

Impact of Parental ADHD Dimensions On Disruptive Behavioral Disorders Symptomatology in Children with ADHD

A. Bilgic¹, S. Yilmaz¹, O. Ozcan², A.E. Tufan³, S. Ozmen⁴, D. Oztop⁴, O.F. Akça¹, S. Turkoglu⁵, A. Yar⁶

¹Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Meram School of Medicine Necmettin Erbakan University, Konya, Turkey ; ²Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, School of Medicine Inonu University, Malatya, Turkey ; ³Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, School of Medicine Izzet Baysal University, Bolu, Turkey ; ⁴Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, School of Medicine Erciyes University, Kayseri, Turkey ; ⁵Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, School of Medicine Selcuk University, Konya, Turkey ; ⁶Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Konya Education and Research Hospital, Konya, Turkey

Introduction: Little is known about the effect of parental attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) dimensions on the development of disruptive behavioral disorders (DBD) in children with ADHD.

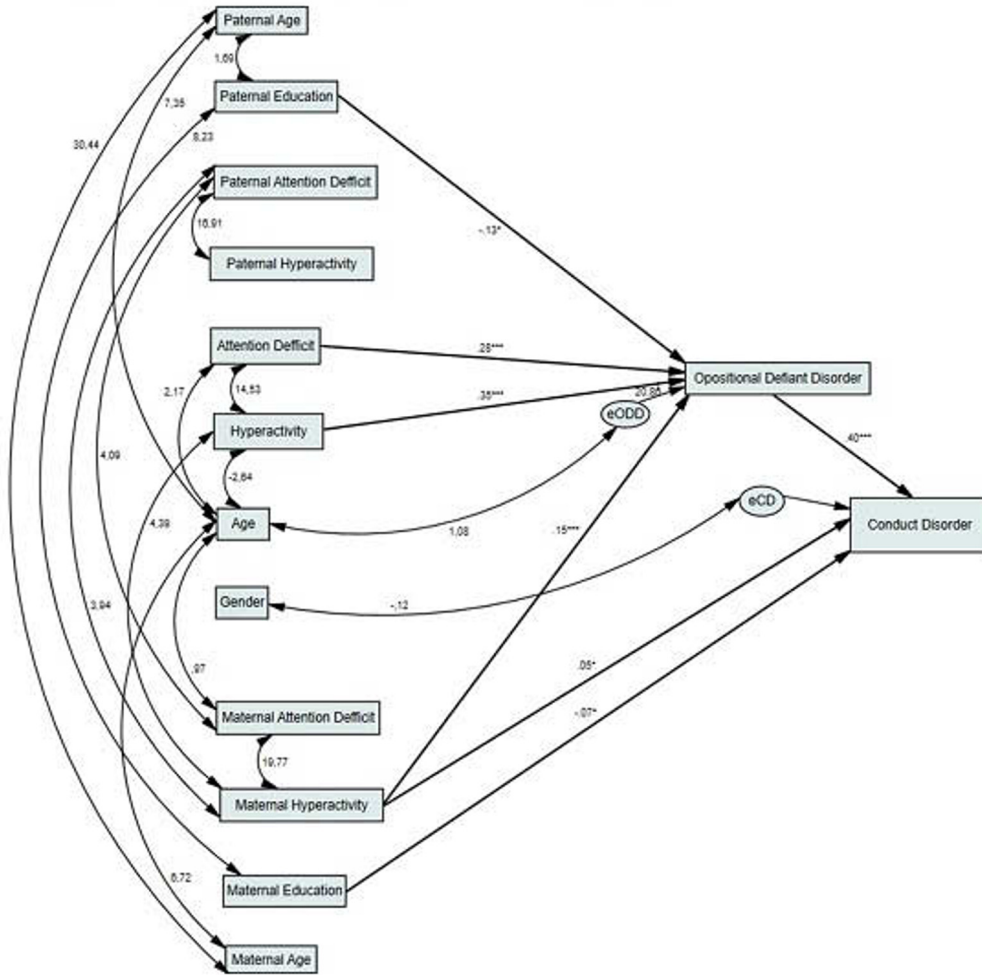
Objectives: To study the association of parental ADHD on the DBD symptoms in children with ADHD.

