge and attitude.

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Oral Presentation

Comparison between Efficacy of Narrative Therapy with the Sculpture of Narrative and Narrative Therapy as a Component of net Reduction in Depressive

Mahboobeh chegeni, Golnoosh chegeni, Anita alaghemand[1]

Background: The purpose of this study was an investigation of Comparison between efficacy of narrative therapy with the sculpture of narrative and narrative therapy as a component of net reduction in depressive in elementary school children & Effectiveness of non-pharmacological interventions in reducing depressive behaviors and components 5 and 6 year old boys

Methods: Using a Quasiexperimental, pre-test post-test- fallow up design without control group
Data were analyzed using repeated measures analysis of variance & MANCOVA

Conclusion: Narrative Therapy (narrated by each of their children), along with sculpture reduce i depressive component and increase self-steam in boys

Key Words: Depression in children, narrative therapy, sculpture

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Oral Presentation

Parent-Mediated Early Intervention for Young Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder in Iran: A Systematic Review

Atusa Rabiee, Javad Alaghbandrad[1]

Background: Children with Autistic Spectrum Disorder are a group of patient with significant impaired functioning and overwhelming clinical serious demands. Families particularly in developing countries bear the enormous burden of dealing with such chronic disorders. Parenting programs have shown to be effective in high-income countries, but there is dearth of data on their effectiveness in developing countries. The aim of the present study was to review the literature on parenting programs in children aged 1 to 6 years 11 months with autistic spectrum disorder in Iran, in order to evaluate the efficacy of parenting programs. This would help to identify challenges, find opportunities and take proper directions for further research.

Methods: To identify the relevant studies, a range of databases were searched. Bibliographies and reference lists of key article, conference proceedings and dissertations were searched. Field experts were contacted and key not indexed journals were hand searched as well. Only experimental studies and Quasi-experimental studies were included. Study interventions had a significant focus on parent-implemented early intervention, compared to a group of children who received no treatment, a waiting list group or a different form of intervention. Studies with at least one objective outcome measure (child and/or parent) were included. Appraisal of the methodological quality of included studies was carried out independently by two reviewers.

Conclusions: After reviewing 456 studies, ten studies met inclusion criteria. Since the quality of most studies was unsatisfactory so this review has not sufficient data to support parent center programs. Only one study had better quality than others, in this study the numbers of participants included were small. In terms of research, randomized controlled trials involving large samples need to be carried out, involving both short and long-term outcome information and full economic evaluations.

Keywords: child, autism, parent, intervention, Iran

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Oral Presentation

Prevalence of Behavioral and Emotional Problems in Children with Learning Disorders

Ali Bahari gharehgoz[1], Fatemeh zali[2], Ali Bahari gharehgoz[3]

Background: Studies have shown that children with Learning Disorders may also have behavioral and emotional problems that affect their daily functioning.

Objective: The goal of this study was to examine profiles of behavioral and emotional problems in children Learning Disorders.

Methods: The sample group included ۶۴ (۲۷ grils and ۳۷ boys) students with Learning Disorders Of the 558 students with learning disorders in Western Azerbaijan province in the school year,1391-1392. The method of sampling was Simple random. To collect the data, Achenbach teacher and Parents report forms (TRF, CBCL) were used, for the purposes of this study, a T score of 65 and above for the CBCL and TRF, syndromes indicated the problem to be of clinical.

Results: in teacher form, A total of 34.38% and Parents report form, 25.56.of these children had at least one problem of clinical concern. The prevalence of ADHD is29.69%, with the highest prevalence rate, anxiety was in CBCL9.38%, TRF 6.25% and 13.3 % had depression problem.

Conclusion: Findings from the study suggest that children with any form of Learning Disorders demonstrate high prevalence of behavioral and emotional problems suggesting possible comorbidities such as Attention Deficit Hyperactivity and anxiety that When professionals, teachers, and parents work with their learning disabled children they need to be aware of the fact that these children not only need help in academic areas, but also with their behavior problems.

Keywords: learning disorders behavioral, emotional problems, Attention Deficit Hyperactivity

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Oral Presentation

The Early Educational Intervention Model for Preschool Children Suspected of Specific Learning Disorders

Shahrokh Amiri[1], Ali Bahari gharehgoz[2]

Background: In spite of the changes made in the learning approach adopted in many countries toward the role of early interventions for children suspected of specific learning disorders, there is no defined structure and model of such early interventions in the educational centers in Iran.

Objective: This study aimed at designing an early intervention model for preschool children suspected of specific learning disorders.

Methods: In this applied study, first the research literature and reference text books were studied. Afterwards, based on the notions extracted from these studies, a preliminary model was designed by the researchers. The model was assessed by 12 experts (including child-adolescent psychiatrists, speech therapists, therapists, psychologists, and instructors active in preschool centers and centers for learning disorders), final changes were made, and the model was prepared for practical use.

Results: The Early Learning Observation and Rating Scale (ELORS: parents and teachers forms) and Achenbach tests were used in the screening stage. In the diagnosis phase, the following scales were employed: Revision of the Tehran-Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale, Test of Language Development-Primary: third edition (TOLD-P: 3), the scale of phonological awareness (by Dastjerdi), Bender Gestalt test, and Andre Rey's scale. Finally, an intervention model was proposed that can be used with some modifications. This model was adapted from the model developed by the Champion Center in the Christchurch City (New Zealand) for children with exceptional needs.

Conclusion: Considering the facilities available in Iran, the proposed model can be considered a practical solution to the problem of children suspected of learning disorders.

Keywords: Timely Intervention, Learning Disorder, Preschool Children

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Oral Presentation

Prevalence of DSM-IV-TR Psychiatric Disorders in Children and Adolescents of Paveh, a Western City of Iran

Nasrin Dodangi[1], Nastaran Habibi, Burhanoddin Valadbeigi

Background: Epidemiology, the study of pattern of disease distribution in time and space, can help to improve mental health services for children and adolescents by increasing understanding of causes, development, and course of psychiatric disorders.To describe the prevalence of DSM-IV TR psychiatric disorders and comorbidities in students of Paveh, one of the western cities of Iran.

Methods: The participants of this cross sectional survey were 379 children and adolescents aged 6-18 years old that were selected by multistage cluster sampling method. They were screened in the first phase of the study by two screening tools (CSI_4 and CBCL). In the second phase, 141 students were assessed by K-SADS-PL psychiatric interview.

Results: The overall prevalence of DSM-IV TR disorders in this population according to psychiatric interview was 24.4%. The most common disorder was attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (11.9%) and then generalized anxiety disorder (11.3%), social phobia (6.2%), and separation anxiety disorder (6.2%). There was no significant difference between two sex and age groups except enuresis.

Conclusion: The prevalence of psychiatric disorders in Paveh is comparable to other areas of Iran and the world. The high prevalence of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder needs more consideration and treatment plans.

Key Words: Adolescents, Children, Prevalence

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Oral Presentation

Study of Parental Attitudes to Child Sexual Abuser Characteristics and its Reduction Ways

Mahdis Maghsudloo, Fatemeh Bagherian[1]

Background: Child sexual abuse is hidden phenomenon in most communities. In our society, for the cultural reasons demonstrating of information related to this topic is hardly done. The aim of this study was to investigate the characteristics of the child abuser and parental attitudes to reduce this problem.

Methods: method of research is survey. Sample consisted of 97 parents of preschool \ children from 2013-2014 in Tehran. To assess parental attitudes to the child sexual abuse and ways of dealing with this problem researcher made questionnaire was used. Data analyzed by descriptive statics.

Conclusion: In grouping of parents responses we encountered to 4 types of grouping in relation to their attitudes to child abuser, The first group people who have a close relationship with child (32 cases), second group unanimous person (15 case) third group people who have psychological problem (31case) and people with social damage. In mentioned ways Education (96 case) rule adjustment (26 case), social support (19 case) family supervision (4) reduction of economic and social problems, and attention to religious beliefs (11 case) have been pointed.
Acquired information show that in child abuser grouping, unanimous person are less under parents suspicion and true notifications must be done in this area. Results also show that in parents' attitudes social support and family supervision and caring need more attention and precise education that must be considered in educations to this group

Key Words: sexual child abuse, parents, prevention, awareness, attitude, education

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Oral Presentation

Effectiveness and Satisfaction of Positive Parenting Program in Mothers of Children with Separation Anxiety Disorder

Asma Aghebati[1], Banafsheh Gharraee[2], Mitra Hakim Shoshtari[3]

Background: There are a lot of research about efficacy and effectiveness of Positive Parenting Program (Triple P), but there is no study about effectiveness of this intervention on children with anxious disorders in the world.

Methods: This study evaluated group Triple P on mothers of separation anxiety children (SAD).Thirty families with SAD children randomly assigned in two groups (15 in each group). The Tiple P group received 180 minute sessions for 5 weeks and 15-30 minute telephone contacts for 3 weeks.

Results: Mothers of the Triple P group showed significant decrease in their depression, anxiety and stress and children misbehaviors. Furthermore there was an improvement in mother-child relationship and parenting style. Iranian mothers reported high satisfaction of this intervention.

Conclusion: This study showed Triple P is effective and acceptable for mothers of children with Separation Anxiety Disorder.

Key Words: Triple P, Children, Separation anxiety

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Oral Presentation

The Effect of Narrative Therapy Training on Decreasing Aggression in Children Serving by Welfare Administration of Rasht City

Fatemeh Rangrazian*, Ahdollah Azizi, Fereshteh Rafeian, Farkhondeh Izaddust

Background: Aggression at the first years of life creates many problems such as weak self-concept, peer rejection, weak educational performance and also some problems in adulthood. Narratives in narrative therapy could be an important resource to change and improve children's problems and disorders. The present research seeks to investigate the efficacy of narrative therapy training on decreasing aggression of children serving by Welfare Administration of Rasht city.

Methods: This experimental research includes pre-test post-test design. Statistical society of this research contains children who have experienced child abuse (physical or emotional maltreatment or neglect of a child or children) by their parents or guardians and are now protected by Welfare Administration of Rasht city. First of all, aggression questionnaire was answered by these children. 12 children were randomly selected among those who had higher scores (87±3/16) and twelve 45-minute sessions of narrative therapy training conducted for them. At the end, they were reassessed by the mentioned questionnaire. Obtained data by the questionnaire were analyzed through multivariate covariance analysis.

Results: Data showed that narrative therapy training in a combined variable with Wilks Lambda 0.34 and F (3, 17) = 21.79 and size effect of 0.64 is effective on decreasing aggression of these children ($P<0.01$). In addition this training was meaningfully effective on subscales of aggression.

Key words: Narrative therapy training, Aggression, Child abuse

Oral Presentation

Psychiatric Disorders in Iranian Children and Adolescents: Application of the Kiddie-Sads-Present and Lifetime Version (K-SADS-PL)

Mohammad Reza Mohammadi[1], Nastaran Ahmadi[2], MaryamSalmanian[3],Soroor Arman[4], Javad Khoshhal Dastjerdi[5],Ahmad Ghanizadeh[6], Ali Alavi[7], Ayyoub Malek[8], Heydar Fathzadeh Gharibeh[9], Fatemeh Moharreri[10], Paria Hebrani[11],Ali Motavallian[12]

Background: The aim of the present study was to investigate the epidemiology of psychiatric disorders in children and adolescents in five provinces of Iran: Tehran, Shiraz, Esfahan, Tabriz and Mashhad.

Methods: In the present study, 9636 children and adolescents aged 6-18 years were selected through multistage cluster random sampling method from Tehran, Shiraz, Esfahan, Tabriz and Mashhad. The clinical psychologists were instructed to complete the Strength and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ), then each of them that received high score in SDQ, complete the Persian version of Kiddie-Sads-Present and Lifetime Version (K-SADS-PL). Descriptive analysis and Oneway ANOVA was used.

Findings: Based on the results, the highest prevalence of psychiatric disorders in the five provinces was related to conduct disorder (20.9%), and the lowest prevalence was related to substance abuse and alcohol abuse (0%). Also, ADHD had the most prevalence in boys (23.6%) and ODD had the most prevalence in girls (19%). Among the three age groups, 6 to 9 year olds had the highest rates of ADHD (26.7%); 10 to 14 and 15 to 18 year olds had the highest rates of ODD (respectively 20.3% and 20.5%). Among the 5 provinces, Tehran and Shiraz allocated the highest rates of ODD; Esfahan, Tabriz and Mashhad had the highest rates of social phobia

Conclusion: In this study, the highest prevalence of psychological problems in the five provinces was related to conduct problems, and the lowest prevalence was related to substance abuse and alcohol abuse. It was determined that girls have more ODD than boys. In the current study, the prevalence of psychiatric disorders in children and adolescents in the urban population in Tehran province was higher than expected.

Keywords: Kiddie-Sads-Present and Lifetime Version (K-SADS-PL), Psychiatric Disorder, Child and Adolescents, Iran

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Oral Presentation

The Epistemological Role of Psychiatric Nosography and Potential Alternatives to the DSM (Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders)

Azadeh SEDGHI[1]

Diagnoses (diagnose) Is the first task of the physicien toward the patient. The dia prefix from the Greek term suggests a browsing through all possible diagnoses in order to separate (choose) among them. In the late 19th century, the arrival of nosography in medicine ushered a new era. What evolution can be expected in the definitions of "normal" and "pathological" with the appearance of nosography? The French physician and philosopher Georges Canguilhem's thesis played an important role regarding this issue.

Sixty-one years after the first version's onset, the DSM's fifth version has just been published. What are the criticisms raised by practitioners about the DSM? The issues around the new category titled ASD (Autism Spectrum Disorders) are a good example of these criticisms. Are there other nosographies in psychiatry? Drawing on psychoanalysis, phenomenology and European psychiatry's concepts, Belgian psychiatrist Jacques Schotte began the founding of a psychiatric nosography. A group of Child psychiatrists led by Roger Misès created another nosography entitled French classification of mental disorders in children and adolescents (CFTMEA). Can these two examples be considered as alternatives to DSM?

Keywords: diagnosis, DSM, nosography, epistemology.

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Oral Presentation

The Relationship between Sensory Processing and Behavior Problems in Children with Attention Deficit Disorder and Hyperactivity 7 to 10 Years Old

Faezeh dehghan, Navid Mirzakhany, Mehdi Alizade Zarei, Katayon razjoyan[1]

Background: The present study examined the association between behavioral problems and sensory processing in children with attention deficit disorder and hyperactivity

Background: Investigating the relationship between sensory processing and behavior problems in 7 to 10 years old children with attention deficit disorder and hyperactivity. Objective: This study examined the association between behavioral problems and emotional status of children with attention deficit disorder and hyperactivity

Methods: In this descriptive-analytic study24 children with ADHD and 24 normal matched children in the age range of 7- 10 years old were participated. (7 to 10 years). After completing a demographic questionnaire and consent informed Letter, The children's parents were asked to complete Sensory Profile Questionnaire (SP) and Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL).

Results: Data analysis was performed using SPSS 16 software. Kolmogorov-Smirnov test are used to assess compliance of each variable distribution with normally distributed variables. T-test were used to compare variables (CBCL and SP scores) in the 2 groups. T-test results show that the difference between the means of two groups in sensory seeking, emotional reactivity, and low endurance /muscle ton, inattention / distractibility, poor sensory registration, fine movement/ perception and emotional reactivity are significant. The calculated t value is lower from the t-critical (1.96) and the probability error (CI 5%). But in variables such as the oral sensory sensitivity, sensory sensitivity and sedentary difference between the two groups' averages is not significant. between Child Behavior Checklist questionnaire variables and sensory profile in sensory seeking and emotional reactivity variable, low endurance / muscle ton variable, the variable inattention and distractibility, fine movements/ perception , sensory registration have significant correlation with some of Child Behavior Checklist variables. This means that behavioral problems in the Child Behavior Checklist grows by increasing these problems in inventory status checklist.

Conclusion: sensory processing in children with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder is different from the peer. These different patterns of sensory processing may affect children's behavior. Therapeutic interventions should be considered sensory processing status. It is expected that occupational therapists provide appropriate sensory integration training, increase the rate of adaptive behaviors.

Key words: Sensory processing, attention deficit and hyperactivity disorder, behavioral Problems.

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Oral Presentation

Factors Associated with Parental Attitudes toward the Etiology of Psychiatric Disorders in their Children with Mental Illness; 2012-13

Bazghaleh.M[1], Movaghari.M.R[2]

Background: Stigmatization views and attitude about mental disorder are there in many societies and great barrier in the motivation for patients to be treated. With regard to the fact that attitude is the most important and influential factor in parents measurement to cure in mental problems among children, the aim of this study was to identify the determinate parental attitudes toward the etiology of psychiatric disorders in their children with mental illness.

Methods: This cross-sectional study was conducted in a pediatric psychiatric clinic of under affiliation of Tehran University of Medical Sciences in 2012-13. All children's parents or guardians who referred for the first time to the clinics were the study population. Convenient Sampling was applied and 400 subjects were included by survey method. Descriptive and inferential statistics was applied with SPSS software version 16 for data analysis

Findings: In this study it was clear that the majority of the parents (۸۳,۵%) who had referred to pediatric psychiatry center for their children's problem had good attitude toward mode of treatment. There was a significant relationship between parental attitudes to gender of child, number of children, job and education level of fathers ($p<0.05$). But such a relationship was not found between the level of education of the mother and other variables.

Conclusion: Results indicated that parents' had good attitudes among etiology of mental disorders of their children. According to the factors influencing the attitudes of parents the solutions must be presenteds to improve the attitude and rectify the issues affecting these factors.

Key Words: Psychiatric disorders, etiology, parental attitude

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Oral Presentation

Factors Associated with the Parents' Attitude of Children with Psychiatric Disorders to the Treatment of Mental Illness

Bazghaleh.M[1], movaghari.M.R[2]

Background: To date, no study has been conducted on attitude among children's parents with mental disorders in Iran. Considering that attitude is the most effective factor for parents to take measure for treatment of their children with mental disorder , the purpose the study was to determine factors associated with parents' attitude of children with psychiatric disorders to the treatment of mental illness

Methods: This cross-sectional study was conducted in a pediatric psychiatric clinic of under affiliation of Tehran University of Medical Sciences in 2012-13. All children's parents or guardians who referred for the first time to the clinics were the study population. Convenient Sampling was applied and 400 subjects were included by survey method. Descriptive and inferential statistics was applied with SPSS software version 16 for data analysis

Findings: According to the results of study majority of the participants' (83.75%) who had referred to pediatric psychiatry center for their children's problem had good attitude toward mode of treatment. The girl's parents had significantly better attitudes (P=0.003). There was a significant negative correlation between parental attitudes and number of children (p=0.038, r=-0104). In addition there was a statistically significant relationship between job and education level among children's parent in both genders (P=0.001).

Conclusion: Various factors were effective in attitude among parents' of children with mental disorder. So, predictive measures for vulnerable families with this problem were crucial.

Key Words: psychiatric disorders, treatment, parental attitude

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Oral Presentation

Comparison of Executive Function in Deaf and Hard Hearing Students with Normal Counterparts

Farideh Tangestani Zadeh[1], Ezzatollah Ahmadi[2], Fakhrossadat Ghoreyshi Rad [3]

Background: The executive function is general term for a set of linked processes (attention, perception, memory, problem solving, etc.) that has cognitive structure. Since the hearing problems in deaf or hard hearing persons also affects their cognitive skills in addition to communication skills; so the main purpose of the present study is to compare the executive function in deaf and hard hearing students with normal counterparts.

Methods: In the present study that was a causal- comparative study, using Tower of Hanoi test 20 deaf students and 20 hard hearing students that were selected using purposive sampling; were compared with 20 students as normal group that were matched based on gender, intelligence, Educational grade and socioeconomic status. Data were analyzed by method of one-way ANOVA.

Results: Results show that there is a significant different between three groups in executive function (P<0/05), So that the normal group's subjects rather than deaf and hard hearing group's subjects had better performance But the different between the two auditory impaired groups was not significant (P> 0/05).

Conclusion: Results showed that deaf and hard hearing subjects have problems in the field of executive functions.

Key Words: executive function; deaf students; hard hearing students; normal counterparts; Tower of Hanoi test.

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Oral Presentation

The Efficacy of Parent-Child Interaction Therapy on the Behavioral Problems in Children with High-Functioning Autism

Atena Mohajeri[1], Hamid Reza Pouretemad[2], Omid Shokri[3], Katayon Khoshabi[4]

Background: As parent-child interaction therapy (PCIT; Eyberg et al, 1995) relies on social contingencies, it was assumed that it would not be appropriate for children with autism spectrum disorders (ASD). Yet, many behaviors of children with high functioning autism (HFA) are reinforced by social attention. The purpose of this study was to investigate the efficacy of PCIT for young children (ages 2 to7) with HFA and behavioral problems.

Methods: In this study an A-B single-subject experimental design across five subjects was used. Their behavioral problems were assessed by the Eyberg Child Behavior Inventory (ECBI) in each session.

Results: Findings demonstrate improvements in parental reports of child behavior for all participants following the implementation of PCIT especially through the second phase of the treatment.

Conclusion: Clinical implications regarding the possible benefits of PCIT for improving the effectiveness of the program as well as limitations and future directions for research and treatment are discussed.

Key words: Parent-child interaction therapy, High functioning autism, behavioral problems

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Oral Presentation

The Effectiveness of Cognitive Behavioral Group Training Approach Mothers with Autistic Children in Hamedan Primary School Students on Aggression in these Students

Manizhe ezzati rastegar[1], Parivash Vakili[2], Asghar sharifi[3]

Background: The study designed to examine the effectiveness of cognitive behavioral group training approach mothers with autistic children in Hamedan primary school students on aggression in these student in the 91-92 school year.

Methods: This study kind of quasi-experimental pre-test - post-test with control.Population study of all elementary school students in Hamedan autism. The sample size was 30 patients. Using a random sample of individuals was targeted. Participants in the training group cognitive-behavioral approach, the students were women. This utility-scale aggression in preschool children (pcas) the test and control groups were completed by mothers. Statistical analysis of data, descriptive and inferential statistics was used in the software environment SPSS18.

Results: results showed that cognitive behavioral group training approach mothers with autistic students has been effective in reducing aggression among students and impact in meeting the aggressive pursuit of stability is necessary.

Conclusion: according to the benefits of parent training in reducing maladaptive behaviors in autistic students are offered alongside other conventional teaching approach in the field of autism is taught to mothers.

Keywords: cognitive-behavioral approach, aggressive, autistic students

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Oral Presentation

Comparing the Performance of Children with ADHD and Normal Children's Ability to Learn the Theory of Mind

Ali dare kordi, Eshrat Karimi Afshar, Azam Mostafaee

The present study compared the performance of children with LD and normal children to the ability of theory of mind in Kerman. For this purpose, a sample of 40 children, including 20 children with LD and 20 normal children were selected as matched. Children responded to the Stillman theory of mind scale. Data analysis included descriptive and inferential statistical analysis of variance (MANOVA) and post hoc test. Analysis of the results revealed differences based on theory of mind abilities in normal boys and girls with the disorder (0/05) are significant. Different from ordinary girls with girls with learning disorders and differences between boys and girls have a learning disorder is significant in levels (01/0).

Keywords: Theory of mind, learning disorders, normal children.

Oral Presentation

Prevention of Violence Against Children and Adolescents in the Iranian Penal Policy

Atefeh Batyari[1], Gholam Ail Azizi

Especially violence against children and youth victimization and mental structures that govern their lives because of the quality of a particular form taken Vgstrdgy In fact, this particular type of victimization, their specific Supportive policies in the prevention of victimization is made necessary . Review of all legal regulations, it is clear that the legislature Sazdkh Although we are waking up to the fact Law for the Protection of Children Act 2002 and Article 619 of the Penal Code in 1996 scattered among the typical "response prevention" of violence against children and adolescents approved However, our penal policy in the prevention of violence against them and even "preventive action before violence" was not only the differential and special It also has some discriminatory and Article 301 of the Penal Code enacted in 2013 as the existence of filiation to prevent retaliation Father, son convicted of engineering knowledge And the prevention and punishment of the most severe forms of violence against children (physical violence resulting in death) has done a good legislation. This paper reviews the existing legal provisions related to the phenomenon of violence and Iranian penal policy approach in supporting children and young people against violence and prevent it.

Key words: violence prevention, penal policy, children and adolescents

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Oral Presentation

Validity and Reliability of Persian Version of Sensory Over-Responsivity Inventory in Children with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder

Roghie Hatami

Background: The aim of this study was to evaluate the validity and reliability of Persian version of Sensory Over-Responsivity (SensOR) inventory to use for children with Attention Deficit Hyperactive Disorder (ADHD).

methods: The SensOR Inventory was translated into Persian based on the International Quality of Life Assessment (IQOLA) approach. Its face validity was determined by comments of expert of occupational therapists and parents of children with ADHD. Test-retest reliability was calculated using Pearson rank correlation, and internal consistency using Cronbach's coefficient α.

Results: The results demonstrated that all items had face validity. Cronbach's coefficient α for the overall scale was 0/861, Correlation coefficients calculated between the two times completion of the inventory (test-retest reliability), (P<0/000 r=0/95).

Conclusion: The Persian version of the SensOR Inventory has acceptable levels of face validity, test-retest reliability, and internal consistency to use for children with ADHD in Iran.

Keywords: Validity, Reliability, ADHD, SensOR inventory

Oral Presentation

Investigate the Prevalence of Attention Deficit - Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) in Children with Functional Constipation, and its Correlation with Underlying Factors

Ashraf Tashakori, Mehran Hakimzadeh, Maryam Zarouni

Background: Functional constipation is known as idiopathic constipation. Some studies suggest that certain organic causes for constipation are not found in 90-95% of children. Obsessive–compulsive, attention deficit-hyperactivity and oppositional symptoms may be seen in children with defecation disorders. The purpose of this study was to investigate the prevalence of attention deficit - hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) in children with functional constipation, and its correlation with underlying factors.

Methods: In this study, nighty-six4-14y children (44 boys and 52girls) with functional constipation who referred to the gastroenterology clinic of Ahvaz Abuzar hospital were assigned by **convenience sampling**. Parent Conners scale was used for assessment of ADHD.

Results: eighties-six children (86.5%) were in non ADHD group and 13children (13.5%) were in the ADHD group. There was not relationship between the prevalence and severity of ADHD with sex, age, and duration of functional constipation in patients with functional constipation ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusion: in according to results of this study the prevalence of ADHD in children with functional constipation is 13.5% and it is not related to, gender, age and duration of constipation. This finding should be considered in management of children with functional constipation. Treatment of ADHD for improvement of functional constipation is suggested for future researches.

Keywords: Functional constipation, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, gender, age, duration

Oral Presentation

Evaluation of Understanding others' Mental States in Primary School Children Using "Happe Strange Stories" and Assessment of its Psychometric Properties

Zahra Shahrivar, Mehdi Tehrani –Doost, Azar Mohammadzadeh, Anahita Khorrami, Mehri Moradi[1]

Background: Theory of mind (TOM) consists of multiple abilities to understand and predict own and others' believes and intentions and to establish social relationships. This study was performed to evaluate TOM in a group of Iranian typically developing children using Happe strange stories and assessing its psychometric properties.

Methods: Through randomized cluster sampling, 399 girls and boys studying at year 3, 4, and 5 primary schools in Tehran were recruited. After explaining methods of research and obtaining consents from children and their parents, demographic questionnaire and the children behavior checklist (CBCL) were completed by parents. Happe strange stories were administered to all participants. Data were analyzed using descriptive, T test, linear regression, Pearson correlation, alpha Cronbach, and repeated measure analysis.

Results: Mean age of the participants was 9.96(0.916) year. 50.8% of the students were female. The ability of understanding others' mental states was higher in girls (p= 0.003).There was a significant difference among the three levels of academic year, regarding the participants' mental states stories means. Age could predict 2% of variance of TOM ability. We could not find any relationship between CBCL subscales and the ability of understanding others' mental state. Test-retest reliability (Cronbach alpha=0.80) and internal consistency (p=0.001, 0.713) were good.

Conclusion: Happe strange stories test is a reliable instrument to assess the ability of understanding others' mental states in school-age students. Our findings confirmed the correlation among age and gender with development of TOM in children.

Keywords: Happe strange stories, theory of mind, children, reliability

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Oral Presentation

Teacher Training Intervention for Early Identification of Common Child Mental Health Problems in Pakistan

Sajida Hassan, Prof Panos Vostanis

Background: School-based interventions involving teacher training programmes have been shown to benefit teachers' ability to identify and manage child mental health problems in developed countries. However, very few studies have been conducted in low-income countries with limited specialist services. The aim of the study was to evaluate the impact of the training programme on teachers' knowledge and awareness.

Methods: A total of 114 primary school teachers from five schools in Karachi participated in a two-day (10–12 hours) workshop to provide them with an understanding of common child mental health problems and train them in basic skills. Their pre- and post-training knowledge was evaluated through a rating scale and open-ended questions. Single tailed *t*-test, involving paired differences, was applied for participants' scores. Pre-/post-training differences were statistically significant.

Results: The training sessions were associated with an improvement in teachers' knowledge and awareness of various signs and symptoms of common child mental health problems. The greatest improvement was noted in response to strategies of managing difficult behaviours, as 61% of respondents were able to formulate appropriate behavioural management techniques after the training.

Conclusion: In low-income developing countries like Pakistan, teachers should be trained in early-intervention programmes for the identification and school-based management of less complex emotional and behavioural problems. Such interventions can maximize the use of sparse mental health resources and staff.

Keywords: Child mental health, teachers training, Pakistan

Oral Presentation

Post-Divorce Parental Conflict and Self-esteem among Adolescents in Divorced Families

Nooshin Sabour Esmaeili[1]

Research on divorce has found that adolescents of divorced families who are exposed to high levels of conflict between parents are at increased risk for lower self-esteem compared with those in non-divorced families (Amato & Keith, 1991; Hetherington, 2003; Kelly, 2007; Noller et al., 2008; Turner & Kopiec, 2006). This study extends previous research by examining the relationship between post-divorce parental conflict and self-esteem in a sample of 800 Iranian adolescents (424 females and 376 males) of divorced families aged 15 to 18 years old using probability proportionate to size sampling technique. The instruments used for data collection were the Post-divorce Parental Conflict Scale (PPCS; Sonnenblick & Schwarz, 1992) and Self-esteem Scale (RSES; Rosenberg, 1965). The results obtained from the current study revealed that post-divorce parental conflict was associated with self-esteem among adolescents of divorced families. The findings implied that adolescents who experienced high level of post-divorce parental conflict tend to exhibit lower level of self-esteem.

Keywords: post-divorce parental conflict, self-esteem, adolescents

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Oral Presentation

Development, Management and Prevention OF Cchildhood Diruptive Behavior Disorders (DBDs)

Murad Bakht[1]

Background: This lecture will highlight the origin, early development, mode of presentation, diagnostic understanding, management, and prevention of childhood disruptive behavior disorders.

Methods: Critical review of various literatures on the topic

Results: Childhood disruptive behaviors disorders (DBDs); which includes Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), Oppositional defiant disorder (ODD) and Conduct disorder (CD). ADHD is characterized by DSM-5 as age inappropriate hyperactivity, inattentiveness and impulsive behavior. The essential features of ODD are persistent pattern of negative, hostile and defiant behaviors. CD is described as disrespectful pattern of behavior in which the rights of the

Others and age appropriate social norms are violated. Diagnostic assessment of DBDs entails detailed interviews, collateral information, and standardized assessment measures, physical and neurological examination.Various pharmacological, and psychosocial intervention to the child, and family is significantly effective. Risk factors for chronic DBD symptoms includes genetic

factors,low family income, low maternal education, family dysfunction, Presence of other younger siblings, and hostile parenting practice.Prevention of DBDs involve lowering teenage pregnancy rates, promoting abstaining from smoking during pregnancy to prevent low birth weight, providing maternal social support along with guidance to improve parenting skills for at risk families.

Conclusion: Disruptive behavior disorders constitute the most prevalent Cluster of child and adolescent psychiatric disorders, and are burdens to children, their families and society in general. The progression of DBDs usually occursn from untreated/under treated ADHD to ODD and finally leading to CD. DBDs are associated with lower global functioning and have been shown to increase risk of numerous adjustment problems during adolescent age. If risk factors are prevented, and symptoms of DBDs are treated early, most children gain relatively adequate control over these disruptive behaviors.

Keywords: Behavior disorders; Disruptive; Children; Adolescents.

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Oral Presentation

Cyberbullying and its Effects on Children and Adolescents' Life

Ramezan Dowlati[1]

Bullying is an old form of social behavior that aims to cause discomfort in its victim. While the goal of the perpetrator could be as simple as making fun of victim or degrading and humiliating them the actual effect of the behavior may lead to emotional or physical harm as serious as suicide.

The new communication technology has introduced new tools and media for bullying. The Internet and social networks have provided a ground for the development complicated forms of bullying behavior and made it widespread. In recent decades, cyberbullying or online bullying has become a serious problem in children and adolescent's life. Considering its profound effects on the mental health of the young generation, bullying (conventional or cyber) has become a national issue in some countries like USA where special meetings have been held under presidential order.

This research has investigated the prevalence of cyberbullying in three ethnic groups, American, African, and Asian. Samples from each group were surveyed to report their experience with cyberbullying. The inventory of questions let the participants share their experience as a perpetrator, a victim, or a witness of cyberbullying. For African and Asian group, comparison was made between those who lived in their home country and those who immigrated to and lived in the USA. The results did not point at a uniform similarity or difference in patterns of cyberbullying across ethnicities. However, when other factors (i.e. immigration and/or gender) considered, significant differences were revealed among ethnic groups in their personal experience with bullying as victims and their feeling about perpetrators, as part of the literature revise, public policies toward bullying prevention and intervention in the USA is briefly discussed.

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Oral Presentation

Association Between parental Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder and Clinical Presentation in children with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder

Arabgol Fariba[1,2] Razjooyan Katayoon, Zamani Azar, Khademi Mojgan, Eslami Mohamad-Reza.

Background: Attention deficit-hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is one of the most prevalent psychiatric disorders in children, which is hereditary to high degrees. The aim of this study was to assess the possible relationship between parental ADHD and different clinical presentation of the condition in their children.

Methods: Parents of ADHD children who were referred to psychiatric clinic were assessed for adult ADHD by Conners' Adult ADHD Rating Scales (CAARS). After confirming ADHD in one of them, the clinical presentation of ADHD in their offspring was evaluated with K-SADS. The relationship between parent and child ADHD feature was assessed by statistical methods.

Results: 66 children and adolescents participated in the study. 77.3% of subjects were male and 22.7% were female. The children's mean age was 9.7±2.9. 25 mothers and 41 fathers were diagnosed with ADHD. There were no significant differences between two groups regarding age, gender and ADHD subtype. Different clinical presentation of ADHD in children was not significantly associated with ADHD diagnosis in their parents (P=0.82)

Conclusion: There is no association between parental ADHD and clinical presentation of ADHD in their offspring.

Key words: Attention Deficit – Hyperactivity Disorder, parental ADHD, Types of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder.

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Oral Presentation

Psychopharmacologic Treatment of Children with Epilepsy

Ashraf Tashakori[1]

Various psychiatric disorders are frequently diagnosed in children and adolescents with epilepsy, including depression, anxiety, psychosis, and attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder. Early diagnosis and choice of treatment for comorbid psychiatric conditions in children and adolescents with epilepsy is very important. The potential behavioral side effects of the antiepileptic drugs used in treating the child should be assessed. At first, treatment of behavioral problems should begin with education. Individual, group, or family therapies may be needed. Psychopharmacology may be another option for therapy of behavioral problems in these patients. The choice of psychotropic agent is depend on its effectiveness in treatment of the specific behavioral problem, potential interactions between antiepileptic and the psychotropic drugs, and the effect of the psychotropic drug on the seizure threshold. Antiepileptic drugs may be potent inducers of hepatic enzymes, and decrease the plasma concentration of many psychotropic agents. Clinical response should carefully be monitored whenever a drug is added or removed from an antiepileptic regimen

1. Child &adolescent psychiatrist, associated professor of Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences

Oral Presentation

Comparison of the Effects and Side Effects of Different Doses of Propranolol in Combination with Methylphenidate in 6-12 y Children Affected by ADHD

Ashraf Tashakori, Forough Riahi, Hojjat Bastami

Background: Attention deficit/ Hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is one of the most common childhood psychiatric disorders. The low dose of propranolol is relatively effective in reducing ADHD symptoms. This study compares effect of different doses of propranolol in combination with methylphenidate among children with ADHD.

Methods: Thirty children with ADHD were randomly categorized in two equal groups. All members of the first group received methylphenidate with propranolol (10-20mg/day) and all members of the second group received methylphenidate with propranolol (20-40mg/day). The symptoms of the disorder were scored based on Conner's scale at the beginning and the end of the second and fourth weeks; and the therapeutic and side effects were determined.

Results: Conner's scores were decreased significantly in both groups at the end of the second and fourth weeks ($P<0.05$). The second group showed more decline in Conner's scores than the first group at the end of the second and fourth weeks. The second group had 32% and 50% decline in average Conner's scale scores, compared to baseline, at the end of the second and fourth weeks, respectively, and these results were 20% and 37% decline in Conner's scale scores at the same time for first group, respectively ($P=0.001$). The blood pressure, pulse rate and prevalence of adverse effects showed no statistically significant difference between two groups ($P>0.05$).

Conclusion: Likely, the higher dose of propranolol are more effective in reducing ADHD symptoms in comparison to the lower doses and has no more adverse effects.

Keywords: ADHD, Conner's scale, propranolol, methylphenidate

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Oral Presentation

Comparison of Additive Effect of Memantine and Methylphenidate with Methylphenidate alone among the Children with Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)

Ashraf Tashakori, Davood Mohammadbeigi

Background: Attention deficit/ Hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is a common childhood psychiatric disorder and its treatment and diagnosis would have significant role in control of symptoms and prevention of the subsequent problems in children.

Methods: This study was a double- blinded control clinical trial. Thirty-six children with ADHD were divided randomly in two equal groups. The first group received methylphenidate and memantine and the second group received methylphenidate and placebo. Eighteen patients were assigned in each group. At beginning of the study and the end of the first, second, third and fourth weeks, the therapeutic effects followed by Conner's scale and side effects were determined.

Results: in first group score of Conner's scale decreased from 22.3 to 10 ($P<0.001$) and in second group it decreased from 22.4 to 13.5 ($P<0.001$). At the end of the first, second, third and fourth weeks, the group of methylphenidate with memantine had more decline in Conner's test scores compared to group of methylphenidate with placebo. Conner's test scores did not show statistically significant difference ($P=0.835$) between two groups at the beginning of study and at the end of the first week ($P=0.136$); but there was statistically significant difference between two groups at the end of the second ($P=0.012$), third ($P=0.001$) and fourth ($P=0.002$) week. There were no statistically significant differences in side effects between two groups ($P>0.001$).

Conclusion: This study showed that methylphenidate with memantine is more effective than methylphenidate alone for ADHD in children and it has a few side effects.

Keywords: memantine; methyphenidate; ADHD; Conner's test

Oral Presentation

Association between parental Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder and clinical presentation in children with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder

Arabgol Fariba[1,2], Razjooyan Katayoon, Zamani Azar, Khademi Mojgan, Eslami Mohamad-Reza4.

Background: Attention deficit-hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is one of the most prevalent psychiatric disorders in children, which is hereditary to high degrees. The aim of this study was to assess the possible relationship between parental ADHD and different clinical presentation of the condition in their children.

Methods: Parents of ADHD children who were referred to psychiatric clinic were assessed for adult ADHD by Conners' Adult ADHD Rating Scales (CAARS). After confirming ADHD in one of them, the clinical presentation of ADHD in their offspring was evaluated with K-SADS. The relationship between parent and child ADHD feature was assessed by statistical methods.

Results: 66 children and adolescents participated in the study. 77.3% of subjects were male and 22.7% were female. The children's mean age was 9.7±2.9. 25 mothers and 41 fathers were diagnosed with ADHD. There were no significant differences between two groups regarding age, gender and ADHD subtype. Different clinical presentation of ADHD in children was not significantly associated with ADHD diagnosis in their parents (P=0.82)

Conclusion: There is no association between parental ADHD and clinical presentation of ADHD in their offspring.

Key words: Attention Deficit – Hyperactivity Disorder, parental ADHD, Types of attention deficit – hyperactivity disorder.

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Oral Presentation

Perfectionism as a Mediator of the Relationship between Mother's Personality Characters and Toddler's Eating Pproblems

Mojgan Khademi [1], Arsia Taghva, Nasim Ghafoorinejad

Background: child's behaviors including eating styles can result in behavior problems in adulthood. Mother's personality characters have shown to affect on developing eating disorders in adolescents. In recent year's problematic eating styles between children has grown and needs to correct for saving child mental health. The aim of this study is comparison between mothers' personality characters and toddlers' eating problems and the role of perfectionism as a mediator between them.

Methods: 150 mothers who had children between 6to 36 month referring to child mental health centers entered in this study .According to history and GHQ questionnaire. Mothers had no serious mental health problems .Infants had no medical problems. Mothers completed eating problem questionnaire, NEO personality and perfectionism questionnaire, all normed in Iran.

Results: There was a significant relationship between negative personality characters, perfectionistic characters and children's eating problems. Neuroticism was a predictor of eating problems after controlling other factors. Also, Perfectionism had a mediator roll between mothers' personality characters and children's eating problems.

Conclusion: As Perfectionism can be a mediator between two problems discussed, it is important to work on changing perfectionism and other negative personality characters to improve children's eating behaviors

Keywords: child, perfectionism, personality, eating, mother

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Oral Presentation

Effects of Multimedia Package and Workshop Education on Teachers' Knowledge and Attitudes toward ADHD Students

Mojgan khademi[1], Niloofar Safaii, Rosita Davari,

Background: ADHD is one of the most prevalent disorders during school age that has important negative impacts on children's life especially on school work. In many times, teachers are the first persons who can help early diagnosis and have an important role in the classroom management of these children. So we compared different educational methods for training school staff to diagnose and manage these children.

Methods: Teachers were selected from primary schools randomly participated in 3 groups: package, workshop, work shop and package each included 30 teachers. Package contained a booklet and a CD that its effectiveness was approved in a pilot study. Content of 5 hrs Workshop was the same as package. Pre/post knowledge, attitudes and skilled knowledge evaluated with questionnaires.

Result: Knowledge, attitudes and skilled knowledge toward ADHD students significantly improved after each intervention. Improvement after work shop and combination of workshop and package was not different but the improvement of both, were significantly more than package only.

Conclusion: This study shows that although 3 intervention methods are effective, the Role of workshop and face to face training is important.

Keywords: Attitude, Knowledge, ADHD, teacher, package, workshop

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Oral Presentation

Comparing the Parenting Styles of Parents of ADHD children with and Without Adult ADHD

Mojgan Khademi[1], Ali Karbalaei Sabagh, Fariba Arabgol, Katayoon Razjooyan

Objective: Adult ADHD is a common disorder among parents of ADHD children than can have impact on parenting style regardless of the impact of children's disorder. We assessed the parenting style in affected and non-affected parents of these children

Mehod: Current study is a Cross Sectional study with convenient sampling strategy. Participants were recruited from parents of previously diagnosed children with ADHD referred to Imam Hossein Hospital, Tehran/ Iran. 90 adult ADHD and 120 normal parents were chosen by Conner's Adult ADHD Screening Scale (CAARS) and psychiatrist interview. Major psychiatric disorders including depression, anxiety, psychosis and personality disorders were ruled out. Using Baumrind Parenting Styles Questionnaire and Arnold Parenting Scale, parenting styles were assessed in both groups.

Results: Means of two groups were compared by ANOVA. Laxness (p=.045), over reacting (p=.044), and authoritarian (p=.022) were higher in ADHD group. On the other hand, normal parents were using permissive styles (p=.049) more than ADHD parents.

Conclusion: The results were consistent with prior studies; these findings can improve the content of family education parent training for children with ADHD, who have adult ADHD themselves.

Keywords: Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity (ADHD), Parenting Styles, Adult ADHD.

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Oral Presentation

Association of Polymorphism of the dopamine transporter gene and response to MPH treatment in ADHD

Fatemeh Moharari[1], Mohammad reza abbaszadegan[2], Soheila barabadian[3]

Subject: Polymorphism of the dopamine transporter gene

Background: ADHD is the most common childhood developmental neurological disorder affects 5-3 % of children in the world. Although the neurobiology of this disorder is unknown, but according to the dopaminergic and noradrenergic imbalance, Dopamine transporter gene as a suspect in several genes with weak effects in causing ADHD has been proposed. The aim of this study was to prove a connection between specific polymorphisms in response to MPH treatment can lead to time consumption and cost of treatment.

Methods: 80 children with 6-14 years hade ADHD diagnostic criteria were filled and confirmed receipt of two child psychiatrist. Parent and teacher conerz questionnaires in the beginning of the study were completed. 38 patients responded to the treatment group and 30 patients were non-responders. All patients underwent two weeks of MPH treatment. After two weeks teacher and parent control tests were performed on them. 3 cc bloods for Genetic study of all patients was extracted. Sequencing results were analyzed using Sequencher software. Finally, the association with treatment response was evaluated. Results were analyzed by SPSS software with the help of statistical tests.

Result: 68 patients 6 to 12 years old participated in this study. 17/6 % was female and 82/4% were male. Mean age ۸/۳±۲/۰۲, respectively.ther was no significant differences in allele distribution of SNP rs11564750, rs40184 and rs27072 and the history of previous psychiatric disorder in patients , family history , drug use during pregnancy, problem during delivery , drug side effects in patients. And there was no significant differences between gender, family history, previous medical history of the patient, previous psychiatric history, history of drug use in pregnancy, childbirth and maternal history of problems in the patient's history of drug side effects and treatment response.Patients whose parents who were relatives showed significant differences in treatment response.

Conclusion: However, our study suggests no association between dopamine transporter SNP and treatment response to methylphenidate in ADHD patients.

