

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access

Utility of self-reported mental health measures for preventing unintentional injury: results from a cross-sectional study among French schoolchildren

Aymery Constant¹, Judith Dulioust², Ashley Wazana³, Taraneh Shojaei⁴, Isabelle Pitrou^{1,2} and Viviane Kovess-Masfety^{1,5*}

Abstract

Background: Identify children at-risk of having mental health problems is of value to prevent injury. But the limited agreement between informants might jeopardize prevention initiatives. The aims of the present study were 1) to test the concordance between parents and children reports, and 2) to investigate their relationships with parental reports of children's unintentional injuries.

Methods: In a population-based sample of 1258 children aged 6 to 11, the associations between child psychopathology (using the Dominic Interactive and the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire) and unintentional injuries in the past 12 months were examined in univariate and multivariate models.

Results: As compared to children, parents tended to overestimate behavior problems and hyperactivity/inattention, and underestimate emotional symptoms. Unintentional injury in the last 12-month period was reported in 184 out of 1258 children (14.6%) and multivariate analyses showed that the risk of injury was twice as high in children self-reporting hyperactivity/inattention as compared to others. However this association was not retrieved with the parent-reported instrument.

Conclusion: Our findings support evidence that child-reported measures of psychopathology might provide relevant information for screening and injury prevention purposes, even at a young age. It could be used routinely in combination with others validated tools.

Keywords: ADHD, Injury, School children, Screening, Infant mental health, Self-report

Background

For the assessment of childhood psychopathology, there is no measurement for which the accuracy (validity) and precision (reliability) are sufficiently high to give indisputable evidence, either for clinical care, research, or screening purposes [1]. Accordingly, assessment using data from multiple informants (e.g., children themselves; their parents, teachers, and clinicians) is highly recommended to improve decision making on diagnostic and intervention issues [2]. However, convergence of the data is rarely achieved. Recent evidence indicated that

data from teachers and parents might disagree in their reports because of differing expertise [3]. Additionally, there is scepticism about children's reliability [4]. Furthermore, when screening children who did not yet have behavioral symptoms, both parent and teacher measures resulted in substantial misclassification errors [5].

This issue might be of importance for prevention initiatives towards schoolchildren. Indeed, mental health problems such as Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), Conduct Disorder (CD) and Oppositional Defiant Disorder (ODD) might increase the risk of injury among children [6-12]. Byrne et al. [13] found that preschool-aged children with ADHD exhibit behaviours (e.g., inattention and impulsivity) which place them

* Correspondence: viviane.kovess@ehesp.fr

¹EHESP School of Public Health, Avenue du Prof Leon Bernard, Rennes, France

⁵EA 4069 Paris Descartes University, Rue de l'école de médecine, Paris, France

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article

at a higher risk of serious injury requiring a visit to the emergency department. This is explained by a reduced attentional monitoring required to complete daily activities without danger [14] and a greater difficulty in recognizing hazards and evaluating risks [15]. Other significant risk factors include demographic, family, and environmental variables [16]. Unintentional injuries are more common in boys as compared to girls, and are associated with lower Socio Economic Status [17], neighbourhood deprivation [18], and rural area of residence [19].

Unintentional injuries are the leading cause of childhood morbidity and mortality in elementary school children [20-22]. To prevent such severe health issues, it is valuable to identify children and adolescents at-risk of having mental health problems and those who would most benefit from more in-depth assessment. However, there is little or no data on this topic, and misclassification errors might jeopardize prevention initiatives. The aims of the present study were 1) to test the concordance between parents and children reports, and 2) to investigate their relationships with parental reports of children's unintentional injuries in the last 12-month period.

Methods

Study sample

To ensure representativeness across the 1856 schools of the area (approximately 296,257 pupils), a stratified 2-level probability sample was selected with randomization of 100 primary schools and 25 children per school (five from each of grades 1 to 5). Randomization was stratified on the following school characteristics: public/private, rural/urban, and Deprived School Areas (DSA)/no DSA. Of the 100 primary schools selected, 99 agreed to participate. Contacts were attempted for 2,341 children. Further details on the sampling procedure and methods can be found in previous reports [23].

