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**Introduction:** A community cannot make any health claims if it does not have healthy families. The family is the most fundamental institution for the socialization of children especially in the early critical years of life. Parenting styles refer to communicative and educative patterns between parents and children. There is no doubt that any social damage stems from the impact of family. The risky behaviors put health and welfare of youths at risk. Since risk rate of adolescents and youths is higher than that of other age groups, more inclination to these types of behavior is seen in adolescents.

**Objective :** Considering the impact of family on behavior patterns of adolescents and youths, this study attempts to investigate the association between parenting styles and tendency of adolescents to risky behaviors.

**Methods:** The statistical community consisted of all students in Kermanshah high schools enrolling in 2010-2011 academic year. Of them, a sample of 170 was selected by multi-stage clustering method. The tools for data collection were Baumrind Questionnaire Parenting Styles, and Iranian Adolescents Risky Behaviors Questionnaire. This was a correlative study in which Pearson correlative test was used for data analysis.

**Results:** The results of data analysis indicated a significant and negative relationship between authoritarian parenting style and risky behaviors ( $r = -0.472$ ,  $p = 0.034$ ) with risky behaviors. In addition, there was a negative and significant relationship ( $r = -.287$ ,  $p = .34$ ) between lax style and risky behaviors. However, no significant relationship was obtained between dictatorial style and risky behaviors.

**Conclusion:** Based on the findings, the authoritarian parenting style had the maximum relationship with incidence of risky behaviors in adolescents. Therefore, educational patterns in the family and how to raise awareness of parents in this regard are effective factors in reducing risky behaviors of adolescents and increasing their quality of life.

**Keywords:** Parenting Styles, Risky Behaviors, Adolescents

#### **PTU59- Relationship between Performance of Children in Bender Gestalt Visual Motor Test and Marital Satisfaction of their Mothers**

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**Introduction:** Family is undoubtedly the most important organization that provides a context for physical, mental and social development of children. Many research results indicate the effect of emotional atmosphere of

family and marital satisfaction of parents on emotional, psychological problems, cognitive and educational performance of children. Cognitive development, motor and visual motor abilities can be estimated by various tests, one of which is Bender Gestalt test.

**Objectives:** This study examined the relationship between children's performance on Bender Gestalt test and mother's satisfaction of marriage.

**Methods:** This was a descriptive study, with available sampling method. A total number of 50 children aged between 5 years and 6 months to 6 years and 6 months, and their mothers were selected from seven kindergartens in different areas of Mashhad. Children's performance was estimated using two methods: error estimation and emotional indicators, both which were evaluated under Koppitz scoring system. To estimate the mother's marital satisfaction, marital satisfaction test was used. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, independent T test, and Pearson correlation.

**Results:** The results indicated no significant relationship between children's performance on Bender gestalt visual-motor test and mother's marital satisfaction. Also, in a comparison between the performance of boys and girls, girls' performance was significantly better than boys ( $p < 0.001$ ).

**Conclusion:** It can be concluded that children's visual-motor performance in Bender Gestalt test is unaffected by mother's marital satisfaction. Higher performance of girls in this test may be due to faster mental and physical growth in girls compared to boys. However, more research is needed to generalize the result of vulnerability.

**Key words:** Children, Bender Gestalt Test, Mother's Marital Satisfaction.

#### **PTU60- A library Study on the Relationship between Parental Cognitions about Infant Sleep and Infant Sleep**

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**Introduction:** The term "parental cognitions about infant sleep" refers to parental perceptions, attitudes, expectations, and interpretations about infant sleep. Just recently, researchers have taken interest in investigating the role of "parental cognitions about infant sleep" in infant sleep. Therefore, only a few studies have examined this issue. Nevertheless, these limited studies have shown that "parental cognitions about infant sleep" are related to infant sleep development and patterns and also infant sleep problems.

**Objectives:** This study examined the results of various studies related to the relationship between infants sleep problems and "parental cognitions about infant sleep".

**Method:** A library study and review of the literature was conducted.

**Results:** Studies have shown that many factors are involved in creating infants' sleep problems, and "parental cognitions about infant sleep", mother's cognitions in particular is one of the most important of these factors. "Parental cognitions about infant sleep" guide parental behavior about their infants' sleep and will directly affect infants' sleep. On the other hand, it has been shown that there are important differences between cognitions of fathers and mothers about the child's sleep.

**Conclusion:** Parental perceptions of the child behavior are significantly associated with child development. Incorrect perceptions of parents about infant sleep may also lead to excessive interference or lack of parental involvement in the child's sleep; each of these factors may contribute to the child's sleep problems. Therefore, training parents to help them to develop right perceptions about infants' sleep may prevent the development of sleep problems in infants.

**Key words:** *sleep, sleep problems, infant, parental cognitions about infant sleep*

#### **PTU61- Relationship between Parenting Styles and Behavioral Problems in Pre-School Children**

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**Introduction:** Parenting style is an important factor in shaping children's personality and behavior. Furthermore, mothers have a fundamental role in determining children's manners.

**Objectives:** The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between parenting styles and rate of behavior problems in pre-school children.

**Methods:** This was a descriptive and correlational study. One hundred girls and boys (4 - 6 years old) with their mothers were selected from all private kindergarten of Marvdasht, in Shiraz, with available sampling. Mothers from 4 kindergartens were given Behavioral Problems Questionnaires of Pre-school Children (Saatchi et al, 2009), and Parenting Styles Questionnaires (Baumrind, 1973). For data analysis, statistical methods of Pearson's correlation coefficient and t-test were used.

**Results:** Statistical analysis showed a significant positive relationship between authoritarian parenting style and behavioral problems in pre-school children. There was a significant negative relationship between authoritative and permissive parenting styles and pre-school children's behavioral problems. There was no significant difference between boys and girls in the rate of behavioral problems.

**Conclusion:** The results of this study demonstrated that authoritarian parenting style is in relation with

enhancement of children's behavioral problems. Therefore, since parenting style has a great impact on development of pre-school children, emphasis on family education with correct ways of parenting style will be effective in reducing children behavioral problems.

**Keywords:** Parenting Style, Parenting, Behavioral Problems, Pre-School Children

#### **PTU62- Prevalence of Depression and Anxiety among Mothers of Children with Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder in Rasht**

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**Introduction:** Presence of a child with ADHD in the family is an important factor in shaping psychological problems such as depression and anxiety for all family members, particularly for mothers who have the most interactions with their child.

**Objectives:** This study determined the prevalence of depression and anxiety in mothers of children with ADHD. In addition, prevalence of depression and anxiety in mothers of ADHD children with mothers of normal children were compared.

**Methods:** Fifteen percent of the total population of mothers of ADHD children [n=154] were selected by random sampling method. Beck Depression and Anxiety Inventory were used to collect data; and Descriptive Statistics and t test were used to analyze the data.

**Results:** About half of mothers (48.7%) of ADHD children suffered from different grades of depression: 62.6% had mild, 34.6% moderate, and 2.6% had severe depression; and 42.3% suffered from different grades of anxiety: 78.4% mild, 16.9% moderate, and 4.6% severe. Prevalence of depression and anxiety were significantly ( $P < 0.01$ ) higher among mothers of ADHD than mothers of normal children.

**Conclusion:** A considerable number of mothers of ADHD children had depression and anxiety. Therefore, mothers of ADHD children should receive equal medical and psychological treatments.

**Keywords:** *Depression, Anxiety, Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder, Mothers*

#### **PTU63- Comparison of Parenting Styles, Self-Efficacy and Quality of Life between High School Female Students with and without Obesity in 2011-2012 in Ahvaz**

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