Evaluation of the Developmental Growth of Children in the First Year of Life Based on Questionnaire (ASQ)

Moradali Zareipour [1], Hamidreza Farrokh-Eslamlou [2], Mousa Ghelichi Ghojogh [3,*]

[1] PhD Student, Department of Health Education and Health Promotion, Young Researchers and Elite Club , Urmia Branch, Islamic Azad University, Urmia, Iran

[2] Professor, Department of Maternal and Child Health, Reproductive Health Research Center, Urmia University of Medical Sciences, Urmia, Iran

[3] MSc, Department of Epidemiology, Urmia Health center, Urmia University of Medical Sciences, Urmia, Iran

* Corresponding author: Mousa Ghelichi Ghojogh, MSc, Department of Epidemiology, Urmia Health center, Urmia University of Medical Sciences, Urmia, Iran. E-mail: mghelichi2000@yahoo.com

Abstract

Introduction: Evaluation of the developmental growth of children in one year can be an indicator of the future status and many problems which are treatable by intervention. The aim of this study was to investigate the developmental growth of children in the first year of life using ASQ questionnaires in 2015 in Urmia city, Iran.

Methods: This was a descriptive cross-sectional study conducted on 422 children 6 - 12 months old, who were selected by cluster random sampling method. At first, 10 urban health centers of Urmia were selected; then, based on the number of clients, each cluster was awarded quota. The developmental status of children was measured using "Ages and Stages Questionnaires" (ASQ). Validity and reliability were 0.84 and 0.94, respectively, and the ability of the test in determining developmental delays was more than 96%. Data were analyzed using SPSS software version 16, Pearson's correlation, independent t-test.

Results: Of the total children, 50.5% were female. The prevalence of developmental delays of children was obtained 18.8%. The highest and the lowest prevalence scores were related to the area of communication (7.1%) and the area of gross motor (0.9%), respectively. The developmental delays of children in males were higher than those of females. There was a positive significant correlation between the area of communication and gross motor (R = 0.209, P = 0.001) as well as between problem solving and personal-social demographics (R = 0.122, P = 0.012).

Conclusions: Considering the noticeable number of developmental delays in children, it is recommended that screening programs and continues follow-up be considered in terms of development growth of children.

Keywords: ASQ, Children, Development Growth, Questionnaire