Ethical approval and data collection

The research plan was approved by the French national Committee on Ethics (CNIL). Informational letters about the objectives of the study, refusal forms, and a postage-paid return envelope were sent to parents of the selected children. Anonymity was guaranteed, and participants were able to withdraw from the study at any time.

Self-reported child measure

The Dominic Interactive (DI) is an interactive self-report instrument for young children (6 years and older), consisting of 91 cartoons depicting a child named Dominic/Dominique with a feeling, a thought or an act. A voice-over describes the symptom and asks the child if she or he acts, feels or thinks similarly. The DI generates a probability diagnosis towards the following seven mental health disorders: specific phobias (SPh), major depression, (MDD),

separation anxiety (SAD), generalized anxiety disorders (GAD), hyperactivity/inattention, Oppositional Defiant Disorder (ODD), and Conduct problem (CP). The DI has been validated by several studies [24-28]. Loney *et al.* found that the reliability of the DI is better than those of structured interviews for young children [29]. The psychometric properties of the French version of the DI are satisfactory [30]. Children completed the DI on a computer station at school under the supervision of a research assistant.

Reported parental measures

The Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) provides diverse measures of child mental health problems (emotional symptoms, hyperactivity/inattention, conduct problems, peer relationship problems and prosocial behavior (5 items)) [30,31]. The SDQ is shorter than alternative measures of child psychopathology and has been used to study injured children [10]. It has been extensively evaluated and is reliable and valid [32]. Good psychometric properties of the French version of the SDQ have been reported in an epidemiological sample of 1,400 youths [33] and in this sample [23].

Parental reports of injury

Sociodemographic data, parents were asked "in the past 12 months, did your child incur an accident requiring either a contact with a physician or a visit to the hospital?". If yes, they were asked to provide details about the most recent injury, including where (e.g., home, school) and how (e.g., falling, poisoning, etc.) the injury occurred. Information on the anatomical site of the injury (e.g., head, limbs), and the type of injury (e.g., burn, fracture) were also collected. Injuries were coded according to the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth edition (N codes 800-994).

Data analysis

Parents' reports of child's injury in the last 12-month and others categorical variables were expressed as a percentage (%) and compared with Chi square tests. A mean score was calculated for each subscale of the DI and the SDQ, and validated cut-off limits were applied to classify children as regards to the presence of a mental health problem (yes/ borderline/no). In order to obtain conservative estimates, borderline scores were considered as an absence of psychopathology. Kappa coefficients were computed to estimate the level of agreement between DI and SDQ. Since our study outcome was binomial (injuries: yes/no), we used logistic regression models to estimate the odds ratios of reported unintentional injury as a function of emotional and behavioral problems, separately for each tool. In order to address the potential confounding effect of each factor,

we used two series of models. First, the association of each mental health problem with the risk of reporting injury was assessed separately (model 1; one model per factor, adjusted on male gender, parental unemployment; living in rural area and school located in a deprived area). All variables associated (p value <0.10) with the risk of reporting injury in model 1 were included in a single multivariate analysis (model 2), with adjustment on male gender, parental unemployment; living in rural area and school located in a deprived area. The analyses were carried out with SPSS version 19.

Results

a) Socio-demographic characteristics of the study sample

Of the 2,341 eligible parents, 462 (19.7%) refused to participate and 531 (22.7%) did not return the questionnaire. Complete parent and child data were available for 1258 children (males: 50.2%), with a mean age of 8.2 years (Standard deviation SD = 1.50). Most children were born in France (95.2%), with 92.3% of them living in urban areas and 12.6% with an unemployed parent (Table 1). To assess a possible response bias, we compared responding and nonresponding parents by school area and parental socio-economic status and did not find any statistical differences.

b) Presence of unintentional injuries

During the last 12-month period, 184 (14.6%) children sustained unintentional injuries (Table 2). Boys were more frequently injured as compared to girls (17.4% vs. 11.9%, respectively; $p < 0.004$). Most injuries occurred at school (46.7%). They occurred mostly during sports activities (51.9%) and following accidental falls (27.0%). Injuries were mostly sprains

