

Associations between Internet Addiction, Psychiatric Comorbidity, and Maternal Depression and Anxiety in Clinically Referred Children and Adolescents

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Purpose: Internet addiction (IA) has become a global problem and is one of the most common reasons for children to be referred for intervention because IA results in social and educational dysfunction and conflict with parents. IA is associated with various comorbid psychiatric disorders, with notable association between IA and family factors. However, little is known about parental psychopathology. This study aimed to examine the prevalence of IA and association between IA and maternal depression and anxiety in clinical samples after adjusting for comorbidities.

Patients and Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted between April 2020 and August 2021 at the Department of Neuropsychiatry of Osaka Metropolitan University Hospital in Japan. A total of 218 clinically referred children and adolescents (aged 8 to 15 years) were assessed using the Internet Addiction Test, which is one of the most popular questionnaires to evaluate IA, the Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL), and The Kiddie Schedule for Affective Disorders and Schizophrenia for School-Age Children—Present and Lifetime Version. IA was defined as a total score on the Internet Addiction Test ≥ 50 . Of those, for the evaluation of maternal depression and anxiety, the 132 mothers of the children who were referred after January 2021 completed K6 as well.

Results: A total of 68 participants (31.2%) presented with IA and had higher total and externalizing scores of CBCL, social anxiety disorder, and oppositional defiant disorder compared to those without IA. IA was associated with the six-item Kessler scale scores of mothers, being raised by single parents, and anxiety disorders after adjusting for age, sex, and family income (95% CI: 1.023–1.215).

Conclusion: Maternal depression and anxiety may be one of the risk factors for children and adolescents to develop IA. Care for maternal depression and anxiety may contribute to intervention for children and adolescents with IA.

Keywords: internet addiction, children, maternal depression, oppositional defiant disorder, social anxiety disorder

Introduction

The incidence of internet addiction (IA) has increased,¹ and it is associated with a variety of comorbid psychiatric symptoms, including depression,^{2–7} anxiety,^{2,6,8} impulsivity,^{4,6} hyperactivity, behavioral problems,^{5,9} aggression,^{6,10} and sleep disturbances.¹⁰ It has become a global problem with a prevalence of 4.2% to 23.7% depending on the age of the participants and various methods of assessing IA.^{5,9,11–21} Family factors, such as growing up with a single parent²² and low family income,^{23,24} are also associated with IA in childhood and adolescence. Recently, some studies suggested IA in adolescence was associated with parental depression.^{25,26} However, little is known about the association between IA in clinical population and parental depression, especially in childhood. Most surveys of IA used self-reported questionnaires for non-clinical adolescents.^{24,5–10} leading to a lack of controlling for the effect of psychiatric comorbidities with dysfunction in daily life. Additionally, few studies on psychiatric comorbidities with IA in a clinical population did not employ reported family factors as confounding factors.^{23–29}

The purpose of the present study was to evaluate the prevalence of IA and psychiatric comorbid diagnoses in childhood and adolescent clinical cases. We hypothesized that IA would be associated with depression and anxiety in mothers, who are the primary caregivers in Japan, even after controlling for psychiatric comorbidities and other family factors, including being raised by a single parent and low income.

Materials and Methods

Participants

The eligible participants were 276 children (aged 8–15 years) who were consecutively referred to the psychiatric outpatient clinic of the Osaka Metropolitan University (Osaka, Japan) between April 2020 and August 2021. Of those, the 132 mothers of the children referred after January 2021 were included in the study of maternal depression and anxiety. According to the exclusion criteria, children with intellectual disabilities ($n = 21$; $IQ < 70$ based on the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children-Third or Fourth Edition), those with acute psychotic or manic states ($n = 6$), those with severe neurological impairments or refractory epilepsy ($n = 4$), children without parents ($n = 6$), those who did not provide assent/consent to participate in the study ($n = 10$), and those who did not complete all assessments ($n = 11$) were excluded. Therefore, the remaining 218 children were included in the study.

Socioeconomic status is significantly associated with health status.³⁰ Here, we conducted interviews to collect information on parental absence (ie, the absence of either the father or the mother), family income, and years of parental education. Regarding family income, we categorized households receiving public assistance or with an annual income < 3 million yen as having low income.

All children and their mothers provided written informed assent/consent before participating in the study. This study was approved by the Institutional Review Board at Osaka Metropolitan University Graduate School of Medicine. The research was performed according to the principles of the Declaration of Helsinki and its later amendments.

