

Children's neuroses

Neuroses are functional disorders, i.e. they are not associated with a finding in the area of the nervous or other organ system. They arise as a defense of the organism against heavy loads or excessively intense, long-term experiences of fear and anxiety. They can disrupt the overall experience, thinking and behavior of the child. Disorders of some functions arise more easily when these functions are immature, therefore the stage of **development** plays an important role. In childhood, neurotic symptoms tend to be very varied and changeable. They can affect both psychological and somatic functions.

Anxiety affects the child's behavior by suppressing all his expressions. The child feels threatened, so he withdraws into himself. Anxiety further creates internal psychological **tension**, which impairs the function of attention and memory, and ventilates with increased activity.

Neurotic symptoms

Psychological symptoms:

- Emotional disorders – fear, phobias, anxiety, depression
- Thought disorders – obsessions (intrusive thoughts), evaluation and self-evaluation disorders
- Memory disorders
- Attention disorders - concentration disorder, easy fatigue
- Self-regulation disorders - compulsions (compulsive actions)
- Sleep Disorders

Somatic (vegetative) symptoms:

- Trembling, pain, disorders of digestion or excretion, etc.

Neuroses

- Eating disorders
- Sleep Disorders
- Neurotic habits (onychophagia, trichotillomania)
- Tics
- Children's fear and phobias (phobias of animals, of the dark, of solitude, of unreal beings,...)
- School phobia
- Disorders of voiding (enuresis, encopresis)
- Communication and speech disorder (mutism, stuttering)
- Sadness and depression
- Anxiety disorder
- Panic disorder, agoraphobia
- Phobic anxiety disorder
- Obsessive compulsive disorder
- Dissociative disorder (hysterical neuroses)
- Somatoform disorders

Links

Related articles

- Hyperkinetic child (ADHD)
- Autism