

# Parents with ADHD or ASD, consequences and methods for support, a systematic review

Young Carers Malmö 24/5 2017

# Why?

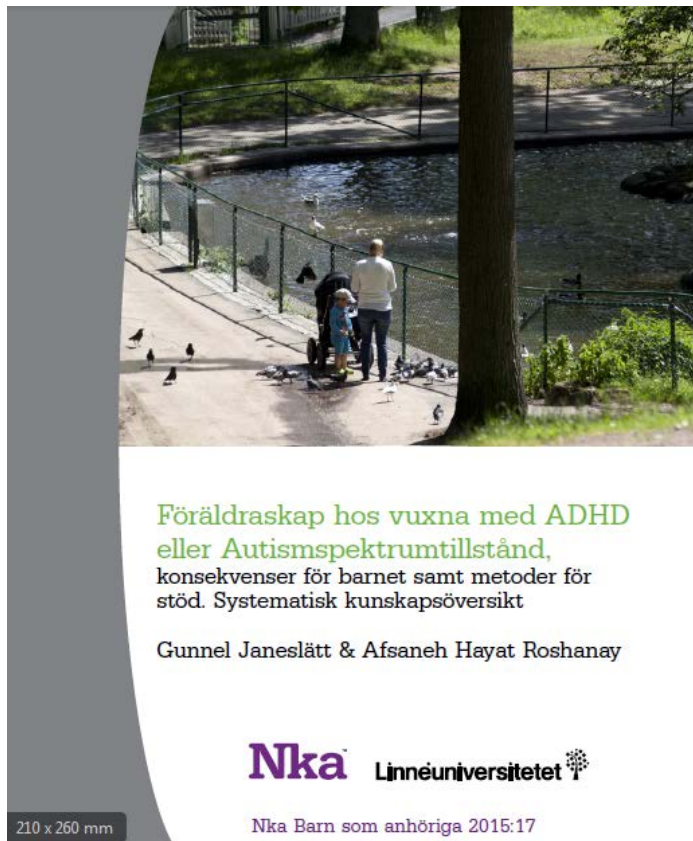
- Assignment from **National board of Health and Welfare** to **Department of Public Health and Caring Sciences, Disability and Habilitation section, Uppsala University**
- Presenting: **Gunnel Janeslätt, PhD, Reg. OT**



SUF-Resource center  
Collaboration - Development - Parenting

Collect and spread knowledge to professionals meeting children and their parents with cognitive limitations

[www.regionuppsala.se/suf](http://www.regionuppsala.se/suf)



Parents with ADHD or autism,  
consequences for the child and  
methods for support. A systematic  
review.

Published in Swedish by the Swedish Family Care  
Competence Centre, SFCCC

[www.anhoriga.se/information-in-english/](http://www.anhoriga.se/information-in-english/)

<http://www.anhoriga.se/publicerat/kunskapsoversikter/>

Janeslätt & Hayat Roshanay (2015) Föräldraskap hos vuxna med ADHD eller Autismspektrumtillstånd, konsekvenser för barnet samt metoder för stöd. Systematisk kunskapsöversikt

# Aim

- The aim was to systematically review the current knowledge about children and parents when parents have Attention Deficit and Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) or Autism Spectrum Disorder (ADS) and to investigate the evidence for methods supporting parenthood

# Research questions

1. What is known about how parenthood and the child is affected **when parents have ADHD**
2. What is known about how parenthood and the child is affected **when parents have ASD**
3. Are there any **evidence based methods** supporting parenthood and the child/children of parents with ADHD or ASD?

