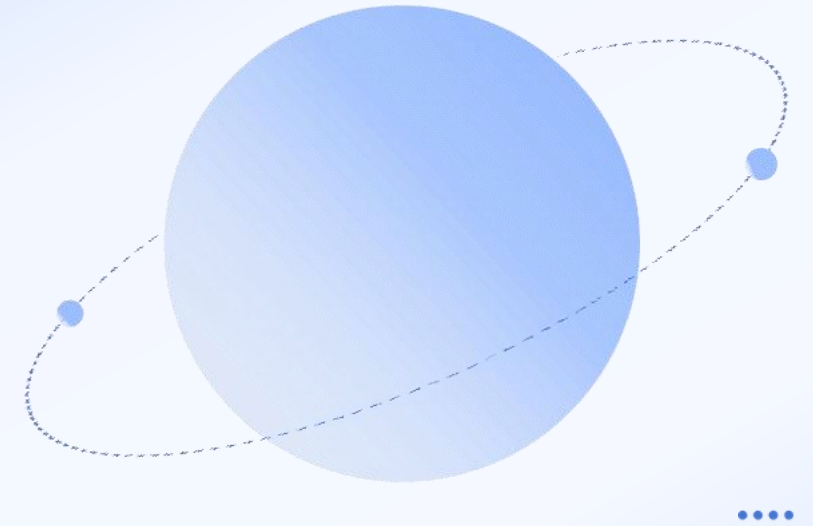


# ADHD

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01

# **PART 01**

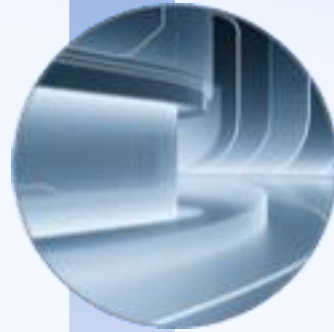
What is ADHD?

# ADHD Defined



## Definition

ADHD, or Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder, is a neurodevelopmental condition that typically begins in childhood and often continues into adulthood. It affects an individual's ability to focus, control impulses, and maintain appropriate levels of activity.



## Core Features

The disorder is characterized by persistent patterns of inattention, hyperactivity, and impulsivity that significantly interfere with daily functioning and development. These symptoms must be present for at least six months and appear before the age of twelve.

## Impact

If left untreated, ADHD can lead to difficulties in academic performance, social interactions, and occupational functioning. Early identification and intervention are crucial for managing the condition effectively.



# Core Symptoms



## Inattentive Presentation



Individuals with the inattentive type of ADHD struggle to maintain focus on tasks, often appear forgetful, and have difficulty organizing activities. They may seem easily distracted and fail to complete assignments or follow through on instructions.

## Hyperactive-Impulsive Presentation



The hyperactive-impulsive type involves excessive movement and impulsive actions. People with this type may have trouble sitting still, interrupt others, and act without thinking. Some individuals experience a combination of both inattentive and hyperactive-impulsive symptoms.

# Prevalence & Impact

## 01

### Global Prevalence

ADHD affects approximately 5–7% of children and 2–5% of adults worldwide. It is one of the most common neurodevelopmental disorders, with significant variations in prevalence across different regions and populations.

## 03

### Occupational Impairment

In adulthood, ADHD can lead to difficulties in maintaining employment, lower job performance, and higher rates of job turnover. These occupational challenges can impact career progression and financial stability.

## 02

### Academic Challenges

Children with ADHD often face difficulties in school, such as lower academic achievement, higher dropout rates, and increased disciplinary actions. These challenges can persist into adolescence and adulthood, affecting long-term educational outcomes.

## 04

### Social Implications

Socially, individuals with ADHD may struggle with forming and maintaining relationships due to impulsivity and inattention. This can lead to social isolation and difficulties in interpersonal interactions.



**02**

# **PART 02**

## Causes & Risk



# Genetic Influences

## Heritability

Research indicates that ADHD has a strong genetic component, with heritability estimates exceeding 70%. Multiple genes are involved, primarily affecting neurotransmitter pathways such as dopamine and norepinephrine. A family history of ADHD significantly increases the likelihood of developing the disorder.



