

Predictability of oppositional defiant disorder and symptom dimensions in children and adolescents with ADHD combined type

M. Aebi^{1*}, U. C. Müller¹, P. Asherson², T. Banaschewski³, J. Buitelaar⁴, R. Ebstein⁵, J. Eisenberg⁵, M. Gill⁶, I. Manor⁷, A. Miranda⁸, R. D. Oades⁹, H. Roeyers¹⁰, A. Rothenberger¹¹, J. Sergeant¹², E. Sonuga-Barke^{10,13}, M. Thompson¹³, E. Taylor², S. V. Faraone¹⁴ and H.-C. Steinhausen^{1,15,16}

¹ Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, University of Zurich, Switzerland; ² MRC Social Genetic Developmental and Psychiatry Centre, Institute of Psychiatry, London, UK; ³ Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Central Institute of Mental Health, J 5, Mannheim, Germany; ⁴ Department of Psychiatry, Radboud University Nijmegen Medical Center, Nijmegen, The Netherlands; ⁵ Department of Psychology, Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel; ⁶ Department of Psychiatry, School of Medicine, Trinity College Dublin, Dublin, Republic of Ireland; ⁷ Geha MHC, Petach-Tikva, Israel; ⁸ Department of Developmental and Educational Psychology, University of Valencia, Valencia, Spain; ⁹ Clinic for Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University of Duisburg-Essen, Essen, Germany; ¹⁰ Department of Experimental Clinical and Health Psychology, Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium; ¹¹ Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, University of Göttingen, Göttingen, Germany; ¹² Department of Clinical Neuropsychology, Vrije Universiteit, Amsterdam, The Netherlands; ¹³ School of Psychology, University of Southampton, Southampton, UK; ¹⁴ Departments of Psychiatry and of Neuroscience and Physiology, SUNY Upstate Medical University, Syracuse, NY, USA; ¹⁵ Aalborg Psychiatric Clinic, Aarhus University Hospital, Denmark; ¹⁶ Child and Adolescent Clinical Psychology, University of Basel, Switzerland

Background. Oppositional defiant disorder (ODD) is frequently co-occurring with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) in children and adolescents. Because ODD is a precursor of later conduct disorder (CD) and affective disorders, early diagnostic identification is warranted. Furthermore, the predictability of three recently confirmed ODD dimensions (ODD-irritable, ODD-headstrong and ODD-hurtful) may assist clinical decision making.

Method. Receiver-operating characteristic (ROC) analysis was used in order to test the diagnostic accuracy of the Conners' Parent Rating Scale revised (CPRS-R) and the parent version of the Strength and Difficulties Questionnaire (PSDQ) in the prediction of ODD in a transnational sample of 1093 subjects aged 5–17 years from the International Multicentre ADHD Genetics study. In a second step, the prediction of three ODD dimensions by the same parent rating scales was assessed by backward linear regression analyses.

Results. ROC analyses showed adequate diagnostic accuracy of the CPRS-R and the PSDQ in predicting ODD in this ADHD sample. Furthermore, the three-dimensional structure of ODD was confirmed by confirmatory factor analysis and the CPRS-R emotional lability scale significantly predicted the ODD irritable dimension.

Conclusions. The PSDQ and the CPRS-R are both suitable screening instruments in the identification of ODD. The emotional lability scale of the CPRS-R is an adequate predictor of irritability in youth referred for ADHD.

Received 16 February 2009; Revised 12 August 2009; Accepted 10 November 2009; First published online 12 April 2010

Key words: Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, Conners' Parent Rating Scale Revised, emotional lability, irritability, oppositional defiant disorder, Strength and Difficulties Questionnaire.

Introduction

Conduct disorders (CDs) and oppositional defiant disorders (ODDs) are leading causes of referral for youth mental health services. Whereas CD criteria are related to a consistent pattern of rule breaking and antisocial behaviour, ODD encompasses parenting

and anger-related problems. After the introduction of ODD to the major classification systems, criticism has been raised regarding the distinction of ODD from normal behaviour in adolescence and from milder forms of CD. Thus, high symptom overlap has been found for both disorders (Frick *et al.* 1992). However, in the meantime ODD has been established as a separate disorder due to its differentiation from normal behaviour (Keenan & Wakschlag, 2004), its persistence into adolescence (Maughan *et al.* 2004), its psychiatric co-morbidity (Simonoff *et al.* 1997; Greene *et al.* 2002; Maughan *et al.* 2004) and its continuity with emotional

* Address for correspondence: Dr M. Aebi, University of Zurich, Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Neptunstrasse 60, 8032 Zurich, Switzerland.
(Email: maebi@ppkj.uzh.ch)

disorders after controlling for CD (Nock *et al.* 2007). Furthermore, sex differences indicate a less consistent role of ODD in the development of CD and antisocial behaviour in girls (Rowe *et al.* 2002; Moffitt *et al.* 2008). Finally, twin studies suggest a different contribution of gene and environmental factors for ODD rather than CD (Dick *et al.* 2005; Hudziak *et al.* 2005).

ODD is highly co-morbid with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD; Angold *et al.* 1999; Egger & Angold, 2006) and several studies have pointed to ADHD as a precursor of persistent and serious CD (Loeber *et al.* 1995; Mannuzza *et al.* 2004). Furthermore, independently from ADHD, ODD has been found to be a significant mediator for the development of CD (Lahey *et al.* 2002; Burke *et al.* 2005; van Lier *et al.* 2007; Biederman *et al.* 2008b) and is, therefore, presumed to have a pivotal role in the development of later serious antisocial behaviour. An early and reliable identification of ODD in ADHD referred youth may contribute a significant improvement for the assessment of subtypes and courses of antisocial behaviour (Moffitt, 1993; Moffitt *et al.* 2008).

Parent and teacher rating scales have been found to be useful and reliable instruments for assessing behavioural problems in children and adolescents. The Conners' Parent Rating Scale (CPRS; Conners *et al.* 1998) and the Strength and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ; Goodman, 1997, 2001) are two of the most common rating scales and have been translated into diverse languages. Both of these instruments also include specific scales to screen for ODD (Conners, 1997; Goodman *et al.* 2000b; Goodman, 2001). The CPRS and related versions have been used in previous studies as screening instruments for various mental disorders and as outcome parameters in treatment studies dealing with externalizing behaviour problems, including ADHD (for an overview, see Gianarris *et al.* 2001). So far, the CPRS revised oppositional scale (CPRS-R OPP) has not yet been tested in terms of its predictive validity for ODD (Collett *et al.* 2003).