# Method

- a) A specified research question
- b) Systematic search in databases:
  - a) Cochrane
  - b) PubMed/Medline
  - c) PsycInfo
  - d) ERIC
  - e) Cinahl
  - f) Google Scholar
- c) Relevance of each article (28)
- d) Quality assessment of all studies
- e) Grading evidence

# Grading of the level of scientific evidence

The grading scale of the GRADE system includes four levels;

- Strong scientific evidence, (⊕⊕⊕⊕)
- Moderately strong scientific evidence, (⊕⊕⊕○)
- Limited scientific evidence, (⊕⊕○○)
- Insufficient scientific evidence. (⊕○○○)

# Results

What is known about

1. ...when parents have ADHD **17 articles**

2. ...when parents have ASD **2 articles**

3. Are there any evidence based methods supporting parenthood and the child/children? **9 articles**



...when the mother has high levels of ADHD symptoms

- Relation to **higher** levels of negative parenting
  - critical comments
  - inconsistent discipline
  - repeated commands before giving the child an opportunity to comply
- Relation to **lower** levels of positive parenting
  - less positive feed-back
  - less positive psysical contact

Based on 9 articles  
Moderately strong  
scientific evidence,  
(⊕⊕⊕○)

=Relation to **lacking attention**

...when fathers have high levels of ADHD symptoms

Fathers' ADHD symptoms predicted more

- higher levels of **negative parenting**
- lower levels of **positive parenting**
- lower involvement
- inconsistent discipline

➤ Limited scientific evidence, (⊕⊕○○)

Home chaos moderated the link between paternal ADHD and inconsistent discipline and mediated the link between paternal ADHD and involvement

...when parents have high levels of ADHD symptoms

- High levels of ADHD symptoms is related to deficits in parenting control behaviors. Association between parenting impairment and ADHD remain even if potential confounders are controlled for e.g. comorbid psychopathologies, child ADHD and comorbid problems, family social economic status.
- Permissive parenting style in parents with ADHD
- **Inconsistent shifts** between authoritarian and permissive parenting style in parents with ADHD.

# Consequences for the child

- There is a relation between parental ADHD – child behavior
- To grow up in a home with inconsistent parents – unpredictable
- Children of parent/s with ADHD more often has difficulties than other children without
  
- There is a significant relation between parental-ADHD and the childs performance in school also in typically developing children (Chronis-Tuscano, Raggi et al 2008)

➤ Limited scientific evidence, (⊕⊕○○)

# Parents with ASD

- Parents with ASD were less authoritative, more permissive parenting style ([van Steijn, Oerlemans et al. 2013](#)).

➤ Limited scientific evidence, (⊕⊕○○)

- The parental satisfaction was not affected if parents had ASD. If they had a child with ASD the satisfaction was reduced. ([Lau, Winnie, peterson 2011](#)).

# Methods

Are there any evidence based methods supporting parenthood and the child/children?

- Medication and parenting – 4 articles
- Behavioral Parent Training (BPT) for parents with ADHD – 3 articles
- Medication or BPT for parents with ADHD – 1 article

# Methods; Medication and parenting

Medication for ADHD can affect parenting competence

- **More positive** feed-back
- Less repeated commands
- Behavioral improvements in child and mother

3 RCT studies+1  
Moderately strong  
scientific evidence,  
(⊕⊕⊕○)

Results also in [\(Babinski, Waxmonsky et al. 2014\)](#)

Medication is not enough (Waxmonsky, Waschbusch et al. 2014; Wietecha et al 2012; Griggs & Mikami 2011) **to**  
change patterns of interaction, **complementary intervention is needed**

# Methods; Behavioral Parent Training (BPT)

- Parents with ADHD can benefit from BPT but the effect is less
- One study compare BPT and medication, BPT seem more effective ([Babinski, Waxmonsky et al. 2014](#)).

Based on 3 articles  
➤ Limited scientific evidence, (⊕⊕○○)

Conclusion: There is a need to adapt BPT for parents with ADHD



# Finally

- More knowledge needed about cosequences
  - when fathers have ADHD
  - when parents have ASD
  - for the child, specially typically developing children

Parents with ADHD and ASD, just as other parents, wants to meet the needs of the child and be good parents.

Adapted intervention methods are needed.

