Associations Between Transdiagnostic Symptoms and Parent-Child Relationship Quality in Families of Children with Neurodevelopmental Disabilities

INTRODUCTION

- Children with neurodevelopmental disabilities (NDDs) often display mental health challenges (e.g., anxiety) and core symptoms of specifi conditions (e.g., social communication difficulties)
- Studies have investigated interactions between these transdiagnostic variables¹, but few have examined these interactions in relation to **pa** child relationship quality, which has been shown to be related to child outcomes²
- Most studies have focused on samples of children with homogenous and no study has examined these associations in treatment-seeking families

OBJECTIVE: Examine interactions between intellectual functioning child clinical symptoms (mental health, social communication, and behavioural rigidities) in relation to parent-child relationship quali treatment-seeking families of children with NDDs

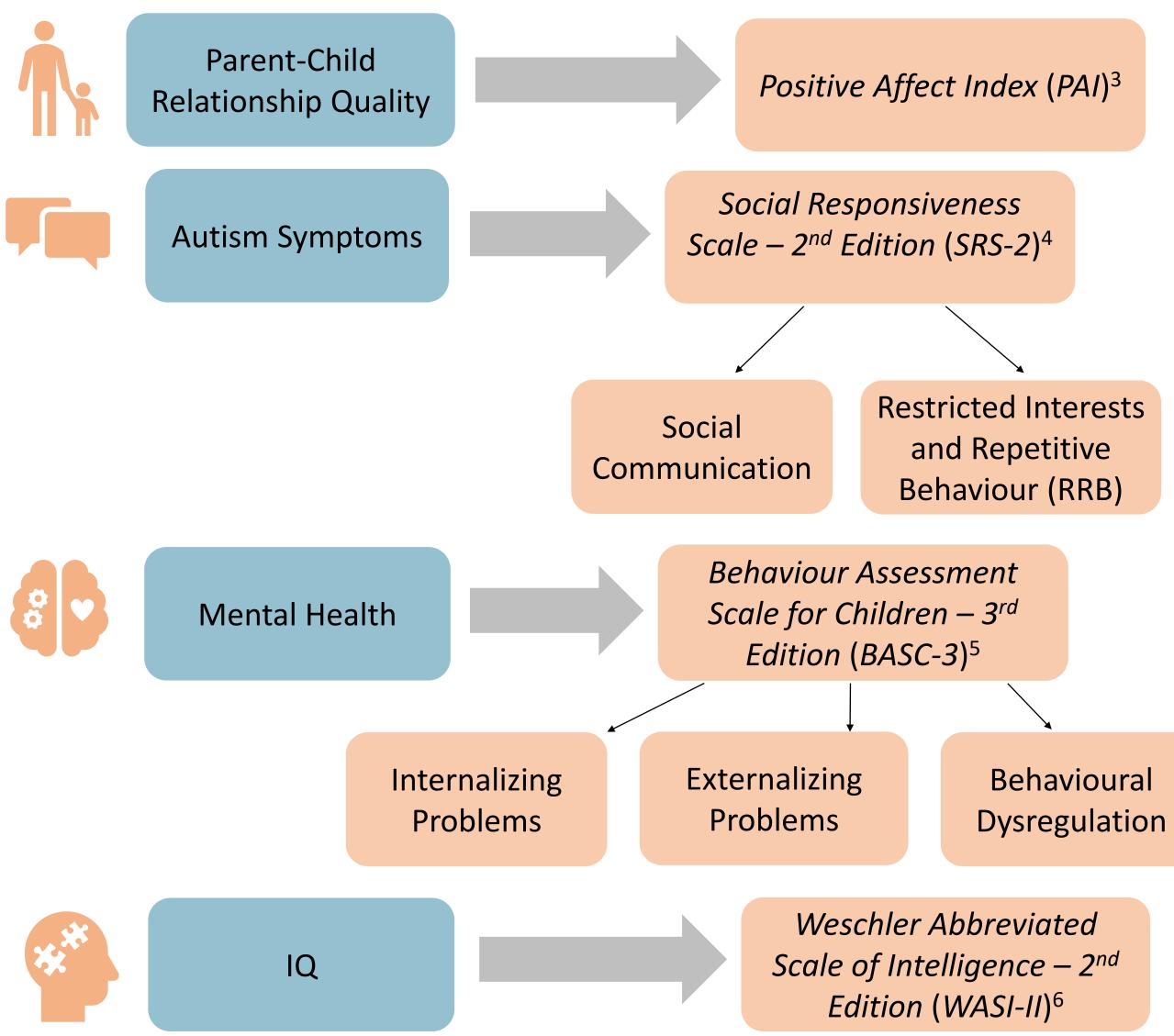
PARTICIPANTS

VORK UNIVERSITÉ

METHODS

- N = 68 parent-child dyads at baseline prior to being involved in cognitive behavioural therapy
- Parents were 29 to 54 years (*M* = 43.76 years, *SD* = 5.67 years) ➢ 85% female
- Children were 8 to 13 years (M= 9.75 years, SD = 1.52 years) ➢ 79% male
 - \succ Categorized into groups of relatively low IQ (< 1 SD; N = 11), average IQ (within 1 *SD*; *N* = 46), and high IQ (> 1 *SD*; *N* = 11)
- Child diagnoses included autism, ADHD, learning disability, and cerebral palsy

MEASURES



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RESULTS

	Ν	Range	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. PAI Total Score (M = 44. 65, SD = 7.81)	63	27-58	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. IQ	68	Low IQ, Average IQ, High IQ	37**	-	-	-	-	-
B. Social Communication (M = 72.24, SD = 8.42)	68	50-90	38**	02	-	-	-	-
4. RRB (M = 73.62, SD = 9.15)	68	53-90	21	05	.55**	-	-	-
5. Internalizing Problems (M = 63.97, SD = 11.68)	64	39-94	15	06	.57**	.46**	-	-
5. Externalizing Problems (M = 65.81, SD = 13.24)	64	40-99	37**	.03	.33**	.26*	.42**	-
7. Behavioural Dysregulation (M = 73.39, SD = 11.19)	64	52-101	29*	07	.56**	.45**	.65**	.82

Social communication difficulties, externalizing problems, behavioural dysregulation, and IQ are associated with parent-child relationship quality in families of children with neurodevelopmental disabilities.

