The Epidemiology of Comorbid Depressive and Conduct Disorders in Early Adolescence

Sarah Charlesworth-Attie MCH Research Festival

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Introduction

- Mental illness is a leading cause of disability, morbidity and functional impairment among youth
- Rates rise over adolescence
 - Median age of onset:
 - 11 years for behavior disorders
 - 13 years for mood disorders
- Adolescent psychopathology predicts psychiatric disorder in adulthood

Background: Heterotypic Comorbidity

Depressive Disorders (Internalizing)

Sad/Empty/Irritable Mood

Low Interest/Pleasure

Worthlessness/Guilt

Fatigue, Sleep Disturbance

Weight/Appetite Change

Poor concentration

Suicidality

Conduct Disorders (Externalizing)

Defiance/Rule-breaking

Anger/Antagonism

Hostility/Vindictiveness

Aggression (People/Animals)

Property Destruction

Deceitfulness/Theft

Repeat Runaway/Truancy

Knowledge Gaps Study Questions

How prevalent are comorbid and noncomorbid forms of depressive and conduct disorders during middle school?

Overall; By Gender

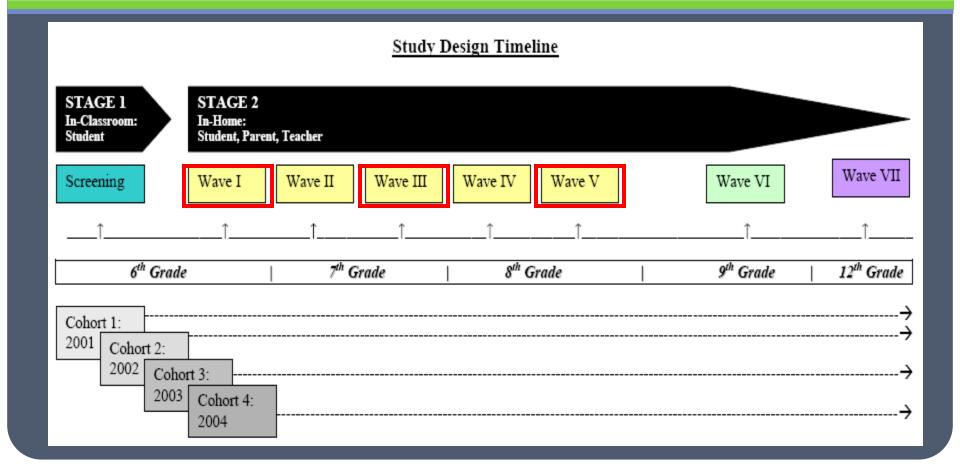
In what ways are middle schoolers afflicted with both disorders different from those with depression only or conduct disorder only?

• Youth and Family Sociodemographics, Negative Life Events

Methods

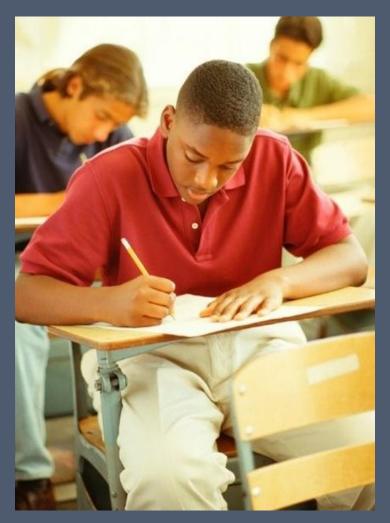


Study Design and Setting



Participant Selection

- 4 Seattle Public Middle Schools: ~3000 6th graders
- ~2200 completed depression/conduct problem screeners
- 521 enrolled in followup study
- 428 in current analyses



- C-DISC: computer-assisted diagnostic interview
- Combined youth/parent criteria (past year)
- DD: Major Depression, Minor Depression, Dysthymia
- CD: Oppositional Defiant Disorder, Conduct Disorder

