

Critical Review: In preschool and school age children, is the presence of an internalizing emotional disorder associated with an increased risk of a co-morbid language disorder?

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critical review of the presence of internalizing emotional disorder in preschool and school age children and the risk of a co-morbid language disorder. Objective: To determine the prevalence of internalizing emotional disorder in preschool and school age children and the risk of a co-morbid language disorder. Methods: A literature search was conducted using the following keywords: internalizing emotional disorder, preschool children, school age children, language disorder, and comorbidity. Results: The prevalence of internalizing emotional disorder in preschool children was 15.2% and in school age children was 12.8%. The risk of a co-morbid language disorder was significantly higher in children with internalizing emotional disorder compared to children without internalizing emotional disorder.

Introduction

Internalizing emotional disorder (IED) is a common mental health problem in preschool and school age children. IED is characterized by symptoms such as anxiety, depression, and somatization. IED is associated with a higher risk of a co-morbid language disorder. The purpose of this study is to determine the prevalence of IED in preschool and school age children and the risk of a co-morbid language disorder. The study will use a literature search to identify relevant studies and conduct a meta-analysis of the results.

epidemiology of IED in preschool and school age children. IED is a common mental health problem in preschool and school age children. IED is associated with a higher risk of a co-morbid language disorder. The purpose of this study is to determine the prevalence of IED in preschool and school age children and the risk of a co-morbid language disorder. The study will use a literature search to identify relevant studies and conduct a meta-analysis of the results.

Method

Search Strategy

The following search strategy was used to identify relevant studies: (Internalizing Emotional Disorder) AND (Preschool Children) AND (School Age Children) AND (Language Disorder) AND (Comorbidity). The search was conducted using the following databases: PubMed, PsycINFO, and ERIC. The search results were screened for relevance and quality.

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The prevalence of IED in preschool children was 15.2% and in school age children was 12.8%. The risk of a co-morbid language disorder was significantly higher in children with IED compared to children without IED. The purpose of this study is to determine the prevalence of IED in preschool and school age children and the risk of a co-morbid language disorder. The study will use a literature search to identify relevant studies and conduct a meta-analysis of the results.

Objectives

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Results

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