

Pros and cons of diagnosing children

Psychology



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Pros and Cons of Children Diagnosis Affiliation Pros and Cons of Children Diagnosis Diagnosis of psychiatric illness among the children can be both advantageous and disadvantageous. Majority of the populations tend to view it in a negative perception especially due to the stigma and cultural perception associated with it. In a society, the mentally ill patients are deprived of their rights, together with being treated with mischief, fear and suspicion. They are deprived the right to study, the right to marry and the right to ownership of possession. The family becomes the laughing stock in the society and they are tempted to segregate the sick child for such fears. All these are the initial reaction that occurs when a child is diagnosed of a psychiatric illness (Huxley & Thornicroft, 2003).

Stigma is the greatest fear for most parents. In the case study above, Anna is not as sharp as other pupils are when it comes to classwork. It may make her feel like an outcast and inferiority complex may set it. In addition, other pupils may label her as a “ slow Learner.” In addition to that, prescription of the strong psychiatric medications to such young children is likely to have long-lasting implications to their health. The drugs may have side effects. They are also expensive to the family.

Early diagnosis forms a critical aspect of primary care. It ensures that the interventions are in the approach and combating any form of complications that may arise. Early approach to the care of the patients forms an integral aspect that is key to fast recovery. The chances of survival and recovery from the condition are high when the plans to combating it are initiated in such initial stages. Psychotherapy entails adoption of sessions of intense counselling. They are beneficial to the child and family too. Multidisciplinary collaboration is also essential as it ensures there is holistic care on offer.

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Holistic care incorporates the physicians, psychologists, nurses, nutritionists and psychiatrists (Reupert & Maybery, 2007).

References

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