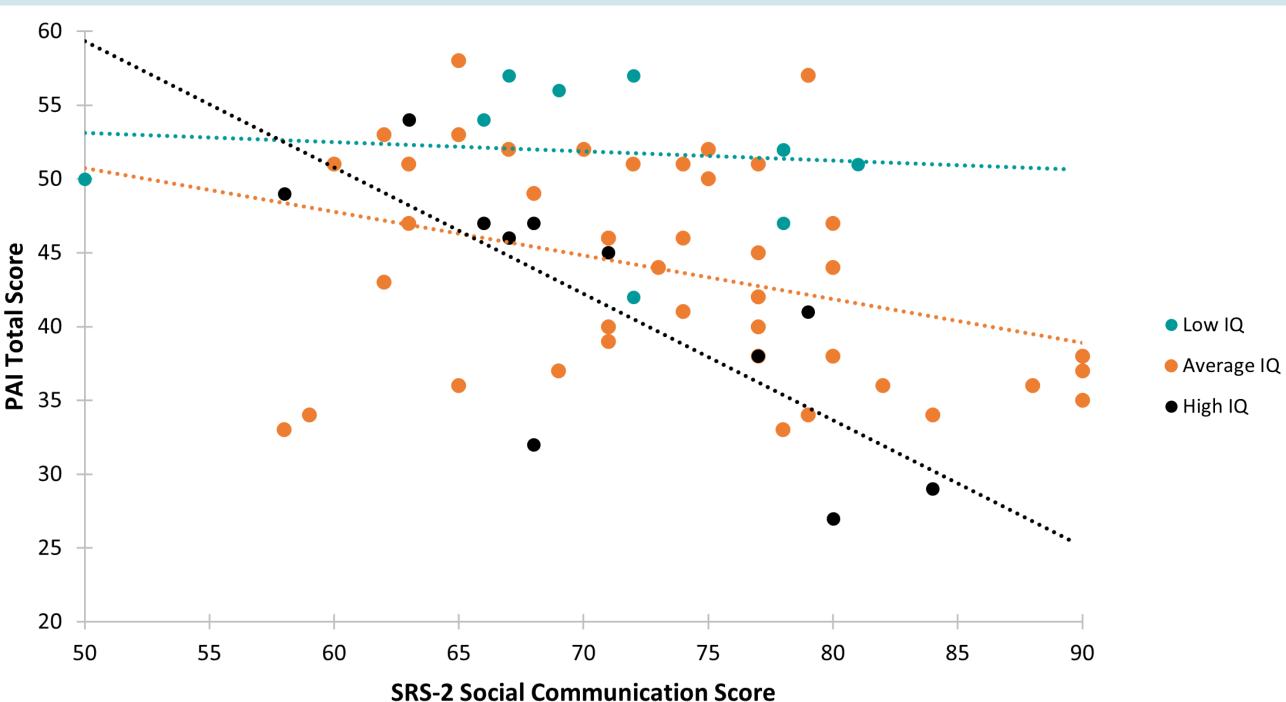


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Regression	Predictor	β	t	Sig.
Social Communication × IQ	Social Communication	.03	.15	.88
	IQ	42	-3.95	< .001
	Interaction	48	-2.24	.03
RRB × IQ	RRB	.05	.23	.82
	IQ	41	-3.56	.001
	Interaction	33	-1.48	.14
Internalizing Problems × IQ	Internalizing Problems	.19	.76	.45
	IQ	41	-3.50	.001
	Interaction	41	-1.59	.12
Externalizing Problems × IQ	Externalizing Problems	24	-1.15	.26
	IQ	38	-3.51	.001
	Interaction	18	82	.41
Behavioural Dysregulation × IQ	Behavioural Dysregulation	11	48	.63
	IQ	45	-3.89	< .001
	Interaction	28	-1.21	.23



scores at each IQ level.

LIMITATIONS & FUTURE DIRECTIONS

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Table 2. Hierarchical regressions between IQ, mental health, autism symptoms, and PAI scores.

Figure 1. Scatterplot of the association between SRS-2 Social Communication and total PAI

DISCUSSION

Social communication difficulties, externalizing problems, behavioural dysregulation, and IQ are associated with parent-child relationship quality

> In children with high IQ, social communication difficulties had a stronger negative association with parent-child relationship quality

Understanding the interactions between child-level factors is critical as parents of children with NDDs often manage multiple symptoms

• These **child-level factors** may be addressed in interventions to improve parentchild dynamics, and potentially, child and family wellbeing

Parent-child relationship quality was measured using a brief parent-report scale Sample was small, and consisted primarily of males with female caregivers Future research with a larger and more diverse sample is needed

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This research has been funded by the LaMarsh Centre for Child & Youth Research. Thank you to my collaborators, Dr. Jonathan Weiss and Dr. Yvonne Bohr, and to the families who participated in this research