

FAMILIAR FACTORS ARE PREDISPOSED FACTORS FOR AGITATION BEHAVIOR IN STREETS CHILDREN

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Abstract

The aim of these study is to point out and identify the families context impact as a danger factor for the agitation behavior development in childrens. The agitation behavior is appointed from many factors. In this behaviors contribute factors as biopsycosocial, parental role, socialcultural factors, physiological, neurophysiological, children's abuses and maltreatment. Identification of urge causes of agitation behaviour, family factors will be seen as potential stimulants in this behaviours but not as determined factor. Participants in this study are 50 childrens of age (9/12 years old), which mainly live in the periphery of Tirana. 39 of them are boys and 11 girls. To measure agitation behavior in this target group was used CMAI Cohen-Mansfield agitation. Agitation is an inappropriate verbal, vocal, or motor activity that is not judged by an outside observer to result directly from the needs or confusion of the agitated individual. Agitation is not a diagnostic term, but rather a term used byclinicians for a group of symptoms that may reflect an underlying disorder. To take information over the familiar context and possible created relations, which has affects in agitation behavior was used a questionnaire created from similar study's. Participants are children's who lives in neighborhoods which are not secured, and they belong to ROMs community , and society stereotypical tendency, to saw the behavior disorders as an ethnic characteristics and not as a product of many factors which is difficult to control. It has been found that exist a correlation between the familiar factors and agitation behavior. Based on the result of this survey we can confirm that in 65 % of the children there is a correlation between familiar factors and their influence in agitation behavior, also the result confirm that the familiar factors of 35 % of the subjects do not affect their attitude.

Keywords: *agitation, streets children, familiar factors*