

Factors Affecting Parents' Acceptance towards Children with Familial Intellectual Disabilities

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Factors Affecting Parents' Acceptance towards Children with Familial Intellectual Disability (ID)

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Abstract

Background: Familial intellectual disability (ID) is a condition where two or more family members are affected ID, which may influence the whole family well-being. Children with intellectual disability often receive negative response from the society, which may trigger different reactions from the parents, such as denial or neglect of their child. Besides, most parents give more attention and provide the best care for their children. Factors that may influence parents' acceptance towards children with familial ID are social support, religious coping, supporting facilities, family income, education, mothers' age, and other significant factors. Indonesia has many different cultures, this research has only been done in Central Java Province, so it only focused on Javanese culture.

Objective: This study was aimed to analyze factors that affect parents' acceptance towards children with familial intellectual disabilities (ID).

Methods: This was an analytic observational study with cross sectional approach. Data were collected using interview with 20 mothers of familial intellectually disabled children including demographic data, pedigree construction, using Parental Rejection Questionnaire (PARQ), Brief Arab Religious Coping Scale (BARCS), Social Support Questionnaire Short Form (SSQSR) and Supporting Facilities Questionnaires. Data was analyzed using multivariate logistic regression.

Results: Parents' acceptance was significantly affect by social support ($p=0.039$), while religious coping, supporting facilities, family income, education, and mothers's age did not significantly influence parents' acceptance ($p>0.05$).

Conclusion: Social support has influenced parents' acceptance of their familial ID Children

Keywords: Familial ID, parents' acceptance, social support, religious coping, Indonesia.

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INTRODUCTION

Intellectual Disability (ID) is a disability characterized by significant limitations on intellectual function, adaptive behavior, daily practical skills, which occur before the age of 18 (WHO Regional Office for Europe, 2016). The prevalence of ID in developing countries is 2-3%, although it is estimated and the number is widely varied^{1,2}

The causes of ID are very complex including various factors, such as biochemistry or metabolic disorders, chromosomal abnormalities, single genes disorders, multifactorial, and environmental factor, thus, that ID's causes can be classified into genetic, multifactorial, and environmental factors. The causes of non-genetic factors of ID are due to alcohol, teratogen agents, infections, perinatal trauma or asphyxia^{3,4}.

To date, X-linked ID is the most common genetic cause of ID, and since 1980s, the emerging number of genetic cause associated with the gene located in the X

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chromosome increased year to year. The most common of the X-Linked ID is Fragile X syndrome (FXS) with the prevalence of 1 in 4000-6000 men and 1 in 7000-10000 women, and was estimated at 10-12% of families with X-Linked ID^{2,5}. Of those, familial ID occurs in 12% of total cases and genetic causes were estimated at 25-50%. Parents who have more than 1 child with ID in the family might experience or had severe psychological burden, in addition to the physical and socio-economical burden, responsibility of taking care, and stigma from the community were very hard for them⁶⁻⁸.

Children with ID usually get negative responses from the community, causing various parents reactions, such as parents who experiencing with denial stage will exclude the children or did not want to recognize their children, before finally reaching the acceptance stage.⁹ On the other hand, some parents try to give more attention and give the best effort for their children¹⁰. Parents' acceptance of to the children with ID was affected by several factors namely social support, family income, strong religious coping, education level, marital status, parents' age, and assesibility of supporting facilities^{11,12}. The previous research done by Kandel and Merrick (2007), was carried out in the families with only one affected child, while this study was done in the family who had more than one child with ID (familial ID) in the nuclear family. Understanding of factors that affect the parents' acceptance toward children with familial ID is very important for diseases management and outcome because parent's acceptance will predict the compliance with treatment plans.

1 MATERIALS AND METHODS

Design

This was cross sectional study included 20 participants with inclusion criteria was parents who had more than one child with ID (familial) from Bina Grahita Social Rehabilitation Center (BBSRBG) Temanggung, and from BBSRBG assisted community, YPAC special school Semarang, Hj. Sumiati special school, and patients who were admitted to Center for Biomedical Research (CEBIOR) Faculty of Medicine, Diponegoro University, Semarang.

