

Results

The results of the present study are presented in the following parts:-

Part I: socio demographic characteristic of the studied sample, (Table 1, 2) (Figures 1, 2, 3&4)

Part II: medical history and physical assessment of the studied sample from medical record, (Table 3&4)

Part III: health history of children with speech impairment of the studied sample,(Tables 5-7)

Part IV: the main health problems, which affected children in studied sample, psychological, social& learning ,(Tables 8-10)

Part V: health need of children with speech impairment of the studied sample from parents' point of view, (Tables 11-13)

Part VI: parent adjustment patterns of the studied sample, (Tables 14-16)

Part VII: relations between parent adjustment and health problems of studied children with speech impairment, (Table 17)

Part VIII: relations between socio demographic characteristic of the parents & their adjustment ,(Tables 18-22)

Part I: Socio-demographic characteristics of the studied sample

Table (1): Distribution of the studied sample according to their socio demographic characteristics (n=200).

| Socio demographic characteristics | N | % |
|-----------------------------------|------------|----|
| Sex | | |
| Female | 72 | 36 |
| Male | 128 | 64 |
| Age | | |
| 5- | 122 | 61 |
| 7- | 52 | 26 |
| 9-10. | 26 | 13 |
| Range | 5-10. | |
| Mean±SD | 6.43±1.522 | |
| The arrangement between siblings | | |
| The only child | 20 | 10 |
| 1st-2nd | 40 | 20 |
| 3rd-4th | 120 | 60 |
| Fifth and more | 20 | 10 |
| Class level | | |
| Nursery | 90 | 45 |
| 1st-2nd Class level | 78 | 39 |
| 3rd-4th Class level | 32 | 16 |
| Family Income | | |
| Enough | 138 | 69 |
| Enough & save | 16 | 8 |
| Not Enough | 46 | 23 |
| Family Size | | |
| 3 | 34 | 17 |
| 4 | 70 | 35 |
| 5 and more | 96 | 48 |

Table (1): Shows that (64 %) of children in the studied sample were males, and (36 %) were females. (61%) of children ages from 5to7years old. The mean age was 6.43 ± 1.522 . As regard the arrangement between siblings (60%) were between 3rd-4th siblings. As regard level of children education (45 %) were in nursery. And (69 %) of them had enough income. In relation to family size it showed that (48 %) had 5 and more person.

Table (2): Distribution of studied sample according to socio-demographic characteristic of their parents (n=200)

| Socio demographic characteristic | N | % |
|------------------------------------|-----|----|
| Marital status | | |
| Married | 174 | 87 |
| Single (divorce & widow) | 26 | 13 |
| Father age | | |
| Less than 20 | 2 | 1 |
| 20- | 56 | 28 |
| 30- | 82 | 41 |
| 40 years and over | 60 | 30 |
| Father Level of Education | | |
| Primary | 22 | 11 |
| Intermediate | 62 | 31 |
| High | 116 | 58 |
| Occupation | | |
| Private | 50 | 25 |
| Employees | 112 | 56 |
| Other(farmars&workers) | 38 | 19 |
| Mother age | | |
| Less than 20 | 20 | 10 |
| 20- | 104 | 52 |
| 30- | 44 | 22 |
| 40 years and over | 32 | 16 |
| Mother Level of Educational | | |
| Primary | 30 | 15 |
| Intermediate | 60 | 30 |
| High | 110 | 55 |
| Occupation | | |
| private | 40 | 20 |
| House Wife | 82 | 41 |
| Employees | 78 | 39 |
| Consanguinity | | |
| 1st degree | 48 | 24 |
| 2nd degree | 36 | 18 |
| Not relative | 116 | 58 |

Table (2): reveals that marital status (87 %) were married. As regard (41 %) of sample fathers aged from 30-40 years old while (52 %) of mothers aged from 20-30 years. According to level of education (58 %) of fathers, (55 %) of mothers were high education. As regard of occupation it shows that (56 %) of fathers were employees and (41%) of mothers were housewives, (39%) of mothers were employees. According to the consanguinity for parents it shows that (58 %) were not relative.

Part II: Medical history and physical assessment of studied sample from medical records.