In comparison with the Conners' Parent Rating Scale revised (CPRS-R), the SDQ is of more recent origin and is a shorter instrument for screening the most important mental disorders in childhood and adolescence. The SDQ addresses five narrowband syndromes: emotional symptoms; conduct problems; hyperactivity; peer problems; prosocial behaviour. A computer algorithm has been developed for the prediction of oppositional-conduct, hyperactive-inattention, anxious-depressed or any psychiatric disorder. The predictions from the algorithm of the multi-informant SDQ have been found to correlate with clinical diagnoses of CD/ODD in referred subjects from Europe, Bangladesh and Australia (Goodman *et al.* 2000c; Mathai *et al.* 2004). High

sensitivity in the detection of clinical CD/ODD has been established (86–93%), whereas specificity was only modest, indicating that the SDQ was over-including subjects in these samples. On the other hand, in a community sample, a smaller number of subjects (68.2%) with Internet interview-based diagnosis of CD/ODD (Development and Well-Being Assessment; Goodman *et al.* 2000a) were rated as having a probable diagnosis of CD/ODD based on the SDQ (Goodman *et al.* 2000b). Due to the high rate of false positives, the SDQ seems to be more suitable for screening rather than for confirmation of diagnoses in community samples.

A recent study based on the International Multicentre ADHD Genetics (IMAGE) sample has analysed CPRS-R and the parent version of the SDQ (PSDQ) in the identification of conduct problems (Christiansen *et al.* 2008). This study found that the CPRS-R OPP and the PSDQ conduct problem scales (PSDQ CP) yielded the best discrimination of pure ADHD, ODD and CD. However, the prediction of ODD as a separate disorder apart from CD has not yet been analysed in this study. Therefore, the present study is a first step aimed at the assessment of the diagnostic accuracy of the CPRS-R and the PSDQ in the prediction of ODD in an ADHD-referred sample. These analyses will include the establishment of cut-off scores. The performance of these instruments in clinical practice is important given the high prevalence rates of ADHD and its co-occurrence with ODD in mental health services. Sound assessments of ODD will contribute favourably to clinical decision making.

Reflecting the heterogeneous nature of ODD (Lahey *et al.* 1999; Burke *et al.* 2005), Stringaris & Goodman (2009b) defined three *a priori* dimensions of oppositionality, which were labelled ODD-irritable, ODD-headstrong and ODD-hurtful based on the DSM-IV criteria for ODD. The authors found different associations with other disorders in a large community sample of youth aged 5–16 years using parent and teacher information from a structured Internet-based diagnostic interview (Development and Well-Being Assessment; Goodman *et al.* 2000a). The ODD-irritable dimension was related to emotional disorders, whereas the ODD-headstrong dimension was related to ADHD and all three dimensions were related to CD. In a 3-year follow-up study, the longitudinal prediction of these ODD dimensions was tested after controlling for initial psychopathology in a community sample (Stringaris & Goodman, 2009a). ODD-irritable was found to be a predictor of generalized anxiety disorders and mood disorders, whereas ODD-headstrong was the sole predictor of ADHD. Not as expected, among all three dimensions, only the headstrong dimension was found to be associated with the

outcome of CD. However, the hurtful dimension was predicting aggressive CD symptoms. In conclusion, these findings suggest that ODD is a complex problem that may require differential clinical interventions according to the predominant dimension.

Based on these findings, the second aim of the present study was to test the predictive power of the CPRS-R and the SDQ for the irritable, headstrong and hurtful dimensions of ODD. The performance of the instruments in these domains may be clinically important in children and adolescents with ADHD, independently from the presence of ODD. It has been shown that irritability is associated with early age of onset and persistence of major depression (Fava *et al.* 2009) and that irritability in combination with hyperarousal is a core symptom of paediatric bipolar disorders and severe mood dysregulation (SMD; Brotman *et al.* 2006). Particularly in children and adolescents with ADHD, who often show an impaired affect regulation (Braaten & Rosen, 2000), the assessment of irritability dimension may be of clinical importance for the prevention of future affective and stress-related disorders (Stringaris & Goodman, 2009a). Furthermore, an early and reliable assessment of the hurtful dimension may be helpful for the identification of callous unemotional features in subjects with early onset and chronic persistent antisocial behaviour (Moffitt, 1990, 1993). Finally, the assessment of the headstrong dimension may be important for the evaluation of parent counselling needs, because these items predominantly refer to parenting problems.

Prior to testing the predictability of the ODD dimensions, the substructure of ODD was analysed in the present sample with children and adolescents referred for ADHD by confirmatory factor analysis. In contrast to the procedure used in the study by Stringaris & Goodman (2009a,b), the item 'often deliberately annoys people' was assigned to the ODD-hurtful dimension because, in a previous study, this item was most strongly correlated with spiteful behaviour (Speltz *et al.* 1999). Thus, there is some face validity that this item belongs to the hurtful rather than the headstrong dimension. In a final step of the analyses, the accuracy of the CPRS-R and the PSDQ in addressing these separate dimensions was tested both in subjects with and without ODD.

Method

Participants

The IMAGE study comprises 3229 offspring from 1187 fathers and 1341 mothers. Proband participants in the present study were European Caucasians aged 5–17 years who had been recruited in 12 child and

adolescent psychiatry clinics representing eight countries: Belgium; Germany; Switzerland; Holland; Republic of Ireland; Israel; Spain; UK. Entry criteria for probands were a clinical diagnosis of ADHD based on DSM-IV criteria and access to one or both biological parents and one or more full siblings for DNA collection and clinical assessment. Exclusion criteria applying to both probands and siblings included autism, epilepsy, IQ < 70, brain disorders and any genetic or medical disorder associated with externalizing behaviours that might mimic ADHD.

The original sample of 1401 probands has been restricted to 1225 subjects with ADHD combined type. Furthermore 91 (7%) were excluded due to missing information on DSM-IV ODD criteria and another 31 (3%) subjects due to more than 10% missing items in the CPRS-R or the PSDQ. Thus, the final sample consisted of 1093 probands with a mean age of 10.8 (s.d. = 2.8) years. A total of 956 subjects were male (87.5%) and 726 (66.4%) subjects from the present sample fulfilled DSM-IV criteria of ODD based on the Parental Account of Childhood Symptoms (PACS) interview (see below).

