

**Predictive value of Child Behavior Checklist/6-18, Youth Self-Report and Conners 3 ADHD Index for ADHD in school-aged children** (pp. 19-34)

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The best predictors of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) were examined using Conners 3 ADHD Index (Conners 3 AI) (teacher and parent reports), Child Behaviour Checklist for ages 6-18 (CBCL/6-18) and Youth Self Report for ages 11-18 (YSR/11-18) in a sample of 350 schoolchildren from the Epidemiological Project on Neurodevelopmental Disorders (EPINED) ( $n= 2,818$ ). The diagnosis was made on the basis of the DSM-5 criteria and the three presentations of ADHD were categorised as non-diagnosis ( $n= 175$ ), subclinical ( $n= 56$ ) or clinical ( $n= 118$ ). Discriminant analyses showed that the CBCL attention problems scale was the best predictor, correctly classifying almost 80% of cases (78.4% unadjusted model; 79.2% model adjusted for IQ and socioeconomic level). The slow cognitive time scale was the best predictor of inattention presentation (68.7% unadjusted; 71.0% adjusted) and the DSM scale of attention problems was the best predictor of hyperactive-impulsive (71.1% unadjusted; 78.0% adjusted) and the combined (68% unadjusted; 71.0% adjusted) presentation. Predictors did not differ between models for two (non-diagnostic and clinical) or three diagnostic categories (non-diagnostic, subclinical and clinical).