Table (3): Distribution of the studied sample in relation to medical history from medical records (n=200).

| Items | N | % | Chi-square | |
|---|-----|------|----------------|---------|
| | | | X ² | P-value |
| Diagnosis | | | | |
| Delayed language development (DLD) without associated disease | 44 | 22 | 62.720 | 0.000 |
| Delayed language development (DLD) with associated disease | 156 | 78 | | |
| Stuttering | 30 | 19 | 50.462 | 0.000 |
| Nasality | 20 | 12.5 | | |
| Auditory impairment | 36 | 23 | | |
| Mental retardation | 50 | 32 | | |
| Lisp | 16 | 10.5 | | |
| Autism | 4 | 3 | | |
| IQ | | | | |
| Moderate retardation (35- 49) | 50 | 25 | 49.120 | 0.000 |
| Mild retardation(50-69) | 16 | 8 | | |
| Dull ness(70-90) | 86 | 43 | | |
| Normal and average intelligence(91-110) | 48 | 24 | | |
| Hearing test | | | | |
| Normal(0-20) dB | 164 | 82 | 213.280 | 0.000 |
| Mild disability(20-40) dB | 16 | 8 | | |
| Moderate disability(40-70) dB | 20 | 10 | | |
| Treatment* | | | | |
| - Speaking department. | 200 | 100 | 152.515 | 0.000 |
| - Psychotherapy section. | 64 | 32 | | |
| - Therapy for auditory Impairment. | 36 | 18 | | |
| - Drugs for health problems | 104 | 52 | | |

*The answer are not mutually exclusive

Table (3): Shows that as regards the diagnosis (22 %) in studied sample of the children had delayed language development (D.L.D) without associated diseases. And (78 %) had (D.L.D) with associated diseases, (32%) of them were mental retardate, (23%) were auditory impairment. As regard IQ investigations shows that (43 %) recorded as dullness. According to hearing test, (82%) were normal. As regard treatment the all sample (100 %) were treated in speaking department.

Table (4): Distribution of the studied sample in relation to physical assessment of children with speech impairment. (n=200).

| Items | N | % |
|--|-----|-------|
| *Presence of any deformities or anomalies | | |
| - Nose. | 36 | 18.00 |
| - Throat. | 18 | 9.00 |
| - Cleft palate. | 10 | 5.00 |
| - Cleft lip. | 16 | 8.00 |
| - No control of lip movements | 166 | 83.00 |
| Dental deformity | 20 | 10.00 |

*The answer are not mutually exclusive

Table (4): Shows that studied children had deformities or anomalies as no control of lip movements, Nose, teeth deformities, throat, cleft lip& cleft palate (83%, 18%, 10%, 9%, 8%&5%) respectively.

Part III: Health history of children with speech impairment on studied sample.

Table (5): Distribution of the studied sample in relation to prenatal history of children with speech impairment (n=200)

| Prenatal history | N | % |
|--|-----|----|
| Gestational period | | |
| 32 week | 32 | 16 |
| 37 week | 128 | 84 |
| Antenatal Diseases | | |
| Heart diseases | 14 | 7 |
| Gestational diabetes | 24 | 12 |
| Hypertension | 18 | 9 |
| Toxemia | 42 | 21 |
| Viral infection of certain diseases such as meals | 2 | 1 |
| Exposure to syphilis. | 4 | 2 |
| Anemia | 70 | 35 |
| Other | 26 | 13 |
| Mother of psychological exposure during pregnancy | | |
| Phobias | 44 | 22 |
| Serious concern | 32 | 16 |
| Sense of frustration and despair. | 64 | 32 |
| Other | 60 | 30 |
| Infected mother with neurological diseases during pregnancy | | |
| Epilepsy | 88 | 44 |
| Affect nervous system during pregnancy with some diseases such as cerebral palsy | 28 | 14 |
| Stroke | 12 | 6 |
| Others | 72 | 36 |
| The premature rupture of membrane | | |
| Infection | 100 | 50 |
| the mother had accident | 44 | 22 |
| Others | 56 | 28 |

Table (5): Shows that (84 %) of children in studied sample were gestational age 37 weeks. As regard antenatal diseases, (35 %) had anemia and (21 %) of them had toxemia. According to mother of psychological exposure during pregnancy (32 %) had sense of frustration & despair, and (22 %) of them had phobias. According to infected mother with neurological diseases during pregnancy, (44%) had epilepsy. According to the premature rupture of membrane, (50 %) of mothers had infection.