Table 1 Sociodemographic characteristics of the study sample (N = 1258)

Variables		N (%)
Age	6-8 years	753 (59.8)
	9-11 years	505 (40.2)
Gender	Girls	627 (49.8)
	Boys	631 (50.2)
Parental education	< High school	462 (36.7)
	≥ High School	796 (62.3)
Parental unemployment	No	1101 (87.4)
	Yes	157 (12.6)
Demographic area	Urban	1160 (92.3)
	Rural	98 (7.7)
Deprived school area	No	1133 (90.1)
	Yes	125 (9.9)

Table 2 Characteristics of the 184 unintentional injuries of children aged 6 to 11 from a French representative sample (N = 1258)

	N (%)
Place of occurrence¹	
School	84 (46.7)
Home	33 (18.3)
Sport field	22 (12.2)
Street	16 (8.9)
Other	29 (13.9)
Activity during injury¹	
Sports	94 (51.9)
Falls	47 (27.0)
Non motor-vehicle pedal cycle	17 (9.4)
Hit by object	17 (9.3)
Cutting or piercing	11 (6.1)
Injured part¹	
Limb	114 (59.2)
Face/	47 (25.0)
Head	21 (11.2)
Others (Chest, abdomen, back)	25 (13.9)
Lesion type¹	
Sprain	54 (29.3)
Wound, cut	48 (28.1)
Fracture, dislocation	43 (23.0)
Contusion	36 (19.0)
Head injury	19 (10.3)
Burn	5 (2.3)
Poisoning, bite	4 (2.3)
Hospitalization	8.6 (16)

¹several responses were allowed.

(29.3%), wounds/cuts (28.1%) and fractures/dislocations (23.0%), located on the limbs (59.2%). A minority of unintentional injuries (8.6%) led to hospitalization.

a) Reliability between parents and children reports

1) Emotional symptoms

Emotional symptoms were reported in 10.8% of children by parents using the SDQ, while 17.4% of children self-reported at least one emotional symptom (MDD, GAD, SpH, SAD) using the DI (Table 3). The value for Kappa is 0.04, indicating a very low level of concordance between parent- and child-reported measures. A Cross-Tables analysis indicates that 189 children (15%) reporting emotional symptoms with the DI were considered normal by parents using the SDQ (Table 4).

2) Hyperactivity/inattention

Hyperactivity/inattention was reported in 12.2% of

Table 3 Prevalence of mental health problems, by gender, according to parent and child report, in a representative sample of children aged 6–11 years old (N = 1258)

	All	Boys (%)	Girls (%)	P value
Measures				
Emotional symptoms				
Parent report – SDQ	10.8	10.2	11.0	0.28
Child report-DI				
GAD	5.6	4.5	6.6	0.06
SAD	8.4	7.7	9.2	0.19
MDD	4.1	4.5	3.6	0.27
SPh	7.4	6.1	8.7	<0.05
At least one	17.4	15.3	19.5	<0.04
Hyperactivity/inattention				
Parent report – SDQ	12.2	16.1	8.4	<0.001
Child report - DI	4.5	6.1	2.8	<0.01
Behavior problems				
Parent report – SDQ				
Conduct problems	11.8	14.5	9.2	0.002
Peer problems	14.8	15.8	13.8	0.17
Pro-social difficulties	2.1	3.0	1.1	0.001
Child report DI				
CD	4.6	7.5	1.7	<0.001
ODD	5.0	5.6	4.4	0.21
At least one	8.3	10.7	5.9	0.001

Dominic Interactive (DI) symptom sub-scales: GAD - Generalized Anxiety Disorder, SAD - Separation Anxiety Disorder, MDD - Major Depressive Disorder, Sph- Specific Phobia ADHD- Attention Deficit-Hyperactivity Disorder, ODD - Oppositional Defiant Disorder, CP - Conduct Problem, SDQ- Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire.

children by parents and self-reported by 4.5% of children using the DI. The value for Kappa is 0.04, indicating a very low level of agreement. Cross-Tables statistics indicates that 138 children (11.0%) considered as having hyperactivity/inattention with the SQD were considered normal with the DI.

