

Topic in Action 1

**Maladaptive styles of emotion processing
and regulation, and mental health**

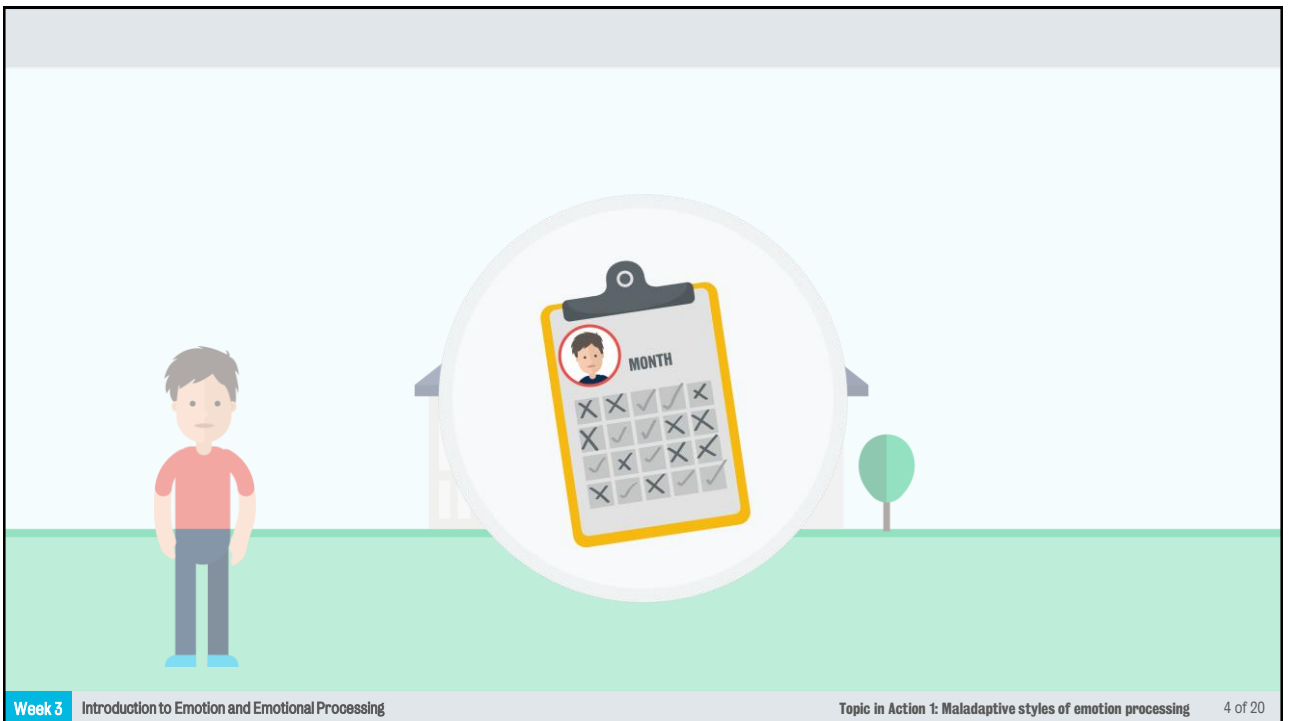
Part 4 of 4

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**Conduct disorder: hostile
attribution of intent**

