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Collaborative Psychiatric Epidemiology Surveys (CPES), 2001-2003 [United States]

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NCS-R Specific Documentation

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NOTE: The CPES Web site documents a new version of the National Comorbidity Survey—Replication (NCS-R). Previously NCS-R was released as a separate data collection by ICPSR. The CPES Users Guide and Processor Notes on the Web site provide information relevant to the current NCS-R dataset as it relates to the CPES dataset, harmonized across NCS-R, NLAAS, and NSAL. The following is NCS-R specific documentation provided for users of the previous dataset.

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Introduction

The National Comorbidity Survey Replication (NCS-R) is a probability sample of the US carried out a decade after the original NCS (Kessler et al., 1994). The NCS-R repeats many of the questions from the NCS and also expands the questioning to include assessments based on the more recent DSM-IV diagnostics system (American Psychiatric Association, 1994). The methods and procedures used in the NCS-R are described in a separate paper (Kessler, Berglund, Chiu, Demler, Heeringa, Hiripi, Jin, Pennell, Walter, Zaslavsky and Zheng, 2004). The two major aims of the NCS-R were: (1) to investigate time trends and their correlates over the decade of the 1990s; and (2) to expand the assessment of the prevalence and correlates of mental disorders beyond the assessment in the baseline NCS in order to address a number of important substantive and methodological issues that were raised by the NCS.

Sample

The NCS-R is a nationally representative survey of English-speaking household residents aged 18 years and older in the coterminous United States. Face-to-face interviews were carried out by professional interviewers from the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, between February 2001 and April 2003. The response rate was 70.9%. The survey was administered in two parts. Part I included a core diagnostic assessment of all respondents (n=9282) that took an average of about 1 hour to administer. Part II included questions about risk factors, consequences, other correlates, and additional disorders. In an effort to reduce respondent burden and control study costs, part II was administered only to 5692 of the 9282 part I respondents, including all part I respondents with a lifetime disorder plus a probability subsample of other respondents. Interviewers explained the study and obtained verbal informed consent prior to beginning each interview. Recruitment and consent were approved by the Human Subjects Committees of Harvard Medical School, Boston, Mass, and the University of Michigan.

Survey Mode

The NCS-R is an in-person survey that was carried out in the homes of a nationally representative sample of respondents between February 2001 and April 2003. The survey was administered using laptop computer-assisted personal interview (CAPI) methods by professional survey interviewers employed by the Survey Research Center (SRC) of the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan. The decision to use face-toface administration rather than telephone, mail, or Internet administration was based on four main factors, the first three of which come from the literature on survey methodology (Groves, Fowler, Couper, Lepkowski, Singer and Tourangeau, 2004) and the fourth of which is based on considerations unique to the NCS-R. First, the coverage properties of an area probability sample are superior to other samples such as those used in telephone, mail, or Internet surveys. Second, the accuracy of screening and household enumeration procedures, which are required to create a probability sample, is greater in face-to-face surveys than in surveys based on these other modes of data collection. Third, response rates are generally much higher in face-to-face surveys than in those based on other modes of data collection. Fourth, the NCS-R interview schedule was quite long and highly complex, making it impossible to use these other modes effectively.

Fieldwork, Interviewers and interviewer training

The NCS-R fieldwork was carried out by the professional SRC national field interview staff. Over 300 interviewers participated in data collection. The SRC field staff was supervised by a team of 18 experienced regional supervisors. Supervisors in larger regions also had team leaders who worked with them. A study manager located at the central SRC facility in Michigan oversaw the work of the supervisors and their staff.

Each professional SRC interviewer must complete a two-day general interviewer training(GIT) course before working on any SRC survey. Moreover, experienced interviewers have to complete GIT refresher courses on a periodic basis. Each interviewer who worked on NCS-R also received 7 days of study specific training. Each interviewer had to complete an NCS-R certification test that involved administering a series of practice interviews with scripted responses before beginning production work.

Diagnostic Assessment

The NCS-R diagnoses are based on the World Mental Health Survey Initiative Version of the World Health Organization Composite International Diagnostic Interview (WMH-CIDI), a fully structured lay-administered diagnostic interview that generates both International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision, and DSM-IV diagnoses. Diagnoses included in this public release: anxiety disorders (agoraphobia, generalized anxiety disorder, separation anxiety, panic attack, panic disorder, specific phobia, social phobia, posttraumatic stress disorder), mood disorders (major depressive disorder, major depressive episode, dysthymia, bipolar I and II disorders), a series of four disorders that share a common feature of difficulty with impulse control(intermittent explosive disorder, oppositional-defiant disorder, conduct disorder, attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder), and substance use disorders (alcohol abuse, drug abuse, alcohol dependence, drug dependence, and tobacco dependence).