Key Words: Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder- Methylphenidate-polymorphism

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Oral Presentation

Demographic and psychological variables in runaway girls hospitalized in child and adolescent psychiatric ward of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences

Hamideh Zamani[1], Ayyoub Malek[2], Vahedeh Jamali[3], kobra Rajabi[4], Mitra Beh Nezhad[5], Mina Rouhi Far[6]

Background: Running away from home by girls is one of the risk-taking behaviors and is considered as a problem of mental and public health in human societies. The purpose of this study was to determine the frequency and demographic and psychological variables of runaway girls hospitalized in child and adolescent psychiatric ward of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences (TUOMS) during 2006-2014.

Methods: This is a preliminary report of descriptive kind studies. In this study, all cases of girls admitted to the child and adolescent psychiatric ward of TUOMS during 2006-2014 which was equal to 312, were investigated. To elicit information about demographic, historical, and psychological characteristics and diagnoses based on DSM-IV, the psychiatric records of the hospitalized girls were reviewed, using a self-administered questionnaire.

Results: Of the 312 female inpatients during 2006-2014, 18/9 % had a history of running away from home. Runaways were aged 12 to 18 years. The diagnosis of bipolar disorder by 68% compared with other psychiatric diagnoses showed the highest frequency rate in the Runaways. Also, with 35 percent of frequency the borderline personality disorder had highest rate among axis II diagnoses and was second frequent diagnosis after bipolar disorder. Parents of runaway girls had marital discord in 37% of cases, divorce in 27%, substance abuse in 15%, incarceration in 10%, and extra marital affair in 8.6 %. Nineteen percent of runaways had no intact hymen.

Conclusion: Running away from home is one of the common symptoms in girls hospitalized in child and adolescent psychiatric ward that may be associated with unsafe and negative behavioral outcomes. In hospitalized runaway girls psychiatric disorders, particularly bipolar disorder and borderline personality disorder can be considered as an important cause of running away from home and the psychopathology in the parents of them is also common.

Keywords: Runaway girls, running away from home, demographic variables, psychological variables

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Poster Presentation

Stress and its Relation with Memory Performance of Female Students

[1]Iraj mirkhan, Marzie Ataiee[2], Noorollah Khalilzade[3], Nayeb pavir[4]

Background: The issue of students stress and related factors has been including recent year's researches topics in research studies. Several studies have shown that long-term stress to brain cells that are involved in learning and memory damage. The present study accomplished with aim to examine the role of stress and that relationship with memory performance in female students:

Methods: The subjects were 200 girl students undergraduate who were chosen by random sampling and completed DASS Stress Scale and the Wechsler Memory Scale.

Results: The results showed that there is a negative relationship between stress and memory performance of female students. The results also indicate that there is a significant negative relationship between age of the students with stress.

Conclusion: Our findings show that high stress lead to negatively affect on memory function and malfunctions and low storage efficiency. In addition, to aging, stress reduction has been followed, this result may be due to a more mature and be equipped to control strategies stress, thus, can help students' familiarity with variety of stresses and sources of stress, Methods of control, mental health classes and workshops in universities.

Key Words: Stress, memory performance, girl students

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Poster Presentation

Study Relationship between Gender and Motor Skills in Preschoolers in Tabriz city

Mahdieh Seyedi, Mahnaz Hejazi shirmard

Background: Motor skills play an important role in daily skills and learning of children. Hence, any disorders in their motor skills cause weaknesses and problems in learning and social skills. In current study we compare motor skills between girls and boys.

Methods: 114 children, ages ranging from 4 to 6 years participated in this research. As a data collection Bruininks Oseretsky and independent T-test as a statistical method was used in data analysis.

Results: There was no significant difference in test scores between the sexes. But in agility, balance, speed, upper-limb coordination and response speed, boys have better functions and girls have better functions in bilateral coordination, fine motor skills and visual-motor control.

Conclusion: Results of the current study showed that at preschool stage girls had higher performance compared to boys in fine motor skills and at preschool stage boys had significantly higher performance compared to girls in gross motor skills. Hence, it seems to be necessary to train preschool authorities in teaching fine and gross motor skills, considering the gender.

Key Words: motor skills, Bruininks Oseretsky Test, preschoolers, gender

Poster Presentation

Study of Visual Perceptual Skills in Preschool Children in Tabriz City

Mahdieh Seyedi, Mahnaz Hejazi shirmard

Background: Visual perception plays an important role in shaping the basic skills of childhood. Defects in the visual perception affect scope of activities, including activities of daily living, education, work, leisure and social participation. This study investigated the visual perception skills of preschool children in Tabriz and the impact of gender and age on it.

Methods: In this cross-sectional study, A total of 114 children aged 4 to 6 years In 5 regions of Tabriz Due to the density of the student population in each district Randomly selected, and visual perceptual skills have been evaluated Through the Test of Visual Perceptual Skills (TVPS-R) .

Results: Standard scores were moderate in all visual perceptual skills. There was no significant difference in test scores between the sexes. But there was significant difference in mean scores on the five areas.

Conclusion: Since the process of growth of formation of visual processing skills do not have the same order and in the first years of life, the process has faster growth, any delay in the development in early ages is much more damaging than older Therefore, early detection of these disorders can have asignificant effect on performance.

Key Words: Visual Perceptual skills, visual information processing, preschoolers

Poster Presentation

Analyse anger in Three Dimensions›Self_Efficacy with Forbearance in Child Laborers and Adolescents Doing Difficult Jobs

Dariuosh korani, zeinab sahraei, sadegh khodamoradi[1]

The aim of the present research is to analyse anger in three aspect i.e. biological aspect,damage to others and damage to oneself.this means that besides affecting the style of life، anger influences other psychological dimensions.on the other hand,belief in one' s capabilities in the form of feeling of self_efficacy,enduring difficult environmental conditions and adaptability via forbearance can pave the way for future life,enlighten individual mind and enable a high level of awareness and adaptability.

Background: to do this,a sample of 200 subjects were selected including 100 subjects from child laborers and 100 subjects from adolescents doing difficult jobs with available sampling method.

Methods: the present study is a descriptive and correlation, and the data were analyzed using pearsoian correlation and regression.

Conclusion: The results of this study indicated that thete is more systematic violence and damage to other in child laborers and adolescents doing difficult jobs.Damage to oneself is also seen to a high extent in child laborers.Violence is triggered by a failure in relation to environmental conditions in different areas.

KeyWords: anger dimensions, self_efficacy, forbearance, child laborers Adolescents doing difficult jobs.

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Poster Presentation

A Comparison of Integrative Self_Knowledge, Machiavellian Thinking, and Self_Control of Normal Children's Parents and Those of Exceptional Children's Parents in Kermanshah

zeinab sahraei, dariuosh korani, vahid farhadi[1]

The parent research was carried out aiming at the comparison of the psychological characteristicts of exceptional and normal children's parents and emphasising Machiavellian thinking, integrative self_knowledge and self_control.

Background: .to do this, a sample of 300 subjects were selected including 150 subjects from normal schools as the first group and 150 subjects from exceptional schools as the second group with available sampling.

Methods: the present study is a descriptive and Correlation, and the data were analyzed using pearsoian correlation and multivariate Analysis.

Conclusion: the results indicate that exceptional children' s parents are stronger in Machiavellian thinking and weaker in integrative self_knowledge and self_control.Enviromental Conditions especially family characteristics are effective in determining the individual's mental status And psychological features are formed and altered in line with environmental conditions.

Key Words: Machiavellism, Integrative self_knowledg, self_control, exceptional children

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Poster Presentation

Relationship between Irrational Beliefs and Negative Affect with Adolescent's Aggression

Zeinab sahraei, Samira rostami, Ali zakeie[1]

Present study conducted to determined relationship between irrational beliefs, negative affects with

Adolescent's aggression.This study statistical community included all of Kermanshah third grad

Middle school and first grad high school students, those 300 persons selected by cluster Sampling.

Subject: The present study is a descriptive project of correlation type.Data collection tools Involved: for factors Ahvaz irrational beliefs questionnaire, Eysenk adolescent's aggression questionnaire and negative affect scale.

Methods: Data analysis results showed that every four factors of irrational beliefs with aggression have a positive and significant relation, also other subscales has negative significant relation with aggression.Between negative affect and aggression is a positive relation.

Conclusion: In note to this results can be saying to reduction adolescents aggressive behaviors have to reduce irrational beliefs.

Keywords: Ellis irrational beliefs, negative affect› Aggression

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Poster Presentation

Effectiveness of Training Life Skills to Cope with Failures and Anxiety on Students' Self-Efficacy

Iraj Mirkhan[1], Marzie Ataie[2], Alireza Nezamdost[3]

Background: Bandura's social cognitive theory, self-efficacy is a key variable. Emotionally stable and clear the aptitude and ability of the individual to cope effectively with stressful situations. This study aimed to investigate the impact of life skills educatio (confronting with the failure and stress) on students' self-efficacy in Tehran City.

Methods: The research plan was semi-experimental along with pre- test, post-test and control group. The 22 girl students were assigned to experimental and control groups by randomly cluster sampling. Sherer standard questionnaire about self_ efficiency was chosen as a measuring tool in this paper. After administer pre_ test for both groups, group experimental was trained them two life skills training, confronting with the failure and anxiety, in 14 sessions that each one was 60 minutes. After the end of training course, both groups were assessed again with the same measuring tool.

Results: The result of analyzing research process showed that life skills training can to increase the self-efficiency of the students (F= 8/66, P <0/01).

Conclusion: findings show that life skills training had a positive impact on increase Self-efficacy of students. Thus suggested that education administrators Implement workshops, classes and training programs to promote students' self- efficacy.

Key Words: life skills, self-efficiency, students.

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Poster Presentation

Effect of Group Behavior Therapy on Reducing Symptoms of Hyperactivity among Children aged 10 to 12 of Elementary Schools in Takestan

Iraj Mirkhan[1], Afsane Mohamadi[2], Marzie Ataie[3], Bahare Nazari[4]

Background: One of the most common disorders in children and adolescence is Attention deficit/ hyperactivity disorder. The aim of this research was to determine the effect of group behavior therapy on reducing symptoms of hyperactivity in children

Methods: Statistical society of this study included students aged 10 to 12 of elementary schools in Takestan. The research plan was semi-experimental along with pre- test, post-test and control group. Also, the 28 students were assigned to experimental and control groups by multi-stage random sampling. Research tools of the hyperactivity test were a 28- question Conners Teacher's Rating Scale (short form) and intervention consisted of eight sessions of the group behavior therapy held over eight weeks and each session of 90 minutes. The data was analyzed by an indicator of descriptive statistics, Kolmogorov – Smirnov and Levine test, univariate covariance analysis.

Results: Findings of the research indicated that there was no significant difference between the mean of experimental and control group post-test scores in the hyperactivity symptoms ($F=14.3$, $p= 0.088$).

Conclusion: Therefore, according to findings of the research, it can be concluded that interventions based on the group behavior therapy did not reduce the hyperactivity symptoms significantly in children with hyperactivity symptoms.

Key Words: Group behavior therapy, Hyperactivity symptoms

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Poster Presentation

Effectiveness of Training Life Skills to Cope with Failures and Anxiety on Students' Self-Efficacy

Iraj Mirkhan, Marzie Ataiee, Alireza Nezamdost[1]

Background: Bandura's social cognitive theory, self-efficacy is a key variable .Emotionally stable and clear the aptitude and ability of the individual to cope effectively with stressful situations.The present study achievement with the aim of studying the effectiveness of training life skills,) confronting with the failure and stress.)

Methods: The 22 girl students high school of Shahid Besmi public school in Tehran city were then randomly cluster sampling into two groups each with 11 members the control group and the experimental group. Sheerer standard questionnaire about self_ efficiency was chosen as a measuring tool in this paper. After administer pretest for both groups, group experimental was trained them two life skills, confronting with the failure and stress, in 14 sessions that each one was 60 minutes. After the end of training course, both groups were assessed again with the same measuring tool.

Results: The result of analyzing research process showed that this program learning can to increase the self-efficiency of the students (F= 66/8, P <0/01).

Conclusion: study Finding shown that training life skills to cope with failures and anxiety have a very good influence on creation students' self-efficacy. Thus, suggestion that education system create a space in schools for enhance students' self-efficacy through celebration workshop and classes training in schools.

Key words: life skills, self-efficiency, students.

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Poster Presentation

Prevalence of Social Phobia and Social and Family Factors that Affect Students in City Abhar

Asgari .M[1]

Background: Social phobia is one of the most common disorders between adolescents. The aim of this study is to investigate the prevalence of social phobia and social and family factors in Abhar`s high school students.

Methods: This was a descriptive study was conducted on the 5526 students(3008 male, 2518 female) by census sampling. . Gathering tool was a two-part questionnaire. At first, in all students symptoms of social phobia were assessed with the Liebowitz Social Anxiety Scale (LSAS) and patients with social phobia were identified. then they must complete a self-made demographic inventory and Influencing social and family factor on social phobia. Statistical analysis was conducted using the SPSS ver 17.0

Results: The results showed that 17/2 percent of the students have social phobia, common in girls than boys, and more single people than married odor. Meeting new people was the most fear social situation. familial factor was studied, the results show that, parents who lived together, mother`s education level of less diploma effect, mother and father`s job, Fewer number of family members, rigid relationship at home, had significant effect on social phobia ($p<0.05$). From Social factor, participating in group activities, having a private bedroom, dwelling condition had significant effect on social phobia ($p<0.05$).

Conclusion: The prevalence of social phobia among students was considerably high. Therefore, educating parents and school officials for prevention and counsel students who are suffering from this disorder, is necessary.

Key words: Social phobia, Prevalence, social factors

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Poster Presentation

Prematurity and Mother–Infant Relationship

Mona Alinejad-Naeeni[1]

Background: Recent advances in perinatal and neonatal care have considerably increased preterm infants' survival. Nevertheless, preterm birth is still associated with significant childhood mortality and morbidity, reflecting a main public health problem. Very preterm infants and very low birth weight infants with medical complications are at risk for long-term developmental, psychological, emotional or behavioral problems. Premature birth is also considered as a stressful experience that has long-term impact on parents. The parents' psychological experience is influential on quality of parental attachment and affects the parent– infant relationship and infant outcomes.

Methods: The databases Science Direct, PubMed, and CINAHL searched for with the following keywords: prematurity, parents, mother infant relationship, and attachment. Twenty three articles and 2 books in the field of neonatology and pediatrics were used to review the subject under study.

Results: Preterm birth is a stressful event for families. Concern about infant's safety and potential development of a disability increases parental stress and anxiety. In addition, the preterm infant's intensive care inevitably causes some degree of separation between the parent and the infant. Therefore, preterm birth has been assumed to be a risk factor for the development of the parent–infant relationship. This separation not only affects the fragile infant who needs maternal interaction; it also deeply affects the mother and places her at a great risk for maternal depression. During the days, weeks or even months of hospitalization of a premature infant, mothers are often overwhelmed by emotions ranging from feelings of helplessness, anxiety and depression, to frustration, guilt, and anger. Maternal characteristics such as ethnicity, education, age, maternal psychological well-being, paternal support for the mother and parity also may affect mother–premature infant interactions. Impairment in this relationship can cause adverse consequences such as failure to thrive, separation anxiety, and personality disorder and school problems. Early social interaction (breast feeding, skin to skin contact, massage and …) is thought to have significant consequences for the infant's development and for the parent's mental health and wellbeing.

Conclusion: Maternal sensitivity to infant cues and the quality of early social interactions are important for the acquisition of language and the development of attachment. Furthermore, social interaction in early years seems to influence cognitive, social and emotional competences, and may be related to later child development.

Keywords: prematurity, parents, mother infant relationship, attachment

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Poster Presentation

Ethno psychiatry and Anorexia Nervosa: Two Clinical Cases

Nicola Luigi Bragazzi[1]*, Giovanni Del Puente

Background: Usually Anorexia Nervosa (AN) is considered to be typical only of Western societies, such as Europe and the USA. However, nowadays, as Lee maintained, this ethnocentric point of view and this position are no more valid, since more often new cases of are found and described in China, Singapore, Malaysia, Japan, and India and in the Arabic countries [1].Subtle differences between the Western and the non-Western symptoms presentation of A were found and Lee was able to define different psycho-pathological and psycho-dynamic mechanisms. Here, in this contribution, we report and compare the clinical cases of two African women suffering from AN.

Methods: The diagnosis of A was confirmed according to the criteria of DSM-IV TR. After obtaining the consent from the two women, they were administered a semi-structured interview. The psycho-social and anthropological contexts were also taken into account.

Results: The first patient was a woman that, after some months spent on holiday in the USA, had adsorbed Western stereotypes and had begun to starve, obsessed by the skinny beauty of the American models. Doing this, she underlined the distance between her and her tribal identity and origin. The second patient refused to nourish after that her family had imposed her planned marriage. Starvation was a strategy to lose her femininity and appeal, a kind of return to infant-hood, and an escape from the marriage.

Conclusion: Cultural influences and ethno cultural models are of fundamental importance for properly diagnosing and treating AN. Even though often overlooked or underestimated, they exert a key role on psychopathology.

Keywords: anorexia nervosa; culture; ethno psychiatry.

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Poster Presentation

Teacher Training Intervention for Early Identification of Common Child Mental Health Problems in Pakistan

Sajida Hassan*, Prof Panos Vostanis

Background: School-based interventions involving teacher training programs have been shown to benefit teachers' ability to identify and manage child mental health problems in developed countries. However, very few studies have been conducted in low-income countries with limited specialist services.

Aims: The aim of the study was to evaluate the impact of the training programed on teachers' knowledge and awareness.

Methods: A total of 114 primary school teachers from five schools in Karachi participated in a two-day (10–12 hours) workshop to provide them with an understanding of common child mental health problems and train them in basic skills. Their pre- and post-training knowledge was evaluated through a rating scale and open-ended questions. Single tailed *t*-test, involving paired differences, was applied for participants' scores. Pre-/post-training differences were statistically significant.

Results: The training sessions were associated with an improvement in teachers' knowledge and awareness of various signs and symptoms of common child mental health problems. The greatest improvement was noted in response to strategies of managing difficult behaviors, as 61% of respondents were able to formulate appropriate behavioral management techniques after the training.

Conclusion: In low-income developing countries like Pakistan, teachers should be trained in early-intervention programs for the identification and school-based management of less complex emotional and behavioral problems. Such interventions can maximize the use of sparse mental health resources and staff.

Keywords: Child mental health, teachers training, Pakistan

Poster Presentation

A Survey of Female Deaf students' Working Memory

Kobra abazari[1], Salar faramarzi[2]

Introduction: working memory is defined as mental workspace that includes controlling, regulating and processing the information in order to reach to solution in complex cognitive homework such as solving math problems. It seems that lack of early auditory stimulation and delay in language acquisition has influenced in Neurological processing dimension, such as auditory and visual working memory.

Methods: This study has chosen a sample of all deaf male students of Islamshahr as a sample. Of course by means of Rayon intelligence test, the students who were lower than average IQ were excluded from the study and at the end of the30studentswere selected as sample. All students had profound deafness (120-90 DB). Then working memory of this group was assessed by Wechsler nonverbal working memory test.

Results: The results of statistical analysis through single-sample t-test indicate that this group of children has a working memory lower than normal.

Key words: Deafness, working memory, elementary school girls.

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Poster Presentation

Comparison of Emotional Intelligence and General Health Between 13-18 Years Old Children of Martyr and Ordinary Parent's

Ebrahimian Neda[1], Akouchekian Shahla [2],Najafi Mostafa[3],Omranifard Victoria[4]

Background: despite of intelligent quality (IQ), emotional intelligence (EQ) is a remediable subject that cans prediction of success during life. Also Social skills permanent relation and ability are better among Persons who have a high emotional intelligence. Notice to role of family in personality and emotional intelligence among adolescent, this study was done to comparison between 13-18 years old children of martyr and normal parent's.

Material and methods: This is a case control study that done in Isfahan province during 20122013.we randomly selected 100 students who fathers were mattered and 100 students with general population. They interviewed by general health and Mayer and Salvey emotional intelligence questionnaires and compared the two groups by SPSS software.

Results: The mean± SD of general health in children with martyrs and ordinary parents was 56.15±9.9 and 57.15±13.6 respectively and according to Chi-square test, no statistically difference between the two groups was seen (p=0.55). Also the men± SD of emotional intelligence in the two groups was 101.86±12.39 and 103.52±10.52 respectively and according to above test, there isn't statistically difference between the two groups (p=0.31)

Conclusion: According to the results of this study, general health and emotional intelligence in the children with martyrs and ordinary parents was same and this result is due to martyr culture among this family and social support. Although, we must notice to this statement that this children are at risk for decrease of general health and emotional intelligence because absence of they fathers and social support must be continued in all of the word.

Key words: emotional intelligence, general health, martyrs children

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Poster Presentation

Development of Music Perception and Cognition from Birth to Adolescence

Mahsa Ahadian[1], Vida Yousefi Asl [2]

Background: Music, like language, develops by communication, and for communication. Both depend upon functions of the brain that engage and regulate expressive movements of body. Many of the basic auditory and musical skills, such as pitch and timbre perception, start developing already in utero, and babies are born with a natural preference for music and singing.

Methods: This study presents a review of the published literature on development of music perception and cognition from birth to adolescence.

Results: Neuroimaging studies indicate that music is a powerful stimulus for the human brain, engaging not just the auditory cortex but also a vast, bilateral network of temporal, frontal, parietal, cerebellar, and limbic brain areas. At the age of 6 months, babies start to babble and to 'dance', i.e., to adjust their movements with the tempo of music. For a toddler, musical activity is using reciprocal communication and rhythmic movements to regulate the emotional and attentional state of the child. At preschool age, children are often enthusiastic in expressing music with their gestures and movements and in taking part in musical activities as listeners, singers, players, and dancers. During adolescence, music serves as a forum for constructing the developing self-identity, forming interpersonal relationships and in dealing with negative emotions and stress.

Conclusion: Musical perception and cognition develop during the life span. Babies are born with musical abilities and this ability develops during the time. Music continues to play a vital role during all of the stages of life.

Key Words: Perception; Cognition; Neural basis of music

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Poster Presentation

Recognizing Stress Factors of Teaching and its Relationship with Job Satisfaction and Personal Factors

Hadi Ahmadi[1], Maryam Masumbeigi

Background: Teachers are faced with many problems because of teaching nature, things such as; too much work to do, students' academic decline (Sidman 1991) invalidity of their profession (Alizadeh, 2008) job stress (Agilar, Vafayi, 2001 and 2003) salary and benefits inadequacy, school students' lack of interest (Mojtahedi, 2005) loosing motivation of their jobs (Kaldi and Asgari, 2004) that can affect teachers' stress. Job stress is one of the most important social issues in the field of mental health studies of teachers that came to attention in the past two decades. Norito et al (1999) introduced job stress as strongest factor for mental disorders, especially depression.

Methods : The method of this project was correlation study and 397 teachers (211 female and 186 male) were chosen by stratified random sampling and filling out personal information questionnaire (10 questions), job satisfaction questionnaire of Barry Field Roth and teacher's job stress questionnaire (with nine subcategories: 1- students' stress 2- colleagues' stress 3- physical position stress 4- teaching nature 5- poor teaching ability 6- organization structure 7-organization process 8- organization macro policies 9- managers and authorities) distributed among them.

Results: Teachers sample relatively have high job stress. The results of t-test showed that there is a significant difference (in alpha level of 95%) between job stress questionnaire among teachers in terms of their gender (male and female) and regions (rural and urban). Results of F. Fisher test showed that in job stress questionnaire and in job satisfaction questionnaire this difference was in teaching level. The results of correlation matrix showed that there is a significant difference and negative relationship between job stress and job satisfaction and there is significant relationship between job satisfaction and all the sub categories of stress. The results of the regression analysis showed that job satisfaction and personal factors can predict teachers' job stress. According to the results, stress that is originated from the macro politics and managers and authorities among those nine subcategories of stress had the highest stress for teachers. And stress from physical position and situation and colleagues had the minimum stress for teachers.

Conclusion : Teachers relatively have high job stress and male teachers and those who worked in rural area had more stress and successful teachers had higher job satisfaction and there is a negative significant relationship between job satisfaction and job stress and their subcategories and had significant prediction power(By increasing job satisfaction, job stress reduced).

Key Words: Teacher, Job stress, Job satisfaction, Personal factors.

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Poster Presentation

Investigating Teachers' Mental Health Status and its Relationship with Students'' Academic Achievement

Hadi Ahmadi[1], Maryam Anvari

Background: Mental health is on the basic factors for reducing efficiency and making physical and mental problems in teaching profession. By general overview over these years, educational researchers introduced many factors that are affecting students' learning in which teachers have critical role in that. For example Porter and Brofi (1986) were identifying the effective characteristics of teachers; results of a research that was done by Skerion (1990) stated that teacher is the most important factor of student learning. Smith et al (1994) did a research on teachers' characteristic and found out that students are more sensitive to personal and social characteristics of their teachers.

Methods : This study was cross-sectional correlational and 110 teachers (male and female) were chosen by stratified random sampling and filling out personal information questionnaire (10 questions) and mental health (GHQ12) and students' academic achievements were collected.(Using Educational Organization reference).

Results: Correlation matrix showed that teachers' mental health had positive and significant relationship with students' academic progress and results of the regression analysis showed that teachers' mental health have the ability and the strength for predicting students' progress generally. T-test results showed that in mental health questionnaire (GHQ12) among teachers considering the gender (female and male) and region type (rural and urban) there is a significant difference and F. Fisher test results confirmed that in mental health questionnaire (GHQ12) among teachers considering their year experience, home distance with school and economical condition there is a significant difference.

Conclusion: Teachers sample had good mental health and in another hand female teachers and those who worked in urban area had better mental health. Also there is a positive and significant relationship between teachers' mental health and students' academic progress in a way that the prediction ability is significant

Key Words: Teacher, Mental health, Academic progress.

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Poster Presentation

Investigating Differences between Emotional Intelligence and Creativity of Adolescents Using Computer Games Comparing with Other Teens

Kolsoom Arhami[1], Saber Arhami[2], Batool Arhami[3]

Background: Computer games are one of the most popular and loveable games in present century. The aim of this research is to assess differences between emotional intelligence and creativity of adolescents using computer games with other teens.

Methods: This research was descriptive and correlation study. 219 boys with mean age 15 randomly selected from students of guidance and high school in Tabriz. They include of 114 teenagers who have more than 10 hours a week playing computer games and 105 teenagers who have less than 2 hours a week playing computer games. They responded to Bradbry- Graves,s emotional intelligence questionnaire and Abedi's creativity test .

Results: The results show that there is no significant difference between emotional intelligence and creativity of adolescents using computer games with other teenagers. But average of expansion and innovation (creativity) adolescents who doing computer games significantly is more than youth who do not computer games.Also survey shows 8% of adolescents are doing action games, 46%combat and sports, 23% adventuresome and 23%mental and educational games.

Conclusion: Based on the findings of this study and other researches, we can design and choose suitable computer games for growth innovation and another useful feature in adolescents.

Key words: Adolescent, computer games, emotional intelligence and creativity

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Poster Presentation

The Effect of Life Skills Training on the Adolescents' Mental Health and Happiness

Kolsoom Arhami[1], Saber Arhami[2], Batool Arhami[3]

Background: Basic features of healthy life and a stable family life result in mental health and happiness of its members, especially teenagers. The aim of this research is to determine the effect of life skills training on the youth mental health and happiness.

Methods: Method of this study is a quasi-experimental, Which 20 adolescent girls and 20 boys were selected among Tabriz guidance and high school students with a random sampling and answered Oxford Happiness and mental health Questionnaires as a pre-test. After life skills training, adolescents again answered Oxford Happiness and mental health Questionnaires as a post-test.

Results: The results of dependent T test show that Happiness and mental health after learning of life skills is significantly greater than the happiness and mental health before learning life skills. The results of independent T test shows that there is no significant difference between boy and girl's happiness and mental health. The Pearson correlation analysis show there is a significant positive correlation between happiness and mental health of students.

Conclusion: Life skills training increases adolescents mental health and happiness. This can cause success for teenagers in their personal, family and social life, and create a stable family in the community.

Key words: Adolescent, life skills training, mental health, happiness

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Poster Presentation

The Effect of Psychological Factors on the Academic Status of Teens

Kolsoom Arhami Khajeh[1], Saber Arhami Khajeh [2], Batool Arhami Khajeh[1]

Background: Educational failure is illness and major pest in the education system of any society, and while the findings of psychology and in particular ،educational psychology, cognitive and learning can be placed in service learning and teaching. They will lead teaching and learning process to improved learning.

Methods: This research is descriptive and correlation which ı□ ̧ students attended it. Stratified random sample of members with strong and weak levels of guidance and high school students were selected.

Results: The results from t-test show that absence of high school students is significantly less poor students and the strong students study more than weak students. Xi ̄ also shows, there is a significant relationship between the students think of their intelligence, interest in education, self-esteem, anxiety and teacher teaching methods whit their academic status. But the relationship between students' academic curriculum with their academic status isn't significant, but as a whole, number of strong students have a curriculum, more than weak students.

Conclusion: Results from this study are consistent with the results and findings of psychologists. Thus, considering the impact of these findings on increased student learning should be special attention to use it in the training process.

Keywords: psychological factors, educational status, teens

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Poster Presentation

Father's Concept of Child: a Phenomenological Study

Narges Eskandari[1], Masoumeh Simbar[2], Abu Ali Vedadhir[3]

Background: following spread of this view that fathers play an important role in family formation and child development, interests are increased in exploring paternal experiences and their role in family, throughout the world. In spite of doing many studies in this subject, due to cultural and social diversity, results of these studies can`t be generalized to our society. Therefore this study designed to explore concept of child in Iranian father's perspective.

Methods: in this phenomenological study, depth interviews in guide of semi structured questioner conducted with 15 first fathers of single and health infants, resident in Qom, Iran. Data of this study analysis by Smith`s interpretative phenomenological analytic method.

Results: Results of this study categorized in 6 superordinate themes and 18 subordinate themes. On these results, child is source of love and happiness for fathers. Fathers pride in their child and believed that child is placed in priority of their life. Fathers expressed that presence of child can protect them from mistakes, stabilize the family and is a symbol of the flow of life.

Conclusion: fathering for men is the most important event in their life because the birth of child changes their identity and their world basically. All fathers had a positive attitude to their fathering and no Aversion to it. We advise more studies this subject.

Key Words: qualitative research, phenomenological research, concept of fathering

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Poster Presentation

Association Study of -3081(A/T) Polymorphism of Norepinephrine Transporter Gene with Attention Deficit /Hyperactivity Disorder in Iranian Population

Katayoon Razjouyan, Abolfazl Movafagh, Rozita Davari-Ashtiani, Mojgan Khademi, Sepideh Rajezi, Mohammad Reza Eslami Amirabadi

Background: Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder can lead to drastic problems for the patient and its worldwide prevalence is 5-12% it also has many comorbidities with other disorders, and the genetic contribution seems the significant cause. The current study was conducted to investigate association between norepinephrine transporter-3081(A/T) Polymorphism and ADHD in Iranian population.

Methods: Participants were chosen from children and adolescents diagnosed with ADHD, referred to Imam Hoseyn Hospital. A child and adolescent psychiatrist confirmed the diagnosis using K-SADS-PL semi-structural interview. The control group was from pupils of schools in Tehran (capital city of Iran) who had no history or presence of psychiatric and medical complications. Also, a child and adolescent psychiatrist confirmed their health using K-SADS-PL semi –structural interview.

Genetic Examinations were DNA Distraction, Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR), and Restricted Fragment Length Polymorphism (RFLP) which were conducted according to standard protocols. The Statistical Analysis was performed by Chi Square and Fisher Exact Test in SPSS version 21.

Conclusion: The percentages of ADHD subtypes for combined, inattentive, and hyperactive/impulsive were respectively 72.2%, 17.2% and 11.9%. There was no significant association between nor epinephrine transporter polymorphism and ADHD (p=0.81). There also was no relationship between gender] male (p=0.92), female (p=0.63)] and polymorphism .No association was found between subtypes of ADHD [combined (p=0.46), inattentive (p=0.41) , hyperactive / impulsive (p=0.32)]and polymorphism SCL6A2.This lack of association can also be seen in gender in every subtype. The results of the study demonstrated there was no significant association between norepinephrine transporter polymorphism SCL6A2 and ADHD.

Key Words: SCL6A2 protein; human, ADHD, genetic polymorphism, Iran.

Poster Presentation

The Relationship among Adolescents' Attachment and Their Social Self-efficacy And Social Activity

Maryam Darbay, Zohre Esmaeili, Zeinab Ahmadi.

Background: self-efficacy refers to one's beliefs about the ability to do things and different resources influence on it. Among them, Interpersonal interaction is the most important resource and the quality of such interactions is a function of the attachment system. According to Bowlby's theory, man borns with a bio- psychological attachment system that leads to maintain close proximity to important people in life. Attachment to parents, and peers in late childhood and early adolescence affects many aspects of their life; on the other hand, given the important role of social interactions to attain multilateral growth, this research has studied the relationship among attachment to parents and peers and social self-efficacy and social activity.

Methods: In this cross-sectional study participants were randomly selected of the14 to 18 years adolescents. Data collection tools were, Inventory of Parent and Peer Attachment – Revised and Adolescent Social Self-Efficacy Scale. Data were analyzed by using SPSS.

Results: The results showed that attachment to parents and peers in a significant level (05/0 = α) has relationship with self- efficacy and social activity.

Conclusion: Attachment is the emotional bond between two people that develop a sense of psychological safety is affecting the self-efficacy and social activity and there is significant relationship among them.
Keywords: Attachment, self-efficacy, social activity.

Poster Presentation

Effectiveness Drawing-Therapy in Decreasing Depression, Anxiety and Physical Disorder in the Earthquake-Damaged Children 6-10 Age Group in Shonbeh Township at Farvardin 1392

Maedeh Ashrafi, Fariba Monazamitabar[1]

Background: The children are the most vulnerable groups in every Society especially because of their Special Physical and mental growth conditions. If there aren't any physical damages for the children, but they will probably have many mental problems in their future life.

Therefore, it is necessary to perform mental Support for these children based on their problems in every different accident.

The main goal of this research is studying the influences of drawing- therapy for decreasing the Stress, depression and physical disorder of children in 6-10 years old group in Shonbeh province in 1392.

Methods: About 30 children volunteered for attending in this research and then they selected in two groups of 15 in Control group and 15 in experimental group). The research plan is pre-test and post-test by the control group. The research tool is the personality Questionnaire of Siatel (SPQ). The teaching interference method performed on the experimental group during the eight Sessions in 60 minutes. The data analyzed based on the MANCOVA method.

Results: The results showed that the Psychological interferences based on the drawing- therapy results in increasing the levels of Psychological health and also dereasing the levels of Stress, depression and physical disorders in all the earth quake- damaged children.

Conclusion: Finally it must be noted that based on the hypothesis analysis, the mental disorder level decreased in all the children in this teaching research, too.

Key words: Drawing Therapy, Mental Health, children.

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Poster Presentation

Effect of Client-Centered Occupational Therapy Interventions on Behavioral Problems & Anxiety of ADHD Children (Pilot Study)

Sara Afshar[1], Dorsa Hamedi[1], Nasibeh Noori Mombeyni[1]

Background: Behavioral problems and anxiety are factors influencing ADHD children's function and participation. Parenting style is an important factor effects on reducing or increasing these kinds of problems. The aim of this study was investigating effect of client-centered occupational therapy interventions on behavioral problems and anxiety of a child with ADHD.

Methods: Single case experimental study design was used in order to investigate effectiveness of this intervention for 4.5 years old boy with ADHD. Therapy sessions were last for 6 months, 2 times a week. Behavioral problems and anxiety were assessed by Conners Rating Scale and Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL); and Robinson's Parenting Style Questionnaire was used for assessing parent's behavior before and after therapy duration. For goal setting and planning the therapeutic sessions Canadian Occupational Performance Measure (COPM) was used.

Results: The child scores on Connors Rating scale (from 2.15 to 1.19) and CBCL (50 to 11) were significantly reduced before and after the intervention. The results show that the parenting style was authorative which lead to increase the behavioral problems in the child.

Conclusion: Client-centered training and consultation can be effective in parenting style and reducing behavior problems in children.

Key Words: ADHD, behavior problem, CBCL, Conners rating scale, parenting style

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Poster Presentation

Review of Parents and Adolescences Knowledge about the Social and Personal Injury of Computer War Game

Rahman Akbari, Mohamad Ghasemi Pirbalouti[1]

Background: in the new era, children and adolescences some computer games to choose their hobby that themselves and their parents are unaware of their effects and could be a lot of damage to them.

Methods: The purpose of this study was a survey situation of Review of Parents and young people's knowledge about the social and personal injury (Psychosocial, mental, and physical game content) of computer war game. All families Bahmae city's population and the sample included 100 parents and 100 of the adolescences that were selected by cluster random sampling. To collect data from a questionnaire was designed by the researchers of computer games, which includes 20 questions and 4 (psychological, social, mental, game content, and physical) can be evaluated.

Results: Using descriptive statistics, data about Parents and adolescences knowledge about the social and personal injury of computer war game. According to the parents who were surveyed, 16% of the negative impact of the physical, social and psychological impact of 17%, 19% of the content of the subjective and 30% effects of computer games were aware. Also among adolescents, 10% of the negative impact of the physical, social and psychological impact of 12%, 35% of the content of video games, and 20% of the subjective effects became aware.

Conclusion: the results of the survey showed, parents and teenagers about the type of computer war games, the effects of physical, psychological, social and mental content of these games are low awareness. Given that parents do not have sufficient knowledge of the effects of the Games, adolescences do not have enough information on this subject.

Key Words: Awareness, parents, computer games

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Poster Presentation

A survey on Relationship between Students' Creativity and Parents' Attitude in Students of Secondary witted Schools

Ebrahim Mohammadian Akerdi, Fahime Akbari, Hoda Babaei Kafaki[1]

Background: The porpose of this research is to survey relationship between students' creativity and parents' attitude.

Methods: this is a correlative descriptive study. To achieve the purpose of this research from total number students of secondary witted schools, a group of 209 boys and 218 girls(total of 427) and their parents were chosen randomly. In order to collect data, three questionnaires were selected for creativity assessment and parenting styles. Results and data processing was performed by statistical descriptive and inferential methods such as frequency, average, Pearson correlation coefficient, Standard deviation, t Test, analysis of variance and other processes were fulfilled by SPSS statistical software.

Conclusion: The results have shown that there is no signifiant relationship between parenting styles and students' creativity. No signifiant difference was observed in terms of amount of creativity among different school grades. By comparisoning, total amount of creativity and quad factors of creativity(expansion, fluid, innovation, flexibility) were observed much more in girls than boys.

Key Words: witted,student, creativity, parenting styles

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Poster Presentation

Pointing Disability and Occupational Therapy interventions in Autism Children

Meymanat Akbari[1], Sheyda Javadipour[2], Dorsa Hamedi[3]

Background: As the index finger moves separately in nearly 10 month, children start pointing to the different objects. Pointing is essential for children's learning and education. Pointing let child to discriminate the target item from other stimulators. Children with autism have problem in pointing and comprehension of pointing. These children usually point by their both of index fingers, index and little finger, or index and thumb finger simultaneously. They attend to the finger tips instead of target objects. Improvement of pointing ability is one important goal of occupational therapy interventions.

Methods: A systematic literature research took place in Pubmed and Google scholar databases (2005 - 2014). Key words were autism, pointing, index finger, and occupational therapy.

Results: occupational therapists use different strategies in this domain such as decreasing the number of table top objects at the first step of intervention and increase them gradually, using sensory-motor stimulus for recognizing index finger in dominant hand, coloring and polishing child' and therapist's index fingers. In addition, multi-sensory approach can be used in conjunction with different sound and light stimulus in the physical place where the object located. Precise pointing to the goal object, move toward the object and limit other fingers when pointing are other intervention strategies.

Conclusion: evaluation of pointing performance in autism children is essential in occupational therapy process. Intervention should be planned by considering these items in order to better understanding and generalization in autism children.

Key Words: autism, pointing, occupational therapy interventions

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Poster Presentation

Comparison of School Anxiety and its Components in the Female Students with and Without Learning Disorder

Leila Akrami[1], Amir Ghamarani[2], Zahra Adami[3], Maryam Samadi[4]

Background: School anxiety is one of the most important factors in reducing academic performance. The aim of the present research is comparison of the school anxiety and its components in the students with learning disorder and without learning disorder in Yazd.

Methods: This is Descriptive, comparative study. 80 cases (40 normal girls and 40 girls without LD) were chosen with the method of multistage random sampling.In Order to study school anxiety, used of The Philips school anxiety questionnaire. The data in two parts of the descriptive and inferential were analyzed.

Results: The result indicated that there were Significant differences in Two groups of students in the exam anxiety, physiological reactivity related to Low tolerance for stress, uncertainty the face of others' expectations and Fear of assertiveness (P<0/05). These difficulties were more observed in girls with LD than normal girls.

Conclusion: The results show that students with learning disorder have more school anxiety than students without learning disorders. Therefore it must be known factors, to reduce school anxiety.

Key Words: Learning Disorder, School anxiety, Anxiety test, Psychological reactivity, Fear of assertiveness.

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Poster Presentation

The Relationship between Positive and Negative Attitudes to Mathematics with Academic Achievement: The Moderator Role of Parental Attitudes toward Mathematics

Abdolmaleki[1], Leila Amirpour Borzoo[2]*, Veysi Naser[3], Goli Rahim[4]

Background: Attitude is the tendency learned in order to provide a positive or negative response to a specific subject, circumstances or given person. The argument is that Parents' attitudes to math influence students' attitudes toward mathematics. Furthermore, Attitude is tendency learned in order to provide a positive or negative response to a specific subject, circumstances or given person. The argument is that Parents' attitudes to mathematics influence students' attitudes toward mathematics. Furthermore, the study aimed to investigate the relationship between positive and negative attitudes to mathematics and academic achievement and the moderator role of parental attitudes toward math.

Methods: In a correlation study, 200 high school male students of first grade were selected via convenience sampling from Harsin high schools. Participants completed Bai's dimensional mathematics anxiety scale (with 14 Items developed by Bai in 2011, normalization by Abdolmaleki et al in2013). Data were analyzed using Pearson correlation and T independent test, with 0/95 confidence level and IBM SPSS22 software was used for data process.

Results: The results showed that the academic achievement (GPA students), with positive and negative attitudes to mathematics respectively direct and inverse relationship exists. In addition, there was a significant positive relationship between Parents positive attitude to mathematics and the academic achievement. Take to gather, low levels of math anxiety were observed in the students with high GPA.

Conclusion: Given the undeniable importance of the role of mathematics in the students' academic achievement and career trends, to the school counselors suggested that apply their educational interventions to modify the negative attitudes towards mathematics in students and their parents.

Key words: mathematic anxiety, students, attitude

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Poster Presentation

The Prevalence of Anxiety Disorders, Alcohol and Drug Dependency among Parents of Children and Adolescents with Bipolar Disorder Type I

Shahrokh Amiri[1], Ali Bahari gharehgoz[2]

Background: A number of studies have been conducted on disorders in the parents of children and adolescents with bipolar disorder, but a few studies have been conducted on the prevalence of anxiety disorders. The present study aimed to determine the prevalence of anxiety disorders in the parents of children and adolescents with bipolar disorder.

Methods: This research is a descriptive-cross sectional study. 216 parents (father and mother) of children and adolescents aged 6 to 18 years suffering from the first attack of bipolar disorder hospitalized in Razi Hospital, affiliated to Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, were selected by available sampling. Semi-structured diagnostic interview (K-SADS) was used for the clinical diagnosis of bipolar disorder, type I. The structured clinical interview (SCID-IV) was also used for the diagnosis of anxiety disorders. All diagnoses were according to DSM-TV-TR criteria.

Results: 13.9% of parents (15.7% of fathers and 13% of mothers) had a history of psychiatric hospitalization. The prevalence of anxiety disorders in parents was 2.8% (2.8% of fathers and 2.8% of mothers). The prevalence of obsessive compulsive disorder was 1.9%, post-traumatic stress disorder was 0.5%, anxiety disorder NOS was 0.5%, drug dependency was 2.8%, and alcohol dependency was 0.0%. There was no significant difference between mothers and fathers in the prevalence of anxiety disorders and alcohol and drug dependency.

Conclusion: Anxiety disorders and drug dependence are among significant problems in parents of children and adolescents with bipolar disorder.

Keywords: Bipolar disorder, Anxiety disorders, Drug dependency

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Poster Presentation

Comorbidity of Anxiety Disorders in Children and Adolescents with Epilepsy

Shahrokh Amiri[1]

Background: Children and adolescents with epilepsy are involved with various psychiatric disorders which should be managed and dealt with. The present study conducted in 2014 aiming at determining the prevalence of comorbidity of anxiety disorders in children and adolescents with epilepsy.

Methods: This research is a descriptive- cross sectional study. 270 patients with epilepsy aged 6 to 18 years were selected from among referees to the clinics affiliated to Tabriz University of Medical Sciences by available sampling method. Diagnosis of epilepsy was made by a pediatric neurologist. Having or not having a lifetime diagnosis of anxiety disorders was conducted by a child and adolescent psychiatrist using DSM-IV-TR criteria and K-SADS-PL semi-structured diagnostic interview.

Results: 40 participants (14.8%) diagnosed with social phobia, 31 participants (11.5%) with separation anxiety disorder, 28 patients (10.4%) with agoraphobia, 26 participants (9.6%) with generalized anxiety disorder, 23 participants (8.5%) with post-traumatic stress disorder, 12 patients (4.4%) with panic disorder, and 10 participants (3.78%) with obsessive-compulsive disorder. Agoraphobia prevalence in females was 20 (16.7%) which was significantly higher than males with 8 cases (5.3%) (X^2 =9.21, $P<0.01$). As far as other disorders are concerned, there was no difference between females and males. The prevalence of separation anxiety in patients of children younger than 12 years old was significantly higher than in patients of adolescents with 13 to 18 years old (15.1% versus 6.8%, X^2 =4.55, $P<0.05$).