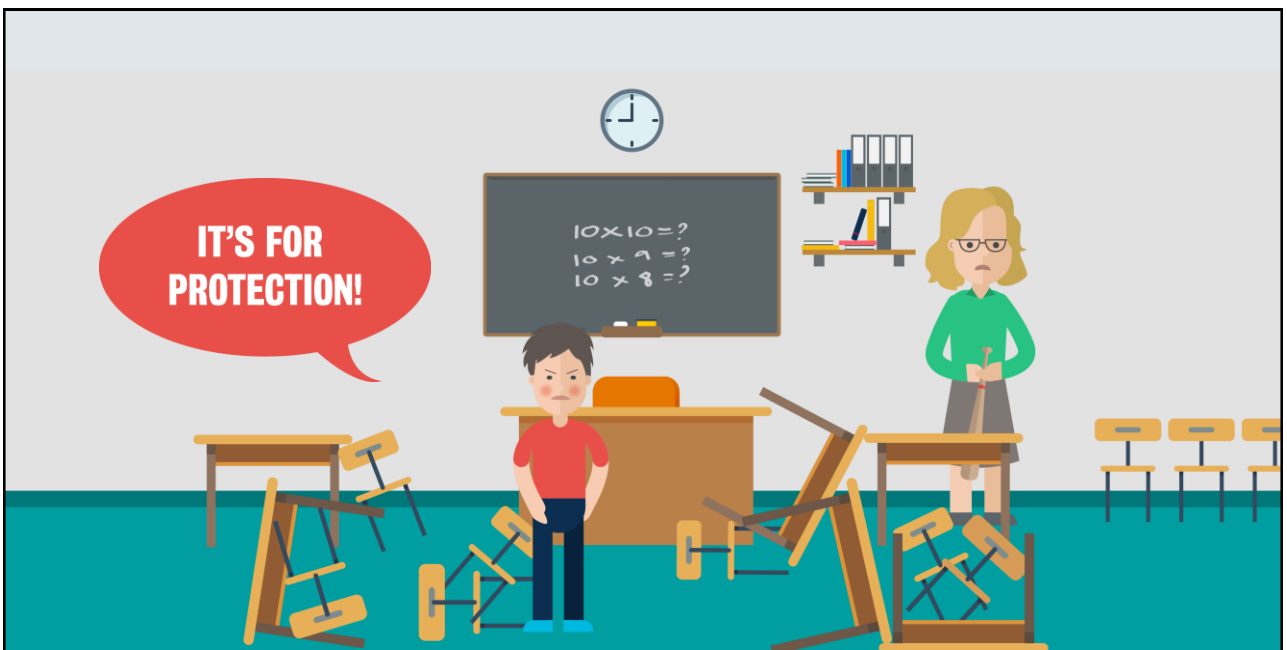




Week 3 Introduction to Emotion and Emotional Processing

Topic in Action 1: Maladaptive styles of emotion processing

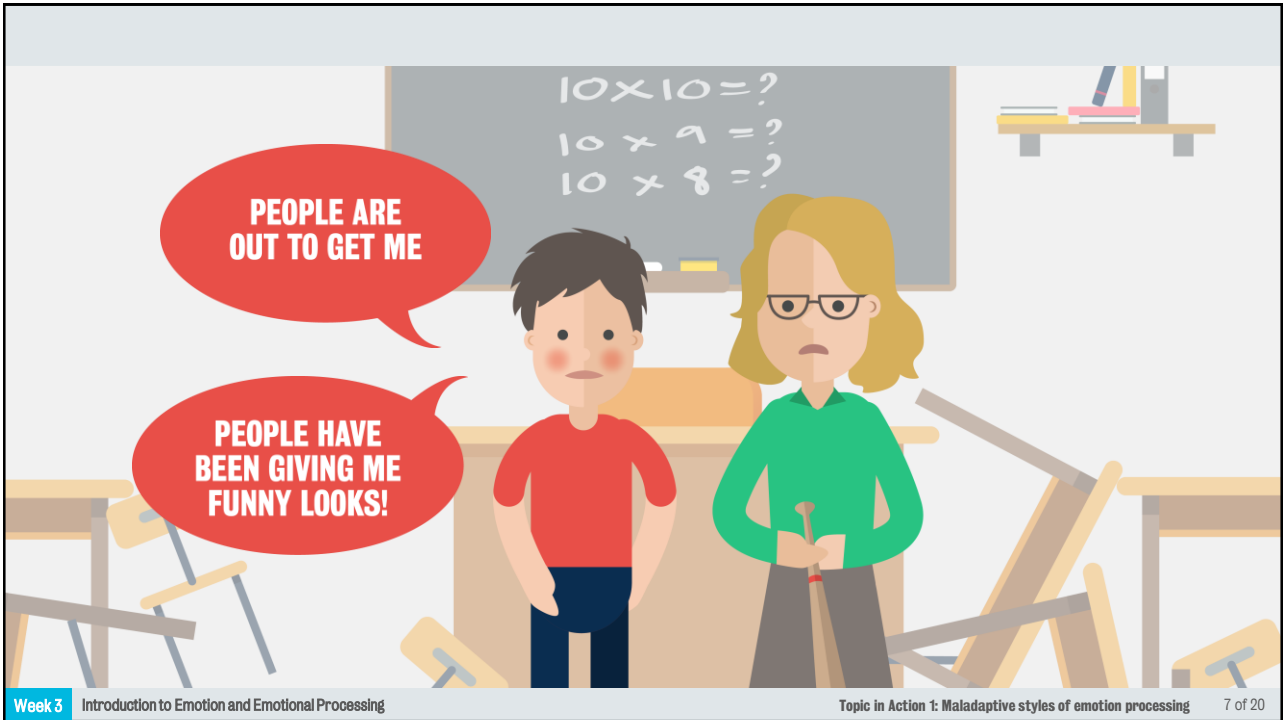
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DSM-V criteria for Conduct disorder (1)