Participants and research settings

The inclusion criteria of study participant were mothers who have more than one child with ID in their family. The total participants in this study were 20 participants consisted of four parents from BBSRBG Temanggung and nine parents from the community supervise by BBSRBG Temanggung, one parents from YPAC Semarang, one parents from Hj. Sumiati special school, five parents from CEBIOR. This research had been approved by Ethics Committee Faculty of Medicine Diponegoro University/dr. Kariadi Hospital. Prior to the interview, the parents were given explanation about purposes, objectives, and procedures of the study, and asked for approval to be included in the study by providing written informed consent. Home visit was done to collect the data. Demographic data including maternal age, family income, parents

education, employment status and pedigree construction were done prior to structured interview questionnaires. Research instruments were Social Support Questionnaire Short Form (SSQRS) created by Sarason IG¹³, Brief Arab Religious Coping Scale (BARCS) created by Amer M¹⁴, supporting facilities were compiled by researcher and validated by three expertise (expert judgmental) and Parental Acceptance-Rejection questionnaire (PARQ) created by Ronald and Nancy Rohner¹⁵.

Measurement

Data collection was obtained from structured interviews using PARQ to find out parents' acceptance toward children with familial ID. PARQ consisted of 24 questions with the score range was 1-96, and score categories of ≤ 48 was rejection and > 48 was acceptance. SSQSR questionnaire was used to measure participants satisfaction on social support from the community consisted of 6 items with Likert score range of 1-6 using categorical assessment. The score 1 means "very dissatisfied", 2 "fairly dissatisfied", 3 "a little dissatisfied", 4 "a little satisfied", 5 "fairly satisfied", 6 "very satisfied". The calculation of total satisfaction scores for even-numbered was max. = 36, the odd-numbered was max. = 54, and was divided by 6 per item satisfaction score. The influence of the religious coping was measured by using the BARCS questionnaires that consisted of 15 questions with the score range of 0-45 and was categorized into ≤ 15 = not good, > 15 = good. To measure the influence of the supporting facilities, the ten question with the score ranging from 0-40, and was categorized into 0%-25% = inadequate, 26%-50% = low adequate, 51%-75% = adequate, 76%-100% = very adequate. Family income, education, and mother's age were analyzed by using demographic data.

Data analysis

Multivariate logistic regression test was applied to analyze the factors affecting parent's acceptance of familial ID.

RESULTS

Twenty mothers of children with familial ID were recruited after informed-consenting process. Demographic data were collected using semi-structured interview including maternal and paternal age, age of participant, formal education, occupation, and family income. Pedigree construction was done for three generation family tree. Parental Rejection Questionnaire (PARQ), Brief Arab Religious Coping Scale (BARCS), Social Support Questionnaire Short Form (SSQRS) and Supporting Facilities Questionnaires were completed using semi-structured interview.

More than a half (55%) of the maternal ages were 26-30 years old, 40% of the paternal ages were 26-30 years old, and 40% of the age participant were 46-55 years old. The characteristics of participants from the educational status were 50% did not go to school (no formal education), based on the employment status

75% were housewives, and 65% earned <1M/month. (See Table 1)

Table 1. Demographic data of the participants

Characteristics	N	%
Maternal age		
16-20	4	20%
21-25	5	25%
26-30	11	55%
Paternal age		
16-20	3	15%
21-25	5	25%
26-30	8	40%
31-35	2	10%
36-40	2	10%
Age participant		
26-35	1	5%
36-45	6	30%
46-55	8	40%
56-65	3	15%
>65	2	10%
Education		
Elementary School	4	20%
Junior High School	3	15%
Senior High School	0	0%
Undergraduate	3	15%
Degree	10	50%
Have no school		
Occupation		
House wife	15	75%
Laborer	1	5%
Farmer	1	5%
Private employee	1	5%
Others	2	10%
Family income (million)		
<1	13	65%
1-2	5	25%
>2	2	10%

The result above showed that 11 participants (55%) from the total subjects 'accepted' their children with familial ID and 9 participants (45%) from the total subjects 'rejected' their children with familial ID (see figure 1).