Measures

Internet Addiction Test

The Internet Addiction Test (IAT) is a self-report questionnaire comprising 20 questions with a 5-point Likert scale ranging from 1 (rarely) to 5 (always).³¹ It has been translated into various languages and is one of the most widely used scales for evaluating IA.^{32,33} Scores on the IAT range from 20 to 100 (20–49 reflecting normal internet use, 50–79 moderate internet use, and 80–100 severe internet use).^{34–40} A screening score of 50 on the Japanese version of the IAT (JIAT) has been proposed as a cut-off.⁴¹ The JIAT has shown good reliability and validity.^{17,41,42} In our study, we considered a JIAT total score of ≥ 50 as IA., and that of < 50 as non-IA.

Child Behavior Checklist

The Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL) is a standardized questionnaire for parents to rate the frequency and intensity of 113 behavioral and emotional problems exhibited by their children over the last six months.⁴³ Parents' responses are recorded on a 3-point scale (0, 1, and 2 indicated that the behavior is not true, somewhat or sometimes true, or very often or often true, respectively). The CBCL factor structure consists of eight narrow-band problem scales (Withdrawal, Somatic Complaints, Anxious/Depressed, Social Problems, Thought Problems, Attention Problems, Delinquent Behavior, Aggressive Behavior), two broadband scales (Internalizing Problems and Externalizing Problems), and a Total Problems scale that is the sum of all subscales. The T score of these two subscales and the total scale were calculated using a standardized distribution of Japanese children.⁴⁴

The 6-Item Kessler Scale

The K6 is commonly used for assessment of psychological distress with six questions where participants are asked to rate how often they have felt “nervous”, “hopeless”, “restless or fidgety”, “so depressed that nothing could cheer you up”, “that everything was an effort”, and “worthless” during the past 30 days. Response options include “0 – none of the time”, “1 – a little of the time”, “2 – some of the time”, “3 – most of the time”, and “4 – all of the time.” The range of scores for the K6 is thus from 0 to 24. The

Japanese version of the K6 has shown good reliability and has been validated in the World Mental Health (WMH) Survey.^{45–47} The optimal cutoff for the K6 has been set at 12/13 for balancing false-positive and false-negative results.^{45,47}

The Kiddie Schedule for Affective Disorders and Schizophrenia for School-Age Children—Present and Lifetime Version

The Kiddie Schedule for Affective Disorders and Schizophrenia for School-Age Children—Present and Lifetime Version (K-SADS-PL) is a semi-structured diagnostic interview designed to assess current and past episodes of psychopathology in children and adolescents according to the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental disorders (DSM)-IV-Text Revision (TR) criteria.⁴⁸ Each item is endorsed as present, absent, or unknown. The diagnostic algorithm is implemented following international guidelines. The K-SADS-PL psychometric properties have been estimated as excellent in prior work, with high inter-rater reliability ($k = 0.93$) and high test-retest reliability (intraclass correlation coefficients ranging from 0.74–0.90).⁴⁹ The Japanese version, K-SADS-PL-J, has consistently demonstrated good inter-rater reliability and high concurrent validity across studies.⁴⁸

Procedure

Participants referred to the clinic were assessed by a trained multidisciplinary team, including experienced child psychiatrists, psychologists, and a psychiatric social worker. Initially, participants were interviewed for sociodemographic factors such as age, sex, absence of father or mother, family income, years of parental education, and internet use habits. Then, 218 children and parents were interviewed in joint and separate sessions for the psychiatric assessment using K-SADS-PL-J. Children completed the IAT questionnaire, and mothers completed the CBCL assessments. Of those, for the evaluation of maternal depression and anxiety, the 132 mothers of the children who were referred after January 2021 completed K6 as well. After completing the evaluation, a multidisciplinary team meeting was held to decide the most appropriate diagnosis.