Conclusion: Social phobia was the most common anxiety disorder in children and adolescents with epilepsy.

Keywords: Comorbidity, Anxiety disorders, Epilepsy

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Poster Presentation

Relationship between Emotional Intelligence and Social Development of Children's Kindergarten Teachers

Sonia Angasi[1], Anahita Tashk[2] , Sashli Angasi[3]

Background: The way that parents treat their children has a deep and important effect on children's life. For children the forming of the EQ happens during early ages of their lives and even continues during school years. The purpose which this study follows is to find a relationship between the EQ of trainer and social development of children.

Methods: Participants are chosen out of kindergarten children and trainers who work under observance of Welfare State of Kerman in education year 92-93(2013-2014). Amount of participants are 93 trainers and 558 of their students which are chosen randomly and in use of available instructions. Participants checked Shutt's EQ (1998) and wetland's social development's scale (1965) questioners and results analyzed by the analysis of variance statistics instruction in SPSS software.

Results: Findings of this study show us that there is no meaningful relationship between trainer's EQ and children's social development, which is in contrast with what was the hypothesis of the study. One reason for such result would be that there is no evaluation on trainer's EQ when they are qualifying.

Conclusion: Also such topics were not under analysis before; in spite of this result some topics like this are very important because the family and any educational environment play an important role in children's EQ and its developments. A child passing a majority of his time near to a teacher or trainer so the way that a teacher or a trainer treats to the child is hand to hand with psychological parameters for him. So when we are qualifying a trainer we should deeply pay attention his mental health and EQ because they are a very important factor in children's social development.

Key Words: EQ, social development, kindergarten

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Poster Presentation

Comparison of the anxiety, Aggression, stress and Coping Style in Mothers of Children with Phenylketonuria and Mothers Children Normal

Elham Abniki[1], Dr Masumeh abbasi, Maryam rashidian, Gilda rajabi

Introduction: The purpose of this study was to compare anxiety, aggression, stress and coping style in mothers of children with phenylketonuria and mothers children normal.

Methods: This is a comparative case-control study. The population of the study includes all the mothers of the phenylketonuria children who went to the Children's Medical Center in Tehran in 2013. The research accessible sampling procedure a sample of 30 mothers of the phenylketonuria children and 30 mothers of normal children matched in terms of age and education was selected. For the data collection, the scale anxiety and the questionnaires of aggression, perceived stress and coping style were used. The results of multivariate analysis of variance showed that there is a significant difference between the two groups of mothers in anxiety, aggression, perceived stress and coping style.

Results: This finding has important implications as regards the education and mental health of students.

Keywords: anxiety, aggression, stress, coping styles, mothers, phenylketonuria

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Poster Presentation

The Effectiveness of Mother-Child Play on the Decreasing Oppositional Defiant Disorder Symptoms in 8-5 years old Children in Arak

Mehri Akhani. Nasibeh Abazari

Background: the aim of this study was to determine the effectiveness of mother –child play on the decreasing defiant symptoms in 4-8 years old child in Arak.

Methods: this study is a semi experimental and it was implemented in three stages; pretest, posttest and follow up. Social statistic has been 25 children who were with defiant disorders. They had come to consular centers (Salam and Pendar) in Arak city .In semi experimental research, 25 children-mothers were selected with oppositional defiant by available sampling and they were trained in sex stages, 120 minutes session separately (every week one session).in this process, scale of child-parent relationship have been completed before and after the test. In this study, scale of relationship was completed before and after training. Data analyzed by the SPSS software and statistical methodology of variance analysis with repeated measurement and pursuit confront test.

Conclusion: Regarding the findings of this study, it is concluded that mother child play has been effective in increasing mother child hearty interaction therefore decreasing defiant disorder symptoms.

Key word: Parent-Child Relation, Oppositional Defiant Disorder

Poster Presentation

The Effect of Nutritional Status in Fundamental Motor Skills Development of Children in Shahrekord Preschool Centers

Marzie Arman[1] , Hassan Kordi[2]

Background: While motor development generally proceeds in a very predictable manner, there are things that can have a major influence on how and when children achieve these physical milestones. Nutrition is one important factor that can impact a child's motor development. The aim of this research was an attempt to investigate the effect of nutritional status on the fundamental motor skills of 5-6 year old children

Methods: To this end, 88 pre-school's children (5-6 year old) were chosen randomly from some preschools under supervision of Behzisti organization of Shahrekord. To determine the nutritional status of children, nutrition questionnaire were applied and their mothers were interviewed. In this way, the children were divided into two groups of children with proper nutrition and children with improper nutrition. The participants were tested through Ulrich's gross motor development (2000), loco motor and object control skills. The data were analyzed through descriptive statistic and independent t- test.

Conclusion: The findings revealed that nutritional status has an effect on the growth of the fundamental motor skills in preschool children. In other words, it is essential to notice to nutritional status of children in order to improve the growth of the fundamental movement skills as the basis of professional skills and also as an exercise for children.

Key Words: Nutritional status, Fundamental motor skills, Ulrich's gross motor development (2000)

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Poster Presentation

The Effectiveness of Child-Centered Play Therapy on Reducing Internalizing Symptoms in Children and Reducing Parental Stress in Mothers

Elahe aghayi[1], Elnaz pishghadam[2], Maryam bayat[3], Ahmad abedi[4]

Back ground: the aim of this study was assessing the Effectiveness of Child-centered play therapy (ccpt) on reducing internalizing symptoms in children and reduced parental stress in mothers.

Methods: the method of this study was Quasi -experimental research study using a pretest – post-test along with the control group. A group of 20 children 7 and 8 age in 2012-2013 school year (n=10 experimental and n=10 control group) with Internalizing disorder (anxiety/ depression and depression/isolation) selected through cluster sampling method. They were divided into two experimental and control groups. Children in the experimental group participated in (ccpt) in 15 session of one hour. And control group does *not* receive any intervention. Both groups were assessed at the pre-test and post-test questionnaires, using the Achenbach Child Behavior Checklist (2001) and parental stress (Abidin, 1990). Analysis of covariance was used.

Results: CCPT in the treatment group a significant reduction in symptoms of anxiety / depression in children at ($p<0/05$) in compared with the control group. But this method has not significant impact on reducing symptoms of isolation / depression in children. Inaddition, reducing parental stress was not Significant in any groups.

Conclusion: CCPT can be an effective way to reduce the symptoms of anxiety / depression in children. However, an intervention to alleviate symptoms of isolation / depression in children and reduce parental stress requires further investigation.

Keywords: Child-centered play therapy, Internalizing symptoms, parental stress

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Poster Presentation

Effectiveness of Child- Parent Relationship Therapy on Reducing the Children's Physical Complaints and Improving Family Functioning

Elahe aghayee[1], elnaz pishghadam[2], Maryam bayat[3], Ahmad abedi[4]

Background: one of the children problems is Persistent physical complaints without clear medical cause, that often have a negative effect on children performance. Purpose of this study was investigation of effectiveness of child parent relationship therapy on reducing Somatic complaints in children 7 and 8 aged and improving family functioning.

Methods: Methodology of this study was Quasi-experimental research with two groups. After the initial screening of 300 girls aged 7 and 8 at Isfahan city in (2011-2012) school year, 20 children who based on Achenbach questionnaires on in somatization subscale were needed to clinical attention were selected with using cluster sampling and randomly assigned in two experimental and control groups. Afterward Mothers in the experimental group attended in (CPRT) for eight week in eight sessions whit 120 minutes duration. Mothers of both groups completed Achenbach(1991) and family functioning (Bernard bloom ,1985) questionnaire in the pre-test, post-test. Analysis of covariance was used to analyze the data.

Results: The results of the study showed that there was significant different means of somatic problems at two experimental and control groups. In the other words the parent-child relationship therapy leads to decreasing children somatic complaints ($p<0/05$). In addition this method lead to family performance at intervention group ($p<0/01$).

Conclusion: child-parent relationship therapy is an effective method in reducing somatic complaints in children and improves family functioning.

Keywords: child- parent relationship therapy, Family functioning, somatic complaints

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Poster Presentation

Comparing the Effectiveness of Efficacy Child-Parent Relationship Therapy and Positive Parenting on Children Symptoms of Anxiety and Depression and, Maternal Efficacy

Elaheh aghayee[1], Elnaz pishghadam[2], Mahdis maghsood loo[3]

Background: purpose of this study was Comparison of Efficacy child parent relationship Therapy and, positive parenting on decreasing of Symptoms of Anxiety and Depression children and, maternal efficacy.

Methods: research Design of this study was semi-experimental research with a pre/post-test design and control group. Among all of the School children who have 7 and 8 aged in Isfahan city in the 90-91 school year, 20 children with anxiety / depression were selected as simple with Cluster sampling method. Sample group divided into two groups. Ten of the mothers of the children Attended in the parent-child relationship therapy based on group meetings and ten of them attended in the positive parenting based on group meetings for eight week in eight sessions whit 120 minutes duration. Parent completed maternal efficacy (dumka, 1996) and Achenbach questionnaire (Achenbach, 2001) in the pre-test, post-test. Analysis of covariance was used to analyze the data.

Results: according to results, both methods lead to significant reduction in children Symptoms of Anxiety and Depression at ($p<0/05$), although significant increase of parenting self-efficacy observable only at child-parent relationship therapy ($p<0/05$).

Conclusion: The use of both methods in order to reduce symptoms of anxiety / depression in children, recommended to child psychologists and educators. Although between these two methods only child-parent relationship therapy intervention led to increased self-efficacy parents.

Keywords: Anxiety / depression problems in children, Maternal efficacy, child-parent relationship therapy, positive parenting.

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Poster Presentation

The Role of Family Relationships in Suicidal Ideation: The Mediating of Internalizing Behaviors

Paria Ahookhosh[1], Bahman Bahmani[2], Ali Asgary[3], Hussein Hassanian-Moghadam[4]

Background: This study tests a model of suicidal ideation and family relationships as antecedents, and latent variables as depression, hopelessness, and anxiety.

Methods: In this study, 120 adolescent suicidal attempters were investigated by non-random method and family environment scale (FES, Moos & Moos, 1986), Beck depression inventory (BDI-II, Beck, Steer, & Brown, 1996), Beck hopelessness scale (BHS, Beck, Weissman, Lester, & Trexler, 1974), Beck anxiety inventory (BAI, Beck, Epstein, Brown, & Steer, 1988) and Beck suicide scale ideation (BSSI, Beck & Steer, 1979) were used to assess them.

Results: The final structural models have shown a good fit. The results were shown that family cohesion and expressiveness were stronger predictors of suicide ideation than family conflict. Indeed, family cohesion exerted direct and indirect effects through depression, hopelessness, anxiety on suicide ideation, and family expressiveness was also related to suicide ideation directly. It was shown that latent variables (depression, hopelessness, and anxiety) were positively correlated with suicide ideation.

Conclusion: These results imply that family cohesion and family expressiveness were acted as predictive factors against depression, hopelessness, anxiety, and suicidal ideation. In contrast, latent variables would be important risk factors in the development and predisposition of suicide ideation.

Keywords: Suicide ideation, Family cohesion, Family expressiveness, Family conflict, Internalizing.

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Poster Presentation

A Comparison of Impulsiveness and Assertiveness among Students with and Without Disability in Learning

Fatemeh bazdar[1], Rahime hatamloo[2] Amir Abdolhossani[3] Frozan afsordeh[4]

Background: The aim of this study was to compare impulsiveness and assertiveness among the student with and without disability in learning.

Methods: this study is causal comparative population involved all male students of imam guidance school in 2012-2013 educational year. The sample consisted of 80 male students (40 students having disability in learning and the other 40 ones were without this kind of disability) who were selected through simple random method. Clinical interview, impulsiveness scale were used to collect data, multivariate variance analysis test were used.

Results: based on the findings obtained from multivariate variance analysis test, there was a significant difference between the students with and without disability in learning in impulsiveness and assertiveness variables.

Conclusion: These findings also have important implications in education and promotion of student's mental health.

Key Words: Impulsiveness, assertiveness, learning disability

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Poster Presentation

Prevalence of Behavioral and Emotional Problems in Children with Learning Disorders

Ali Bahari gharehgoz[1]Fatemeh zali: [2]Ali Bahari gharehgoz[3]

Background: Studies have shown that children with Learning Disorders may also have behavioral and emotional problems that affect their daily functioning .

Objective: The goal of this study was to examine profiles of behavioral and emotional problems in children Learning Disorders.

Methods: The sample group included ۶۴ (۲۷ grils and ۳۷ boys) students with Learning Disorders Of the 558 students with learning disorders in Western Azerbaijan province in the school year,1391-1392. The method of sampling was Simple random. To collect the data, Achenbach teacher and Parents report forms (TRF, CBCL) were used, for the purposes of this study, a T score of 65 and above for the CBCL and TRF, syndromes indicated the problem to be of clinical.

Results: in teacher form, A total of 34.38% and Parents report form, 25.56.of these children had at least one problem of clinical concern. The prevalence of ADHD is29.69%, with the highest prevalence rate, anxiety was in CBCL9.38%, TRF 6.25% and 13.3 % had depression problem.

Conclusion: Findings from the study suggest that children with any form of Learning Disorders demonstrate high prevalence of behavioral and emotional problems suggesting possible comorbidities such as Attention Deficit Hyperactivity and anxiety that When professionals, teachers, and parents work with their learning disabled children they need to be aware of the fact that these children not only need help in academic areas, but also with their behavior problems.

Keywords: learning disorders behavioral, emotional problems, Attention Deficit Hyperactivity

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Poster Presentation

The Effect of on the Brain's Executive Function Exercises in Children with Learning Disabilities

Tayebe Behzad[1], Mohsen Seyedi[2]

Background: Children with learning disorders have developmental defects in nerve growth and function of the CNS. Difficulty in studying, doing homework and learning are other characteristics of these children. Children with learning disorders also have brain executive dysfunction and they are not able to plan, organize and inhibition in solving complex problems and activities. Recently Researchers have introduced exercises to improve executive functions of the brain, but the efficacy of these exercises has not been studied in children with learning disabilities. Hence the purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of brain executive function exercises on reading skill in elementary school students with learning disabilities.

Methods: This study was comparative. 30 boy and girl elementary students of Mashhad who have learning disabilities participated in this study. These students were divided into two homogenous groups. Training group did brain executive function exercises by Wechsler and Stanford - bine (2000) for 8 weeks and 2 sessions per week. Every session lasts one hour. At the end, phonology reading skill of training and control groups were examined by Nama Test. To analyze the difference between groups, independent-samples T Test at significance level of 95% was used.

Results: The results of the statistical tests showed a strong significant difference between training and control groups. These results showed that training group has better results, in comparison with control group.

Conclusion: Results showed children who have deficits in executive function with practice and training in active memory, planning and organizing will be more successful in their studies.

Therefore, it is recommended that trainers and learning disorder experts use brain's executive exercises in therapeutic interventions.

Keywords: Executive function exercises, Learning disabilities, Reading skill

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Poster Presentation

Comparing Mental Health of Mothers Having ADHD Children and Normal Children

Mohammad Reza Zoghipaidar[1], Masoumeh Ghasemi[2], Ahmad Bayat[3]

Background: Hyperactivity is one of the most common behavioral disorders that parents, especially mothers, as someone who has first contact with child endangering. Purpose of this study was comparing the mental health of mothers having ADHD children and normal children.

Methods: The method of this study was causative-comparative. Population was all mothers of Hamedan city in 1390. 200 mothers of ADHD children and normal children were selected in cluster-random sampling from elementary schools in One district of Hamadan, in two stages. Using Conner (parent form) and SCL-90 questionnaires data was obtained and analyzed using 18-SPSS software.

Results: The results showed there is statistically significant difference between the mental health of mothers having ADHD children and mothers having normal children ($P < 0.01$). Also, there was significant difference between somatization, obsessive-compulsive, interpersonal sensitivity, depression, anxiety, hostility, phobic anxiety, paranoid ideation and psychotic of mothers having ADHD children and mothers having normal children.

Conclusion: This study showed that mothers having ADHD children have lower mental health than mothers having normal children.

Key words: Mental Health, Mothers, ADHD Children, Normal Children

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Poster Presentation

The Study of the Relationship between Fear of Body Image and Self-Esteem in Adolescents between the Ages of 12 and 18

Mozhgan patoo[1], Mehrdad Mahmoudi[2], Leila Hassani[3], Sara Ansari[4]

Background: According to researches, negative evaluation and dissatisfaction with body image are high among puberty and adolescence and it can, in turn, lead to mental health disorders and psychological problems of adolescents.

Methods: The present study is cross-sectional and correlational. The statistical population is the guidance and high school students in Shiraz in 1392-93 that 180 students include 101 girls and 79 boys were selected by cluster sampling.The age range of subjects was 12 -18yearsand the mean age was 15/4. . The instruments used in this study were the Fear of Body Image questionnaire by Littleton et al. and Rosenberg's Self-esteem questionnaire. Data were analyzed using correlation and regression.

Results: Findings reveal that there is a negative and significant relationship between fear of body image and self-esteem at 0/01 (r = -0/405). According to the regression analysis, fears of body image can explain16/4%ofself-esteem variance.

Conclusion: Fear of body image in adolescences can lead to negative evaluations of themselves and ultimately reduces their self-esteem and dissatisfaction of their body image. Therefore, the acceptance and satisfaction with body image can have an important role in maintaining mental health.

Keywords: Fear of Body Image, Self-Esteem, Adolescents

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Poster Presentation

The Comparison of Executive Function of Male Students with Learning Disabilities and Normal Students in Guidance School of KOHDASHT City

Hosein Soori, Hafez Padravand, Naseri Nabialah, Farangis Demehri

Background: The aim of this study was to investigate and Comparison of executive function (planning - decision-making, organization, response inhibition) of boy students with learning disabilities and normal students in guidance school of KOHDASHT City.

Methods: The method is based on comparison of survey research. In this study statistical population involve all boy students of guidance school studying during the academic year 93-94. The sample was 30 boy students with learning disabilities that with available sampling and 30 normal boy students with random were selected. Research instrument was Coolidge test. In this study statistical methods used independent T-test (two-tailed test) and Kolmogorov - Smirnov test.

Results and Conclusion: The results of this research showed that executive functions of reasoning, planning- organization and working memory of normal and male students with learning disabilities were significantly different.

Key Words: Executive Function, Learning disabilities, Male students

Poster Presentation

Accepting Children with Low Mental Abilities by Parents

Parhizgar Mohammadreza, Tavangar Saeid[1]

Background: In many systemic problems, with symptoms and signs that the children shows, they can be detected and followed up. However, some problems may have invisible symptoms and sometimes until they reach the age for a valid test they can remain undetectable. Some of these problems are low mental abilities. The research aims to investigate the volume of children with low mental abilities that have been unknown until school entry.

Methods: During the summer of 2010, along with assessing learners, this study was performed. Children suspected of mental disabilities were evaluated by experts. After confirming the problem, the parents were asked whether or not aware of the child problem? Parents were also unaware check whether he accepts or not the problem?

Conclusion: More than 15% of children with mental problems still remain unknown.
On the other hand, more than 14% of parents did not accept their child's mental problems.

Results: A total of 577 students who were diagnosed with mental problems, 90 of those parents were unaware of the problem. On the other hand, 13 of whom did not accept their child problem.

Key Words: Parents, Mental disability, Acceptance, Children

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Poster Presentation

Comparison the Family Function of Normal and ADHD Mothers and Effect of Problem Solving Skill Training on Family Function of Mothers

Nayere Parishany, Ahmad Abedi

Background: ADHD is chronic and traumatic disorder, which continues from childhood to adulthood. The purpose of the study was to compare the family functions of mothers with normal and ADHD children and investigating the effectiveness of problem solving skill instruction on the family function of mothers with ADHD children.

Methods: This research is a quasi-experimental study with a control group. Statistical sample was 14 ADHD mothers and 18 normal mothers that were selected using available sampling, and were divided into two groups. The subjects completed the family assessment device (FAD) questionnaire, Before and after the Badell & Lannox problem solving skill training. It was used SPSS19 for analysis data and for analysis of hypothesis, independent T-test was used.

Results: It were disturbed Family functions of mothers of normal children comparing to those of ADHD mothers ($p<0.05$). Moreover, the problem solving skill training for ADHD mothers leads to improve their family function; especially this training leads to improve their problem solving ability, parental roles, behavior control and general function ($p<0.05$); but did not significantly improve emotional responsiveness, communication and support ($p>0.05$), which suggest the sensitivity and effect of multiple factors on family function.

Conclusion: Family function of mothers with ADHD children is considerably weaker than mothers of normal children and problem solving skill training leads to improve family function of mothers with ADHD children, especially their problem solving ability, parental roles, behavior control, and general function.

Keywords: Family Function, ADHD, Problem Solving Skills

Poster Presentation

Effect of the Positive Parenting Program on Parents of Children with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder

Nayere Parishany[1], Ahmad Abedi[2]

Background: The efficacy of the positive parenting program for parents of children with behavior problems was confirmed in several studies. So, the purpose of this study was to investigate Effectiveness of the positive parenting program on parents of children with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, because of high frequency of the problem.

Methods: The study sample was sixty mothers (30 in each control and intervention groups) who had at least one child with clinically diagnosed ADHD and aged between 5 to 12 years old were recruited from the consecutive referrals to two clinics in Isfahan, Iran. Mothers in both groups completed the battery of self-report questionnaires of study at the beginning and after the 8th session. The discrepancies of pre and post intervention were compared between two groups by SPSS software using repeated measure ANOVA statistical method.

Results: Intervention group was associated with significantly lower levels of child behavior

Problems in Conner's' scale and ADHD rating scale; here, level of parenting dysfunction was lower than the control group. In parents of intervention group, there was significant improvement on measures of depression, anxiety and stress in comparison with the control group. They also showed significant improvement in all items in strengths and difficulties questionnaire (SDQ) scale except conduct problems in comparison with the control group.

Conclusion: According to the findings of this study, positive parenting program for parents of children with ADHD leads to reduce the problem behavior of kids and to improve their abilities.

Keywords: Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder, Behavior problems,Parenting

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Poster Presentation

The Effect of Exposure to Media Violence on Violent Behaviors in Adolescents of Tehran

Maryam Pourshams[1], Mitra Hakim Shoushtari[1], Seyed Vahid Shariat[1], Leili Panaghi[21]

Background: Many studies have shown an association between exposure to violence in movies and television programs with violent behavior in children. However, the evidence for the association of exposure to violent video games and aggression in children is not conclusive. Regarding the involvement of a variety of factors that might influence aggression, especially in the developing countries, we performed this study to assess the relationship of exposure to media violence and violent behaviors in adolescents.

Methods: This descriptive - cross-sectional study was done in 2013 on 380 boy and girl secondary school students in Tehran. Multi-stage random sampling method was used .Data was collected using MSAI (Multidimensional School Anger Inventory) and Media information Questionnaires and then data were analyzed by SPSS software version 16 and Pearson correlation coefficient. The level of statistical significance was set at $P<0.05$.

Results: Pearson correlation coefficient showed a significant positive correlation between exposure to violence in television programs ($P<0.001$) and films ($P=0.01$) with violent behavior in participants. However, a significant correlation between violent computer games and violence behavior of participants was not found.

Conclusion: violence in films with real characters is more tangible than violence in a virtual world game for subjects. Probably the characters are modeled and extended the aggression to the real world by TV watching in adolescents. However, prospective studies are needed to validate the findings observed in cross sectional studies.

Key Words: Violence, Media, Aggression, Adolescents, Computer Games

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Poster Presentation

Effectiveness of Acceptance and Commitment Therapy of Mothers with Depression Disorder on Reducing Depressive Symptoms and Improving Their Relationship with Their Children

Elnaz Pishghadam[1], Elahe aghayi[2], Ahmad Abedi[3]

Background: Acceptance and Commitment Therapy is third wave of behavioral approaches. Depression is prevalent Mood Disorders at mothers and lead to impaired relationships with their children and therefore, children exhibition problem behaviors in their behavior. The study aimed was to assess the Effectiveness of Acceptance and commitment therapy of mothers with depression disorder on improving child-parent relationship.

Methods: this study was semi-experimental research with a pre/posttest design and control group. From Attending of three clinics, 30 mothers who were diagnosed with depression were selected according to the Beck Depression Inventory and then they completed Parent Child Relationship Questionnaire Roberts and Pyahat (1992). Mothers were randomly assigned to experimental and control groups. These mothers of experimental attendance in sessions of Acceptance and commitment therapy. At the end mentioned the questionnaires were completed.

Results: Statistical analysis showed that treatment of mothers Acceptance and commitment therapy lead to improved Maternal depressive symptoms, also their relationships with their children Significantly improved, So that the three sub-scales of relationship, conflict and positive relationship significant changes, but the sub scale of dependence have not changed.

Conclusion: according to obtain result we can Conclusion that , Acceptance and commitment therapy lead to improving Maternal depression disorder and as consequence have a great impact on relationship of such mothers with theire children.

Keyword: child- parent relationship, Acceptance and commitment therapy, depression

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Poster Presentation

Effectiveness of Empathy Education on Reducing Aggression in School- age Children of Isfahan

Elnaz Pishghadam[1], Elahe aghayi[2], Ahmad Abedi[3]

Introduction: Given that aggression is one of the most common childhood problems that parents go for a Psychological Services Center, this study conducted with aim to evaluate impact of empathy education on reducing aggression in school-aged children.

Methods: The design of this study was semi-experimental research with a pre/posttest and control group. After the initial screening, 30 children who based on shahim aggression questionnaire were Needed to clinical attention were selected by using cluster sampling and randomly assigned in two experimental and control groups and then experimental group participated in 15 sessions For three weeks. Mothers of both groups completed shahim aggression questionnaire in completion of education. Analysis of covariance was used to analyze the data.

Results: according to result from Analysis of covariance, empathy education leads to reduced aggression.

Conclusion: finding of this study denotation of impact of empathy education on reducing aggression and symmetry of it with others research findings, indicated that this method is Effectiveness and as an Effective and useful method we must more attention to it.

Keywords: empathy, aggression

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Poster Presentation

Study of Relationship between School Stressor Factors and Some of Psychiatric Disorders in High-School Students in the Gorgan city in Educational Year of 2013-2014 Tanzifi

Pardis Tanzifi[1], Jahantigh Sakineh[2]

Background: School mental health is supposed to be an important factor pros and cons students' mental health. Students are usually liable to stressors due to several reasons, which result in mild or severe psychiatric and conduct disorders. Experts in mental health keep a close watch on schools and educational environments. Furthermore, years of elementary and secondary education are believed to be when the basis of personality in adulthood is established.

Methods: The study is descriptive and correlational. In order to study the relationship between school stressor factors and psychiatric disorders, population comprised all students the following research was conducted in educational year of 2013-2014 over 368 high-school students randomly selected from eight male and female high schools. In this regard, two researchers-made questionnaires, namely "school stressor factors" and "psychiatric disorder", based on SCL90-R and GHQ-28 were employed that the first questionnaire included subjects in relation to school assignments, discipline, and classroom, other students, and school physical condition; while the latter considered anxiety, depression, aggression-irritability, and appetite disorder.

Conclusion: The study showed that there is strong correlation between school stressor factors and anxiety, depression, aggression-irritability and appetite disorder. The highest correlation was with anxiety, being the least with appetite disorder. Moreover, the results showed high correlation between anxiety and depression, anxiety and aggression-irritability, and depression and aggression-irritability. Reducing school stress factors will be decreased psychiatric disorders among school students. Therefore, it is suggested by improving the physical environment of schools that will be the step towards students' mental health.

Key Words: school stressor factors, psychiatric disorders, high-school students.

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Poster Presentation

Prevalence of Separation Anxiety in Children and Effect of Cognitive Behavioral Play Therapy on reducing it

Maesomeh Tavakkoli[1], Maryam Tavakkoli

Background: This study examined the effectiveness of separation anxiety in children and play therapy based on cognitive behavioral approach to reducing their separation anxiety.

Methods: Research community was nurseries in Tehran zone 6. The number of samples in the first stage of study, 358 child were selected by multistage random sampling For the second stage of study, 30 children with separation anxiety who their parents were respectively satisfied with play therapy sessions randomly assigned of participants in experimental and control groups,. CSI was measuring instrument. The experimental group received 10 sessions of cognitive behavioral therapy was played.

Results: In the first part of the study, 358 participants were diagnosed in 97/13% with separation anxiety Experimental group compared with the control group was observed in the post-test and follow-up and separation anxiety experimental group showed a significant decrease.

Conclusion: show significant separation anxiety and the treatment is recommended for children due to its attractiveness And children who receive treatment, post-treatment and follow up showed a significant decrease in separation anxiety and the treatment is recommended for children due to its attractiveness

Key words: Separation anxiety, play therapy, anxiety in children

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Poster Presentation

The Effect of Meta-Cognitive Therapy on Anxiety Symptoms of Social Phobia Disorder in teen Patients

Maryam Tavakkoli, Maesomeh Tavakkoli

Background: The study used a quasi-experimental study with pre-test and post-test and follow-quarter with the control group Among all adolescent patients with social anxiety disorder, who were clients of psychiatric centers in Tehran in year 1393.

Methods: 19 teenager selected by purposive sampling and randomly divided into two groups experiment (n = 10) and control groups (n = 9). After pre-test questionnaire using social phobia symptoms (SPSAQ) (Consulting, 1381) and the Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI) (1988) was performed, the experimental group received 8 weekly sessions cognitive therapy of Welz, but group evidence received none.

Finding The results of multivariate analysis of covariance showed that (P≤0 / 001) cognitive therapy in reducing anxiety symptoms in adolescents with social anxiety disorder is very effective.

Conclusion: Mega cognitive therapy can be used as a treatment for some other kind of phobia and reducing anxiety by different sources.

Key Words: cognitive intervention, anxiety, social phobia

Poster Presentation

The Effectiveness of Non Pharmacological Interventions of Group Play Therapy on Anxiety Children with Type I Diabetes

Fatemeh Jansouz[1]*, Fariba Kamali[2], Hasan Toozandejani[3]

Background: Diabetes is a major stressor agent in real life and one of the most common and most serious diseases in childhood. Children and adolescents with diabetes, as well as children with other chronic diseases, may be at high risk of psychosocial problems and experience level of anxiety. The purpose of this study was to examine the investigation of effectiveness of group play therapy on anxiety in Children with type I diabetes.

Methods: This was a quasi-experimental study (the nonequivalent control group design with pretest and posttest). For this purpose, 27 children were selected by availability sampling and randomly allocated into control (n=13) and experimental (n =14) groups. The pretest was done on both groups. The experimental group received 12, 90-minute sessions of non-pharmacological intervention based on group play therapy, while the control group did not receive any intervention. Finally, the post-test was performed and data were collected by Revised Children's Manifest Anxiety Scale (RCMAS) and were analyzed by multivariate analysis of covariance test.

Results: The results indicate that, there was significant difference between pre-test and post-test scores in experimental group ($p<0.001$). So, we can conclude that anxiety was significantly decreased in the experimental group than the control group at posttest.

Conclusion: The findings of this study show that non-pharmacological intervention of group play therapy is effective to reduce anxiety levels in children with type I diabetes.

Key Words: non pharmacological intervention, group play therapy, anxiety, type I diabetes

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Poster Presentation

Comparison of Phonetic Errors in Kurdish and Persian Bilingual Children (Kurdish-Persian) 6 to 8 Years Old

Fariba Jafari[1], Masoomeh Ghasemi[2], Parvin Jafari [3]

Background: One of the most common speech disorders in children is articulation disorder which follows a specific pattern in most cases. The aim of this study was to evaluate and compare the phonetic errors in bilingual children (Kurdish - Persian).

Methods: In this descriptive cross-sectional study, 73 bilingual children (Kurdish - Persian) aged 6 to 8 years, with normal hearing and IQ, without any neuromuscular disorders, who were referred to speech therapy clinic of welfare organization in Bijar, from April 90 to October 92, because of having articulation disorders. They were evaluated through phonetics and continuous speech samples in both Kurdish and Persian.

Results: Deletion and substitution patterns were common in both languages: Simultaneous deletion or substitution (w and v with b), (ɰ and g with t or d), (ɣ and q with g , k, d, t). Although none of the children had difficulty in producing Persian vowels, more than half of the cases, substituted the vowel u with ɸ

Conclusion: It seems bilingual children (Kurdish- Persian) tend to substitute Kurdish phonemes to Persian ones. Despite speech therapist efforts, 17 children used vowel u instead of ɸ, and 38 children g consonant instead of ɰ, or used a synonym in Persian.

Keywords: Phonetic errors, Kurdish language, bilingual

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Poster Presentation

Comparison of Learning Approaches, Achievement Goal Orientation, and Self-Efficacy of Boy and Girl Students

Fariba Jafari[1], Parvin Jafari[2], Masoomeh Ghasemi[3]

Background: Gender differences in cognitive and motivational characteristics are the main topic of research for many psychologists. Studying these differences in students' performance level is important because it leads to equal education in principles and school standards.

Methods: The population was high school students of Bijar city. Male and female students (N=310) were selected through classified random sampling. They were given Study Process Questionnaires - devised by Biggs (1987), Goal Achievement Questionnaire) devised by Elliot & MC Gregor (2001) and self-efficacy subscale of Motivated learning Strategies for Questionnaire devised by Pintrich & De Groot (1990).

Results: Hotelling T2 tests showed that there are meaningful differences between learning approaches, goal achievement orientation and self-efficacy of male and female students.

Conclusion: The study results, not only reveal Human Unity but also show Heterogeneity of cognitive and motivational characteristics of boys and girls, and have significant points to be considered for educational systems regarding to scientific and vocational empowerment of learners.

Keywords: Academic achievement, Achievement Goal Orientation, High school student, Motivation & Self-Efficacy Beliefs.

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Poster Presentation

The Relationship between Psychological Hardiness and Perfectionism on Parenting Styles of Mothers

Sakineh.Jahantigh[1], Pardis tanzifi[2]

Background: The family is the most important and most basic social base for the development of their personality and the social and cultural character of the school, the media and other social environments can be built. The basic problem in the present study the effect of hardiness and perfectionism mothers on their parenting styles. Research hypotheses include the relationship between hardiness and landscape parenting style, authoritative and authoritarian parenting style and the relationship between perfectionism and landscape is the authoritative and authoritarian. Parenting styles as criterion variables and variables of psychological hardiness and perfectionism. Theoretical predictions can also be derived from the theory of parenting.

Methods: This study was descriptive, population consisted of all mothers with children 3 to 12 years, Gorgan and the sample size was estimated to number 320, is cluster sampling method. 3. Data collection Bamrynd parenting style scale, the psychological hardiness and perfectionism questionnaires.

Results: The results show that the correlation between two variables and parental perfectionism and positive and significant relationship between hardiness and parenting is reversed.

Conclusion: Select style of parenting in the development of children's and adolescents personality is very important. It is recommended that training be given to parents has taken a step towards improving the mental health of children and adolescents.

Key Words: psychological hardiness, perfectionism, parenting styles of mothers

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Poster Presentation

The Effect of the Computer Assisted Learning in Controlled Environment on Sustain Attention of Children with Attention Deficit / Hyperactivity Disorder

Mehdi Jahani[1], Neda Ghadamgahi sani[2], Zahra Morovati[3], Majid Farhadian[4]*

Background: Attention deficit in attention deficit / hyperactivity disorder can cause significant educational and learning problem for children. The computer is a useful learning tool because provide the themes and concepts in an inviting, fun, flexible manner. The aim of this study was investigation of the effect of the in controlled environment on sustain attention of children with attention deficit / hyperactivity disorder.

Methods: This clinical trial was conducted without control group. Sampling study was performed in 10 children with regard to the inclusion and exclusion criteria, after recording demographic information, continuous performance test used in pre-test and post-test. Children participated in 10 session computer assisted learning Intervention.

Results: In this study, 5 boys and 5 girls with an age range of 7-4 years participated. T-test results indicate the significance of the changes after the intervention (P <0/05).

Conclusion: The results suggest that computer assisted learning may have a positive impact on improving children's attention, but despite the lack of information more research is needed in this area.

Keywords: attention deficit / hyperactivity disorder, computer assisted learning, sustain attention

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Poster Presentation

Examining the Impact of Mother's Attitude on Deaf Children's Self-Esteem

Effat Hamed Sardar[1]

Background: Previous studies have investigated factors such as type of education, severity of deafness, age of onset, deaf child's communication at home and the kinds of hearing aid used (Crocker, 2008). According to the family system, parents have a critical role in forming and developing children's behavior, and the environment where a child grows, is a good feature of self-esteem. To a deaf child, the environment gives a receptive or rejective atmosphere. Hence, it seems that there are other variables which affect deaf children's self-esteem such as family attitude, which influences their self-esteem .Unfortunately; there is no trace of studies done on deaf people's self-esteem in Iran.

Methods: The sample consisted of 200 deaf children (100 boys and 100 girls) and 200 hearing mothers. The current study examines the impact of mother's attitudes on deaf children's self-esteem. Two inventories were used in the study: (1) Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale, (2) Parental Attitudes towards Deafness. The quantitative methods were used in this study. Fryer (1991) reported that qualitative researchers' propos to interpret analyse and describe perfectly the meaning of a certain phenomenon happening in their customary social contexts. In addition, the researcher conducted in-depth interviews with four deaf children and their mothers.

Results: The results showed relationships between the mothers' attitude and deaf children's self-esteem ($r=0.28$, $p<0.05$).Also, the findings of interviews with mothers showed that deaf children who are well accepted by mothers have higher self-esteem than those children who are poorly accepted by their mothers.

Conclusion: Conclusions can develop the understanding of the characteristics of the self-esteem of deaf children and the attitudes of their families.

Keywords: Mothers' attitudes, Deaf Children, Self-Esteem.

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Poster Presentation

Imitation Inability in Autism Children: strategies for improvement

Dorsa Hamedi, Meymanat Akbari, Sheyda Javadipour[1]

Background: Imitation inability is seen in different areas of occupations in autism children. These children focus on the details more than the whole of the objects which can lead to sensory and stereotype play. Autism children have difficulties in pretend play and this leads to problems in symbolic play. Lots of problems are seen in simple imitation which is basis for body language and prerequisite for speech language skills in these children. Symbolic play inability results in loss of social skills and interpersonal communication which are the most important problems in autism children. A holistic occupational therapy plan should consider these important problems.

Methods: A systematic literature research took place in Pubmed and Google scholar databases (2005 - 2014). Autism, imitation, symbolic play, and occupational therapy were the research key words.

Results: limited attention to the environment and apraxia are the most important causes of imitation inability in autism children. Following strategies can be used in order to imitation facility; eye contact is the key point for intervention in this domain. Imitation should starts with gross motor movements, then graded and generalize to the familiar movements and ends at non-familiar and difficult imitation such as activity of daily living, kept in mind that imitation shouldn't become a stereotype.

Conclusion: imitation ability should be assessing in the autism children, and appropriate intervention should be planed considering this problem.

Key Words: autism, imitation, symbolic play, and occupational therapy

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Poster Presentation

Comparison of Self-Esteem, Mental Health and Psychological Well-Being in Parents of Borderline and Normal Children

Saba Hasanvandi[1], Bagher Hasanvand[2], Niloofar Esmaieli[3], Azar Mohammadi[4], Fereshteh Yadi[5]

Background: Previous studies showed that parents of borderline children suffered from psychological problems and these problems has negative consequences in intensifying of family general status. The aim of present study was comparison of self-esteem, mental health and psychological well-being in parents of borderline and normal children.

Methods: From parents of normal and borderline children (7-12 ages), 317 parent (163 parents with borderline and 154 parents with normal children) were selected as cluster sampling. Participants completed self-esteem, mental health and psychological well-being questionnaires. Data were analyzed by t test, Pearson correlation and ANOVA.

Results: Results showed mental health was upper in parents with borderline children. Also, there are no significant differences of self-esteem between parents of normal and borderline children. Finally, the score of psychological well-being was more in parents of normal children than parenys of borderline children.

Conclusion: Results of this study can be effective in better understanding of problems of families with borderline children.

Keywords: Self-esteem, mental health, psychological well-being, borderline children.

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Poster Presentation

Effectiveness of Spatial Organization and phonemic Awareness on Reading and Writing's Students with Learning Disorders

Bagher Hasanvand[1], Saba Hasanvandi[2]

Background: The aim of present study was investigating effectiveness of spatial organization and phonemic awareness on reading and writing's first grade students with learning disorders.

Methods: The population was whole of Karaj students with learning disorders in 91-92. The design of present study was expo facto and two-group pretest-posttest. From population using available sampling 30 girls and boy students from first grade were chosen and divided in two experimental and control (15 students in each group) groups.

Results: Test of Shirazi and nilli (1391) for diagnosis dyslexia was used. In this study for analysis the data MANCOVA and test of analysis variance were used. Results showed instruction of spatial organization and phonemic awareness on reading and writing's students with learning disorder was effective. Also, this effect was more in gilrs than boys.

Conclusion: Results of this study can be useful in improvement of reading and writing's level of students with learning disorders.

Keywords: spational organization, phonemic awareness, learning disorders.

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Poster Presentation

Comparison of Active and Inactive Perception of Success and Adolescent Coping Strategies Kurdistan

Fahimeh Hassani[1], Milad Esmaeili[2]

Background: Adolescent's perception of environmental impact the sport to continue. Physical activity and result oriented are defined with emphasis on task-oriented environments. On the other hand, coping strategies as important psychological factors are developed by regular physical activity. These strategies may be affected by the type of physical activity space.

Methods: This study aimed to determine the relationship between perceived success with active and inactive coping strategies in adolescents was conducted in the city of Sanandaj. The population in this study were all teenagers Kurdistan, of which 300 adolescents (152 females and 157 males) randomly selected from ACICS Coping Scale by Hassani et al (1393) authentication issue in Iran and to measure perception of Success questionnaire perception of success for Children and adults by Fouladian et al (1382) authentication issue in Iran is used in this research. Descriptive study was causal-comparative methods of descriptive and inferential statistics, independent t be used for data analysis.

Conclusion: The study results showed that active adolescents are task orientation than the inactive adolescents. On the other hand, adolescents are more used task-oriented coping strategies, excitement coping strategies. Sport environments are consistent with the characteristics of a person's perceived fitness is important to continue to exercise. On the other hand, physical activity and psychological skills to help individuals prepare for life in the society. According to the task-oriented spaces and result oriented individuals to maintain fitness space is essential for the development of coping skills.

Key Words: perception of success, coping strategies, task-oriented

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Poster Presentation

Effectiveness of the Response Inhibition Training Program on Improving Social Skills in Children with Attention Deficit / Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)

Elham Hakimirad, Fatemeh Nosrati, Bagher Ghobari Bonab[1]

Background: Impaired response inhibition as one of the most important component of executive functions in children with attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) impairs their social interactions of children with ADHD and causes inappropriate social behaviors. Present study investigated the effectiveness of response inhibition training on improvement social skills in children with ADHD.

Methods: The design of the study was quasi-experimental with pretest, posttest and follow up with control group. Participants in this study included all children with ADHD between age's seven to eleven (7-11) who were attending Rofeideh Rehabilitation Hospital in Tehran. They were received differential diagnosis of ADHD by child and adolescent psychiatrist. Sixteen (16) subjects randomly assigned into two groups: experimental and control groups. Gresham and Elliot's Social Skills Rating System (teacher form, 1990) was used to measure children's social skills. Experimental group received 12 sessions response inhibition training program designed by investigator (every session 45 minutes) while control group received no specific treatment. Data were analyzed by using repeated measure multivariate analysis (Multivariate and Univariate).

Results: Findings showed significant differences between experimental and control groups in social skills (P<۰/۰۱) .

Conclusion: Therefore, we can conclude that not only response inhibition training improved social skills in experimental group but also its effect was sustained during the 3 month follow up. Result of the study should be given to psychologist, psychiatrists and counselor for using in clinical settings.

Key words: Response Inhibition Training Program, Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder, Social Skills, Executive functions.

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Poster Presentation

Dyslexia Disorder and Obese Students

Ashrafalsadat Hakim[1]

Background: Dyslexia is defined as a disorder that a student despite having normal intelligence and adequate social and economic facilities has difficulty in reading. The purpose of this research was to determine the Dyslexia disorder and obese Students.

Methods: This is a cross-sectional study that was conducted among 1000 male students (First to five elementary) by using the multi stage random sampling (50 students from 20 schools) in Ahvaz (2013). Data collection tools were a weighting scale for evaluation of obesity and a reading inventory test for identifying the dyslexia. Based on body mass index (BMI) obese students were separated from healthy ones. Data collected using $SPSS_{19}$ and descriptive and inferential statistical methods were analyzed.

Results: The percentage of students with obesity in the first to five elementary was 17. On average, the percentage of dyslexia among the students with obesity in all five grades was 21 percent that this amount was 17.5 percent more in comparison to the rate of dyslexia among students without obesity (3.5 percent).

Conclusion: The results show that the rate of dyslexia among in primary school students, especially among students with obesity is very high and requires quick and timely actions.

Key Words: Dyslexia; Obese; Student.

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Poster Presentation

Parents' Empowerment and Health Promotion of Diabetic Children

Ashrafalsadat Hakim[1]

Background: Diabetes mellitus is the most common metabolism glandular disorder of childhood. The purpose of this research was to determine the parents' empowerment and health promotion of diabetic children.

Methods: The Present research is a clinical trial study that On the 50 cases from parents of diabetic child (7-12) Admitted to the clinic one of educational hospitals of Ahvaz /Iran is done. The samples randomly divided into two case and control groups. Data gathering tool was a Researcher-made questionnaire (based on empowerment steps) that in two stages before and after the intervention (program implementation) in the studied groups were assessed. Data collected using $SPSS_{19}$ and descriptive and inferential statistical methods were analyzed.