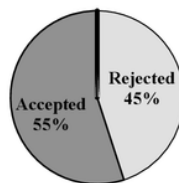


Figure 1. Parents' acceptance towards children with familial intellectual disabilities

Eleven participants who accepted children with familial ID, 2 (10%) of those were fairly satisfied with their social support and 6 (30%) were a little satisfied with their social support. Nine (45%) having low adequate supporting facilities. In religious coping,

from 11 participants, there were 7 participants were categorized good in religious coping. Education background of 11 participants, nine participants were not formally educated. Ten participants had income more 1 million IDR/month. (See Table 2)

The multivariate logistic regression test revealed that social support had significant affect on the parents' acceptance with $p = 0.039 (<0.05)$. (See Table 3)

DISCUSSION

To the best of our knowledge, this was the first study conducted in more than one affected ID child in the nuclear family which observed parents' acceptance toward familial ID by analyzing social support, religion

Table 2. The percentages of parents' acceptance toward children with familial ID associated with social support, supporting facilities and religious coping

Factors	Acceptance	
	Rejected n=9 (%)	Accepted n=11(%)
Social Support		
- Very Satisfied	3 (15)	-
- Fairly Satisfied	6 (30)	2 (10)
- A little Satisfied	-	-
- A little Dissatisfied	-	6 (30)
- Fairly Dissatisfied	-	3 (15)
- Very Dissatisfied	-	-
Supporting Facilities		
- Very adequate	4 (20)	1 (5)
- Adequate	5 (25)	1 (5)
- Low Adequate	-	9 (45)
- Inadequate	-	-
Religious coping		
- Good	9 (45)	4 (20)
- Not Good	-	7 (35)
Education Background		
- Undergraduate degree	3 (15)	-
- Senior High School	-	-
- Junior High School	2 (10)	1 (5)
- Elementary School	3 (15)	1 (5)
- Have No School	1 (5)	9 (45)
Family Income (million IDR)		
- > 2	1 (5)	1 (5)
- 1-2	5 (25)	-
- < 1	3 (15)	10 (50)
Mother Age (years)		
- 26-35	1 (5)	-
- 36-45	4 (20)	2 (10)
- 46-55	2 (10)	6 (30)
- 56-65	1 (5)	2 (10)
- > 65	1 (5)	1 (5)

coping, supporting facilities, family income, educational background of the parents, and mothers' age. The first interesting result of this study showed that the most maternal and paternal age range was 26-30 years old; this was not in accordance with the research by Cohen⁹. In previous study, it concluded that the greatest chance of acquiring a child with ID was advance maternal age over 34 years old^{16,17}.

Table 3. Factors affecting parents' acceptance toward children with familial ID

	Exp(B)	95% CI		P
		Lower	Upper	
Family income	0.761	1.000	1.005	0.843
Education	0.135	0.983	1.000	0.063
Age's	1.084	0.981	1.001	0.215
Supporting facilities	1.002	0.051	11.405	0.084
Social support	0.991	0.016	1.119	0.039
Religious Coping	0.991	0.954	1.230	0.083
Constant	94.969			0.041

By using PARQ, it can be concluded that there were 55% of parents accept their children with familial ID. World wide study showed that all individual including children need acceptance as an evident of being loved from parents and other attachment figures. When the need is not met, a specific form of maladaptive behavior was reported, they were more prone to develop behavior problem, and mental health problem¹⁵. Parental acceptance is assessed in one forms warmth or affection and parental rejection is assessed in three forms, aggressiveness, neglect and reject¹⁸. Children with ID especially familial ID facing with rejection or unwarmth from parents or family member who is morally responsible to the children. Parental acceptance is very important factor that can affect developmental trajectory in children with ID, although in previous study showed that parent education background and socio-economic class contribute to parental warmth¹⁹. In this study, social support was the most factor affect to parents' acceptance toward children with familial ID. This was shown by the level of parents' satisfaction to the social support that was provided by people or communities or institutions close to where they lived. The social support referred to the whole society, from the main family, neighboring communities, as well as formal supports such as counselors, medical personnel or government (social workers). The result of this research was in accordance with the previous research which stated that social support was capable in decreasing the negative impacts such as acceptance's status, stress, and improving quality of life²⁰⁻²³. Social support indicates positive implications for parents' acceptance toward their children.

