Abstract

Introduction: Depressive disorder among children and adolescents is the highest mental disorders. The prevalence of depression is 10 - 25% in the different populations. The aim of the present study is to determine the prevalence and related factors of depression among students of primary schools in Sanandaj.

Method: The study was cross-sectional which 395 respondents have been selected by cluster method. Also, the instrument of this study was Children Symptom Inventory (CSI-4). Results: Results of this study showed that the prevalence of depression among respondents was 6.2%. In addition, results from this study indicated that there were significant differences between history of mental disorders in respondents’ family, parents’ separation and divorce with depression 

$t=4.49, df(3), p=0.000$, $t=4.09, df(3), p=0.000$, and $t=4.45, df(5), p=0.000$ respectively.

Conclusion: Results from the present study reported that prevalence of depression among primary students was high also, respondents’ family problems and parents with mental disorders were related to depression among children.

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Keyword: Depression, Children, Adolescents, Students, Prevalence

Oral