A: repetitive, persistent pattern in which the basic rights of others or major age appropriate social norms or rules are violated. 3 or more of following present in last 12 months with at least one in last 6 months



Aggression to people or animals

1. Often bullies or threatens others
2. Initiates physical fights
3. Has used a weapon
4. Has been physically cruel to people
5. Has been physically cruel to animals
6. Stolen whilst confronting a victim
7. Forced someone into sexual activity

Destruction of property

1. Fire setting with intent to cause serious damage
2. Destroyed other property

Deceitfulness or Theft

1. Has broken into someone else's house, building or car
2. Often lies to obtain goods or favours
3. Stolen items (nontrivial, without confronting victim).

Serious Violation of Rules

1. Often stays out late at night (despite parental prohibitions, beginning before age 13)
2. Run away from home overnight at least twice or once for a lengthy period
3. Truant from school (beginning before age 13).

B. Symptoms cause **clinically significant impairment** in important areas of functioning

C: If individual is age 18 or older, criteria are not met for antisocial personality disorder.

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Exercise (1)



So, which of the criteria is Dylan meeting?

Think about this question before you click the button below

[Click here for a possible answer](#)

DSM-V criteria for Conduct disorder (2)

A: repetitive, persistent pattern in which the basic rights of others or major age appropriate social norms or rules are violated. 3 or more of following present in last 12 months with at least one in last 6 months

Aggression to people or animals

1. Often bullies or threatens others
2. Initiates physical fights
3. Has used a weapon
4. Has been physically cruel to people
5. Has been physically cruel to animals
6. Stolen whilst confronting a victim
7. Forced someone into sexual activity

Destruction of property

8. Fire setting with intent to cause serious damage
9. Destroyed other property

Deceitfulness or Theft

10. Has broken into someone else's house, building or car
11. Often lies to obtain goods or favours
12. Stolen items (nontrivial, without confronting victim).

Serious Violation of Rules

13. Often stays out late at night (despite parental prohibitions, beginning before age 13)
14. Run away from home overnight at least twice or once for a lengthy period
15. Truant from school (beginning before age 13).

B. Symptoms cause clinically significant impairment in important areas of functioning

C: If individual is age 18 or older, criteria are not met for antisocial personality disorder.

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Exercise (2)



What biases might be helpful to think about for Dylan?