Statistical Analysis

The statistical analysis of data was performed using SPSS software (version 26.0.0; IBM Corp., Armonk, NY, USA). In the evaluation of the data determined by measurement, Student's *t*-test or the Mann–Whitney *U*-test was used to compare continuous variables based on whether parametric test assumptions were met or not, respectively. The Pearson's chi-squared and Fisher's exact tests (where expected values were < 5) were used to compare categorical variables between groups of children with IA and non-IA. Associations of K6 scores of mothers whose children had IA were estimated using binomial logistic regression models after controlling other factors associated with IA (age, sex, family income, single-parent family, any mood disorders, anxiety disorders, or behavioral disorders). Two-sided tests were performed, and a *p*-value of less than 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Results

A total of 68 children (31.2%) had IA. Table 1 presents the comparison of the sociodemographic characteristics of the two groups (IA and non-IA/control group). The average age of children was 13.1 ± 1.8 years old, and 112 (51.4%) of

Table 1 Participants' Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Total (n = 218)	IA (n = 68)	Control (n = 150)	χ^2/U	<i>p</i>
Sex, male, n (%)	112 (51.4%)	40 (58.8%)	72 (48.0%)	2.194 ^a	0.139
Female, n (%)	106 (48.6%)	28 (41.2%)	78 (52.0%)		
Age (years)	13.1 ± 1.8	13.2 ± 1.8	13.0 ± 1.8	4886.5 ^b	0.621
Single parent, n (%)	43 (19.7%)	22 (32.4%)	21 (14.0%)	9.953 ^a	0.002
Low income, n (%)	36 (21.2%)	15 (27.3%)	21 (14.0%)	1.81 ^a	0.178
Parental education (years)	14.2 ± 1.7	13.9 ± 1.7	14.3 ± 1.7	−1.597 ^b	0.112

Notes: Values are shown as mean ± standard deviation unless otherwise noted. The statistically significant differences ($p < 0.05$) are indicated in bold. ^aPearson's χ^2 test; ^bMann–Whitney *U*-test.

them were boys. The two groups had non-significant differences regarding age and sex distribution. Single-parent families were significantly more prevalent in the IA group than in the control (non-IA) group (32.4% vs 14.0%, $p = 0.002$). Social anxiety disorder (SAD) and oppositional defiance disorder (ODD) were significantly more prevalent in the IA group than in the control group (25.8% vs 11.3%, $p = 0.009$; 29.0% vs 14.1%, $p = 0.012$) (Table 2). The total and externalizing scores were significantly higher in the IA group than in the control group (68.8 vs 64.7, $p = 0.006$; 63.4 vs 58.3, $p = 0.001$, respectively) (Table 3). Regarding the CBCL subscales, three of the eight subscale scores (withdrawn, delinquent behavior, and aggressive behavior) were significantly higher in the IA group than in the control group (69.2 vs

Table 2 K-SADS-PL Diagnoses for the Internet Addiction (IA) and Control Groups

	Total (n = 218)	IA (n = 68)	Control (n = 150)	χ^2	p
Mood disorders, n (%)	93 (42.7%)	30 (44.1%)	63 (42.0%)	0.086 ^a	0.770
Major depressive disorder	33 (15.1%)	11 (16.2%)	22 (14.7%)	0.083 ^a	0.733
Dysthymia	3 (1.4%)	0 (0%)	3 (2.0%)	1.379 ^a	0.240
Adjustment disorder	55 (25.2%)	19 (27.9%)	36 (24.0%)	0.385 ^a	0.535
Bipolar disorder	2 (0.9%)	0 (0%)	2 (1.3%)	0.915 ^b	1.000
Psychotic disorder	13 (6.0%)	5 (7.4%)	8 (5.3%)	0.340 ^b	0.549
Anxiety disorders	80 (36.7%)	29 (42.6%)	51 (34.0%)	1.506 ^a	0.220
Panic disorder	7 (3.2%)	4 (5.9%)	3 (2.0%)	2.269 ^b	0.208
Separation anxiety disorder	4 (1.8%)	1 (1.5%)	3 (2.0%)	0.073 ^b	1.000
Social anxiety disorder	39 (17.9%)	20 (29.4%)	19 (12.7%)	8.931 ^a	0.003
Generalized anxiety disorder	36 (16.5%)	8 (11.8%)	28 (18.7%)	1.617 ^a	0.204
Obsessive-compulsive disorder	13 (6.0%)	4 (5.9%)	9 (6.0%)	0.001 ^b	1.000
Posttraumatic stress disorder	1 (0.5%)	0 (0%)	1 (0.7%)	0.455 ^b	1.000
Specific phobia	25 (11.5%)	9 (13.2%)	16 (10.7%)	0.304 ^a	0.581
Enuresis	6 (2.8%)	3 (4.4%)	3 (2.0%)	1.017 ^b	0.379
Encopresis	1 (0.5%)	1 (1.5%)	0 (0%)	2.216 ^b	0.312
Eating disorders	13 (6.0%)	2 (2.9%)	11 (7.3%)	1.610 ^b	0.354
Behavioral disorders	65 (29.8%)	28 (41.2%)	37 (24.7%)	6.094 ^a	0.014
ADHD	41 (18.8%)	17 (25.0%)	24 (16.0%)	2.482 ^a	0.115
Oppositional defiant disorder	43 (19.7%)	21 (30.9%)	22 (14.7%)	7.770 ^a	0.005
Conduct disorder	15 (6.9%)	6 (8.8%)	9 (6.0%)	0.582 ^b	0.564
Tic disorders	20 (9.2%)	5 (7.4%)	15 (10.0%)	0.393 ^a	0.530
Tic disorder	15 (6.9%)	4 (5.9%)	11 (7.3%)	0.154 ^b	0.781
Tourette disorders	5 (2.3%)	1 (1.5%)	4 (2.7%)	0.299 ^b	1.000
Substance abuse	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)		