Results: The research findings showed that parents knowledge after the empowerment program implementation, about the diet (p=0. 005), Sports activities, disease effects and disease control laboratory tests (p=0. 0001) than before the intervention showed significant Statistical difference, whereas, this difference was not significant in the control group.

Conclusion: Considering the results of the present study about the effect of Family Empowerment Program to increasing parental awareness about providing proper and principled Care And finally promoting the health of diabetic children, therefore, run these programs in respective institutions recommended.

Keywords: Empowerment, health promotion, diabetic child.

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Poster Presentation

Analysis of Anger Mood in Children Based on Their Emotional Awareness and Coping Strategies

Hossein Eskandari[1], Sanaz Helmi[2], Yaser Tedadi[3]

Background: Negative emotions that are not dealt with could easily evolve into negative mood states: free floating, or affective states for which the origin and onset are hard or even impossible to retrace once one becomes aware of them. Anger has been defined as a negatively-valenced affect that arises from the blockage of movement toward a desired goal. Therefore, anger is associated with a motivational and directional approach. Thus, the aim of this study was to achieve interactive paths among emotion awareness and copping strategies (approach or avoidance), which lead to develop an anger mood in children. Emotional awareness refers to an attentional and attitudinal process that is interconnected with some interpretative and evaluative functions and include valuing emotions as a positive or negative part of own self and private processes or as interpersonal processes that should be shared with others.

Methods: The sample group was 210 children with age ranging from 9 to 11 whom are evaluated by Mood List, Emotion Awareness Questionnaire (EAQ) and the Coping Scale questionnaire, all ware designed by Rieffe et al. Path analysis was used to determine the formative and predictive paths of anger mood in children.

Results: Our findings showed that Bodily Awareness (i.e. awareness that emotions are accompanied by bodily symptoms), through mediating with communication of emotions (verbal sharing) or externalizing coping strategy can reduce the anger mood in two different paths. Whereas, the tendency not to keep one's emotion experiences hidden from others bodily emotion without using suitable coping strategy, internalizing coping strategy, or externalizing emotion in terms of acting out it to others can develop and maintain the anger mood. It should be noted that children with anger mood do not take advantage of approach coping strategies in terms of problem-solving and social support seeking.

Conclusion: The awareness of bodily emotion can lead to anger mood in children through unidirectional paths. Focus on reinforcing externalizing coping strategy to deal with emotion is recommended, in a way that children can share their bodily emotion in a clear and correct manner while avoiding from internalizing and self-focused rumination. Given interactive paths, which sustain or reduce the anger mood, the intervention components selected based on child's demands should be use rather than whole packet of psychotherapeutic interventions.

Key Words: Emotion Awareness, Coping Strategies, Anger Mood

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Poster Presentation

The Effect of Working Memory Training on Attention and Impulsiveness in Children with Attention Deficit- Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)

Kamran heidary[1] farsany Elham hakimi rad[2]

Background: Deficit in working memory impairs children attention and concentrate and causes impulsive behaviors. The aim of present study was working memory training via computerized software "working Memory Training" and studying its effectiveness on rate of attention and impulsiveness in children with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD).

Methods: The research method was experimental with experimental and control group with pretest and post-test. Statistical population of the study was all of children with ADHD between 7-12 years old in Farssan that referred from school to the learning disabilities center and received differential diagnosis of ADHD by psychiatrist in farssan, chaharmahal and bakhtiari. The sample group of the Study was 20 children who were selected using a purposive sampling method and divided in two groups: 10 in the experimental and 10 in control group. The measurement tools was three tests and questioner: children signs inventory (CSI-4)(1984), matching familiar figures test (MFFT)(1964) and Lightener IQ test(1941).

Results: Results of the covariance analysis showed significant difference between experimental and control group in rate of impulsiveness, attention deficit-respondent mistakes and reaction times.

Conclusion: So we can conclude that working memory training significantly reduced impulsiveness, attention deficit, respondent mistakes and as well as increased reaction times.

Keywords: attention deficit - hyperactivity disorder, computerized software, working memory

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Poster Presentation

Social Phobia and Relationship with Mature and Immature Defense Styles

Zahra khaksari[1], Omolbanin hamoodi[2], Atefeh khaksari[3]

Background: A highly severe fears is social phobia, so that the rate of suicide among people with this disorder is essentially higher than those with other anxiety disorders. Patients because of their extreme social sensitivity, often get involved in jobs or careers that are lower than their IQ .It is a heavy price to pay for his emotional problems. This study was conducted to determine the relationship between social phobia and defense styles.

Methods: This survey is descriptive-correlated survey. Data were gathered from 100 male and female of high school students in Minab city with random sampling in 93 academic years. The subjects questions Social Phobia Inventory (SPIN) and defense mechanisms (DSQ) responded. These data were analyzed by using such statistical indexes like correlation and t –test for independent group.

Results: The results of the data analysis show that there is a significant positive relationship between fear and Immature defense styles such as acting out, somatization, passive aggression ,splitting, pseudo-altruism, And between physiological distress scale of social phobia and immature defense styles such as somatization, autistic fantasy, splitting, pseudo-altruism. But there was no significant relationship between avoidance scale of social phobia and defense styles. Also, results showed that the female scores of three scale of social phobia and immature defense styles and neurotic defense styles is higher than male ($p<0.01$).

Conclusion: Given the increasing number of Clients seek professional help, the results of this study that can be used in the treatment of this disorder is rebuilding defense mechanisms that help patients.

Key Words: social phobia, defense styles, immature defense style, mature defense style

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Poster Presentation

The Effect of Locus of Control on Loneliness and Anxiety in High School Female Students of Tehran City

Arghavan Tasaodian, Beheshteh Mirzaei, Hossein Ebrahimi Moghadam, Maryam Khaksari[1]

Background: The purpose of this research is to study the relation between locus of control, loneliness and anxiety in high school female students of Tehran. 384 female students of Tehran high schools are considered as examinees. The research variables included locus of control (internal – external), loneliness and anxiety.

Methods: Control source, loneliness and anxiety were measured by Rotter locus of control questionnaire, UCLA loneliness questionnaire and Kattle anxiety questionnaire respectively.

Results: After collecting data, in order to study the relation between variables, multivariable variance analysis was used and the results were as below: Hypothesis: the kind of locus of control (internal-external) can predict loneliness and anxiety. There is significant relation among the people average having internal control source from anxiety level dimension ($P<0.01$). So considering this relation the anxiety rate can be predicted by locus of control. In regard to loneliness, calculated F rate (207.974) with independency degree (1.382) demonstrate that there is significant relation among the people average having internal control source from dimension of loneliness level ($P<1.01$). Pursue test results represent that average of anxiety scores and loneliness scores belong to people having external control source is more than people having internal control resource.

Conclusion: Considering the significant relationship between loneliness and external source of control it can be said that people with external source of control on the belief that they have overall control on life events, they are further suffering from loneliness. Also the significant relation between anxiety and external source of control demonstrates that the people having external source of control because of their believe about chance in their life means all bad or good events are the results of their destiny and chance; they can't control their destiny, so they become anxious. The results of the research demonstrated the role of control source type in personality structure adjustment and people mental health and revealed the importance of such studies for parents and teachers.

Key Words: Locus of Control, Loneliness, Anxiety, High School Female Students

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Poster Presentation

Investigating the Relationship between Parenting Styles of Parents and Hyperactivity Disorder among Elementary Students in Kerman (DISTRICT 2)

Saeideh Khojasteh[1] (corresponding author), Eshrat Karimi Afshar[2], Mahdieh Dostmohamadi[3]

Family is the most important and oldest social units of the institution called marriage (Ghanadan, 2004). Educational methods, handling of children by parents, are one of the most important factors in the emergence of behavior problems in children. Parents often do not have sufficient information and knowledge about the way they train their children. This is due to poor parenting, cultural, partial custody of either one parent or family quarrel or separation from parents. (Ahadi and Jomhori, 2001).The main purpose of this research is investigating the relationship between parenting styles and hyperactivity disorder in elementary school students in district 2 of Kerman. The population of the study were male and female Elementary school students in district 2of Kerman .The study sample consisted of 50 elementary school students in Kerman(district 2).Random sampling was a sampling technique in this study .In this case, 25boys and 25 girls were selected . In this study, methods for assessing parenting practices was Diana Bamrind Parenting Scale and Conner`s rating scale was used for measuring ADHD disorder. The data obtained by these methods were calculated by descriptive and inferential statistics. The results showed that there is no significant relationship between authoritarian parenting style and ADHD disorder in elementary school students in district 2 of Kerman. But there is a significant relationship between permissive and authoritative parenting styles and ADHD disorder.

Keywords: parenting styles, ADHD disorder, permissive style, authoritative style, authoritarian sty

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Poster Presentation

The Comparison of Mental Health between the Teachers of the Ordinary and Exceptional Students in Elementary Schools in Hamedan

Nahid Kharaghani[1], Keivan Kakabaraei[2]

Background: The purpose of this study is to investigate Comparison of mental health between teachers in regular and exceptional elementary schools in Hamadan

Methods: The study population consisted of all ordinary (formal, treaty, agreement) of Hamedan's schools. The study was conducted in Hamadan and all teachers were teaching full time at the schools at that time. The total population of study was 180, (90 teachers of regular and 90 teachers of exceptional schools) and the multi-stage cluster sampling method was selected. Goldberg's 28 items "General Health Questionnaire GHQ" questionnaire were used. Data were analyzed by using descriptive statistics, Chi-square and T-test for independent groups.

Findings : Results showed that there is a significant difference between the mental health of the teachers in regular and exceptional schools and the first group of teachers had better mental health is more than the exceptional schools teachers (P <0/5).

Conclusion: The results showed that there is a positive relationship between the mental health of teachers of regular and exceptional schools.

Key Words: Mental health, teachers of regular school, teachers of exceptional students.

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Poster Presentation

Predictors of Aggression in Adolescents (Self-Control and Self- Restrain, Gender, Birth Order & Education of Parents)

Habibi M., Kholghi H., Ghorbaniyan E[1]

Adolescence is the most sensitive period of every person's life, Adolescences to seek identity and independence in this period. Aggressive behaviors can be seen driving under the influence of some of the more and more reactive in this period. Given the importance of aggression in teenagers' behavior, this study aims to survey the relationship between demographic variables self- restrain and self-control with aggression in adolescents.

Methods: statistical community, including all the students in public middle school and high school in Tehran 1393-1394 academic year. Of the statistical community 640 the number of people, including 344 son and 296 daughter using multi-stage sampling method of cluster was selected. By using the questionnaires aggression (AGQ), self- restrain adolescents (SRS) and self-control (CPI), Data were collected using software with multiple heretical regression analysis was then SPSS.

Results: The results indicated that there was a significant negative correlation between subscales self-restrain and self-control with aggression. There was meaningful difference in the subscale of anger between the sexes. The malice subscale is significant positive correlation with the demographic variables (birth order and number of families' children). Also in this study, self-control and self-restrain were strong predictor for adolescent aggression have been indemnified.

Conclusion: Self- restrain and self-controlling are as main factors in juvenile's aggressive instruction of self- restrain and self-controlling skills is very effective in reducing the Adolescences aggression.

Key words: Adolescent aggression, self-restrain of adolescents, self-controlling of adolescent.

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Poster Presentation

The Relationship Perceived Competence and Academic Performance with Optimism of High School Students in Yazd

Nahid Khalilnejad[1], Heidar Islami[2] , Mohammad Hossein Sorbi[3]

Background: The aim of this research was studying the relationship of perceived competence and academic performance with optimism of high school students in Yazd in 2014.

Methods: This research was a correlation study, with sample size of 289 students of high school in 1 and 2 zone of Yazd (Girl=145 & Boy= 144) that the sample was selected by multistep cluster random method. Data were gathered by Perceived Competence Scale for Children Harter (1982) and Optimism Questionnaire (Scheier & Carver, 1985). Also, Transcripts of academic work were used as the academic performance of students. Data were analyzed by SPSS-21, Descriptive statistics, Pearson correlation coefficient, stepwise regression and T-test.

Results: The results showed that there was a positive significant relationship between perceived competence and academic performance with optimism and also there was a positive significant relationship between perceived competence with academic performance in high school students ($P<0.01$). A regression showed that cognitive variable of perceived competence is able to predict the optimism. Also T-test showed more perceived competence and physical subscale in boys than girls, but there was no significant difference in academic performance and optimism between boys and girls ($P>0.05$).

Conclusion: Results of this study can be used in practical researches such as designing the educational model for improving psychological of students.

Key Words: Perceived Competence, Academic Performance, Optimism

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Poster Presentation

The Effect of Painting on Aggression of Children in Six to Seven-Year Old

Samira Daneshzade, Afsane Nazeri[1]

Methods: Using the quasi Experimental, pre-test post-test follow-up design with control group, a sample consisting of 30 boys and girls who were studying in first level of primary school. They selected by Shahim Questionnaire and getting description from their coach and divided into two groups randomly. The experimental group underwent fifteen sessions of painting as the independent factor; but in control group they receive no intervention. Upon the completion of intervention both groups were tested to determine the effect of the independent factor on the dependent factor of painting. Data were analysis of variance.

Conclusion: Since some of psychologists believe that doing aggressive behaviors are because of having no right pattern art can do the job of showing of right behaviors and patterns. Also by doing painting children burst out him and his aggression and it cause of increasing his Defensive pose.

Key Words: Aggression, children painting, First Level of Primary School, Art therapy.

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Poster Presentation

The Effectiveness of Thought Training on Verbal Intelligence in Children with Verbal Learning Disorder

Nastaran Dastgahi[1] , Leila Shameli[2]

Background: According to Feith Halys, verbal learning disorders often occur in the symbolism level and effects on concepts formation. The present study investigated the effectiveness of thought training on verbal intelligence in children with verbal learning disorder.

Methods: The research design was a quasi-experimental with pre-test and post-test with one group. The sample consisted of 12 students with learning disabilities that were selected by available method from medical centers in Ahvaz city. Children received training of thinking' Robert Fisher in 20 sessions and were measured by Wechsler verbal intelligence Scale as pre-test and post-test. Data was analyzed by dependent t-test.

Results: The results showed that using of thought training significantly increase the amount of verbal intelligence in children with verbal learning disorders.

Conclusion: To promoting children's verbal intelligence of verbal learning disorder, thought training have an important role.

Key Words: thought training, Robert Fisher 'model, verbal intelligence, verbal learning disorder

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Poster Presentation

The Effectiveness of Play Therapy in Reducing Symptoms of Hyperactivity /Attention Deficit Disorder in Elementary Students

Ako Delgoshad[1], Ahmad Behpajooh[2], Delkash Gholami Anghozlo[3], Sogand Dhasemzadeh[4]

Background: ADHD is a disorder in which hyperactivity, inattention and impulsive behavior is more severe than other children. About12-7% of children are infected with this disorder .Various methods for reducing the symptoms of the disorder are presented.one of the methods which because of its verity and attraction are effected in reducing the symptoms is play therapy.

Methods: In this investigation we forwarded to a pretest-posttest design. The population of study were 20 students with ADHD which selected by convenience sampling. The intervention conducted in 10session that each session was about 60 minutes. Csi-4 scale was used for collecting the data in pre and posttests.

Results: The finding showed significant differences between pre-posttests (sig.<.001).

Conclusion: Which can be concluded that play therapy can be used as an effective method for reducing the symptoms of ADHD.

Key Words: play therapy, ADHD, students

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Poster Presentation

The Effectiveness of Psychodrama on Self-Esteem Enhancement in Adolescent Boys

Saeed Dehnavi[1], Seyedeh Farnaz Hashemi[2], Maziyar Jelveh[3]

Background: Psychodrama, as a form of art therapy, helps people to enact and use role-plays for a specific problem, rather than just talking about it, in an effort to review the problem, gain feedback from group members, find appropriate solutions, and practice them for their life. This paper evaluated the effectiveness of psychodrama on enhancing self-esteem of young adolescent Boy.

Methodology: This is a quasi-experimental research study, using a pre-post testing plan with control group. From four secondary schools in Kermanshah – Iran, 210 adolescent boys (aged 13 and 14 years) were asked to complete Koper Smith's self-esteem measure scale. Given the low self-esteem scores (less than the cut-off of 23), a number of 20 individuals were selected and randomly placed into two control and experimental groups. The experimental group participated in a twelve-session psychodrama therapy plan for 6 weeks, while the control group received no intervention. Data analysis was carried out by the analysis of covariance (ANCOVA).

Results: The results of ANCOVA analysis showed an increase in the post-test scores for self-esteem, and such increase was statistically significant.

Conclusion: The findings indicated the effectiveness of psychodrama on self-esteem enhancement of young boys. During psychodrama sessions, the adolescents learned to take the initiative, communicate with others in an excited state, and improve their self-esteem with positive and constructive experiences.

Keywords: Psychodrama, Self-esteem, Young Adolescents.

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Poster Presentation

Comparison of Mental Health and Emotional Intelligence of Students in Schools with Middle School Students, Correcting and Training Centers in Hamadan District 2

Leila Dehnavi[1], Nahid Kharaghani[2]

Background: Adolescence is one of the most critical periods of the life of every person and Adolescents delinquency is a global social phenomenon. People, who identify their feelings and understand its implications and effectively regulate their emotional experience, will have more success in coping with negative life experiences. This study compares the mental health and emotional intelligence of ordinary schools with students in school is correcting and training centers.

Methods: The sample consisted of 120 subjects (60 normal teen, 60 adolescent Delinquent) who were selected by convenience sampling method. Research instruments were Shering EQ questionnaires and Form 28-item General Health Questionnaire of Goldberg (GHQ28). T test was used for analysis.

Conclusion: The results of this study showed that there are significant differences between scores of emotional intelligence and mental health in normal adolescent and Adolescents delinquency. So that adolescent delinquent of emotional intelligence and mental health were lower than the normal teens. Another part of the results showed that the role and importance of emotional intelligence and mental health to adolescent Delinquent notes.

Key Words: Mental Health, Emotional Intelligence, Delinquency

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Poster Presentation

The outcome of cognitive behavioral therapy intervention on depression in adolescents

Parisa Divsalar, Elham Dehyadegary, Amir Nasehzadeh, Kouros Divsalar[1]

Aims: The main purpose of this study is to examine the effectiveness of cognitive behavioral therapy on reducing depression of adolescents in the city of Kerman, Iran.

Methods: The instrument for data collection was CDI. Total number of samples was 76 adolescents and the age of the respondents was 13-17 years. A method of multistage random sampling is used at the present study.

Results: More than half (57.86%) were normal in posttest. The pretest score for CBT group (27.49, SD=4.87) while post-test score had mean value of (17.48, SD=3.59) There was significant difference in pre-test and post-test of CBT ($t=13.65$, $p<.05$) showing the effectiveness of CBT therapy, that leads to a reduction of the Depression score of participants in 8 weeks' time.

Conclusion: The findings from the present study reveal that CBT enables change in Cognitive behavior and helps to avoid the problems of depression in girl's adolescents

Key words: Cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT), Depression, Adolescent, girls

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Poster Presentation

The Relationship between Demographic Characteristics Associated Comorbid Disorder in Children with Autism Spectrum Disorders

Gilda Rajabi Damavandi[1],Fatemeh Gorjian[2],Parinaz Falsafi, Elham Ab niki[3],Fatemeh Ranjbar Kermani[4],Javad Mahmoudi gharaee[5]

Background: The purpose of this study was to evaluate the relationship between demographic characteristics associated comorbid disorder in children with autism spectrum disorders

Methods: Through the convenience sampling method, children and adolescents aged 6 to 17 years old with autism spectrum disorders from child and adolescent psychiatry clinic of were enrolled. Demographic characteristics of participants recorded based diagnostic psychiatric interview And the severity and frequency of symptoms of conduct disorder using the diagnostic tool CSI-4 was performed.

Results: 59 people participated in this study of this number, 14 were female and 45 were male. among this participation was 43 people 6-12 years and 16 people 12-17 years and 46 people was Preschool and elementary school and 13 people was Middle school and high school. The chi-square test results showed that the age and comorbid disorder associated with chi-square correlation coefficient is 0/008 and the degree with comorbid disorder associated with the chi-square coefficient there is 0/08. There was no significant relationship between gender and comorbid disorders.

Conclusion: Findings suggest that comorbid disorder with autism spectrum disorders has a significant relationship with age and level of education and according to this plan we can plan for the prevention and treatment intervention.

Key Words: Autism-spectrum disorders, behavioral disorders, student

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Poster Presentation

The Effectiveness of Stress Management Training on Improvement of Parent-Child Relationship in PKU Children and Their Mothers

Maryam Rashidiyan[1], Javad Mahmoudi gharaie[2], Ghodsiahghar[3]

The present study intends to investigate the effect of stress management training on improvement of parent-child relationship between PKU children and their mothers. This research is a pre-test post-test quasi-experimental study with an experimental group, a control group, and then follow-up. The population of the study includes all the mothers of the Phenylketonuria (PKU) children who went to the Children's Medical Center in Tehran in 2013. The research sample is 30 mothers of the PKU children who were selected from all the mothers of the PKU children who went to the Children's Medical Center Hospital in Tehran. Then, they were assigned to the experimental and control group. For the data collection, the questionnaire demographic and the Questionnaire of Parental Acceptance by Porter (1954) were used. Stress management was instructed to the experimental group with a cognitive-behavioral approach for 9 sessions that each of them was 120minutes. Descriptive statistics (Frequency, Percentage, and Mean) and inferential statistics (Between group Covariance Analysis, Box Test, Levene Test and T-paired Comparison) were used for the data analysis. The results of the study showed that stress management training has an effect on improvement of parent-child relationship and this is consistent across time.

Keywords: stress management, relationship, parent-child, Phenylketonuria

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Poster Presentation

Speech Therapy Process of a Child with Selective Mutism: A Case Report

Rouzbeh Rezaii[1], Nasim Mardani[2], Sousan salehi[3]

Background: selective mutism is defined as restrain from talking in one or more major social situation despite having the ability to comprehend and express language. To diagnosis, impairment should be at least a month and it cannot be describe by other communication disorders like autism or hearing impairment. Aspects of speech and language intervention in these children is creating a rich vocabulary and improving pragmatic skills.

Methods: the case, one 5 years old boy with selective mutism diagnosis, referring from psychiatrist, was assessed by speech language pathologist. Assessments revealed that the boy has limited expressive vocabulary including only two words, and comprehensive vocabulary was appropriate to his age. At the first session, non-cooperation, defiant, compulsive behavior and deep dependence to mother was observed.

Results: treatment was present by team including speech therapist and psychologist. Speech therapy approaches involves command comprehension and facilitating use of speech through mix and assembly child's sound that produced accidently, by using professional recording software, then these sounds convert to meaningful words and play them in child's environment frequently. After that, child was encouraged to imitate. Behavior modification also conducted by psychologist. Pragmatics was improved by group therapy. Client was discharged after 5 months.

Conclusion: therapy methods which used were effective and the child reached the normal level of speech and language in all situations.

Key words: selective mutism, team work, speech therapy

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Poster Presentation

The Relationship between Family Functioning and Self-Esteem in Female High School

Abdollah Rezaei Dehaghani*, Somayeh Paki, Mahrokh Keshvari[1]

Background: One of the most critical periods of the life of a person is adolescence. During this period, individuals face many problems such as low self-esteem. Self-esteem can be influenced by many factors such as school, friends, and inner personality, but it seems that the family has a crucial role in shaping self-esteem. Therefore, the present study aimed to determine the relationship between family functioning and self-esteem in female high school students in Isfahan, Iran.

Methods: This descriptive correlational study with multi-stage random sampling method was performed on 237 female high school students who had the inclusion criteria of the study. The data collection tools included Bloom's Family Function and Pop's self-esteem questionnaires. The data obtained from the questionnaires were analyzed through SPSS software.

Results: The results showed that the majority of the samples examined had moderate level self-esteem (48.5%) and family function (56.5%). There was a significant correlation between dimensions of family functioning and areas of self-esteem (except for lack of independence, and public, academic, and physical self-esteem). In addition, the correlation between family aspirations and self-esteem ($r = 0.636$, $P < 0.01$) was higher than other variables. Moreover, across dimensions of family functioning, a negative significant correlation was found between the lack of independence and the family self-esteem subscale.

Conclusion: The results of the study showed that adolescents' self-esteem is highly correlated with their family's performance. Therefore, to enhance the self-esteem of adolescents, family-centered empowerment programs should be planned and implemented by health service providers, especially nurses, in order to improve and enhance family functioning.

Keywords: family, self-esteem, adolescents

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Poster Presentation

The Effect of Narrative Therapy Training on Decreasing Aggression in Children Serving by Welfare Administration of Rasht City

Fatemeh Rangrazian* , Ahdollah Azizi, Fereshteh Rafeian ,Farkhondeh Izaddust

Background: Aggression at the first years of life creates many problems such as weak self-concept, peer rejection, weak educational performance and also some problems in adulthood. Narratives in narrative therapy could be an important resource to change and improve children's problems and disorders. The present research seeks to investigate the efficacy of narrative therapy training on decreasing aggression of children serving by Welfare Administration of Rasht city.

Methods: This experimental research includes pre-test post-test design. Statistical society of this research contains children who have experienced child abuse (physical or emotional maltreatment or neglect of a child or children) by their parents or guardians and are now protected by Welfare Administration of Rasht city. First of all, aggression questionnaire was answered by these children. 12 children were randomly selected among those who had higher scores (87±3/16) and twelve 45-minute sessions of narrative therapy training conducted for them. At the end, they were reassessed by the mentioned questionnaire. Obtained data by the questionnaire were analyzed through multivariate covariance analysis.

Results: Data showed that narrative therapy training in a combined variable with Wilks Lambda 0.34 and F (3, 17) = 21.79 and size effect of 0.64 is effective on decreasing aggression of these children ($P<0.01$). In addition this training was meaningfully effective on subscales of aggression.

Key words: Narrative therapy training, Aggression, Child abuse

Poster Presentation

Relation between Parenting Styles and Social Phobia in Teenage Students

Fatemeh Rangrazian* , Ahdollah Azizi, Fereshteh Rafeian

Background: Living is possible for human by interaction and communication and the main communicational resource for a man is parents. In this case, role of parents in children's growth and evolution has been studied in many contexts. With regard that one of the most important effect of family on a child is parenting style of parents, therefore, this study surveys kind of relation between parenting styles of parents and social phobia of teenage students.

Methods: In this regard, 140 students were selected from public high-schools of Rasht by stratified cluster sampling. Samples were requested to complete social phobia inventory (SPIN) and their parents were asked to answer Diana Baumrind questionnaire of parenting styles. In order to analyze data of the research, statistical indexes and methods including Pearson correlation and multivariable regression analysis were applied.

Results: Results showed that there is meaningful relation between parenting styles of parents and social phobia of students at the level of (P<0/01). From among predicting variables, authoritarian style had the most effect on explanation of social phobia variance so that it could predict 22 of that. In addition, authoritative styles had negative and meaningful correlation with social phobia (P<0/01).

Conclusion: Therefore, it could be concluded that the most suitable style to train children is authoritative style.

Key words: Parenting style, Social phobia.

Poster Presentation

Painting Effects on Autism Children Treatment

Maedeh Raeesi

Autism spectrum disorder or developmental disorder is characterized by difficulties in social interaction, communication, or interest in stereotyped behaviors. It encompasses Rett syndrome, childhood disintegrative disorder, Asperger's disorder, and pervasive developmental disorder, not recognized using other methods. All of these disorders can create extensive problems for child, family, and the society. Painting therapy is one of the effective ways to help solving these problems. Art therapy is applied in different cases and has extensive effects. Nowadays, psychiatrists and psychologists apply it along their medical treatments. This study evaluated the effect of painting therapy on Autism children treatment. This study is a quasi-experimental study (using pre-test and post-test) with a control group. The study population included all Autism children in Autism centre of ShekhMophid in Isfahan, Iran. 16 people were selected as a sample randomly, and divided into the experimental and control group. After completing Garz2 questionnaire by parents of the children in the experimental and control group, and assessing symptoms of Autism by the questionnaire, experimental group had participated in 15 sessions of one-hour painting therapy. These sessions were conducted with a behavioural approach. During this period, the control group received their usual schedule. After painting therapy sessions, Garz2 questionnaire was completed by parents again. The results showed that art therapy improved social skills of Autism children, but did not affect stereotype behaviours.

Key Words: Painting therapy, Art therapy, Autism, Social communication

Poster Presentation

Relationship between Educational Self-Handicapping and Personality Characteristics of Males and Females Student in Esfahan

Fatemeh Raeesi

Self-handicapping as a form of avoiding behavior has been considered in psychology literature since 1970s. It has been brought to education sector for a decade, as it reduces people's academic operation and consequently has permanent negative effects on people's future personality and compatibility. So, there is an urgent need to consider self-handicapping in education sector. This study aims to consider the relationship between educational self-handicapping and personality characteristics of male and female students in Isfahan, Iran. The statistical population was first to third grade high school students in Isfahan. The sample size was 190 male and female students, randomly selected from 20 schools. The methods applied for this research were Midegly self-handicapping scale and California personality questionnaire. The results indicated that personality characteristics such as self-acceptance, socialization and social participation are significantly related to self-handicapping in males. On the other hand, in female students, self-controlling, socialization, wellbeing, mental efficiency, tolerance, achievement through coordination, achievement through independency and association, showed significant relationship with self–handicapping.

Key words: Educational self-handicapping, personality characteristics, student

Poster Presentation

A Study of the Effect of an Empathy Teaching on Increase Social skills among School Children

Somayeh Zareh[1]. Elaheh aghaye[2], parvin kadivar[3]

Background: According importance of Moral Development, and role of Empathy as one of the components of this aspect of human development in predicting social and mortal problems like criminal behavior and aggression, purpose of this study was investigation of Impact of Empathy teaching on social skills (self- control) among school children.

Methods: research Design of this study was Quasi-experimental research with a pre/posttest design and control group. For this purpose, 30 children (15 boys and 15 girls) were selected among 6-7 years old at Yazd city, with Available sampling method. These children randomly assigned in two control (15 people) and experiment (15 people) groups. Experimental group took part in empathy Hoffman program for 15 sessions. Research instrument was GARSHAM & ELYOT (1990) social skills Questionnaire. For data analysis, dependent and independent statistical methods were used.

Results: The results of the study indicated that: Empathy teaching causes increased children self-control skills at experimental group

Conclusion: As a result we could say that Empathy teaching causes increased Self-control. In addition, teachers effort to Early education to children at this field will lead to a more peaceful and social children.

Key words: Empathy teaching, social skills, Self-control

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Poster Presentation

Comparing Defense Mechanisms in Adolescents Suffering from Major Depression Disorder and Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder, with Normal Adolescents

Azar Sarraj Khorrami[1] , Azin Sarraj Khorrami[2]

Background: In the cycle of individual's mental evolution, there is an important period called adolescence period. Inducting this duration involves individual with numerous problems such as temperamental and anxiously disorders. One of the important factors in appearing mental disorders, are defense mechanisms and since each mental disorder is specified by special defense mechanisms, therefore the purpose of present research was to compare defense mechanisms in adolescents suffering from major depression disorder and obsessive compulsive disorder, with normal adolescents.

Methods: The descriptive research was of causal-comparison kind. The sample included 30 clinical depressed people(girl), 30 clinical obsessive ones(16 girls,14 boys) , and 60 unaffected adolescents (45 girls,15 boys).The clinical sample was selected by purposive sampling method and normal sample was selected with purposive form and by screening method using MMPI questionnaire. The used instruments included defense mechanisms questionnaire (DSQ40) and MMPI 71 question questionnaire. For data analysis the multivariate variance analysis (MANOVA) was used.

Results: The results showed that the amount of using immature defense style in affected groups was more than the normal group(P<0/001) and the amount of using neurotic style in depressed people was also more than the compulsive (P<0/01) and normal group(p<0/001) ; Besides, the results showed that there is a significant difference among the three groups in Projection, Devaluation, Acting out, Somatization, Autistic fantasy, Splitting, Passive aggression, Displacement, Isolation, Suppression, Sublimation, Humor, Anticipation, Pseudo-altruism and Denial mechanisms.(P<0/01) .

Conclusion: On the basis of research findings, defense mechanisms have an important role in temperamental and anxiously disorders. The effort for reduction of using immature and neurotic styles , can be an important step to promote the patients' mental health and planning therapeutic frame and interventional methods to prevent subsequent traumas.

Key Words: Defense mechanisms, Major Depression disorder, Obsessive-Compulsive disorder.

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Poster Presentation

Prevalence of Behavior Disorders and the Effect of Environmental Factors Related to Sarakhs City Elementary School Student

Marzieh Sargoli[1], Shohre Taheri[2], Maryam Sadghi[3]

Background: : this study aimed to assess the prevalence of behavioral disorders in public elementary school students in third grade school year (91-92) was performed at sarakhs city This project is a cross-sectional and quasi-experimental, used teachers form 30-item questionnaire revised and rutter parent form 18 questions to assess students' behaviors disorders.

Methods: a random sampling of students in a volume of 300 and 64 samples from 6 schools were selected and questionnaires distributed among them, and the results were interpreted with spss software. Description: determine the frequency, mean, standard deviation, correlation coefficient. Inference: calculation of chi-square.

Conclusion: the results indicate that the children in the third grade public school boys with behavioral disorders are at 10% level. Between calculated correlation coefficients for the 5 dimensions of behavioral disorders 0.01 there was a significant relationship. In this study, between behavioral disorders and parental occupation and education of parents, there was a significant relationship. However, between behavioral disorders and mother's occupation and parental age and number of children and birth rank students, significant relationship was not found. Also between rutter teacher and parent forms, with the correlation coefficient 0.5 at a significance level of 0.01, there was a significant relationship.

Key Words: prevalence, behavioral disorders, rutter questionnaire

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Poster Presentation

The Exploring of Object Relations and Attachment in Iranian Adolescents with Conduct Disorder: A Qualitative Content Analysis

Maryam Salmanian[1]*, Mohammad-Reza Mohammadi[2], Bagher Ghobari- Bonab[3]

Background: Conduct disorder is characterized with aggressive behaviors, deceitfulness or theft, destruction of property and serious violations of rules, prior to age 18 years (1). As attachment theory derived from object relations theory, they provide an integrative model to understand the problems of conduct disorder, and propose that child–caregiver relationships develop the internal working models of self and others (2, 3). The aim of this study was to exploring the problems of object relations and attachment in Iranian adolescents with conduct disorder.

Methods: The present study was a qualitative directed content analysis research. The in-depth interviews were conducted with 9 male adolescents aged 12 to 17 years, who had conduct disorder with or without substance use disorder at the reformatory in Tehran. All tape-recorded data was fully transcribed, and the contents were analyzed based on attachment theory.

Results: The relations with different objects including mother, father, brother, sister, relative, friend, peer, teacher, other school members, colleague and employer were analyzed under the six concepts of continuity in object attachment, availability, accessibility, secure base and safe haven, maintaining proximity, and attachment pattern. The findings showed the continuity of object relations problems, and avoidant attachment figure over the life of adolescents with conduct disorder.

Conclusion: Iranian adolescents with conduct disorder had problems of object relations and attachment, which need to designing special intervention programs.

Key Words: Adolescent, Conduct Disorder, Object Attachment, Qualitative Research.

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Poster Presentation

Study Relationship between Motor Skills and Visual Perceptual Skills in Pre- School Children in Tabriz City

Mahdieh Seyedi[1], Mahnaz Hejazi shirmard[2]

Background: In this research, we have tried to find answers for these questions. Is there a relationship between visual perceptions and motor skills of preschool children? Are visual perceptions predictors of their motor skills? In this study the relationship between motor skills and visual perceptual skills were examined.

Methods: 144 children, ages ranging from 4 to 6 years participated in this research. 54%of the children were girls and 46% are boys. As a data collection, Test of Visual Perceptual Skills revised (TVPS-R) and bruninks Bruininks Oseretsky have been used. Pearson Correlation Coefficient and Regression were used in data analysis.

Results: Findings show that TVPS total test and subtests scores of the children differ significantly according to their motor skills.

Conclusion: clarifying the relationship between motor skills and visual perceptual skills during screening children, help the professionals finding motor difficulties according to visual perceptual skills or vice versa by observing difficulties in visual perceptual skills, identifying other deficits such as deficits in motor coordination.

Key Words: Visual Perceptual skills, Motor Skills, Bruininks Oseretsky Test

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Poster Presentation

Study of Visual Perceptual Skills in Preschool Children in Tabriz City

Mahdieh Seyedi[1], Mahnaz Hejazi shirmard[2]

Background: Visual perception plays an important role in shaping the basic skills of childhood. Defects in the visual perception affect scope of activities, including activities of daily living, education, work, leisure and social participation. This study investigated the visual perception skills of preschool children in Tabriz and the impact of gender and age on it.

Methods: In this cross-sectional study, A total of 114 children aged 4 to 6 years In 5 regions of Tabriz Due to the density of the student population in each district Randomly selected, and visual perceptual skills have been evaluated Through the Test of Visual Perceptual Skills (TVPS-R) .

Results: Standard scores were moderate in all visual perceptual skills. There was no significant difference in test scores between the sexes. But there was significant difference in mean scores on the five areas.

Conclusion: Since the process of growth of formation of visual processing skills do not have the same order and in the first years of life, the process has faster growth, any delay in the development in early ages is much more damaging than older Therefore, early detection of these disorders can have a significant effect on performance.

Key Words: Visual Perceptual skills, visual information processing, preschoolers

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Poster Presentation

Study Relationship between Gender and Motor Skills in Preschoolers in Tabriz city

Mahdieh Seyedi, Mahnaz Hejazi shirmard

Background: Motor skills play an important role in daily skills and learning of children. Hence, any disorders in their motor skills cause weaknesses and problems in learning and social skills. In current study we compare motor skills between girls and boys.

Methods: 114 children, ages ranging from 4 to 6 years participated in this research. As a data collection Bruininks Oseretsky and independent T-test as a statistical method was used in data analysis.

Results: There was no significant difference in test scores between the sexes. But in agility, balance, speed, upper-limb coordination and response speed, boys have better functions and girls have better functions in bilateral coordination, fine motor skills and visual-motor control.

Conclusion: Results of the current study showed that at preschool stage girls Had higher performance compared to boys in fine motor skills and at preschool Stage boys had significantly higher performance compared to girls in gross Motor skills. Hence, it seems to be necessary to train preschool authorities in teaching fine and gross motor skills, considering the gender.

Key Words: motor skills, Bruininks Oseretsky Test, preschoolers, gender

Poster Presentation

The Relationship between in Strutting and Training Citizenship and Reduction of Student's Hazardous Behaviors

Simi zahra[1], Baghernezhad, Om al Banin [2], Ahmadi Nafiseh [3], Makhlugh Mohsen[4], Izadi Elham[5]

Regarding: the fundamental effect of education on the socialization of the students, the preparation of the new generation to play the citizenship role and the reinforcement of social role in local, national and global community sre expected from this educational institution. The present study aims at the relationship between the instructions of citizenship with the reduction of the students hazardous behaviors.

Methodology: The subjects in this study consisted of 130 high school girls in noorabad mamasani selected through multistep cluster sampling and studied using citizenship training and hazardous behavior questionnaires. The data analysis was done vying descriptive and inferential statistics and the correlation was calculated through multiple versions.

Results: The statistical analysis indicated a positive meaningful relationship between the citizenship training and the reduction of hazardous behaviors. There is also a meaningful relationship between citizenship components (responsibility, legalism, participativeness and self – confidence).

Conclusion: Education in flounces the citizenship training through formal and implicit curriculum in behavioral and emotional aspects , the activation of the students involvement in running the schools and extra –curricular activities , facilitation of the cooperation between families and educational institutions and raising awareness among parents .

Key words: citizenship training, hazardous behaviors

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Poster Presentation

A study of the Relationship between Attachment Styles and Child Aversive Parents' Maladaptive Schemas with Social Competence and Socio-Emotional Adjustment in Teenagers under Supervision of Wellbeing Centers

Simi, zahra[1], Makhlugh, Mohsen[2], Ghaderi Noosh Abadi, Kobra[3], Ahmadi Nafiseh[4]

Background: Home violence and its effects on childern exist over all the indeivisual developmental periods. Parents as the main attachment factor have unavoidable impact on emotional development. Parents' primary maladaptive schemas and their behavioral style act both ad a generating and preventive factor on home violence against children. The present study aims at studying the relationship between attachment style and child aversive parents' primary maladaptive schemas with social competence and socioemotisnal adjustment in a sample of teenagers under of well-being centers.

Methodology: The subject in this descriptive Segmental correlation consisted of 30 child aversive parents and their children were selected through available sampling. The questionnaires of primary maladaptive schemas adult scale, Rinalds socio-emotional adjustment and Bur master social competence were wsed and the data were analyzed through correlation and multiple regression.

Results: There indicated to be a negative meaningful relationship between child aversive parents' attachment styles and socio-emotional adjustment among the existing 16 schemas, a meaningful correlation between authoritarian parents' primary maladaptive schemas and the children's behavioral, emotional and social problems was observed.

Conclusion: This study has some implications in pathology, prevention and treatment of behavioral and socio-emotional problems of child aversive parents and their children. Parents' attachment and mothers' primary maladaptive schemas have a sensible role in children's different dimensions of behavioral and socio-emotional adjustment and social competence.

Key words: attachment style, primary maladaptive schemas, socio-emotional adjustment.

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Poster Presentation

The Effectiveness of Thought Training on Verbal Intelligence in Children with Verbal Learning Disorder

Nastaran Dastgahi[1], Leila Shameli[2]

Background: According to Feith Halys, verbal learning disorders often occur in the symbolism level and effect on concepts formation. The present study investigated the effectiveness of thought training on verbal intelligence in children with verbal learning disorder.

Methods: The research design was a quasi-experimental with pre-test and post-test with one group. The sample consisted of 12 students with verbal learning disabilities that were selected by available method from clinical centers in Ahvaz city. Children received training of thinking' Robert Fisher in fifteen 30-minutes sessions and were measured by Wechsler verbal intelligence Scale as pre-test and post-test. Data was analyzed by dependent t-test.

Results: The results showed that using of thought training significantly increase the amount of verbal intelligence in children with verbal learning disorders.

Conclusion: To promoting children's verbal intelligence of verbal learning disorder, thought training have an important role.

Key Words: thought training, Robert Fisher 'model, verbal intelligence, verbal learning disorder

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Poster Presentation

The Effectiveness of Progressive Muscular Relaxation Technique (PMRT) on Improving Self-Control in Children with Attention Deficit / Hyperactivity –Impulsivity Disorder

Sommaya Doushi, Maryam sharifi, Jamal soura, Rasool Mofaseri[1]

Subject: The goal of the current study is to investigate the effectiveness of progressive muscular relaxation technique on improving self-control in children aged 8-14 with attention deficit / hyperactivity and impulsivity disorder.

Methods: The population of this study includes all students aged 8-14 with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (impulsivity –hyperactivity type). In order to define the sample study students, two students studying in third grade of primary school with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and the same sex, age and education level were homogenized and chosen. Before any intervention in the study, we conducted a pretest (known as Kendal-Wilcox) and the impulsivity behavior was observed. Afterwards, we intervened in the progressive muscular relaxation technique (PMRT) in eight sessions and finally the impulsivity behavior was observed.

Results: The findings of comparing the self-control Test (pretest and posttest with a group) showed that there is a meaningful relationship between the progressive muscular relaxation technique (PMRT) and increasing the self-control among students with impulsivity disorder. Moreover, the results of the observing impulsivity child behavior (before and after the observation) showed that there is a meaningful relationship between the progressive muscular relaxation technique (PMRT) and decreasing impulsivity signs.

Conclusion*:* In total, we can conclude that the progressive muscular relaxation technique (PMRT) has an important effect on improving self-control in children with attention deficit hyperactivity-impulsivity disorder (impulsivity –hyperactivity type).

Keywords: Progressive Muscular Relaxation Technique (PMRT), Self-Control, Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder

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Poster Presentation

The Relationship between Family Variables and Self- Understanding of Adolescents with Conduct Disorders in Adolescents

Maryam sharifi, Somaye dooshi Jamal[1], Sooreh Peshang rahmani

Subject: Conduct disorder is one of the most common disorders of childhood and a major reason of referring to therapeutic centers. The conduct disorder is a persistent pattern of behaviors that characterized by aggression and violating the rights of others .The purpose of this study is to examine the relationship between family variables (psychological problems, parenting styles, parents' marital satisfaction) and "self- perception" of adolescents with conduct disorder in male and female adolescents aged 10 - 18.

Methods: The method used is correlation and the statistical population of this study consisted of 60 subjects (60 parents of conduct disorder adolescents). In the present study, Short-Form Personality Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory and Enrich marital satisfaction inventory and a questionnaire of parenting styles were employed to gather the required data. 60 conduct disorder adolescents interviewed by self- understanding interview (SUI) . Data were analyzed using regression analysis and Pearson correlation coefficient by SPSS-21.

Results: Results of correlation coefficient revealed that there is a meaningful relation among conduct disorders, psychological problems and parenting styles of parents and teenagers self- understanding."Self-understanding" plays a mediating role among the variables predictive of parent mental disorders; authoritarian parenting style and marital satisfaction with conduct disorder .The result of regression analysis showed that about 76% of conduct disorder variance was predicted by parent mental disorder, authoritarian parenting style and self-understanding.

Conclusion: Results supported that family variables are associated with conduct disorder. Based on these results, focusing on the role of family variables could be the important part of therapeutic interventions for the people with conduct disorder (CD).

Keywords: adolescent, self-perception, conduct disorder

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Poster Presentation

The Relationship between the Uses of the Internet with the Compatibility in Male Student's Secondary Schools

Ahad najafi[1], Leila shekari[2], Hussein abaei[3]

Background: Influence of virtual environments is an important issue that needs more attention in today's changing world, the purpose of this study was the relationship between the use of the internet With the Compatibility in male students secondary schools.

