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Article Summary

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Summary

Family structure and characteristic plays an essential role in the development of a child. Therefore, most families can adapt to their changing environment while preserving their uniqueness and design. Many family variations emerge from their social environment and the family wants, such as their progression in each stage of their life cycle. Moreover, parental denunciation and acceptance are critical for the kid's behavior and personality exhibited even when they are adults. The article states that rejection can make a child have certain behavioral disorders such as schizophrenia and school challenges. Also, personal traits of parents and family conflicts can influence the children's behavior. The study will focus on assessing the features of an influential family with mentally ill kids and adolescents.

The cross-sectional study utilized several questionnaires to collect data from forty-seven parents between twenty-five and sixty-five. that participated in the study. All the forty-seven parents had healthy kids, and they came from Novi Sad and Backa Palanka. Nevertheless, those included in the study were analyzed of mental illness kids based on the International Classification of Disease tenth revision. The questionnaires used include the Social adaptation and Self Evaluation Scale (SASS) together with Family Adaptation and Cohesion Scales (FACES III).

The results obtained from the study were based on scales and questionnaires. During the three FACES III scale, the multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) indicated substantial changes. The univariate examination outcomes presented alterations for cohesiveness and adaptability. Moreover, the evaluation of SASS suggested that the mean for experimental and non-experimental individuals is 39.66 ± 6.82 and $38.06 \pm$

8.44 respectively with no meaningful distinction among the participants. Also, the families with mentally ill kids indicated that they regularly come from lower socioeconomic status and education level, more people in the family.

The study found out that more mentally ill children were from families with separated parents than healthy children. However, most of the children came from single mothers. Also, there was no substantial distinction between the experimental and controlled groups. Nonetheless, the experimental group that was on getting below-average income were many and comprised of more parents not being employed. Poverty makes children more exposed to psychological wellbeing hence, mental illness.

Analysis

The article has provided an important topic that requires more research. The strength of the study is the use of different participants, including the clinical and non-clinical groups. This allowed the researchers to control part of the group and relate the results with the uncontrolled group. Nevertheless, the study had a limitation on assessing leading families' variation when preparing deterrence and reintegration of mentally ill kids and adolescents. No question was unanswered, and the study fits the literature because it has answered the gap in the previous research. The study had supported the ethical standards because the Ethics Committee approved it of Clinical Center of Vojvodina, and all participants signed the informed consent before the survey was conducted. I agree with the findings as the study's methods had different scales based on what was analyzed. The study has created a foundation for the subsequent research by assessing cohesion, adaptability, and adaptation of the concerned families.

Reflection

The study is relevant in creating an understanding of how families with mentally ill children operate. Therefore, it is essential to realize the challenges the families pass and their features such as parental separation, a high number of kids in a family, and the unemployment rate to create a strategy of helping them.

List of Follow-Up References

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