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Child Psychopathology with Respective to Parents: Behavior and Approaches

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Abstract

This article addresses the relationship between child and parents with presence of psychopathology. Regression analysis was used to examine the independent influence of each group of parents and social factors on children's psychopathology, behavior problems, and cognition. A larger parental psychopathology group is associated with a larger childhood psychopathology group. Furthermore, larger socioeconomic status groups are associated with the general executive and cognitive functions of older children, but with fewer behavioral inhibition groups. Larger groups of interaction and proximal social environment are associated with less impulsive behaviors and behavioral inhibitions of children, but are associated with larger groups of behavioral activation. Environmental groups related to birth outcomes, maternal smoking, and drug use are not significantly related to children's psychopathology, behavior, and cognition. Our research results show that socioeconomic status, parental psychopathology, social environment and interaction are the most important risks for general children's behavioral and cognitive performance problems. The intervention plan must address modifiable factors in these areas.

Keywords: Child behavior; Psychopathology; Parent-Child Relations.

Introduction

Parents socioeconomic and social factors, such as parents psychopathology, pregnancy complications, family income, parent's education and family environment, can have long-term effects on the neurodevelopment of offspring. However, most existing studies usually evaluate parental, socioeconomic, and social factors separately, and their effects on children's psychopathology, behavior, and cognition. These environmental factors not only play an important role in neurodevelopment, but also often have large covariances between each other. Therefore, it is difficult to analyze which parent and social factors contribute the most to the neurodevelopmental outcome, or whether the risk is additive.

The Adolescent Brain Cognitive Development (ABCD) study obtained comprehensive information on pre and postpartum parents, socioeconomic and social background, and child outcomes from 11,875 children ages 9-11. By considering the interaction of different aspects of parental and social factors, it provides a unique opportunity to assess various aspects of parental, socioeconomic, and psychosocial factors related to childhood psychopathology, behavior problems, and cognition. To this end, we use principal component analysis to identify groupings in a wide range of parental, socioeconomic, and social environmental factors, as well as groupings in a wide range of childhood psychopathology, behavior problems, and cognitive spheres. This method provides a comprehensive map for understanding the contributions of parents, socioeconomic and social factors to children's psychopathology, behavior problems, and cognition, which can provide guidance for future interventions to improve children's neurodevelopment. in the general population.

Perinatal psychopathology affects more than 25% of women during pregnancy. These mental illnesses may determine important biological variations in your body, affecting many different physiological and metabolic pathways. The parent-reported developmental history questionnaire is used to assess the mother's use of tobacco, alcohol, and marijuana before and after learning of her pregnancy.

Using the Adult Self-Report (ASR) and Family History Assessment Module Screener (FHAMS) questionnaires to assess parental psychopathological symptoms. ASR provides an experience-based syndrome scale (anxiety / depression, withdrawal, physical discomfort, thinking problems, attention problems, aggressive behavior, irregularities, and intrusive behaviors). FHAMS reported whether all grade 1 and grade 2 "blood relatives" of the teens had symptoms related to alcohol and drug use, depression, and mania. Alcohol and drug problems in children's families are defined as family psychopathological risks of substance use disorders. Likewise, the accumulation of depression and mania presents familial psychopathological risks that are classified as mental disorders.

For parental and environmental measures related to psychopathology, maternal substance use, and developmental adversity, the higher the score, the more severe the mental symptoms, the worse the substance use, and the more severe the adversity. development. For the measurement of social demographics, near end environment, and social interaction, higher scores represent better socioeconomic status, close environment, and social interaction.

Child psychopathology

Children's psychopathology was evaluated based on the Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL) Parental Report, the Tenitem Mania Scale derived from the General Behavioral Scale for Parents of Children and Adolescents, and a short version of the precursor questionnaire. For measures related to psychopathology and children's behavior, higher scores indicate more serious psychopathology and behavior problems. For children's cognitive measurement, the higher the score, the better the cognitive ability.

Results: The review showed unanimous support for the relationship with exposure to childhood trauma and depressive symptoms. In addition, it was found that GMOs can predict depressive symptoms. There is limited support for the efficacy of the CaRFAX model in youth.

Conclusion

One of the strengths of our research is that we use a large number of children's samples to participate in the ABCD baseline data collection wave. Therefore, we can make a comprehensive assessment of environmental, socio-economic and parental factors as well as the characteristics of children. However, the reliance on cross-sectional data precludes any determination of causality. In addition, the ABCD study draws samples from the United States, which may limit the universality of our findings. More research is needed to explore other races and cultures to increase the potential universality of our discoveries.

Our research results show that parents psychopathology, socioeconomic status, and social environment and interaction are the most important risks for cognitive performance and behavior problems in general children. These children should be the target of intervention plans and may include primary and secondary prevention.