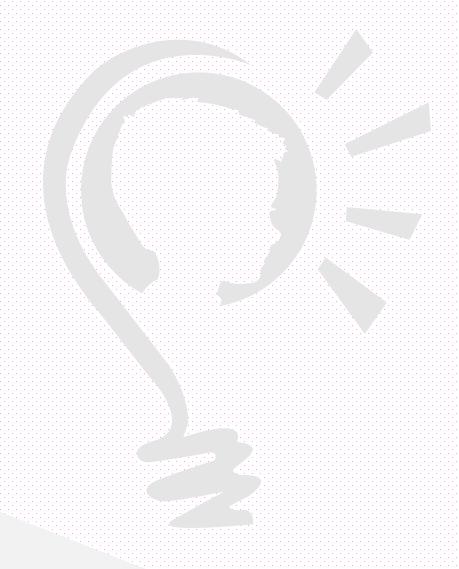


Assessment of Aggression in Children and Adolescents







Speaker:

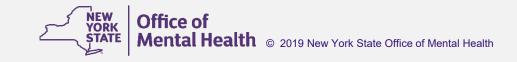
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Disclosures

My family has no relevant financial relationship with a commercial interest to disclose.





Goals and Objectives

- Learn the various types of aggression presenting in clinical settings
- Differentiate among pediatric problems that present with aggression, including depression, ADHD, bipolar disorder, psychosis, and conduct disorder.
- Learn how to assess and evaluate for children who present with aggressive symptoms



Let's Meet Cliff and his Mother











Cliff

• Identifying Information:

Cliff is a 9 year old 4th grader who lives with his parents and 2 siblings.

Chief Concern:

"We've had a tough spring and summer with Cliff. He gets his Concerta every morning. His problems with poor attention and hyperactivity have improved and his grades are better. But his temper is a real problem."



Cliff: History of Present Illness

History of Present Illness:

Cliff has had difficulties with attention and hyperactivity for years.

He was started on Concerta 18 mg a year ago.

The dose was gradually raised up to 54 mg with continued improvement.

His mother now reports increased oppositional behaviors at home: he is constantly testing limits and tantrums when he does not get his way.

His tantrum episodes occur almost daily at home and out of the house, which is embarrassing for mom and is is getting worse.

He threw a toy at his mother and she needed to go to the emergency room for stitches.





Cliff: History of Present Illness cont.

On one occasion Cliff slammed a door and it broke a picture.

School staff have noticed oppositional and aggressive behaviors. He is mean to other children and his classmates do not want to play with him. He pushed a boy in the lunchroom.

Cliff gets mad when he does not get his way but at other times is a cheerful child.

Cliff denies feeling sad. He is not a worrier and has no thoughts of killing himself.

He punches walls when he gets angry but has no other self-injurious behavior.

He is sleeping and eating well.

Family denies stressors other than Aunt no longer able to babysit after school





Cliff

- Past Psychiatric Illness: Prior history of ADHD treated by PCP
- Medical History: Well child
- <u>Developmental History</u>: Normal pregnancy and delivery. Walked at 11 months, first words 14 months, phrases by 2 years
- Abuse: Denies. Mom and Dad have yelled at Cliff recently when they are frustrated with him
- Family Medical & Psychiatric History: Mom has been treated for depression. Dad had "behavioral problems as a child"



ABCs

- Parents report that "nothing stops him!"
- Mom usually the disciplinarian as Dad works till later
- Mom sharply tells Cliff to stop but when he persists she often loses her temper and yells at him
- Mom at times tells him to take a time out but he refuses
- When Dad gets home he "talks to Cliff" about his behavior and urges him to stop



Cliff's Vanderbilt





NICHQ Vanderbilt Assessment Scale:

Parent information

<u>Directions:</u> Each rating should be considered in the context of what is appropriate for the age of your child.

When completing this form, please think about your child's behaviors in the past <u>6 months.</u>