Notes: Values are shown as number (%). Statistically significant differences ($p < 0.05$) are indicated in bold. ^aPearson's χ^2 test; ^bFisher's exact test.

Abbreviations: K-SADS-PL, the Kiddie Schedule for Affective Disorder and Schizophrenia Present and Lifetime version; ADHD, attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder.

Table 3 CBCL T Scores for the Internet Addiction (IA) and Control Groups

	IA (n = 56* ¹)	Control (n = 132* ²)	t/U	p
Total problems	68.8 ±7.9	64.7 ±9.8	2837.5 ^b	0.006
Internalizing	69.8 ±10.3	66.9 ±10.6	1.722 ^a	0.087
Externalizing	63.4 ±10.0	58.3 ±9.6	3.290 ^c	0.001
Withdrawn	69.2 ±10.7	65.8 ±10.6	3120.0 ^b	0.049
Somatic complaints	63.6 ±11.7	63.2 ±10.0	3682.0 ^b	0.826
Anxious/Depressed	68.3 ±10.5	65.6 ±11.6	1.501 ^a	0.135
Social problems	62.5 ±8.8	60.3 ±8.1	3136.5 ^b	0.096
Thought problems	64.5 ±12.4	61.7 ±12.6	3215.5 ^b	0.169
Attention problems	63.2 ±9.9	61.2 ±9.0	3298.0 ^b	0.190
Delinquent behavior	62.6 ±8.5	58.2 ±8.6	2609.0 ^b	0.001
Aggressive behavior	62.6 ±9.2	58.8 ±8.0	2782.5 ^b	0.005

Notes: Values are shown as mean ± standard deviation. Statistically significant differences ($p < 0.05$) are indicated in bold.

^aStudent's *t*-test; ^bmann-Whitney *U*-test. ¹Twelve in IA group and ²eighteen in control did not complete CBCL.

Abbreviation: CBCL, Child Behavior Checklist.

65.8, $p = 0.049$; 62.6 vs 58.2, $p = 0.001$; 62.6 vs 58.8, $p = 0.005$, respectively). Child/adolescent comorbidities are described for the IA and control groups in Tables 2 and 3.

The K6 scores of mothers were significantly higher in the IA group than in the control group (36.4% vs 14.6%, $p = 0.029$; 76.5 vs 59.7, $p = 0.010$, respectively) (Table 4). K6 scores above 13 suggest severe anxiety and depressive symptoms, which were significantly higher in the IA group than in controls.

In Table 5, because K6 score of mothers was used as an independent variable in addition to age at the consultation, sex, single parent status, low family income, and any mood, anxiety, or behavioral disorders that were found to have an association with IA. IA could be predicted by the K6 score of mothers ($\text{Exp}(B) = 1.115$; $p = 0.013$), single parent status ($\text{Exp}(B) = 6.518$; $p = 0.010$), and any anxiety disorders ($\text{Exp}(B) = 4.463$; $p = 0.012$). Every 1-point increase in the mother's total K6 score, increases the likelihood of a child's IA by 1.115 points.