3) Behavioral problems

Conduct problems were reported in 11.8% of children by parents using the SDQ, while 8.3% of children self-reported at least one conduct problem (CD, ODD) using the DI, the value for Kappa is 0.10, indicating a poor level of agreement. A Cross-Tables analysis indicates that 125 (9.9%) children considered as having conduct problem with the SQD were considered normal with the DI. The associations between injury risk and scores on the DI and the SDQ sub-scales are reported in Table 5. In univariate analysis, the likelihood of injury was higher in children with self-reported hyperactivity/inattention, GAD, ODD and Pro-social difficulties as compared to others. In multivariate analysis, the likelihood of injury was higher in children with self-reported hyperactivity/inattention only. No significant association was found between the parent-reported SDQ sub-scales and unintentional injuries.

Discussion

Findings from the present study showed that parent- and child-reported measures of psychopathology were not concordant. Estimates of behavior problems/hyperactivity/inattention were higher in parent's reports compared to children's reports, while those of emotional symptoms were higher in children compared to parents. Multivariate analyses showed that the risk of injury was twice as high in children reporting hyperactivity/inattention as compared to others, a result in line with previous studies [6-8]. However this association was not retrieved with the parent-reported instrument. Our findings support the evidence that child-reported measures of psychopathology might provide relevant information for screening and injury prevention purposes, even at a young age. It could be used routinely in combination with others validated tools.

Both parent and children measures indicated a higher prevalence of behavior problems and a lower prevalence

Table 4 Concordance in mental health screening between parent and children' reports

	Type of mental health problems assessed both by DI and SDQ		
	Emotional symptoms	Hyperactivity-inattention	Behavior problems
Presence of mental health problems	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)
None, according to SDQ and DI	933 (74.2%)	1064 (84.6%)	1029 (81.8%)
Yes, according to SDQ only (Parent-reported measure)	106 (8.4%)	138 (11.0%)	125 (9.9%)
Yes, according to DI only (Child self-reported measure)	189 (15.0%)	40 (3.2%)	80 (6.4%)
Yes, according to SDQ and DI	30 (2.4%)	16 (1.2%)	24 (1.9%)
Kappa value	0.04	0.04	0.10

Note: SDQ: Strengths and Difficulty Questionnaire; DI: Dominic Interactive.

Table 5 Association between unintentional injuries and parents' and children' reports of mental health problems, determined by logistic regression

Variables	Univariate model; adjusted estimates						Multivariate model; adjusted estimates					
	B	SE	Wald	df	p	Exp (B)	B	SE	Wald	df	p	Exp (B)
Parent report – SDQ												
Emotional symptoms	0.12	0.25	0.24	1	0.62	1.13						
Hyperactivity-inattention	0.32	0.22	2.05	1	0.15	1.38						
Conduct problems	0.19	0.23	0.63	1	0.42	1.21						
Peer problems	0.24	0.22	1.24	1	0.26	1.27						
Pro-social difficulties	0.79	0.46	2.97	1	0.08	2.19	0.70	0.46	2.27	1	0.13	2.02
Child report - dominic interactive												
GAD	0.73	0.29	6.15	1	0.02	2.08	0.45	0.33	1.89	1	0.17	1.57
SAD	0.34	0.27	1.61	1	0.20	1.41						
MDD	0.53	0.35	2.25	1	0.13	1.70						
SPh	0.13	0.31	6.17	1	0.67	1.14						
Hyperactivity/inattention	1.10	0.30	13.7	1	0.001	3.01	0.88	0.34	6.53	1	0.01	2.41
CD	0.56	0.32	2.97	1	0.08	1.75	0.19	0.36	0.27	1	0.60	1.21
ODD	0.59	0.31	3.60	1	0.06	1.80	0.04	0.37	0.01	1	0.92	1.04
Male gender							0.41	1.67	5.88	1	0.01	1.5
Parental unemployment							0.32	0.23	1.91	1	0.17	1.38
Deprived neighborhood							-0.42	0.31	1.86	1	0.17	0.65
Rural area							0.38	0.21	3.27	1	0.07	1.46