Measures

Diagnoses of ADHD and co-morbid disorders were based on a standardized, semi-structured interview with the parents (PACS; Taylor *et al.* 1986; Chen & Taylor, 2006). The PACS was developed for assessing ADHD and the most common child psychiatric disorder according to DSM-IV with good inter-rater reliability, predictive and discriminant validity and has been used in a number of epidemiological, genetic and interventional studies (Taylor *et al.* 1991; Leung *et al.* 1996; Chen & Taylor, 2006). The diagnoses of ADHD, ODD and CD were based on an algorithm that is appropriate for symptom count, age, time interval and impairment according to DSM-IV criteria. The diagnosis of ODD was considered irrespective of the presence of CD. The interview was administered by skilled interviewers after advanced training. Translation and back translation procedures were used for validation of the non-English versions of the PACS.

The long form of the CPRS-R, consisting of 80 items, was used in the present study. The CPRS-R is a reliable, accurate and relatively brief measure of parental perceptions of children's disruptive behaviour. Adequate psychometric properties have been confirmed (Conners, 1997; Conners *et al.* 1998). The seven syndrome scales (cognitive problems, oppositional, hyperactivity-impulsivity, anxious-shy, perfectionism, social problems and psychosomatics), the ADHD index and the two subscales of the Conners Global Index

(CGI; restless-impulsive, emotional lability) were included in the present study.

The SDQ is a brief behavioural screening questionnaire valid for 4- to 16-year-olds. There are versions for adolescents (starting from 11 years onwards), parents and teachers. The SDQ consists of five syndrome scales (emotional symptoms, conduct problems, hyperactivity, peer problems and prosocial behaviour) and can be obtained free via the Internet (<http://www.sdqinfo.com>). Adequate psychometric properties of the scales have been documented (Goodman, 1997, 2001).

Analytic procedure

To study the diagnostic accuracy in the prediction of ODD, receiver-operating characteristic (ROC) analyses were performed separately for each CPRS-R syndrome scale including the two CGI subscales and the ADHD index scale. Furthermore, the PSDQ scales were included in the ROC analyses. To compare different scales within the same sample, a critical z ratio was calculated using a formula correcting for the non-independence of the scales (Hanley & McNeil, 1983). Finally, the optimal cut-off score for the best scales was established: Efficiency (EFF) was calculated by the sum of true positives and true negatives. In order to correct EFF for independence of the base rate (P) in the sample and to take into account the rate of a positive test result (Q), a quality index of efficiency was calculated using the following formula (Kraemer, 1992):

$$d_Q = \frac{[EFF - PQ - (1 - P)(1 - Q)]}{[1 - PQ - (1 - P) \times (1 - Q)]}$$

In addition, the proposed computer algorithm for the identification of possible and probable CD/ODD cases was compared with the results based on the cut-off score analyses.

Before testing the predictability of the three ODD dimensions, their validity was analysed by the use of confirmatory factor analysis including all symptoms accounting for ODD in the PACS. Each symptom was rated as present or absent according to the corresponding PACS algorithm. Due to the dichotomous nature of the items, weighted least square confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) of the tetrachoric correlation matrix of the DSM-IV criteria was used to test the three-factor model and a conventional one-factor model of ODD (Brown, 2006). Three different recommended goodness of fit indicators (GFIs; Hair *et al.* 2006) have been assessed using AMOS 16 software (SPSS Inc., USA), i.e. the root mean square residual (RMR) as indicator of the unexplained co-variances of the model, the root mean square error of approximation

(RMSEA), which includes a parsimony correction and the comparative fit index (CFI) for evaluating the hypothesized model compared with a null model. Acceptance of any model was based on the following cut-offs: RMR < 0.05, RMSEA < 0.08 and CFI > 0.95 (Hu & Bentler, 1999; Marsh *et al.* 2004). χ^2 difference for nested models was used when comparing the three-factor model with the DSM-IV related one-factor model of ODD.

Subsequently, backward linear regression analyses were performed separately for the CPRS-R (with and without inclusion of the index scales) and the PSDQ in order to predict the ODD-irritable, ODD-headstrong and ODD-hurtful dimensions in the entire ADHD sample.

Results

An overview of the means and standard deviations of the CPRS-R scores and the PSDQ scores is available on request to the corresponding author. Internal consistency as measured by Cronbach's α was 0.88 for the CPRS-R oppositional scale and 0.66 for the PSDQ CP. The scores of the two scales were strongly correlated ($r = 0.67$, $p < 0.001$).

Table 1 shows the results of the ROC analyses for all CPRS-R syndrome scales and the PSDQ scales for predicting ODD. The CPRS-R oppositional scale showed the best prediction [area under curve (AUC) = 0.77] compared with all remaining CPRS-R scales. The PSDQ CP showed the best prediction (AUC = 0.73) in contrast to the remaining SDQ problem scales. The CPRS-R oppositional scale was superior when compared with the SDQ CP scale ($z = 2.248$, $p = 0.014$). There were no gender differences in the prediction of ODD by the CPRS-R OPP (boys AUC = 0.76; girls AUC = 0.79; $z = -0.63$, $p = 0.263$) and for the PSDQ CP (boys AUC = 0.73; girls AUC = 0.75; $z = -0.34$, $p = 0.367$).

The results of the cut-off analyses are shown in Table 2. For the CPRS-R OPP, a cut-off score of 15–16 was established based on the quality index of efficiency ($d_Q = 0.40$). In total, 73% of the subjects were classified correctly by this score. Sensitivity, specificity and positive and negative predictive power ranged between 0.58 and 0.80. For the PSDQ CP, the optimal cut-off score was 5 ($d_Q = 0.34$). The corresponding sensitivity and specificity scores were in a similar range between 0.55 and 0.79. In addition, the point-biserial correlation coefficients were 0.44 ($p < 0.001$) between ODD and CPRS-R OPP and 0.38 ($p < 0.001$) between ODD and the PSDQ CP.

As can be seen from Table 2, the proposed computer algorithm for the SDQ in predicting possible CD/ODD resulted in equivalent results as those

Table 1. Receiver-operating characteristic analysis findings with AUC of the CPRS-R and the PSDQ problem syndrome scales

Sample (<i>n</i> = 1093)			<i>p</i>
CPRS-R problem syndrome scales	AUC	s.e.	Deviation from CPRS-R Oppositional
Oppositional	0.77	0.015	–
Cognitive problems/ Inattention	0.56	0.018	<0.001
Hyperactivity	0.58	0.018	<0.001
Anxious-Shy	0.61	0.018	<0.001
Perfectionism	0.58	0.018	<0.001
Social problems	0.63	0.018	<0.001
Psychosomatic	0.59	0.018	<0.001
ADHD Index	0.59	0.018	<0.001
CGI: Restless-Impulsive	0.64	0.018	<0.001
CGI: Emotional lability	0.71	0.017	<0.001
PSDQ problem syndrome scales			Deviation from PSDQ conduct problems
Emotional symptoms	0.61	0.018	<0.001
Conduct problems	0.73	0.016	–
Hyperactivity	0.53	0.019	<0.001
Peer problems	0.61	0.018	<0.001

AUC, Area under the curve; CPRS-R, Conners’ Parent Rating Scale revised; PSDQ, parent version of the Strength and Difficulties Questionnaire; ADHD, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder; CGI, Conners Global Index; s.e., standard error.