Table 4 Comparison of the K6 Score of Mothers Between the Internet Addiction (IA) and Control Groups

	IA (n = 68)	Control (n = 150)	χ^2/U	p
K6 score, mean ± SD	8.8 ±7.0	5.8 ±5.8	1366.5 ^a	0.034
0 ≤ K6 ≤ 4	12 (31.6%)	53 (56.4%)	9.333 ^b	0.025
5 ≤ K6 ≤ 9	8 (21.1%)	16 (17.0%)		
10 ≤ K6 ≤ 12	5 (13.2%)	12 (12.8%)		
13 ≤ K6	13 (34.2%)	13 (13.8%)		

Notes: Values are shown as number (%) unless otherwise noted. Statistically significant differences ($p < 0.05$) are indicated in bold.

^amann-Whitney *U*-test; ^bFisher's exact test.

Abbreviation: SD, standard deviation.

Table 5 Results of Binary Logistic Regression Analysis Showing Predictors of Total K6 Scores in the Internet Addiction (IA) Group (n = 119)

Independent Variable						95% CI for Exp (B)	
	B	SE	Wald	p	Exp(B)	Lower	Upper
K6 score	0.109	0.044	6.188	0.013	1.115	1.023	1.215
Age (years)	0.219	0.163	1.807	0.179	1.245	0.905	1.713
Sex, male	0.890	0.605	2.165	0.141	2.434	0.744	7.961
Single parent	1.875	0.732	6.557	0.010	6.518	1.552	27.367
Low income	-0.790	0.783	1.020	0.313	0.454	0.098	2.104
Mood disorders	-0.104	0.562	0.034	0.853	0.901	0.299	2.712
Anxiety disorders	1.496	0.595	6.325	0.012	4.463	1.391	14.319
Behavioral disorders	0.592	0.578	1.047	0.306	1.807	0.582	5.609
Constant	-5.947	2.361	6.347	0.012	0.003		

Note: Statistically significant differences ($p < 0.05$) are indicated in bold.

Abbreviations: SE, standard error; CI, confidence interval.

Discussion

To the best of our knowledge, this is the first study showing that IA in clinically referred children and adolescents is associated with maternal depression and anxiety, in addition to single parent status and comorbid anxiety disorders, even after adjusting for other factors, including psychiatric comorbidities and family factors. In this study, we found IA in approximately 30% of clinical cases of children and adolescents, indicating that this group is more likely to have comorbid SAD and ODD.

This study supports the hypothesis that IA is associated with maternal depression and anxiety in clinical children and adolescents. Past studies on a community sample also suggested that parents of adolescents with IA showed depression and anxiety.^{25,26} These studies were conducted in the general population with relatively mild parental depression and anxiety symptoms, but they support our hypothesis. Although the mechanism of the association of IA and maternal depression and anxiety remains unclear, considering that previous studies have shown that maternal depression was likely to negatively impact mother-child relationships⁵⁰ and that poor communication between parents and adolescents was associated with IA,⁵¹ maternal depression may make their child vulnerable to developing IA.

We found IA in approximately 30% of clinical cases of children and adolescents. Considering the prevalence of IA in the non-clinical adolescents, it varies from 4.2% to 23.7% according to the age of participants and IA assessment methods.^{5,9,11–21,52} Considering the prevalence of IA in clinical adolescents, which is naturally higher than in the general population, 46% of Japanese patients with autism spectrum disorder aged 10–19 (the mean age of the participants was 13.4 years),⁵³ 33.7% of Turkish patients with attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD; 76% of whom were boys) aged 12–18 with a mean age of 14.3 years had IA.⁵⁴ On the other hand, considering clinical children and adolescents, 11.3% of psychiatric inpatients in Germany⁵⁵ had IA. Since our sample included elementary school students, the prevalence of 30% in this study is consistent with previous studies for a clinical population that showed a relatively high prevalence in adolescence and low prevalence in childhood.

Considering the psychiatric comorbidity of IA, this study showed that mood, behavioral, and anxiety disorders were more prevalent in the IA group, with significant differences in SAD and ODD prevalence compared to those in the control group. Previous studies found that IA was significantly associated with depression, social anxiety, hyperactivity, impulsivity, and behavioral problems such as aggression.^{5–7} These studies on IA comorbidities in adolescents are based on responses to self-report questionnaires. A Turkish study using the K-SADS-PL found that 30% of adolescents with IA had major depressive disorder, 35% had SAD, 83% had ADHD, and 23.3% had ODD.⁵⁶ In the present study, SAD was significantly more prevalent in the IA group. This could be because internet use enables patients with SAD to spend time without face-to-face

