

P01-241 - THE EPIDEMIOLOGIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF NOCTURIA IN CHILDREN OF ARDABIL, IRAN

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Objective: This recent demographic and epidemiologic study includes the prevalence of nocturia among the primary school children in Ardabil, Nocturia causes irretrievable damages in children's mentality and may have results such as being shy, offensive and lying on children.

Methods: In this study, about 500 students were determined but regarding to different cultural issues. questionnaires were distributed among the students in clustery ways which were answered by the parents of the students. Information and statistics were analyzed by using SPSS software out of 640 filled papers.

Results: The prevalence of nocturia among the children in Ardabil is 17/18% which 7/49% were girls and 9/68% were boys. 83/5% of them had the primary nocturia and 15/6% the secondary one. The most prevalence was in age-groups between 8 to 10 with 41/8%. 60/6%of them nocturia were the first or second one in the family. 31/2% of them had precedent of using horrible movies.23/1%coming a newborn baby.20/4%had the precedent of snoring at nights and a stuff feeling during sleep. 18/2%had inadequate physically growth . 13/8%had the prevalence of UTI, 13/1% the mothers employed, 7/5%had constipation, 3/7%spinal trauma,2/7% congenital kidney diseases and 0/9%had

Myelic problem.

Discussion: The goal of this study is finding the number of children having nocturia in Ardabil in primitive age groups regarding the separation of girls and boys and looking into the reasons that cause nocturia in order to find effective strategies against the problem.