COMORBID	Visit 1 (6 th gr.)	Visit 3 (7 th gr.)	Visit 5 (8 th gr.)
Depressive Disorder	No	No	
Conduct Disorder	No		

- C-DISC: computer-assisted diagnostic interview
- Combined youth/parent criteria (past year)
- DD: Major Depression, Minor Depression, Dysthymia
- CD: Oppositional Defiant Disorder, Conduct Disorder

COMORBID	Visit 1 (6 th gr.)	Visit 3 (7 th gr.)	Visit 5 (8 th gr.)
Depressive Disorder		No	Missing
Conduct Disorder	No		Missing

- C-DISC: computer-assisted diagnostic interview
- Combined youth/parent criteria (past year)
- DD: Major Depression, Minor Depression, Dysthymia
- CD: Oppositional Defiant Disorder, Conduct Disorder

DD ONLY	Visit 1 (6 th gr.)	Visit 3 (7 th gr.)	Visit 5 (8 th gr.)
Depressive Disorder	No	No	
Conduct Disorder	No	No	No

- C-DISC: computer-assisted diagnostic interview
- Combined youth/parent criteria (past year)
- DD: Major Depression, Minor Depression, Dysthymia
- CD: Oppositional Defiant Disorder, Conduct Disorder

CD ONLY	Visit 1 (6 th gr.)	Visit 3 (7 th gr.)	Visit 5 (8 th gr.)
Depressive Disorder	No	No	No
Conduct Disorder		No	No

- C-DISC: computer-assisted diagnostic interview
- Combined youth/parent criteria (past year)
- DD: Major Depression, Minor Depression, Dysthymia
- CD: Oppositional Defiant Disorder, Conduct Disorder

NEITHER	Visit 1 (6 th gr.)	Visit 3 (7 th gr.)	Visit 5 (8 th gr.)
Depressive Disorder	No	No	No
Conduct Disorder	No	No	No

- C-DISC: computer-assisted diagnostic interview
- Combined youth/parent criteria (past year)
- DD: Major Depression, Minor Depression, Dysthymia
- CD: Oppositional Defiant Disorder, Conduct Disorder

INDETERMINATE	Visit 1 (6 th gr.)	Visit 3 (7 th gr.)	Visit 5 (8 th gr.)
Depressive Disorder	No	No	Missing
Conduct Disorder	No	No	Missing

- C-DISC: computer-assisted diagnostic interview
- Combined youth/parent criteria (past year)
- DD: Major Depression, Minor Depression, Dysthymia
- CD: Oppositional Defiant Disorder, Conduct Disorder

INDETERMINATE	Visit 1 (6 th gr.)	Visit 3 (7 th gr.)	Visit 5 (8 th gr.)
Depressive Disorder	No		Missing
Conduct Disorder	No	No	Missing

Measures: Predictors

Youth Characteristics

Gender

Race

Ethnicity

Family Characteristics

Foreignborn parent

Income

Adults

Caregiver education

Life Events Checklist

Family

- Parents divorced
- New baby

Peers

- Best friend moved away
- Friend got injured/ill

School

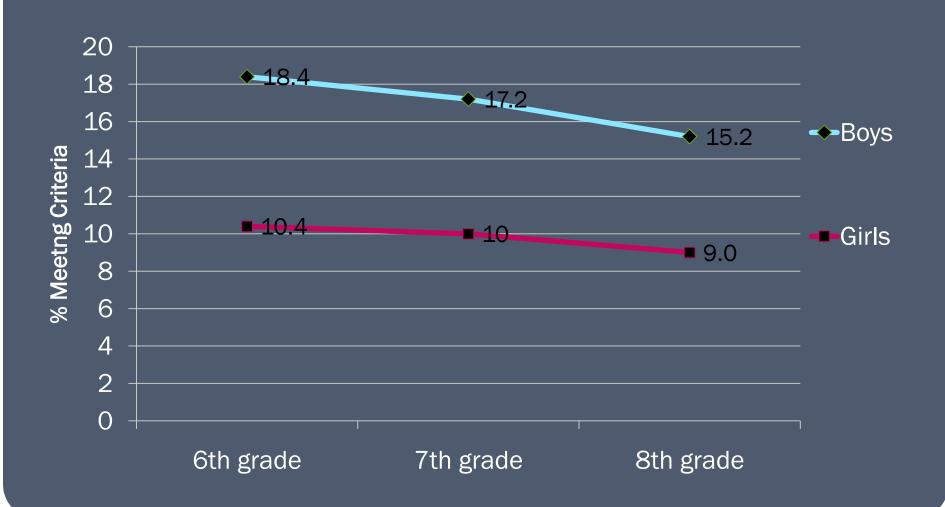
- Changed school 2+ times/year
- Suspended