# Environmental Factors

## Prenatal Exposures

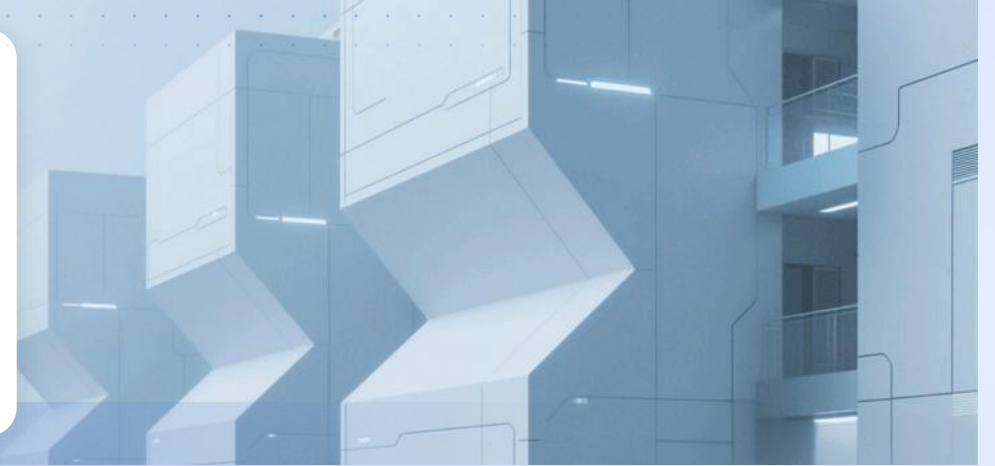
Exposure to substances like alcohol, tobacco, or lead during pregnancy can increase the risk of ADHD. These substances can disrupt normal brain development and contribute to the development of neurodevelopmental disorders.

## Perinatal Factors

Premature birth and low birth weight are also associated with a higher risk of ADHD. These factors can affect brain development and increase the likelihood of developing the disorder.

## Early Childhood Brain Injury

Early childhood brain injuries, such as those resulting from accidents or infections, can also contribute to the development of ADHD. These injuries can disrupt normal brain function and lead to symptoms of inattention and hyperactivity.





**03**

# **PART 03**

## Diagnosis

# Diagnostic Criteria



## 01 DSM-5 Criteria

According to the DSM-5, a diagnosis of ADHD requires the presence of at least six symptoms in children or five in adults, persisting for at least six months. Symptoms must be present before the age of twelve and cause significant impairment in at least two settings, such as home and school.

## Symptom Domains 02

Symptoms are categorized into inattention, hyperactivity, and impulsivity. Inattentive symptoms include difficulty sustaining focus and organizing tasks, while hyperactive-impulsive symptoms involve excessive movement and impulsive actions.







# Assessment Process

## 01 Clinical Interviews

The assessment process begins with comprehensive clinical interviews with the individual, parents, and teachers to gather detailed information about symptoms and their impact on daily functioning.

## 02 Rating Scales

Standardized rating scales are used to assess the frequency and severity of symptoms. These scales provide valuable input from multiple informants, helping to confirm the presence and impact of ADHD symptoms.

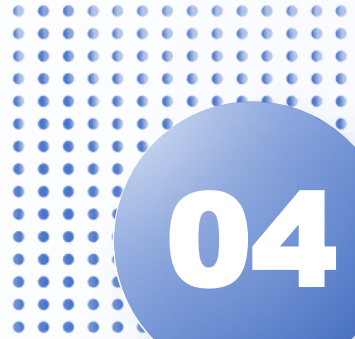
## 03 Medical Examination

A thorough medical examination is conducted to rule out other conditions that may mimic ADHD, such as thyroid disorders or sleep disorders. This ensures an accurate diagnosis and appropriate treatment plan.

## 04 Cognitive Testing

In some cases, cognitive testing may be performed to assess attention, executive functioning, and other cognitive abilities. This can provide additional insights into the individual's strengths and weaknesses.