All scales showed significant deviance of AUC from random prediction (AUC = 0.5) except the PSDQ hyperactivity scale (*p* = 0.07).

observed for the quality index efficiency score of 0.40 (sensitivity = 0.73, specificity = 0.55). Finally, the corresponding computer algorithm for probable CD/ODD, which considers the social impact of the symptoms, showed quite comparable efficiency with a reduced sensitivity score (0.61) when compared with the specificity score (0.75).

In the second part of the analyses, the three-factor structure of the ODD was tested in the entire ADHD sample by confirmatory factor analysis with weighted least square statistics for the parameter estimation. The factor structure and parameter estimates are shown in Fig. 1. Whereas the comparative fit indicator value was close to an acceptable level (CFI = 0.947), the other two GFIs suggested that the model had an excellent fit to the data (RMR = 0.006 and RMSEA = 0.041). The three dimensions as latent factors were correlated moderately to strongly. In particular, the irritable and the headstrong dimension showed a strong correlation of 0.89. However, compared with the three-factor solution, a single factor model of ODD showed a decreased fit (χ^2 difference for nested

models = 60.24, degrees of freedom = 3, *p* < 0.001) and according to the CFI an unacceptable fit to the present data (RMR = 0.010, RMSEA = 0.064 and CFI = 0.852).

Finally, backward linear regression analyses (probability level of *F* for entry = 0.001 and for removal = 0.01) were performed including the entire ADHD sample: first, for the CPRS-R problem scales; second, for all the CPRS problem and index scales; third, for the PSDQ. The results for the prediction of ODD-irritable, ODD-headstrong and ODD-hurtful are shown in Table 3 for the CPRS-R and in Table 4 for the PSDQ. All tested regression models were highly significant. The ODD-irritable dimension was predicted most successfully by the CPRS-R (*R* = 0.507 only for problem scales; *R* = 0.524 for all scales) and the PSDQ (*R* = 0.436) compared with the prediction of the ODD-headstrong (CPRS-R *R* = 0.449, PSDQ *R* = 0.389) and ODD-hurtful dimensions (CPRS-R *R* = 0.410, PSDQ *R* = 0.319).

ODD-irritable was positively and most strongly predicted by the CRPS-R OPP, positively by the

Table 2. Cut-off score analyses of the CPRS-R oppositional scale and the parent version of the PSDQ CP by a d_Q

Cut-off score/ Computer algorithm	Base rates	SE	SP	PPP	NPP	EFF	d_Q	LR +	LR-
CPRS-R oppositional scale									
10	0.86	0.94	0.31	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.29	1.36	-2.03
11	0.83	0.92	0.36	0.74	0.70	0.73	0.32	1.45	-1.55
12	0.80	0.91	0.41	0.75	0.69	0.74	0.35	1.54	-1.22
13	0.76	0.88	0.47	0.77	0.67	0.74	0.38	1.67	-0.87
14	0.72	0.84	0.53	0.78	0.63	0.74	0.38	1.78	-0.60
15	0.66	0.79	0.61	0.80	0.60	0.73	0.40	0.10	0.39
16	0.62	0.76	0.65	0.81	0.58	0.72	0.40	0.08	0.38
17	0.56	0.70	0.70	0.82	0.54	0.70	0.37	2.32	0.01
18	0.51	0.64	0.74	0.83	0.51	0.68	0.35	2.50	0.14
19	0.45	0.57	0.80	0.85	0.49	0.65	0.32	2.85	0.28
20	0.39	0.51	0.83	0.86	0.46	0.62	0.28	3.00	0.39
21	0.35	0.45	0.86	0.87	0.44	0.59	0.25	3.26	0.47
PSDQ CP									
1	0.97	0.99	0.08	0.68	0.78	0.68	0.08	1.07	-11.96
2	0.91	0.96	0.19	0.70	0.71	0.70	0.18	1.19	-4.03
3	0.81	0.90	0.38	0.74	0.67	0.73	0.32	1.47	-1.35
4	0.68	0.79	0.55	0.78	0.57	0.71	0.34	1.75	-0.45
5	0.52	0.64	0.71	0.82	0.50	0.66	0.32	2.23	0.11
6	0.38	0.47	0.82	0.84	0.44	0.59	0.24	2.60	0.42
7	0.24	0.31	0.90	0.87	0.40	0.51	0.17	3.28	0.65
8	0.13	0.17	0.95	0.87	0.37	0.43	0.09	3.38	0.82
9	0.06	0.08	0.98	0.90	0.35	0.38	0.04	4.63	0.92
PSDQ computer algorithm for CD/ODD									
Possible CD/ODD disorder	0.68	0.79	0.55	0.78	0.57	0.71	0.34	0.11	0.35
Probable CD/ODD disorder	0.49	0.61	0.75	0.83	0.50	0.66	0.32	0.03	0.27

CPRS-R, Conners' Parent Rating Scale revised; PSDQ CP, parent version of the Strength and Difficulties Questionnaire conduct problem scales; d_Q , quality efficiency indicator; SP, specificity; SE, sensitivity; PPP, positive predictive power; NPP, negative predictive power; EFF, efficiency; LR+, likelihood ratio of a positive test; LR-, likelihood ratio of a negative test; CD, conduct disorder; ODD, oppositional defiant disorder.

CPRS-R anxiety scale (CPRS-R ANX) and negatively by the CPRS-R hyperactivity scale (CPRS-R HYP). However, when all CPRS problem and index scales were included in the analyses, the anxiety scale was replaced by the CPRS-R emotional-lability index (CPRS-R EL), whereas the CPRS-R OPP and CPRS-R HYP remained as significant predictors of the irritable dimension. In fact, the latter model led to a slightly increased predictive power compared with the first model ($R=0.524$ *v.* $R=0.507$), whereas the CPRS-R EL had stronger impact in the regression model than the CPRS-R ANX ($\beta=0.22$ *v.* 0.09). Furthermore, similar results were found for the PSDQ when an emotional problem scale was included. However, next to the PSDQ CP and PSDQ EP, the PSDQ prosocial scale was also identified as a significant negative predictor of the ODD-irritable dimension. Compared with the

CPRS-R, the predictive power by the PSDQ model was reduced ($R=0.436$).

