

Self-reported psychological disorders among the mothers of children with an autism spectrum disorder, type 1 diabetes mellitus, and typically developed children.

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Abstract

Background: To assess the prevalence of symptoms of depression, anxiety, and stress among mothers of children with autism spectrum disorders (ASD), type 1 diabetes, and typical development (TD), in a geographical area where such data are lacking.

Method: The study sample comprised a group of mothers of children with ASD (group 1; n=126), a group of mothers of children with diabetes mellitus (group 2; n=43), and a control group of mothers of children with TD (n=116).

Results: On the DASS-21, both groups 1 and 2 had higher mean scores for depression (37.86), anxiety (4.58), and stress (29.81) than the control group ($P=0.015$). On the PSS-14, the mean score was higher in group 2 (28.63) than in group 1 (27.61) and the control group (25.87) ($p=0.004$). On the DASS 21, group 1 scored higher in the depression domain ($p=0.046$), whereas group 2 scored higher in the anxiety domain ($p=0.034$) and stress domain ($p=0.009$) than the TD group.

Conclusion: Mothers of children with ASD should be assessed for the presence of depression following diagnosis. Mothers of children with type 1 diabetes require careful monitoring for the effects of anxiety and stress on their mental health and therefore their ability to cope with diabetes management plans.

Background

Several studies have reported that families of children with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) experience more parenting stress than families of children with typical development (TD) or those diagnosed with other disabilities [1-4]. From these studies, an emerging trend suggests that mothers of children with ASD exhibit higher levels of depression, anxiety, and stress than the general population.

Several international studies support what has been reported previously. A study in Italy assessed the parental burden in families of children with ASD compared to a control group of parents with children who were diagnosed with type 1 diabetes mellitus and parents with children diagnosed with Down syndrome. The parents of children with ASD reported higher objective and subjective burdens, more frequent psychological distress, and lower social support. Moreover, mothers reported a greater subjective burden than fathers [5]. A study in the Netherlands found that both parents reported more stress when parenting their child with ASD and/or ADHD than when parenting the unaffected sibling; they also experienced more stress than the general population [6]. In the United States, a multistate-wide study reported that parents of toddlers with ASD demonstrated increased parenting-related stress compared with parents of toddlers with developmental delay and typically developed children. However, psychological distress did not differ significantly between the groups [7]. Although parental stress, anxiety, and depression were reported to be significantly higher in parents of children with ASD than in parents of children with TD, a study in the United Kingdom found that parent-reported distress, anxiety, depression, and health were not correlated with physiological measures, with the exception that parents of children with ASD had significantly lower cortisol levels 30 min after waking [8].

Studies that addressed the prevalence of depression, anxiety, and stress among mothers of children with diabetes have not been conclusive and reported mixed results. Parents of children with type-1 diabetes have a higher expression of anxiety and depressive feelings than parents of children without diabetes [9-12]. All subjects in the above studies included both parents. A study by Hauenstein several years ago [13] did not find a difference in a group of mothers regarding their overall stress. Another study reported considerable anxiety among mothers of children with type 1 diabetes but anxiety was not associated with child's metabolic control [14]. The degree of anxiety and stress was not only high in the period following diagnosis but worries continued for a longer period due to the chronic nature of the illness [15].

Similar findings have been revealed in the EMRO region. One study in Oman revealed that caregivers of children with ASD carry a greater risk of depression and stress than caregivers of children with intellectual disabilities, along with an even greater risk when compared to the general population [3]. A study in Saudi Arabia found mean scores of depression and anxiety that were significantly higher in a sample of parents of children with ASD than in a control sample consisting of parents of children with TD [4]. A study from Iran have noted that the most common psychiatric conditions among parents of children with ASD were poor mental health including "melancholic personality, persistent depression, and negativism" [16]. A cross-sectional study in Kuwait found that mothers of children with ASD had higher levels of parenting-related stress and psychological distress than controls. The study also reported no significant difference between fathers of children with ASD and fathers from the general population [17]. In Bahrain, mothers were found to be negatively impacted by having children with ASD. The sample studied was found to have more physical and mental health issues, along with a decreased quality of life, than the general population. Mothers also reported more physiological and environmental problems than mothers of intellectually disabled children and typically developed children [2, 18]. We could not identify any local study addressing the mental health of mothers of diabetic children.

