

Parental Barriers to Seeking Mental Healthcare for Saudi Children at Risk of ADHD

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Disclosure

The speaker has
no conflicts of
interest to
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Learning Outcome



Upon completion of this presentation, participants will be able to:

- 1. Describe Mental Health Seeking Behavior (MHSB) among parents of children with ADHD
- 2. Discuss factors supporting parents' behavioral intentions to seek mental healthcare



Background

- Worldwide, 7.2% of children have ADHD (Thomas et al., 2015)
- In 2016, more than 6 million children were diagnosed with ADHD in the USA (Danielson et al., 2018)
- About 23% of children with a diagnosis of ADHD had not received any treatment (Danielson et al., 2018)
- Specifically, in Saudi Arabia, 3.4% to 16.4% of children have been diagnosed with ADHD (Al Hamed et al., 2008; Albatti et al., 2017; Homidi et al., 2013; Taleb & Farheen, 2013)



Mental Health Seeking Behavior

Different parent-related factors may prevent parents from seeking mental healthcare for their children at risk for ADHD

- Parents' attitudes about their children's behavioral issues
- Misconceptions of the causes and treatment
- Fear of mental health stigma (Johnston & Burke, 2020; Kapke et al., 2019)

Little is known about Saudi parents' intentions to seek mental healthcare for their children at risk for ADHD



