POSTER

How does gender influence behavioural traits in children with conduct disorder?

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Abstract

Introduction: Conduct disorder (CD) is a persistent pattern of antisocial behaviour, which violates the rights of others and basic age-appropriate social norms. In 2015, CD had a prevalence of 5.6% amongst 5-16 year olds in England and was more common in boys. Our study aimed to identify the differences in behavioural traits in boys and girls diagnosed with CD. This could help tailor more specific psychosocial interventions in the management of young people with CD.
Methods: Data was taken from the 2004 British Child and Adolescent Mental Health Survey (BCAMHS). The Development and Wellbeing Assessment (DAWBA) was used to assess presence of CD according to DSM-V and ICD-10 criteria. We compared the prevalence of eight parent-reported variables for girls and boys with CD. Chi-squared test was used for analysis of categorical variables. Continuous samples T Test was used for analysis of continuous variables. Multivariable logistic regression was adjusted for confounding factors.
Results: A population sample of 5-16 year olds was utilised. Children who met diagnostic criteria for CD (N=420) were included- 140 females, 280 males. Smoking, self-harm and truancy from school is more common in females, compared to males, with CD. Exclusion from school and told lies in the past year is less common in females, compared to males, with CD. There is no significant difference between genders in the rates of stealing, bullying people and age (p>0.05).
Discussion: This study was retrospective, therefore we faced challenges with incomplete data. Analysis included parent-reported variables, as most of the data for teacher-reported variables was missing. In the future, the analysis of the recorded teacher-reported variables to answer the hypothesis can be completed and compared to parent-reported variables.

Author Statements

Conflicts of interest statement

No conflicts of interest have been declared by any authors.

Authorship statement

All authors fulfill ICMJE authorship criteria, which can be accessed at http://www.icmje.org/recommendations/browse/roles-and-responsibilities/defining-the-role-of-authors-and-contributors.html. All authors have read and approved the final version, and accept responsibility for information

published.

Ethics statement

Authors declare that no ethical approval was required for this article.

Editorial and peer review statement

The review process for this manuscript was double blind, where authors and peer reviewers were blinded to each others identity and institution.

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