The goal of this study is to identify any significant differences in depression, anxiety, and stress among mothers of children with ASD when compared to mothers of children with another chronic illness, diabetes, and mothers of children with typical development (TD). The study will provide information on the mothers' health with respect to both ASD and diabetes in an area where such information is lacking.

Type 1 diabetes was chosen as the chronic illness under investigation, due to its presumed high impact on mothers mental health and the presence of good medical recording. The study hypothesis was that the distress among mothers of children with ASD is higher than both mothers of children with type 1 diabetes and TD.

Method

Design: a case-control study

Sample

The cases consisted of 126 mothers of children aged between 3-18 years with a diagnosis of ASD (group 1) or type 1 diabetes (group 2). The diagnosis of ASD was clinically reached using the Modified-Checklist for Autism in Toddlers (M-CHAT), Diagnostic and Statistical Manual for Mental Disorders 5 (DSM-5) criteria, Childhood Autism Rating Scale (CARS) and Autism Diagnostic Observation Schedule (ADOS) with certain individuals at the Child Psychiatric Unit, Psychiatric Hospital, Kingdom of Bahrain [19]. The number of potential participants was initially identified as 172, which was later reduced to 126, as 46 individuals were excluded due to non-eligibility. The inclusion criteria for participation were mothers who had one child aged 3-18 years with either ASD or type 1 diabetes. The exclusion criteria were mothers who had other children with a disability or chronic illness defined as continuous symptoms for more than six months, mothers who had legal, marital or financial difficulties, mental health diagnoses, or chronic physical problems in the month before the initial interview. Seventy-seven mothers of children diagnosed with type 1 diabetes were recruited from the Pediatric Department, Outpatient Clinic, Salmaniya Medical Complex, which was later reduced to 43 based on the same exclusion criteria. These exclusion criteria were selected to reduce the effects of confounding stresses and to obtain a more pure look at the distress. All individuals attending the autism centers and the diabetes clinic between June 15 and October 15, 2019, were recruited using convenience sampling.

General population control

Mothers from the general population that matched groups 1 and 2 both in the mean age of the child and family size were randomly recruited. The control group included mothers who had a child without any neurodevelopmental disorder or chronic illness. A chronic illness was defined as an illness that lasted continuously over six months and is known to have an impact on the mother's mental health. The same exclusion criteria used for groups 1 and 2 were applied to the control group (n=116).

Procedures

Members of the research team (A.T. and M.J.) contacted all eligible individuals by electronic means. Sixty mothers from group 1 were interviewed face-to-face due to a lack of computer literacy. All mothers in groups 1 and 2 and the control group completed both the DASS-21 and PSS-14 (Arabic versions) questionnaires. The mothers were informed verbally of the nature and the objectives of the research and their approval to participate in the study was obtained. It was explained to all participants that enrollment in the study was voluntary and would not affect the services provided to them and their children. Ethical approval was obtained from the Research Committee, Secondary Care, Ministry of Health, Kingdom of Bahrain. Ethical approval was obtained from the Research Committee, Secondary Care, Ministry of Health, Kingdom of Bahrain (SHCREC/14/03/548).

Instruments

1. A datasheet to record the child's and mother's age, employment, and education.
2. An Arabic version of the DASS-21 is a standard assessment tool for depression, anxiety, and stress symptoms, with several items focused on each of the three dimensions. These items directed the recipient to describe only their experiences during the previous week. This tool has been reported to have acceptable validity for stress ($r=0.74$) and anxiety ($r=0.81$) when compared to the Beck Depression Inventory [20].
3. The Arabic version of the Perceived Stress Scale (PSS) is the most widely used psychological instrument for the measurement of one's perception of their stress. For the PSS, the recipients were asked to describe their thoughts and feelings during the last month [21].