Analysis Procedures and Weighting

Weighting and clustering introduce imprecision into descriptive statistics. Conventional methods of estimating significance, which assume a simple random sample, do not take this imprecision into consideration. As a result, special design-based methods of estimating SEs and significance tests are being used in the analysis of the NCS-R data. The Taylor series linearization method is the main approach used here (Wolter, 1985), although we also use the more computationally intensive method of jackknife repeated replications (JRR) for some applications (Kish and Frankel, 1974).JRR is used for applications where a convenient software application using the Taylor series method is not readily available and for highly non-linear estimation problems in which the linearization of the Taylor series method might be problematic.

Sudaan v9.0 and SAS v9.1.3 are routinely used by NCS-R analysts to correctly estimate standard errors while taking the design structure and weighting into account. Sudaan and SAS utilize the Taylor series linearization method by default. However, for some statistical techniques, Sudaan software or SAS macros written by Harvard and Michigan analysts using the JRR method are used.

The NCS-R data are weighted to adjust for differential probabilities of selection of respondents within households and differential nonresponse as well as to adjust for residual differences between the sample and the United States population on the cross-classification of sociodemographic variables. An additional weight was used in the part II sample to adjust for differences in probability of selection into that sample. These procedures are described in more detail by Kessler, Berglund, Chiu, Demler, Heeringa, Hiripi, Jin, Pennell, Walter, Zaslavsky and Zheng, 2004.

Part I of the NCS-R includes sections 1-14 or Household Listing, Screening, Depression, Mania, Irritable Depression, Panic Disorder, Specific Phobia, Social Phobia, Agoraphobia,

Generalized Anxiety Disorder, Intermittent Explosive Disorder, Suicidality, Services, and Pharmacoepidemiology. At the conclusion of the Pharmacoepidemiology section a series of assignments into the Part II of the survey are made. All 9282 respondents are asked the Part I questions while a subsample of 5692respondents completed Part II. All sections after Pharmacoepidemiology are considered Part II sections.

Selection of Weights

As a practical matter for analysts, the following decision rules should be applied when selecting the weight to use. When using only variables from Part I the "finalplw"weight variable should be used. For analyses with only Part II or a combination of Part I and Part II variables, the Part II weight or "finalp2w" should be used.

Sample Analysis Programs

Sample SAS and SAS-callable Sudaan programs are included here. These programs cover common analysis tasks such as descriptive analyses, linear and logistic regression, and survival analyses while taking the clustering and weighting into account. STATA software can also correctly analyze data from complex sample surveys via the svy set of procedures. STATA code examples are not included in the sample programs section as NCS-R staff does not use STATA for production work.

Illustrative SAS code for use with SAS procs: surveymeans, surveyfreq, surveyreg, and surveylogistic are presented. These programs serve simply as samples of how to properly use the weights and design variables of the NCS-R data. Also included is SAS macro coding to perform Jackknife Repeated Replication (JRR) with logistic regression. The JRR concept can be extended to other statistics such as means, proportions, linear regression.

Sample Sudaan code is also presented to illustrate performing the same analyses previously shown via the survey procedures of SAS v9.1.3. SAS-callable 32 bit Sudaanv9.0 is used in these examples.

NOTE: As part of the harmonization of variables across CPES surveys, some variables have been renamed in the current NCS-R dataset available on the CPES Website. The following names used in these examples differ from those in the dataset found on the CPES Web site.

