Neuroimaging Studies in Adult ADHD: Demographics Summary Table

Study	Sample Size	Age (Mean ± SD)	Gender Distribution	Imaging Modality	Key Population Characteristics
Amen et al. (2021)	ADHD: 2,006Controls: 129	ADHD: 37.7 ± 15.5Controls: 45.4 ± 16.9	ADHD: 34% femaleControls: 44% female	SPECT	Non-comorbid ADHD patients; baseline SPECT scans analyzed using ROI approach
Chaim-Avancini et al. (2017)	ADHD: 67Controls: 66	ADHD: 27.0 ± 6.0Controls: 26.7 ± 5.7	ADHD: 56 males, 11 femalesControls: 44 males, 22 females	Structural MRI & DTI	Stimulant-naïve adults with childhood-onset ADHD; machine learning analysis
Wang et al. (2013)	ADHD: 23Controls: 23	ADHD: 35.14 ± 9.75Controls: 32.04 ± 9.23	Both groups: 18 males, 5 females	SPECT	Treatment-naïve adults; regional homogeneity analysis
Wolfers et al. (2018)	ADHD: 164Siblings: 103Controls: 128	ADHD: 17.24 ± 3.27Siblings: 17.12 ± 4.06Controls: 16.36 ± 3.24	ADHD: 128 males, 56 femalesSiblings: 41 males, 62 femalesControls: 60 males, 68 females	fMRI	Compared unaffected siblings, ADHD patients, and controls; pattern recognition analysis
Schneider et al. (2024)	427 total patients(ADHD percentage not specified)	40.9 ± 15.7	51.1% female	SPECT	Retrospective analysis comparing conventional vs. 3D thresholded SPECT; included patients from various psychiatric practices
Wang et al. (2024)	ADHD: 284Controls: 128	ADHD: 17.24 ± 3.27Controls: 16.36 ± 3.24	ADHD: 70% maleControls: 47% male	fMRI	Machine learning approach using ADHD-200 dataset
Yao et al. (2018)	ADHD 148Adults: 112Controls: 77ADHD children: 34Child controls: 28	Adults ADHD: 25.93 ± 4.86Adult Controls: 26.04 ± 3.94Child ADHD: 9.79 ± 1.86Child Controls: 10.29 ± 1.67	Adults: ADHD 75 males, 37 femalesControls: 43 males, 34 femalesChildren: All boys	fMRI	Novel feature selection method for classification; functional connectivity analysis
Alves et al. (2024)	ADHD: 284Controls: 128ASD: 539	Not fully specified across groups	ADHD: 70% maleControls: 47% male	fMRI	Multiclass classification of ADHD, ASD, and controls using machine learning