

مقایسه عناصر آزمون "ترسیم آدمک رنگی" در کودکان مبتلا به

اختلال تضادورزی مقابله‌ای و عادی

Comparison of "draw-a-person" test elements in oppositional defiant disorder and normal children

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Pourahmadi E. MSc[✉], Abedin A. PhD, Pakdaman S. PhD, Shaieri M. PhD, Jalali M. MSc

الناز پوراحمدی[✉]، علیرضا عابدین^۱، شهلا پاکدامن^۱، محمدرضا شعیری^۲، محسن جلالی^۳

Abstract

Introduction: The present study evaluated the ability of possible components of Draw-A-Person (DAP) test in distinguishing oppositional defiant disorder (ODD).

Method: 60 students (30 males; 30 females) from 16 randomly selected schools in Tehran who had received scores above the cut off point on ODD subtest of child behavioral check list (CBCL) and teacher report form (TRF) were selected as the subjects of the study. They ranged from 7 to 10 years old. 60 other students from the same schools, compatible in age and sex, who scored below the cut off point on CBCL and TRF served as the control group. Both groups were administered DAP test. Data was analyzed by chi-square to compare groups across components of DAP.

Results: ODD group rated significantly higher than the control group in 18 components of DAP ($p < 0/05$); the control group rated significantly higher than the ODD group in 13 components of DAP ($p < 0/05$). No significant difference was observed between the male and female subjects

Conclusion: Human figure drawings of individuals diagnosed with ODD, irrespective of their gender, are significantly different than those of the non-ODDs.

Keywords: Draw-A-person Test, Oppositional Defiant Disorder, Children, CBCL, TRF

چکیده

مقدمه: پژوهش حاضر به منظور مقایسه عناصر آزمون ترسیم آدمک رنگی در کودکان ۷ تا ۱۰ ساله مبتلا به اختلال تضادورزی مقابله‌ای (ODD) و کودکان عادی انجام شد.

روش: این تحقیق از نوع علی-مقایسه‌ای است. جمع‌آوری نمونه، در دو مرحله تصادفی و مبتنی بر هدف صورت گرفت و در نهایت از ۱۶ مدرسه ابتدایی (هشت مدرسه دخترانه و هشت مدرسه پسرانه) انتخاب شده از مدارس شهر تهران، ۶۰ دانش‌آموز در محدوده سنی ۷ تا ۱۰ سال بر اساس فهرست رفتاری کودک و فرم گزارش معلم (دارای نمره بالاتر از نقطه برش در مقیاس تضادورزی مقابله‌ای) به‌عنوان گروه آزمایش انتخاب شدند. ۶۰ دانش‌آموز نیز به‌عنوان گروه گواه انتخاب شدند که در تمام مقیاس‌های هر دو پرسش‌نامه مذکور، نمره کمتر از نقطه برش داشتند. آزمون ترسیم آدمک رنگی روی همه کودکان اجرا شد. از آزمون مجذور کای برای مقایسه فراوانی سطوح عناصر در آزمون ترسیم آدمک رنگی استفاده شد.

یافته‌ها: فراوانی ۱۸ مورد از عناصر آزمون ترسیم آدمک در گروه آزمایشی به‌طور معنی‌داری بالاتر از گروه گواه ($p \leq 0/05$) و فراوانی ۱۳ مورد از عناصر نیز در گروه گواه به‌طور معنی‌داری بالاتر از گروه آزمایش بود ($p \leq 0/05$). میان فراوانی عناصر آزمون ترسیم آدمک دختران و پسران مبتلا به ODD، تفاوت معنی‌داری به‌دست نیامد.

نتیجه‌گیری: عناصری در ترسیم آدمک رنگی کودکان مبتلا به اختلال تضادورزی مقابله‌ای وجود دارند که می‌توان به واسطه آنها به تشخیص کودکان مبتلا به این اختلال نزدیک شد و این عناصر، صرف نظر از جنس، به شکل مشابهی در آزمون ترسیم آدمک رنگی این کودکان دیده می‌شوند.

کلیدواژه‌ها: آزمون ترسیم آدمک رنگی، اختلال تضادورزی مقابله‌ای، کودکان، فهرست رفتاری کودک، فرم گزارش معلم

[✉] **Corresponding Author:** Department of Psychology, Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, Shahid Beheshti University, Tehran, Iran
Email: empj1359@yahoo.com

[✉] گروه روان‌شناسی، دانشکده علوم تربیتی و روان‌شناسی، دانشگاه شهید بهشتی، تهران، ایران
^۱ گروه روان‌شناسی، دانشکده علوم تربیتی و روان‌شناسی، دانشگاه شهید بهشتی، تهران، ایران
^۲ گروه روان‌شناسی، دانشکده علوم انسانی، دانشگاه شاهد، تهران، ایران
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