Is this evaluation based on a time when the child	\square was on medication	\square was not on medication	not sure?
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Symptoms	Never	Occasionally	Often	Very Often
1. Does not pay attention to details or makes careless mistakes	0	(1)	2	3
with, for example, homework		$\overline{}$		
2. Has difficulty keeping attention to what needs to be done	0	(1)	2	3
Does not seem to listen when spoken to directly	0	1	(2)	3
 Does not follow through when given directions and fails to finish activities (not due to refusal or failure to understand) 	s 0		2	3
5. Has difficulty organizing tasks and activities	0	1	(2)	3
 Avoids, dislikes, or does not want to start tasks that require ongoing mental effort 	0		2	3
Loses things necessary for tasks or activities (toys, assignments, pencils, or books)	0		2	3
8. Is easily distracted by noises or other stimuli	0		2	3
9. Is forgetful in daily activities	0	\bowtie	2	3
10. Fidgets with hands or feet or squirms in seat	0	(1)	2	3
11. Leaves seat when remaining seated is expected	0		2	3
12. Runs about or climbs too much when remaining seated is expected	0		2	3
13. Has difficulty playing or beginning quiet play activities	0	\bowtie	2	3
14. Is "on the go" or often acts as if "driven by a motor"	0	(1)	2	3
15. Talks too much		1	2	3
16. Blurts out answers before questions have been completed	0	1	2	3
17. Has difficulty waiting his or her turn	0	1	(2)	3
18. Interrupts or intrudes in on others' conversations and/or activities	0	(1)	2	3
19. Argues with adults	0	Ĭ	2	(3)
20. Loses temper	0	1	2	(3)
21. Actively defies or refuses to go along with adults' requests or rules	0	1	2	(3)
22. Deliberately annoys people	0		2	3
23. Blames others for his or her mistakes or misbehaviors	0	(Y)	2	3
24. Is touchy or easily annoyed by others	0	Y	(2)	3
25. Is angry or resentful	0		2	3
26. Is spiteful and wants to get even	0	(1)	2	3
27. Bullies, threatens, or intimidates others	0	(1)	2	3
28. Starts physical fights	0		(2)	3
29. Lies to get out of trouble or to avoid obligations (ie, "cons" others)	0	(1)	2	3
30. Is truant from school (skips school) without permission	(0)	$\overline{\mathcal{L}}$	2	3
31. Is physically cruel to people	0		2	3
32. Has stolen things that have value	(0)	1	2	3



NICHQ Vanderbilt Assessment Scale:

Parent information

Symptoms (continued)	Never	Occasionally	Often	Very Often
33. Deliberately destroys others' property	0	(1)	2	3
34. Has used a weapon that can cause serious harm (bat, knife, brick, gun)	(0)	Y	2	3
35. Is physically cruel to animals	0	(1)	2	3
36. Has deliberately set fires to cause damage	(0)	$\overline{}$	2	3
37. Has broken into someone else's home, business, or car	(P)	1	2	3
38. Has stayed out at night without permission	\bowtie	1	2	3
39. Has run away from home overnight		1	2	3
40. Has forced someone into sexual activity	(0)		2	3
41. Is fearful, anxious, or worried	0		2	3
42. Is afraid to try new things for fear of making mistakes	0	()	2	3
43. Feels worthless or inferior	0	(Y)	2	3
44. Blames self for problems, feels guilty	0	<u>_</u>	2	3
45. Feels lonely, unwanted, or unloved; complains that "no one loves him or	her" 0		2	3
46. Is sad, unhappy, or depressed	0	(+)	2	3
47. Is self-conscious or easily embarrassed	0	1	2	3

	Above		of a	
Excellent	Average	Average	Problem	Problematic
1	2	(Å)	4	5
1	2	(3)	4	5
1	2	3	4	(5)
1	2	(3)	4	5
1	2	3	4	(5_)
1	2	3	4	(5)
1	2	3	(4)	5
1	2	3	(4)	5
	Excellent			Above of a

Comments:

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Total number of questions scored 2 or 3 in questions 1–9:

Total number of questions scored 2 or 3 in questions 10–18:

Total Symptom Score for questions 1–18:

Total number of questions scored 2 or 3 in questions 19–26:

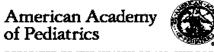
Total number of questions scored 2 or 3 in questions 27–40:

Total number of questions scored 2 or 3 in questions 41–47:

Total number of questions scored 4 or 5 in questions 48–55:

Average Performance Score:









Somewhat



Cliff's Vanderbilt - Scored

Total number of questions scored 2 or 3 in questions 1-9: Inattention	2
Total number of questions scored 2 or 3 in questions 10-18: Hyperactivity	1
Total Symptom Score for questions 1-18: Inattention and hyperactivity	3
Total number of questions scored 2 or 3 in questions 19-26: Oppositional	5 > 4 = ODD
Total number of questions scored 2 or 3 in questions 27-40: Conduct	0
Total number of questions scored 2 or 3 in questions 41-47: Anxiety and depression	0
Total number of questions scored 2 or 3 in questions 48-55: Performance	8
Average Performance Score:	
alth © 2019 New York State Office of Mental Health	



What would you do?