Methods: Research Method of was correlational and to conduct research of the boys Ajabshir schools Choice with stage cluster sampling a sample size of 160 students and was used the use of Internet questionnaires and compatibility questionnaire students Sinha and Singh (AISS).

Results: The results showed that the rate the use of Internet in the high negative correlation with the compatibility students especially emotional and social scales.

Conclusion: The results of the research evidence suggests that it can be concluded Anchors of the educational different institutions achieve these goals with awareness and adjust the use of cyberspace, especially among students To more compatibility of them in different dimensions with codification textbooks and workshops.

Key Words: Use of the Internet, Compatibility, secondary schools

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Poster Presentation

The Effectiveness of Mother's Attachment based Storytelling on Reducing Child' Bedtime Anxiety and Enhancing Mother-Child Relationship

Shayeste Shokoufefard[1], Mohammad Ali Mazaheri[2], Karine Tahmassian[3]

Background: night sleep is a process of separation from caregiver and it is the situations that activate child attachment system (morel, 2003). in order for children to sleep well, they must feel secure enough to reach a state of lowered vigilance (Dahl and El-Sheikh ,2007) and to make sure that the separation during night sleep is not a threat to their enjoyable interaction with caregiver (highly and Dozier, 2008). M other's sensitivity to these needs and her interaction with child, can be a source of security for child to go to sleep.

Methods: Twenty pairs of mother-child who had complaint about bedtime anxiety were recruited using convenience sampling and randomly assigned to attachment based storytelling and control groups (10 in each). Subjects in the attachment based storytelling group had three sessions training and no intervention was taken in the control group. three weeks post-test and one month follow up tests were done. All subjects were assessed using the Child Sleep Habit Questionnaire and Child-Parent Relationship Scale. Data were analyzed using analysis of variance (repeated measures) statistical methods.

Results: The results revealed a significant reduction in bedtime anxiety of children in the attachment based storytelling group, compared with those in control group. It also could enhance mother-child relationship.

Conclusion: Attachment based storytelling that was applied for the first time in this study, had significant effect on bedtime anxiety and also could enhance mother-child relationship as one of the important correlates of sleep problems.

Key Words: Bedtime anxiety, Attachment based storytelling, child-mother relationship

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Poster Presentation

The Mental Health of Adolescent Girls with Depressed Mothers: The Mediating Role of the Perception of Parental Styles

Farnaz Shahimi, Changiz Rahimi, Noorollah Mohammadi

Maternal depression and how it affects mothers' interaction with their children, together with the different mechanisms of emotional and psychological disorders' transaction to children have been surveyed for last few decades of research. The aim of this research was to find the mediating role of the perception of parental styles between depression symptoms in mothers and mental health of their daughters. The participants were comprised of 284 mothers and their daughter from 8 schools which have been chosen randomly. Mothers completed Beck Inventory II and were differentiated from other disorders using differential diagnosis interview based on DSM-IV while adolescents completed Parenting Style Questionnaire (PSQ) and Symptom Check List 90 (SCL-90). Data was analyzed with descriptive statistics, Pathway analysis, Multiple Regression, Pearson Correlation and Sobel, Aroyan and Goodman Tests. The results showed the mediating role of the perception of authoritative and authoritarian style of parenting ($p \leq 0/0001$). Also, depression symptoms in mothers could predict the perception of parental styles. Additionally, the perception of authoritative and authoritarian parenting could predict mental health of adolescent ($p \leq 0/0001$).

This study was designed as the thesis of the main author (Farnaz Shahimi) in University of Shiraz under the supervision of Dr. Changiz Rahimi and Dr. Noorollah Mohammadi in order to accomplish the Master of Art in Clinical Psychology 2014.

Key Words: Maternal depression, Parental style, Adolescence' mental health

Poster Presentation

The Method of Council Theatre in Child Sexual Abuse

Sheikhesmaeeli Mahnaz[1], Afshar Sara[2]

Background: Due to lack of skills and abilities to deal with different circumstances, such as sexual abuses, children are vulnerable for numerous injuries. Between three million cases of abuses, 20% is related to sexual abuses which is considerate a high prevalence. Short term and long term consequences of these injuries influence children's future life physically, and emotionally, and cause many problems for them. Council theater with a psychotherapy approach facilitates to reduce the consequences of these social issues.

Methods: This study with a descriptive method investigated any ways to empower children against sexual abuse side effect with participating in council theatre groups and reviewing their effectiveness, advantages, and disadvantages in these issues.

Results: Among council theatre techniques, Rainbow of Desire technique with emphasis on personal and psychological issues on children tries to find ways to deal with internal repression and consequences for these problems and reinforces children's skills to encounter with next probable threats. This method looks for changing passive spectator to a social reactive agent.

Conclusion: Council theatre is able to be one of the effective treatments in this content which is reduction of sexual abuse side effects for children and trains them to act appropriately in real lives. This method releases the children from nervous tensions; as a result, it causes to create a new and different experience and motivates them to do the best for their future life.

Keywords: children/sexual abuse/council theatre

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Poster Presentation

Relationship between Using Social Networks, Internet Addiction and Loneliness among Students

Maryam sheykhnoorani, Robab Faraji, Fariba Sadeghi Movahhed[1]

Background: Worldwide internet is known as one of the most outstanding information and communication technology and represents the technological advancement of modern humans. Its role in creating social changes is unavoidable. The aim of this study was to determine the relationship between using social networks and loneliness among students.

Methods: The study was cross-sectional and correlational. The sample consisted of 30 students and 30 students Mvzady use of social networks, which were selected by convenience sampling method. The data gathering tool included UCLA loneliness scale, Young's Internet Addiction and researcher made questionnaires.

Results: There was a significant relationship between using social network and internet addiction ($r=0.506$, $P<0.001$). There was no significant relationship between using social network and loneliness. Between girls and boys, there was no significant difference in the use of social networks, between the two groups with up to Internet addiction Internet addiction and lack of significant differences in the levels of loneliness there.

Conclusion: Internet due to its false appeals to users slowly causes addiction and can satisfy the user's psychological and emotional needs. Therefore, replacing interaction with people in the real world rather than social networking can help in developing emotional and social communications.

Key Words: Social networking, , loneliness, Internet Addiction

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Poster Presentation

The Impact on Self-Esteem, Social Skills and Happiness High School Girls

Sahra Naseri, Mina Saberi

Background: All persons, regardless of age, gender, cultural background, to the kind of work you are in life, the need for self-esteem. Self-esteem really affects life on all levels. people who feel good about themselves, as well as live Mmvlaahsas. They could face life with confidence Bamshklat and responsibilities and the responsibilities that come on (Moradi Shahrbabak, 1386). Importance of life skills training, life skills training time that we promote mental abilities - social the person's ability to deal effectively with conflict and help bring life situations, And to help other people, society, culture and environment and positive mental health and to provide adaptive function (Nazareth, 1384). Happiness is a positive value a person attaches to it (Van Hvvn, 1997). Teens behind and entering elementary school and high school years reported that they are more depressed (San Turk, 2000). The rate of depression and suicide in adolescents has been worrying (Avjaqy, 1384), this report acknowledges the scientific community and public policy makers to have attracted Happiness (Dowlatabadi, 1381 quoted Avjaqy, 1384).

Methods: This research is a pilot study and the kind of pretest - posttest experimental group and the group is Goa The study included all female students in the public schools of the city is the first year that were enrolled in the academic year 92-91, the sample in this study 60Nfr of the students. For the selection of cluster sampling was used.

Results: Findings from research on pre-test - post-test shows that happiness and life skills training to increase girls' self-esteem is high.

Conclusion: The results suggest that life skills training, Increased happiness and self-esteem of female students in the experimental group compared to the group that is Goa And can increase the happiness and self-esteem training for high school girls to work.

Key Words: Social skills, self-esteem, happiness, high school girls

Poster Presentation

Time Perspective as a Predictor of High Risk Behavior in Adolescences of Isfahan

Ahmad sadeghi[1], Marzieh Jalali[2], Soheyla Babaee[3]

Background: Adolescents who experience more risk behaviors are more likely to drop out of school, lower grades in school or out of school to escape. Among the factors considered by the researchers to study high risk behavior is protective factors. One of the protect factors is time perspective. View as reflecting the attitudes, beliefs and values of the time. The purpose of this study was to investigate the predictive role of the time perspective in high risk behaviors among Isfahanian adolescents.

Methods: This study is a multivariate correlation. Population included all adolescents in Isfahan .Statistical sample consisted 300 adolescents (150 girls and 150 boys) who were selected by multistage cluster random sampling. They assessed by the Zimbardo Time Perspective Inventory and high risk behavior questionnaire. Data were analyzed with multiple regression and correlation methods.

Results: Results showed high-risk behaviors and present time perspective (r =0.42; P= 0.001) and negative past time perspective (r =0.42; P= 0.001) have a positive and significant correlation and future time perspective (-r =0.31; P= 0.001) has a negative and significant correlation. Present, negative past and future time perspective predict 60% of the variance of high risk behaviors.

Conclusion: According to the results that showed relation between time perspective and high risk behaviors, can be said that while students have not plan for their future and just the thought of spending time and further enjoyment extreme tendency to increased risk behaviors. While the purpose and plan for the future can help prevent risky behaviors.

Key Words: Time Perspective, High risk behavior, Adolescences

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Poster Presentation

Investigate the Simple and Multiple Relationships between High Risk Behaviors and Career Adaptability among High School Students in Isfahan

Ahmad sadeghi[1], Soheyla Babaee[2], Marzieh Jalali [3]

Background: Career adaptability is attitudes, competencies and behaviors that cause people match their on the field during their career. In view Savichas (2005) Adaptability consists of four dimensions that are of concern, control, curiosity and confidence. The important thing is whether the career adaptability as a protective factor related to high-risk behavior. The purpose of this study was to investigate the simple and multiple relationships between high risk behaviors and career adaptability among high school students in Isfahan.

Methods: This study is a multivariate correlation. Population included all high school students in Isfahan .Statistical sample consisted 300 students (150 girls and 150 boys) who were selected by multistage cluster random sampling. They assessed by the career adaptability Inventory and high risk behavior questionnaire. Data were analyzed with multiple regression and correlation methods.

Results: The results showed high-risk behaviors and career adaptability dimensions include: concern (r =0.42; P= 0.001), curiosity (r =0.42; P= 0.001), confidence (r =0.42; P= 0.001), and control (r =0.42; P= 0.001) have a negative and significant correlation. Concern, curiosity and confidence predict 61% of the variance of high risk behaviors.

Conclusion: According to the results that showed relation between career adaptability dimensions and high risk behaviors, can be said that while students have not plan for their future and they are not curious about the path to future success and have lack of confidence in their ability to build a bright future, more likely to have high-risk behavior trends.

Key words: High risk behaviors, career adaptability, high school students

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Poster Presentation

A Meta-Analysis of Studies Carried out Regarding the Effect of Problem Solving Skills on Student's Behavior Disorders

Shahram Vahedi, Farzaneh Sadeghi[1]

Background: Over the past two decades many researchers investigated the effect of problem solving skills on student s behavior disorders in experimental and semi experimental studies design. Many researches in these studies have found positive effect but the amount of this impact is not clearly identified.

Methods: Because of not identifying the effect of problem solving skills on studies' behavior disorders, the meta-analysis method was used to integrate the results of different studies in order to determine the effect size of this training program on behavior disorders.

Conclusion: In present study, quantitative findings of 12 studies were used. Studies that were used in this research were collected from different data bases such as Iran doc, SID, Magiran, noormags and Tabriz university theses. Studies were analyzed with CMA software after evaluating the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Combined results showed a positive and significant effect of problem solving skills on behavior disorders and according to Cohen's scale obtained effects are assessed too high.

Key Words: Problem solving skills, Behavior disorders, Meta-analysis, Students

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Poster Presentation

The Role of Identity Processing Styles in Adolescents' Moral Identity

Dr. Razieh Sheikholeslami, Shiva Borzou[1]

Background: Adolescents in shaping their own identity benefit from choosing ability and a successful identity by searching, probing and effective encountering with information. Berzonsky (1990), believes that identity styles are reflections of information processing orientations and an adolescent uses them when he builds his identity and undertakes values and beliefs. Moral identity is the kind of identities which can lead the adolescent to the enjoyment of a healthy and successful life. Moral identity is a structure which shows the commitment to moral values and principles and has two aspects, symbolization and internalization. This study aims to find out, from the identity processing styles which can to predict the moral identity of adolescents.

Methodology: Participants included 304 students (171 girls And 133 boys)from Shiraz high schools which were selected by multistage cluster sampling method. Identity styles and moral identity questionnaires were used for measuring research variables. Data were analyzed by multiple regression analysis.

- **Results:** Informational and normative identity styles were the positive and significant predictors, and avoidance-confused style was the negative and significant predictor of moral identity's symbolization and internalization components.
-
- **Conclusion:** Adolescents that are looking for information in the process of their identity formation and welcome new information and also those adolescents who trust information gained from important people in their lives and trusted references and are committed to them are benefitting higher moral identity. In contrast, adolescents who avoid receiving the information relevant to the formation of their identity and are not able to decide are benefitting lower moral identity.
-

Key Words: identity processing styles, moral identity, adolescents

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Poster Presentation

Investigation and Identification of the Relationship between Social Phobia and School Performance in First-Grade Students of Primary School

Maryam Sadeqhi[1], Mahdiye Kazemi, Mohaddesse Haji Abadi, Zohre Pirhadi

Background: Social phobia disorder, or social anxiety, is one of the most prevalent mental disorders with a chronic and relatively course that terminates in sharp drop in school performance and interpersonal relations. Given the fact that anxiety is a very common affective-emotional problems in students that causes shyness in them, this question rises if there is a relationship between shyness and school performance

Methods: This is an applied research with correlation method. The study population consisted of all female and male first-grade primary students of Fateme and Sanayi schools in Mashhad city. 20 students (10 girls and 10 boys) were selected randomly and formed our sample. SPIN questionnaire was used to measure social phobia, while school grades or school progress at the end of the year was the criterion for measuring school progress.

Results: The results confirmed the study hypothesis and a strong converse relation was revealed between social phobia and school performance (rh:-0.740 p: 0.000). However, the assumption of existence higher levels of social phobia in girls compered to boys was rejected. In fact, with 95% confidence and assuming the equality of variances, the difference of social phobia mean was between -2.78 and 3.38. This difference of means with the same amount of confidence and assumption was between -1.16 and 2.03 for school performance.

Conclusion: According to findings of the present study, there is a convers significant relation between shyness and school performance, meaning that increase in on variable results in decrease in the other one.

Keywords: Social Phobia, School Performance, First-grade students of Primary School

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Poster Presentation

The Effect of Child-Parent Relationship Therapy in Behavirall Problem in Children with Chronic Disease

Javad Mahmoodi Gharaee, Davood Hosein Zadeh, Samira Sadeghi Parvin[1]

Background: Play therapy is a technique to cope with emotional stress and also for children who are suffering from the turmoil caused by family problems. The purpose of this study is to explore the effectiveness of parent-child relationships through play-based interventions on behavioral and emotional problems in children with chronic physical illnesses.

Methods: For this purpose, of the statistical community that included all mothers of children with chronic diseases hospitalized at Children's Medical Center in 1393, a group of 30 individuals (15 the control group, and 15 patients) were selected through sampling and were tested by a questionnaire. The experimental group received 10 sessions of play therapy (two sessions per week) and the control group received no intervention. At the end, both groups were tested by questionnaire.

Results: Analysis of the data using analysis of covariance showed that the parent-child relationship through play interventions is effective in reducing emotional and behavioral problems in children, and also there is significant difference between the average marks of behavioral and emotional problems in experimental and control groups.

Conclusion: It is concluded that the training is effective in reducing children's Behavioral and Emotional Problems and can be used as a standalone or in conjunction with other methods of treatment for children with chronic diseases should be.

Key Words: Child-Parent Relationship Therapy, problem in Children, Chronic Disease

Poster Presentation

Comparison of Relation between ADHD in Children with and without Simple Febrile Seizure Admitted to Arak-Iran Amir-Kabir Hospital during 2010-2011

Salehi B,[1] Yousefi P[2], Rafae M[3]

Background: Febrile seizure is one of the most prevalent childhood convulsions. There are controversy about possible relation between febrile seizure and ADHD; while some studies approved a strong relation, some exclude any relation and some attribute ADHD to the side effects of other reasons. Aim of this study was to compare relationship between ADHD in children with and without simple febrile seizure.

Methods: This is a descriptive-analytic study recruiting all children of 3-12 years old with febrile seizure referring to Arak-Iran Amir Kabir hospital. Among these children, 103 of them with no corporeal or psychiatric disorders were compared to 103 children of the same age and gender admitted due to diseases other than febrile seizure utilizing DSM IV-TR criteria and Conner's parent's type test for evaluation of ADHD. Data were analyzed with SPSS 18, software.

Results: This study shows that the hyperactivity subtype of ADHD in male subjects in the same order were 34.3% and 16.7%, respectively which also denotes a significant correlation between simple febrile seizure and hyperactivity subtype with P=0.017.

Conclusion: In our study, hyperactivity has a significant relation with febrile seizure in male gender, making further investigation in these children prudent for early diagnosis and management.

Key words: Children, Febrile seizure, ADHD

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Poster Presentation

Determining Effectiveness of Parent Management Training on Hyperactivity, Inattention, Impulsivity and Oppositional Behaviors 6-12 aged Children with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder

Nasrin Saraf

Background: Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is the most common childhood behavioral disorder causing hyperactivity, attention deficit, oppositional behavior and education decline among students. Parents may not have enough knowledge about this disorder and are in a real need in this field Parental management training (PMT) is one of the ways to get knowledge about this disorder. This study is aimed at investigating the impact of family training on reduced symptoms of the children with ADHD.

Methods: Participants were sixty two parents of children with a principal diagnosis of ADHD, being treated by child and adolescent psychiatrist The children were aged between 6 and 12 years .Parents were randomly assigned to the intervention group (who participated in an 5 session group PMT N=31) and a control group (N=31). Individuals were included only if their children were taking Ritalin for at least three month and they should not be absent more than one session in a program. Then participants in two groups filled demographic date questionnaires and were given a pretest. Program of intervention that run for the participant of experimental group had five sessions, of two hours. Test was Conners' Parent Rating Scale-Revised (CPRS-R) .Posttest was given after five session education in sample group and after one and three month in both groups (intervention and control).Finally, the mean pretest and post test scores(after one and three month r) of CPRS-R two groups using COVARIENCE analysis.

Results: There were no significant differences in pre intervention measures between the two groups. After intervention, the mean scores CPRS-R between the two groups was significantly different the two groups in hyperactivity (p=0.004), inattention (p=0.008), impulsivity (p=0.001) and oppositional behaviors (p=0.001)

Conclusion: The PMT program can be recommended for parents of children with ADHD reduce the problem behavior of their children.

Keywords: Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder, parental management training, Conners' Parent Rating Scale-Revised (CPRS-R)

Poster Presentation

Determining Effectiveness of Parent Management Training on Hyperactivity Inattention, Impulsivity and Oppositional Behaviors 6-12 aged children with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder

Nasrin Sarraf[1], Khadije Yousefi[2], Fereshte Majlesi[3], Keramatollah Noori[4]

Bachkground: Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is the most common childhood behavioral disorder causing hyperactivity, attention deficit, and oppositional behavior among students. Parents may not have enough knowledge about this disorder and are in a real need in this field. Parental management training (PMT) is one of the ways to get knowledge about this disorder. This study is aimed at investigating the impact of family training on reduced symptoms of the children with ADHD.

Methods: Participants were sixty two parents of children with a principal diagnosis of ADHD, being treated by child and adolescent psychiatrist .The children were aged between 6 to 12 years. Parents were randomly divided in 2 groups: the intervention group (who participated in 5 sessions for two hours PMT, N=31) and a control group (N=31). Individuals were included only if their children were taking Ritalin for at least three month and they should not be absent more than one session in a program. Then participants in two groups filled demographic data questionnaires and were given a pretest that was Conners' Parent Rating Scale-Revised (CPRS-R).Posttest was given after five session education in sample group and after one and three month in both groups. Finally, the mean pretest and post test scores were analyzed with SPSS16 software.

Conclusion: The PMT program can be recommended for parents of children with ADHD to reduce problem behaviors of School aged children (hyperactivity, inattention, impulsivity, oppositional).

Key words: Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder, Parental Management Training, Conners' Parent Rating Scale-Revised (CPRS-R)

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Poster Presentation

Investigating the Role of Executive Function in Social Decision Making in Children with ADHD

Hadi Safari[1], Shahrokh Makvand Hosseini[2], Shahrzad Rashn[3], Elham Asbaghy[4], Hadis Aghaei[5]

Background: Besides the well-known impact of Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder on attention, behavior, and executive function, those with ADHD experience myriad social difficulties. These social difficulties can lead to loneliness, isolation, and bullying (Greydanus, Pratt, & Patel, 2007), but the origin of social difficulties in ADHD has been still remained unclear.

Methods: The current study investigated a potential link between deficits in executive function and impaired social decision making in children with ADHD. Fifty participants (25 with ADHD, 25 without ADHD), aged 10-18, took part in this study. Participants completed several neuropsychological measures, including the Behavior Rating Inventory of Executive Function (BRIEF), Tower of London (TOL), and Wisconsin Card Sorting Test (WCST). Participants also completed a computerized emotional go/no-go task involving blocks of neutral stimuli (letters) interspersed with blocks of emotional faces. During the task, by pressing a button participants responded to all stimuli presented or inhibited responses specifically for the letter "X" or happy or sad faces.

Results: We hypothesized that the ADHD participants would perform more poorly in all the measures compared to the non-ADHD participants, and that the impairments would be most pronounced for the emotional conditions of the go/no-go task. No significant inter-group performance differences were observed in TOL or WCST tests.

Conclusion: This was a surprising finding considering the breadth of research suggesting that executive functions are impaired in children with ADHD. Additionally, no differences between ADHD and control groups were observed in any portion of the emotional go/no-go task, suggesting that children in the ADHD group perceived and responded to letters and faces as well as the children in the control group; this was another surprising finding of the present research.

Key Words: Hyperactivity, Attention Deficit, Executive Function, Social Decision Making, Tower of London.

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Poster Presentation

Comparing the Effectiveness of Nonattendance and Group Education of Primary School Teachers on their Knowledge, Attitude and Performance towards ADHD Students

Parvin safavi[1]

Background: Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is the most common childhood mental disorder, about which teachers may not have enough knowledge and need education. The aim of this study was to compare effectiveness of nonattendance and group education of primary school teachers on their knowledge, attitude, and practices about ADHD students.

Methods: fifty five teachers from four randomly selected girls' primary schools of Education Department of shahre-kord were put into two groups of group education and nonattendance education. The first group attended a 4 hour educational session and the second group received a booklet with the same content of group sessions. Both groups filled knowledge, attitudes and practice questionnaires before and one month after the education.

Results: Data were analyzed using paired-sample and independent-sample t-test. After the intervention, knowledge of participants was significantly increased in both groups, but their attitudes about medication treatment of ADHD were not significantly increased. The change in mean knowledge and attitudes was not significantly different between two groups (p=0.811and p=0.898 respectively), but the number of suspected and referred children for ADHD was significantly more increased in the group education group (p=0.05).

Conclusion: Nonattendance education was as effective as group education in increasing teachers' knowledge, but none of the education methods improved teachers' attitudes about medication treatment of ADHD. Group education was more effective than nonattendance education in increasing the number of suspected and referred children for ADHD by their teachers.

Key Words: Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder, Teacher Education, Knowledge, Attitudes, performance

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Poster Presentation

Review of Dolphin therapy in Improving Attention Problems and Hyperactivity in Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder

Azita Siami

Background: Based on DSM-IV-TR autism spectrum disorders are identified as pervasive developmental disorder with severe and extensive damage in various fields like Impairments in mutual social interaction skills, Communication skills, and presence of stereotypical behavior, interests and activities. The aim of this study was to investigate the effects of Dolphin therapy in improving attention problems and hyperactivity of children with autism spectrum disorders.

Methods: This study was conducted as an experimental study. In this research, a single-participant reversal design method (ABA) has been used. The population includes three boys with one of autism spectrum disorders in Kish in 2013 and Due to the low number of children in the community; we used Convenience Sampling method for sampling. Participants received fourteen sessions of training for too week. The tools used in this study were Vineland test and Autism IQ Questionnaire and also Child Behavior Checklist that were completed before and after sessions by parents and tutor. If the child did the task properly then he was driven to play with dolphins and if not he was deprived to play with them .Finally this research was analyzed with analyze vision.

Results: Through therapy sessions, attention problems and hyperactivity improvement diagram was ascending and their stability was confirmed after 6 month that this can affect Independent variable.

Conclusion: Dolphin therapy can be a complementary therapy for children with autism spectrum disorder and can accelerate other autism therapy through treatment process.

Key Words: autism spectrum disorder, Dolphin, attention problems and hyperactivity

Poster Presentation

The Effectiveness of the Group Positive Parenting Program on Depression, Social Isolation and Mental Health of Mothers of Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder

Javad Saberi, Hamidreza, Arab BaferianiTayyebeh Safari, Zahra Khalili[1]

Backgrounds: Autism Spectrum Disorder is neurodevelopmental disorders which have many psychological problems for family members, particularly for mothers. Regarding this issue, the present study is to investigate the effectiveness of the Positive Parenting Program on the depression, social isolation and mental health of mothers having children with autism spectrum disorder.

Methods: the present quasi-experimental study was conducted using the pretest-posttest design with two control and experimental groups. The population included all mothers of children with autism who visited the Center for Autism Rehabilitation and Training of Isfahan. Among them, 30 participants were selected using the convenience sampling method and were divided randomly into two experimental group (15 participants) and control one (15 participants). Positive parenting programs were conducted for 8 sessions only for the experimental group and the control group did not received any training. The data of the dependent variable were collected using the Parenting Stress Index (Abidin, 1990). At last, after investigating presumptions, the data were analyzed using multivariate analysis of covariance (MANCOVA).

Results: the results of the MANCOVA indicated that the Group Training Positive Parenting Program has a significant effect on decreasing depression ($p<0.05$) and social isolation ($p<0.05$) and the increase in mental health ($p<0.05$) in mothers of children with autism spectrum disorder.

Conclusion: from the results of the present study, it can be concluded that the Positive Parenting Program is an appropriate method for reducing depression and social isolation as well as improving mental health of mothers of children with autism spectrum disorder.

Key words: mothers of children with autism, positive parenting, psychological problems.

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Poster Presentation

Investigating the Effectiveness of Parents' Group Positive Parenting Program on Moods, Receptivity, and Compatibility of Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder

Javad Saberi, [1]Hamidreza Arab Baferiani, Mansoureh Hematian, Zahra Khalili, Masoumeh Yalme

Background: Autism Spectrum Disorder is a neurodevelopmental disorder introduced with two criteria of deficits in social communication and social interactions as well as behavioral patterns, interests, or limited and repetitive activities. These problems are big barriers to normal growth and compatibility of these children. Therefore, the present study is to investigate the effectiveness of parents' Group Positive Parenting Program on moods, receptivity, and compatibility of children with autism spectrum disorder.

Methods: the present quasi-experimental study was conducted using the pretest-posttest design with two control and experimental groups. The population included all mothers of children with autism who visited the Center for Autism Rehabilitation and Training of Isfahan. Among them, 30 participants were selected using the convenience sampling method and were divided randomly into two experimental group (15 participants) and control one (15 participants). Positive parenting programs were conducted for 8 sessions only for the experimental group and the control group did not received any training. The data of the dependent variable were collected using the Parenting Stress Index (Abidin, 1990). At last, after investigating presumptions, the data were analyzed using multivariate analysis of covariance (MANCOVA).

Results: the results of MANCOVA indicted that the Group Training Positive Parenting Program has a significant effect on moods, receptivity, and compatibility of children with autism spectrum disorder in the experimental group.

Conclusion: from the results of the present study, it can be concluded that the Positive Parenting Program is an appropriate method for reinforcing moods, receptivity, and compatibility of children with autism spectrum disorder.

Key words: mothers of children with autism spectrum disorder, positive parenting, problems of children with autism.

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Poster Presentation

The Relationship between Maternal Emotional Regulation and Behavior Problems in preschool boys

Maryam Erani far, Fateme Erfani far[1]

Background: mother-child relationship in the development and education of children is very important. It appears the attributes and emotional Hyhany mother can affect the child's emotional and behavioral characteristics of mothers Dhd.az including the ability to regulate the mother's excitement. The aim of this study was to investigate the relationship between maternal emotional regulation and behavior problems in preschool children is a boy.

Methods: The study sample consisted of 30 mothers in the city, each of which has a 4-5 years old boy. This is a correlation study. In the study of behavioral problems in children Connors Questionnaire for parents that standardized by shahabian ، shahim ،bashash and yousefi .the other Questionnaire is Emotion Regulation Questionnaire that Built in 2002 by Garnfsky et al and the Persian form of this scale in 1386, by Samani and joker are seeking credit is used.Data were analyzed using Pearson's correlation coefficient.

Results: The results show that between 5 after mother's emotional regulation (emotion regulation (sig =. / 03, p <. / 05), regulation of negative emotion (sig =. / 006, p <. / 01), blaming others (sig =. / 006, p <. / 01), catastrophizing (sig =. / 002, p <. / 01) and reception (sig =. / 03, p <. / 01) and their son's behavior problems in children there seems general.

Conclusion: The results showed that the ability to regulate Hyjanatsh mother and child behavior problems can be related and the mother to enable her Hyjanatsh setting can affect the amount of child behavior problems.

Keywords: Emotion regulation, behavioral problems in children, the relationship between mother and child

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Poster Presentation

The Effectiveness of Shame Management Training Based on PEGS Program on Traditional and Cyber Bullying in School

Parvaneh Alaie[1], Mansour Bayrami[2]

Background: Bullying is an intentional, repeated, and aggressive act or negative behavior carried out by a group or individual against peers by traditional methods and new technologies. The main goal of this research was examination the effectiveness of shame management training based on PEGS program in reducing traditional and cyber bullying in school.

Methods: This research was non-equivalent pretest-posttest control groups design. Students of five female public middle schools in Tabriz city were chosen by multistage-cluster random sampling method and were screened. Finally, 30 ones of every school were selected by purposeful random sampling and results of bullying scale, observation in during of screening, grading by instructional assistants of schools, and results of child behavior checklists – parent forms (n=150). Each school was consisted of two groups and every group was consisted of 15 students. The schools were randomly designed for experimental and control groups, and received educational package and placebo.

Results: Data were analyzed by statistical tests of one-way analysis of covariance and one-way multivariate analysis of covariance. Analysis of data indicated that experimental intervention was effective in improvement bullying in school, and 75 minute sessions of shame management training based on PEGS program for eight weeks predicted 34% of school bullying variances ($F=28.24$, $P<0.001$), and 43% of traditional bullying variances ($F=41.79$, $P<0.001$); but effectiveness of experimental intervention on reducing of cyber bullying was not significant ($F=3.42$, $P>0.05$).

Conclusion: In accordance with research findings, application shame management training was effective in reducing bullying students. Therefore taking in to account the limitations of research, these findings have educational and clinical applications.

Key Words: School Bullying – Shame Management – PEGS Program – Cyber Bullying – traditional bullying

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Poster Presentation

The Relation between Mother's Attachment and Conduct Disorder in Children

[1]Marzieh Alighaleh babakhani, [2]Maryam ghorbani nohougi,[3]Talieah Asadollahi

Background: According to the attachment theory, the mother's conduct and her motherly responses to the child is influenced by the attachment pattern. This research was carried out to determine the relation between the mother's attachment pattern and the conduct disorder in children.

Methods: This descriptive-correlative study was carried out on 330 mothers and children of the age of 6-7 year old children in nursery schools in Baharestan town and their mothers. The sampling method was a random cluster method, and Revised Adult Attachment Scale (RAAS) questionnaires (Culin & Red, 1990) and Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaires (SDQ) (Goodman, 1997) was used as tools to collect data. To analyze the data the Spearman's rank correlation coefficient was employed.

Results: There exists a negative relation between the mother's safe attachment pattern and conduct disorder among children, and a positive relation between the unsafe attachment pattern (anxiety and avoidance) was observed but these relations were not statistically significant (p = 0.001).

Conclusion: The mother's attachment pattern does not by itself function strongly to cause the child's suffering from conduct disorder. Other personal, social, and family factors considerably influence this affliction that should not be ignored.

Keywords: Attachment pattern, children, Conduct disorder

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Poster Presentation

Studying the Relation of Metapsychoplasticity and Behavioral Inhibition/Activation Systems of Brain in University Students with Psychopathology

Abbas Alimadadi, Sima Mazrahe

Background: The term called Plasticity is the specific endowment of nervous system to develop and also to react or adjust to the internal/external environment changes. While, Neuroplasticity refers to changes of neurons or glial cells while the brain develop. Neuroplasticity mechanisms are triggered by various natural/artificial stimuli, which may arise in the internal/external environment and they may differ quantitatively/qualitatively. Plasticity effects can lead to the Positive/Negative development. Which occurs by learning with regard to the cell changes? Based some study, substance addiction is a kind of learning, it has a special plasticity of it down which is negative .Met plasticity is a level higher than plasticity and also includes the prior synaptic process. The concept of Metapsychoplasticity is consisted of three basic construction sets (Temperament, Attachment style, Defense mechanisms) which of occurs older than the other psychological phenomena such as personality. The formation type of these construction leads to health or pathology in mental or biological level. It seems that these structures (Metapsychoplasticity) are probably related to brain functions of behavioral inhibition/activation systems, which define affective style and individual behaviors. Studying the relation of this factor can be a guide in clinical section especially in the prevention programs. The aim of this study was investigating the level of Metapsychoplasticity and behavioral inhibition/activation systems of brain in University students with psychopathology.

Methods: 287 university students participated in research. High and low 20Percentage them selected based GHQ-28 scale .also Short form adult temperament questionnaire (ATQ), adult attachment scale (AA) and defense mechanisms questionnaire (ESQ/40) were used as instrumental research.

Results: Data analysis showed that the Meta psychplasticty elements and behavioral inhibition/activation systems are significant different between two groups. Students in group with psychopathology had insecure attachment, abnormal temperament, immature defense mechanisms and disturbance in behavioral inhibition/activation systems.

Conclusion: The concept of metapsycholplasticity refers to the basic formation psychological function which has a main role in health and pathology. It seems that person with psychopathology is under the influence of these basic factors. These issues may refer to the strong correlation between the metapsychoplasticity and neuroplasticity phenomena. The recent finding would have very important positive effects in therapeutic and preventive plans.

Keywords: Plasticity-Neuroplasticity-Metapsychoplasticity-psychopatholog

Poster Presentation

Prematurity and Mother–Infant Relationship

Mona Alinejad-Naeeni[1]

Background: Recent advances in perinatal and neonatal care have considerably increased preterm infants' survival. Nevertheless, preterm birth is still associated with significant childhood mortality and morbidity, reflecting a main public health problem. Very preterm infants and very low birth weight infants with medical complications are at risk for long-term developmental, psychological, emotional or behavioral problems. Premature birth is also considered as a stressful experience that has long-term impact on parents. The parents' psychological experience is influential on quality of parental attachment and affects the parent– infant relationship and infant outcomes.

Methods: The databases Science Direct, PubMed, and CINAHL searched for with the following keywords: prematurity, parents, mother infant relationship, and attachment. Twenty three articles and 2 books in the field of neonatology and pediatrics were used to review the subject under study.

Results: Preterm birth is a stressful event for families. Concern about infant's safety and potential development of a disability increases parental stress and anxiety. In addition, the preterm infant's intensive care inevitably causes some degree of separation between the parent and the infant. Therefore, preterm birth has been assumed to be a risk factor for the development of the parent–infant relationship. This separation not only affects the fragile infant who needs maternal interaction; it also deeply affects the mother and places her at a great risk for maternal depression. During the days, weeks or even months of hospitalization of a premature infant, mothers are often overwhelmed by emotions ranging from feelings of helplessness, anxiety and depression, to frustration, guilt, and anger. Maternal characteristics such as ethnicity, education, age, maternal psychological well-being, paternal support for the mother and parity also may affect mother–premature infant interactions. Impairment in this relationship can cause adverse consequences such as failure to thrive, separation anxiety, and personality disorder and school problems. Early social interaction (breast feeding, skin to skin contact, massage and …) is thought to have significant consequences for the infant's development and for the parents' mental health and wellbeing.

Conclusion: Maternal sensitivity to infant cues and the quality of early social interactions are important for the acquisition of language and the development of attachment. Furthermore, social interaction in early years seems to influence cognitive, social and emotional competences, and may be related to later child development.

Keywords: prematurity, parents, mother infant relationship, attachment

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Poster Presentation

The relationship between Psychological Hardiness and coping styles in Students University of Kurdistan

Galavizh Alizade[1*], Maryam Shareefi[2], Nasrin Morovati[3]

Background: This study aims at an examination of the relationship between Psychological Hardiness and coping styles in Students University of Kurdistan on 2014.

Methods: Adopting a descriptive – correlation method and a statistical population including 200 Kurdistan university students, this study uses random sampling method as its sampling method, and survey as its means of data collection. The instruments used in this Ahvaz Psychological Hardiness questionnaire and coping styles (CISS) questionnaire. Statistical analysis was conducted here through Pearson correlation test using SPSS-18 software.

Results: Findings confirm a positive and significant relation between Psychological Hardiness and Problem-focused coping style ($p< 0.05$). Also a negative and significant relation between Psychological Hardiness with emotional -focused coping style and avoiding coping style ($p< 0.05$).

Conclusion: Thus the study may be considered, in general, as a verification of the crucial rule that Problem-focused coping style play an important role in Psychological Hardiness.

Keywords: Psychological Hardiness, coping styles, students.

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Poster Presentation

The Impact of Creativity Techniques Instruction on Diversity Painting Students in Irak

Rasoul Kord Noghabi[1]; Masuode Jaberi[2]; Galavizh Alizadeh[3]*

Introduction: The impact of Creativity techniques instruction on Diversity Painting on Fourth grade students of primary school in Arak.

Methods: An experimental method with the design of control and experimental groups undergoing pretest and posttest was used. The subjects were selected from Fourth grade students of primary school in Arak on 2009, using the multistage cluster sampling .The subjects were classified into control and two experimental groups, randomly. The sample was comprised of 48 students and subjects were randomly assigned into the three groups of 16 persons each (2 experimental groups and 1 control group). The research instrument was the Torrance, creativity test. Experimental treatment was conducted on the experimental group during 8 sessions by brainstorming and scamper methods and then post tests for group were administrated on the subjects. Statistical analysis was conducted by one-way analysis of variance and LSD test using SPSS-18 software.

Results: Result showed that Creativity techniques instruction such as brainstorming and scamper methods significant effect on Diversity Painting in Fourth grade students ($P < 0.05$).

Conclusion: These findings show that Creativity techniques instruction leads to Diversity Painting on Fourth grade students of primary school in Arak.

Keywords: creative techniques, Diversity Painting, students.

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Poster Presentation

Emotional Regulation and Psychological Well-being in Adolescence

Maasoume Omranin[1], Razieh Sheikholeslami[2]

Background: The ability to adaptively regulate emotion is crucial for healthy functioning. This observation has fueled interest in the consequences that different emotion regulation strategies have for well-being and psychological health.

Methods: The participants included 204 girls that were selected from guidance schools in Shiraz city, by cluster sampling method. Instruments were: Psychological Well-being Questionnaire (Ryfe, 1986) and Emotional Regulation Questionnaire (Garnofskii, 2002). Reliability and validity of instruments were justified.

Results: The result of multiple regression analysis indicated that rumination (β= -0.27, $p<0.01$) and (β= -0.25, $p<0.01$) self-blame significantly and negatively and positive refocusing) β= 0.24, $p<0.05$) significantly and positively predicts psychological well-being. Finding didn't show any significant correlation between other emotion regulation strategy and psychological well-being.

Conclusion: This study revealed that developing emotional regulation in adolescent girls is important to improve psychological well-being of them. So students do not able to feel well-being unless regulated their emotions.

Key Words: Emotional regulation, Psychological well-being, Adolescence.

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Poster Presentation

Effect of the School Games upon the Development of the Gross Motor Skills and the Attention Span of the Students Suffering from the Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder

Fereshteh Amouzadeh[1], Seyede Nahid Shetab Boushehri[2], Abdolrahman Mehdipour[3]

Background: Children suffering from ADHD in comparison with their counterparts pay less attention to the assignments and have problems with the acquisition of educational skills, movement skills, intellectual functions, and learning. The purpose of this study is to investigate the influence of the school games upon the development of the gross motor skills and attention span of the first to third grade students of Khorramabad primary schools who suffer from ADHD.

Methods: The methodology of the research was semi-empirical, and amongst 40 students diagnosed with the disorder, 30 were selected, and were subsequently divided into control and experimental groups (N=15) on the basis of the results of the pretests (age P=0.98, momentum gain P=0.99, and attention span P=0.637). The experimental group was then subjected to 18 forty-five minute long sessions of school games. In the end, the data were analyzed with descriptive statistics and inferential statistics including Kolmogorov Smirnov test, MANOVA and T-test. P values smaller than 0.05 were considered to be significant.

Results: The results demonstrated that, the school games can lead to the significant development of the gross motor skills and attention span of the students suffering from ADHD.

Conclusion: Based on the results of this study, it is recommended that school games be incorporated into the educational curriculum of the ADHD suffering students to ensure the improvement of their gross motor skills and attention span.

Key Words: School games, motor skills, attention span, ADHD suffering students

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Poster Presentation

Impact of Empathy Training on Improvement of Child-Mother Relationship in Adolescents with Conduct Disorder

Bagher Ghobari Bonab[1], Fatemeh Shahabi Zadeh[2], Monireh Margiran[3]

Background: Children and adolescents with conduct disorders have problems in interpersonal relationships. Teaching empathy skills to these individuals can ameliorate these problems. Aim of the current study in to investigate the impact of empathy training program on improvement of mother-child relationship in adolescents with conduct disorders.

Methods: to fulfill the stated goal 20 students in middle schools (ages 12-15 years old) who were diagnosed as having conduct disorders (by CSI-4) were selected by means of purposeful sampling procedures, these individuals were randomly divided into two groups: experimental and control groups. The following instruments were used as pretest and posttest in both groups: child symptom inventory -4 and mother child relationship evaluation. After administering pretests experimental group was assigned to treatment situation (i.e. empathy training situation which lasted for eight sessions. Analysis of covariance was used to analyses data.

Results: the results of analysis using multivariate analysis of covariance indicated that experimental group showed significant improvement in child –mother relationship. Acceptance component in the mother-child relationship showed a significant improvement.

Conclusion: data implied that empathy training program was useful in improving mother child relationship. It is suggested to familiarized counselors and especially child psychiatric with this program.

Key Words: Empathy, conduct disorders, mother-child relationship

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Poster Presentation

Effects of Direct Instruction (DISTAR) on Math Performance of Students with Specific Learning Disabilities

Bagher Ghobari Bonab[1], amid Alizadeh[2], Fatimah Nosrati[3], Tayybeh Golestani[4]

Background: Math disorder is a prevalent disorder in School aged children. This problem demands finding and using an effective strategy. Aim: current study, investigated the effect of direct instruction on math performance of students with specific learning disabilities (i.e. math problems).

Methods: obtain the stated goal 40 parents of children with ADHD (20 males, and 20 females) were selected by means of multistage cluster samplings and randomly they were divided in to two groups: Experimental and control groups Quasi experimental design of the study was used in this study (i.e. pretest-posttest control group). Conner's behavioral disorders scale (Teacher's form) was used for screening purposes. In addition, (CSI-4) parent from was used to gather information about child behaviors. In addition, General health Questionnaire was utilized to gather information relevant to parent's health statues. Intervention package consisted of nine-session protocol based on Berkeley's proposed paradigm for parent management program to parents of ADHD children. Multivariate Analysis of variance (Mancova) was used to analyses data.

Results: Analysis of data using graphic displays in baseline, intervention, and follow- up phases revealed significant improvement in all three subjects. Analysis further confirmed the maintenance of treatment gains across time.

Conclusion: In the same vein with previous studies, Direct Instruction was an effective strategy to improve math problems in students with learning disabilities.

Key Words: Math problems, teaching strategies, Direct Instruction.

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Poster Presentation

Relationship between Attachment Style to God and Attachment Styles to Parents with Mental Health in Parents of Regular School and Intellectually Disabled Children

Bagher Ghobari Bonab[1], Mohammad Ali Besharat[2], Ahmad Janghorbani[3], Fatimah Nosrati[4]

Background: Mental health of parents of individuals with intellectual disabilities is an important issue. Determining associated factors with mental health in these individuals can help to prevent these individuals from mental health problems. Aim of the present study was to investigate the relationship between attachment styles to God and attachment styles to God with mental health in parents of regular school and intellectually disabled children.

Methods: to fulfill the stated goal, sixty two parents of children with mental retardation who were selected by total numeration method, and sixty parents of normal children who were selected by means of multi-stage sampling procedure, participated in this study. Tools used in this study included attachment to God questionnaires (Rowatt & Kirkpatrick, 2002), Adult Attachment Inventory [AAI] (Besharat, 2005) and mental health Inventory [MHI] (Besharat, 2009). For statistical analysis multiple regression analysis, Pearson correlation coefficient and Multivariate Analysis of Variances (Manova) were used.

Results: results showed that based on the attachment styles to parents and attachment styles to God, the mental health of parents of mentally retarded children and parents of normal children can be predicted. There was no significant relationship between attachment styles to parents and attachment styles to God in parents of mentally retarded children and in parents of normal children. The results also demonstrated that there was no significant difference between the attachment styles to parents, attachment styles to God and mental health in two groups (i.e. parents of mentally retarded children and parents of normal children).