Data analysis

Data were entered into SPSS version 26. Descriptive statistics were summarized for the demographic characteristics and outcome measures. The means and standard deviations (SD) are reported for continuous variables, and applicable counts and percentages are reported for categorical variables. Pearson's chi-square or Fisher's exact tests and independent-sample t-tests were used to investigate the differences among the groups. Odds ratios and their respective confidence intervals were also determined for the DASS-21 measures of the severity of stress, anxiety, and depression between groups 1 and 2 and the TD-control group. Multiple logistics regression analysis was performed to examine the association between self-reported psychological disorders and predictive variables such as maternal education and employment.

Results

Table 1 shows the demography of individuals in groups 1 and 2 and the control group. There were no differences in mean child age, the mean number of children, or the mother's age group (31-60 y) between the groups. There was no difference between the diabetes group and the control group in terms of education, but mothers in the control group were employed significantly more often than those in the diabetes group. On the other hand, mothers in the ASD group were significantly less educated and less employed in comparison to the TD-control group. Results from multiple logistic regression analysis showed that maternal education and employment are significant predictors($p=0.001$).

Table 1. Mother's age, mother's education and mother's employment in the ASD, diabetes and control groups.

Variable	ASD		Diabetes group		Control		P value
	group		n		group		
	n	%		%	n	%	
Child age (mean)	8.26		9.8309		8.6474		0.571
Number of children (mean)	3.1		3.09		2.77		0.071
Mother's age (y)							.382
20-30	34	27	8	18.6	34	29.3	
31-60	92	73	35	81.4	82	70.7	
Mother's education							.007
Reading and writing	6	4.8	1	2.3	0	.00	
Primary/Middle school	16	12.7	1	2.3	3	2.6	
High school	42	33.3	19	44.2	42	36.2	
University	62	49.2	22	51.2	71	61.2	
Mother's employment							.000
Working	32	25.4	15	34.9	68	58.6	
Homemaker	74	58.8	23	53.5	44	38.0	
Retired	19	15.1	5	11.6	4	3.4	
Student	1	0.9	0	.00	0	.00	

Table 2 shows the mean DASS-21 and PSS-14 scores among the diabetes group, group 2 and control group. Total DASS-21 scores were higher in group 2 than in the community controls (41.58 vs 29.81; P=0.019). The DASS-21 subscale mean scores for depression and stress were higher in group 2 than in the control group, but the difference did not reach significance. The PSS-14 mean scores were significantly higher in group 2 than in the control group (28.63 vs 25.87; P=0.003)

Table 2. DASS-21 and PSS-14 mean scores between the diabetes group and control group.

Instrument	Diabetes group	Control group	P value	Odds ratio	95% Confidence interval	
	mean score N=43	mean score N=116				
DASS-21 total	41.58	29.81	0.019			
Depression	10.81	9.34	0.395	1.148	0.568	2.318
Anxiety	10.91	7.81	0.053	2.228	1.085	4.573
Stress	14.05	12.66	0.404	1.324	0.645	2.717
PSS-14	28.63	25.87	0.003			

Table 3 shows the mean DASS-21 and PSS-14 scores for the mothers of children with ASD (group 1) and diabetes (group 2). On the DASS-21, ASD group scores were higher for depression and stress than those for the diabetes group, while the diabetes group scored higher for anxiety symptoms (OR=1.742, 95% CI=0.856-3.444, P=0.642), although this difference did not reach a significant level. On the PSS-14, the diabetes group scored higher on the stress measure than the ASD group, but again, the difference was not significant (28.63 vs 27.61; P=0.245). The DASS-21 total scores of all measures were higher for group 2 (41.58) than for group 1 (37.86), but the difference did not reach significance.

