

05 - Problems associated with upbringing

Problems associated with upbringing

737 Factors influencing health status or contact with health services particularly relevant to mental health services

Problems associated with upbringing

- Inadequate parental supervision or control refers to a lack of parental knowledge of what the child is doing or where the child is; poor control; lack of concern, understanding or comprehension or lack of attempted intervention when the child is in risky situations. Parental overprotection
- Altered pattern of family relationships in childhood refers to the departure of a family member or arrival of a new person into a family, resulting in adverse change in child's relationships – may include new relationship or marriage by a parent, death or illness of a parent, illness or birth of a sibling. Removal from home in childhood
- Institutional upbringing refers to group foster care in which parenting responsibilities are largely taken over by some form of institution (such as residential nursery, orphanage or children's home), or therapeutic care over a prolonged period in which the child is in a hospital, convalescent home or the like, without at least one parent living with the child.
- Inappropriate parental pressure or other abnormal qualities of upbringing refers to parents forcing the child to be different from the local norm – either sex-inappropriate (e.g. dressing a boy in girl's clothes), age-inappropriate (e.g. forcing a child to take on responsibilities above their own age) or otherwise inappropriate (e.g. pressing the child to engage in unwanted or too difficult activities).

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