

Table (1): Personal characteristics of the studied children, Sohag General Hospital, 2016

Variables	Cases (n= 150)		Controls (n= 150)		P-value
	No.	%	No.	%	
Sex:					0.802
Male	103	68.7	105	70.0	
Female	47	31.3	45	30.0	
° Age: (months)					0.711
Mean ± SD	31.20 ± 9.35		30.78 ± 10.24		
Range	12.0 - 48.0		12.0 - 48.0		
Residence:					0.000
Rural	112	74.7	138	92.0	
Urban	38	25.3	12	8.0	
Birth order:					0.000
1st	94	62.7	58	38.7	
2nd-3rd	31	20.7	48	32.0	
4th-5th	13	8.7	18	12.0	
6th or more	12	8.0	26	17.3	
Type of family:					0.367
Nuclear	120	80.0	126	84.0	
Extended	30	20.0	24	16.0	
° Number of family members:					0.022
Mean ± SD	3.97 ± 1.37		4.35 ± 1.49		
Range	3.0 - 9.0		3.0 - 9.0		
The child lives with:					0.850
Father and mother together	134	89.3	135	90.0	
Mother only	16	10.7	15	10.0	
§ Cause of father absence:					0.685
Father's death	3	18.8	4	26.7	
Father's travel	13	81.3	11	73.3	

° T-test.

Table (2): Socio-demographic characteristics of the studied children families, Sohag General Hospital, 2016

Variables	Cases (n= 150)		Controls (n= 150)		P-value
	No.	%	No.	%	
Father education:					0.190
Illiterate/ Read & write	13	8.7	6	4.0	
Basic education	28	18.7	33	22.0	
Secondary	23	15.3	32	21.3	
University or higher	86	57.3	79	52.7	
Mother education:					0.083
Illiterate/ Read & write	15	10.0	14	9.3	
Basic education	65	43.3	84	56.0	
Secondary	35	23.3	32	21.3	
University or higher	35	23.3	20	13.3	
Father occupation •:					0.066
Employee	76	50.7	71	47.3	
Freelancer	32	21.3	21	14.0	
Farmer	19	12.7	18	12.0	
Skilled worker	18	12.0	23	15.3	
Unskilled worker	5	3.3	14	9.3	
Mother work:					0.033
Housewife	136	90.7	145	96.7	
Employee	14	9.3	5	3.3	
Type of house:					0.000
Rent	32	21.3	9	6.0	
Own	118	78.7	141	94.0	
° Crowding index:					0.049
One per room	84	56.0	63	42.0	
Two per room	59	39.3	76	50.7	
More than two per room	7	4.7	11	7.3	
Father smoking:					0.462
Yes	97	64.7	103	68.7	
No	53	35.3	47	31.3	
Smoking among other family member:					0.125
Yes	3	2.0	8	5.3	
No	147	98.0	142	94.7	
Socioeconomic level :					0.017
Low	29	19.3	26	17.3	
Middle	88	58.7	108	72.0	
High	33	22.0	16	10.7	

• 3 Control children their fathers were dead

Table (3): Prenatal risk factors in cases with developmental delay versus controls, Sohag General Hospital, 2016

Variables	Cases (n= 150)		Controls (n= 150)		P-value
	No.	%	No.	%	
◦ Maternal age at birth:					0.502
Mean ± SD	26.12 ± 6.14		26.59 ± 5.89		
Range	17.0 - 44.0		16.0 - 41.0		
◦ Paternal age at birth:					0.826
Mean ± SD	33.53 ± 8.28		33.73 ± 6.83		

Range	21.0 - 65.0		20.0 - 67.0		
Consanguinity among parents:					0.000
Yes	98	65.3	65	43.3	
No	52	34.7	85	56.7	
Degree of consanguinity:					0.011
First cousin	33	33.7	35	53.8	
Second cousin	65	66.3	30	46.2	
Gestational age:					0.036
Preterm	8	5.3	1	0.7	
Full term	142	94.7	149	99.3	
Multiple pregnancy:					0.021
Yes	10	6.7	1	0.7	
No	140	93.3	149	99.3	
Placental position:					0.622
Normal	149	99.3	147	98.0	
Abnormal	1	0.7	3	2.0	

Table (3) continued:

Variables	Cases (n= 150)		Controls (n= 150)		P-value
	No.	%	No.	%	
Medical illness during pregnancy:					0.401
Yes	23	15.3	18	12.0	
No	127	84.7	132	88.0	
Preeclampsia:					0.009
Yes	15	10.0	4	2.7	
No	135	90.0	146	97.3	
Radiation exposure during 1 st trimester:					1.000
Yes	0	0.0	1	0.7	
No	150	100.0	149	99.3	
Taking drugs during first 3 months of pregnancy:					0.357
Yes	146	97.3	143	95.3	
No	4	2.7	7	4.7	

Table (4): Natal and postnatal risk factors in the cases versus the controls, Sohag General Hospital, 2016

Variables	Cases (n= 150)		Controls (n= 150)		P-value
	No.	%	No.	%	
Mode of delivery:					0.000*
Normal	70	46.7	97	64.7	
Caesarean	80	53.3	53	35.3	
Delivery assisted by:					0.149
Physician	125	83.3	115	76.7	
Midwife	25	16.7	35	23.3	
Place of delivery:					0.335
Hospital	84	56.0	75	50.0	
Private clinic	41	27.3	40	26.7	
Home	25	16.7	35	23.3	
Problem during delivery:					0.258
Yes	13	8.7	8	5.3	
No	137	91.3	142	94.7	
Problem after delivery •:					0.000*
Did not cry directly	25	16.7	1	0.7	
Cyanosed	19	12.7	1	0.7	

LBW (less than 2.5 kg)	81	54.0	23	15.3	0.000*
Difficulty breathing	17	11.3	4	2.7	0.003*
§ Admission into incubator:					0.000*
Yes	61	40.7	29	19.3	
No	89	59.3	121	80.7	
§ Problems during neonatal period •:					0.001*
Jaundice	124	82.7	122	81.3	
Recurrent vomiting	65	43.3	31	20.7	
Non-feeding	40	26.7	9	6.0	
Convulsions	11	7.3	2	1.3	
§ Breast feeding in the first half hour:					
Yes	57	38.0	86	57.3	
No	93	62.0	64	42.7	

- More than one problem may be found

Table (5): Distribution of delayed milestone cases, Sohag General Hospital, 2016

Variable	Cases of delayed milestone (n= 150)	
	No.	%
Diagnosis:		
Motor	57	38.0
Speech	95	63.3
Cognitive	3	2.0
The person who diagnosed him first time:		
General practitioner	9	6.0
Pediatrician	119	79.3
Professor (pediatric or phoniatician)	17	11.3
Neurologist	5	3.3

Table (6): Logistic regression of the delayed milestones among the studied children, Sohag Governorate, 2016

	OR (95% C.I.)	P-value
Residence in Urban area	3.702 (1.203 – 11.389)	0.022*
Birth order (r: 6 th or more)		
1 st	4.048 (1.450 – 11.299)	0.008*
2 nd – 3 rd	1.959 (0.692 – 5.545)	0.206
4 th – 5 th	1.832 (0.535– 6.272)	0.335
Mother work	4.115 (0.942 – 17.982)	0.060
Consanguinity	5.489 (2.769 – 10.883)	0.000*
Cyanosed	16.391 (1.453 – 184.939)	0.024*
LBW	6.147 (3.075 – 12.286)	0.000*
Jaundice	2.518 (1.166 – 5.440)	0.019*