### Abstract

**Introduction:**
Urinary dysfunction is a common problem in children, making up more than 40% of referral pediatric urologic clinics.

We lunch this study to compare the parents and children's behavior problem in children suffering from primary nocturnal enuresis referring to Arak Amir Kabir Hospital.

**Method:**
To perform this case-control study, we recruit 146 children with primary nocturnal enuresis and compared them with other 146 non-affected children between 5-15 years old. The child behavior checklist (CBCL) for children behavior assessment and General Assessment Function (GAF) for evaluation of their parent's behavior were completed by parents. Data were analyzed by chi-square & t test by SPSS 16 software.

**Result:**
Among 146 patients with primary nocturnal enuresis 15 cases (10.3%) showed behavioral problem while this figure was 4 cases (2.7%) in the control group, denoting a significant difference ($P=0.008$). Moreover 14 children (9.6%) in the case group and 6 children (4.1%) in control group had internalizing problem ($P=0.05$), 19 children (13%) with primary nocturnal enuresis and 3 children (2.1%) in the control group had externalizing problem which have also significant difference ($P<0.001$).

As a significant difference ($P=0.02$), 11(7.5%) parents of children with primary nocturnal enuresis were in clinical range, while this was 3 cases (2.1%) in the parents of control group.

**Conclusion:**
The higher prevalence of behavioral problems in children suffering from primary nocturnal enuresis and their parents’ functional impairment impress the importance of early parents intervention for early and subsequently prevention of future behavioral problems in their sibling.

**Key words:**
Behavioral problems, Externalizing problems, Internalizing problems.

**Primary nocturnal enuresis,**

**Presentation:** Oral