The ODD-headstrong dimension was strongly predicted by the CPRS-R OPP and less strongly by the CPRS-R ANX and by the CPRS-R perfectionism scale, whereas the ODD-hurtful dimension was only predicted by the CPRS-R OPP. These results were stable and independent of inclusion of the additional CPRS-R index scales. Both, the ODD-headstrong and ODD-hurtful dimensions were predicted by the PSDQ CP and PSDQ prosocial scale.

Discussion

The first part of the present study dealt with testing the diagnostic accuracy of two common parent rating scales for predicting ODD in a sample of ADHD

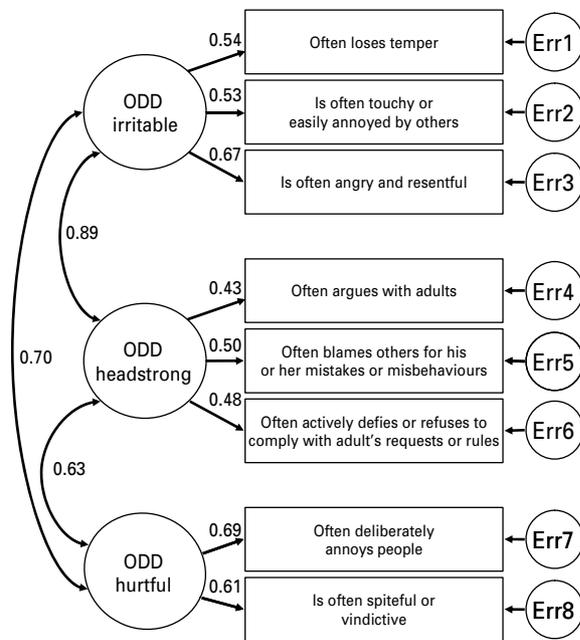


Fig. 1. Confirmatory factor analysis of the eight DSM-IV oppositional defiant disorder (ODD) criteria. Standardized regression weights and correlations between the three ODD factors: ODD-irritable; ODD-headstrong; ODD-hurtful.

referred youth. Second, after confirming the three-dimensional ODD structure in the present sample, the diagnostic accuracy of the CPRS-R and PSDQ in the prediction of these three dimensions of ODD was examined.

Diagnostic accuracy was tested by ROC, leading to the calculation of the AUC. This measure of excellence in the prediction of diagnoses should be interpreted as follows: poor (0.50–0.70); moderate to fair (0.70–0.80); good (0.80–0.90); excellent (0.90–1.00). Accordingly, the AUC for CPRS-R OPP (0.77) and PSDQ CP (0.73) indicate an acceptable convergence of these scales with the diagnosis of ODD. These results are quite comparable with the diagnostic accuracy of the Child Behaviour Checklist aggressive behaviour scale in a pure ADHD sample (Biederman *et al.* 2008a) and in a mixed ADHD sample with unreferred controls (Hudziak *et al.* 2004).

In comparison with the present findings, higher AUC based on parental ratings have been reported in the prediction of various psychiatric disorders other than ODD, e.g. for obsessive compulsive disorders (Hudziak *et al.* 2006) and for ADHD (Chen *et al.* 1994). Furthermore, a better diagnostic accuracy has also been found in the study by Christiansen *et al.* (2008) in the prediction of CD in ADHD subjects by the PSDQ CP and the CPRS-R OPP in a smaller subsample of the IMAGE study. The differences in diagnostic accuracy may be partly due to sample and rater effects. The assessment of CD may be superior because CD

symptoms differentiate more strongly than ODD symptoms from normal behaviour.

In the present study, a cut-off score of 15/16 on the CPRS-R oppositional problem scale and a cut-off score of 4 on the PSDQ CP in the detection of ODD were found by quality efficiency statistics. For the CPRS-R, raw scores of 15/16 correspond to *T* scores of 66–73 in boys and to 70–75 in girls. On the other hand a cut-off score of *T*=65 has been recommended for screening for ODD (Conners, 1997). Whereas this lower cut-off score may be accurate in clinical settings, the same score will be over-inclusive in an ADHD sample and in particular for girls. However, the PSDQ computer algorithm for possible ODD/CD seems to work well in subjects with or without co-morbid ADHD.

Before addressing the prediction of the ODD dimensions, the three-factor structure of ODD was tested by using CFA. In contrast with previous studies, a slightly different item composition was used by attaching one item to the hurtful rather than the headstrong dimension. The GFI results of the CFA convincingly show that a three-factor structure of ODD is more appropriate than a single general factor of ODD. However, the latent factor structure was highly correlated (Fig. 1). (Spearman correlations: irritable – headstrong $r=0.450$; irritable – hurtful $r=0.410$; headstrong – hurtful $r=0.346$). Nevertheless, the present results show that ODD is a heterogeneous construct including three related but distinct dimensions. This finding may have nosological implications for the upcoming DSM-V criteria. Furthermore, the strong correlation of ODD-irritable and ODD-headstrong may have its origins in the present ADHD sample. Thus, emotional self-regulation deficits (Barkley, 1997) and delay aversion in ADHD (Castellanos *et al.* 2006; Sonuga-Barke *et al.* 2008) may strongly affect both ODD-irritable and ODD-headstrong.

Based on these analyses, potential predictors of these three dimensions were analysed. Overall, the prediction models based on the CPRS-R were slightly better than those based on the PSDQ but both instruments were adequate in the prediction of the ODD dimensions. However, approximately 75–80% of the variance remained unexplained in all prediction models. An improved diagnostic assessment of ODD dimensions seems feasible. All ODD dimensions were significantly predicted by the CPRS-R OPP and the PSDQ CP. Thus, both scales are non-specific for the assessment of ODD dimensions. In addition, the PSDQ prosocial scale was inversely correlated with oppositionality. Again, the PSDQ prosocial scale predicted all three dimensions and did not show a distinct profile for the three ODD dimensions. As expected, the PSDQ emotional problem scale was a significant predictor of

Table 3. Prediction of ODD dimensions by the CPRS-R problem and index scales based on backward linear regression analyses

Sample (<i>n</i> = 1093) Models and predictors	Coefficients		
	β	<i>T</i>	Significance
ODD-irritable ^a (<i>R</i> = 0.507)			
CPRS-R oppositional behaviour	0.504	16.668	0.000
CPRS-R hyperactivity	-0.079	-2.655	0.008
CPRS-R anxiety	0.09	3.218	0.001
ODD-irritable ^b (<i>R</i> = 0.524)			
CPRS-R oppositional behaviour	0.386	10.403	0.000
CPRS-R hyperactivity	-0.091	-3.106	0.002
CPRS-R emotional labile	0.22	6.099	0.000
ODD-headstrong ^{a,b} (<i>R</i> = 0.449)			
CPRS-R oppositional behaviour	0.456	15.171	0.000
CPRS-R anxiety	0.084	2.736	0.006
CPRS-R perfectionism	-0.118	-3.753	0.000
ODD-hurtful ^{a,b} (<i>R</i> = 0.410)			
CPRS-R oppositional behaviour	0.410	14.860	0.000

ODD, Oppositional defiant disorder; CPRS-R, Conners' Parent Rating Scale revised; β = standardized regression coefficient.