Assessment of Aggression The "Fever" of Psychiatry





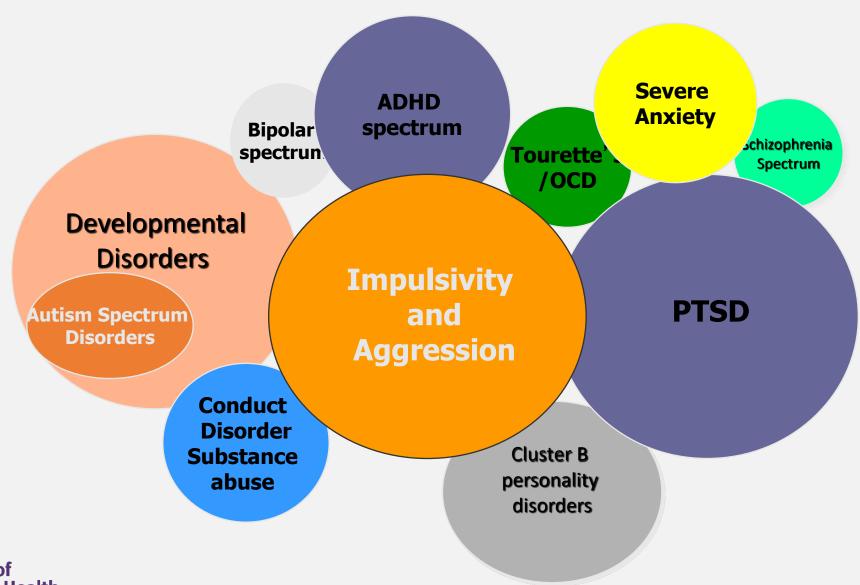
Aggression in Children & Adolescents

- Most common reason for psychiatric referral
- Aggression is not a psychiatric diagnosis
- Complicates treatment and leads to poorer outcomes
- Frequent use of atypical antipsychotics and multiple medications
- Lack of controlled trials to inform physicians' prescribing practices

Aggression of Children & Adolescents

- Aggression is "final common pathway" when system overwhelmed
- Associated with almost all DSM diagnoses
- Occurs when the demands of the world outstrip our resources (internal and external)
- Aggression typically stems from excessive anger and is a secondary emotion
- Questions to ask:
 - What changed? What tipped over the
 - What tipped over the apple cart?

Impulsive-Aggressive Spectrum



Туре	Clinical Description	Representative
		DSM Dx
1. Impulsive	Unprovoked, brief, rapid,	ADHD
	thoughtless, inability to delay	TBI
	reward/recognize consequences;	ID
	out of proportion and out of the	Bipolar
	blue	
2. Affective Storm/"Hot"	Exaggerated response to	ADHD
	affectively provoked or charged	ASD/ID
	(i.e. difficulty modulating	Substance abuse
	arousal), reactive. "Hot blooded"	MDD/DMDD
	aggression. Extended duration	Bipolar
	(30+ minutes)	
3. Anxious/hyperarousal	Overstimulation, overwehelmed,	PTSD
	response to xs anxiety; lash out	PDD
	with relief of tension	OCD
4. Cognitive/disorganized	Distorted perceptions, impaired	Psychosis
	reasoning, delusions, paranoia	Bipolar
		Schizophrenia
		TBI/FASD
		Substance Abuse
5. Predatory/"Cold"	Premeditated, consciously	Conduct
Health ⊚ 2019 New York State Office of Mental Health	executed, instrumentally	Disorder