# Thank you for your time!

Authors

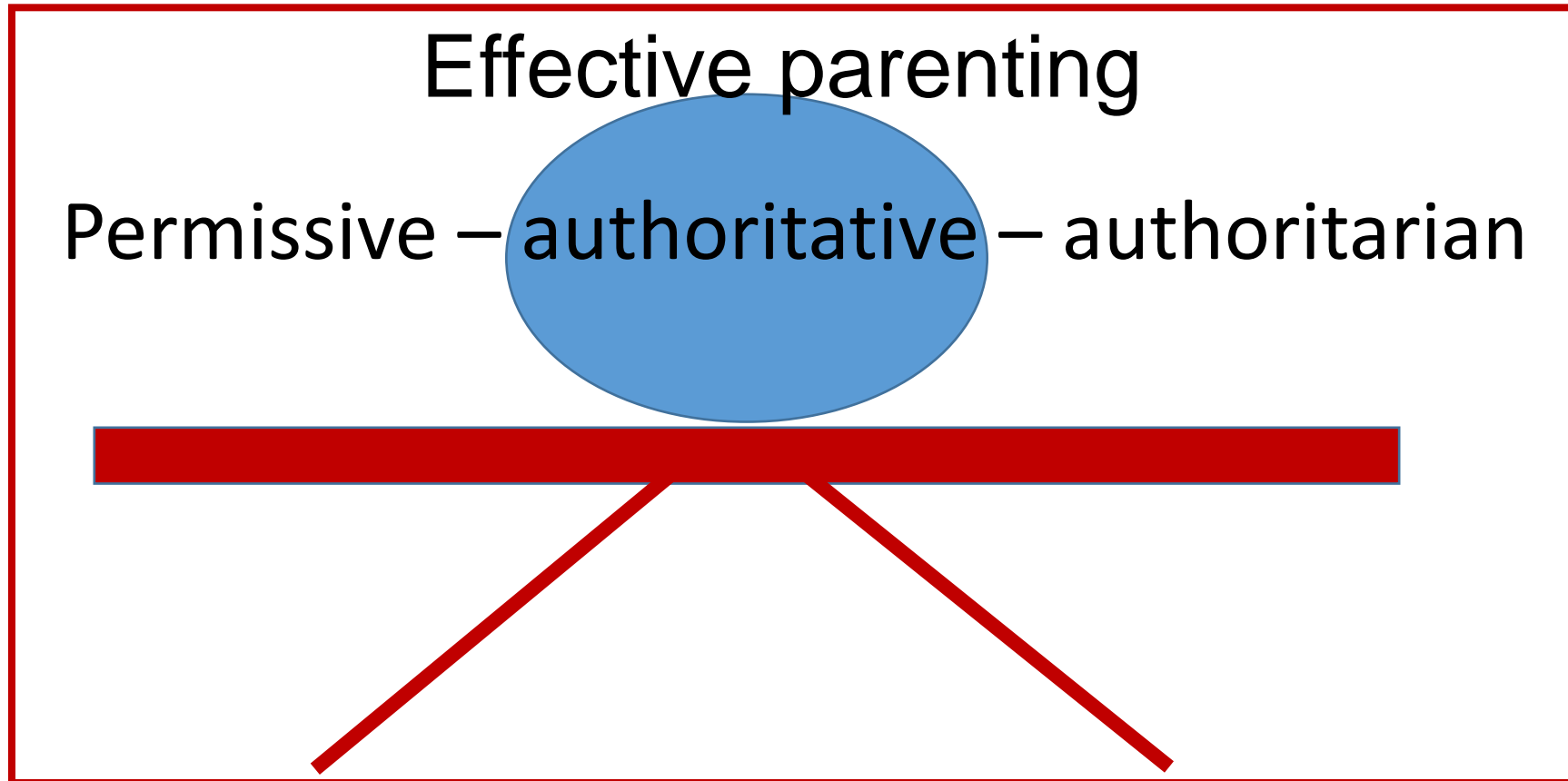
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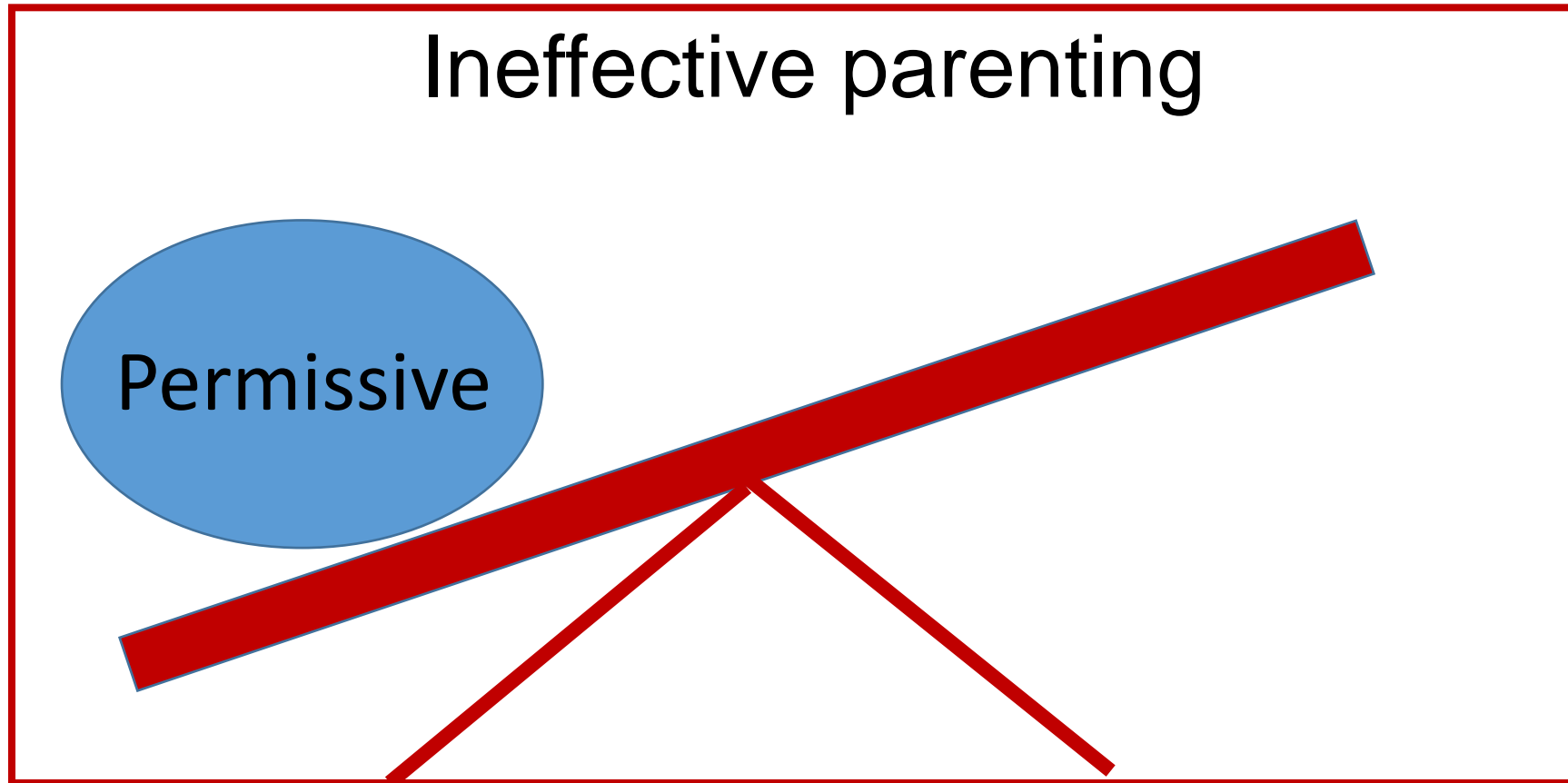
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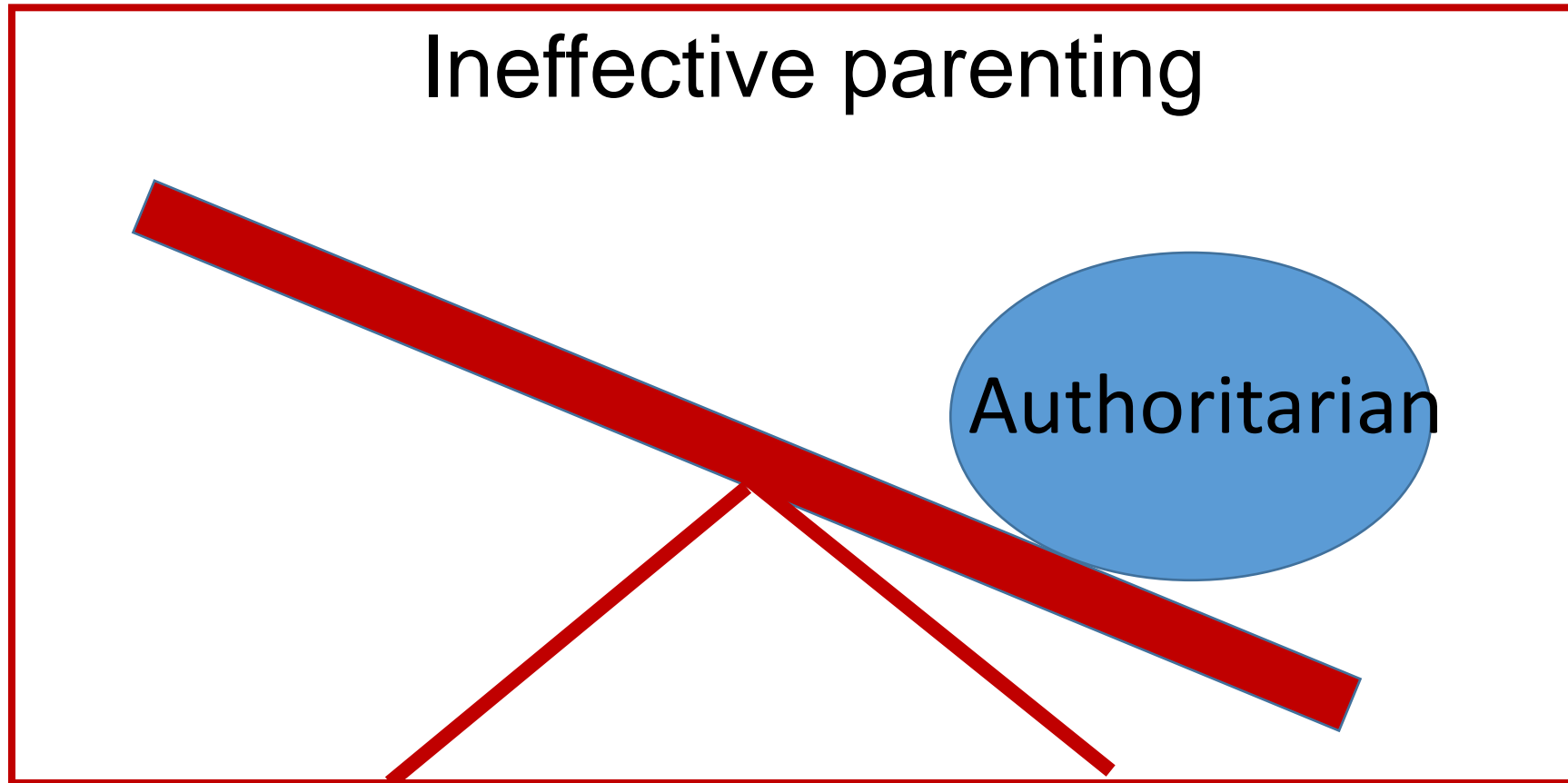
# Parenting styles



# Parenting styles



# Parenting styles



# Metoder; Parental Friendship Coaching treatment (PFC)

- PFC är en manualbaserad metod som bygger på intervention i form av föräldraträning i grupp under åtta veckor. Syftet är att utveckla föräldrarnas förmåga att coacha barnet till att utveckla vänskap med jämnåriga (**1 artikel**) .
- Viss effekt hos förälder/rar med ADHD har visats, men otillräckligt evidens för om metoden kan användas och ha effekt när föräldrar har ADHD

# ...when parents have high level of ADHD symptoms

- ADHD in both child and parent can increase the risk for negative parenting and conflicts between parents.
- Parental ADHD predicts more family conflicts ([Biederman, Faraone et al. 2002](#)).
- Home chaos -ineffective parenting ([Mokrova, O'Brien et al. 2010](#)).