Analyses

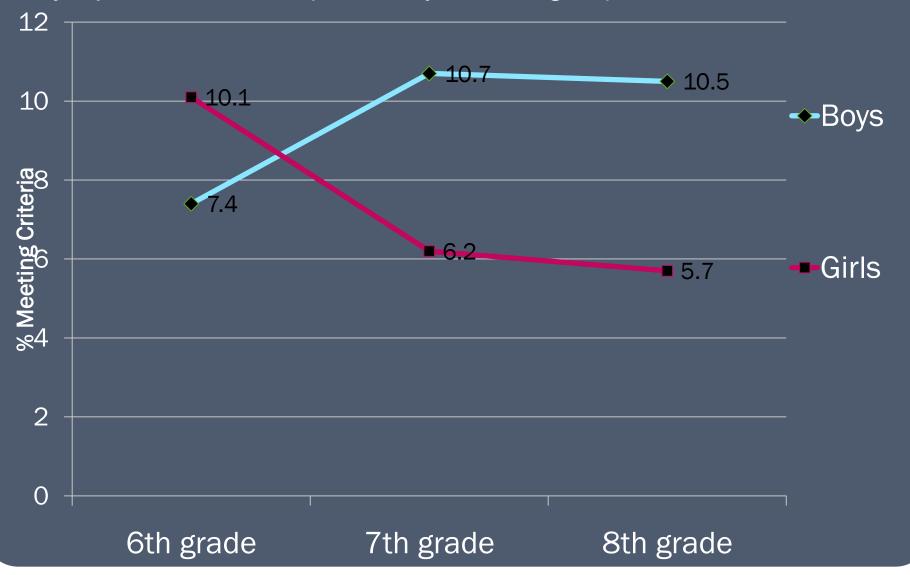
- AIM 1: Estimate the overall and gender-specific period prevalence of comorbid and non-comorbid depressive and conduct disorders across middle school
 - Apply sampling weights so results reflect SPS District
- AIM 2: Evaluate association between outcome group and both sociodemographics and history of negative life events
 - Chi-square tests to determine sociodemographic factors associated with comorbidity
 - Multinomial logistic regression to determine whether comorbidity associated with high burden of negative events

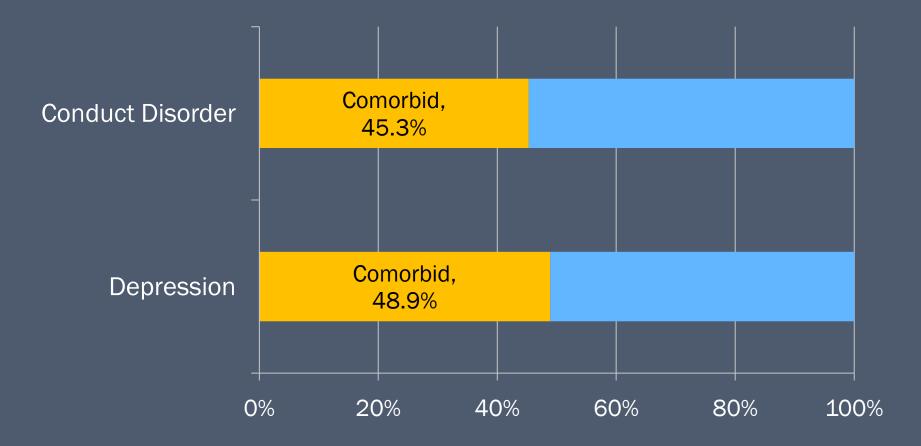
Results

Past-year prevalence of conduct disorder at each assessment underestimates cumulative burden across middle school by up to a half (31% boys, 21% girls).