Conclusion: As far as the quality of attachment to God and devotion to his parents in provision and explain mental health role parents have basic. The officials of education psychologists and psychiatrists struggling and that this had been the attention and to prevent mental problems, moments to provide safe active interest.

Key Words: Attachment, Mental Health, Mentally Retarded.

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Poster Presentation

The Effect of Computer Games with the Content of Rage on Cognitive Performance in eight Years old Children

Mohammad hosein fallah[1], elahe aghayi[2], somaye zare[3]

One of the important entertaining phenomenon's in recent years is playing video games. Whereas it is concerned that tendency to these types of game have undesired affected to the body and mental of children and adolescent, this study sets forth to investigate the effectiveness of playing video games on Visio—motor ability of children.

The study sample consisted of whole Naeinan 8-male students studying in 2013-2014 session in Naein schools. Among all of the School children who have 8 aged in Naein city in the (2013-2014) school year, 30 children were selected as sample group with random sampling method. Sample group divided into control group (n=15),and experimental group(n=15) .experimental subjects were playing games with violent content during 4 weeks in 6 session at 30 minutes times. And control group didn't receive *any* intervention. Both groups were assessed at the pre-test and post-test, using the bender Gestalt questionnaires. Analysis of covariance was used to analyze the data.

The result of the analysis showed that the computer games with violent content leads to reduce children vision-motor ability on experimental group in compared with the control group.

So it is suggested that parents should pay attention to choice the type of video games and would have sold according to its violent level.

Key words: playing game with violent content, vision -motor ability, Neanian 8 male students.

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Poster Presentation

Effectiveness of Play Therapy with Life Skills Training Content on Retarded Children's Maladaptive Behaviors

Mohammad Ghaderi Rammazi [1] Gholamreza Ahmadi [2] Hamidreza Dehghan [3] Afrideh Bahador [4]

Background: children with maladaptive behaviors are not able to adjust themselves with family and social environment demands normally. Maladaptive behaviors are prevalent problems in mental retarded children. Play therapy is a prepare background for fostering social skills. Life skill training can lead to decreasing of maladaptive behaviors.

Methods: the study design was semi experimental with control group. All of mental retarded children between 7 to 10 ages of Mahan city (Kerman, Iran) were population. Thirty convenient students selected as sample members. They matched and divided into two groups (15 subjects as control group, and 15 subjects as experiment group). Experiment group received 10 session of play therapy with life skills training content while control group was not given such activity. Roter behavioral diagnosis of children (teacher form) used for collecting data, the 18th version of SPSS software and independent T test method used for analyzing of data.

Results: the result showed that play therapy with life skills training content have been effective and reduced frequency of maladaptive behaviors.

Conclusion: life skills training in a play therapy format can regulate affection, control stress, control the unfavorable feelings, and make new intimate relationships. This consequence enhances self-control and self-efficacy that are two crucial variables in controlling the maladaptive behaviors.

Keywords: play therapy, life skills, *maladaptive behaviors*, retarded children

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Poster Presentation

Relationship between Loneliness and Emotional Intelligence with internet Addiction in Dormitory Students of Kerman University of Medical Sciences

Mohammad Ghaderi Rammazi[1], Gholamreza Ahmadi[2], Hamed Eskandari Nasab[3], Zahra Rezaie Rayeni Nejad [4]

Background: the term of internet addiction refers to some misuses of internet technology that cause considerable problems in personal, social, and professional students' life aspects. Students who live away from their families are more vulnerable to internet addiction. This study had been done to clarify some variables that are relating to dormitory students' internet addiction.

Methods: the design of this study was descriptive and correctional. The population of the study was all dormitory students of Kerman University of Medical Sciences. One-hundred and sixty students based on random cluster sampling method recruited as sample members. They filled out Persian versions of Usher loneliness scale, Bar-On Emotional Quotient Inventory, and self-reported measures of the young's Internet Addiction Scale. The obtained data were analyzed using regression analysis.

Results: Results showed a significant positive correlation between loneliness and Internet addiction exists. The three components of emotional intelligence and also total emotional intelligence score were negatively related to Internet addiction. In addition, loneliness and emotional intelligence are able to predict the rate of Internet addiction in dormitory students.

Conclusion: it seems that students who they have missed their close relationships or supportive sources, or they are dissatisfied from their relationships trying to find their required intimacy from cyber world instead of real relationships. So the emotional support from parents can be a powerful factor in protecting adolescents from becoming addicted to the Internet. On the other hand, uncontrollable implosive inclinations to internet addiction could be stopped by improving emotional intelligence in dormitory students.

Key words: loneliness, emotional intelligence, internet addiction

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Poster Presentation

The Role of Socioeconomic Status of Families on Development of Violent Behavior among Adolescent Students

E. Hosseinpur[1], M.Gheybi[2], M.momennzad[3], R. Haji alilu[4], N. Khalhi[5]

Background: The present study aims to investigate the effect of socioeconomic status families on development of violent behavior in students.

Methods: The statistical sample was composed of all female students at first year level at high school of Baghmalek city, during the year 2014. The sample included 380 students who were selected randomly. A questionnaire was used to collect data. Reliability of the questionnaire was determined by experienced teachers of Police sciences, Educational sciences and experts in counseling and psychology. Validity of the questionnaire was determined using Cronbach Alpha (r=0.91). We used KMO test to analyze the data to evaluate the appropriateness of elements for socio-economical factor. We used Gamma test and correlation coefficient to determine the relationship.

Results: Regarding the significance of gamma test and correlation coefficient, the relationship between socio-economic status (age, education, parental education, parental occupation, income, place of residence and type of housing, relationships with friends, the behavior of principals and teachers) on commitment of violent behavior among the students was confirmed. ($p < 05$)

Conclusion: Thus the more socioeconomic status of families improves, the more violent behavior will be reduced. Thus improvement of social status (education of parents, choosing the right job, paying special attention to development and aging period of the students, status of friends, teachers and administrators psychological behavior) and improvement of the economic situation (type of housing and place of living, proper distribution and paying attention to student for meeting the educational needs) is necessary to prevent hooliganism and violence.

Key words: Socioeconomic status, violent behavior, students, family

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Poster Presentation

Rorschach Comprehensive System Data in a Non-clinical Sample of 10 -year -Old Iranian Children

Nasim Kashefi[1], Mohammad Reza Shairi[2], Mohammad Ali Asghari Moghaddam[3]

Background: The Comprehensive System of the Rorschach (Exner, 2003) has a considerable body of empirical research supporting its validity and reliability .This research was conducted to investigate the Rorschach Comprehensive System data in a non-clinical sample of 10- year -old Iranian children.

Methods: This research was a causal- comparative study. 170 fourth grade students (80 girls and 90 boys) in Tehran were selected as a sample. After administrating The Rorschach, descriptive characteristics were calculated for Rorschach test variables and independent t-test used to compare male and female subjects.

Results: Mean scores comparison in two groups showed significant differences between male and female subjects. Thus, normative tables designed for each group.

Conclusion: The results indicated significant differences between male and female subjects. Therefore, gender should be considered in the results of the Rorschach test.

Key Words: Rorschach Comprehensive System, Children, 10 year old.

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Poster Presentation

The Relationship between Social Anxiety with Perceived Competence and Friendship Quality

Seyede Fateme Kazemi[1]

Background: although social anxiety has long been recognized as an important factor for understanding for adults' interpersonal behavior and psychological functioning the study of social anxiety among children and adolescents is in its very early stage. Social anxiety is Unpleasant emotional state and avoidance behaviors that is related to real or imagining social interactions. Close relationship represent a critical aspect of adolescents interpersonal functioning. Close friendship with peers take on increasing importance during adolescence. In this connection, feeling of social anxiety could lead to disengagement from peer interactions and interfere with the development of close, supportive ties.

Methods: The sample consisted of 120 boys and girls 11-13 years old, which were selected by Cluster sampling. Research's variables were measured by "social anxiety scale for adolescents"," Harter perceived competence scale" as well as "friendship quality questionnaire".

Results: Results indicate that there is a significant negative relationship between social anxieties with perceived competence.

Conclusion: Also there is a negative relationship between social anxiety and dimensions of friendship quality.Perceived competence have a positive relationship with friendship quality.

Key Words: social anxiety, perceived competence, friendship quality.

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Poster Presentation

Comparing Parenting Style and Personality traits in depressed and Normal Students

Reza Kazemi[1], Samaneh Babaei [2],sonia didehroshani[3]

Background: The Maine objective of this study was this compares the Parenting Style and Personality traits in depressed and normal students.

Methods: Method of the research is causal-comparative. The target population is all the third grade high school female students of Tehran at the end of 1391-92 academic year.100 students (50 depressed and 50 normal) were chosen by stratified random sampling method. Data collection tools were Beck Depression Inventory (BDI), Derozotti Man Parenting Style Questionnaire, NEO Personality Inventory (short form) and third grade students' average. In order to analyze data, mean, standard deviation, Multivariate Analysis of Variance (MANOVA), analysis were used.

Results: In MANOVA test, data show there is a significant difference between two groups. According to the means, authoritarian and dependent parenting style are more in depressed students in comparison with normal ones. In addition, the mean of scores of neuroticism, extraversion, openness, agreeableness, and conscientiousness are significantly different between two groups.

Conclusion: the findings have important implications in the pathology, prevention and treatment of students with depressed symptom.

Key words: depression, parenting styles, personality traits.

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Poster Presentation

The Relationship between Duration and Type of Computer Games and Aggression in Adolescents

Seyede Fateme Kazemi[1], Maryam Sadeghi[2]

Background: Due to the explosive growth of new communication technologies, sources of socialization for children have gone beyond the boundaries of families and the school. The computer games with high absorbency have attracted many audiences of all ages, especially children and teenagers and have caused Concerns about their possible harmful effects on children and adolescences. Since children cannot easily understand the difference between real and virtual world, so the games impact is more pronounced in this age period. The current study examined the relationship between computer games with impulsivity and aggression in adolescents.

Methods: The sample consisted of 128 boys and girls of middle school (Grade seventh, eighth and ninth), which were selected by Cluster sampling. Research's variables were measured by "the Buss and Perry Aggression Questionnaire (1992)", as well as a "researcher-made questionnaire about the duration and the type of computer games"

Results: Results indicate that there is a significant relationship between aggressions with the use of internet games. GPA was a negative correlation with time was spent on computer games. There was a gender different in duration use of computer game; boys spend more time than girl.

Conclusion: Chi-Square test has shown any significant correlation between type of games and aggression.

Key Words: computer games - aggression - adolescences

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Poster Presentation

Comparison of Early Maladaptive Schemas and Parenting Styles between in Abused and Non- Abused Adolescents

Reza Kazemi[1], Akbar golalizadeh[2], Sonia didehroshani[3]

Background: Early maladaptive schemas are chronically self- defeating emotional & cognitive patterns that develop early in life. They may cause a lot of psychological disorders The main objective of this study was this compare of early maladaptive schemas and parenting styles between in abused and non-abused adolescents

Methods: Method of the research is causal-comparative. The statistical population of this research included high school students in Ardabil, from among whom 620 students asked to complete child abuse inventory and 83 students (41 normal adolescent and 42 abused adolescent) selected as final sample. The jung early maladaptive schemas inventory completed by adolescents themselves and Baum rind parenting styles inventory completed by their mothers. For comparison of two groups, manova statistical analysis method has used by SPSS 16software.

Results: Statistical analyses showed that there is not a statistically significant difference between subscales of parenting styles of mothers of abused and normal adolescents. Difference between

Results have shown that substance in abused adolescences had significantly higher scores for most early maladaptive schemas emotional deprivation, Abandonment/Instability, Mistrust/Abuse, Alienation, Defectiveness, Failure, incompetence, subjugation, Emotional Inhibition, Insufficient Self-Discipline ,Entitlement, Unrelenting Standards/Hypercriticalness (US), including disconnection, impaired autonomy, performance andover-vigilance than non- abused (P<0.01)

Conclusion: therefore we can conclude that formation of initial schemas in normal and abused adolescents is different and it is affected by parenting behaviors. thus increasing attention to early maladaptive schemas is recommended for prevention , diagnosis , and therapy .

Keywords: parenting styles, early maladaptive schemas, abused adolescents.

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Poster Presentation

Effect of Therapeutic Play in Improving children's Behavioral Problems Derelict and Irresponsible Nursery Amene Birjand

M. kadkhodai, R. dastjerdi, F. Kadkhoda, J.Beheshti por, R. Mohammadi

Background: The aim of this study is Effect Play Therapy Improving Behavioral problems in children Derelict and Irresponsible Nursery Khatamolanbya Birjand.

Methods: The study population included all children in the first quarter of 1393 are 4 to 6 years of living in the nursery A. Birjand

Results: The sample consisted of 12 children In the case of child behavior disorders were diagnosed with high scores Children in play therapy sessions, which consisted of 12 sessions over two months now, and the players were re-tested forms of behavioral disorders. Data using t-test and analysis software was spss16... The results showed that children's behavioral problems was significantly decreased during 12 sessions Conclusion: The therapy can play an effective role in reducing behavior problems in children is irresponsible and derelict Given that emotions play an important role in the development of children It can be suggested that many of the behavioral problems of children using play therapy improved.

Keywords: play therapy, behavior problems, children and orphans irresponsible.

Poster Presentation

The investigation of training Acceptance and Commitment Therapy among parents of High school girl's student on supervision

Zohre Kermani[1]

Background: The purpose of present research was the investigation of training Acceptance and Commitment Therapy among parents of high school girl's student on parent's supervision on students.

Methods: the method of research was semi experimental with the plan of pretest and posttest with control group. This research was executed over parent's entire high school girl's that their children were student in high schools of Isfahan in 1391-1392. For selecting sample were used from cluster random sampling that finally selected 48 people randomly and again randomly were assigned in experiment group and 10 people in control group. The members of control group participate in 10 meeting about 90 minutes with training of Acceptance and Commitment Therapy and control group did not receive any intervention. The used instrument in the research was parental monitoring researcher made. Data were presented with using Anova with repeated measures.

Results: according to findings training of Acceptance and Commitment Therapy were be effectiveness on girl's high school's parents' supervision (P. /01).

Conclusion: training of Acceptance and Commitment Therapy was effectiveness on parent supervision and even after several months the effectiveness was not changed.

Key Words: Acceptance and Commitment Therapy, girl's students, parent supervision.

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Poster Presentation

Effectiveness of Sand Play Therapy on Children with Learning Disabilities, Behavioral Problems

Karimi Afshar, E. Dare kordi, A. Azita Amir Fakhraee, nezami, M; Jandaghi, F[1]

Introduction; Emotional Disorders - Behavioral refers to situations in which emotional responses and behavior at school cultural norms, age and ethnic differences are such that the individual's academic performance, self-care, social relationships, personal adjustment, behavior in class adjustment also impacts negatively on the environment. This study aims were assessed to evaluate the effectiveness of sand play therapy on behavioral problems in children with learning disabilities.

Methods; This quasi-experimental pre-test and post-test with control group. The population was students of learning disorder in Kerman. A sample of 20 subjects randomly selected from the center of learning with random assignment to intervention and control groups. Questionnaire for collecting data from behavioral problems was used Rater B. After running the test on two groups: the intervention group participated in 7 sessions on the sand play therapy. The two was given groups on the posttest and follow-up study was conducted on two groups after one month. Analysis of covariance was used to analyze the data.

Findings; Analysis of covariance showed that sand play therapy was effective in reducing behavior problems of children. Average scores on the behavioral problems of emotional disorders in the post-test showed a significant decrease. The results showed a significant decrease between the two groups on the post-test. Also results showed durability of this effect in follow up.

Conclusions; Play therapy is always acceptable approaches for reducing behavioral problems and even reinforces the positive attributes of children. The results of this study not only confirmed the effectiveness of this intervention showed sustained reductions in child behavior problems.

Key words: sand play therapy, behavioral problems, learning disabilities.

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Poster Presentation

Effect of Group Play Therapy on Depression in Children of Divorce

Dare kordi, A. Karimi Afshar, E, Azita Amir Fakhraee, nezami, Jandaghi, F[1]

Introduction: Children of divorce are more likely to have multiple traumas including depression, which can lead to several problems in the course of their lives. This study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of play therapy in reducing depressive symptoms in a sample of children of divorce took place. This study was a quasi-experimental study designs are pre-test and test traces with the control group. Study population was children divorce with 6-12 old in 13692 that who were referred for child guidance clinics in the city of Kerman.

Initially, 70 children were evaluated with the depression scale and 28 patients with the highest scores were randomly assigned to intervention and control groups (14 = n). The play therapy sessions (7 sessions of 2 hours) was administered to the experimental group and in the end the depression test was performed on both groups. Data analysis of the assumptions of normality and homogeneity of slopes of regression after looking at the two groups was performed using analysis of covariance.

Results: the statistical assumptions of normality and homogeneity of slopes showed regression is established. The inferential analysis of covariance results indicated that play therapy decreased depression scores in the experimental group compared with the control group at the posttest.

Conclusion: The results of this study, consistent with previous research findings on the effectiveness of play therapy in the treatment of children's behavioral problems and incompatibilities. It can be concluded that play therapy is an appropriate method for treatment of behavioral disorders, including depression and children's children. It can be used in clinical situations.

Keywords: Children of Divorce, Depression, Play Therapy.

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Poster Presentation

The Effectiveness of Non-Pharmacological Interventions of Group Play Therapy on Depression in Children with Type I Diabetes

Fariba Kamali[1], Fatemeh Jansouz[2], Hasan Toozandejani[3]

Background: Diabetes is one of the most common and most serious diseases in childhood. Diabetes can be considered as a stressful life event. Since diabetes is a new and unfamiliar experience for children and adolescents, in addition to they may face physical problems, psychological and social problems. The purpose of this study was to examine the investigation of effectiveness of group play therapy on depression in Children with type I diabetes.

Methods: In this quasi-experimental study (The Nonequivalent Control Group Design with Pretest and Posttest), 28 children were selected by availability sampling and randomly allocated into control (n=13) and experimental (n =15) groups. The experimental group participated in 12 sessions of 90 minutes of intervention based on group play therapy, while the control group did not receive any intervention. All children completed Children's Depression inventory (CDI) at pre and post sessions. To analyze the data, univariate analysis of covariance was used.

Results: The results showed that, there was significant difference between pre-test and post-test scores, in experimental group ($p<0.001$).

Conclusion: According to the findings of this study, non-pharmacological intervention play therapy can be used as a way to reduce the level of depression in children with type I diabetes. Thus, besides the usual treatments for diabetes, pharmacologic interventions, such as group play therapy can be an effective method for reducing depression and improving mental health in children and adolescents with type I diabetes.

Key Words: non pharmacological intervention, group play therapy, Depression, type I diabetes

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Poster Presentation

The Effect of Supportive and Psycho Educational Group Therapy on Anxiety, Depression, Stress and the Quality of Life of Mothers of Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD)

Motahareh Haghgoo[1], Maryam Kousha[2], Bahman Akbari[3]

Background: one of the most famous pervasive developmental disorders of childhood is Autism disorder. Because of many problems of these children, their family members and especially their mothers suffer from more tension and stress. Thus, it is essential to implement some programs to support and to educate their families with the coping strategies, the problem solving, the stress management and the anger control.

Methods: The samples consisted of 20 mothers of children with ASD who were randomly divided into 2 equal, the case and the control groups .after that the pretest including the Beck anxiety, Beck depression, parental stress inventory (PSI) and the world health organization quality of life (WHOQOL-BREF), were run on both groups. Then supportive and psycho educational group therapy were perfumed for 6 weeks.

Results: the results statistical index for covariance analysis in this research showed that supportive and psycho educational group therapy significantly decreased the anxiety, depression and stress in case group and it increased the quality of life of this group .were as there were no significant changes in the control group($p<0.05$).

Conclusion: It seems that the health care system can have a significant impact on these aspects of mental health of patient with the emphasis on this type of treatment.

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Poster Presentation

Comparison of Parenting Stress in Mothers of Children with and without Learning Disorder

1. Khali[1], Kakavandi [2], Rogayeh koohi [3], Soosan Jabbari

Background: This study examines the level of parental stress in mothers of children with and without learning disabilities.

Methods: This study is a comparison of the, all parenting stress of 50 mothers of boys 6 to 12 years-old with learning disability that take part in Shirazs centers of learning disability at the 4th area and 80 mothers of normal boys who are 6 to 12 years- old from one of Shirazs school that students were 3th grad. The instrument consisted of a questionnaire Wechsler Intelligence test has been cast and the Parenting Stress (PSI) questionnaire. Data obtained by the methods of descriptive and inferential statistics, including T- tests for independent samples were analyzed

Result: The results showed that between parental stress (parent domain) and some of its components (parental competence, de pression, social isolation and parental health) in mothers of children with learning disabilities and mothers of normal children there was a significant difference ($p0 < 0.001$)

Conclusion: Mothers of children with learning disabilities have more parenting stress than mothers of normal children.

Key Words: learning disabilities, Parental stress, Normal children.

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Poster Presentation

Is Hearing Loss of Child Expose Mother and Child with Hearing Loss Relationship?

Rogaiyeh koohi, Guita Movallai, Khalil Kakavandy[1]

Background: Today diagnose of hearing loss arrived up to under 3 month, in families with Hearing loss children, mother child relationship faced with lots problem and matters because Of lack of relational skills in hearing loss child and the high level of stress that mother Experienced(adopting, expensive rehabilitation service and treatment, …).

Methods: The main purpose of this article is answer to this question is hearing loss of child expose mother and child with hearing loss relationship? Researchers offer to gather related article in mother child relationship then create a conclusion from them.

Conclusion: In base of studies in articles mother child relationship in families with hearing loss children are face with lots probes and matters and hearing mother in creating relationship with hearing loss children are aggressive and like teacher and try to control relationships. Molarity of this mother doesn't limit your-self to sign language that child rely on it to communicate.

Result: The urgency of attention to doing psychology early intervention, educational program and social support for parent especially mother fo improvement relationship between mother and hearing loss children is necessary.

Key Words: Hearing loss, mother – child relationship, early intervention

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Poster Presentation

Comparison the Social Skills of Learning Disability Students and Normal Students

Masoome keshmiri[1]

The main purpose of this research was the comparison of social skills in students with learning disability and normal students. Appropriate Social skills includes: assertiveness, impulsive or recalcitrant, overconfident and jealousy or withdrawal.
The first appropriate factor was: social behavior that included eye contact with others, polite behavior, using others name and being enthusiastic to interact with others in proper way.
The second factor was inappropriate assertiveness: that is consisted of behaviors such as lying ,fighting, niggling to others, producing abnormal and annoying voices and break ones promise(welch).
The third factor was impulsive or recalcitrant: that included behavior such as getting furious quickly, being stubborn and defiance.
The fourth factor was being over confident: like being self –absorbed or self-centered, boasting to others, self-assertive, pretend to have everything and self-preferred.
The last factor was jealousy or withdrawal: which included behaviors such as jealousy and solitary.
The studied case included 48students (10 to 11 years 4 grade in primary school).
The samples had been chosen randomly. There were24students included (12girls and12boys) with learning disability from learning disability teaching centers and 24 normal students (12girls and 12boys).
The Matson Evaluation of social skills with youngsters was used in the research.
In this research T.student statistical method were used for each group independently.
Data analysis showed there were differences between two groups in inappropriate Assertiveness, impulsive act or recalcitrant and total score scale.

Key words: social skills, learning disability students, normal students.

1. Master of exceptional children

Poster Presentation

The Articulation of Persian consonants in 4-6 years old children of Tehran's kindergartens

Bahman Bahmani[1], Nadere Naderjah[2], Sahel Gerami[3]

Background: Production and articulation of phonemes in words and sentences are important aspects of oral language. The aim of this study was to explore the mastery age of phoneme articulation in 4-6 years Old Iranian Persian language- speaking children, and subsequently provide diagnostic and therapeutic criteria for speech and language pathologist (SLPs).

Methods: sixty hundred and ninety seven 4-6 years Old Persian speakers were assessed by the Phonetic Test and Screening Test of Articulation. The number of errors and incorrect consonants were determined for each child.

Results: based on the phonetic test /J/k/v/ were the most difficult consonant for four years old girls and / j/ k/ c/ were the most difficult consonant for four years old boys. Also / j / v/ were the most difficult consonant for five years old girls and / j/ v/ k/ were the most difficult consonant for five years old boys and finally / j / was the most difficult consonant for both groups.

Conclusion: according to the output of research most of the 4-6 years old children had mastered in all the speech sounds. Therefore each type of speech sound disorder should be investigated in 4-6 year olds and necessary therapeutic procedure should be initiated.

Key words: articulation, consonant, Persian language

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Poster Presentation

The Prevalence of Behavioral Disorder in Children with Autism Spectrum Disorders at Different Levels of Education

Fatemeh Gorjian, Gilda Rrajabi Damavandi, Helia Tarighat Nia, Fatemeh Ranjbar Kermani, Javad Mahmoudi gharaei[1]

Background: The purpose of this study was to evaluate the prevalence of behavioral disorder in children with autism spectrum disorders.

Methods: The study and the convenience sampling method, children and adolescents aged 6 to 17 years old with autism spectrum disorders, child and adolescent psychiatry clinic of children enrolled. Demographic characteristics of participants recorded based diagnostic psychiatric interview And the severity and frequency of symptoms of conduct disorder using the diagnostic tool CSI-4 was performed.

Results: 59 people participated in this study. Of this number, 14 were female and 45 were male. Among the participants 76/3% are mood disorder, 35/6% are anxiety disorder, 5/1% are ocd disorder and 10/2% of the behavioral disorders aren't comorbid and about 89/8% of the behavioral disorders are comorbid.

Conclusion: Given the high prevalence of behavioral disorder in children, Identification of these disorders in children, according to medical intervention and prevention programs is needed.

Key Words: Autism-spectrum disorders, behavioral disorders, student

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Poster Presentation

The Role Self-Compassion' Components on Prediction Procrastination and Depression in Adolescences with Depression

Reza Golpoor Chamarkohi [1]

Background: Depression is probably the most common problem in people with psychological issues. Multiple factors are associated with depression in adolescents. The aim of present research was examined the role of self-compassion components in prediction procrastination and symptoms of depression in adolescences with depression.

Methods: This research was descriptive. The sample consisted of 55 attending the counseling centers Nowshahr City' education were diagnosed with the clinical interview and Beck Depression Inventory. In the present study samples were selected for sampling. Tools used in this study included were clinical interview, the Beck Depression Inventory (1968), self-compassion Neff (2003) and procrastination Takman (1991) questionnaires.

Results: For data analysis the Pearson correlation and multiple regression analyzes were used. The results of Pearson's correlation coefficient showed there was no significant relationship between the components of self-compassion and procrastination. There is significant positive correlation between components of self-Judgment. There was significant negative correlation between component of common human characteristics and depression. Results of multiple regression analyzes indicated that the component of self-judgment predicts 18% of the variance in depression. The component of common human characteristics predicts 17% of the variance in depression.

Conclusion: Based on the findings, the results suggest that self- components, especially the negative component of self-Judgment and the positive component of common human characteristics are important in prediction of depressive symptoms in adolescents with depression. Therefore the variables associated with depression needs to be taken into consideration and investigation.

Key Words: self-compassion, depression, procrastination and adolescence

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Poster Presentation

Psychological predictors of sport injuries among Bonab's Junior Soccer Players

Arsalan Golshani[1], Fahimeh Hasani[2], Ameneh Esmaeili[3]

Background: A few studies have examined the effect of psychological factors on the incidence of sports injuries among adolescents. Injury during childhood can cause a person stay away from the sports forever. The purpose of the current study was to find psychological factors that can lead to an increase injury risk among Bonab junior soccer players.

Methods: The statistical population consisted of Bonab's junior soccer players that 242 person have included in the statistical population. In these study three questionnaires Coping Strategies, Anxiety and Perception of Success was used to assess the influence of psychological factors on increasing sports injuries. Demographic questionnaire was used to assess the incidence of injury during a period of 4 months. For data analysis 21th version of SPSS software was used in the significant range of P≤0/05.

Results: The results that suggested psychological factors could explain 23% of injury occurrence. Other Psychological predictors were not significantly associated with the injury risk among junior soccer players.

Conclusion: Furthermore, the analysis results suggested that the main factors are life event stresses, somatic trait anxiety, mistrust and ineffective coping that could lead to an increased injury risk among junior soccer players. These findings partly support Williams and Andersen's stress–injury model and are organized into an empirical model. According to the results obtained from the study, recommendations are given to sport medicine teams and coaches concerning issues in sport injury prevention.

Key Words: Anxiety, Perception of success, Coping, Injury

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Poster Presentation

Investigating the Effects of Group Therapy on Maternal Depression and Aggressive Behavior in Mothers of Children with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder

Zara Gohary kamel[1], Najme khosravanmehr[2], Arezoo hoseini[3]

Background: To investigate the effects of group therapy based on the cognitive behavioral approach reduction of maternal depression and aggressive behavior in mothers of children with attention deficit hyperactivity. The aim of this study is effect of group therapy based on behavior- cognitive level on reducing depressive symptoms and aggression behaviors in mothers of children with attention deficit hyperactivity that their children have Attention Deficit - Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD).

Methods: 30 mothers attending in psychiatric clinic of Imam Hossein hospital selected purposively. Cognitive behavioral therapy group held in for 8 sessions in 1/5 hours .Participants evaluated by Beck depression inventory (BDI) and anger questionnaire (AQ) before and after sessions

Results: Data were evaluated by t test.Results of therapeutic interventions in reducing the level of physical and verbal aggression and maternal depressive symptoms had a significant impact.

Conclusion : Our results showed anger control training with behavioral - Cognitive approach significantly reduce symptoms of depression and aggression levels in mothers of children with attention deficit disorder - was more active.

Keywords: group therapy, mothers, anger management

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Poster Presentation

The Effectiveness of Group Sexual Education to Reduce Individual and Social Incompatibility of Mother and Teenage Boys

Fatemeh Lotfi

This study aimed to investigate the effect of education on reducing sexual education group incompatibility between mother and teenage boys were Lenjan city.
This study is an experimental study, thus, in this study, the pre-test, post-test control group.
The subjects of this study, 30 mother and son (total of 60) were tested in groups of 15 mothers and son mother and son were trained and 15 in the control group were replaced.
Data using SPSS software have been descriptive and inferential analysis (analysis of covariance)

Keywords: conflict, interpersonal maladjustment, social maladjustment, sex education, the relationship between mothers and teenage boys

Poster Presentation

The Relationship between Self-Efficacy and Social Support with Adjustment and Academic Achievement in Adolescents

Hakimeh leis[1], Mohammad Reza Tammanaei far[2]

Background: Transition from the childhood to the adolescence is one of the most sensitive phenomena in adolescents' life which is associated with physical, social and personality changes. Therefore, adjustment is regarded as absolutely necessary in adolescents' success and appropriate functioning which is also linked with different personal and environmental variables. Some of the variables that help the adolescents in enhancing the adjustment and academic achievement include self-efficacy and social support.

Methods: Hence, the statistical population included all the high–school students studying in Arak in the academic year ran from 2013 to 2014, out of which a sample of 430 students (230 females and 200 males) was selected through cluster multi–stage sampling. Data were gathered using Sherer et al's General Self-Efficacy Scale, Zimet et al's Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support and Sinha & Singh's Adjustment and the overall score degree as an indicator of academic achievement Inventory for School Students. Data were analyzed using t–test and Pearson correlation coefficient.

Results: Findings showed that, there is significant relationship between self-efficacy and adjustment ($r=.539$, $P<.01$), self-efficacy and academic achievement ($r=.227$, $P<.01$), social support and adjustment ($r=.369$, $P<.01$) and social adjustment and academic achievement ($r=.136$, $p<.01$). Moreover, no significant relationship was observed between the male and female students' social support. But the Self-Efficacy of male students is found to be higher than female students.

Conclusion: It can be concluded that, establishing the feelings of self-efficacy in children and adolescents is one of the most important missions and duties of parents and teachers from which the behavioral models exert the highest role. Self-efficacy is learnable and this subject should be of crucial important for the educational authorities. Therefore, with the application of accurate educational methods, the necessary preventions can be employed. Furthermore, adolescents' problems will increase if they feel rejected by their family members, friends, peers, teachers and other important others. Application of appropriate educational methods not only prevents the emergences of such problematic issues but also paves the way for adolescents' growth of abilities and can solve the students' problems in the realm of adjustment.

Key Words: Self-Efficacy, Social Support, Adjustment, academic achievement, Adolescents

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Poster Presentation

Comparing Content and Themes of the Dreams of Adolescents with and Without Eating Disorder

Saba Hasanvandi, Amir Ali Mazandarani, Maryam Raoof

Background: previous research show patients with Eating disorders more frequently dream of food. The dreams of anorexic patients contain reduced emotion expression, more negative emotions, and less pleasant events and more injury and distorted body. These findings are explained in term of "*continuity theory*".

Methods: Using "*Most recent dream*" methodology and Eating Attitude Test (EAT-26) we collected data from 1464 adolescents (953 girls and 511 boys) from Tabriz, Iran. Among the collected dreams, 331 dreams from girls (247 non-patients, and 84 with eating disorder) and 108 dreams from boys (86 non-patients and 22 with eating disorder) could be coded. Obtained dreams were analyzed with two methods of Hall/Van de Castle coding system and Thematic analysis. The procedure was performed in 2012 about one year after the Eastern Azerbaijan earthquake.

Results: Girls dreamt more than boys and non-patients dreamt more than eating disordered adolescents about familiar characters and family members. Girls with eating disorder dreamt about animals, and dead/imaginary characters than other groups. Boys' dreams included more aggression and when an aggression took place in a dream, adolescents with eating disorder were more likely to be the victim. On the other hand, adolescents with eating disorder reported fewer cases of friendly interactions. Failure in boys and not striving in eating disordered adolescents were more frequent. Finally, an unusually large number of dreams were about earthquake.

Conclusion: Our findings are in parallel with the ubiquitous gender differences in dream content. According to continuity theory, the high prevalence of earthquake dreams and also the fact that adolescents with eating disorder reported more negative emotions and bodily misfortunes indicates that dream contents reflects adolescents' concerns and conceptions.

Key Words: Eating disorders, Traumatic dreams, earthquakes

Poster Presentation

Evaluation of Emotion Recognition and Facial Expressions of 6 to 12 years Old Children with Leukemia Referred to the Hematology and Oncology ward of Ali Asghar Hospital

Soode Mashinchi[1] , Sepideh Nazi [2]

Background: Cancer diagnosis leads to many challenges such as emotional problems for children and their families. The aim of this study was to investigate the Amount of emotions recognition and facial expressions of 6 to12 years' old children with leukemia.

Methods: This Descriptive and Case- control study was conducted on 10 children with leukemia at the age of 6 to12 years admitted to Ali Asghar hospital for chemotherapy as a case group and 10 healthy children matched with age as a control group. The Case group received a four-day a week intervention course for several weeks. Both groups assessed by a self-report questionnaire containing demographic data and questions identifying their emotions and facial expressions understanding developed by researchers. Finally, the results of the two groups evaluation were analyzed and compared using SPSS17.

Results: The results showed that there were significant differences between two groups in ability of emotion expression and expressing the means of these feelings, correctly ($P< 0.05$). Also, the lower age in the case group resulted in a lower level of understanding of their emotions.

Conclusion: It seems the acute phase of leukemia and limited participation of these children in the community, may negatively influence their emotion recognition and facial expressions understanding compared with normal children. Therefore, using early appropriate Occupational therapy and play therapy interventions could be necessary and useful for improving these abilities and may reduce their future social and emotional problems.

Key words: leukemia, emotion recognition, facial expression,

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Poster Presentation

Role of Neglect Experience in Bullying Behaviors: Mediating Role of Theory of Mind

Mashinchi Abbasi, N[1], Hashemi, T[2], & Mohammadpour, F[3]

Background: Bullying is a subset of aggressive behaviors, which is manifested in the form of relational, verbal, and physical reactions and is a kind of negative behaviors that is frequently represented by one or many students for power exertion against one another. Studies suggest that various factors contribute to the incidence of aggressive and bullying behaviors. The present study aimed to determine the role of neglect experience in bullying behavior through theory of mind.

Methods: This study was conducted with a correlation method. Therefore, using random multistage cluster method, 313 high school students were selected and were assessed by Mohammadkhani child abuse inventory (2002), Panchin and Hindoja (2011) Bullying scale as well as Davis (1983) Perspective-taking scale. Data were analyzed by LISREL software.

Results: Results of path analysis showed that neglect experience could negatively explain bullying behaviors through theory of mind. Moreover, results demonstrated that there were negative relationships between theory of mind and bullying behavior as well as neglect experience and theory of mind.

Conclusion: Childhood stressful experiences are considered as the factors of neglect phenomenon in the process of psychological development and these experiences could have a negative impact on the process of social cognition and theory of mind. Hence, any problem in the stage of theory of mind establishment results in child and adolescence disabilities in understanding others' emotions and states, therefore, set the stage for the manifestation of bullying and aggressive behaviors

Keywords: Neglect Experience; Theory of Mind; Bullying Behaviors

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Poster Presentation

Study of Cognitive Dimension of7-11 Year Hyperactive Attention Defect Students

Liela Mobasher Kashani, Hananeh Mafakheri, Maryam Jian Tbasi[1]

Background: ADHD is certainly one of the highest percentages of referrals to child counseling clinics so with a deeper understanding of the characteristics of this disorder can be found in the diagnosis and intervention, Trgam good harvest

Methods: Most of the research underlying this study is that a phenomenon can be studied from different aspects

Conclusion: The results show that the index for assessment of mental deterioration is wDI factor in students with attention hyperactivity disorder has23% weak injury and 40Severe injuries were identified. This issue represents hearing impairment, memory, Focus and learning disability situations has damaged.

The results: suggest that hyperactivity disorder - attention deficit disorder in verbal tasks - non-verbal, auditory discrimination and lower IQ scores and lower performance in working memory leads.

Key Words: hyperactive attention defect- Cognitive Dimension

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Poster Presentation

A Comparative Investigation of Fear of Negative Evaluation in the Siblings of Children with and without Autism Spectrum Disorder

Alireza Mohseni Ezhiyeh[1], Amir Ghamarani[2], Hamidreza Arab Bafrani[3], Nahid Vakilizadeh[4]

Background: Fear of negative evaluation is a psychological fear occurring due to imbalance between situational and environmental demands. The present study was conducted with the aim of comparatively investigating fear of negative evaluation in the siblings of children with and without autism spectrum disorder.

Methods: The present study is a descriptive research which uses a causal-comparative design. The target sample for investigation included 31 participants of the siblings of children with autism spectrum disorder (including 19 males and 12 females) and 31 participants of the siblings of children without autism spectrum disorder (including 19 males and 12 females). They were selected by the convenience sampling method and were matched to each other in terms of age, gender, educational levels and marital status. To collect the research data, the brief version of the Fear of Negative Evaluation Scale (Leary, 1983) was used.

Results: The mean difference obtained between the two groups in Fear of Negative Evaluation Scale indicated the higher scores of the siblings of children with autism spectrum disorder. Further, the results of the t-test indicated that the difference between the two groups in the variable of fear of negative evaluation is statistically significant ($p< 0.001$).

Conclusion: The siblings of children with autism, when they are with their brothers or sisters, are worried that the judgments of others may be negative about them; therefore, they try to avoid the evaluation contexts and this issue increases their anxiety and fear.

Key words: Autism Spectrum Disorder, siblings, fear of negative evaluation.

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Poster Presentation

Investigating the Effectiveness of Group Intervention on sensory / cognitive Awareness and social interaction of Children with Autistic Spectrum Disorder

Hamid Reza Arab Baferiani[1], Alireza Mohseni Ezhiyeh[2], Tayyebeh Safari[3], Javad Saberi[4]

Background: Autistic Spectrum Disorder is a complex neurodevelopmental disorder, According to the latest definitions introduced with two symptoms: deficits in social communication and social interaction, and restricted, repetitive patterns of behavior, interests, or activities. The objective of the present study was to investigate the effectiveness of group intervention on sensory / cognitive awareness and social interaction of children with Autism Spectrum Disorder.

Methods: the present quasi-experimental research was conducted using pre-test/post-test and with two experimental and control groups. The population of the study consisted of all children with autism who were trained in Training and Rehabilitation Center for Children with Autism of Isfahan. Among these individuals, 16 participants were selected as the sample using convenience sampling and were divided randomly into two experimental group (8 participants) and control group (8 participants). Group intervention based on Shapiro (2006) and Cotugno (2009) model for the experimental group in 48 60-minute sessions during 6 months were conducted and for the control group, there was no intervention. Also, both experimental and control groups trained with Applied Behavior Analysis (ABA). To collect the data of the dependent variable, Autism Treatment Evaluation check list (ATEC) was used. Finally, the data were analyzed using MANCOVA.

Results: the results of analyzing data indicate that group intervention had a significant impact on increase sensory/cognitive awareness (0/001) and social interaction (0/001) of children with Autism Spectrum Disorder.

Conclusion: the results obtained from the research indicate that group intervention is an appropriate method for increase sensory / cognitive awareness and social interaction in children with Autism Spectrum Disorder.

Key words: group Intervention, sensory/cognitive awareness, social interaction, Autism Spectrum Disorder.

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Poster Presentation

Role of Neglect Experience and Theory of Mind in Bullying Behaviors: Mediating Role of Empathy

Mohammadpour F[1], Hashemi T[2], Mashinchi Abbasi N[3]

Background: Bullying is one of the prevalent problems in academic situation exerted as a physical or affective violence, which is occurred repeatedly, intentionally, and systematically by one or many people against a victim. Literature review suggests that bullying behaviors are influenced by cognitive and developmental factors. The present study aimed to determine the role of neglect experience and theory of mind in bullying behavior through empathy.

Methods: This study was conducted with a correlation method. Therefore, using random multistage cluster method, 313 high school students were selected and were assessed by Mohammadkhani child abuse inventory (2002), Panchin and Hindoja (2011) Bullying scale, Davis (1983) Perspective-taking scale as well as Baron-Cohen and Wheelwright empathy Quotient. Data were analyzed by LISREL software.

Results: Results of path analysis showed that there were negative relationships between neglect experience and empathy as well as empathy and bullying behavior. In addition, there was a positive relationship between theory of mind and empathy. On the other hand, analysis of structural relations indicated that empathy could mediate the effects of neglect experience and theory of mind on bullying behaviors.

Conclusion: It could be suggested that bullying behavior is influenced by psychological and perceptual-environmental factors. These effects are mediated through emotional factors. On the other hand, neglect experience prevents child comprehensive development in physical and affective domains, makes them emotionally susceptible and inhibits the formation of adaptive interpersonal relationships. This is manifested in the form of isolated or aggressive behaviors, which in turn inhibits the development of social cognition in the form of theory of mind. It could set the stage for the incidence of aggressive and harmful behaviors in the long period.

Keywords: Neglect Experience, Theory of Mind, Bullying Behaviors

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Poster Presentation

Prediction of Ready to Addiction Based on Self-Assertiveness and Mindfulness in the Girls

Fahimeh Mohamadpour[1]

Background: Alcohol, smoking and drug abuse are the risks that are associated with many attributes and behaviors in adolescence and they are the serious risk for people and society. Several factors are involved in predicting readiness of addiction in adolescents. The present study aimed to determine prediction of addictive based on the ability of self-assertiveness and mindfulness in the girls.

Methods: Sample of this research was 356 girls between ages of 13 to 21 years that were selected by convenience sampling method. They answered to the questionnaire of Zargar's readiness of addiction (1385), Gambryl and Ryjy's self-assertiveness and Freiburg mindfulness (Patch Hilde et al, 2001). Data were analyzed by SPSS software and with using Pearson correlation and multiple regressions.

Results: The results indicate that the two studied variables are predictors of readiness for substance abuse in teenage girls.

Due to the high incidence of drug addiction and its treatment difficulties, efforts to investigate factors in prevention and risk factors in different populations are needed. If it can be identified variables associated with this variable, it can be checked by using programs such as education of self-assertiveness or training for mindfulness to adolescents and their families for addiction prevention steps.

Conclusion: The results showed that between self-assertiveness ability and readiness of addiction in the girls, there is a significant and negative relationship ($p<0/01$). And between mindfulness and readiness of addiction in girls, there is a significant and negative relationship ($p<0/01$). Predictor variables explain 0/47 of variance of readiness addiction.

Key Words: ready to addiction, ability of self-assertiveness, mindfulness, and girls.

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Poster Presentation

Relationship among Aggression and Loneliness Feeling with the Number of Hours of Doing Computer Games in Adolescents

Fahimeh Mohamadpour[1]

Background: The computer finds more users with development of technology and progress of science and this is more difficult to imagine the world without it. In the meantime, children and adolescents who play with it, are at many risks. The purpose of this study is the relationship between aggression and loneliness, with the number of hours of doing computer games in adolescence.

Methods: For this purpose, a sample of size n = 362 boys and girls (between the ages of 13 and 19 years) were selected by convenience sampling method. They answered to the loneliness questionnaire (Jokar & Salimi, 1390), and Buss-Perry Aggression questionnaire and demographic information in order to access information related to computer games. Data were analyzed by SPSS software and with using Pearson correlation and multiple regressions.

Conclusion: Results showed that between the hours of using of computer games and loneliness, there is a significant relationship ($p < 0/01$) and between the hours of using of computer games and aggression, there is a significant relationship ($p < 0/01$). And the results of multiple regression analyzes indicated that the linear combination of aggression and loneliness can predict the duration of doing games ($P < 0/05$).

Based on the Results obtained, between loneliness and aggression in adolescents with the duration of doing computer games there is a direct and significant relationship. This can lead to serious emotional problems in persons. So this is necessitates the teaching of logical computer using in adolescents and more attention families to the children.

Key Words: number of hours of doing computer games, loneliness feeling, aggression, adolescents.