Original NCS-R Release	CPES NCS-R Release
SAMPLEID	CPESCASE
FINALP1WT	NCSRWTSH
FINALP2WT	NCSRWTLG
STR	SESTRAT
SECU	SECLUSTER

```
*sample SAS and Sudaan programs
*programs written by Pat Berglund: pberg@umich.edu**;
*Descriptives
*Regression including logistic and linear
*Survival Curve using proc lifetest
*Discrete Time Survival analysis using SAS and Sudaan
*SAS Jackknife Repeated Replication for logistic regression macro
*comparison of SAS JRR with SAS proc logistic and proc surveylogistic
*programs include both SAS and Sudaan code
*Sudaan is SAS-callable 32 bit, compatible with SAS v8.2 32 bit on UNIX
********************************
*demonstration of how to *use proc descript and proc crosstab in Sudaan********;
*demonstration of using proc surveymeans and proc surveyfreg in SAS*********** ;
options ls=100 ps=64;
*data and formats libname*;
libname d '/u/pberg/ncsr/data';
libname library '/u/pberg//ncsr/data';
data demo ;
     merge d.ncsrdia d.ncsrdem ;
          by sampleid;
*change 5 and other values to 0*;
     if dsm mddh ne 1 then dsm mddhrecoded=0 ; else dsm mddhrecoded=1 ;
     if dsm_gadh ne 1 then dsm_gadhrecoded=0; else dsm_gadhrecoded=1;
**SRS descriptives*;
proc means mean n sumwqt min max stderr ;
     title "SRS mean and std error" ;
     var dsm_mddhrecoded ;
     weight finalplwt ;
run ;
proc univariate ;
    var dsm mddhrecoded ;
     weight finalplwt ;
run ;
proc freq ;
     tables sex*dsm_mddhrecoded;
```

```
tables sex*dsm_mddhrecoded*agecat / list;
     weight finalplwt;
run ;
*sort by design vars prior to running Sudaan*;
proc sort ;
     by str secu ;
run ;
***run means and standard errors in Sudaan v9.0 on SAS v8.2 (32 bit packages)*;
proc descript filetype=sas design=wr ;
     nest str secu ;
     weight finalplwt ;
     var dsm_mddhrecoded dsm_gadhrecoded ;
     title "Means and corrected standard errors from Sudaan";
     setenv decwidth=4 ;
run ;
*using a diffvar option for differences across sex *;
proc descript filetype=sas design=wr ;
    nest str secu ;
     weight finalplwt ;
     class sex dsm_mddhrecoded / nofreq ;
     var dsm mddhrecoded;
     diffvar sex=(0 1) / name="Males versus Females" ;
     pairwise sex / name="Paired Males versus Females" ;
     setenv decwidth=4 ;
run ;
***run crosstabs using proc crosstab in Sudaan v9.0 on SAS v8.2 *;
proc crosstab filetype=sas design=wr ;
    nest str secu ;
     weight finalplwt ;
     class sex dsm_mddhrecoded ;
     tables sex*dsm mddhrecoded;
     setenv decwidth=4 ;
run ;
**same analysis in SAS surveymeans*;
proc surveymeans ;
     strata str ;
     cluster secu ;
     weight finalplwt ;
     var dsm_mddhrecoded dsm_gadhrecoded ;
run ;
**use SAS v9.1***;
libname d 'f:\ncsr\data' ;
libname library 'f:\ncsr\data' ;
options nofmterr ;
data demo ;
     merge d.ncsrdia d.ncsrdem ;
          by sampleid;
*change 5 and other values to 0*;
     if dsm_mddh ne 1 then dsm_mddhrecoded=0 ; else dsm_mddhrecoded=1 ;
     if dsm_gadh ne 1 then dsm_gadhrecoded=0 ; else dsm_gadhrecoded=1 ;
proc format ;
```

```
value sexfor 0='Female' 1='Male';
proc surveyfreq;
    strata str;
    cluster secu;
    weight finalplwt;
    tables sex*dsm_mddhrecoded / row;
    format sex sexfor.;
run;
```

```
*demonstration of how to use Sudaan proc rlogist and SAS proc surveylogistic *****;
*demonstration of how to use Sudaan proc regress and SAS proc surveyreg *******;
*****************************
*Sudaan proc rlogist and proc regress*;
*Sudaan expects data to be sorted by nest variables*;
*Note that these are SAS-callable Sudaan procedures*
proc sort ;
    by str secu ;
run ;
proc rlogist ;
    nest str secu ;
     weight finalplwt ;
     class agecat ;
     model dsm_mddhrecoded=sexf agecat ;
     test waldchi ;
     setenv decwidth=4 ;
run ;
proc freq ;
     tables hhinc ;
     weight finalplwt ;
run ;
proc sort ;
    by str secu ;
run ;
*linear outcome using proc regress of Sudaan*;
proc regress data=demo ;
    nest str secu ;
     weight finalp2wt;
     class agecat ;
     model hhinc=agecat sexf ;
     test waldf ;
run ;
*linear outcome of household income using proc surveyreg of SAS* ;
proc surveyreg data=demo ;
     strata str ;
     cluster secu ;
     weight finalp2wt;
     class agecat ;
     model hhinc=agecat sexf / solution ;
run ;
```

```
*demonstration of how to use SAS proc lifetest to do survival curves **********;
data survcurve ;
     set demo ;
*recode dsm_mde* ;
     if dsm_mde ne 1 then dsm_mde=0 ;
*create age at onset or age at censor*;
     if dsm_mde=1 then ageevent=mde_ond; else ageevent=age;
*multiply weight by 100 for proc lifetest*;
     plwt100=finalplwt*100;
**check usual proc freq first*;
proc freq ;
     tables mde_ond*dsm_mde ageevent ;
     weight finalplwt ;
     run ;
proc lifetest method=lt intervals=(1 to 96 by 1) outs=fail
(keep=ageevent dsm_mde survival )
     plots=(s,h) graphics ;
     time ageevent * dsm_mde (0) ;
     freq p1wt100 ;
run ;
*create dataset with failure rate or 1-survival*;
data graph ;
     set fail ;
     failure = 1- survival ;
     label failure = "Cumulative %" ageevent= "Time Until Age of Onset or Censor" ;
     symbol c=red i=steprj w=3 ;
     title "Survival Curve for Age of Onset of Major Depressive Episode" ;
proc gplot ;
     plot failure *ageevent / legend ;
     format failure percent10. ;
     run ;
