



International Journal of Current Research in Biosciences and Plant Biology

ISSN: 2349-8080 Volume 2 Number 7 (July-2015) pp. 47-50

www.ijcrbp.com



Original Research Article

Comparison of the Parenting Methods in Addicted Mothers being Treated with Methadone and Healthy Mothers of Kerman Province, a South-Eastern Province of Iran

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Abstract	Keywords
<p>Family as the main base of growth and development of personality and growth of children and teenager's social skills, has the most important role in health and promotion of human societies. Therefore, regarding the importance of the family institute and especially the effect of mother's parenting style in the growth and development of children, this study aimed to compare the parenting styles of healthy mothers with mothers treated with maintenance methadone. Present research is a descriptive and analytic study which is sectional with control and experimental groups. The research population included all mothers who referred to Beheshti Hospital in Kerman in 2014, who used methadone and the non-addicted women with children who were the relatives of the patients were compared. The sample size for each group was 50. To collect data, a questionnaire for demographic data and Baumrind parenting Style questionnaire was used as well. SPSS18 and independent t-tests and chi-square were used to analyze the data. Results showed that among the mothers treated with methadone, 25% of them had a decisive, 20% arbitrary, and 5% lenient parenting styles, while in healthy mothers, 44 % of them had a decisive, 3% lenient 3% arbitrary parenting styles ($p < 0.001$). According to the results of this study, methadone user mothers in comparison with healthy mothers use more arbitrary or lenient parenting styles, thus, it can be concluded that mothers' addiction before starting methadone maintenance treatment can have an effect on parenting styles and their children breeding.</p>	<p>Addicted mothers Methadone maintenance treatment Styles of parenting</p>

Introduction

The childhood is among the most important periods of human being life and during this period individuals receive prominent and most useful trainings for the rest

of the lifespan, in the other words for establishing a fruitful life free of challenges in the future parents should essentially most often avoid having violence with children as well as each other (James et al., 1998). Therefore, family is the first and the most important

factor for outlining the children personality and behavior, also society, culture, morals, customs and emotions which altogether affect behaviors of children (Mash and Barkley 2009; Corsaro, 1997). Several research indicated that many family parameters such as psychological problems, lack of parents relation satisfaction, methods of children training, misunderstanding of children by parents and addiction of them play a crucial roles in parenting and children breeding (Bird, 1996; Mash and Barkley, 2009).

Addiction is considered as a psycho-behavioral syndrome which is associated with an intensive internees to continuously consumption of narcotic drugs following the termination of medication therapy (Hser et al., 2015). Narcotics addition is one of the most important problems which sacrifices huge number of victims from both families and societies (Phillips, 1966). The prevalence of narcotics abuse is almost in male in comparison with females (Ellinwood et al., 1966). In order to solve this problem, methadone therapy is a suitable method for treatment of people who are addicted to opium and its derivatives which is called "maintenance method"(Krambeer et al., 2001; Hans et al., 2015).

Therefore, according to the importance of mental health of mothers, child-rearing styles, and educating and developing of a knowledgeable generation for societies in the future, research in this field of study seems essential. Hence, we designed the present study to

explore the methods of child-rearing in mothers to the maintenance- methadone therapy clinics in comparison with control mothers which were not addicted to any narcotic drug.

Materials and methods

Present research considered as a descriptive and analytical study, in another word in this research two groups were assessed by child-rearing styles and its quality in addicted and non-addicted mothers. The research populations were included 50 mothers who referred to Beheshti Hospital in Kerman in 2013, and 50 non-addicted women with children as a control group which they were not showing any symptoms of psychological disorder. All of cases were living with their family including children and husband and did not have history of divorce. The duration of addiction in mothers was more than 5 years and most of them were opium addicted and had a history of 2-3 years treatment with methadone.

Data collection

Demographic data included: economic status, duration of addiction, type of used drug, duration of treatment age of child and mothers were collected also methods of parenting were given based on Baumrind parenting questionnaire includes 30 Clauses (Rinaldi and Howe, 2012) (Table1).

