

Psychological Theories and Development of a Child

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Abstract

Child psychology which is a broad area, covering how children change as they grow up from birth through to adolescence and trying to explain how these important changes occur. Child

psychologists attempt to make sense of every aspect of child development. Sigmund Freud gave a psychoanalytical theory explaining the psychological development of a child.

Key Words: *Child psychology, development, adolescence, genital stage.*

Child psychology which is a broad area, covering how children change as they grow up from birth through to adolescence and trying to explain how these important changes occur.

Child psychologists attempt to make sense of every aspect of child development, how children learn, think, interact and respond emotionally to those around them, make friends, understand emotions and their own developing personalities, temperaments and skills. [1]

Psychological development of a Child

Sigmund Freud gave a psychoanalytical theory explaining the psychological development of a child,

He describes 6 psychosexual stages and at each stage he included the development of sexual desires. [2]

STAGES:

A. Oral stage

- It is dependent stage where the infants depends on adults to fulfil his needs
- But if the child's needs are not fulfilled he develops a negative and aggressive behavior

B. Anal Stages

- During this stage, maturation of neuromuscular control occurs
- Child obtains a sense of control over its voluntary functions, a sense of independence.
- If it fails, child develops abnormal behavior like stubbornness.

C. Urethral Stage

- It is a transitional stage between anal and a phallic stage
- Child obtains and is satisfied with the control over its urinary sphincter

- If it fails to develops, child becomes competitive [3]

D. Phallic Stage

- Period-3rd-5th year of life
- Development of oedipus complex and electra complex where the young boys are attracted towards mother, while girls are attracted towards her father respectively.
- Child has unusual sexual feelings for the opposite sex.

E. Latency Stage

- This stage ends in puberty
- Child develops a well balanced control over his desires
- Child adapts to the changing environment
- Lack of this behavior results in immature behavior of the child.

F. Genital Stage

- Period 11-13 years to adulthood
- Child realizes sense of maturity, sense of individuality, sense of ability to reproduce, sense of independence.
- Child develops socia environment by communicating and interacting with the surroundings .
- Child accepts the social expectations and lives according to it.

CONCLUSIONS

It is therefore concluded that the behavior management is the means by which the dental health team effectively and efficiently performs dental treatment.

This can be used in both cooperative and uncooperative child.

It is the procedure which slowly develops behavior

Most often sites stents were deployed are LPA (27) and RVOT (24), raising to

challenge when stent removal in LPA and inferior vena cava (IVC) are 50% of overall locations.

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One third of stents (28) are partially removed.

One third of stents (33) are difficult to retrieve (deep hypothermia plus circulatory arrest are requested).

50% of overall stents in LPA & RPA are partially removed.

50% of LPA & RPA stents are handled straightforward.

100% IVC stents are totally removed in deep hypothermia and decannulation.

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