Table (6): Distribution of the studied sample in relation to natal history of children with speech impairment (n=200)

| Natal history | N | % |
|--|----|----|
| Children's Injuries at birth | | |
| Bleeding of the brain. | 2 | 1 |
| Asphyxia of the child | 96 | 48 |
| Infection transmitted mother to fetus | 6 | 3 |
| Anoxia at birth. | 72 | 36 |
| Shortage of sugar in the blood | 20 | 10 |
| Others | 4 | 2 |
| Admission of child to the premature unite in the hospital | | |
| Asphyxia during birth. | 66 | 33 |
| Oxygen deficiency | 66 | 33 |
| Premature baby (born before 36 weeks) | 22 | 11 |
| Congenital anomalies. | 4 | 2 |
| Jaundiced | 22 | 11 |
| other | 20 | 10 |

Table (6): Shows that children's injuries at birth, (48%) of them had asphyxia, and (36%) had anoxia. According to admission of child to the premature unite in the hospital, equal percent (33%) had asphyxia during birth and Oxygen deficiency.

Table (7): Distribution of the studied sample in relation postnatal history of children with speech impairment (n=200)

| Post natal history | N | % |
|---|----------|----------|
| Feeding difficult | | |
| Presence of cleft lips. | 96 | 48 |
| Cleft palate | 44 | 22 |
| Hard palate | 28 | 14 |
| Other | 32 | 16 |
| Presence of injuries or accident to the child head | | |
| Traffic accident | 64 | 32 |
| A fall | 72 | 36 |
| Burns | 6 | 3 |
| Exposure to radiation | 52 | 26 |
| Others | 2 | 1 |
| Diseases affected Child after birth | | |
| Recurrent otitis media | 100 | 50 |
| Measles | 32 | 16 |
| Mumps | 30 | 15 |
| Meningitis | 20 | 10 |
| Others | 18 | 9 |

Table (7): Shows that feeding difficulties (48 %) of them had presence of cleft lips. According to presence of injuries or accident to the child head (36 %) were fall. According Diseases affected child after birth, (50 %) were had recurrent otitis media.

Part IV: The main health problems in studied sample, psychological, social& learning. (Tables 8 -10)

According to research question No (1) what are the health problems among children with speech impairment?

Table (8): Distribution of studied sample according to their psychological health problems (n =200).

| Psychological health problems | Rarely | | Some time | | Usually | |
|-------------------------------|--------|-------|-----------|-------|---------|-------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| Nervousness. | 34 | 17.00 | 78 | 39.00 | 88 | 44.00 |
| Shame | 96 | 48.00 | 70 | 35.00 | 34 | 17.00 |
| Thumb sucking. | 124 | 62.00 | 50 | 25.00 | 26 | 13.00 |
| Stress & anxiety. | 56 | 28.00 | 108 | 54.00 | 36 | 18.00 |
| Hyperactivity. | 40 | 20.00 | 66 | 33.00 | 94 | 47.00 |
| Nail biting | 134 | 67.00 | 40 | 20.00 | 26 | 13.00 |

Table (8): Shows that (67 %) of the studied sample were rarely related to nails biting, and (62%) of them had rarely thumb sucking. While (54 %) were some time related to stress and anxiety (47 %) of them were usually hyperactivity, and (44%) had nervousness.

Table (9): Distribution of studied sample according to their social problems (n = 200)

| Social Problems | Rarely | | Some time | | Usually | |
|-----------------------|--------|-------|-----------|-------|---------|-------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| Lying | 134 | 67.00 | 40 | 20.00 | 26 | 13.00 |
| Aggression. | 44 | 22.00 | 102 | 51.00 | 54 | 27.00 |
| Stupor ness. | 72 | 36.00 | 66 | 33.00 | 62 | 31.00 |
| Selfishness. | 80 | 40.00 | 74 | 37.00 | 46 | 23.00 |
| Disobedience. | 94 | 47.00 | 68 | 34.00 | 38 | 19.00 |
| Lone lines. | 98 | 49.00 | 70 | 35.00 | 32 | 16.00 |
| Fear of other. | 50 | 25.00 | 116 | 58.00 | 34 | 17.00 |
| Unable to Cooperative | 52 | 26.00 | 86 | 43.00 | 62 | 31.00 |

Table (9): Shows that (67 %) of the studied sample were rarely related to lying, and (49%) of them rarely loneliness. While (58%) were sometime related to fear of other, and (51%) of them were aggression and equal percent (31%) were usually stupor ness and unable to cooperation.