Note: Dominic Interactive symptom sub-scales: GAD - Generalized Anxiety Disorder, SAD - Separation Anxiety Disorder, MDD - Major Depressive Disorder, Sph- Specific Phobia ADHD- Attention Deficit-Hyperactivity Disorder, ODD - Oppositional Defiant Disorder, CD - Conduct Disorder. SDQ- Strengths and Difficulty Questionnaire. SE = standard error; df = degree of freedom; Exp(B) = exponentiation of the B coefficient (Odds ratios).

of emotional symptoms among boys as compared to girls. However, the concordance between children and parental estimates was poor. As compared to the children's reports, parents seem to have minimized intrinsic problems such as anxiety, phobia or depression, and amplified extrinsic problems with visible manifestations, such as behavior problems and hyperactivity/inattention. Interestingly, such a tendency has been previously observed. In a study including schoolchildren in Canada [34], internalizing disorders were underestimated by external observers (parents and teachers) while ADHD was reported more frequently by teachers (9.8%) as compared to parents (6.9%) and children (3.8%). When it comes to anxiety, of which symptoms are quite covert, reliance on parent reporting produces lower rates of anxiety than using children alone, or in combination with other informants [35]. In a study focusing on discrepant reports where only one of the informant accounted for the presence of a child diagnosis, authors suggested that children could be better informants than parents for their internalizing disorders, because they directly experience and are quite often aware of their internal states and feelings, whereas parent might be better reporters of externalizing disorders [36].

This statement however has to be mitigated. To some degree, impulsive behaviors, intense activity, and distraction

are common among children 6–11 years old. These might be interpreted as pathologic symptoms by parents, in a context where ADHD was largely mediatized. Such bias has been recently documented among specialists; this has led to ADHD over-diagnosis in the past decades, as well as significant increases in medication costs [37-39]. In addition, the prevalence of ADHD is 5.2% worldwide and 4.6% in Europe [40]. In the present study, the prevalence of hyperactivity/inattention was 4.5% according to children self-report, and 12.2% according to parental measures. Only child-reported hyperactivity/inattention was related to unintentional injury. In the absence of any clinical psychiatric assessment, there remains the possibility of misclassification errors. But these results nonetheless suggest that a tool designed to thoroughly assess children perception of their own difficulties could be of interest for screening purposes in combination with other validated tools.

When it comes to other mental health problems assessed in the study, comparing findings from the present study with other estimates is difficult, since epidemiological studies have varied substantially in the prevalence rates reported. A review including 11 studies that investigated the prevalence of DSM-III or DSM-IV anxiety, specifically in children aged under 12, indicated that the rates of diagnosis varied between 2.6% and

41.2% [35]. It must be stressed, however, that children's reports from our study are in line with aggregated results indicating that separation anxiety is the most common individual disorder and that anxiety disorders are more common than depressive disorders [35].

This report has various strengths. The sample is a large-scale randomized French sample using strategies to ensure faithful estimates of population values; the association between unintentional injuries and child psychopathology symptoms was examined using both parent and child report; and the non-response rate was satisfactory and consistent with many cross-sectional surveys using mailed self-report questionnaires [41,42]. Although parents were asked to describe only one injury, the estimate of one-year incidence in our study (13.6%) fell within the known French range (11.4% to 15.3%) [43,44]. And the hospitalization rate in our sample was also close to that of other studies (7%-9%) [44,45]. However, parents' alcohol consumption, poor parental supervision, deliberate injuries and injuries as a result of violence were not assessed and it was not possible to determine the causal relationship between psychopathology and unintentional injuries given the cross-sectional design of our study.

Conclusions

Health practitioners might be reluctant for practical and ethical reasons to interview the children themselves and rely on information from adults only. Our findings however support the evidence that child-reported measures of psychopathology symptoms might provide relevant information for screening and injury prevention purposes, even at a young age. They could therefore be used routinely in combination with others validated tools.

