Vreugdenhil Hestien J I, Lanting Caren I, Mulder Paul G H, Boersma E Rudy, Weisglas-Kuperus Nynke. Effects of prenatal PCB and dioxin background exposure on cognitive and motor abilities in Dutch children at school age. J Pediatr. 2002 Jan;140 (1):48â“56. [PubMed] 16 Ho Kyung Jung, Si Ja Lee, Teachers' Recognition and Teaching Strategies for the Behavioral Problems of Young Children according to Their Demographic Characteristics and Ego-resiliency, Journal of Korean Child Care and Education, 2014, 10, 6, 347 Abstract Hard-to-manage preschoolers and controls, studied initially at age 3 and followed up at school entry, were followed up again at age 9. Maternal interviews indicated that 67 % of the hard-to-manage preschoolers who showed clinically significant problems at age 6 met DSM-III criteria for an externalizing disorder at age 9. Maternal and teacher ratings confirmed the diagnostic data. Hard-to-manage youngsters who had improved by age 6 did not differ from comparison children on maternal or teacher reports. Regression analyses indicated that earlier child behavior, maternal behavior, symptom ratings, and ongoing family stress predicted current symptoms of disorder. Behavioral measures of stimulation-seeking and fearlessness, together with height and weight, were measured at age 3 years and related to ratings of aggression at age 11 years in 1130 male and female Indian and Creole children from the island of Mauritius. Results Vincent DR, Bradshaw WS, Booth GM, Seegmiller RE, Allen SD. Effect of PCB and DES on rat monoamine oxidase, acetylcholinesterase, testosterone, and estradiol ontogeny. Bull Environ Contam Toxicol. 1992 Jun;48 (6):884â“893. [PubMed] 17 Benjamin Rolon-Arroyo, David H. Arnold, Elizabeth A. Harvey, The Predictive Utility of Conduct Disorder Symptoms in Preschool Children: A 3-Year Follow-Up Study, Child Psychiatry & Human Development, 2014, 45, 3, 329 2 Catherine A. Masden, Olivia N. Leung, Bruce M. Shore, Barry H. Schneider, Stephen J. Udvari, Social-perspective coordination and gifted adolescents friendship quality, High Ability Studies, 2015, 1 Behavioral genetic studies have suggested that childhood aggression is in part heritable, but it is unclear how this genetic predisposition manifests itself. Fearlessness and stimulation- and novelty-seeking in adults have review to have significant heritability.17,38 Although it is not known if the personality measures used in the current study are heritable, infant temperamental traits have shown heritability in other studies.22 Furthermore, increased height and body size is strongly influenced by genetics.50 Consequently, increased height, fearlessness, and stimulation-seeking may represent some of the physical and psychological routes by which the genetic predisposition to aggression becomes manifest. 15 Verena Reh, Martin Schmidt, Winfried Rief, Hanna Christiansen, Preliminary evidence for altered motion tracking-based hyperactivity in ADHD siblings, Behavioral and Brain Functions, 2014, 10, 1, 7 In addition, studies are needed on parent-child interaction and the quality of the stimulation provided. [Child Development, 1986, 57, 105-114. Mother-child interaction during play was also observed for 15 mins on a different day with a different set of toys. Mothers were instructed to keep their children engaged with the toys and the quality and tone of the interaction were of interest. The relationship between fearlessness and aggression was not independent of the effects of body size and stimulation-seeking at age 3 years on aggression. After entering stimulation-seeking, height, weight, and bulk as covariates, the effect of fearlessness on aggression was abolished (F1,380=1.0, P>.31). Entry of the body size variables alone was sufficient to abolish the fearlessness-aggression relationship (F1,386=1.8, P>.18). Following exactly the same procedures employed in our previous work on aggression at age 11 years in this sample,26 high- (n=175) and low-scoring (n=226) aggression groups were created using a cutoff of as close as possible to 1 SD above and below the mean on the Aggression scale. Similarly, high- (n=170) and low-scoring (n=208) Nonaggressive Antisociality groups were formed using the same criterion. As indicated by 3 items that unequivocally measure physical aggression (fights, attacks, and destroys others’ property), 80.6% of the aggression group would be characterized as physically aggressive. Palanza P, Parmigiani S, Liu H, vom Saal FS. Prenatal exposure to low doses of the estrogenic chemicals diethylstilbestrol and o,p’-DDT alters aggressive behavior of male and female house mice. Pharmacol Biochem Behav. 1999 Dec;64 (4):665â“672. [PubMed] The high-aggression group was divided up into "big aggressives" and
"small aggressives," using a median split on body bulk at age 3 years, and groups were compared on each of the 10 items making up the Aggression scale. Big aggressives were significantly more likely to engage in fights than small aggressives (t=2.4, P<.02, 2 tailed, d=0.25), while customer to engage in swearing than big aggressives (t=2.0, P<.05, 2 tailed, d=0.20).