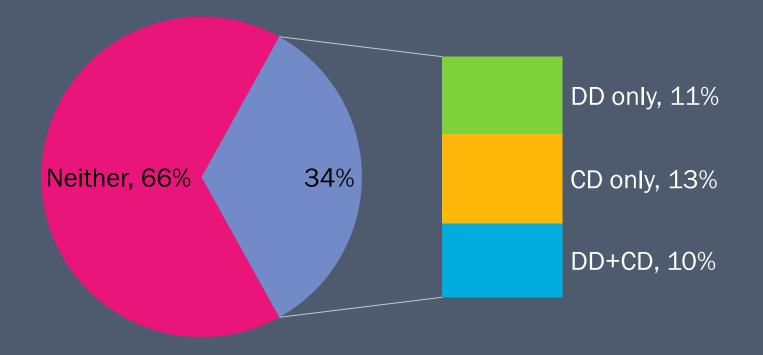


Past-year prevalence of depression at each assessment underestimates cumulative burden across middle school by up to two-thirds (26% boys, 19% girls).

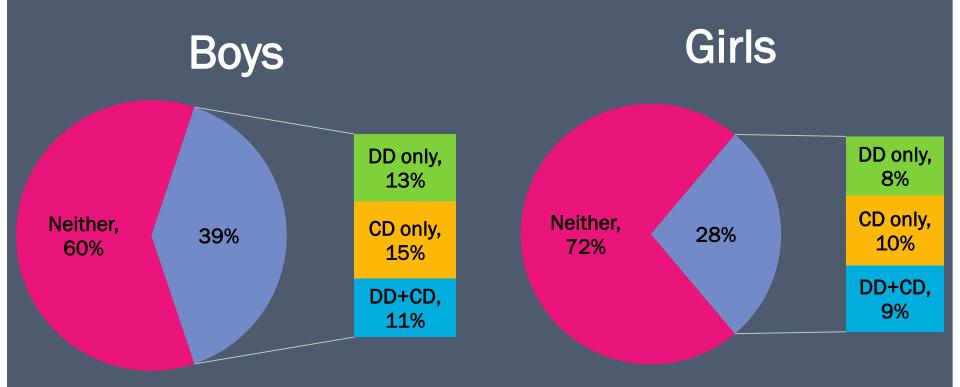




- Comorbidity with depression occurs in 45% of young adolescents with a conduct disorder.
- Almost half of youth meeting criteria for depression during middle school have comorbidity with a conduct disorder.



One third of students meet criteria for a depressive and/or conduct disorder at some point during middle school.