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Poster Presentation

Comparison of the Prevalence of Eating Disorders in Adolescent Athletes and Non-athletes Girls

Fahimeh Mohamadpour [1]

Background: One of the common mental disorders is the eating disorders that are prevalent in recently decades, especially in teenage girls. The aim of this study was to compare the prevalence of eating disorders in athletes and non-athletes teenager girls.

Methods: Sample of this research was 417 girls between ages of 13 to 21 years (193 athletes and 224 non-athletes) that were selected by convenience sampling method. They answered to the questionnaire of Ahvaz's eating disorders. Data were analyzed by SPSS software and with using descriptive statistics and independent T-test.

Conclusion: Results showed that the prevalence of eating disorders in female athletes was 19/7 percent (that 16/3 percent of girls have the symptoms of anorexia and 3/4 percent of their have the bulimia symptoms). The prevalence of eating disorders in non-athletes girls was 14/1 percent (that 12 percent have the symptoms of anorexia and 2/1 percent of their have the symptoms of bulimia). The results obtained from the analysis showed that the mean T in adolescent athletes eat more than non-athlete adolescents ($p < 0/05$). Both groups had a greater prevalence of eating disorders of anorexia nervosa.

Based on these results, the prevalence of eating disorders among athlete's girls more than non-athletes, this can be due to the importance of physical fitness and healthy weight among athletes. Overall, the prevalence of eating disorders among adolescent girls may alarm for developing other mental illnesses. This clarifies further necessitates the issue of mental health in teenage girls.

Key Words: prevalence, eating disorders, anorexia nervosa, bulimia nervosa, girls.

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Poster Presentation

Effect of Group Behavior Therapy on Reducing Depression among Children Aged 10 to 12 of Elementary Schools in Takestan

Afsane Mohamadi[1], Iraj Mirkhan[2], Maarzie Ataie[3]

Background: Depression is one of the most prevalent mental disorders in each community. Thus, treatment strategies can be used to treat depression. The aim of this research was to determine the effect of group behavior therapy on reducing Depression in among children aged 10 to 12 of elementary schools in Takestan.

Methods: The research plan was semi-experimental along with pre-test, post-test and control group. Statistical society of this plan included students aged 10 to 12 of elementary schools in Turkestan. Also, the 28 students were assigned to experimental and control groups by multi-stage random sampling. Research tools of the beck test were a 21- question. The intervention consisted of eight sessions of the group behavior therapy held over eight weeks and each session of 90 minutes. The data was analyzed by an indicator of descriptive statistics, Kolmogorov – Smirnov and Levine test and Ancova analysis.

Results: Findings of the research indicated that there was no significant difference between the mean of experimental and control group post-test scores in the depression. ($F= 3.96$, $p= 0.570$).

Conclusion: Therefore, according to findings of the research, it can be concluded that interventions based on the group behavior therapy did not reduce the depression significantly in children.

Key Words: Group behavior therapy, Depression

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Poster Presentation

The Study of the Relationship between Mental Health, Self-Esteem and Achievement in Adolescents: The Investigating Role of Mediator Variables

Mehrdad Mahmoodi[1], Leila Hassani[2], Mozhgan Patoo[3], Sara Ansari[4]

Background: Researchers' findings on relationship between mental health, self-esteem and academic achievement are not consistent. So, the present study aims to investigate the relationship between mental health, self-esteem and achievement in adolescents.

Methods: The study is a cross-sectional correlation. The statistical population is the guidance and high school students in Shiraz in 1392-93 that 180 students include 101 girls and 79 boys were selected by cluster sampling. The age range of subjects was 12 - 18 years and the mean age was 15/4. The tools utilized in this study are General Health Questionnaire (GHQ), Rosenberg's Self-esteem questionnaire and students' averages to measure achievement. Data were analyzed using correlation and regression.

Results: There is a significant negative relationship between mental health and self-esteem (P<0/01). Also, there is a significant negative relationship between mental health and achievement (p<0/05). As well as, there is a Significant positive relationship between self-esteem and achievement (P<0/01). Hierarchical regression shows that psychological health variable has a mediator role in relationship with self-esteem and achievement.

Conclusion: In this research, the role of self-esteem and general health in students' achievement has been demonstrated. The relationships among study variables show that mental health has a mediator role between self-esteem and achievement. If so, the high self-esteem has positive influence on the mental health and improving the mental health increases achievement. On the other hand, low self-esteem decreases the mental health which, in turn, decreases the achievement.

Keywords: Self-esteem, Mental Health, Achievement

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Poster Presentation

The Role of Mothers' Self -Actually on the Quality of Attachment, Lack of Hostility and Satisfaction from Interacting with Children

Afsaneh Modiri[1], Ensiyeh Sadeghi[2], Reza Golpour[3], Souri Soleimani[4]

Background: The Relationship between Mothers' Self -Actually with the Quality of Attachment, Lack of Hostility and Satisfaction from Interacting with their children. Mothers' interaction with their children is one of the most important psychological processes after the birth of babies that is influenced by maternal psychological characteristics and had long-term consequences for children. The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between mothers' self -actually in three dimensions (empathy, power and autonomy) with maternal postnatal attachment (the quality of attachment, satisfaction from interacting and lack of hostility).

Methods: the method of this research was descriptive-correlation study. The sample consisted of 230 mothers attending the health care network in Gordeh Kal situated in Noshahr City that were selected by available sampling. The entire criterion for mothers in this study was to have children in the age range 0 to 36 months. Data collected by semantic differential of sex roles (SDSR) and maternal postnatal attachment (MPAS) inventories. Stepwise Multiple Regression was used for data analysis by SPSS software.

Results: The findings showed that among components of self -actually, first empathy could explain 22% of the quality of attachments' variance and then empathy and power together could explain 25% of the quality of attachments' variance. Also, autonomy and its subsequent, empathy could explain 9% of the variance of the satisfaction from interacting and autonomy alone could explain 6% of the lack of hostility's variance.

Conclusion: Based on the results, there is a relationship between mothers' self -actually and their attachment. Therefore, women's mental health should seriously be considered by policy makers and planners, because children have sensitive period in their psychology development and maternal mental health has effects on their children's current and future behaviors.

Keywords: self -actually, maternal postnatal attachment, mothers

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Poster Presentation

A Study of Impact Communication Skills Training to Mothers on Improving Social Skills, of Preschool Children Khorramabad

Sirous Moradizadeh[1], Leila Bazgir[2], Ahmad Moradizadeh[3] ,Abdol reza Abdi Msafr[4]

Background: According to the definition of social skills and Elliott (2004) includes actions to strengthen the hand of others increases the possibility of knowing the proper functioning of society and cause social Mygrdnd.mharthay for proper interaction with others helps people squeezed into behaviors, social skills training to prepare individuals and social development of students with different abilities for life in the real world is presented. (Syvrz, Jvnzvblnk, 2008). Lack of social skills, predict future behavior problems in children. This study aimed to evaluate the effect of communication skills training to mothers on improving social skills, of preschool children were in Khorramabad.

Methods: This quasi-experimental research (semi-test) from pretest - posttest control group. The experimental group participated in a 6-session workshop on communication skills, but the control group did not participate in this workshop. Social Skills Inventory Grsham and Elliott (1990), the three scales (collaboration, Jratmndy and self-control) is used to assess subjects. Covariance data using statistical methods sided (Nkva) were analyzed.

Results: Analysis of covariance showed that after controlling for the effects of changing social skills to the test, a significant difference was found between the two groups ((p <0/01 showed that the experimental group had higher level of social skills. Also, the three subscales (self-control, and cooperation , assertive) the results of analysis of covariance showed that after controlling for the effects of the test, there were no significant differences between the two groups (p <0/01).

Conclusion: According to the results of the study show that mothers teach communication skills to lead to increased social skills in preschool children (group) is to be concluded that mothers teach communication skills to contribute to the enhancement of social skills children.

Keywords: communication skills, social skills, preschool education

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Poster Presentation

A Study and Comparison of Emotional Maturity Delinquent and Non-Delinquent Adolescents in Khorramabad

Majid Moradizadeh, Sirous Moradizadeh, Firouz Moradizadeh, Ahmad Moradizadeh[1]

Areas: emotional maturity means that the person is sufficiently mature and sophisticated solutions to everyday problems emotional and their feelings are more complex to solve these problems, and it has the ability to control volatility. Adolescence is one of the most important and most valuable in life is the period since the beginning of his physical and mental transformation. Many young people and young adults do not achieve emotional maturity. If the majority of people under the age of puberty and adolescence to 20 years, but they're either too late or do not reach the emotional maturity to reach maturity. This study aimed to comparison of emotional maturity Delinquent and non-delinquent adolescent's boys in Khorramabad.

Methods: This study is a causal Comparison. a purposive sampling method was chosen and emotional maturity Yashvyrsyng and Bhagava questionnaire were evaluated. The data was statistically analyzed using independent t-test were analyzed.

Results: The results showed that there are significant differences in emotional maturity juvenile and normal ($p < 0/01$). Juvenile offenders, which means a higher average emotional maturity is lower. The subscales of emotional maladjustment, return affective, emotional instability and lack of emotional autonomy between the two groups was statistically significant ($p < 0/01$). Juvenile offenders out higher than normal teenagers do, but the collapse of the characters in the two groups was not different subscales.

Conclusion: The results showed that emotional maturity is lower juvenile offenders than normal teenagers can say one of the causes of crime is low emotional maturity. Consulting activities in order to cope with the social, emotional stability, independence and emotional behavior will be cooked.
Keywords: emotional maturity, juvenile offenders, Khorramabad

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Poster Presentation

Effective Communication Skills Training Program on Parenting Stress in Mothers of Children with Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder

Hamed Maghrebi Sinaki, Said Hassanzadeh[1], Ali Akbar Arjmandnia[2], Mojgan Khademi[3]

Background: Attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder as one of the most common behavioral disorders, family members, especially the mother's functions can be put at risk. Study indicates that the interactions of these children compared to normal children, inappropriate behavior more show less obey their parents and have more stress. Therefore, this study aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of communication skills training program on Effective communication skills training program on Parental stress in mothers of children with attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder was conducted

Methods: The design used in this study was a quasi-experimental pre-test and post-test control group. Population consisted of all mothers of children with attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder 6 to 12 years in 1393 to the Psychiatric Hospital of Imam Hussain (AS) was conducted. The availability of sampling, sample consisted of 26 women were selected and randomly divided into two groups of 13 test and control were replaced. Instrument parental stress and Barry Jones (PPS) respectively. A pre-test was conducted in both test and control groups and the experimental group received eight 90-minute sessions, communication skills training program. At the end of the sessions, the post-test was used. Data were analyzed using univariate ANCOVA model.

Results: The results of the univariate analysis of covariance showed that communication skills training program leading to a significant reduction in maternal parenting stress between test and control groups, and reduce parental stress, there was a significant difference (P <0/05).

Conclusion: children with attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder, which is a source of stress for parents stress, especially when parents are effective methods to control behavior problems associated with your child and do not know him, will be intensified. With their children, as well as the promotion of mental health and stress reduction and stress parents be held.

Keywords: attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder, communication skills, parenting stress.

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Poster Presentation

Normalizing the Bender Visual-Motor Gestalt Test among 4-7 Year-Old Children

Siamak Tahmasbi, Saman Mafakheri Bashmagh[1], Atefe Emadedin, Raheleh Rezaee, Mansoore Karimzadeh

Background: Bender-Gestalt test was designed to evaluate movement concerted boast level of children by Lorta bender. Besides of its principle application distinction of cerebral damage –bender test has other important applications. Anticipating of educational progress, anticipation of children affected with reading disorder and learning weakness, evaluating excitement difficulties, surveying of growth insufficiency and as a verbal intelligence test have been applied to evaluate children readiness entering elementary school in children society. Because of the Importance of bender test in many diagnostics aspects, it's necessary to make a normalized form that is acquired in this study in a comprehensive and updated form in compare of past studies.

Methods: In this research we have surveyed 523 people (271boy, 252 girls of preschool children in three group, 4-5, 5-6, and 6-7 Tehran cities by descriptive-analytical method. Children were healthy and normal. They were selected accidentally from preschools centers of Tehran and they examined in their preschools centers. Obtained protocols were numbered on the basis of Kopitz expansion grading system.

Results: Done Analysis (through x^2 testes) shows the (M: 14.75, SD: 1.82) for group of 4 years, (M: 9.67, SD: 4.38) for group of 5 years, (M: 8.15, SD: 4.17) for group of 6 years.

Conclusion: consistent with koppit'z maturational hypothesis and internal and external studies, results showed visual-motor perceptual performance improvement with increasing by age. Finally, koppitz scoring system is both replicable to Iranian children protocols.

Keywords: The normalization, Bender-gestalt test, Kopitz expansion grading system

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Poster Presentation

Application of ICF-CY in the Assessment of Iranian children with Language Inpairment with Unknown Origin (LIUO)"

Yalda Kazemi, Tahmineh Maleki[1]

Background: The main objective of the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health- children and youth version (ICF-CY), is to provide a unified terminology among the health professionals in the field of children up to 18 years of age.This framework describe children's health status within several domains including body structure/functions, participation, activities, environmental and individual factors. Due to the lack of standard language assessments in speech therapy clinics of Isfahan University of medical sciences for children with LIUO, this study sought to determine the extent of compatibility of these assessments with the ICF-CY framework and with evidence-based (EB) diagnostic frameworks.

Methods: Content analysis was used as the main procedure of data analysis in this mixed method study. The assessment profiles of children with LIUO were screened retrospectively to extract those major themes that speech therapists (STs) examine during a routine assessment. The themes were compared to ICF-CY codes and evaluated against the criteria of an EB diagnosis by seven qualified STs in a focus group, prospectively.

Results: Five out of nine themes were compatible with ICF-CY framework. The focus group evaluated 59 codes (out 61) as essential to be allocated in an EB assessment. The study is under progress in finding the compatibility of these codes with EB diagnostic tools.

Conclusion: The majority of assessment domains implied by Iranian STs to assess communication abilities of children with LIUO conform to ICF-CY codes. The diagnostic accuracy of these tools, however, needs to be assayed using an evidence-based practice (EBP) approach.

Key words: ICF-CY, EBP, assessment, language impairment with unknown origin, children

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Poster Presentation

Effects of Reality Therapy Training According to the Choice Theory on Reduction of Students' Test Anxiety

Sahra Naseri[1], Mina Saberi[2]

Background: One of the common problems student population needs to deal with is the issue of exam anxiety which somehow specifically refers to social phobia casting doubts on students' abilities (Hosseinzade Mahdavi, 1392). According to the choice theory, the only one who can control us is ourselves (Glasser and Glasser, 1390). The doctrine of "choice theory" is that we overestimate for controlling over our lives (Glasser, 1390). Reality Therapy is a form of psychotherapy that tries to assist an individual to eliminate his/her problems according to the concepts of truth, responsibility and right and wrong in life (Krsyny, 1973; Glsr, 1965, quoted by Shafiabadi, 1385).

Methods: The present research is a quasi-experimental study the kind of pretest – posttest with a control group. Intervention group received 8 sessions choice theory and reality therapy which were compared with the control group. The sample size of the study includes all students in the city of Bam, and the sample volume was determined to be 60 students using cluster sampling method. Moreover, the difference between the pre-test and post-test was analyzed using independent t.

Results: The results reveal that there is a discrepancy between the pre-test and post-test anxiety groups as the significant difference in the alpha level is 0.001. The difference between mean scores of pre-test and post-test in experimental group is higher than the control group and it suggests that intervention is effective in reducing exam anxiety. Differences in anxiety scores at posttest and after one month of follow-up revealed that from the impact point of view, the education has been stable in a course of time. Furthermore, the difference in experimental group is less than the control group.

Conclusion: The results suggest that students' test anxiety is reduced by teaching reality-based therapeutic choice theory.

Key Words: reality therapy, choice theory, test anxiety, students

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Poster Presentation

The Impact of Mothers' Parenting Skills Training on Reducing Aggression in Preschoolers

Sahra Naseri[1], Behzad Parsaee[2], Mina Saberi[3]

Background: Parenting is a new field of research since 1970s onwards; the priority is to prevent and resolve parent - child and family problems focusing on the treatment and prevention (Astbnvr, 2006). Throughout the history, parents are considered as influential factors affecting children's lives, including child care, education, and discipline and management practices. They are accounted for the basic and fundamental changes and child's sociability (Brysmystr and Schaefer, 2007). Today in most developed countries, the children care and protection are uniquely monitored and special attention is allocated for the parents' welfare to help children (Hoghoghi and Long, 2004). Anger and aggression is the most common problems of children and adolescents who are referred to the center for counseling and psychotherapy as an important reason (Gdvyn et al., 2003).

Methods: The present research is a quasi-experimental design with pre-test and post-test in which the test and control groups are used. In this scheme, a weekly session was held for the test group for 8 sessions (five skills). The research population is formed by all mothers having a pre-school child in the city of Bam in 92-91 school year. The selection of samples are done as what was available in selection of testable stage and in the replacement stage, it was randomly selected in test and control group.Namely, the aggression scale questionnaire was distributed and 60 aggressive children at preschool level whose scores of standard deviation were above the mean value were invited to the session according to pre-school psychologists' opinion and identification. Sixty women were randomly assigned to each experimental and control groups of 30 participants. The collected data were used to measure aggression in preschool. The data of the study were analyzed using spss19 software. First, the data were described using descriptive statistics; next, the analysis of covariance differences between test and control groups was examined.

Results: The results of multivariate analysis of variance revealed that the mothers' parenting skills training was effective in reducing aggression in preschool children.

Conclusion: The post-test of physical aggression between the two groups is different. In the descriptive findings on physical aggression variable, physical aggression in the post-test mean score was (26/59), respectively. Consequently, in deductive discussion of the results, at post-test stage (p= 0/0001), there is a significant difference between the mean scores of the participants in the experimental group and control of physical aggression. Between the two groups, there is a test of verbal response. In discussing of the descriptive findings, the offensive and insulting variables have mean scores of (6/87) on post-tests of verbal response, respectively. As a result, in deductive results, there is a significant difference at posttest (p=0/0001) between the mean scores on the verbal test and control groups. There is a difference in post-aggression relationship between the two groups. In discussing the descriptive findings, in the offensive and aggression variables, the relational aggression in the post-test mean score were (8/97), respectively. Consequently, in the discussion of deductive results, at post-test stage (p=0/001) there is a significant difference between the mean scores on the verbal test and control groups.

Key Words: Parenting skills, aggression, preschoolers

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Poster Presentation

Influence of Group Reality Therapy to Reduce Anxiety on Female Students

Sahra Naseri[1], Mina Saberi[2]

Background :Adolescence is one of the most critical and most difficult developmental time of a child's who needs to acquire the necessary skills as a passing stage. The period is considered as a transition from childhood to adulthood (Abolghasem et al., 1389). Presently, the current era is the era of anxiety. The speed of change and dealing with ambiguous situations and the lack of accurate prediction cause a great deal of anxiety among students and young groups. The anxiety may be seen in various stages of growth; however since the growth rate is high in adolescence period, anxiety creates disturbance in growth process (Blackburn, 1387). During the last fifty years, choice theory has been used and tested in different domains and has had some fruitful results (Glaser 1390).

Methods: The present research is a quasi-experimental design with pre-test and post-test in which the test and control groups are used .Bam city female students' population formed a sample size that enrolled in the academic year 92-91. The research sampling selection was done based on what was available as well as randomly during the replacement stage of test and control groups. Namely, at first, the Beck Anxiety Inventory was distributed among 30 invited students who scored one standard deviation lower than the average of anxiety in the questionnaire..

Results: Thirty students were randomly assigned into two groups, 15 in each test and control groups. The obtained data were analyzed using spss19 software which primarily data were described by employing descriptive statistics .Afterwards, differences between test and control groups were examined using statistical analysis of covariance.

Conclusion: Multivariable analysis of variance showed that the reality group therapy was effective in reducing anxiety of female students. Moreover, a reality therapy can be used as an intervention to reduce anxiety of female students.

Key Words: Reality therapy group, anxiety, female students

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Poster Presentation

Effectiveness of Play Therapy Based on Cognitive- Behavioral Approach on Reducinganxiety Disorderthe Damaged Somato Motor Students

Ahadnajafi[1], Leila Shekari[2], Hussein Abaei[3]

Background: Anxiety disorders are the most common disorders between children and adolescents that can be the underlying of many other disorders. The purpose of this study was to effectiveness of play therapy based on cognitive-behavioral approach on reducing anxiety disorder the damaged somato motor students.

Methods: This quasi-experimentalresearch designwithpretestandpost-test.The sample of 40damagedsomatomotor student was primary schools with thestageclustersamplingfromselectedschoolsin Tabrizexceptional children andrandomlyinto two groups' ofof20memberseachwas placed. The research instrument questionnairediagnosis ofanxietydisordersin childrenwasSCARED thatbeforeand after thein dependent variable(eight sessionsof play therapy) wereperformedinbothgroups.

Results: The results showed significant difference between the experimental and control groups, So that the experimental groups how edlessanxiety than the control group.

Conclusion: Anxiety disorders impede effective performance in other respects. Therefore may effective play therapy based on cognitive-behavioral approach on reducing anxiety disorder the damaged somato motor students and more Compatibility?

Key Words: Play therapy based on cognitive-behavioral approach, Anxiety disorder, damaged somato motor students

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Poster Presentation

Review of Meta-Cognition and Behavioral Regulation in Autistic Children

Roghayeh Asadi Gandomani[1], Abbas nesayan[2]

Background: In recent years, some new cognitive theories attempted to explain the relationship between brain and behavior in autism. Eexecutive function theory is one of them. This theory explains cognitive difficulties in autistic children. The relationship between executive dysfunction and autism has not been determined clearly yet; does executive dysfunction cause the autism or vice versa? Or third factor causes both of them?

Methods: This study has categorized in correlational research methods. After determining of entry criteria, according to purposive sampling method, 50 children (7-12 years old) were selected. Behavior rating inventory of executive functions (BRIEF) were used to assessment of metacognition and behavioral regulation.

Results: According to findings, among autistic children 7-8 years old, was not observed any deficiency in two components of executive function (meta-cognition and behavioral regulation), but among autistic children 9-12 years old, some deficiency observed, in meta-cognition (t=65) and behavioral regulation (t=67).

Conclusion: The study suggests that autistic children are deficient in components of executive function; so they should be exposed to necessary education and intervention.

Keyword: meta-cognition, behavioral regulation, autistic

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Poster Presentation

Prediction of Working Memory Based on Sensory Processing Patterns in Autistic Children

Abbas nesayan[1], Roghayeh Asadi Gandomani[2]

Background: In recent years, autism has been under consideration in public and research area. Autistic children have dysfunction in communication, socialization, repetitive and stereotyped behaviors. In addition, they clinically suffer from difficulty in attention, challenge with familiar behaviors and sensory processing problems.

Methods: This study has categorized in correlational research methods. After determining of entry criteria, according to purposive sampling method, 50 children were selected. Sensory profile Dunn school component for assessment of sensory processing patterns and rating inventory of executive functions (Brief) for assessment of function of working memory were used.

Results: The results showed 56% of the changes in working memory could be predicted by sensory processing patterns, such as registration, seeking and avoiding. Also sensitivity went out of the regression model.

Conclusion: According to the findings, there is significant relationship between the patterns of sensory processing and working memory. So, in order to improve the working memory, some interventions based on sensory processing could be used.

Keywords: sensory processing, working memory, autistic

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Poster Presentation

Risk taking in Attention Deficit/ Hyperactivity Disorder regarding Conduct Disorder

Nasri Soroush[1], Nazari Mohammad Ali[2], Shahrokhi Hassan[3], Goodazi Iraj[4]

Background: Attention deficit / hyperactivity disorder is associated with deficits in behavioral inhibition and impulsivity and risk taking is an important aspect of impulsivity, nonetheless in associated with this construct and the importance of conduct disorder, no notable finding was found. The purpose of this study was to compare risk taking in children with attention deficit/ hyperactivity disorder with respect to conduct disorder.

Methods: In this ex post facto research, 37 children with ADHD (ages 8 to 13) were selected using Child Symptom Inventory-4 (CSI-4) and Psychiatric Diagnostic Interview, were assigned to two groups of ADHD (23 subject) and ADHD+CD (14 subject). Risk taking was measured using balloon analog risk task (BART) and compared with 18 normal control children.

Results: Results showed that no significant difference in the risk taking between children with ADHD and normal children, but children with ADHD+CD showed significantly higher scores in risk taking than children with ADHD and normal children.

Conclusion: : Based on the findings of this study, it seems that the general level of risk taking in children with ADHD symptoms is not higher than normal children, but high risk taking in children with ADHD might increase the risk of destructive behavior and conduct disorder. In the other word, high scores in risk taking in ADHD children is a risk factor for acting out conduct problems.

Key Words: risk taking, Attention Deficit/ Hyperactivity Disorder, Conduct Disorder

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Poster Presentation

The Effectiveness of Teaching Life Skills on Social Skills, Self-Esteem and Behavioral Disorders Children with Abuse Background

Chereh saz Mina[1], Nikyar Hamidreza[2], Baghereyan sararodi Reza[3]

Background: life skills training in children victims of child abuse to promote social and mental abilities. So this study, with the aim of the effectiveness of teaching life skills on social skills, self-esteem and behavioral disorders children with abuse background.

Methods: The study of the kind of intervention and the empirical pretest and post tests on 30 children 8 to 12, child abuse in them to confirm or consultant psychologist was hit in the year 2013 in the city of Isfahan. Children sampling method available from between clients to the advice and clinics means of collecting the data behavioral disorders kanrez children, social skills mattson and self-esteem that before and after the completion of the intervention. Also demographic in separate questionnaires collected. 15 children randomly two groups of people and see. In the group educational interventions in the form of 10 meeting (debate once a week and every meeting 120 minutes). The content of the meetings with the centrality of consciousness, empathy, effective communication, the management of the excitement, problem-solving, creative thinking and critical thinking. Finally data using SPSS17 and statistical descriptive and analytical testing and analysis.

Results: The average age of children 9.8 years in both groups and their mothers 32 years. The results of this study suggests that the average between the scores of children in the intervention of the group before and after the training group with a significant difference there could be a useful and education ($P \leq 0/001$).

Conclusion: to enable children in front of the damage through life skills training and the parents, educators and children can be used to solve the problems plaguing the correct, the program.

Keywords: life skills training, child persecution, social skills, behavioral disorders, self-respect.

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Poster Presentation

Comparing of Mental Health Active and Inactive Adult Girls in Tehran

Faegheh A Vahdati, Tayyebeh Behzad Khalgh Abadi, Maliheh Seyedi, Mehdi Seyedi[1]

Background: Mental health is essential for any society. Physical activity is one of the causes of mental health, an adolescent mental health for a lifetime to have to get used to regular physical activity. Since most teen age girls to get used to an active lifestyle throughout their lives, the need for mental health peer review is inactive.

Methods: This study was descriptive correlation. Statistical .population 211 female adolescents aged 13 to 18 in Tehran were randomly available Rvan28- Health Questionnaire GHQ (Goldberg et al, 1989) were completed. The questionnaire has four subscales and validity appropriate. T-test at a significance level of p <0/005 were used in the study.

Conclusion: The results of data analysis showed that girls in all subscales of anxiety, insomnia, depression, impaired physical functioning and physical symptoms score significantly higher than their sedentary peers gained. Adolescence is the period of the formation of character and habits of life. The habit of regular physical activity in this age can lead to mental health. Girl's mental health for the role of education in society, the family can be more dynamic. So have the habit, and habituation of the sexes, especially in adolescence, regular physical activity and fun there.

Key Words: mental health, impaired physical functioning, physical symptoms, depression

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Poster Presentation

Effectiveness of Art and Music Therapy on the Growth of Arts and Social Skills Educable Mentally Retarded Students

Paiman Hashemian, Alireza Sajjadi

Background: Social skills include the ability to establish interpersonal relationships with others in a way that is acceptable in terms of norms of society and it should be beneficial to society and have mutual interest.

Methods: The sample consisted of students in grades educable mentally retarded who lived in city of Mashhad. After the initial selection of students, randomly assigned to two groups: experimental and control samples. Half of the subjects were in the experimental group that the independent variable (performing arts and music therapy 7 sessions for each one) were applied and the other half of the subjects were in the control group who did not apply any independent variable.

Results: Adjusted mean differences between control and experimental groups were statistically smaller than the 0.01 that it is significant (F=152.31, P=0.0005). The art and music therapy on the development of social skills is effective in educable mentally retarded children. The mean scores on the social development of the experimental group (SD=14.14, 17/275 = M=275.17) were more than the control group (SD=14.62, M=260.13), and after adjustment, the group has grown.

Conclusion: Results showed no significant differences between the two groups at pre-test and significant differences in posttest. Therefore, performing arts and music therapy was effective for social skills in educable mentally retarded children.

Key Words: Social skills, art therapy, retardation

Poster Presentation

The Relationship between Attachment Style and Difficulties in Emotion Regulation in Boy Students

Reza yazdanimehr[1], Javad Momeni[2], Abdollah Omidi[3]

Background: Attachment refers to the emotional bond between a child and its main caregivers. Quality of the parent-child relationship affects individual and inter personal functioning in adulthood. This study examined the relationship between attachment style and difficulties in emotion regulation.

Methods: Participants were high school students (N= 200) who completed the attachment style and difficulties in emotion regulation questionnaires. Data were analyzed with Pearson correlation coefficient.

Conclusion: Results showed that attachment style was correlated with difficulties in emotion regulation. Secure attachment style had negative correlation with difficulty in emotion regulation and insecure attachment (avoidant/ambivalent) had positive correlation with it.

With develop secure attachment style can modify difficulties in emotion regulation and improve effective emotion regulation strategies.

Key words: attachment style, emotion regulation, students

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Poster Presentation

The Effectiveness of Stress Management Training on improvement of Parent-Child Relationship in PKU Children and their Mothers

Maryam Rashidiyan[1], javad Mahmoudigharaie[2], Ghodsiahghar[3]

The present study intends to investigate the effect of stress management training on improvement of parent-child relationship between PKU children and their mothers. This research is a pre-test post-test quasi-experimental study with an experimental group, a control group, and then follow-up. The population of the study includes all the mothers of the Phenylketonuria (PKU) children who went to the Children's Medical Center in Tehran in 2013. The research sample is 30 mothers of the PKU children who were selected from all the mothers of the PKU children who went to the Children's Medical Center Hospital in Tehran. Then, they were assigned to the experimental and control group. For the data collection, the questionnaire demographic and the Questionnaire of Parental Acceptance by Porter (1954) were used. Stress management was instructed to the experimental group with a cognitive-behavioral approach for 9 sessions that each of them was 120minutes. Descriptive statistics (Frequency, Percentage, and Mean) and inferential statistics (Between group Covariance Analysis, Box Test, Levene Test and T-paired Comparison) were used for the data analysis. The results of the study showed that stress management training has an effect on improvement of parent-child relationship and this is consistent across time.

Keywords: stress management, relationship, parent-child, Phenylketonuria

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Poster Presentation

The Effectiveness of non-pharmacological interventions of Group Play Therapy on Depression in Children with Type I Diabetes

Fariba Kamali[1], Fatemeh Jansouz[2], Hasan Toozandejani[3]

Background: Diabetes is one of the most common and most serious diseases in childhood. Diabetes can be considered as a stressful life event. Since diabetes is a new and unfamiliar experience for children and adolescents, in addition to they may face physical problems, psychological and social problems. The purpose of this study was to examine the investigation of effectiveness of group play therapy on depression in Children with type I diabetes.

Methods: In this quasi-experimental study (The Nonequivalent Control Group Design with Pretest and Posttest), 28 children were selected by availability sampling and randomly allocated into control (n=13) and experimental (n =15) groups.The experimental group participated in 12 sessions of 90 minutes of intervention based on group play therapy, while the control group did not receive any intervention. All children completed Children's Depression inventory (CDI) at pre and post sessions. To analyze the data, univariate analysis of covariance was used.

Results: The results showed that, there was significant difference between pre-test and post-test scores, in experimental group ($p<0.001$).

Conclusion: According to the findings of this study, non-pharmacological intervention play therapy can be used as a way to reduce the level of depression in children with type I diabetes. Thus, besides the usual treatments for diabetes, pharmacologic interventions, such as group play therapy can be an effective method for reducing depression and improving mental health in children and adolescents with type I diabetes.

Key Words: non pharmacological intervention, group play therapy, Depression, type I diabetes

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Poster Presentation

Comparative Study of Mental Health of High School third Grade Boy and Girl Students

Farugh Ahmadi[1], Mohammad amjad zabardast[2], Sayed Salah Hasannezhad[3], Hasan Ghalavandi[4]

Background: Mental health capability harmonious relationship with others, changed personal and social environment and to resolve conflicts and personal desires in a fair, reasonable and appropriate. Knowing the characteristics of healthy people and people with mental disorders are helpful for diagnosis. Because of there are sensitive situation in the third grade final exams, evaluation of students' mental health to prepare for final exams is very important. The study had done the psychological status of high school third students' city Piranshahr.

Methods: The population of this study consisted of all junior high school third grade students in the second period. Using a multistage cluster sampling of 200 students were selected as sample. Data collected using a questionnaire SCL90-R and his graduate student. Data were analyzed using SPSS and t-test.

Result: The results indicate that there are higher levels of paranoid symptoms than the other dimensions. The mean symptoms in girls were higher than boys in all aspects. The mean differences in all dimensions of symptoms was significantly higher in girls($P<0.05$).

Conclusion: Due to the higher level of symptoms in girls, this group of students needs more attention. Further studies are needed in this regard to be suggesting the appropriate solutions. There was a significant difference between male and female students' mental health.

Key Words: Mental health, school, high school, Piranshahr

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Poster Presentation

Effectiveness of Schema Therapy on Social Compatibility of Teenage Females

Fatemeh ahmadi[1], Maryam Ghorbani Nohouji[2] , Talieh Asadollahi[3]

Background: The goal of the present research is to determine the effectiveness of group schema therapy on improving social compatibility of young females.

Methods: Semi-empirical by pre-trial, post-trial on test and control subjects and a two-month follows. Statistical society included all female students in secondary school program in Karaj City during school year of 2013-2014. Thirty subjects were selected at random through cluster and multi-stage sampling and after studying the criteria of candidacy, the subjects were put in two 15-member groups, test and control groups. The research variable was assessed by using California Social Compatibility Questionnaire (1953). The test group received 12 weekly education sessions, 90 minutes each; however the control group received no intervention. The co-variance analysis and variance analysis with frequent measurements were used for data analysis.

Results: The results showed that intervention led to significant increase in social compatibility (P=0.001). In addition, the two-month follow ups showed that changes had sustained effects.

Conclusion: Schema therapy could be considered as an effective intervention on improvement of social compatibility.

Key Words: Social compatibility, schema therapy, teenager

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Poster Presentation

Study of Inhibiting Factors in Physical Activity Participation of Adolescents (12 to17years)

Malek Ahmadi, Seyyed Mohammad Kashef, Behzad Ahadi[1]

Background: The benefits of physical activity and risks of sedentary lifestyle have been cleared, despite, reports indicate reduced levels of physical activity in adolescents. Identifying important factors in adolescent physical activity can be effective in planning to increase the tendency for them to become involved in exercise.

Methods: The samples include 800 students (400 girls, 400 boys) from Urmia schools that randomly selected by cluster sampling method. Using theoretical and literature sources, inhibitors of participation in physical activity were chosen from factors associated with school, family and friends, personal and material-operational resources. These factors were studied by using a valid and reliable questionnaire consists of with 16 questions

Conclusion: Descriptive data showed that some cases of school, family and friends, personal and material-operational resources, are the effective inhibiting factors in physical activity. These factors are different according to gender and age.

Key Words: inhibiting factors, physical activity, adolescents

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Poster Presentation

The Effect of Physical Activity Passion to Adolescent Sports Burnout According to the Theory of Dualistic Passion

Milad Esmaeili[1], Fahimeh Hassani[2], Saleh Moazzam[3]

Background: Harmonious and obsessive passions are two types of passion in physical activity can affect the stability of adolescent physical activity. Harmonious passion is strong desire to participate in sports activities but does not affect his identity. On the other hand, obsessive passion uncontrollable willingness to participate, that will cause problems in people life. The two types of passion adolescent psychological factors affect physical activity can cause stability or instability in the regulation of exercise behavior.

Methods: The aim of this study was to investigate the effect of passion for physical activity on sports burnout in adolescence. The study was descriptive and causal-comparative categories. The population of the study consisted of 133 patients randomly Maragheh city boys and accessible passion Questionnaire (Vallerand et al, 2013) and athletic burnout (Roadeke and Smith, 2001) were completed. The paired t test at a significance level of p <0/05 was used to check the results. The data were analyzed using SPSS version 21.

Conclusion: The results show that positive correlation exists between obsessive passion and physical-emotional exhaustion, and a positive correlation exists. Harmonious passion and other burnout subscale were not statistically significant. Maintain and control a person's desire for sustainability in sport environments is essential. Which is to avoid the premature deterioration of the environment and adolescent sports impart of the benefits of physical activity. Obsessive passion leads to the deterioration and the need to control and balance the desire of youth to other pleasurable activities.

Key Words: passion, obsessive, harmonious, burnout

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Poster Presentation

The Relationship of PTSD Sings with Behavior Disorders in Sexually Abused Labour Children and Its Comparison with Disadvantaged Parents Children

Mohamad Akbari aliabadi,* Shahnaz Khaleghipour, ** Hamid Reza Oreizie ***[1]

Background: social damages can threat growth and health of children and can make dreadful problems for them, family and society. Cognition of individual, familial and social condition of damaged Childs, such as labour children and familiarization with causes of making social damages and problems and the ways for decreased them is first step to help this child and trying to make the convenient life for them. The aim of this study is determine the relationship between PTSD and behavior disorders of sexually abused children and compare that with deprived of parental child.

Methods: The method of this study was casual- comparative.In this study 80 subject of damaged Childs (40 child labour of sexual abused and 40 child without parents) selected by convenience sampling. The data was collected via Achenbach Child Behavior Checklist and Foe and *etal* Posttraumatic Symptom Scale - Interview Version (PSS-I). All data were assessed using Pearson correlation coefficient and T test.

Results: The findings of this study showed that there was significant relationship between PTSD and behavior disorder in labor abused sexually children and deprived of parental child. The results also revealed that there was significant difference in anxious /depressed, withdrawn / depressed, social problem, though problems, attention problem and aggressive behavior between two groups ($p \leq 0/01$). There was no significant difference between somatic complaints and rule breaking- behavior.

Conclusion: Childs with labor abused sexually to compare with deprived of parental Childs had more behavioral disorders.

Key Words: Behavior Disorders, Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, Labor Children, Disadvantaged Parents Children.

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Poster Presentation

Effectiveness of Communicative Skills in the Improvement of School Related Conflicts in Female Bullies

Akbari Kamranvar[1], N., Hashemi, T[2*]. & Mashinchi Abbasi, N[3]

Background: Bullying is an adolescence adjustment problem, which could result in school related and interpersonal conflicts. It is a deliberate behavior that is manifested for preventing others' objectives. On the other hand, bully students do not have required skills for communication, therefore, these communicative hindrances result in interpersonal conflicts as well as academic and professional inefficiencies. Therefore, communicative skills could be helpful in the improvement of interpersonal interactions and conflicts.

The present study aimed to investigate the effectiveness of communicative skills in the improvement of school related conflicts in female bully students.

Methods: This study was a between-group semi-experimental design with pretest-posttest. The study population was female first graders of Tabriz highschools in academic year 92-93. Therefore, 60 subjects were selected and were assigned in two groups (30 people in each group). They were assessed by Bully questionnaire and scale for success in problem solving. The experimental group received 10 sessions of communicative skills training (90 min each session). Data were analyzed with analysis of covariance.

Results: Results showed that communicative skills could improve the ability for solving school related conflicts in bully students.

Conclusion: Through behavior management, communicative skills improve the reflective problem solving styles and weaken reactive and suppressive styles, hence result in the solving of conflicts. These skills enhance social responsiveness behaviors via conflict solving and treating, so they prevent aggressive behavior. Consequently, it could be stated that the instruction of communicative skills is effective in the reduction of interpersonal conflicts.

Keywords: Bullying; School related conflicts; Communicative skills

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Poster Presentation

The Effectiveness of Cognitive-Behavioral Intervention on Increasing the Popularity among Pre-School Girls

Narmin Amiri[1], Shahram Vahedi[2] , Rahim Badri[3]

Background: Accepting the friends of the same age is one of the scales that predict the psychological compromise in children. Rejected children misinterpret the normal behaviors of their friends as adversarial behaviors. The present research has been carried out in order to study the effectiveness of cognitive -behavioral intervention in increasing the popularity among girl students of pre-school.

Methods: The present research is carried out by semi-experimental, pretest-posttest design method with a control group in which, 30 girls of 5-6 years old from Tabriz kindergartens (15 girls as test group and other 15 as control group) were selected through cluster random method and using relational aggression questionnaire forms. The test group received the intervention program during 10 sessions. The data was analyzed using t and MANOVA tests.

Findings : The MANOVA test results represented that cognitive-behavioral intervention cause increase in popularity of test group in comparison with control group ($P<0.05$).

Conclusion: Cognitive-behavioral intervention is effective in increasing the popularity by educating social skills for children and their friends.

Key Words: Popularity, pre-school girls, Cognitive-behavioral intervention

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Poster Presentation

The Relationship between Parents' Permanent Conflict after Divorce on Mental Health and Beliefs about Parental Divorce in Children

Kamelliua bozorgmanesh[1], Khabat karami[2], Asi Parhizi[3]

Background: Divorce as a social-mental phenomenon in today world and also in Iran, has turned into prevalent problem. In current study, we examined the relationship between parents' permanent conflict after divorce on mental health and children' problematic beliefs about parental divorce.

Methods: The study is descriptive and the statistical population of this stady all male attending guidance school in Karaj (area 2) in the academic years of 91-92, whose parents have got divorce. By means of convenience sampling, 33 male students were selected whose parents got divorce and were under the custody of one of the parents. Instruments of this study included mental health questionnaire, children`s beliefs about parental divorce scale and parental conflict researcher-made questionnaire. Data was analyzed by Pearson correlation and regression.

Results: On the basis of the obtained findings, there is a relationship between parents' permanent conflict after divorce, mental lealth (r=-%55) and children' problematic Beliefs about parental divorce (r=%46) and fear of abandonment and self-blame.

Conclusion: We can say that continuing the conflict of parents after divorce led to the reduction of mental health and cause some problematic beliefs in children about parents' divorce.

Key Words: Parents' conflict, mental health, problematic Beliefs of divorce children.

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Poster Presentation

The Executive Function Deficits in Cocaine and Heroin Polysubstance Users Adolescence

Fatemehbehzadfar, Hamid reza bayati, Roya jajvandian[1]

Background: Structure of executive function was examined and we contrasted performance of substance dependent individuals (polysubstance users) and control participants on neuropsychological measures assessing the different executive components obtained. Additionally, we contrasted performance of polysubstance users with preference for cocaine vs heroin and controls to explore possible differential effects of the main substance abused on executive impairment.

Methods: Two groups of participants were recruited: abstinent polysubstance users and controls. Polysubstance users were further subdivided based on their drug of choice (cocaine vs heroin). We administered to all participants a comprehensive protocol of executive measures, including tests of fluency, working memory, reasoning, inhibitory control, flexibility, and decision making.

Results: Consistent with previous models, the principal component analysis showed that executive functions are organized into four separate components, three of them previously described: updating, inhibition, and shifting; and a fourth component of decision making. Abstinent polysubstance users had clinically significant impairments on measures assessing these four executive components (with effect sizes ranging from 0.5 to 2.2). Cocaine polysubstance users had more severe impairments than heroin users and controls on measures of inhibition (Stroop) and shifting (go/no go and category test). Greater severity of drug use predicted poorer performance on updating measures.

Conclusion: Executive functions can be fractionated into four relatively independent components. Chronic drug use is associated with widespread impairment of these four executive components, with cocaine use inducing more severe deficits on inhibition and shifting. These findings show both common and differential effects of two widely used drugs on different executive components

Key Words: Executive function, polysubstance users, adolescence

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Poster Presentation

Risky Behavior Prevalence among Students in Minoodasht Province

Mahboobeh Borhani Dizeji, Sara Ghezelseflou, Mousa Estiri, Allah Morad Behnamfar, Ali Mehri[1]

Background: Adolescence is a life vital stage due to physical, psychological and social growth and evolution. Adolescences are usually exposed to the severe technological, cultural and social changes that occurred in the recent years. Aforementioned changes may lead to risky behavior; then, our survey was aimed to investigate the relationship between personal traits and adolescence performance regarding risky behaviors.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was done. In total, 240 high school students of Minoodasht province were selected by cluster sampling. Data were collected using questionnaire including demographic characteristics, intentional and unintentional injuries, suicide, smoking, drinking, risky sexual behavior, dietary habits and physical activity. To analyze, descriptive methods and Chi-square test were used.

Results: Prevalence of smoking experience, at least one type of drug consumption, intentional and unintentional injuries, attempt or plan to suicide, insufficient physical activity, poor nutrition, risky sexual behavior and alcohol consumption were 17.1, 3.8, 82.5, 13.3, 18.3, 90, 4, 19.6, 7.1 %, respectively. Smoking experience were more in males than females ($p<0.001$), intentional and unintentional injuries were more in males than females ($p<0.001$); while, female students were less active than males ($p<0.001$), prevalence of smoking experience were more prevalent in technical students than other ($p<0.003$), risky sexual behaviors were more prevalent in technical students than other ($p<0.002$), intentional and unintentional injuries were more in the first grade than other ($p<0.002$), inadequate physical activity in the fourth grade was more than other grade ($p< 0.001$) and, in brief, unhealthy dietary was also more usual in the first grade than other ($p<0.006$).

Conclusion: According to high prevalence of risky sexual behavior, it seems likely beneficial to plan and intervene in the individual, family, school and social aspects.

Key Words: Prevalence, Risky Behavior, Students.

