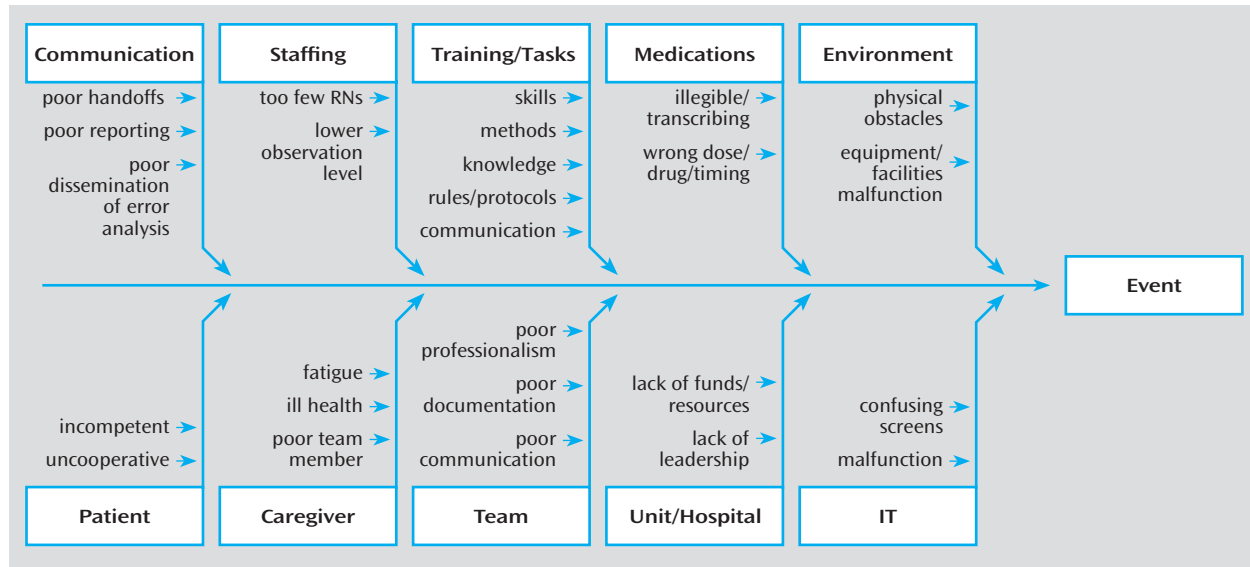


FIGURE 1. Root-Cause Analysis Diagram



The authors' disclosures accompany the original article.

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Teen Behaviors Reflective of Parental Smoking

TO THE EDITOR: In their article, published in the October 2008 issue of the *Journal*, Margaret Keyes, Ph.D., et al. (1) concluded that both genetic and environmental influences increase the risk of cigarette use in the adolescent children, biological and adoptive, of parents who smoke. The authors also found an association between parents who smoke and an increased likelihood for their biological offspring (more than adopted children) to engage in disinhibited behavior (generally defined by the authors as unacceptable social behavior). I applaud Dr. Keyes et al. for these thought-provoking findings.

However, I was surprised to see little to no emphasis on home environment/family dynamics and additional psychiatric diagnoses, which is information that could have been obtained via self-report, as seen with other methods of obtaining data in the study. Examples of the former that could have been explored as possible confounding variables are the presence of neglect or abuse in the adolescents' homes or lack of parental supervision that may have contributed to disinhibited behavior (2). Examples of disinhibited behavior that could have been examined are the identification of bipolar or personality disorders. A sound effort to eliminate confounding variables was achieved by separating such disinhibited behavior from those seen in subjects with diagnoses of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, conduct disorder, or oppositional defiant disorder and by identifying other types of substance use/misuse. It appears that a similar query of negative home influences and/or additional psychiatric diagnoses could have also been considered. Of note, socioeconomic background was taken into consideration, yet we cannot assume that a higher socioeconomic status is protective of adverse home conditions.

Reference

1. Keyes M, Legrand LN, Iacono WG, McGue M: Parental smoking and adolescent problem behavior: an adoption study of general and specific effects. *Am J Psychiatry* 2008; 165:1338–1344
2. Dube SR, Felitti VJ, Dong M, Chapman DP, Giles WH, Anda RF: Childhood abuse, neglect, and household dysfunction and the risk of illicit drug use: The Adverse Childhood Experiences Study. *Pediatrics* 2003; 111:564–572

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The author reports no competing interests.

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Dr. Keyes Replies

TO THE EDITOR: We certainly agree with Dr. Harvey that many environmental factors may influence adolescent disinhibited behavior, including neglect or abuse in the home as well as psychiatric disorders in the parents. We also believe that adoption designs offer an especially sensitive test for the presence of family-level environmental influences. That is, studying adoptive families allows researchers to control for genetic confounding when examining between-family environmental effects. Our study presented evidence for one environmentally mediated pathway by which parental smoking increased risk for substance use in adolescent offspring. Another study, using the same sample, demonstrated that maternal depression represented an environmental liability for major depression and disruptive behavior disorders in adolescent offspring (1). We hope that these results will encourage further investigation of environmental influences on adolescent behavior within the context of a genetically informative design.

Reference

1. Tully EC, Iacono WG, McGue M: An adoption study of parental depression as an environmental liability for adolescent depression.

sion and childhood disruptive disorders. *Am J Psychiatry* 2008; 165: 1148–1154

The author's disclosures accompany the original article.

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Reprints are not available; however, Letters to the Editor can be downloaded at <http://ajp.psychiatryonline.org>.

Corrections

In the article “Prevalence and Predictors of Lipid and Glucose Monitoring in Commercially Insured Patients Treated With Second-Generation Antipsychotic Agents” by Dan W. Haupt, M.D., et al. (published online January 15, 2009; doi: 10.1176/appi.ajp.2008.08030383), the guideline periods in the last sentence of the first paragraph of the Results section “Metabolic Testing Rates (Univariate Analysis)” should be transposed so that the sentence reads “Glucose monitoring rates were higher than lipid monitoring rates, baseline monitoring rates were higher than week 12 rates, and there was a small increase in the proportion of patients who were monitored for metabolic effects in the post- versus preguideline periods.” This change has been made for the article's print appearance in the March 2009 issue and for its online posting as part of that issue, replacing the article posted January 15.

In the article “Obsessions and Compulsions in the Community: Prevalence, Interference, Help-Seeking, Developmental Stability, and Co-Occurring Psychiatric Conditions” by Miguel A. Fullana, Ph.D., et al. (published online February 2, 2009), the odds ratio between harm/checking symptom dimension and alcohol dependence in Table 4 should be 2.29. Also, in the second paragraph of the Discussion, copyediting by the Journal editorial office altered the meaning of a sentence. It should have read as follows: “Confirming anecdotal reports and a handful of clinical studies (1, 2), more than one-third of people with anxiety disorders other than OCD or with depression (without comorbid OCD) endorsed obsessions and/or compulsions.” These changes have been made for the article's appearance in the March 2009 print issue and for its online posting as part of that issue, replacing the article posted February 2, 2009.

The institution that provided the January Clinical Case Conference “Severe Eating Disorder in a 28-Year-Old Man With Williams's Syndrome” by Todd Young, M.D., et al. (*Am J Psychiatry* 2009 166: 25–31) was listed incorrectly on page 25. It should have read “From the University of New Mexico School of Medicine.” The PDF version that now appears online has been corrected, and it indicates that it differs from what appears in print because the institution name has been corrected.