Table 3. DASS-21 and PSS-14 mean scores between the diabetes group and ASD group.

Instrument	ASD group mean score N=126	Diabetes group mean score N=43	P value	Odds ratio	95% Confidence interval	
DASS-21 total	37.86	41.58	0.460			
Depression	12.43	10.81	0.356	0.652	0.325	1.307
Anxiety	10.16	10.91	0.642	1.742	0.856	3.544
Stress	15.27	14.05	0.473	1.110	0.544	2.267
PSS-14	27.61	28.63	0.245			

Table 4 shows the mean scores among the 3 groups for the DASS-21 and PSS-14.

Table 4. DASS-21 and PSS-14 mean scores among the ASD group, diabetes group and control group.

Instrument	ASD group	Diabetes group mean score	Control group		P value
	mean score N=126	N=43	mean score	N=116	
DASS-21 total	37.86	41.58	29.81		0.015
Depression	12.43	11.49	9.34		0.042
Anxiety	10.16	12.70	7.81		0.007
Stress	15.27	17.40	12.66		0.030
PSS-14	27.61	28.81	25.87		0.002

The DASS total scores were significantly higher in group 2 and group 1 than in the control group (41.58, 37.86, 29.81, respectively, $p=0.015$). Depressive symptoms were more prevalent in group 1 than in group 2 and the control group ($p=0.042$), while anxiety and stress symptoms were higher in group 2 than in group 1 and the control group ($p=0.007$ and 0.030 , respectively). On the PSS-14, group 2 scored 28.81, which was more than group 1 with 27.61 and the control group with 25.87 ($P=0.002$).

Table 5 shows the prevalence of depression, anxiety, and stress in group 1, group 2, and the control group. The prevalence of depression was higher in group 1 than in group 2 and the control group (57.1, 46.5, and 43.1, respectively) ($p=0.046$). Anxiety and stress were more prevalent in group 2 than in group 1 and the control group ($p=0.034$ and $p=0.009$, respectively).

Table 5. Reported distress based on DASS-21 and PSS-14 scores among mothers of all groups.

Instrument	ASD group		Diabetes group		Control group		P-value
	n=126		n=43		n=116		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Dass-21							
Depression							
Yes	72	57.1	20	46.5	50	43.1	0.046
No	54	42.9	23	53.5	66	56.9	
Anxiety							
Yes	62	49.2	27	62.8	50	43.1	0.034
No	64	50.8	16	37.2	66	56.9	
Stress							
Yes	76	60.3	27	62.8	65	56	0.009
No	50	36.7	16	37.2	51	44	
Pss-14	27.61		28.63		25.87		0.004

Discussion

The findings in this study support the initial hypothesis and other previous reports [3, 5] that depression, anxiety, and stress are higher among mothers of children with ASD and type 1 diabetes than among mothers of children with TD. The impact of having a chronic illness, either ASD or diabetes, in this study on mothers' health varied: mothers of children with ASD reported more depressive symptoms than the other mothers, while mothers of children with diabetes presented with anxiety and stress symptoms much more than mothers of children with ASD and TD. Depression may follow the death of relatives or friends, while stress follows other types of stressful events [22]. On the other hand, mothers of children with diabetes have daily worries regarding their children's blood sugar level and what could adversely impact that level as mothers stated during the interview. These worries continue to operate for a long time due to the chronic nature of the illness and based on the child's developmental tasks and challenges of growing up [23]. Thus, the persistent feelings of anxiety and worries that mothers of children with diabetes experience exceed those experienced by mothers of children with ASD and TD. The levels of depression, anxiety, and stress among the mothers of children with diabetes exceeded those reported by Weibe et al [24] and were slightly lower than the rates mentioned by Streisand et al [10]. The caregiver

strain stemming from anxiety about blood glucose monitoring is inversely related to adherence to the management protocol in adolescents [25, 26]. Studies found that the severity of depressive symptoms was associated with maternal employment and strong social support [27]. The difference in employment rates among the mothers in the 3 groups was because many mothers in the TD group were recruited from the participating centers' staff, and many mothers in groups 1 and 2 chose to retire to provide better care to their children. The other explanation was that the mothers in the TD group were more educated and therefore had better chances of finding jobs.