```

```
*demonstration of how to create a person year file using SAS do loop with output
statement and creation of time-varying variables
*demonstrate use of proc rlogist of SAS-callable Sudaan
proc freq data=demo ;
     tables dsm_mde ;
     weight finalplwt ;
run ;
data personyrs ;
     set demo ;
     do int=1 to age ;
          output ;
     end ;
run ;
data personyrs ;
     set personyrs ;
*create time-varying mde variable set to yes in year of mde onset*;
     if int=mde_ond then mdetv=1 ; else mdetv=0 ;
*create a variable that has an age for each person in file: age of onset of mde or age at
     if dsm_mde=1 then ageevent=mde_ond ; else ageevent=age ;
proc freq ;
     tables mdetv ageevent ;
     weight finalp1wt ;
run ;
proc print ;
    where age=7 ;
     var sampleid int age dsm_mde mde_ond mdetv ;
run ;
proc means ;
    var ints ;
run ;
proc sort ;
    by str secu ;
run ;
proc rlogist filetype=sas design=wr ;
     nest str secu ;
     weight finalplwt ;
     subpopn int <= ageevent ;</pre>
     class agecat ;
     model mdetv=int sexf agecat ;
     test waldchi;
     run ;
```

```
*************************
*sample 5 - use of SAS macro coding for Jackknife Repeated Replication,
alternative approach to Taylor Series linearization
*this program demonstrates using JRR with logistic regression
*program also includes using SAS proc logistic and SAS proc surveylogistic
libname d 'd:\sumclass' ;
*example of merging the NCS-R demographic and diagnostic datasets prior to running
macro* ;
data ncsrdemdia ;
    merge d.ncsrdem d.ncsrdia ;
    by sampleid;
run ;
options compress=yes nofmterr symbolgen ;
options macrogen mprint;
*create outer jackknife macro with parameters ;
*Parameters to fill in:
*ncluster=number of clusters, in the NCS I dataset this is 42 ;
*weight=case weight ;
*depend=dependent variable for the logistic model ;
*preds=predictor variables entered with a space between each one ;
*indata=input dataset* ;
%macro jacklogods(ncluster, weight, depend, preds, indata);
*section 1: jackknife using strata and secu variables to do 42 jackknife selections*;
*each iteration of do loop selects one strata*secu combination and doubles the
contribution of strata=x and secu=1 while setting strata=x and secu=2 to zero ;
*all other combinations stay the same*;
%let nclust=%eval(&ncluster);
    data one;
       set &indata;
    %macro wgtcal;
         %do i=1 %to &nclust;
         pwt&i=&weight;
         if str=&i and secu=1 then pwt&i=pwt&i*2;
         if str=&i and secu=2 then pwt&i=0 ;
         %end;
         %mend;
    %wqtcal;
```

```
*section 2: run base model/statistic of interest for entire sample using full weight* ;
******************************
    %macro base ;
            ods output parameterestimates=parms (keep=variable estimate ) ;
            ods listing close ;
            proc logistic des data=ONE ;
          model &depend=&preds ;
            weight &weight;
          run ;
            ods listing ;
            proc print data=parms ;
                 run ;
            proc sort ;
                 by variable ;
                 run ;
    %mend base ;
    %base ;
*Section 3: Run Replicate Models*;
*run replicate models, one for each strata using weight developed in section 1 ;
*save statistic of interest for use with variance estimation*;
%macro reps ;
          %do j=1 %to &nclust;
                 ods output parameterestimates=parms&j
                     (keep=estimate variable rename=(estimate=estimate&j )) ;
                 ods listing close ;
            proc logistic des data=ONE ;
            model &depend=&preds ;
                 weight pwt&j ;
            run ;
            proc sort ;
                     by variable ;
             %end ;
    %mend reps;
    %reps ;
```

```
*Section 4: Merge Base and Replicate files together for calculation of statistics
of interest*;
data rep ;
       merge parms
             %do k=1 %to &nclust;
                 parms&k
            %end;;
            by variable ;
            proc print ;
            run ;
               *******
*Section 5-Calculate complex design corrected variance and standard errors
*variance = sum of the squared differences between the base statistic and the replicate
statistics ;
*standard error= square root of the sum of the squared differences (variance);
*Odds Ratio=exponent of the coefficient ;
*Confidence Intervals=OR+-1.96*corrected standard error*;
******************************
    ods listing ;
    data calculate ;
       set rep ;
%macro it ;
           %do j=1 %to &nclust;
             sqdiff&j=(estimate-estimate&j)**2;
           %end;
     sumdiff=sum(of sqdiff1-sqdiff&nclust);
     stderr=sqrt(sumdiff) ;
     or=exp(estimate) ;
     lowor=exp (estimate-(1.96*stderr));
     upor=exp (estimate+ (1.96*stderr));
%mend it ;
%it;
    run ;
proc print ;
    var variable estimate stderr or lowor upor ;
    run ;
%mend jacklogods ;
%jacklogods(42,finalp1wt,dsm_mde,sexf, ncsrdemdia );
***********************
*comparison with SRS logistic regression*;
**************************
proc logistic des data=ncsrdemdia ;
weight finalplwt ;
model dsm mde ;
run ;
*comparison with SAS surveylogistic regression*;
proc surveylogistic data=ncsrdemdia ;
```

```
strata str ;
cluster secu ;
weight finalplwt ;
model dsm_mde (event='1') =sexf ;
run ;
```