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Poster Presentation

The Relationship between Moral Intelligence and Critical Thinking Skills of High School Students Sonqor City

AliReza Javadi[1], Elham Kaveiani[2]

Background: Moral Intelligence is the capacity to understand good from the bad stuff and systematic process of critical thinking, intelligence, sense of actively and skillfully, application, analysis, synthesis and evaluations of data collected or generated by, observation, experience, reflection and reasoning Therefore, the aim of the study was the relationship between moral intelligence Present high school students' critical thinking skills is Sonqor city.

Methods: The aim of the present study in terms of applied research, the method is a descriptive correlational. The population studied consisted of all high school students city that is Sonqor 93-1392 academic years studying in secondary schools and 3745 the total number of adherents. Sample size using the Cochran formula 348 participants who were selected by cluster sampling. The data collected in this study to measure Moral Intelligence Questionnaire Lnyk and Kiel (2005) and for measuring critical thinking skills, California critical thinking skills test (Form B) is the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test for data analysis, Pearson correlation was used.

Results: Based on the hypothesis that the relationship between moral intelligence and critical thinking skills of high school students Sonqor city deals, it can be said that the moral intelligence of students' critical thinking skills are related to each other.

Conclusion: So that the critical thinking skills among students enhanced levels will enhance their moral intelligence. Indeed, moral intelligence and critical thinking skills is a positive and significant relationship.

Key Words: Moral intelligence, critical thinking skills, student

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Poster Presentation

Predicting the Educational Progress based on Self-Efficacy and Demographic Variables

Azam hajirostam[1], Shole Amiri[2]

Background: Self-efficacy, Bandura's social cognitive theory and the important structures in the sense of confidence and belief in the individual's ability to control their thoughts, feelings and activities. Today, it is determined that external factors such as the achievement of students in school learning situation, demographic characteristics, family and internal factors such as personality, intelligence and self-efficacy beliefs of students, including believe it.The present study was conducted with the purpose of predicting the educational progress of fifth grade female students in primary schools of Isfahan according to self-efficacy (reading, educational, social and affective) and demographic variables.

Methods: It had a descriptive correlational research method. Therefore, 196 students were selected and participated from fifth grade female primary school students according to multistage sampling and based on the criteria of entering to the research. In order to collect the data the demographic questionnaire as well as Merser's self-efficacy was applied. The achieved data were analyzed through regression and correlation coefficient and by the application of SPSS 18 software.

Results: The findings showed that the students' educational progress has significant positive relationship with all the constituents of self-efficacy and the mother's education and there is no significant relationship between the variables of parents' age, the father's education, the parent's career, the family's economical status as well as the number of family members and the students' educational progress. The results of stepwise multivariate regression showed that the variables of reading self-efficacy and the mother's education, successively, are the best significant predictor for academic progress.

Conclusion: These findings indicate the role of self-efficacy and the mother's education in the students' educational progress and it emphasizes the need to reinforce self-efficacy in the students and increase the mothers' education

Keywords: educational performance, self-efficacy, demographic variables

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Poster Presentation

Child with Landau Kleffner Syndrome Misdiagnosed as Autism

Mohsen Jekan, Seyed Ali Hosseini[1]

Background: Landau Kleffner Syndrome (LKS) is a rare epileptic syndrome with vast behavioral problems which has some similarities with Autism. In this single case study we described a child with LKS who misdiagnosed as autism. Also we investigate Occupational Therapy and Pharmacotherapy`s outcomes.

Methods: To find out the severity of symptoms and compare the treatment outcomes, Three times measurement using Autism Treatment Evaluation Checklist was performed.

Results: The outcomes showed considerable improvements after right and correct diagnosis, and Occupational therapy intervention along with pharmacotherapy.

Conclusion: Result of this study indicated that correct diagnosis and intensive pharmacotherapy are essential to achieve better treatment outcomes. Occupational Therapy also recommended as a helpful treatment to improve sensory-motor, social and communicative skills and to reduce some medicine side effects. Parent consultation should not be ignored to decrease stress.

Key Words: Landau Kleffner Syndrome, Autism, Occupational Therapy, Autism Treatment Evaluation Checklist

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Poster Presentation

Effectiveness of the Gluten free Diet on Behavioral indices for Children with Autism Spectrum Disorders

Ghalichi F [1*], Malek A[2], Ostad Rahimi A [3], Ghaemmaghami J[4]

Background: Many studies believe that there is a link between behavioral disturbances and Celiac disease in some cases of Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD). Celiac is a genetically linked, autoimmune disorder and is caused by eating wheat and barley. The objective of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of the Gluten free diet on Behavioral indices for children with ASD.

Methods: The present randomized clinical trial was performed over 80 subjects diagnosed with ASD, ages 4-16. After simple random sampling, participants were divided into two groups. The first group received a Gluten free diet for 6 weeks and the second group continued their regular diet. The Giliam (GARS-2) questionnare was used to determine autism severity.

Conclusion: There were statistically significant differences before and after the intervention in the gluten free diet group for Stereotyped Behaviors, Communication, Social Interaction and autism severity ($P<0.05$), Our study supports the use of the gluten free diet in reducing autistic behaviors in some cases of ASD and substantiate the importance of further investigations into the biological and dietary factors that interact to optimize and attenuate the effect of gluten free diet in treating autistic patients.

Keywords: Autism Spectrum Disorders, Celiac, Gluten

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Poster Presentation

Language, motor and nuro-behavioral development outcomes of preterm and LBW children: review of current evidence

Farzaneh zaheri, Farin solimani, Fatemeh Abdi[1]

Background: Low birth weight and prematurity is a major cause of death around the world and health problems. This narrative review surveys studies about some outcomes of preterm birth and LBW Children.

Methods: This study, surveys the language, motor and neurobehavioral development outcomes of preterm and LBW in published studies. First, databases such as pubMed, Elsevier, Google Scholar and Iranian databases including Iranmedex, Medlib and SID with using of the keywords "Developmental outcome of LBW and preterm، Neurodevelopment outcome of preterm and LBW, academic skills in children born very preterm، language development in preterm and LBW, preterm outcome, and LBW outcome" were searched and finally related 30 articles were used.**Results:** Different studies and literature showed that VLBW and very preterm infants are weaker than term children regarding language performance and these language problems can still be seen in primary schools meaning the time that language development is more stable and becomes more like that of the adults. Prematurity or VLBW is associated with major motor damages that will extend to the childhood period. The range of neurobehavioral impairment in preterm infants was 22%-55% compared with 7% in full-terms with the same age. Also psychological problems were more in adolescents and young adult with preterm birth and LBW although were significantly higher in SGA adolescents and young adult.

Conclusion: As we know, developmental outcomes of preterm and LBW children are more weaker and also preterm birth is major cause of neurodevelopment impairment, disability and socio-economic burden, so special consideration to comprehensive care for pregnant women, risk factors of preterm birth and LBW, regular and efficient consultation and referral system, early prevention and treatment of special and emergency cases can reduce incidence of preterm birth and LBW. It is necessary that health-care providers of pregnant women are continually linked with workshops in this area and receive the essential and update information.

Key words: Development outcome, Preterm, LBW

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Poster Presentation

Comparison of Social Performance and Perceived Pain in Mothers with ADHD Children and Normal Ones

Elham Tagizade Jeddikar[1], Naimeh Mashinchi Abbasi[2], Touraj Hashemi[3]

Background: Attention – Deficit / Hyperactivity Disorder is one of the most prevalent childhood disorders, which has attracted the attention of psychiatrists. As the most common childhood neuro - behavioral disorder, it causes many problems for children and families. Parents, especially mothers are exposed to much stress, which strongly impacts on their performance. The present study aimed to compare social performance and perceived pain in mothers with ADHD children and normal ones.

Methods: This study was conducted with a comparative method. Using convenience sampling, 40 mothers of children with ADHD and 40 mothers of normal ones were selected and they completed social functioning and pain subscales of the quality of life questionnaire (SF-36). Data were analyzed using multivariate analysis of variance.

Results: Results showed that there was a difference between mothers of children with ADHD and normal ones in terms of social functioning and perceived pain ($F= 3.17$, $p<0.05$) and mothers of ADHD children had lower levels of social performance and perceived pain.

Discussion: Findings suggest that the mothers of children with ADHD are exposed to stress, and as a result, they do not have a good social performance .By increasing child disability their mother's, health and quality of life is decreased. This means that with increasing maternal stress there, physical health, mental health, and overall quality of life is reduced. Therefore, they have a low level of social functioning and physical complaints are highly reported in these individuals. **Keywords:** Mothers of children with ADHD, Social functionin, Pain perception

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Poster Presentation

Comparison of Cognitive Intelligence in Children with and without Attention - Deficit / Hyperactivity Disorder ADHD

Elham Tagizade Jeddikar[1], Naimeh Mashinchi Abbasi[2], Touraj Hashemi[3], Elnaz Tagizade Jeddikar[4]

Background: Attention - Deficit / Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) is one of the most frequent diagnoses of childhood, which is manifested as an undesirable growth in the field of attention and motor activity. However, these Deficits may be influenced by cognitive abilities, particularly intelligence, so that affect the results of interventions and treatments. So the "cognitive intelligence" may play a moderating role in the interventions. Therefore, the present study aimed too Compare cognitive intelligence in children with and without Attention-Deficit /Hyperactivity Disorder.

Methods: This study was conducted with a comparative method that using convenience sampling, 51 children with ADHD and 51 normal ones were selected and they were assessed by Raven Progressive Matrices and cognitive intelligence tests. Data were analyzed by t-test for independent groups.

Results: The results showed that there was no difference between children with ADHD and normal ones in terms of cognitive intelligence.

Conclusion: The present study confirms Barkley's (2005) point of view that children with ADHD at least have normal intelligence and their problem is not lack of intelligence but they have difficulty in deal with everyday life situations through intelligence.

Keywords: Cognitive Intelligence, Cognitive Capability, Growth.

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Poster Presentation

Prevalence of Video Games among Iranian Children

Farzaneh Darvishi Daavoodi[*1], Massumeh Mahdavian[2]

Introduction: The present study was performed in order to determine prevalence and favored types of video games among elementary school students in Babol, Iran.

Methods: The study was carried on among 85 third primary school students, includes 45 boys and 40 girls in Babol, Iran. The researches distributed the questionnaire comprising the questions about demographic characteristics, playing frequency, available location and preferred type of video games among the parents of the children to be investigated.

Results: The results showed an early onset of video game playing (5.6 years), a higher prevalence among boys compared with girls, and a predilection for games invoking some aggressive behavior.

Conclusion: Although health hazards created by video game playing have remained beyond proof we still recommend parents and teachers to play a more active role as to the choice of games and the time spent playing.

Key words: Video games, Children, Computer games, Parents

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Poster Presentation

Symptoms of Stress in Elementary School Students, Iran, Babol 1392

Farzaneh Darvishi[1], Afsaneh Bakhtiari[2]

Introduction: Stress in children has an important role in increasing physical, psychological and social difficulties. Therefore, it is necessary that families and teachers have necessary ability to diagnose stress signs in children. Given the statistics of the ministry of education and training in 1391, there is about 7 million primary school students in our country, a study on stress evaluation in this group is limited. This research was done aimed at studying stress signs in primary students.

Methods: A descriptive research was done with the participation of the boy students from second-cycle of primary school and the sample size was 42 students. The students with mental illness or known physical disorder were excluded. After gaining permission from their parents, the demographic questionnaire was completed. Children's stress symptom was determined using a 24-part questionnaire of children's stress symptom scale (CSSS). The CSS consists of a five-point Likert scale with 35 items which is filled out through interview. The questionnaire, itself, evaluates the stress symptom in children of 7-12 years old with eleven symptoms related to knowledge-excitement and thirteen symptoms related to physical symptoms. The presence of one symptom was given number 1 and if lacks it, number zero. Stress symptoms was reported in three levels of at least, average and high. The data were analyzed through SPSS/Ver 20 analysis software.

Results: All children were supervised by their parents. The most important events for the samples in recent years was change in place of residence (12.5%), the death of a very close relative (9.7%), car accident (4.1%) and the birth of a new sister or brother (3.7%). 16.6 % (n=7) students were reported high stress, 52.4% (n=22) average stress and 30% (n=13) low stress. More than 52% of the samples were mentioned grieving, scarcity, palpitation and concern of their stress symptoms. Also fatigue in 35.7% and headache in 22% were reported. Mothers' education and job status showed a significant statistic with some of the stress symptoms.

Conclusion: primary schools students showed a wide range of symptoms of stress. Identification of these symptoms can, in fact, inform parents and teachers from psychological conditions of their children (and their students) which would then allow them to intervene in order to reduce the stress.

Key words: children, stress, symptoms.

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Poster Presentation

Theory of Mind and Relational Aggression in Preschool Children

Maryam Razmjoee[1], Parinaz Abbasi[2], Ameneh Shahaeian[3]

Background: Relational aggression, defined as harming others through damaging the social relations, is an important childhood behavioral problem. Theory of mind is defined as the ability of individuals to attribute mental states to one and others in order to explain and predict the behaviors. The relation between theory of mind and relational aggression has been debatable. While some claim that aggressive children have a superior theory of mind, others find the opposite effect. The purpose of the present study was to examine the association between theory of mind and RA in preschool children.

Methods: 70 children from 4 to 5 years old (35 girls and 35 boys) were recruited by random cluster sampling from three preschool centers in the city of Shiraz. Theory of mind Scale and Relational Aggression Questionnaire were used to assess children. Children who gained scores of one or two in the theory of mind Scale are placed in the category of low performance, and children who gained scores of four and five were placed in high performance.

Results: The result of one-way analysis of variance showed that there is a significant difference between the two groups of low and high theory of mind performance in relational aggression. The Scheffe's post hoc test showed that children in the low theory of mind performance had higher relational aggression scores indicating a negative relationship.

Conclusion: Having better theory of mind skills may lead to using less relationally aggressive behaviors for preschool children.

Key Words: Theory of Mind, Relational Aggression, Preschool Children

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Poster Presentation

The Effect of Paint therapy on Reducing School Anxiety in First Grade Girls in Yazd

Sajede RezaeiSadrabadi[1], SeyedMorteza YousefiHunumarvar[2], Asiye RezayinasabSadrabad[3]

Background: Many experts believe that art therapy programs, especially paint therapy, can reduce or eliminate school anxiety. Kids need mental relaxation for doing their school homework, and paint therapy can help anxious kids a lot.

Methods: This is a semi-testing study with pre and post testing and control group. Study sample is 14 first grade girls of Yazd in two groups of paint therapy and control group. The post-test was done after 20 sessions.

Results: Analysis of data shows that paint therapy has a meaningful effect on reducing school anxiety of paint therapy group.

Conclusion: School anxiety is more intense in girls compared to boys. The study results show a meaningful difference between testing groups. According to the effectiveness of paint therapy on reducing first grade girls' school anxiety, it is recommended to use this method for reducing school anxiety.

Keywords: Paint therapy, school anxiety, girls

1. Iran, Yazd, Yazd Education Organization
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Poster Presentation

Body Composition in Iranian Boys with Autism Spectrum Disorders

Hamideh Salehi[1], Mohammadreza Aghanoori[2], Samieh Shahmohammadlu[3], Sharon E Mitchell[4], Mahmud Mahmudi[5], Kurosh Djafarian[6*]

Background: The aim of this study was to assess the body composition of boys with autism and also to investigate the associated factors such as demographics, autism severity and medication with their body composition.

Methods: We recruited 85 boys aged 7–14 by stratified random sampling in autism-specific schools in Tehran. Body composition was measured using bioelectrical impedance analysis.

Results: revealed that 9.4% of these children and adolescents were underweight and 47.3% were overweight or obese. The mean of body fat and fat mass index (FMI) were 23.46% and 4.8, respectively. A high rate of obesity was found in Iranian children and adolescents with autism. Boys with mothers who which had higher education levels may have a low chance of being within normal weight (p= 0.002). The education of the father had no effect on child's BMI.

Conclusion: we found similar high rates of obesity and being overweight based on BMI and body fat percentage in Iranian children and adolescents with autism.

Keywords: Autism; Body composition; Fat mass

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Poster Presentation

Hyperactivity and Attention Deficit Disorder and Speech Therapists in the Treatment of Learning Disability in these Children

Soraya salehi zahabi, Sara salehi zahabi, saadat ramezani[1]

Background: researchers estimated that as many as 45% of children with ADHD have some form of speech and language impairment, in the absence of treatment, will be provided the incidence of these disorders in children with learning disabilities.

Methods: Review article

Conclusion: Set of speech and language problems in children with ADHD suggests that The most common deficits include: impaired social skills, reduced ability to problem solve, auditory processing issues, limited ability to extract detailed information, becoming fixated on specific topics and pragmatic skills speech and language pathologist role playing of treatment team (occupational therapist, psychologist, psychiatrist) in this group of children.
In this paper, we determined that a speech therapist to perform treatment based on language skills. Speech therapist working as part of a coordinated multidisciplinary team, must consider the impact that ADHD traits could have on reduce of learning disability.

Key Words: ADHD-speech therapy- learning disability

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Poster Presentation

The Prevalence of Anxiety Disorders, Alcohol and Drug Dependency among Parents of Children and Adolescents with Bipolar Disorder Type I

Shahrokh Amiri[1], Ali Bahari gharehgoz

Background: A number of studies have been conducted on disorders in the parents of children and adolescents with bipolar disorder, but a few studies have been conducted on the prevalence of anxiety disorders. The present study aimed to determine the prevalence of anxiety disorders in the parents of children and adolescents with bipolar disorder.

Methods: This research is a descriptive-cross sectional study. 216 parents (father and mother) of children and adolescents aged 6 to 18 years suffering from the first attack of bipolar disorder hospitalized in Razi Hospital, affiliated to Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, were selected by available sampling. Semi-structured diagnostic interview (K-SADS) was used for the clinical diagnosis of bipolar disorder, type I. The structured clinical interview (SCID-IV) was also used for the diagnosis of anxiety disorders. All diagnoses were according to DSM-TV-TR criteria.

Results: 13.9% of parents (15.7% of fathers and 13% of mothers) had a history of psychiatric hospitalization. The prevalence of anxiety disorders in parents was 2.8% (2.8% of fathers and 2.8% of mothers). The prevalence of obsessive compulsive disorder was 1.9%, post-traumatic stress disorder was 0.5%, anxiety disorder NOS was 0.5%, drug dependency was 2.8%, and alcohol dependency was 0.0%. There was no significant difference between mothers and fathers in the prevalence of anxiety disorders and alcohol and drug dependency.

Conclusion: Anxiety disorders and drug dependence are among significant problems in parents of children and adolescents with bipolar disorder.

Keywords: Bipolar disorder, Children and adolescents, Anxiety disorders, Drug dependency, Parents

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Poster Presentation

Comorbidity of Anxiety Disorders in Children and Adolescents with Epilepsy

Shahrokh Amiri[1], Seyed Gholamreza Noorazar

Background and Purpose: Children and adolescents with epilepsy are involved with various psychiatric disorders which should be managed and dealt with. The present study conducted in 2014 aiming at determining the prevalence of comorbidity of anxiety disorders in children and adolescents with epilepsy.

Methods: This research is a descriptive- cross sectional study. 270 patients with epilepsy aged 6 to 18 years were selected from among referees to the clinics affiliated to Tabriz University of Medical Sciences by available sampling method. Diagnosis of epilepsy was made by a pediatric neurologist. Having or not having a lifetime diagnosis of anxiety disorders was conducted by a child and adolescent psychiatrist using DSM-IV-TR criteria and K-SADS-PL semi-structured diagnostic interview.

Results: 40 participants (14.8%) diagnosed with social phobia, 31 participants (11.5%) with separation anxiety disorder, 28 patients (10.4%) with agoraphobia, 26 participants (9.6%) with generalized anxiety disorder, 23 participants (8.5%) with post-traumatic stress disorder, 12 patients (4.4%) with panic disorder, and 10 participants (3.78%) with obsessive-compulsive disorder. Agoraphobia prevalence in females was 20 (16.7%) which was significantly higher than males with 8 cases (5.3%) (X^2 =9.21, P<0.01). As far as other disorders are concerned, there was no difference between females and males. The prevalence of separation anxiety in patients of children younger than 12 years old was significantly higher than in patients of adolescents with 13 to 18 years old (15.1% versus 6.8%, X^2 =4.55, P<0.05).

Conclusion: Social phobia was the most common anxiety disorder in children and adolescents with epilepsy.

Keywords: Children and adolescents, Comorbidity, Anxiety disorders, Epilepsy

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Poster Presentation

Stress and its Relation with Memory Performance of Female Students

[1]Iraj mirkhan, Marzie Ataiee[2], Noorollah Khalilzade[3], Nayeb pavir[4]

Background: The issue of students stress and related factors has been including recent year's researches topics in research studies. Several studies have shown that long-term stress to brain cells that are involved in learning and memory damage. The present study accomplished with aim to examine the role of stress and that relationship with memory performance in female students:

Methods: The subjects were 200 girl students undergraduate who were chosen by random sampling and completed DASS Stress Scale and the Wechsler Memory Scale.

Results: The results showed that there is a negative relationship between stress and memory performance of female students. The results also indicate that there is a significant negative relationship between age of the students with stress.

Conclusion: Our findings show that high stress lead to negatively affect on memory function and malfunctions and low storage efficiency. In addition, to aging, stress reduction has been followed, this result may be due to a more mature and be equipped to control strategies stress, thus, can help students' familiarity with variety of stresses and sources of stress, Methods of control, mental health classes and workshops in universities.

Key Words: Stress, memory performance, girl students

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Poster Presentation

The relationship between mental health and working mothers' parenting style in Yazd

Hosseini kasnaviyeh.shahla[1] Hosseini kasnaviyeh.fatemeh[2]

Background: The aim of this study was to investigate the relationship between mental health and working mothers' parenting style in Yazd.

Methods: This was a correlational study. The population consisted of all of the working mothers in Yazd. They were selected using a convenience sampling of 100 people. The data were collected using two questionnaires: *Diana Bamrynd* Parenting Style *Questionnaires* and *general health questionnaire* (GHQ).

Results: The results revealed that there was a significant relationship between mental health and the working mothers' parental style.

Conclusion: According to the obtained results, it can be stated that the programs that promote mental health, can have a positive effect on parenting styles.

Key words: Mental health, Parenting Styles, Working Mothers.

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Poster Presentation

Gestalt therapy is based on the analysis of injury ADHD boys (7-12years)

vahid rezaei,[1] zarrin dehghan and mahbubeh ebrahimy

Background: ADHD is a disorder where hyperactivity, inattention and behavior is suddenly more intense than normal and is more common in boys. Some may have more symptoms of hyperactivity and sudden behavior, in other some more visible signs of neglect. Symptoms begin before age 7, but the most faced serious problems in school. Most consultants are self-focused treatment method used and the evidence and Discontent indicate that treatment efficacy has not been established fully.**so,** this research is based on the gestalt, provide more complete treatment models and easier than existing approaches.

Methods: In this study, a cross-sectional survey was conducted in 30 boys Children (7-12years) that consecutive to the clinic for treatment and to express the discontent of treatment and volunteered to participate were selected. During the sessions for each patient by clinical observation and interview, qualitative data collection then the coding of qualitative data to identify the damage caused by this disease was studied in different dimensions.

Results: The analysis is based on gestalt approach that other damage which ultimately leads to a list of 30 common injuries in children, Due to an illness to others, directly or indirectly, the greater the damage caused by the patient.

Conclusion: by identify a list of common injuries and attitude gestalt can due to increased awareness for individual patients and people of associated with him, in the treatment and prevention of injuries to others with good synergy exploited.

Key Words: the treatment, gestalt attitude and ADHD boys.

1 . Yazd Governor, Yazd Education and training and Yazd Education and training.

Poster Presentation

The relationship between parenting styles with body image of their children

Sahel Gerami[1],Faramarz sohrabi[2]

Background: the present research was conducted to study the role of parenting styles in predicting body image in their children.

Methods: the type of this research was correlation and the population was primary school boys and their parents in Tehran. 60 students with their parents were selected through convenience sampling from a primary school in Tehran.
Baumrind parenting scale and good enough drawing -A- person test were completed. For analyzing the data Pearson correlation coefficient and regression were used.

Results: results showed that there is not a significant relationship between parenting styles (authoritative, authoritarian, permissive) and appropriate body image in their children.

Conclusion: there is not any doubt that parents play a crucial role in their child's life, but our result revealed that the type of parenting may not predict the body image in their children.

Key words: parenting style, body image, good enough test

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Poster Presentation

The effect of videogames on mental/physical health and aggression of Dihook elementary school male students

Fahimeh Yari[1]

Background: Aggression is a punitive and destructive behavior o ward people or objects and is caused by numerous various and intertwined factors.

Methods: The population of this cross-sectional survey is male-only students of 91-92 Dihook Elementary school of which according to Morgan table, 80 are selected by stratifiedrandom sampling method.Parental consentisobtained for students participatingin this study. Students are divided into video game player and non-player users.Datais collectedusingPerry&Bussaggression questionnaireandanalyzedusingT test method.

Results: There is statistically significant differences between the two groups of children in terms of general aggression, sub-scales of verbal and physical aggression, anger and hatred.

Conclusion: Continuous playing of video gamesespeciallyviolent gamescausesaggressionin children's behavior. With attention, proper culture making and planning in this area, positive steps could be taken toward mental health and correct guidance of emotional issues in children and adolescents.

Key Words: Aggression, Video game

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Poster Presentation

The relationship between parents' addiction (substance abuse) and students' automatic negative thoughts

Fahimeh Yari[1]

Background: Family plays an important role in shaping the personality dimensions. If the family has suffered impairment, disorder and damage, it can leave devastating effects on individuals.

Methods: In this descriptive study, the subjects were 169 female students' atDihook middle and high schools. The sample size was determined according to Morgan table. Stratified random sampling method was also used. Data was collected by interview and using Agha yousefi automatic negative thoughts scale (2004) and analyzed using test method by SPSS software version 18.

Results: Results showed that there was a statistically significant relationship between parents' addiction and female students' automatic negative thoughts at Dihook middle and high schools.

Conclusion: Planned support of the students with addicted parents can change their attitude toward the surrounding environment and prevent future damages.

Key words: Addictions, negative automatic thoughts, family, education and school.

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Panel Presentation

Mental Health Skill-Building Services (Home Based Interventions for psychiatric patients)

Fariba Arabgol[1 2], Shahrzad Poorshaghaghi[3]

Mental Health Skill-Building program provides community base services to train and support individuals for a healthy and prosperous life in community. This program includes counseling, life coaching, training various personal skills, and emotional wellness to become independently active and productive in their daily living.

The program provides various services in Supportive Counseling (family and individual counseling, crisis intervention, crisis prevention, psycho education, social skill training, parenting skills training, problem solving skills training, self confidence training, stress management training) and Independent Living(personal hygiene, managing medication, safety planning, prevent homelessness, improving health, healthy eating habit, developing supportive system, developing daily planning, travel training and transport to appointments, employment readiness, financial management, increasing community support and offering referral and resources.

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3. Mental health therapist, Ed-D, LPC, NCC. Pimmit Counseling & Wellness Clinic, Falls Church, VA, USA.

Panel Presentation

Implementation of the code of conduct guideline for the children and adolescents in child therapeutic centers

Fariba Arabgol, Mojgan Khademi [1]

In all countries, systems and centers that work with children and adolescents have guidelines and standards considering how to behave and interact with their clients. Although we have many guidelines and standards in Iran, but there are some problems with them, especially there is not a unique guideline about appropriate interaction and relationship with children, adolescents and their family and this makes more emotional pain for the clients who are under pressure for their diseases and problems. Regarding to the present estate, the child and adolescent psychiatric group of Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences under the general supervision of Iranian office of UNICEF and Mental Health Office of Ministry of Health and Medical Education decided to write the code of conduct guideline with children and adolescents in therapeutic centers in 2008. In the second step, this guideline implemented in child psychiatric department of Emam Hosein hospital as a pilot study to recognize the limitations and problems, and to consider the possibilities of carrying out this study in other child treatment centers. With regards to the results of this pilot study, for successful implementation the guideline in child therapeutic centers, there are some recommendations that are presented below: A) Formation and organizing the executive/ supervision committee: In each therapeutic center, it should be organized the executive and supervision committee to conduct, manage and supervise the implementation of the guideline. B) Defining the methods of supervision and providing the supervision checklist: Successful implementation of the guideline needs an accurate and appropriate supervision that needs to be followed by appropriate consequences. This supervision includes: direct/open, indirect and secret supervisions. C) Staff education and training: All staffs should be trained about the guideline, communication skills, and also common related disorders in their center. D) Preparation of preliminaries such as: Preparing the educational packages, questionnaires and evaluation's forms, programming the committees for performing the project and evaluating it , preparing and equipping the places needed for the families and their children, and distribution of educational and informative packages between clients and their families.

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Panel Presentation

Childhood bipolar Disorder: Warnings

S. Mehdi Samimi Ardestani[1]

Behavioral research center

Bipolar disorder is a chronic disabling psychiatric disorder. Generally is begins in young adults but sometimes children suffer from it. Because bipolar disorder has two phases or poles if a patient experiences a depressive phase, his or her disorder could not be called bipolar as long as any mania or hypomania be experienced. It is clear that bipolar disorder most frequently begins with depressive states, long before than the diagnosis is defined. By this perspective it is easy to foresee what the destination of most patients with bipolar disorder is: taking inappropriate medication (antidepressants) for varied time. This error in treatment is followed by unavoidable results of antidepressants use in bipolar patients which consist: treatment no response or treatment resistance; worsening of depression; emerging a manic or hypomanic episode; suicide; development of rapid cycling phenomenon and in some cases rapid response and then return to depression with tachyphylaxis.

This type of thinking about childhood bipolar disorder will change our judgment about this disorder and also early onset depression. It means if we accept that every bipolar young adult is possibly a patient who were a depressed childe in a far past time, reversely we can't ignore that when we visit a depressed child may be a bipolar one in future. This is a warning for every clinician to be aware about a potential risk. This warning is not only for depression but also is correct for any children psychiatric disorders, because bipolar disorder is frequently comorbid with others. Again like depression in the children, these comorbidities may be the single presentation of bipolar disorders long before that any elevated mood be experienced. It is logical because of proposed risks to not begin treatment with antidepressants in children come with depression and anxiety disorders very soon , instead of that none pharmachological treatments can be considered for many patients to avoid noisome outcomes.

1. Shahid Beheshti University of medical science

Panel Presentation

Common Interactions between Psychotherapeutic Drugs and Drugs used in the General Medical Settings in Pediatric Medicine

Zahed Gh

All the drugs used for child psychopharmacology can also be used in C-L psychiatry But before choosing the best choice, important considerations other than psychiatric Indications are pharmocodynamic and pharmacokinetic of drugs and special problems in patients with organ failure Clinical approach: key questions before using psychotherapeutic drugs

1. The amount of positive and negative effects of the drug on pathophysiology of medicall illness
2. Side effects of psychotherapeutic drugs and special considerations in medical Illness.
3. Cross-reactions
4. Oral vs. Parenteral route of drug administration
5. Baseline hepatic and/or renal dysfunction (for dose adjustment)

Panel Presentation

Complications of Child Abuse

k. Khushabia i

Any intentional harm to a child under 18 years old is considered child abuse. Child abuse takes many forms which often occur at the same time include physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional abuse, neglect. Most child abuse is inflicted by someone the child knows and trusts, often a parent or other relative. Some children overcome the physical and psychological effects of child abuse particularly those with strong family and social support who can adapt and cope with bad experiences. But child abuse may result in physical, behavioral, emotional and mental disorder include death, physical disabilities, substance abuse, deliquent or violent behavior, abuse of others, withdrawal, suicidal attempts, sexual promiscuity, low self esteem, challenges with intimacy and trust, eating disorder, personality dis, PTSD , inability to cope with stress and frustrations, difficulty establishing or maintaining relationships.

Fellowship of child psychiatry

Panel Presentation

Psychopharmacology Considerations In Medically Ill Patients

Javad Golmirzaee

There are special considerations when administrating psychiatric drugs to medically ill patients. Gastrointestinal diseases: The SSRIs can produce significant GI symptoms.GI prescription drugs can produce psychiatric symptoms. Interferon therapy for hepatitis c carries a risk for depression. Lorazepam or lithume carbonate can be used in liver disease. Cardiovascular diseases: QT interval prolongation and arrhythmia induced by antipsychotic drugs and TCAs, including, thioridazine, pimozide and imipramine. Kidney diseases: Lithume carbonate and Gabapentin are suitable drugs.

Respiratory diseases:

MAOIs should be avoided because of catastrophic interaction with asthma drugs that have sympathomimetic activity. Neurologic diseases: Low-potency antipsychotics, clomipramine and bupropion may lower the seizure threshold. Endocrine diseases: Psychotropic agents should be started at low doses, as reduced metabolic rate in hypothyroid patients may produce reduced breakdown and, therefore, higher blood levels of medications. Musculoskeletal diseases: Oral corticosteroids produce varying degrees of memory disturbance, depression and hypomania or mania.

Panel Presentation

Diagnosis and Cinical Symptoms of Mood Disorders in Children and Adolescents

Forugh Riahi

Major Depression Disorder

In this disorder five (or more) symptoms must be present during a 2-week period and cause impairment in individual's function. At least one of the symptoms is either (1) depressed mood or irritable mood, or (2) loss of interest or pleasure

Four other diagnostic criteria consist of: consider failure to make expected weight gain, insomnia or hypersomnia nearly every day, psychomotor agitation or retardation nearly every day, fatigue or loss of energy, diminished ability to think or concentrate, feelings of worthlessness or guilt and recurrent thoughts of death.

The symptoms cause impairment in social or educational functioning.

Overall, depression symptoms in children and adolescents are similar to adults. However because of physical, emotional, cognitive and evolutional differences between children and adults, there are some differences in depression between them. For example children show symptoms such as mood swings, irritability, temper outbursts, physical complaint, and isolation instead of verbal expression of feeling of depression. Moreover symptoms of melancholia, delusion and suicide attempt are reported in children less than adults.

Bipolar disorder

In children and adolescents mixed features of depression and mania is common. Symptoms also may be different based on evolutional status. In recent years many studies have shown that many young children with Bipolar Disorder diagnosed with ADHD because of *diagnostic overlap* of two disorders.

Current disagreements about diagnosis of mania in children and adolescents are in two important dimensions.

The first is qualitative dimension of mood symptoms such as euphoric mood versus anger and irritability. Second dimension is process of mood symptoms, i.e. acute versuschronic.

For diagnosis of Bipolar Disorder, the episode must not attributable to the effects of a substance or to another medical condition. And symptoms cause remarkable impairment in individual's function.

Psychiatric disorders' classification has changed remarkably in DSM5.Because of worrying about excessive diagnosis of bipolar disorder in children; Disruptive Mood DysregulationDisorder (DMDD) was created In DSM5. In this disorder severe recurrent temper outbursts manifested verbally and/or behaviorally in children and adolescents.

Panel Presentation

Predisposing Factors for Aggression

Atefeh Soltanifar

In this presentation we will discuss the etiological factors or reasons of aggression in adolescents based on Choice Theory. Choice Theory developed by Dr. Glasser, a recent psychiatrist, focuses on the concept of taking responsibility for your actions. It means that you are not a victim of your circumstances, your past, or your emotions. You have the power to make different choices that will bring greater happiness, life satisfaction and inner peace. Whatever we do is a behavior that we call it as Total behaviour. All total behaviors are purposeful and their purpose is to meet the human basic needs such as: the need for survival, Freedom and power. Choice Theory, teaches there are four inseparable components of Total behaviour—your actions, your thoughts, your feelings and your physiology or what our body is doing. Aggression is only one component of that total behaviour. Some people use aggression as a way of getting attention or to intimidate others and subsequently get what they want. This behaviour can also be used as a tactic to avoid responsibility. Sometimes people are feeling insignificant and aggression works to pump them up. So, Aggression like your other behaviours is never random. It has different purposes and reasons that we will discuss them in this presentation.

Panel Presentation

Treatment Adolescents with Bipolar Disorder

Sh.Radfar[1]

Treatment of adolescents with bipolar disorders is depending on age, symptoms ,comorbid conditions and functioning level(at home, at school and with peers).IT also depends on acute phase, manic or mixed episode, with or without psychotic features.

Adolescents with bipolar disorders may be characterized by mood swing and irritability rather than euphoria. They are at increased risk of other psychiatric conditions such as anxiety disorders, attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder, oppositional defiant and conduct disorders, and substance abuse.

It is recommending starting monotherapy with one mood stabilizer medication. If there was partial response or intolerable side effects then antipsychotic agents could be augmenting agents. For these patients clozapine or ECT is recommended.

When the patient dose not respond to treatment, it is important to consider factors such as misdiagnose, presence of comorbid disorders, or exposure to stressors. Because comorbid conditions worsen the symptoms and diagnosis of bipolar disorders in adolescents, the treatment plan should be include treatment of medical and psychiatric disorders.

Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Baqiyatallah University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran [1]

Panel Presentation

A Guideline for Parenting in Families with Domestic Violence

Hakim shooshtari Mitra, Rasoulian Maryam, Radfar Farhad, Sohrabzadeh Amin, Saber

Tayebeh, Zamani Noghani Maryam[1]

iThe intervention is consisted of 10 sessions (each session lasts 90 minutes) of a program" Improving parenting and communication in mothers who have children witness domestic violence". This package works on parent-child relationship and tries to reduce negative effects of domestic violence on children by helping children to express their emotions about domestic violence. One of major aims of such intervention is facilitating relationship between parents and children, giving such massage "the violence in not the children's fault". It helps mothers to improve parenting skills and achieve to respectful parenting. This package is provided by the researching group of kids and family in Tehran Institute of Psychiatry- School of Behavioral Sciences and Mental Health, psychiatry department of Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran. It is provided in Persian by some masters in psychology and one social worker on the supervision of a child psychiatrist. They have studied some programs in the world and considered some cultural aspects in providing this package. The researchers want to apply it in Iranian families and evaluate its effects on mothers and children who expose to domestic violence. Outline of sessions are included: Session 1: Definition of domestic violence how does it affect children? Session 2: Emotional needs of the children and benefits of talking with them about domestic violence. Session 3: Why is it difficult to talk with children about the violence? The impact of domestic Violence on parentingSession 4: Listening to the children and its obstacles, answering to their questionsSession 5: Accepting children's feelings and letting them to talk about their fathers. Session 6: Taking care of yourself as an important source of emotional support for children and Providing their safety Session 7: Having a positive relationship with your children, using encouragement further and stopping punishment as a way of child-rearing Session 8: "Good enough" parenting, being consistent, learning to resolve conflicts and anger management Session 9: Separating anger at your partner from anger at your child, having clear boundaries, using limit-setting and logical consequences Session 10: Understanding children's development, having realistic expectation and developing self-esteem

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Panel Presentation

Social Pragmatic Communication Disorder

Elham Shirazi[1]

Children with social communication deficits without repetitive and restrictive interests and behaviors have been identified for many years. They have deficits in verbal and nonverbal communication, and difficulty in understanding and following social rules of language, gestures, and social context, in the absence of restricted and repetitive interests and behaviors. They do not meet criteria for autistic spectrum disorder. The diagnosis is rarely made in children younger than 4 years. It may be comorbid with language disorders, specific learning disorders, ADHD, and social anxiety disorders. The multifactorial etiology of social pragmatic communication disorder consists of genetic, developmental, and environmental influences. In milder cases difficulties may not become apparent until adolescence. Course and prognosis are variable and depend on the severity of the disorder, potential interventions and environmental demands and supports. Some improve over time and in some the difficulty continues into adulthood. Therapeutic interventions are aimed at areas of social understanding and interaction, verbal and nonverbal pragmatic skills, language processing, making inferences, and learning new words.

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Panel Presentation

Violence Prevention in Children and Adolescents

Nasrin Dodangi

Violence among children and youth is a public health problem, worldwide. Every day, worldwide, many children and youths die as a result of interpersonal violence. Poor social skills, low academic achievement, impulsiveness, truancy and poverty are among the factors that fuel this violence.

This violence can be prevented by developing the life skills of young children. Life skills are cognitive, emotional, interpersonal and social skills that enable individuals to deal effectively with the challenges of everyday life. Evidence shows that preschool enrichment and social development programs, which target children early in life, can prevent aggression, improve social skills, boost educational achievement and improve job prospects. These effects are most pronounced in children from poor families and neighborhoods. The benefits of high-quality programs of this type can also be sustained into adulthood.

Characteristics of successful programs include: 1) multimodal intervention for children and parents, parent support, teacher involvement, and early childhood education; 2) delivery of interventions consistently on a daily to weekly basis; 3) duration of 2 years or longer; 4) specific interventions to remediate coercive family processes and harsh and inconsistent parenting techniques through skill building and development of problemsolving and coping skills; 5) interventions that begin in early childhood; 6) application of individual management techniques; and 7) collaboration among community, school, family, and mental health professionals.

Panel Presentation

Therapeutic Interventions in the Management of Aggression in Youth

Nastaran Habibi

Psychosocial and pharmacological interventions used to control aggression in children and adolescents. Psychosocial interventions can be utilized for either impulsive or planned aggression and a medication is generally only effective in the treatment of impulsive aggression. Psychotherapeutic treatments These therapies include: Behavioral parent training (BPT), where the parents are taught how to change antecedents and consequences associated with aggressive behaviors. Cognitive – behavioral treatment (CBT) targets social - cognitive deficits by teaching children to effectively recognize and interpret social cues, creating multiple interpretations of others' behavior and implement prosocial problem - solving strategies. Given the limitations of the single intervention for individuals with the greatest severity of aggression risk, multimodal approaches are often necessary. Substantial evidence supports the effectiveness of multisystemic therapy (MST) and multidimensional treatment foster care (MTFC). Pharmacological treatments Medications commonly used to control an underlying psychiatric disorder in attempting to ameliorate the aggressive behavior. However, when aggression is severe and frequently occurring, it is often necessary to implement a symptom – based approach targeting aggression directly. Second-generation antipsychotics are effective in reducing aggression and regulating mood in youth. Most studies conducted with risperidone and its effectiveness has been demonstrated. Other drugs include lithium, mood stabilizers, stimulants, serotonin reuptake inhibitors, anxiolytics, alpha-adrenergic agonists, betablockers, and sedatives.

Panel Presentation

Classifications and subtypes of Aggression

Fatemeh Mohareri

Aggression is a behavior intended to injure another who is motivated to avoid it. In this presentation we will discuss the different classifications and subtypes of aggression. Aggression can be categorized based on different classifications. One way of classification is to divide it to physical or verbal aggression. Another important categorization is its classification to impulsive or reactive and proactive or instrumental aggression that each of these subtypes has specific characteristics. For instance the impulsive or reactive subtype is usually unplanned and overt, but the proactive or instrumental aggression is usually planned and in turn has different subtypes. Aggression is also can be classified to overt and covert and subtypes of direct and indirect that would be discussed in the presentation.

Panel Presentation

Role of Psychological and Neuro-Psychological Tests in Diagnostic Assessment of ADHD

Hassan Shahrokhi [1]

Objectives: Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) as most commonly diagnosed childhood behavioral disorder meets with diagnostic challenges in everyday clinical practice. Need to protracted treatment, stigma of ADHD diagnosis per se and adverse effects of drugs used for its treatment, point to necessity of undoubtfull diagnosis of this disorder, furthermore, restricted time for thorough assessment in clinics as well as co-morbid symptoms and syndromes and similar signs from other syndromes, make accurate diagnosis a challengeable issue. To overcome these problems, auxiliary psychological and neuropsychological instruments are developed, examined and practiced in clinical works with ADHD cases.

Methods: In this lecture we try to discuss the role these instruments play in the diagnostic assessment of ADHD. To do this task, with limitation of existing findings in mind, firstly we introduce instruments that are more commonly in use and then set forth some key questions about validity and utility of each of them. Also according to the existing findings, we point to the ability of each of these instruments in differential diagnosis of ADHD, differentiating ADHD subtypes, diagnosing co-morbidities, and determining severity, course and prognosis of the disorder. Furthermore we will discuss role of these instruments in therapeutic planning and treatment monitoring and finally we will propose some batteries for more accurate assessment in each domain (e.g., differential diagnoses, determining prognosis, diagnosing subtypes and treatment monitoring).

Results: To date, there is not any single psychological and/or neuropsychological instrument to diagnose aid in differential diagnosis and determine subtypes of ADHD. Clinical utility of these instruments may be in comprehensive assessment of strengths and weaknesses of individual cases as a guide to treatment planning and monitoring the change of function and symptoms over time. Also, if used based on specific hypothesis, these instruments-generally speaking- may have some utility to aid in diagnosing and determining subtypes of ADHD.

Conclusion: According to the existing findings, we recommend use of psychological and neuropsychological instruments in a wisefull and individualized manner. This individualized assessment requires a flexible approach in which based on special questions and hypothesis, different tests are used with different patients in different period of disorder, and no single test or battery should be used for all cases at this time.

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Panel Presentation

Biochemistry Indexes & Genetic Factors in Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)

Noorazar S.Gh. [1,2], Yasamineh N.[3] kalejahi P[41]

Dopamine function is problematic in frontal lobe of these patients. There is an association between ADHD and polymorphism of D_4, D_5 and dopamine transformer gene.

In last decades diet and complementation were in focus of attention in this disorder.

Dopamine synthesis is related to Fe. Fe is coenzyme of tyrosine hydroxylase that convert tyrosine to L-DOPA and L-DOPA was decarboxylate to dopamine. Iron deficiency cause dysfunction of basal ganglia that they have role in pathophysiology of ADHD.

Mg deficiency changes synthesis of different neurotransmitter and inhibit NMDA antagonist.

Zn may be important in metabolism of neurotransmitter prostaglandins melatonin and indirectly in dopamine metabolism. Also this mineral increases the affinity of Methylphenidate to dopamine.

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