^a Including CPRS-R problem scales only.

^b Including CPRS-R problem and index scales.

Table 4. Prediction of ODD dimensions by the PSDQ scales based on backward linear regression analyses

Sample (<i>n</i> = 1093) Models and predictors	Coefficients		
	β	<i>T</i>	Significance
ODD-irritable (<i>R</i> = 0.436)			
PSDQ conduct problems	0.353	11.984	0.000
PSDQ emotional problems	0.133	4.746	0.000
PSDQ prosocial	-0.085	-2.949	0.003
ODD-headstrong (<i>R</i> = 0.389)			
PSDQ conduct problems	0.351	11.925	0.000
PSDQ prosocial	-0.09	-3.058	0.002
ODD-hurtful (<i>R</i> = 0.319)			
PSDQ conduct problems	0.247	8.176	0.000
PSDQ prosocial	-0.138	-4.562	0.000

ODD, Oppositional defiant disorder; PSDQ, parent version of the Strength and Difficulties Questionnaire; β = standardized regression coefficient.

ODD-irritable. In contrast with previous studies (Stringaris & Goodman, 2009*a, b*) the CPRS-R ANX significantly predicted ODD-headstrong. However, this was not true for the CPRS-R EL, which obviously is more specific in the prediction of ODD-irritability.

Both, the CPRS-R and the PSDQ are suitable screening instruments for ODD-irritability. The present results suggest consideration of both the CPRS-R

OPP and the CPRS-R EL scales for the assessment of ODD-irritability. However, the CPRS-EL consists of three items only and the item 'temper outbursts' is also part of the CPRS-R OPP. Diagnostic accuracy of the CPRS-R EL may be improved by considering additional items reflecting DSM-IV ODD-irritable criteria. However, there is sufficient evidence that emotional problem scales need to cover stress-related

and emotional symptoms of ODD when evaluating ODD-irritability. As a consequence, more adequate ODD-irritable assessment may help to administer appropriate prevention programmes for stress-related disorders.

Recently, the role of irritability in ADHD with comorbid ODD has been addressed in the context of SMD (Brotman *et al.* 2006). Next to abnormal mood, the diagnostic criteria of SMD include symptoms that are similar to ADHD (e.g. distractibility, pressured speech) and a markedly increased reactivity to negative emotional stimuli (similar to ODD-irritable). Furthermore, Waschbusch *et al.* (2002) found increased anger expression and increased heart rate after mild provocation in a sample that was co-morbid for ADHD/ODD but not in ADHD or ODD-only subjects. Thus, the present results indicate that the construct of SMD is related to the ODD-irritable dimension in ADHD subjects.

A previous study has found support for two separate but correlated constructs of ODD against adults and ODD against peers (Taylor *et al.* 2006). Further studies may test ODD dimensions in combination with the target of oppositional behaviour. It may be assumed that the headstrong dimension is associated with coercive parent-child interactions (Granic & Patterson, 2006) and may, therefore, be restricted predominantly to adults, whereas irritable and hurtful behaviours are more strongly associated with temperamental factors and may be independent of the provoking person.

Some limitations of the present findings should be mentioned. First, the present results were based on a referred ADHD sample and may not generalize to other community and clinical samples with different base rates and characteristics of ODD. Second, the subjects were recruited from several mental health clinics and the sample may be biased by a referral bias. Third, the results were based on Caucasian subjects only and can hardly be generalized to females because the sample consisted mostly of male subjects. Finally, the present findings are based on parental ratings of ODD only. Multi-informant diagnostic criteria might shed further light on the prediction of these ODD dimensions.

However, the use of an ADHD-referred sample does not necessarily restrict conclusions dealing with ODD assessment. Due to the definition of ADHD as a precondition for inclusion into the present study, the validity of the CPRS-R and the PSDQ was confirmed in a sample at risk for serious antisocial behaviour (Loeber *et al.* 1995; Mannuzza *et al.* 2004; Moffitt *et al.* 2008). Both the frequent co-morbidity of these two disorders and the increased risk for later CD and antisocial personality disorder development require a

more specific treatment programme as compared with subjects referred for pure ADHD (Biederman *et al.* 2008b).

In summary, both the PSDQ, including the recommended computer algorithm, and the CPRS-R with the suggested cut-off scores can be recommended for clinical assessment of ODD. In clinical practice, lower cut-off scores may be chosen to increase sensitivity and by taking into account the higher costs for missing true cases. However, additional assessments may be necessary regarding onset, duration and impact of the symptoms to improve diagnostic efficiency. For clinicians, the three dimensions of ODD can be helpful for a better understanding of the disorder. Accordingly, the CPRS-R EL scale may help to detect irritability symptoms in ADHD subjects. These procedures may be important for treatment planning because next to ADHD therapy additional training of emotional skills or stress prevention is useful. However, the diagnostic assessment of ODD dimensions with the present rating scales is still limited and further studies involving other diagnostic instruments are warranted.

Declaration of Interest

Tobias Banaschewski, Jan Buitelaar, Joseph Sergeant, Edmund Sonuga-Barke, Aribert Rothenberger, Margaret Thompson and Hans-Christoph Steinhausen have been consultants, speakers or members of advisory boards of various companies including Bioproject, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Eli Lilly, Flynn Pharma, Janssen-Cilag, Medice, Novartis, Organon, Pfizer, Servier, Shire and/or UCB. Robert D. Oades, Herbert Roeyers, Joseph Sergeant, Edmund Sonuga-Barke, Aribert Rothenberger, Hans-Christoph Steinhausen and Margaret Thompson have received research grants from Eli Lilly, Janssen-Cilag, National Institute for Mental Health (USA), and/or UCB.