Related Publications

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Weighting Information

The NCS-R data are weighted to adjust for differential probabilities of selection of respondents within households and differential non-response as well as toad just for residual differences between the sample and the United States population on the cross-classification of socio-demographic variables. An additional weight was used in the part II sample to adjust for differences in probability of selection into that sample.

As a practical matter for analysts, the following decision rules should be applied when selecting the weight to use. When using only variables from Part I the "finalplwt" weight variable should be used. For analyses with only Part II or a combination of Part I and Part II variables, the Part II weight or "finalp2wt" should be used.

NOTE: NCS-R weight variables were renamed in the NCS-R dataset available from the CPES Website.

Original NCS-R Release	CPES NCS-R Release
FINALP1WT	NCSRWTSH
FINALP2WT	NCSRWTLG

Part I:		
Sections	Diagnostic Disorders	
SCREENING	Agoraphobia	
DEPRESSION	Bipolar I	
MANIA	Bipolar II	
IRRITABLE DEPRESSION	Bipolar Subthreshold	
PANIC DISORDER	Dysthymia	
SPECIFIC PHOBIA	Generalized Anxiety Disorder	
SOCIAL PHOBIA	Hypomania	
AGORAPHOBIA	Intermittent Explosive Disorder	
GENERALIZED ANXIETY	Mania	
DISORDER		
INTERMITTENT EXPLOSIVE	Major Depressive Disorder	
DISORDER		
SUICIDALITY	Major Depressive Episode	
SERVICES	Panic Attack	
PHARMACOEPIDEMIOLOGY	Panic Disorder	
INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATION	Social Phobia	
	Specific Phobia	

Part II:		
Sections	Diagnostic Disorders	
DEMOGRAPHICS	Attention Deficit Disorder	
PERSONALITY	Alcohol Abuse	
SUBSTANCE USE	Alcohol Dependence	
POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS	Adult Separation Anxiety Disorder	
DISORDER		
CHRONIC CONDITIONS	Conduct Disorder	
NEURASTHENIA	Drug Abuse	
30-DAY FUNCTIONING	Drug Dependence	
30-DAY SYMPTOMS	Oppositional Defiant Disorder	

TOBACCO	Post-traumatic Stress Disorder
EATING DISORDERS	Separation Anxiety Disorder
PREMENSTRUAL SYNDROME	Nicotine Dependence
OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE	
DISORDER	
PSYCHOSIS	
GAMBLING	
WORRIES AND UNHAPPINESS	
EMPLOYMENT	
FINANCES	
MARRIAGE	
CHILDREN	

Part II:	
Sections	Diagnostic Disorders
SOCIAL NETWORKS	
ADULT DEMOGRAPHICS	
CHILDHOOD DEMOGRAPHICS	
CHILDHOOD	
ATTENTION-	
DEFICIT/HYPERACTIVITY	
OPPOSITIONAL-DEFIANT	
DISORDER	
CONDUCT DISORDER	
SEPARATION ANXIETY DISORDER	
FAMILY BURDEN	
PERCEPTIONS OF THE PAST	
TERROR	