



Parent Problem Drinking as a Risk Factor in Developing Conduct Disorder/Antisocial Personality Disorder in Emerging Adult Females

Ainsley Backman¹, Ashley Trinh¹, Kelly Nedorostek⁴ & Christine McCauley Ohannessian, Ph.D.^{2,3}

¹Frank H. Netter School of Medicine, Quinnipiac University; ³Connecticut Children's Medical Center for Behavioral Health, ⁴University of Connecticut School of Medicine

BACKGROUND

- Children of parents with substance abuse disorders are at an increased risk for the development of conduct disorder and antisocial personality disorder
- Conduct disorder and antisocial personality disorder are characterized by repetitive and deliberate patterns of aggressive behavior
- Primary care settings are becoming gateways for children and adolescents to obtain access to necessary behavioral health care services
- Understanding the diverse needs of both parents with substance abuse concerns and the health concerns that affect their children can augment the delivery of comprehensive interventions within clinical settings

OBJECTIVES

- Investigate parent problem drinking as a risk factor in the development of conduct disorder and antisocial personality disorder in emerging adulthood
- Investigate how parent problem drinking places females at an increased risk for the development of conduct disorder and antisocial personality disorder

METHODS

Participants & Procedure:

- Adolescents attending public high schools in the Mid-Atlantic region and the New England region of the United States, along with a subset of their parents, were provided self-report surveys Spring of 2007 (Time 1), 2008 (Time 2), 2009 (Time 3) and in 2010 (Time 4).
- In 2014 (Time 5), during emerging adulthood, study participants were administered follow-up self-report surveys. N=476 (58% non-Hispanic White; Age: M = 16.2, SD = 0.73 years).

METHODS

Table 1: Measure Used in Self-Report Surveys

Construct	Measure	Scales
Parental Problem Drinking	Short Michigan Alcoholism Screening Test (SMAST)	Total score ($\alpha = .85$)
Conduct Disorder	Conduct Disorder and Antisocial Personality Disorder Survey (CDPROBSTS)	Total score ($\alpha = .76$)

Analytic Plan: linear regression model using Time 5 (T5) data

- Predictor/Dependent Variable: FSMAST (T5)/CDPROBST5 (T5) MSMAST (T5)/CDPROBSTS (T5)
- Covariates: age, race, parent education attainment

RESULTS

- Emerging adult females, whose parents exhibit symptoms of problem drinking, are at significant risk for developing conduct disorder and antisocial personality disorder symptoms. ($\beta = -2.26, p < .05$)
- The gender of either the mother or father who exhibits problem drinking is insignificant in relation to the development of conduct disorder and antisocial personality disorder in the emerging adult female ($\beta = .287, p = n.s.; \beta = -.148, p = n.s.$)

CONCLUSIONS

- Parent problem drinking can be considered a risk factor for the development of conduct disorder or antisocial personality disorder in emerging adult females
- Findings highlight opportunities to explore the relationship between problem drinking and behavioral health concerns exhibited by children affected by parent problem drinking
- Findings help primary care physicians recognize how parent problem drinking affects children, specifically females, within the family unit
- Initiate discussion within the healthcare field that focuses on the importance of delivering comprehensive and integrative medical and behavioral health care to families in need
- Increase awareness regarding how to integrate early comprehensive interventions within clinical practice

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