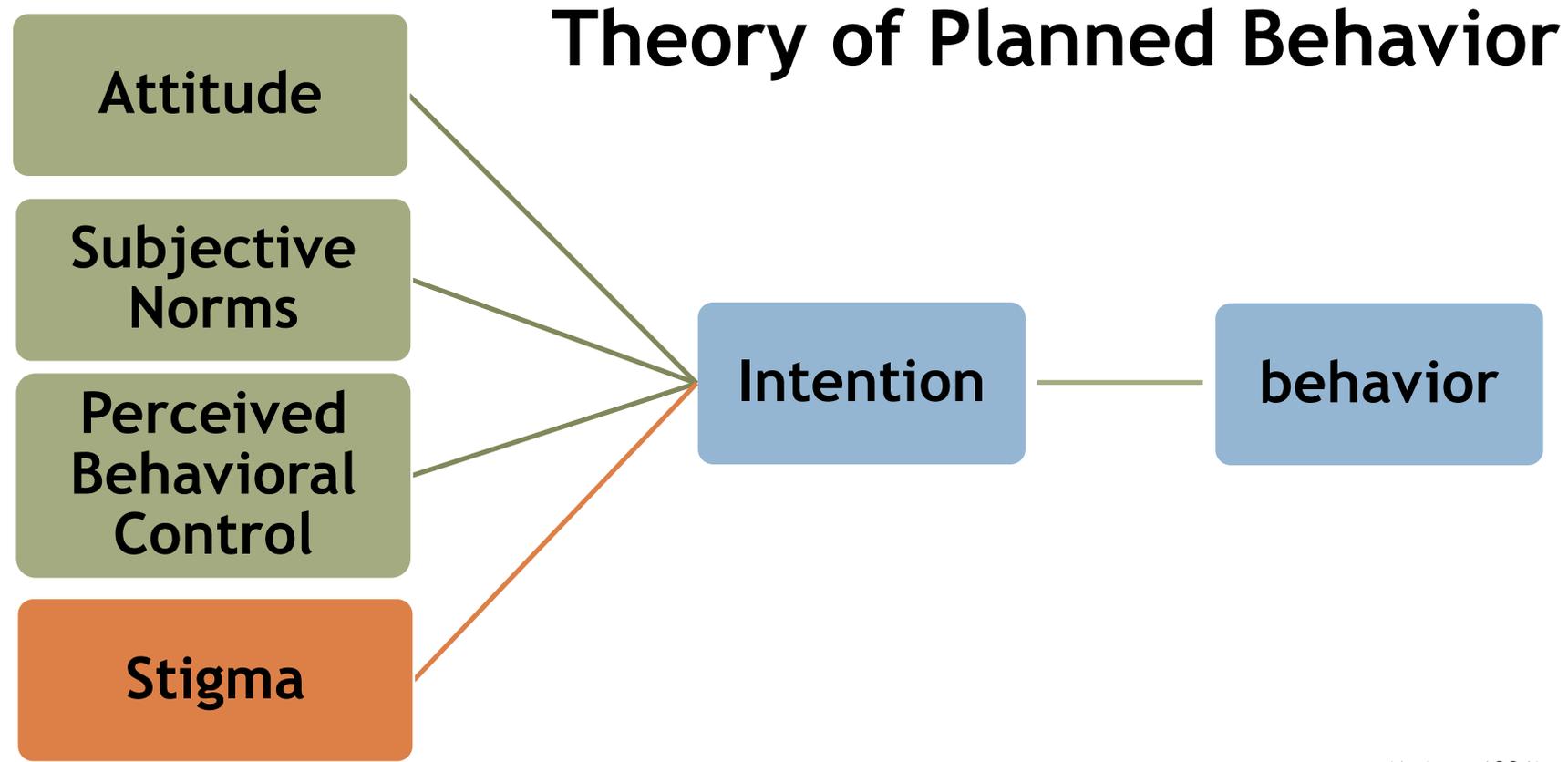
Purpose



- To identify Saudi children at risk for ADHD
- To examine the effect of attitudes, subjective norms, perceived behavioral control, and fear of mental health stigma on parents' intention to seek mental healthcare for their children at risk for ADHD



Theoretical Model



(Ajzen, 1991)



Methods

- **Design:** Quantitative cross-sectional
- Institutional Review Board approval obtained from the University of Kentucky.
- **Setting:** Different cities in Saudi Arabia
- **Recruitment:** Online Surveys
- **Inclusion criteria:** Parents of children aged 6-12 years
- **Exclusion criteria:** Oppositional Defiant Disorder
- **Data Analysis**
 - Descriptive analysis (e.g., frequency distributions, means, and standard deviations)
 - Multiple regression analysis



Child and Parent's
Sociodemographic
Information

Vanderbilt
Assessment Scale-
Arabic version

Parental Attitudes
toward
Psychological
Services Inventory
(PATPSI)

Parent's Subjective
Norms toward
Seeking Mental
Healthcare

Parent's Perceived
Behavioral Control
in Seeking Mental
Healthcare

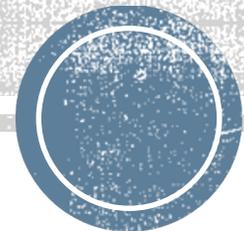
Measures



Variables	N = 202 Mean \pm SD or N (%)
Child's age	7.39 \pm 1.88
Gender; Boy	127 (62.9%)
History of ADHD	51 (25.2%)
ADHD medications	6 (3%)
Behavioral therapy	7 (3.5%)
Exhibiting ADHD symptoms	24 (11.9%)
Parent's age	36.74 \pm 5.92
Parent's gender; Female	147 (72.8%)
Marital status; Married	193 (95.5%)
Educational level; College	173 (85.6%)
Employment status; Employed	135 (66.8%)

Results;

Table 1. Characteristics of the Children and Parents



Results;

Table 2. Characteristics of the Study Variables

Variables	N = 202 Mean \pm SD	Range
Attitudes	25.52 \pm 8.52	0 - 40
Subjective norms	14.29 \pm 3.31	4 - 20
Perceived behavioral control	9.27 \pm 3.92	0 - 15
Stigma	12.17 \pm 9.62	0 - 40
Intentions	21.15 \pm 3.11	9 - 25



Results: Predictors of Parents' Intention to Seek Mental Healthcare

Table 3. The Results of the Multiple Regression Analysis

Variables	Unstandardized B	Standard error	Standardized B	P-Value	R ²
Model 2					0.302
Parent's gender	0.192	0.474	0.027	0.686	
Parent's age	-0.010	0.035	-0.019	0.774	
Child's gender	-0.275	0.403	-0.042	0.496	
Child Hx of ADHD	-0.008	0.445	-0.001	0.986	
Parent's education level	-0.401	0.561	-0.045	0.476	
Parent's employment	-0.042	0.445	-0.006	0.926	
Attitude	0.115	0.029	0.314	<.001	
Subjective norms	0.283	0.060	0.301	<.001	
Perceived behavioral control	0.163	0.050	0.205	<.001	
Stigma	-0.025	0.025	-0.077	0.327	



Conclusions

- Significant and positive associations were found between each of the three variables: attitudes, subjective norms, perceived behavioral control, and parents' intention to seek mental healthcare for their children
- No statistical evidence was found to indicate that mental health stigma among parents was associated with parents' intention to seek mental healthcare for their children

Recommendation

- Developing a psychoeducational intervention



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**Thank you for your
attention**



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