

Psychiatric Profile of Children with Chronic Use of Corticosteroid in Nephrotic Syndrome

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Running head: Psychiatric Profile of Children with Corticosteroid in Nephrotic Syndrome

ABSTRACT

Background: Corticosteroid therapy can cause behavioural abnormalities in children with nephrotic syndrome. **Objective:** to evaluate the psychosocial aspects of Corticosteroids therapy in children with nephrotic syndrome, to define the frequency and severity of steroid-related behavioral side effects in children. **Subjects and methods:** This study conducted on patients with NS following up at Pediatric Nephrology outpatient clinic, Beni Suef University Hospital. It involved 60 pediatric patients divided into two groups, Group one consisted of 30 patients with nephrotic syndrome received corticosteroid, Group two consisted of 30 normal children as controls. All patients subjected to full history taking with attention to patient age and gender and underlying disease and using of corticosteroid, full clinical examination. Laboratory investigation was done in the form of: Urine analysis, serum albumin, serum cholesterol. Psychological Assessment was done using Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale (HAM-A), children depression scale (CDI) and Aggression scales of Children. **Results:** The Aggression, anxiety and depression were significantly higher in patient group than in control group. On comparing between patient with duration of corticosteroid treatment < 5 year and patient with duration ≥ 5 year as regarding psychiatric disorders, there was significant difference between duration of corticosteroid and development of psychiatric disorders (aggression, depression, anxiety). **Conclusion:** strong positive correlation between using of corticosteroids for long period and development of psychiatric disorders as aggression, anxiety and depression.

Key words: Psychiatric; Chronic; Corticosteroid; Nephrotic Syndrome