**04**

# **PART 04**

## Treatment





## Medications

01

Stimulant medications, such as methylphenidate and amphetamines, are often the first line of treatment for ADHD. They help improve focus and reduce impulsivity by increasing neurotransmitter levels in the brain.

## Behavioral Interventions

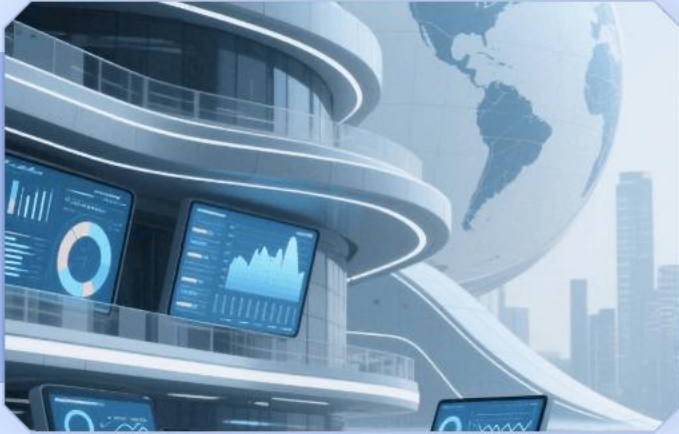
02

Behavioral parent training and classroom interventions are effective in managing ADHD symptoms. These strategies teach parents and teachers techniques to encourage positive behaviors and reduce disruptive actions.

## Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy

03

Cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) helps individuals with ADHD develop coping skills and strategies to manage their symptoms. It focuses on improving executive functioning and reducing negative thought patterns.



# Multimodal Plan

## Combining Treatments

A multimodal treatment plan combines medication with psychoeducation, skills training, and accommodations in school or the workplace. This comprehensive approach addresses the diverse needs of individuals with ADHD.

## Monitoring and Adjustment

Regular monitoring and adjustment of the treatment plan are essential for optimizing outcomes. This involves assessing symptom improvement, side effects, and overall quality of life to ensure the best possible management of ADHD.





**05**

## **PART 05**

Living with ADHD





# Daily Strategies



## Organization Tools

Using planners, calendars, and reminders can help individuals with ADHD stay organized and manage their daily tasks more effectively. These tools provide structure and reduce the likelihood of forgetting important activities.

## Task Breakdown

Breaking larger tasks into smaller, manageable steps can make it easier for individuals with ADHD to focus and complete tasks. This approach reduces overwhelm and increases productivity.

## Minimizing Distractions

Creating a distraction-free environment, such as a quiet workspace, can improve concentration and reduce the impact of inattention. This may involve limiting access to electronic devices or other sources of distraction.

## Leveraging Strengths

Individuals with ADHD often have unique strengths, such as creativity and hyperfocus. Identifying and leveraging these strengths can enhance self-esteem and improve overall functioning.



## Family Support

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Family members play a crucial role in supporting individuals with ADHD. They can provide emotional support, help with daily routines, and encourage adherence to treatment plans.

## Peer Support Groups

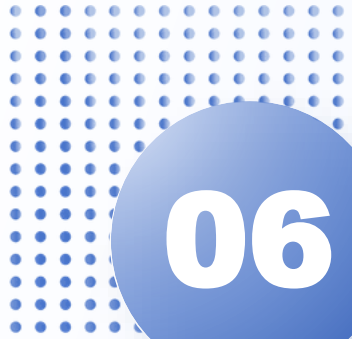
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Joining peer support groups or online communities can provide individuals with ADHD a sense of belonging and understanding. These groups offer a platform to share experiences and coping strategies.

## Professional Guidance

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Working with ADHD coaches or therapists can provide personalized guidance and support. These professionals can help individuals develop tailored strategies to manage their symptoms and improve their quality of life.



**06**

# **PART 06**

## **Future Outlook**







# Advances Ahead

## Emerging Research

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Ongoing research in ADHD is exploring new treatments, such as digital therapeutics and neurofeedback. Advances in genetics are also paving the way for personalized medicine, while workplace policies are increasingly recognizing the importance of neurodiversity.



**THANKS**