Table (10): Distribution of studied sample according to their learning problems from the parents report (n=200).

| Learning Problems | No | % |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|----------|
| <i>Attitude towards school</i> | | |
| Wanted to go to school every day. | 70 | 35 |
| Regular going to school? | 130 | 65 |
| <i>Ability to Read</i> | | |
| Read the simple words only clearly | 46 | 23 |
| Read from 3 to 5 simple words. | 56 | 28 |
| Read difficulty | 98 | 49 |
| <i>Ability to write</i> | | |
| Write from 8: 10 words clearly. | 42 | 21 |
| Write from 3 to 5 words clearly. | 72 | 36 |
| Write difficulty | 86 | 43 |
| <i>Ability to Draw</i> | | |
| Draw complete picture. | 30 | 15 |
| Draw in complete picture. | 74 | 37 |
| Draw un clear picture | 96 | 48 |

Table (10): Shows that according to attitude towards school (65 %) had regular going to school. According to ability to read (49%) had read difficulty .According to ability to write (43%) had write difficulty, and (36 %) had write from 3 to 5 words clearly. As regard ability to draw (48%) of them had drawn unclear picture.

Part V: Health needs of children with speech impairment on studied sample from parent's point of view. (Tables 11-13)

According to research question No (2) what are the health needs of children with speech impairment from the parents' points of view?

Table (11): Distribution of studied sample in relation to physical needs of children with speech impairment (n=200).

| Items | Independent | | Semi dependent | | Dependent | |
|---|-------------|----|----------------|----|-----------|----|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| Personal hygiene | | | | | | |
| Wash hands with soap and water before eating | 64 | 32 | 86 | 43 | 50 | 25 |
| Wash hands with soap & water after eating | 36 | 18 | 50 | 25 | 114 | 57 |
| Wash hands with soap & water after using the toilet | 28 | 14 | 48 | 24 | 124 | 62 |
| Full bath | 26 | 13 | 38 | 19 | 136 | 68 |
| Partial bath | 28 | 14 | 46 | 23 | 126 | 63 |
| Brushing teeth | 52 | 26 | 82 | 41 | 66 | 33 |
| Rinse the mouth | 34 | 17 | 50 | 25 | 116 | 58 |
| Nutrition | | | | | | |
| Eating breakfast meal | 22 | 11 | 52 | 26 | 126 | 63 |
| Eating lunch meal | 20 | 10 | 56 | 28 | 124 | 62 |
| Eating dinner meal | 20 | 10 | 56 | 28 | 124 | 62 |
| Eating sandwiches | 18 | 9 | 26 | 13 | 156 | 78 |
| The Sleep and rest | | | | | | |
| The child needs to the mother to be with him during sleep | 40 | 20 | 26 | 13 | 134 | 67 |
| The child needs to hear story before rest | 102 | 51 | 42 | 21 | 56 | 28 |

Table (11): Shows that as regard personal hygiene (68 %) of the studied sample dependent on mother in full bath ,and (63 %) of them in partial bath, and (62%) wash hands with soap and water after using the toilet. on the other hand, semi dependent in personal hygiene were observed from (43%)of them in wash hands with soap and water before eating and (41%) of them brushing teeth .While independent of personal hygiene observed from (32%)were wash hands with soap and water after eating. According to nutrition (78 %) were dependent related to eating



sandwiches. While equal percent (28 %) were semi dependent related to eating lunch meal and eating dinner meal, and (11 %) were independent related to eating breakfast meal. According to the sleep & rest (67 %) were dependent related to the child needs to the mother next to be with him during sleep. While (21 %) of them were semi dependent related to the child needs to hear story before rest and (51 %) of them were independent related to the child needs to hear story before rest.

Table (12): Distribution of studied sample according to their social needs (n = 200)

| Items | Rarely | | Sometimes | | Usually | |
|--|--------|----|-----------|----|---------|----|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| The social relations of the child | | | | | | |
| Dealing with parents. | 138 | 69 | 54 | 27 | 8 | 4 |
| Dealing with brothers | 128 | 64 | 56 | 28 | 16 | 8 |
| Having friends | 74 | 37 | 76 | 38 | 50 | 25 |
| Visiting relative. | 58 | 29 | 112 | 56 | 30 | 15 |
| Playing with group. | 78 | 39 | 74 | 37 | 48 | 24 |
| tending to be isolated | 22 | 11 | 58 | 29 | 120 | 60 |

Table (12) Shows that (69 %) of studied sample were rarely about dealing with parents, (64%) of them related to dealing with brothers. While (56 %) of them were some times related to visiting relative, and (60 %) were usually related to tending to be isolated.