Religious coping did not significantly affect parents' acceptance towards children with familial ID in this study. This was in line with the study by Lifshitz and Merrick (2003) that showed a positive coping pattern or positive adaptive function parents performance on the individual with ID that tend to changeable and adjustable along with the development of the individual with ID^{24,25}. Meanwhile, the study done in Maryland county, United States showed that religious coping had a big role, which should be applied in daily life as well as the participation in religious activities and support from religious leaders and members of the religious worshippers that were important and significantly affect religious coping and handling challenging situation in rising up their disabled children^{26,27}. The spirituality in parents among disabled children across 12 country (European, US, Australia, and Canada) was the instrument to help parents to cope

and build resilience against disability, and those associated with the availability of health care facilities and providers who working with the disabilities²⁸. Indonesia legally acknowledges six religions: Islam 87.18%, Catholicism 2.9%, Protestantism 6.96%, Buddhism 0.72%, Hinduism 1.69%, and confucianism 0.05%. Indonesia is the largest Muslim population country and having high religious belief in the world, Islam emerged as its dominant influence²⁹. Interestingly, instead of positive affect the parent's acceptance, this study showed that religious coping was not contribute significantly. Cultural diversity may also influence to people's viewpoint of people with ID from religious and healthy aspect³⁰. In addition, in Indonesia, where the health care facilities and providers associated with the need of disabled people are mostly not available and so the religious coping per se did not significantly affect parent's acceptance.

The supporting facilities in this study mean the availability of health care facilities and provider for the community. Low adequate supporting facility was the most complaint as much as 45% of participants, especially health care facilities such as the availability of Community Health Centre, integrated health service and hospitals. In this study, supporting facilities did not influence parent's acceptance toward children with familial ID. This result were different from the previous study that showed that the existence of such supporting facilities eased the parents to seek healing for their children with ID and made them easily accept their children with ID. Individual with ID demanded attention to fulfill the needs of the individual's health services with familial ID^{28,31}. In Indonesia, where the average of the society is in the low to middle social classes, the understandings of the needs of the respective therapeutic, the facilities provided was very poor. Supporting facilities are assessed as a tertiary need where it is not a significant need that becomes the focus of parent's attention having children with familial ID, the emergence of feelings of rejection and depression toward the presence of children with familial ID more due to the presence of conditions the birth of a child that does not fit the parents' initial expectations, and so that parents effort to keep families in a harmonious and in balanced state requires considerable time and support not just from external factors such supporting facilities but also internal factors such as quality of life and parents coping strategy, however, this study did not access those factors^{11,32,33}.

Family income is one of internal factor that may influence parent's acceptance, where children with familial ID have specific problems which have more costs unlike usual health problems, education, and parenting^{34,35}. In this study, 10 out of 11 parent who accept children with familial ID having low family income/month (minimum wage in Central Java was two million IDR/month), although family income did not statistically contribute to parent's acceptance. This study also not conchordance with previous studies that showed the acceptance towards children with ID was affected by several factors, one of them was the family income^{36,37}, but the problems that experienced by

families who have children with familial ID is exceeding the burden of income itself, parents more focused on the efforts to reduce the level of stress experienced³⁸. Parents education (all participants were mother) did not significantly affect the parents' acceptance toward children with familial ID. In the previous research, it was described that it was due to the education that related to the ability to analyze and think rationally, so that in terms of acceptance due to a high sense of concern was not caused by education. Education was more focuses on individual coping mechanisms rather than on the acceptance towards children with familial ID. The presence of the individual with ID within a family must have an impact on the whole family, and it will stimulate an understandings to the family that it must be accepted, the feeling of receiving tends to be perceived by fate^{39,40}. Mother's age ranging from 26 to 65 years old, it was categorized into mature age, however mothers' age did not significantly affect the parents' acceptance toward children with familial ID. Previous study suggested that the age of the individual did not necessarily indicate a person's maturity, the maturity of a person was determined more by the number of experiences encountered problem. In addition, a study indicated the different levels of stress susceptibility between father and mother in parenting of children with familial ID was more contribute to the acceptance level³⁹, beside the length of disease period which may in accordance with parent's age was one of the factors which influence parents' acceptance¹⁰.

LIMITATION OF STUDY

The limitation of this research was that this research has only been done in Central Java Province, so it only focused on one kind of culture. In Indonesia, different provinces have different cultures and probably also different on how to accept children with familial ID. Furthermore, study with larger participants with various cultural backgrounds is needed because it will represent the picture of parent's acceptance in Indonesia.

CONCLUSIONS

Social support is an important factor that affect parents acceptance towards children with familial ID conducted in Indonesia.

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PAGE 1

PAGE 2

PAGE 3

PAGE 4

PAGE 5

PAGE 6