References

- Angold A, Costello EJ, Erkanli A (1999). Comorbidity. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry* **40**, 57–87.
- Barkley RA (1997). Behavioral inhibition, sustained attention, and executive functions: constructing a unifying theory of ADHD. *Psychological Bulletin* **121**, 65–94.
- Biederman J, Ball SW, Monuteaux MC, Kaiser R, Faraone SV (2008a). CBCL clinical scales discriminate ADHD youth with structured-interview derived diagnosis of oppositional defiant disorder (ODD). *Journal of Attention Disorders* **12**, 76–82.
- Biederman J, Petty CR, Dolan C, Hughes S, Mick E, Monuteaux MC, Faraone SV (2008b). The long-term longitudinal course of oppositional defiant disorder

- and conduct disorder in ADHD boys: findings from a controlled 10-year prospective longitudinal follow-up study. *Psychological Medicine* **38**, 1027–1036.
- Braaten EB, Rosen LA** (2000). Self-regulation of affect in attention deficit-hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and non-ADHD boys: differences in empathic responding. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* **68**, 313–321.
- Brotman MA, Schmajuk M, Rich BA, Dickstein DP, Guyer AE, Costello EJ, Egger HL, Angold A, Pine DS, Leibenluft E** (2006). Prevalence, clinical correlates, and longitudinal course of severe mood dysregulation in children. *Biological Psychiatry* **60**, 991–997.
- Brown T** (2006). *Confirmatory Factor Analysis for Applied Research*. The Guilford Press: New York.
- Burke JD, Loeber R, Lahey BB, Rathouz PJ** (2005). Developmental transitions among affective and behavioral disorders in adolescent boys. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry* **46**, 1200–1210.
- Castellanos FX, Sonuga-Barke EJ, Milham MP, Tannock R** (2006). Characterizing cognition in ADHD: beyond executive dysfunction. *Trends in Cognitive Science* **10**, 117–123.
- Chen W, Taylor E** (2006). Parental account of children's symptoms (PACS), ADHD phenotypes and its application to molecular genetic studies. In *Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder and the Hyperkinetic Syndrome: Current Ideas and Ways Forward* (ed. R. D. Oades), pp. 3–20. Nova Science Publishing Inc.: Hauppauge, NY.
- Chen WJ, Faraone SV, Biederman J, Tsuang MT** (1994). Diagnostic accuracy of the Child Behavior Checklist scales for attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder: a receiver-operating characteristic analysis. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* **62**, 1017–1025.
- Christiansen H, Chen W, Oades RD, Asherson P, Taylor EA, Lasky-Su J, Zhou K, Banaschewski T, Buschgens C, Franke B, Gabriels I, Manor I, Marco R, Muller UC, Mulligan A, Psychogiou L, Rommelse NN, Uebel H, Buitelaar J, Ebstein RP, Eisenberg J, Gill M, Miranda A, Mulas F, Roeyers H, Rothenberger A, Sergeant JA, Sonuga-Barke EJ, Steinhausen HC, Thompson M, Faraone SV** (2008). Co-transmission of conduct problems with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder: familial evidence for a distinct disorder. *Journal of Neural Transmission* **115**, 163–175.
- Collett BR, Ohan JL, Myers KM** (2003). Ten-year review of rating scales. VI: scales assessing externalizing behaviors. *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry* **42**, 1143–1170.
- Conners CK** (1997). *Conners' Rating Scales-Revised: Technical Manual*. Multi Health Systems: North Tonawanda, New York.
- Conners CK, Sitarenios G, Parker JD, Epstein JN** (1998). The revised Conners' Parent Rating Scale (CPRS-R): factor structure, reliability, and criterion validity. *Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology* **26**, 257–268.
- Dick DM, Viken RJ, Kaprio J, Pulkkinen L, Rose RJ** (2005). Understanding the covariation among childhood externalizing symptoms: genetic and environmental influences on conduct disorder, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, and oppositional defiant disorder symptoms. *Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology* **33**, 219–229.
- Egger HL, Angold A** (2006). Common emotional and behavioral disorders in preschool children: presentation, nosology, and epidemiology. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry* **47**, 313–337.
- Fava M, Hwang I, Rush AJ, Sampson N, Walters EE, Kessler RC** (2009). The importance of irritability as a symptom of major depressive disorder: results from the National Comorbidity Survey Replication. *Molecular Psychiatry*. Published online: 10 March 2009. doi:10.1038/mp.2009.20.
- Frick PJ, Lahey BB, Loeber R, Stouthamer-Loeber M, Christ MA, Hanson K** (1992). Familial risk factors to oppositional defiant disorder and conduct disorder: parental psychopathology and maternal parenting. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* **60**, 49–55.
- Gianarris WJ, Golden CJ, Greene L** (2001). The Conners' Parent Rating Scales: a critical review of the literature. *Clinical Psychology Review* **21**, 1061–1093.
- Goodman R** (1997). The Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire: a research note. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry* **38**, 581–586.
- Goodman R** (2001). Psychometric properties of the strengths and difficulties questionnaire. *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry* **40**, 1337–1345.
- Goodman R, Ford T, Richards H, Gatward R, Meltzer H** (2000a). The Development and Well-Being Assessment: description and initial validation of an integrated assessment of child and adolescent psychopathology. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry* **41**, 645–655.
- Goodman R, Ford T, Simmons H, Gatward R, Meltzer H** (2000b). Using the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) to screen for child psychiatric disorders in a community sample. *British Journal of Psychiatry* **177**, 534–539.
- Goodman R, Renfrew D, Mullick M** (2000c). Predicting type of psychiatric disorder from Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) scores in child mental health clinics in London and Dhaka. *European Child and Adolescent Psychiatry* **9**, 129–134.
- Granic I, Patterson GR** (2006). Toward a comprehensive model of antisocial development: a dynamic systems approach. *Psychological Review* **113**, 101–131.
- Greene RW, Biederman J, Zerwas S, Monuteaux MC, Goring JC, Faraone SV** (2002). Psychiatric comorbidity, family dysfunction, and social impairment in referred youth with oppositional defiant disorder. *American Journal of Psychiatry* **159**, 1214–1224.
- Hair JF, Black WC, Babin BE, Anderson RE, Tatham RL** (2006). *Multivariate Data Analysis* (6th edn). Prentice-Hall: Upper Saddle River, NJ.
- Hanley JA, McNeil BJ** (1983). A method of comparing the areas under receiver operating characteristic curves derived from the same cases. *Radiology* **148**, 839–843.