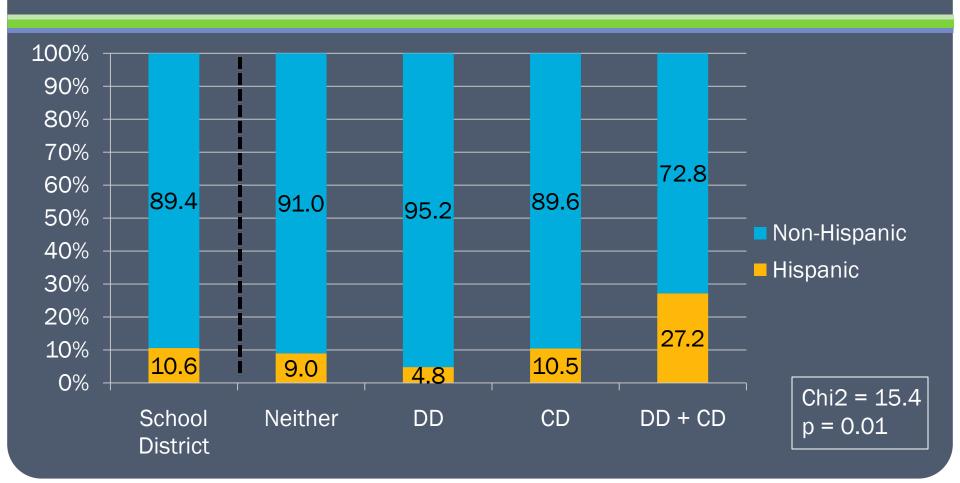


Slightly higher prevalence among boys

Youth Race



Youth Ethnicity



Annual Family Income



Number of Adults in Household



Characteristics *not* significantly associated with psychopathology group

		Neither	DD alone	CD alone	DD + CD	
			Weighted %			p-value
Youth Gender	Female	52	37	38	43	0.16
	Male	48	63	63	57	0.10
Immigrant parent		38	28	32	36	0.72
Education of primary caregiver	Less than HS	4	11	8	4	
	HS/GED	13	22	9	25	0.19
	Beyond HS	83	67	84	70	

High burden of negative life events associated with comorbidity

	Comorbid	Depression only	OR (95% CI)	aOR* (95% CI)
5+ negative life events	69.4%	39.9%	3.41 (1.17, 9.98)	3.30 (0.96, 12.07)

^{*}Adjusted for # adults in household

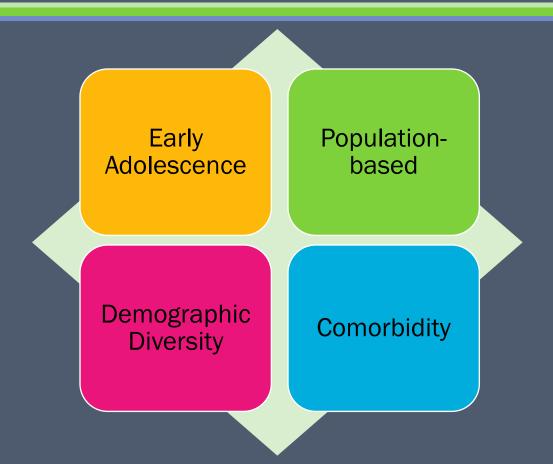
	Comorbid	Conduct Disorder only	OR (95% CI)	aOR* (95% CI)
5+ negative life events	69.4%	42.6%	3.05 (1.27, 7.31)	2.77 (1.07, 7.18)

^{*}Adjusted for # adults in household

Limitations

- Potential bidirectionality of life events and psychopathology
- Heterogeneity of diagnoses within outcome groups
- Exclusion of youth with indeterminate outcome group

What This Study Adds





Committee

Ann Vander Stoep, PhD (Chair)

Depts of Epidemiology, Psychiatry & Behavioral Sciences; DPP Co-Pl

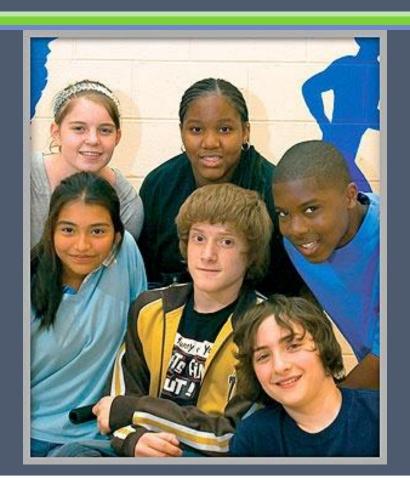
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Thank You!



Supplemental Slides

Differences in youth with indeterminate outcome group

Different

- Minority race
- Immigrant parent

Same

- Hispanic ethnicity
- Gender
- # Adults in house
- 6th grade Dx

Conceptual Model