communication, which could be a coping skill, resulting in IA. We recommend that clinicians should consider IA in children and adolescents presenting with SAD. Univariate analysis showed that ODD was significantly more prevalent in the IA group, consistent with previous reports.^{5,56} Previous studies showed a higher prevalence of ADHD comorbidity in IA groups,^{5–7,56,57} which we did not find here. Furthermore, our multivariate analysis showed that behavioral disorders, including both ADHD and ODD, were not significantly associated with IA. Considering that most previous studies have not examined socioeconomic factors, low background socioeconomic status may affect the occurrence of IA. In addition, it could be because previous studies had a higher proportion of boys in their study populations, who are more likely to have ADHD;^{58,59} the present study, however, had a male-to-female ratio that was approximately equal. Also, unlike previous studies, our results did not show a significant difference in the comorbidity rates of major depressive disorder, which was slightly lower in the IA group (12.9%). This may be because our study included younger children who were younger than the age at which depression is more likely to occur. The prevalence of IA is higher in treatment-seeking children and adolescents than in the general population, especially in patients with SAD and ODD. Therefore, focusing on IA in children at an early age and screening their mothers for depression and anxiety disorders is essential.

The present study had a few limitations. First, because we included a relatively small sample of treatment-seeking outpatients from a single medical institution, we cannot generalize these results to the general population. However, Japan has a universal health insurance system, and our hospital accepts various patients consecutively. Therefore, sampling bias was minimized to a certain extent. Second, because this is a cross-sectional study, we cannot conclude a causal relationship between IA in children and maternal depression and anxiety. Third, only mothers were included in the study, and fathers were not investigated for depression and anxiety. However, previous studies have shown no association between paternal depression and child IA.²⁵ Moreover, we adjusted for paternal absence and family environments, including annual income. Fourth, the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic might have increased IA in children due to shutdowns and lockdowns. However, since all participants were recruited after the start of the pandemic, this might not have affected results on an individual level. Furthermore, a report showed that school closures during the pandemic did not significantly increase potential mental health problems in children in Japan.⁵⁹ Therefore, the effect of the pandemic on our results was likely negligible. Finally, we used the K-SADS-PL, which is based on the DSM-IV-TR. Since the Japanese version of K-SADS that conforms to DSM-V has not been standardized, we used the available standardized K-SADS-PL-J.

Conclusion

To the best of our knowledge, this is the first study showing that IA in children is associated with maternal depression and anxiety, in addition to single parent status and comorbid anxiety disorders in clinical settings, even after adjusting for children's comorbidities and family environmental factors. Maternal depression and anxiety could be one of the risk factors for children and adolescents for developing IA. In clinical cases of children and adolescents, focusing on IA problems at an early age is mandatory, especially in those with SAD or ODD. In children with IA, care for maternal depression and anxiety and an attention to psychiatric comorbidities and family factors is needed. Since there are no established diagnostic criteria for IA, there is a need to develop a validated structured diagnostic questionnaire for IA. In addition, a multicenter longitudinal study is warranted to investigate comorbidities using the DSM-V-compliant K-SADS diagnosis criteria and to include paternal psychopathology for determining causal relationships between IA in children and maternal depression.

Abbreviations

ADHD, attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder; CBCL, Child Behavior Checklist; DSM-IV-TR, Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental disorders-IV-Text Revision; IA, internet addiction; IAT, Internet Addiction Test; JIAT, Japanese version of the Internet Addiction Test; K6, six-item Kessler scale; K-SADS-PL, Kiddie Schedule for Affective Disorders and Schizophrenia for School-Age Children—Present and Lifetime Version; ODD, oppositional defiance disorder; SAD, social anxiety disorder; WMH, World Mental Health.

Data Sharing Statement

The original contributions presented in the study are included in the article, and further inquiries can be directed to the corresponding author.

Ethics Approval and Informed Consent

All children and their mothers provided written informed assent/consent before participating in the study. This study was approved by the Institutional Review Board at Osaka Metropolitan University Graduate School of Medicine. The research was performed according to the principles of the Declaration of Helsinki and its later amendments.

Author Contributions

All authors made a significant contribution to the work reported, whether that is in the conception, study design, execution, acquisition of data, analysis and interpretation, or in all these areas; took part in drafting, revising or critically reviewing the article; gave final approval of the version to be published; have agreed on the journal to which the article has been submitted; and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work

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