Competing of interest

The authors report no conflict of interest.

Authors' contributions

VK and IP contributed to the conception and design of the study. SJ, JD, and AW, performed the data collection. AC, AW, and VK interpreted the data and wrote the manuscript. All the authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Acknowledgements

We are indebted to Miki Duruz, Christine Chan-Chee, Fabien Gilbert, Robert Goodman, Jean-Pierre Valla, the French Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, the French Ministry of Education, the PACA Regional Directorate for Health and Social Affairs, the Aix-Marseille and Nice Educational Authority, as well as to the children, parents, teachers and principals of participating schools.

Funding/support

This research was funded by the Mutuelle Assurance Elève, Mutuelle Assurance des Instituteurs de France, Mutuelle Générale de l'Education Nationale, the MGEN Foundation for Public Health, FNMF and the Regional Directorate for Health and Social Affairs of PACA region, France. Study sponsors, had no role in the collection, analysis, and interpretation of data; in the writing of the report; and in the decision to submit the paper for publication.

Author details

¹EHESP School of Public Health, Avenue du Prof Leon Bernard, Rennes, France. ²Direction de l'Action Sociale, de l'Enfance et de la Santé, Quai de la Rapée, Paris, France. ³Department of Psychiatry, Jewish General Hospital, Chemin de la Côte-Sainte-Catherine, McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada. ⁴Centre hospitalier Paul Guiraud, Rue Dispan, Villejuif, France. ⁵EA 4069 Paris Descartes University, Rue de l'école de médecine, Paris, France.

Received: 14 June 2013 Accepted: 10 December 2013

Published: 8 January 2014

References

1. Pedhazur E, Schmelkin L: *Measurement, Design, and Analysis: An Integrated Approach*. NJ, Hillsdale: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates; 1991.
2. Piacentini JC, Cohen P, Cohen J: **Combining discrepant diagnostic information from multiple sources: are complex algorithms better than simple ones?** *J Abnorm Child Psychol* 1992, **20**(1):51-63.
3. Kraemer HC, Measelle JR, Ablow JC, Essex MJ, Boyce WT, Kupfer DJ: **A new approach to integrating data from multiple informants in psychiatric assessment and research: mixing and matching contexts and perspectives.** *Am J Psychiatry* 2003, **160**(9):1566-1577.
4. Deater-Deckard K: **Parenting and child behavioral adjustment in early childhood: a quantitative genetic approach to studying family processes.** *Child Dev* 2000, **71**(2):468-484.
5. Dwyer SB, Nicholson JM, Battistutta D: **Parent and teacher identification of children at risk of developing internalizing or externalizing mental health problems: a comparison of screening methods.** *Prev Sci* 2006, **7**(4):343-357.
6. Bijur P, Golding J, Haslum M, Kurzon M: **Behavioral predictors of injury in school-age children.** *Am J Dis Child* 1988, **142**(12):1307-1312.
7. Bijur PE, Stewart-Brown S, Butler N: **Child behavior and accidental injury in 11,966 preschool children.** *Am J Dis Child* 1986, **140**(5):487-492.
8. Davidson LL, Taylor EA, Sandberg ST, Thorley G: **Hyperactivity in school-age Boys and subsequent risk of injury.** *Pediatrics* 1992, **90**(5):697-702.
9. Langley J, McGee R, Silva P, Williams S: **Child behavior and accidents.** *J Pediatr Psychol* 1983, **8**(2):181-189.
10. Lalloo R, Sheiham A, Nazroo JY: **Behavioural characteristics and accidents: findings from the health survey for England, 1997.** *Accid Anal Prev* 2003, **35**(5):661-667.
11. Bruce B, Kirkland S, Waschbusch D: **The relationship between childhood injuries and behavior disorders.** *Ped and Child Health* 2007, **12**(9):749-754.
12. Rowe R, Maughan B, Goodman R: **Childhood psychiatric disorder and unintentional injury: findings from a national cohort study.** *J Pediatr Psychol* 2004, **29**(2):119-130.
13. Byrne JM, Bawden HN, Beattie T, DeWolfe NA: **Risk for injury in preschoolers: relationship to attention deficit hyperactivity disorder.** *Child Neuropsychol* 2003, **9**(2):142-151.
14. Rowe R, Simonoff E, Silberg JL: **Psychopathology, temperament and unintentional injury: cross-sectional and longitudinal relationships.** *J Child Psychol Psych* 2007, **48**(1):71-79.
15. Farmer JE, Peterson L: **Injury risk-factors in children with attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder.** *Health Psychol* 1995, **14**(4):325-332.
16. Rutter M, Giller H, Hagell A: *Antisocial Behavior by Young People*. New York: Cambridge University Press; 1998.
17. Brehaut JC, Miller A, Raina P, McGrail KM: **Childhood behavior disorders and injuries among children and youth: a population-based study.** *Pediatrics* 2003, **111**(2):262-269.
18. Reading R, Langford IH, Haynes R, Lovett A: **Accidents to preschool children: comparing family and neighbourhood risk factors.** *Soc Sci Med* 1999, **48**(3):321-330.
19. Otters H, Schellevis FG, Damen J, van der Wouden JC, van Suijlekom-Smit LW, Koes BW: **Epidemiology of unintentional injuries in childhood: a population-based survey in general practice.** *Br J Gen Pract* 2005, **55**(517):630-633.
20. Deal LW, Gomby DS, Zippiroli L, Behrman RE: **Unintentional injuries in childhood: analysis and recommendations.** *Future Child* 2000, **10**(1):4-22.
21. Danseco ER, Miller TR, Spicer RS: **Incidence and costs of 1987-1994 childhood injuries: demographic breakdowns.** *Pediatrics* 2000, **105**(2):E27.
22. Organization WH: *The Injury Chart Book: A Graphical Overview of the Global Burden of Injuries*. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2002.