- Hu L, Bentler PM** (1999). Cutoff criteria for fit indexes in covariance structure analysis: conventional criteria versus new alternatives. *Structural Equation Modeling* **6**, 1–55.
- Hudziak JJ, Althoff RR, Stanger C, van Beijsterveldt CE, Nelson EC, Hanna GL, Boomsma DI, Todd RD** (2006). The Obsessive Compulsive Scale of the Child Behavior Checklist predicts obsessive-compulsive disorder: a receiver operating characteristic curve analysis. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry* **47**, 160–166.
- Hudziak JJ, Copeland W, Stanger C, Wadsworth M** (2004). Screening for DSM-IV externalizing disorders with the Child Behavior Checklist: a receiver-operating characteristic analysis. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry* **45**, 1299–1307.
- Hudziak JJ, Derks EM, Althoff RR, Copeland W, Boomsma DI** (2005). The genetic and environmental contributions to oppositional defiant behavior: a multi-informant twin study. *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry* **44**, 907–914.
- Keenan K, Wakschlag LS** (2004). Are oppositional defiant and conduct disorder symptoms normative behaviors in preschoolers? A comparison of referred and nonreferred children. *American Journal of Psychiatry* **161**, 356–358.
- Kraemer HC** (1992). *Evaluating Medical Tests. Objective and Quantitative Guidelines*. Sage Publications, Inc.: Newbury Park.
- Lahey BB, Loeber R, Burke J, Rathouz PJ, McBurnett K** (2002). Waxing and waning in concert: dynamic comorbidity of conduct disorder with other disruptive and emotional problems over 7 years among clinic-referred boys. *Journal of Abnormal Psychology* **111**, 556–567.
- Lahey BB, Waldman ID, McBurnett K** (1999). Annotation: the development of antisocial behavior: an integrative causal model. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry* **40**, 669–682.
- Leung PW, Luk SL, Ho TP, Taylor E, Mak FL, Bacon-Shone J** (1996). The diagnosis and prevalence of hyperactivity in Chinese schoolboys. *British Journal of Psychiatry* **168**, 486–496.
- Loeber R, Green SM, Keenan K, Lahey BB** (1995). Which boys will fare worse? Early predictors of the onset of conduct disorder in a six-year longitudinal study. *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry* **34**, 499–509.
- Mannuzza S, Klein RG, Abikoff H, Moulton JL, 3rd** (2004). Significance of childhood conduct problems to later development of conduct disorder among children with ADHD: a prospective follow-up study. *Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology* **32**, 565–573.
- Marsh HW, Kit-Tai H, Zhonglin W** (2004). In search of the golden rules: comment on hypothesis-testing approaches to setting cutoff values for fit indexes and dangers in overgeneralizing Hu and Bentler's (1999) findings. *Structural Equation Modeling* **11**, 320–341.
- Mathai J, Anderson P, Bourne A** (2004). Comparing psychiatric diagnoses generated by the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire with diagnoses made by clinicians. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry* **38**, 639–643.
- Maughan B, Rowe R, Messer J, Goodman R, Meltzer H** (2004). Conduct disorder and oppositional defiant disorder in a national sample: developmental epidemiology. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry* **45**, 609–621.
- Moffitt TE** (1990). Juvenile delinquency and attention deficit disorder: boys' developmental trajectories from age 3 to age 15. *Child Development* **61**, 893–910.
- Moffitt TE** (1993). Adolescence-limited and life-course-persistent antisocial behavior: a developmental taxonomy. *Psychological Review* **100**, 674–701.
- Moffitt TE, Arseneault L, Jaffee SR, Kim-Cohen J, Koenen KC, Odgers CL, Slutske WS, Viding E** (2008). Research review: DSM-V conduct disorder: research needs for an evidence base. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry* **49**, 3–33.
- Nock MK, Kazdin AE, Hiripi E, Kessler RC** (2007). Lifetime prevalence, correlates, and persistence of oppositional defiant disorder: results from the National Comorbidity Survey Replication. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry* **48**, 703–713.
- Rowe R, Maughan B, Pickles A, Costello EJ, Angold A** (2002). The relationship between DSM-IV oppositional defiant disorder and conduct disorder: findings from the Great Smoky Mountains Study. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry* **43**, 365–373.
- Simonoff E, Pickles A, Meyer JM, Silberg JL, Maes HH, Loeber R, Rutter M, Hewitt JK, Eaves LJ** (1997). The Virginia Twin Study of Adolescent Behavioral Development. Influences of age, sex, and impairment on rates of disorder. *Archives of General Psychiatry* **54**, 801–808.
- Sonuga-Barke EJ, Sergeant JA, Nigg J, Willcutt E** (2008). Executive dysfunction and delay aversion in attention deficit hyperactivity disorder: nosologic and diagnostic implications. *Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Clinics of North America* **17**, 367–384, ix.
- Speltz ML, McClellan J, DeKlyen M, Jones K** (1999). Preschool boys with oppositional defiant disorder: clinical presentation and diagnostic change. *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry* **38**, 838–845.
- Stringaris A, Goodman R** (2009a). Longitudinal outcome of youth oppositionality: irritable, headstrong, and hurtful behaviors have distinctive predictions. *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry* **48**, 404–412.
- Stringaris A, Goodman R** (2009b). Three dimensions of oppositionality in youth. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry* **50**, 216–223.
- Taylor E, Sandberg S, Thorley G, Giles S** (1991). *The Epidemiology of Childhood Hyperactivity*. Oxford University Press: New York.
- Taylor E, Schachar R, Thorley G, Wieselberg M** (1986). Conduct disorder and hyperactivity: I. Separation of hyperactivity and antisocial conduct in British child psychiatric patients. *British Journal of Psychiatry* **149**, 760–767.
- Taylor TK, Burns GL, Rusby JC, Foster EM** (2006). Oppositional defiant disorder toward adults and oppositional defiant disorder toward peers: initial

evidence for two separate constructs. *Psychological Assessment* **18**, 439–443.

van Lier PA, van der Ende J, Koot HM, Verhulst FC (2007). Which better predicts conduct problems? The relationship of trajectories of conduct problems with ODD and ADHD symptoms from childhood into

adolescence. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry* **48**, 601–608.

Waschbusch DA, Pelham Jr, WE, Jennings JR, Greiner AR, Tarter RE, Moss HB (2002). Reactive aggression in boys with disruptive behavior disorders: behavior, physiology, and affect. *Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology* **30**, 641–656.