



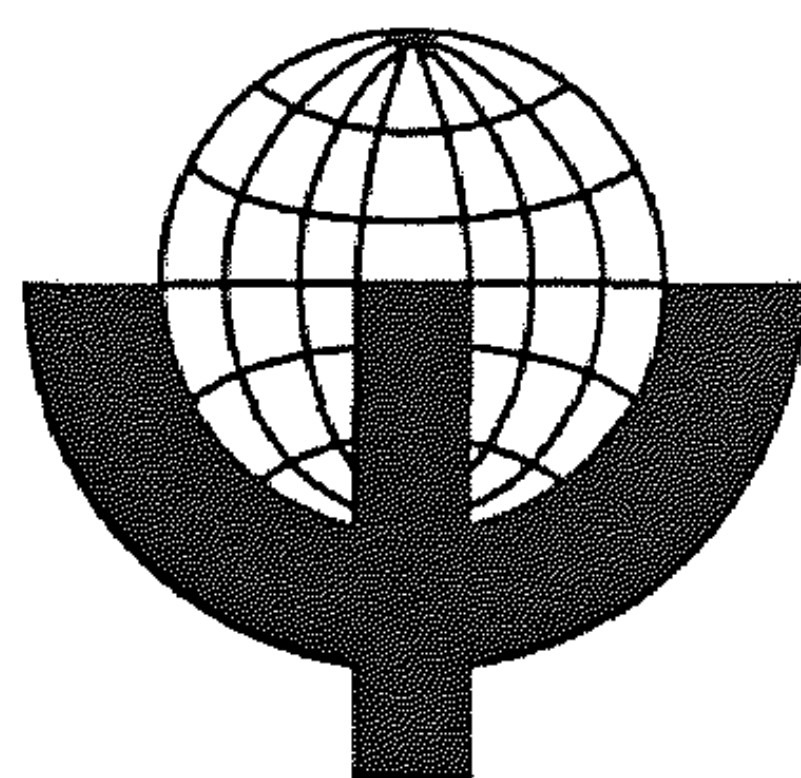
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ABSTRACTS

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DIMENSIONAL VERSUS CATEGORICAL DIAGNOSIS OF PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS IN INCARCERATED BOYS

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Several studies have shown that psychiatric disorders occur frequently among incarcerated boys; even up till 90 % meet criteria of any psychiatric disorder. The most common are externalizing disorders and less often internalizing disorders. Comorbidity rate is high (67 %). Conduct disorder (73 %) and oppositional disorder (14 %) are reported often, besides ADHD (8 %) and substance use disorder (55 %). Aim of the study is to determine dimensions which are underlying these psychiatric disorders, to make it possible to adjust treatment.

Method

Hundred boys who were incarcerated in the The Hartelborgt were supposed to be included. After informed consent the participants were administered a structured questionnaire regarding sociodemographics and treatment history, an intelligence test, the SCID I and II for DSM diagnosis, the DAPP-BQ and the BFI for dimensional diagnosis and the CTQ for trauma history investigation.

Research

DSM psychiatric disorders measured with the SCID I and II, will be compared with the dimensions, measured with dimensional questionnaires.

Results

The relation was analyzed between the 5 dimensions measured with the BFI and the 4 higher order dimensions and 18 traits measured by the DAPP-BQ and the 3 most common found (clusters of) psychiatric disorders: psychotic symptoms, substance use disorder and disruptive behavior.

Recommendations

It is recommended to use a combination of categorical diagnostic instruments and dimensional assessment to support treatment goals. For future research it is recommended to look for physiological or neuropsychological markers.