23. Shojaei-Brosseau T, Wazana A, Kovess V: **The strengths and difficulties questionnaire: French results and cross-cultural comparison.** *Soc Psychiatry Psychiatr Epidemiol* 2009, **44**:740–747.
24. Valla JP, Bergeron L, Smolla N: **The Dominic-R: a pictorial interview for 6- to 11-year-old children.** *J Am Acad Child Adolesc Psychiatry* 2000, **39**(1):85–93.
25. Valla JP, Kovess V, Chan Chee C, Berthiaume C, Vantalou V, Piquet C, Gras-Vincendon A, Martin C, Alles-Jardel M: **A French study of the Dominic Interactive.** *Soc Psychiatry Psychiatr Epidemiol* 2002, **37**(9):441–448.
26. Valla JP, Bergeron L, Berube H, Gaudet N, St-Georges M: **A structured pictorial questionnaire to assess DSM-III-R-based diagnoses in children (6–11 years): development, validity, and reliability.** *J Abnorm Child Psychol* 1994, **22**(4):403–423.
27. Bidaut-Russell M, Valla JP, Thomas JM, Bergeron L, Lawson E: **Reliability of the Terry: a mental health cartoon-like screener for African-American children.** *Child Psychiatry Hum Dev* 1998, **28**(4):249–263.
28. Murphy D, Cantwell C, Jordan D, Lee M, Cooley-Quille M, Lahey B: **Test-retest reliability of Dominic anxiety and depression items among young children.** *J of Psychopathology and Behavioral Assessment* 2000, **22**:257–270.
29. Loney B, Frick P: **Structured diagnostic interviewing.** In *Handbook of Psychological and Educational Assessment of Children: Personality, Behavior and Context*. 2nd edition. Edited by Reynolds C, Kamphaus R. New York, NY: Guilford; 2003:235–247.
30. Scott TJ, Short EJ, Singer LT, Russ SW, Minnes S: **Psychometric properties of the Dominic interactive assessment: a computerized self-report for children.** *Assessment* 2006, **13**(1):16–26.
31. Goodman R: **Psychometric properties of the strengths and difficulties questionnaire.** *J Am Acad Child Adolesc Psychiatry* 2001, **40**(11):1337–1345.
32. Meltzer H, Gatward R, Goodman R, Ford T: *Mental Health of Children and Adolescents in Great Britain*. London: HMSO; 2000.
33. Capron C, Therond C, Duyme M: **Psychometric properties of the French version of the self-report and teacher Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ).** *Eur J Psychol Assess* 2007, **23**:79–88.
34. Breton JJ, Bergeron L, Valla JP, Berthiaume C, Gaudet N, Lambert J, St-Georges M, Houde L, Lepine S: **Quebec child mental health survey: prevalence of DSM-III-R mental health disorders.** *J Child Psychol Psychiatry* 1999, **40**(3):375–384.
35. Cartwright-Hatton S, McNicol K, Doubleday E: **Anxiety in a neglected population: prevalence of anxiety disorders in pre-adolescent children.** *Clin Psychol Rev* 2006, **26**(7):817–833.
