

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Assessing the educational and psychological aspects of quality of life in pediatric chronic liver diseases is especially important because children are in critical periods of development during which many cognitive and social skills are being learned. Failure to develop these skills at developmentally appropriate periods may impair their quality of life leading to profound alterations in their school performance.

The aim of this study is the assessment of educational and psychological aspects of quality of life in cases of chronic liver disease compared to control. 50 cases of chronic liver disease are matched with 25 healthy control.

The school achievement, the emotional state and the social relationship were measured using special items in a well designed semi structured interview, the depression was measured by using beck depression inventory scale and the intelligence quotient was measured by using picture intelligence test (for the patients and control).

The results showed that :

- 1- The percentage of the children with below average school achievement was significantly higher in the cases of chronic liver disease (72%) than in control (12%).
- 2- There was significant difference between the cases of chronic liver disease (72%) and control (8%) as regard depression.
- 3- There was significant difference between the cases of chronic liver disease and control as regard the intelligence quotient scores.

- 4- In the cases of chronic liver disease, regarding below average I Q scores, there was significant difference between the below average school achievement and the average school achievement, while in average IQ scores, there was non significant difference between the average school achievement and the below average school achievement.
- 5- In the cases of chronic liver disease, the depression among those with below average school achievement was non significantly higher than among those with average school achievement.
- 6- There was significant difference between the cases with liver cirrhosis and the non cirrhotic patients regarding the below average school achievement.
- 7- The rate of absence from the school was significantly higher in the cases of chronic liver disease than in control.
- 8- There was significant difference between the cases of chronic liver disease (30%) and control (8%) regarding previous failure at school.
- 9- In the cases of chronic liver disease, regarding below average school achievement, there was significant difference between the higher percentage stigmatized than the non stigmatized cases.
- 10- There was significant difference between cases of chronic liver disease and control regarding social activity.

We can conclude that :

- 1- The cases of chronic liver disease have more compromised quality of life than healthy children regarding educational, psychological and social domain.
- 2- The school achievement is poorer in the cases of chronic liver disease than in the healthy children.

- 3- The rate of incidence of depression is higher in the cases of chronic liver disease than in control.
- 4- The intelligence quotient scores are lower in the cases of chronic liver disease than in control.
- 5- The school achievement is more affected in the cases with liver cirrhosis than in the non cirrhotic cases.
- 6- The school achievement is more affected in the stigmatized cases of chronic liver disease than the non stigmatized cases.
- 7- The physical activity in the cases of chronic liver disease is more affected than in control.