

Family Dynamics in Homes Where a Child is Diagnosed with ADHD

Understanding ADHD (EDPS 693.83 L60)

Jessica Sauvé Griffin and Ronelle Krieger August 8, 2012

- 1. Topic Relevance
- 2. Review of Course Reading
- Extending the Readings –Significant Issues
- 4. Implications for Intervention: Case Study Activity
- 5. Future Directions

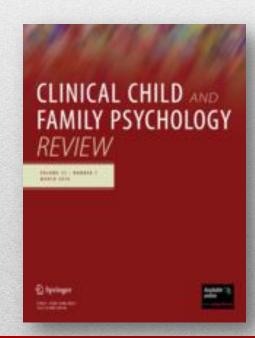


Agenda & Presentation Objectives

- How many of you have heard a parent's frustration with their child's behaviours related to their ADHD?
- How many of you have witnessed marital breakdown in families where a child has ADHD?
- How many of you have worked with a child with a ADHD whose parent also had ADHD?
- How many of you have wondered if a child's home environment exacerbates their ADHD?



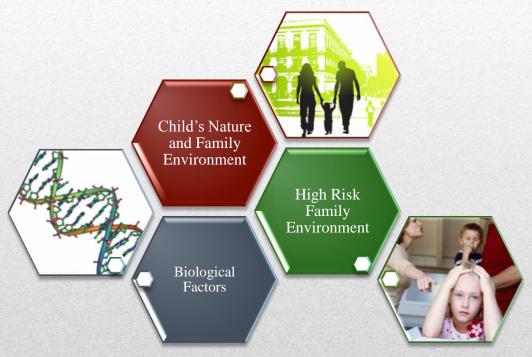
Families of children with Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder: Review and Recommendations for Future Research Johnston, C. & Mash, E.J. (2001).



Reading Review

"Across children and across time, various influences weigh differently in the development of the disorder"

(Johnston & Mash, 2001, p. 183)



Developmental Psychopathology Framework

Genetic disposition



Biological Risk Factors

- Family adversities (Foley, 2010)
- Chaotic or unresponsive environment
- Co-occurring conduct problems



High-Risk Family Environment



Child with ADHD's behaviour



Negative reactions from other family members

Child's Nature & Family Environment

- Experience more stressful and conflicted family environments
- Families often make adaptations to their daily lives (Firmin & Phillips, 2009)
- Less satisfaction from parenting (Schroeder & Kelly, 2009)



Family Relationships

Parent-Child Interaction

Children with **Parenting Styles of** Children with ADHD **ADHD** Directive Less compliant Negative • More negative Controlling Argumentative Repeat Commands (Peris & Hinshaw, 2003) Verbally reprimand and corrections Less socially interactive Lower limit setting (Modesto-Lowe, Danforth, & Brooks, 2010; Schroeder & Kelly, 2009)

ADHD and **ODD** and **CD** Comparison

ADHD with comorbid conduct problems demonstrated higher levels of :

- negative child behaviour
- rejection-coercion
- inconsistent parenting

- Conduct problems in children are a significant predictor of adolescent conduct problems
- Positive family interactions between families of children with ADHD and ADHD with conduct problem



Socioeconomic status and parenting style influence aggressive behaviours, but not ADHD symptoms

Affects of authoritative parenting beliefs and parental sensitivity between parents and their boys with ADHD

Parenting behaviours on ADHD and conduct problems vs ADHD symptoms

Positive family interactions between families of children with ADHD and ADHD with conduct problems

Free Play

- Children were more compliant
- Mothers were less directive
- Mothers were more likely to respond to children's interactions



Task Situation

• When their child was medicated, parental behavioral seemed to improve in regards to task based interactions and only when higher doses of medication were used

Child Medication & Parent Behaviour

Marital Relationships

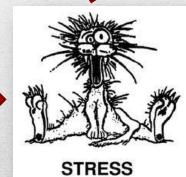
| ADHD | ADHD with Co-morbidities |
|---|--|
| • less marital satisfaction and conflict | • poorer marital adjustment within families with adolescent ADHD with co-morbidities |
| • did not report more marital conflict | • more marital issues than controls |
| • blame sons with ADHD for marital difficulties | Mothers of aggressive and hyperactive preschoolers reported a higher rate of marital conflict then mothers of hyperactive children |

Parenting Sense of Competency

(Modesto-Lowe, Danfoth, & Brooks, 2008)

Parent/Child Interactions

(Lifford, Harold, Thapar, 2009; Tripp, Schaughency,, Langlands, Mouat, 2007; Theule, Wiener, Tannock, & Jenkins, 2010)



Sibling Relationship

(Mikami & Pfiffner, 2008)

