

Relationships among Child Maltreatment, Picture Completion Test, and Posttraumatic Symptoms: Two Examinations Using WISC-III for Japanese Children

PDF (Size: 118KB) PP. 601-605 DOI : 10.4236/psych.2012.38090

Author(s)

Kohske Ogata

ABSTRACT

The aim of the present studies was to confirm a relationship among child maltreatment, Picture Completion (PC) test, and posttraumatic symptoms in Japanese maltreated children. In some previous researches, it was found that maltreated children scored higher on the PC test within the Wechsler series subtests. It is hypothesized that the relative higher score of maltreated children may be an indicator of hyperarousal symptoms in posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). In prior studies, there were some weaknesses on methodology. They had problems with a small sample size and indirect methods to test the hypothesis. In study I, the prior finding was replicated through the same indirect methodology as previous studies, using a larger sample size. The participants were 490 Japanese children (170 maltreated and 320 controls) sampled from the records of Child Guidance Centers in Japan. Results showed that a significant difference was found only for the PC score in all the subtests in the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children third edition ($F[1, 487] = 12.6, p < 0.001$), replicating the previous finding using a larger sample. In study II, the hypothesis was verified directly using another sample set (40 maltreated). Only the correlation coefficient was significant between the deviated score on the PC test and the subscale of PTSD in Alternative version of the Trauma Symptom Checklist for Children ($r = 0.33$ for all subtests, $p < 0.05$; $r = 0.38$ for performance subtests, $p < 0.05$). It may be a robust finding that the relative higher performance on PC in maltreated children relates to hyperarousal symptoms in PTSD. The author concludes that the hypothesis in the prior researches was demonstrated through the present two studies.

KEYWORDS

WISC-III; Child Maltreatment; Intelligence; Traumatic Stress

Cite this paper

Ogata, K. (2012). Relationships among Child Maltreatment, Picture Completion Test, and Posttraumatic Symptoms: Two Examinations Using WISC-III for Japanese Children. *Psychology*, 3, 601-605. doi: 10.4236/psych.2012.38090.

References

- [1] Briere, J. (2009). Trauma Symptom Checklist for Children (TSCC) Professional Manual. In S. Nishizawa, & C. Yamamoto (Trans. and write). Odessa, FL: Psychological Assessment Resources.
- [2] Buckle, S. K., Lancaster, S., Powell, M. B., & Higgins, D. J. (2005). The relationship between child sexual abuse and academic achievement in a sample of adolescent psychiatric inpatients. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 29, 1031-1047. doi:10.1016/j.chiabu.2004.12.013
- [3] Bulut, S. (2004). Factor structure of posttraumatic stress disorder in children experienced natural disaster. *Psychologia: An International Journal of Psychology in the Orient*, 47, 158-168. doi: 10.2117/psysoc.2004.158
- [4] Bulut, S. (2006). Comparing the earthquake exposed and non-exposed Turkish children' s Post Traumatic Stress Reactions. *Anales de Psicologia*, 22, 29-36.
- [5] Bulut, S. (2010). Children' s posttraumatic stress reactions and sub- symptoms: Three years of a

- [Open Special Issues](#)
- [Published Special Issues](#)
- [Special Issues Guideline](#)

[PSYCH Subscription](#)[Most popular papers in PSYCH](#)[About PSYCH News](#)[Frequently Asked Questions](#)[Recommend to Peers](#)[Recommend to Library](#)[Contact Us](#)

Downloads:	272,016
------------	---------

Visits:	600,438
---------	---------

[Sponsors, Associates, and Links >>](#)

longitudinal investigation study after a direct exposure to the earthquake and school' s collapse. *Turk Psikoloji Dergisi*, 25, 87-98.

- [6] Bulut, S., Bulut, S., & Tayli, A. (2005). The dose of exposure and prevalence rates of post traumatic stress disorder in a sample of Turkish children eleven months after the 1999 Marmara earthquakes. *School Psychology International*, 26, 55-70. doi:10.1177/0143034305050893
- [7] Delaney-Black, V., Covington, C., Ondersma, S. J., Nordstrom-Klee, B., Templin, T., Ager, J., Janisse, J., & Sokol, R. J. (2002). Violence exposure, trauma, and IQ and/or reading deficits among urban children. *Archives of Pediatrics & Adolescent Medicine*, 156, 280-285.
- [8] Frankel, K. A., Boetsch, E. A., & Harmon, R. J. (2000). Elevated picture completion scores: A possible indicator of hypervigilance in maltreated preschoolers. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 24, 63-70. doi:10.1016/S0145-2134(99)00110-6
- [9] Kotch, J. B., Lewis, T., Hussey, J. M., English, D., Thompson, R., Litrownik, A. J., Runyan, D. K., Bangdiwala, S. I., Margolis, B., & Dubowitz, H. (2008). Importance of early neglect for childhood aggression. *Pediatrics*, 121, 725-731. doi:10.1542/peds.2006-3622
- [10] Nolin, P., & Ethier, L. (2007). Using neuropsychological profiles to classify neglected children with or without physical abuse. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 31, 631-643. doi:10.1016/j.chiabu.2006.12.009