Table (13) Distribution of studied sample according to their psychological needs (n = 200)

| Items | Rarely | | Sometimes | | Usually | |
|--|--------|----|-----------|-------|---------|----|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| The psychological needs of the child | | | | | | |
| Satisfy with love and compassion. | 0 | 0 | 32 | 16 | 168 | 84 |
| Modify unhealthy behavior. | 78 | 39 | 104 | 52 | 18 | 9 |
| Reward for good things that he done. | 102 | 51 | 80 | 40 | 18 | 9 |
| Needs of child in the state of fear | | | | | | |
| Understand his concerns of the child. | 106 | 53 | 52 | 26 | 42 | 21 |
| Deal with familiar objects. | 42 | 21 | 100 | 50 | 58 | 29 |
| Try to increase the confidence of the child. | 134 | 67 | 54 | 27 | 12 | 6 |
| Express charges, coloring, games and dolls that represent. | 28 | 14 | 44 | 22 | 128 | 64 |
| Praise any success achieved by to overcome his fear. | 136 | 68 | 46 | 23.00 | 18 | 9 |
| Needs of child in case of aggression against others | | | | | | |
| Find out what types of events and circumstances that make him behave rudely. | 96 | 48 | 62 | 31 | 42 | 21 |
| Take care about his behaviors. | 42 | 21 | 86 | 43 | 72 | 36 |
| Needs of child who suffers Jealousy | | | | | | |
| Get the love and care from parents. | 154 | 77 | 30 | 15 | 16 | 8 |
| Teach to cope with situation. | 80 | 40 | 76 | 38 | 44 | 22 |
| The equal care of fathers for sons. | 134 | 67 | 48 | 24 | 18 | 9 |
| Need of child who suffers from thumb sucking | | | | | | |
| Satisfy the needs, the attention and sponsorship. | 158 | 79 | 40 | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Involve with his colleagues in the play. | 76 | 38 | 84 | 42 | 40 | 20 |
| Direct the energy and his activates | 58 | 29 | 54 | 27 | 88 | 44 |
| The most effective way to modify the behavior of the child in correct | | | | | | |
| Clarify the mistakes | 6 | 3 | 30 | 15 | 164 | 82 |
| Isolate the child in a place alone for a certain time. | 62 | 31 | 78 | 39 | 60 | 30 |
| Deprived of his favorite things | 60 | 30 | 82 | 41 | 58 | 29 |
| Harm the child. | 64 | 32 | 88 | 44 | 48 | 24 |
| Show positive behavior | 22 | 11 | 52 | 26 | 126 | 63 |

Table (13) Shows that according to the psychological needs of studied sample (51 %) of them were rarely reward for good things he done, While (52 %) were sometime related to modify unhealthy behavior, and (84%) were usually satisfy with love and compassion . As regard needs of the child in the state of fear it shows that (68 %) of them were rarely praise any success achieved to overcome his fear. While (50 %) were sometime deal with familiar objects and (64 %) were usually express charges coloring, games and dolls that represent. According to



needs of child in case of aggression against others, it shows that (48 %) were rarely find out what types of events and circumstances that make him behave rudely. While (43 %) were sometimes take care about his behaviors. As regard needs of child who suffers Jealousy it shows that (77%) were rarely get the love and care from parents. While (38 %) were sometime teach to cope with situation. As regard need of child who suffers from thumb sucking it shows that (79 %) were rarely satisfy the needs, the attention and sponsorship. While (42 %) were sometime involve with his colleagues in the play and (44 %) were usually direct the energy and his activates. As regard the most effective way to modify the behavior of the child in correct, it shows that (32%) were rarely harm the child. While (41%) were sometime deprive of his favorite things and (82 %) were usually clarify the mistakes.

Part VI: parent adjustment patterns of the of parents (Table 14 – 16)

According to research question No (3) what are the parents' adjustments regards health problem of their children with speech impairment?