Methods: The sample consisted of 542 treatment naïve children with ADHD aged 6-17 years. All children had to be living with both biological mothers and fathers. The severity of ADHD and comorbid DBD were assessed via parent and teacher rated Turgay DSM-IV-Based Child and Adolescent Behavioral Disorders Screening and Rating Scale. Current ADHD severity of mothers and fathers were evaluated by a self-report inventory. The association between parental ADHD and DBD was evaluated with two separate structural equation models.

Results: Relationships of parent ADHD and DBD symptoms were presented in Figures 1 and 2.

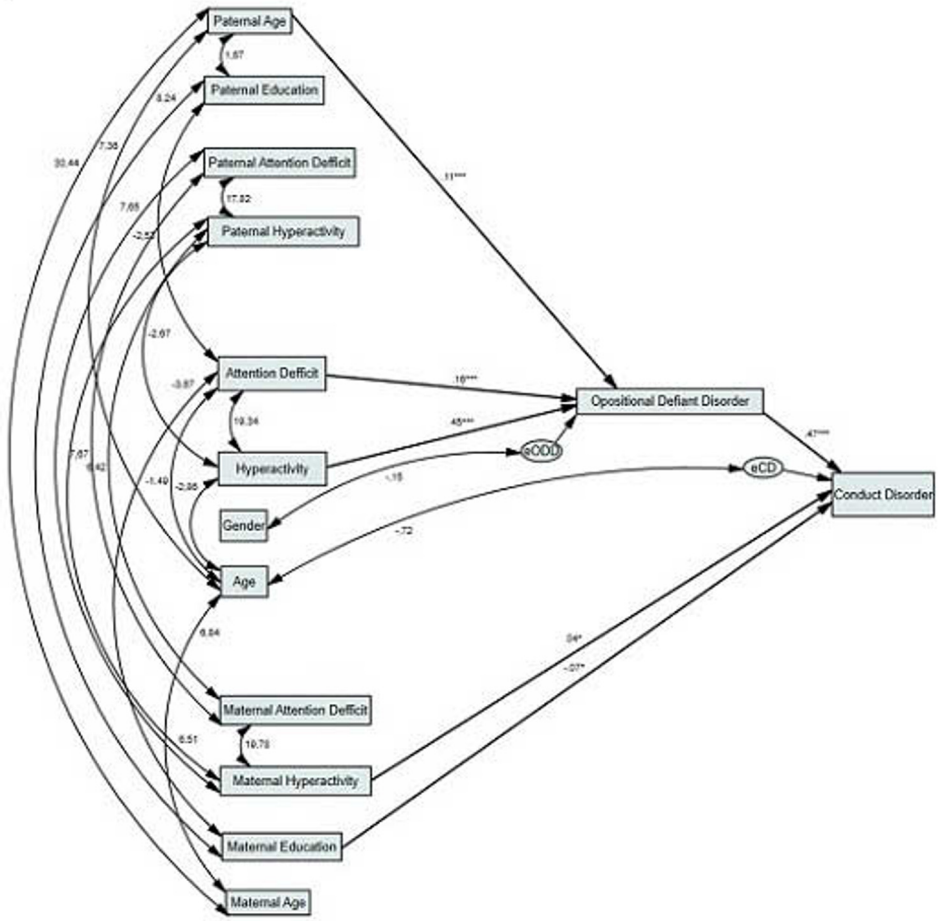
Discussion: These results suggest maternal hyperactivity may be a vulnerability factor for the development of conduct disorder and oppositional defiant disorder in children with ADHD.

Figure 1: Structural model for the impacts of parental ADHD dimensions on parent-rated disruptive behavioral disorders symptomatology in children with ADHD



$\chi^2/df = 1.49, p = .005, GFI = .974, CFI = .985, RMSEA = .030$

Figure 2: Structural model for the impacts of parental ADHD dimensions on teacher-rated disruptive behavioral disorders symptomatology in children with ADHD



$\chi^2/df = 1.31, p = .045, GFI = .978, CFI = .992, RMSEA = .024$