Table 1. Some demographic characteristics of subjects: addicted mothers under treatment and non-addicted mothers.

Age (in years)	Under treatment (no.)	Control (no.)
Less than 30	17	13
31-40	17	22
41-50	8	13
More than 50	8	2
Addiction duration (years)		
Less than 10	22	-
10-15	20	-
More than 15	8	-
Number of children		
One	11	13
Two	23	24
Three	8	5
Four	3	3
≥ Five	5	5

Statistical analysis

The statistical difference between the means of the various groups was analyzed using Chi-square, t-test and ANOVA test. For all tests SPSS 18.0 software was used (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA), and $p \leq 0.05$ was considered statistically significant.

Results

Our results showed that 50% of either addicted mothers or healthy controls had less than frothy years age. Again 50% of mothers had two or less children. Our findings showed that 50% of mothers in both control and addicts

had only primary high school or foundation. Most of mothers were house wife and families had an income about 300 or less USD per month. In both groups (control and case) 50% of children had an age of less than 10 years. Our findings showed that there was a significant difference in between groups regarding duration of addiction, type of used narcotic drugs as well as receiving treatment, between addicted mothers and control group. Regarding parenting style, our findings showed that among the mothers treated with methadone, 25% of them had a decisive, 20% arbitrary, and 5% lenient parenting styles, while in healthy mothers, 44% of them had a decisive, 3% lenient 3% arbitrary parenting styles ($p < 0.001$) (Table2).

Table 2. Percentage of parenting styles for different subjects (addicted under treatment and non-addicted mothers) ($p < 0.001$).

No. of subjects (%)	Control (%)	Under treatment (%)	Parenting styles
69	44	25	Decisive
23	3	20	Arbitrary
8	3	5	Lenient
100	50	50	N

Discussion

Although, in the present study we found that there was not a significant difference the study groups regarding demographic parameters such as age, number of children and other variant but, there found a significant difference between groups with regard to duration of addiction, type of used narcotic drugs as well as receiving treatment. Present study data depicts that decisive method is common among addicted and non-addicted mothers significantly that these data are in parallel with several studies (Kande, 1990; Mayes and Truman, 2002; Raiisi and Anisi, 2008). As several research groups reported from different parts of Iran and other countries that addicted mothers were more following the arbitrary style for breeding of their children than healthy mother (Gerra et al., 2009). Therefore according to these finding and other scientific research results it may be concluded that addicted mothers have less power for control of their children with arbitrary or lenient style of parenting and this may lead to several important social problems for these children in the future. Addicted mothers psychological and physical disorders and these types of parenting styles may lead to addition and anti-social behaviors of their children in the future (Simons and Conger, 2007; Patock-Peckham et al., 2001). Hence, mothers who are following arbitrary or lenient method should pay more attention to their children (Baumrind, 1991; Aunola et al., 1999).

Although, analysis of our data shown that addicted mothers have got most score for the arbitrary method of child breeding in compare to healthy mothers and this was in agreement with results obtained by Dehbanian (2013).

Conclusion

In conclusion according to the results presented in the current study that the addicted mothers who are under methadone therapy almost were following arbitrary or lenient methods for child breeding and this might be probably due to several problems for their children such as addition in the future. This may also be related to the fact that they are not willing to permit their children to follow their fault and involve in addiction like them. They may also give up breeding their children and have no control on the children behavior which almost in due to their addition and other physical, psychological issues. Therefore, addiction of these mothers may possibly affect their parenting style to get a better understanding of the role of methadone therapy on child breeding. We may also suggest to develop these type of research programs to reveal the effect of different type of narcotic drugs rather than opium and heroin as well as other medication except methadone that are used for control addiction of parents and its effects on parenting and educating children.

Acknowledgement

The authors of this manuscript thank to all of the subjects which warmly attended in this research program. This project was financially supported by a grant from Khorasgan (Isfahan) Branch, Islamic Azad University.

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