Table (14): Distribution of the studied sample in relation to nature of parent's relation ship with their children with speech impairment (n=200).

| Items | Strong Agree | | Agree | | Disagree | |
|--|--------------|----|-------|----|----------|----|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| Parents' do their best to keep their children with speech Impairment, in good condition. | 164 | 82 | 8 | 4 | 28 | 14 |
| The child with speech Impairment gets more care than other siblings. | 138 | 69 | 40 | 20 | 22 | 11 |
| Parents' dealing differently with speech impairment child. | 156 | 78 | 30 | 15 | 14 | 7 |
| Parents' refuse to take their child with speech Impairment outside the home in public place. | 54 | 27 | 48 | 24 | 98 | 49 |
| Parents' refuse to let their child with speech impairment to sit with visitors. | 16 | 8 | 20 | 10 | 164 | 82 |
| Parents' let their child with speech Impairment to eat alone apart from the other siblings | 34 | 17 | 34 | 17 | 132 | 66 |

Table (14): shows that (82 %) of parents were strong agree related to do their best to keep their children with speech impairment in good condition, and (78%) of them had parents' dealing differently with speech impairment child .While (24%) were agree that parents' refuse to take their child with speech impairment outside the home in public place, and (82%) were disagree parents' refuse to let their child with speech impairment to sit visitors, and(66%) of them let to eat alone apart from other sibling.

Table (15): Distribution of parents in relation to their social development with children with speech impairment (n=200)

| Items | Strong Agree | | Agree | | Disagree | |
|--|--------------|----|-------|----|----------|----|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| Parents' encourage their child with speech Impairment gain self-confidence. | 188 | 94 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Parents' punish child if made a mistake. | 116 | 58 | 48 | 24 | 36 | 18 |
| Family members are helping to meet his requests and care to the child with speech Impairment | 126 | 63 | 40 | 20 | 34 | 17 |
| Parents are worried about their child with speech Impairment to play with other children even if it is nearby. | 92 | 46 | 32 | 16 | 76 | 38 |
| Don't care if child refuse to eat. | 6 | 3 | 20 | 10 | 174 | 87 |
| Parents clean child that, he does not know the meaning of cleanliness | 6 | 3 | 24 | 12 | 170 | 85 |

Table (15): Shows that (94 %) were strong agree related to parents' encourage their child with speech impairment gain self-confidence and. While (24 %) were agree related to parents' punishes child if made a mistake and (87 %) were disagree don't care if child refuse to eat while (85%) of parents disagree that child does not know their meaning of cleanliness.

Table (16): Distribution of parents in relation to their pattern of social adjustment of Children with speech impairment (n=200)

| Items | Strong Agree | | Agree | | Disagree | |
|--|--------------|-------|-------|-------|----------|--------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| What happened to the child with speech Impairment is a normal as many children | 164 | 82.00 | 10 | 5.00 | 26 | 13.00 |
| Left everything to (God) that nothing could be done | 86 | 43.00 | 38 | 19.00 | 76 | 38.00 |
| Interest with child's future. | 156 | 78.00 | 38 | 19.00 | 6 | 3.00 |
| Worry about child's future. | 126 | 63.00 | 46 | 23.00 | 28 | 14.00 |
| Stay alone with the child | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 200 | 100.00 |

Table (16): Shows that (82 %&78%) of parents were strong agree that what happened the child with speech impairment is a normal as many children, and they had interest with child's futures, respectively. While (23 %) were agree to worry about child's future, and all of them (100 %) disagree to stay alone with the child.

Part VII: Correlation between parents' adjustment and health problems of their children with speech impairment

According to research question No (3)

What are the parents' adjustment regard health problems of their children with speech need?

Table (17): Correlation between parents' adjustment and health problems of their children with speech impairment

| Parent' s adjustment | | Psychological problems | Social problems | Learning problems |
|----------------------------------|---------|------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Nature of parents' relation ship | r | 0.061 | 0.124 | 0.043 |
| | P-value | 0.390 | 0.081 | 0.543 |
| Social development | r | 0.004 | 0.068 | 0.086 |
| | P-value | 0.953 | 0.339 | 0.223 |
| Patterns of social adjustment | r | 0.032 | -0.015 | -0.077 |
| | P-value | 0.656 | 0.838 | 0.279 |

Table (17): Shows that significant positive correlation between social problems and nature of parents' relation ship.

Part VIII: Relations between socio-demographic characteristics of the parents and their adjustment

According to research question No (4): Is their relationship between socio-demographic characteristics of the parents and their adjustment?