Think about this question before you click the button below

[Click here for a possible answer](#)

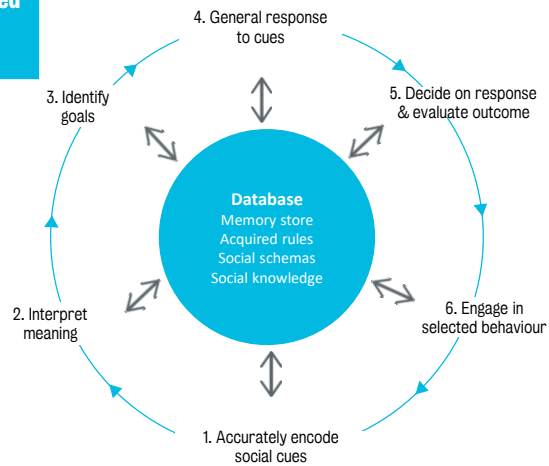
Exercise (3)

Attention to threat

Hostile attribution of intent

Crick and Dodge model of social information processing

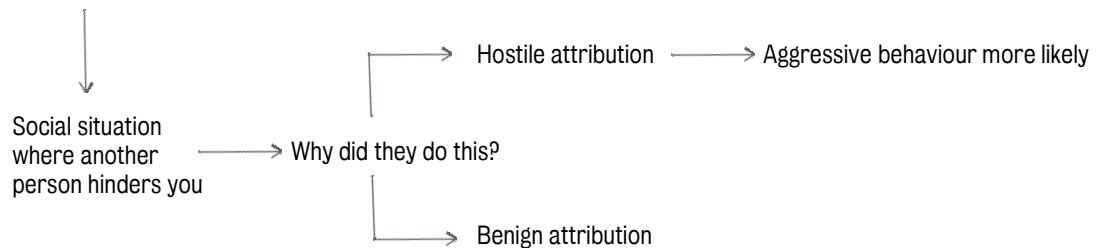
Social information is processed in a number of steps



Dodge & Crick (1990)

Hostile attribution of intent (1)

Hostile attribution of intent



Hostile attribution of intent (2)

Child Development, May / June 2002, Volume 73, Number 3, Pages 916-934

Hostile Attribution of Intent and Aggressive Behavior: A Meta-Analysis

Bram Orobio de Castro, Jan W. Veerman, Willem Koops, Joop D. Bosch, and Heidi J. Monshouwer

A meta-analytic review was conducted to explain divergent findings on the relation between children's aggressive behavior and hostile attribution of intent to peers. Forty-one studies with 6,017 participants were included in the analysis. Ten studies concerned representative samples from the general population, 24 studies compared nonaggressive to extremely aggressive nonreferred samples, and 7 studies compared nonreferred samples with children referred for aggressive behavior problems. A robust significant association between hostile attribution of intent and aggressive behavior was found. Effect sizes differed considerably between studies. Larger effects were associated with more severe aggressive behavior, rejection by peers as one of the selection criteria, inclusion of 8- to 12-year-old participants, and absence of control for intelligence. Video and picture presentation of stimuli were associated with smaller effect sizes than was audio presentation. Staging of actual social interactions was associated with the largest effects. The importance of understanding moderators of effect size for theory development is stressed.

Orobio de Castro et al (2002)

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Exercise (4)

How would you apply these ideas to Dylan?



[Click here for a possible answer](#)

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Dylan

1. Physical abuse by parents
2. Rejection by peers

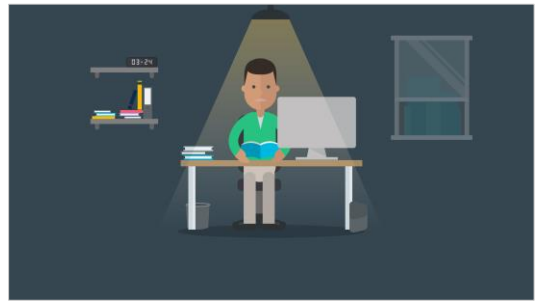
"They are trying to hurt me"

Fights, Smashing up classroom

Reduced opportunities for positive interaction



Summary



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