Family Stress

























Parental Psychological Functioning

More affective disorders in relatives of boys of with ADHD

Depression within mothers of children with ADHD

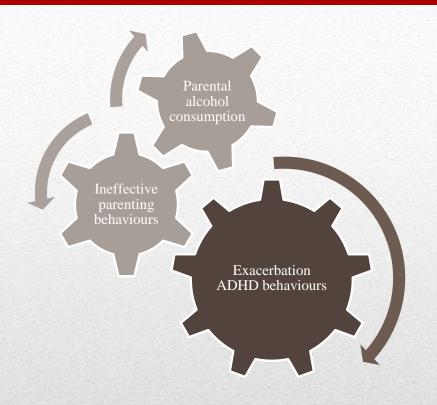


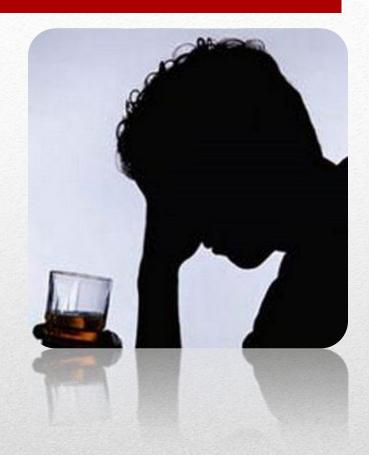
Depression within fathers of children with ADHD

Elevated rates of anxiety disorders within female relatives of children with ADHD

No differences in depression reported by mothers of children with and without ADHD

No differences in depression reported by fathers of children with and without ADHD





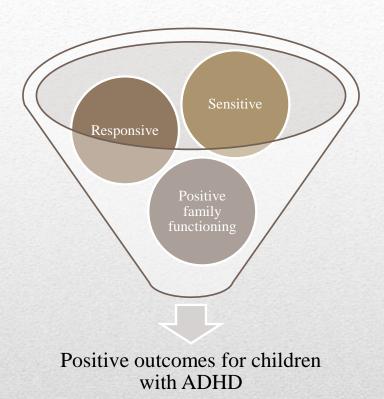
- Studies differ
- Cyclical nature

Parental Alcoholism

Parental criminality is more strongly associated with conduct disorder than ADHD



Parental Anti-Social Behaviour





Predicting Positive Outcomes

A parent approaches you and explains that she is becoming increasingly frustrated with her 8 year old son's inability to complete his homework tasks because he is easily distracted and gets off track. Lately, when she tries to re-focus his attention, he acts out aggressively. This is causing stress on her marriage, her relationship with her child, and his grades are declining. She shares she feels helpless and that this is all her fault.

- a) How would you respond?
- b) What else would you like to know about the situation?
- c) What supports and/or strategies could you suggest?



Implications for Intervention

Large Group Discussion

- Increased focus on developmental pathway
- Increased research into protective factors
- Increased longitudinal research
- Increased research into how marital/family functioning relates to ADHD vs how ADHD relates to marital/family functioning



Future Directions

- Firmin, M.W. & Phillips, A. (2009). A qualitative study of families and children possessing diagnoses of ADHD. Journal of Family Issues, 30(9), 1155-1174. doi: 10.1177/0192513X09333709
- Foley, M. (2010). A comparison of family adversity and family dysfunction in families of children with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and families of children without ADHD. Journal for Specialists in Pediatric Nursing, 16, 39-49.
- Johnston, C., & Mash, E.J. (2001). Families of children with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder: Review and recommendations for future research. *Clinical Child and Family Psychology Review*, 4(3), 183-224.
- Lifford, K.J., Harold, G.T., Thapar, A. (2009). Parent-child hostility and child ADHD symptoms: a genetically sensitive and longitudinal analysis. *The Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry*, 50(12), 1468-1476. doi: 10.1111/j.1469-7610.2009.02107
- Modesto-Lowe, V., Danforth, J.S., & Brooks, D. (2008). ADHD: Does parenting style matter? *Clinical Pediatrics*, 47(9), 865-872. doi: 10.1177/0009922808319963
- Mikami, A., & Pfiffner, L. (2008). Sibling relationships among children with ADHD. *Journal of Attention Disorders*, 11(4), 482-492. doi: 10.1177/1087054706295670
- Peris, T., & Hinshaw, S. (2003). Family dynamics and preadolescent girls with ADHD: The relationship between expressed emotion, ADHD symptomology, and comorbid disruptive behavior. Journal *of Child Psychology and Psychiatry*, 44(8), 1177-1190. doi: 10.1111/1469-7610.00199
- Schroeder, V. & Kelley, M. (2009). Associations between family environment, parenting practices, and executive functioning of children with and without ADHD. Journal of Child and Family Studies, 18(2), 227-235. doi: 10.1007/s10826-008-9223-0

References

- Theule, J., Wiener, J., Tannock, R., & Jenkins, J.M. (2010). Parenting stress in families of children with ADHD: A meta-analysis. *Journal of Emotional and Behavioral Disorders*, 20(2). doi: 1063426610387433
- Tripp, G., Schaughency, E., Langland, R., & Mouat, K. (2007). Family interactions in children with and without ADHD. *Journal of Family Studies*, 16(3), 385-371. doi: 10.1007/s10826-006-9093-2



Questions and Comments