The assessment of parents' mental health, especially of mothers, during case management of children with ASD and children with diabetes is critical. It has been shown that high levels of life stress are risk factors for poor health outcomes for both parents and children [12, 26].

Study limitations

The collected information was obtained from a questionnaire, which is a method known to have a problem of subjectivity. The mothers were not subjected to any structured clinical interview to establish a reliable and valid diagnosis of depression or anxiety. The degree of social impairment of children was not evaluated in this study. Severe social impairment and the presence of behavioral problems among children will add to the mother's burden and their ability to provide adequate care. Furthermore, the socioeconomic background was not exactly the same among the 3 groups. The mothers of children with TD were more educated and working than the mothers in the ASD and diabetes groups. One might speculate about the effect of these differences on mothers' coping mechanisms and invariably the level of anxiety and stress. We did not address the duration since the diagnosis as a confounding variable due to the limited sample size. Future study designs should address these limitations and include both parents.

Clinical implications

Parents' mental health, especially among mothers, is an important determinant of a better ability to cope with the burden of taking care of difficult children, particularly those with ASD and diabetes. In our clinical service context, medical services provided to mothers of children with ASD and diabetes lack a specific provision for individual counseling and support during the process of diagnosis and long-term management. This drawback is probably related to insufficiently trained personnel and the absence of a well-designed strategic follow-up plan. Many clinicians feel that their job is to establish the diagnosis and prescribe appropriate medication. They fail to give enough attention to the mother's feelings of depression and worries. We suggest that periodically checking mothers/caregivers' mental health should be a part of any monitoring process. The first step in this direction is to establish special separate

services for both children with ASD and children with diabetes; with reduced depression and anxiety, mothers are better able to care for themselves and their children.

Conclusion

In a case-control study, where cases were mothers of children with ASD or diabetes and controls were from the general population, the prevalence of depression, anxiety and stress was estimated using DASS-21 and PSS-14 instruments. Mothers of children with either ASD or diabetes scored higher on anxiety, depression, and stress than mothers of children with TD; however, the pattern varied between the ASD and diabetes groups. Mothers of children with ASD showed more depressive symptoms, while mothers of children with diabetes reported a higher prevalence of anxiety and stress. Follow-up monitoring of children with ASD and diabetes should include ways of reducing depression and anxiety among mothers to equip them with a more stable mental health status.

Abbreviations

ADHD=Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder

ADOS=Autism Diagnosis Observation Schedule

ASD=Autistic Spectrum Disorders

CARS=Childhood Autism Rating Scale

CI=Confidence Intervals

DASS-21=Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale -21 Items

DSM-5=Diagnostic Statistical Manual; For Mental Disorders -5

M-CHAT=Modified-Checklist for Autism In Toddlers

OR=Odds Ratio

PSS-14=Perceived Stress Scale-14

TD=Typical Development

Declarations

Ethical approval and consent to participate

From research committee secondary care, Ministry of Health, Bahrain.

Consent for publication

Not applicable.

Availability of supporting data

Not applicable.

Competing interests

We declare that we have no competing interests.

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Author's contribution

A.A.: Conception, design, interpretation of data, drafting, revising the article, and final approval of the manuscript.

M.J.: Acquisition of data, analysis, and final approval of the manuscript.

A.T.: Conception, acquisition of data, analysis, interpretation of data, revising the article, and final approval.

H.J.: Conception, design, analysis, revising the article, and final approval of the manuscript.

M.R.: Conception, design, and final approval of the manuscript.

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Authors' information

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