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**Psychiatric Disorders in Iranian Children and Adolescents: Application of the Kiddie-sads-present and Lifetime Version (K-sads-pl)**

M. Mohammadi<sup>1</sup>, N. Ahmadi<sup>1</sup>, M. Salmanian<sup>1</sup>, S. Arman<sup>2</sup>, J. Khoshhal Dastjerdi<sup>3</sup>, A. Ghanizadeh<sup>4</sup>, A.L.I. Alavi<sup>4</sup>, A. Malek<sup>5</sup>, H. Fathzadeh Gharibeh<sup>5</sup>, F. Moharreri<sup>6</sup>, P. Hebrani<sup>6</sup>, A.L.I. Motavallian<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Psychiatry and Psychology Research Center, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran ;

<sup>2</sup>Behavioral Sciences Research Center, Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Isfahan, Iran ; <sup>3</sup>Department of Geography, Geographic Sciences and Planning Faculty University of Isfahan, Isfahan, Iran ; <sup>4</sup>Research

Center for Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran ;

<sup>5</sup>Clinical Psychiatry Research Center, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran ; <sup>6</sup>Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences Research Center, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran ; <sup>7</sup>Deputy of Research, Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

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**Objective:** The aim of the present study was to investigate the epidemiology of psychiatric disorders in adolescents in five provinces of Iran: Tehran, Shiraz, Esfahan, Tabriz and Mashhad.

**Method:** In the present study, 9636 children and adolescents aged 6-18 years were selected from Tehran, Shiraz, Esfahan, Tabriz and Mashhad. The clinical psychologists were instructed to complete the Strength and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ), then each of them that received high score in SDQ, completed the Persian version of Kiddie-Sads-Present and Lifetime Version (K-SADS-PL). One-way ANOVA was used to test for significant differences of disorders according to sex, age and province of residence.

**Result:** Based on the results, the highest prevalence of psychiatric disorders in the five provinces was related to conduct disorder (20.9%), and the lowest prevalence was related to substance abuse and alcohol abuse (0%). Also, ADHD had the most prevalence in boys (23.6%) and ODD had the most prevalence in girls (19%). Among the 5 provinces, Tehran and Shiraz allocated the highest rates of ODD; Esfahan, Tabriz and Mashhad had the highest rates of social phobia

**Conclusion:** In this study, the highest prevalence of psychological problems in the five provinces was related to conduct problems, and the lowest prevalence was related to substance abuse and alcohol abuse. It was determined that girls have more ODD than boys. In the current study, the prevalence of psychiatric disorders in children and adolescents in the urban population in Tehran province was higher than expected.