

English summary

Feudtner et al (2000) defined chronic health conditions as any medical condition that can be reasonably expected to last more than 12 months and to involve either several organ systems or 1 organ system severely enough to require especially pediatric care and probably some period of hospitalization in the tertiary care center.

From the middle sector of the Dakahlia governorate in the lower Egypt, the students with chronic health conditions in 3rd and 6th grades in four primary school were documented during the academic year 2009-2010 .

A full medical report of the child's condition was given . This Included a medical and developmental history and complete medical examination was done .

Our study comprised a total 221 cases with chronic health conditions, (from 1350 students who were the total students in our study) 96 (43.6%) were males and 125 (56.4 %) were females . Their age was 9 - 12 years. Consanguinity was positive in 61 cases (27.6 %).

205 cases (94.5 %) had isolated chronic health conditions, 81 (39.3 %) were males And 124 (60.6 %) were females.

* 63 cases had visual defects

* 49 cases had speech disorders

- * 32 cases had rheumatic heart disease
- * 30 cases had auditory disorders
- * 12 cases had motor disabilities
- * 9 cases had bronchial asthma
- * 7 cases had bleeding tendency
- * 3 cases had diabetes mellitus.

16 cases (7.2 %) had more than one chronic health conditions, 3 (18.7 %) males, and 13 (81.3 %) females .

- * 6 cases of them had visual and auditory disorder
- * 3 had visual and speech disorder
- * 2 cases had visual and motor disability
- * 2 cases had motor and speech disorder
- * 1 had rheumatic heart disease and visual defect
- * 1 had speech and auditory disorder
- * 1 had bronchial asthma and visual defect.

The normal school children do well more than the chronically diseased school children .The visual, motor ,B.A, rheumatic heart not affect the school performance of the school children .

The auditory , more than one conditions affect the school performance of the school children.

The incidence of different types of the Father's education of the chronically diseased school children was 23.1 % illiterate,20.0 % read &

write, 24.8 % secondary, 26.6 % high, 5.6 % post graduate .

While the incidence of different types of the mother's education of the chronically diseased school children was 36.6 % illiterate, 22.2 % read & write, 24.8 % secondary, 15.7 % high, 0.6 % post graduate.

The prevalence of consanguinity in the families of the chronically diseased school children was 27.6 % and 13.6 % in the normal school children.

The attitude of the chronically diseased school children towards their school was 89.9 % love it, 10.1 % hate it. While in the normal school children we found that 93.3 % love it and 6.7 % hate the school.