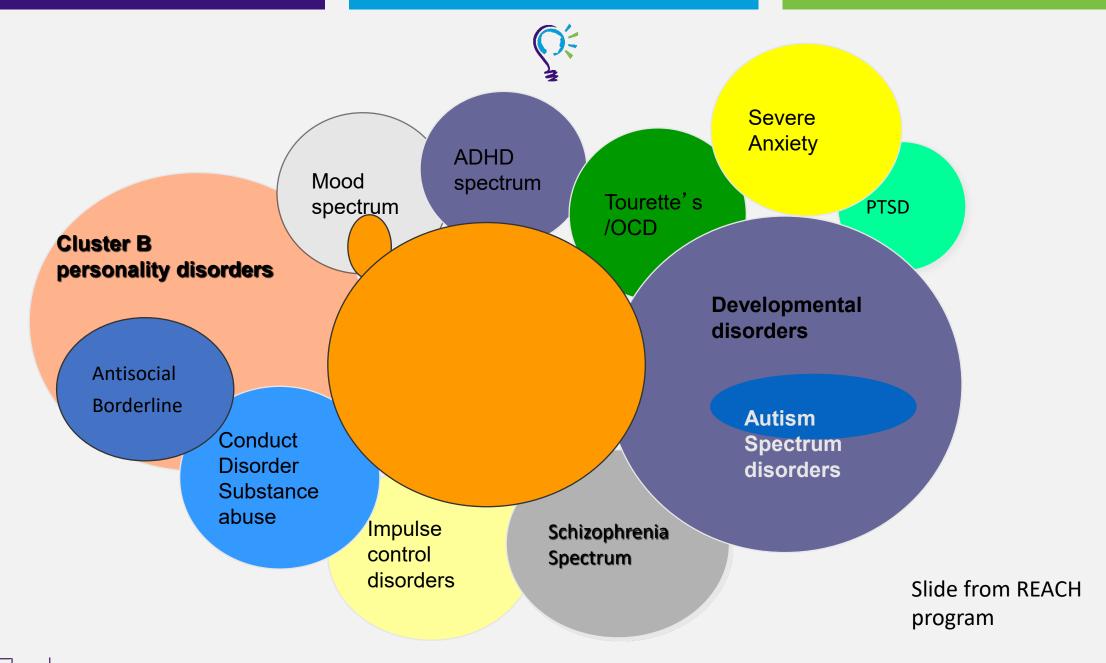
Assessment of Aggression





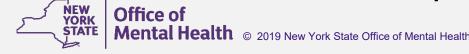
In children, first consider trauma and loss, then look for what condition(s) is underpinning aggression:

- ADHD
- Anxiety
- Depression





- Characterize the aggression:
 - What kind of aggression? Verbal? Physical?
 - Who/what is target? Self? Others? Property?
 - How severe, frequent and dangerous is the aggression?
- Other important questions to answer:
 - Do they have a condition that might be underpinning the aggression?
 - What tipped the apple cart over and when?
 - Is the child being abused or bullied?
 - How do the parents respond to the aggression?







Aggression Assessment: Take your time!

- Resist the need to prescribe on the first visit!
 - Interview family together observe dynamics
 - Interview patient and parent/guardian separately
- Family History, Psychosocial History and strengths
- Get input directly from school
- Use standardized rating scales
- Physical examination and labs (typically none)



Use Standardized Measures

- Underlying condition
 - Vanderbilt, SCARED, PHQ, etc.
- Aggression
 - Modified Overt Aggression Scale (MOAS)
 - Nisonger Child Behavior Rating Form (N-CBRF)







Modified Overt Aggression Scale (MOAS)

- Aggression subtypes
 - Verbal Incidents
 - Incidents involving property
 - Incidents towards other people
 - Incidents directed towards self



4373263299 STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER We project Self-Cortical among Youth
A. Child's First Name: B. Child's Last Name: Site Project Participant S. B. K. 0, 2 C. Your First Name: D. Your Last Name: Visit Type Visit II
E. Your Relationship to Child: Month Day Year Other Grandmother Other
Retrospective Modified Overt Aggression Scale (R-MOAS)
Instructions: These questions focus on difficulties with emotions and behavior. Please indicate how many times each of these behaviors occurred in the <u>PAST WEEK</u> .
Verbal Incidents: 0 - 1 times 2 - 4 times 5 or more times
1. How many times did your child shout angrily, curse, or insult people but then stopped quickly?
Incidents Toward Other People: None 1-2 times 3-4 times 5 or more times
1. How many times did your child act like he/she was about to hit somebody or took a swing at someone without actually hitting another person?
things in Item 2 and caused serious injury (fracture, lost tooth, loss of consciousness, etc.)?0 5. Other incidents toward other people (Please describe):





4229263299 Site Project Visit Type Visit # 1 S B K 1 0 2	Month	Day Yea	ar Subje	S-P Page 2 of 2 ect # Initials
Incidents Involving Property:	None	1 - 2 times	3 - 4 times	5 or more times
How many times did your child slam a door or cabinet, rip clothing, or knock something over in anger?	0	02	O4	06
cabinet, rip clothing, or knock something over in anger?	0		08	012
3. How many times did your child break things, smash windows, or damage or deface property on purpose?	0	06	0 12	0 18
How many times did your child set a fire or throw things at people in order to hurt them?	0	08	016	24
Other incidents involving property (Please descri	be):			
Incidents Directed Toward Self:	None	1 - 2 times	3 - 4 times	5 or more times
1. How many times did your child pick at or scratch his or her skin, pull out hair, or hit himself or herself while upset or angry?	0	3	06	09
scratch his or her skin, pull out hair, or hit himself or herself while upset or angry?	0	06	0 12	0 18
How many times did your child cut, bruise, or burn himself or herself on purpose?	0	09	0 18	27
injure himself or herself, or try to kill himself or herself?		012	O 24	36
Other incidents in which your child acted harmfu	lly toward hi	mself or herse	elf (Please des	cribe):
			Staff Use:	E
			PI	
			P	R
			SI	E
			Total	





Conclusions: Assessment and First Steps

- Aggression is a symptom and need to understand what is underlying condition and precipitant(s)
- Engage the family and child
- Conduct a thorough assessment to understand
 - Severity and dangerousness of the aggression (use rating scales)
 - Rule out trauma
 - Factors relevant to aggression in the child/adolescent (what's driving the aggression and what tipped over apple cart?)
- Provide psychoeducation and support