36. Jensen PS, Rubio-Stipec M, Canino G, Bird HR, Dulcan MK, Schwab-Stone ME, Lahey BB: **Parent and child contributions to diagnosis of mental disorder: are both informants always necessary?** *J Am Acad Child Adolesc Psychiatry* 1999, **38**(12):1569–1579.
37. Treceno C, Martin Arias LH, Sainz M, Salado I, Garcia Ortega P, Velasco V, Jimeno N, Escudero A, Velasco A, Carvajal A: **Trends in the consumption of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder medications in Castilla y Leon (Spain): changes in the consumption pattern following the introduction of extended release methylphenidate.** *Pharmacoepidemiol Drug Saf* 2012, **21**(4):435–441.
38. Bruchmuller K, Margraf J, Schneider S: **Is ADHD diagnosed in accord with diagnostic criteria? Overdiagnosis and influence of client gender on diagnosis.** *J Consult Clin Psychol* 2012, **80**(1):128–138.
39. Chilakamarri JK, Filkowski MM, Ghaemi SN: **Misdiagnosis of bipolar disorder in children and adolescents: a comparison with ADHD and major depressive disorder.** *Ann Clin Psychiatry* 2011, **23**(1):25–29.
40. Polanczyk G, de Lima MS, Horta BL, Biederman J, Rohde LA: **The worldwide prevalence of ADHD: a systematic review and meta-regression analysis.** *Am J Psychiatry* 2007, **164**(6):942–948.
41. Bälter K, Bälter O, Fondell E, Lagerros Y: **Web-based and mailed questionnaires: a comparison of response rates and compliance.** *Epidemiology* 2005, **16**(4):577–579.
42. Ritter P, Lorig K, Laurent D, Matthews K: **Internet versus mailed questionnaires: a randomized comparison.** *J Med Internet Res* 2004, **6**(3):e29.
43. Auvray L, Dumesnil S, Le Fur P: **Sante et protection sociale en 2000, enquete sur la sante et la protection sociale, France 2000.** *IRDS, series resultats* 2001, **508**:50–51.
44. Thélot B: *Résultats de l'Enquête permanente sur les accidents de la vie courante, années 1999-2000-2001*. Saint Maurice: Réseau EPAC; Institut de veille sanitaire; 2003:10–12.
45. Spady DW, Saunders DL, Schopflocher DP, Svenson LW: **Patterns of injury in children: a population-based approach.** *Pediatrics* 2004, **113**(3 Pt 1):522–529.

doi:10.1186/1471-2431-14-2

Cite this article as: Constant et al.: Utility of self-reported mental health measures for preventing unintentional injury: results from a cross-sectional study among French schoolchildren. *BMC Pediatrics* 2014 **14**:2.

Submit your next manuscript to BioMed Central and take full advantage of:

- Convenient online submission
- Thorough peer review
- No space constraints or color figure charges
- Immediate publication on acceptance
- Inclusion in PubMed, CAS, Scopus and Google Scholar
- Research which is freely available for redistribution

Submit your manuscript at
www.biomedcentral.com/submit

