PP044

Risk factors for low resilience among grade 10 adolescents in the Gampaha District

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Introduction

Resilience denotes the ability to withstand adversity and bounce back from difficult life events.

Objective

To determine risk factors for low resilience among Grade 10 adolescents in the District of Gampaha.

Methods

A case-control study with a computed sample size of 128 in each among cases (low resilience) and controls (high resilience) was conducted. Cases and controls were selected by applying simple random sampling to a descriptive study where the magnitude of resilience was determined. For data analysis bivariate (using chi-square test) followed by multiple logistic regression were applied. Results were expressed as adjusted odds ratios with 95% confidence intervals.

Results

Risk factors for low resilience were: one or both parents dead (AOR=3.4; 95% CI [1.1, 10.1]; p=0.031), mother's educational level \leq GCE A/L (AOR=2.3; 95% CI [1.4, 3.6]; p=0.001), losing temper frequently (AOR=2.5; 95% CI [1.9, 3.4]; p<0.001), having <6 friends (AOR=1.4; 95% CI [1.03;1.9]; p<0.048), having <6 close friends (AOR=1.6; 95% CI [1.06, 2.5]; p=0.024), having conflicts with friends (AOR=2.0; 95% CI [1.03, 3.74]; p=0.040), lack of support from home (AOR=1.5; 95% CI [1.04, 2.20]; p=0.031), not seeking help when facing difficult situations (AOR=1.7; 95% CI [1.2, 2.3]; p=0.001), sleeping for <8 hours/day (AOR=1.4; 95% CI [1.2, 1.8]; p=0.007), lack of religious affiliations (AOR=2.6; 95% CI [1.2, 5.7]; p < 0.015) and non-attending Sunday school (AOR=2.1; 95% CI [1.5, 3.2]; p<0.001).

Conclusion

Eleven risk factors were identified. Recommend conducting cognitive behavioural therapy-based interventions regularly at the school level targeting to minimize the impact of the above risk factors.

Key words: Resilience, Adolescents, Risk factors

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