# Article information:

Parents in Control: Parental perceptions of problem behaviors before and after attending an ADHD‐specific parent‐training program - Foubister - 2020 - Journal of Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Nursing - Wiley Online Library  
<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jcap.12261>

# Article summary:

1. ADHD affects 3-5% of school-age children and is characterized by inattention, hyperactivity, and impulsivity, as well as externalizing symptoms such as disruptive behaviors and aggression.

2. Parent-training programs are recommended as a psychosocial intervention for managing ADHD in preadolescents, but the evidence for their effectiveness is variable.

3. This study aimed to measure the change in parental perception of problem behavior following attendance at an ADHD-specific parent-training program called Parents in Control (PINC), and hypothesized that there would be a reduction in parental perception of problem behavior after the program.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article titled "Parents in Control: Parental perceptions of problem behaviors before and after attending an ADHD‐specific parent‐training program" discusses the effectiveness of parent-training programs for children with ADHD. While the article provides some valuable information, there are several potential biases and limitations that need to be considered.

One potential bias is the lack of randomization and control group in the study design. The study is described as a pragmatic nonrandomized and uncontrolled pre-postintervention study, which means that there was no comparison group to assess the effectiveness of the parent-training program. This limits the ability to draw definitive conclusions about the program's impact on parental perception of problem behavior.

Additionally, the article does not provide detailed information about the sample size or demographic characteristics of the participants. This lack of information makes it difficult to generalize the findings to a larger population or understand how different factors may have influenced the results.

The article also relies heavily on self-report measures completed by parents, which introduces potential biases such as social desirability bias or recall bias. Without objective measures or independent assessments, it is challenging to determine if there were actual changes in problem behavior or if parents' perceptions simply shifted.

Furthermore, while the article mentions that medication is recommended as a first-line intervention for moderate to severe ADHD without comorbidities, it does not discuss other evidence-based treatments such as behavioral therapy or multimodal treatment approaches. This omission limits a comprehensive understanding of available interventions for ADHD.

There is also limited discussion about potential risks or drawbacks associated with parent-training programs. While these programs can be beneficial for many families, they may not be effective for all individuals with ADHD or may have unintended consequences. It would have been helpful to explore any potential negative outcomes or challenges associated with participating in these programs.

Overall, this article presents some interesting findings regarding parental perceptions of problem behavior before and after attending an ADHD-specific parent-training program. However, its limitations in study design, lack of detailed information, reliance on self-report measures, and omission of alternative treatments and potential risks should be taken into consideration when interpreting the results. Further research with more rigorous study designs and larger sample sizes is needed to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the effectiveness of parent-training programs for children with ADHD.

# Topics for further research:

* Effectiveness of behavioral therapy for children with ADHD
* Multimodal treatment approaches for ADHD
* Risks and drawbacks of parent-training programs for ADHD
* Objective measures for assessing problem behavior in children with ADHD
* Comparison studies of different interventions for ADHD
* Long-term outcomes of parent-training programs for ADHD

# Report location:

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