Table (18): Statistical relation between parents' adjustment and father educational level (n=200).

| Parent' s adjustment | | Father Education Level | | | ANOVA | |
|---------------------------------|------|------------------------|--------------|--------|-------|---------|
| | | Primary | Intermediate | High | F | P-value |
| Nature of parents relation ship | Mean | 11.000 | 11.500 | 11.561 | 0.905 | 0.406 |
| | SD | 1.633 | 1.835 | 1.708 | | |
| Social development | Mean | 13.727 | 13.938 | 14.073 | 0.263 | 0.769 |
| | SD | 2.995 | 1.962 | 1.917 | | |
| Patterns of social adjustment | Mean | 8.273 | 8.813 | 8.073 | 3.698 | 0.027* |
| | SD | 1.856 | 1.932 | 1.713 | | |

Table (18) Shows that there was a statistically significant relation between patterns of social adjustment and father educational level ($p < 0.05$).

Table (19) Statistical relation between parents' adjustment and mother education level (n=200).

| Parent' s adjustment | | Mother Educational Level | | | ANOVA | |
|---------------------------------|------|--------------------------|--------------|--------|-------|---------|
| | | Primary | Intermediate | High | F | P-value |
| Nature of parents relation ship | Mean | 10.600 | 11.622 | 11.625 | 4.452 | 0.013* |
| | SD | 1.102 | 1.752 | 1.892 | | |
| Social development | Mean | 14.067 | 13.867 | 14.050 | 0.203 | 0.817 |
| | SD | 2.449 | 2.029 | 1.987 | | |
| Patterns of social adjustment | Mean | 8.400 | 8.511 | 8.400 | 0.087 | 0.916 |
| | SD | 2.127 | 1.704 | 1.946 | | |

Table (19) Shows that there was statistically significant relation between nature of parents relation ship of studied sample and their mothers education level ($p < 0.5$).

Table (20): Statistical relation between parents' adjustment and mother's occupation (n=200).

| Parent' s adjustment | | Mother's occupation | | | ANOVA | |
|---------------------------------|------|---------------------|---------|------------|-------|---------|
| | | private | Employs | House Wife | F | P-value |
| Nature of parents relation ship | Mean | 11.550 | 11.805 | 11.077 | 3.552 | 0.031* |
| | SD | 1.518 | 1.822 | 1.756 | | |
| Social development | Mean | 14.300 | 14.073 | 13.692 | 1.314 | 0.271 |
| | SD | 2.127 | 1.727 | 2.348 | | |
| Patterns of social adjustment | Mean | 8.700 | 8.439 | 8.333 | 0.513 | 0.600 |
| | SD | 1.698 | 1.847 | 1.965 | | |

Table (20): Shows that there was statistically significant relation between mothers occupation and nature of parents relation ship ($p < 0.05$).

Table (21) Statistical relation between parents' adjustment and father's occupations (n=200).

| Parent' s adjustment | | Father's occupation | | | ANOVA | |
|---------------------------------|------|---------------------|---------|--------|-------|---------|
| | | Private | Employs | Other | F | P-value |
| Nature of parents relation ship | Mean | 11.720 | 11.482 | 11.105 | 1.324 | 0.268 |
| | SD | 1.552 | 1.889 | 1.607 | | |
| Social development | Mean | 14.080 | 14.107 | 13.421 | 1.661 | 0.193 |
| | SD | 1.455 | 1.997 | 2.815 | | |
| Patterns of social adjustment | Mean | 8.240 | 8.571 | 8.368 | 0.591 | 0.555 |
| | SD | 1.546 | 2.043 | 1.683 | | |

Table (21) Shows that there was no statistically significant relation between nature of parents relation ship, social development, and patterns of social adjustment and fathers occupation ($p>0.05$).

Table (22) Statistical relation between parents' adjustment and family income (n=200).

| Parent' s adjustment | | Income | | | ANOVA | |
|------------------------------------|------|--------|-----------------|---------------|-------|-------------|
| | | Enough | Enough &save | Not Enough | f | P- value |
| | | | | | | |
| Nature of parents relation ship | Mean | 11.41 | 12.13 | 11.43 | 1.209 | 0.301 |
| | SD | 1.85 | 1.41 | 1.57 | | |
| Social development | Mean | 13.96 | 14.88 | 13.70 | 1.952 | 0.145 |
| | SD | 1.87 | 1.67 | 2.66 | | |
| Patterns of social adjustment | Mean | 8.39 | 8.00 | 8.78 | 1.274 | 0.282 |
| | SD | 1.74 | 1.71 | 2.23 | | |

Table (22) Shows that there was no statistically significant relation between natures of parent relation ship, social development and patterns of social adjustment and family income ($p>0.05$).