

← Disease

Disease Burden

Burden to Patients

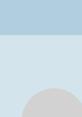
Burden to Caregiver

Economic Burden

Education and Employment

Pediatric and Adolescents

Adults



- 75% of children with untreated ADHD have worse academic performance outcomes



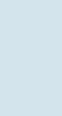
- Children with ADHD have
- ~2-3X increased risk of reading/spelling and math difficulties
 - Increased risk of chronic school absenteeism

Pediatric and Adolescents

Adults



Physical accidents and injury

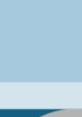


- Adults with ADHD^{2,*}:
- Are 25% less likely to be employed full-time
 - Are 30-60% more likely to be fired or laid off or quit their jobs
 - Earn 20% less

Impact on quality of life

Pediatric and Adolescents

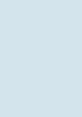
Adults



Motor vehicle crashes and driving offenses



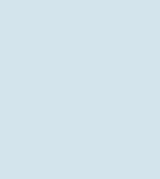
Physical accidents and injury



Teenage pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)

2X increased risk of premature death by the age of 46 associated with ADHD in childhood

Rates of suicidality in adolescents with ADHD



Pediatric and Adolescents

Adults

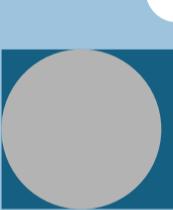


Adults with ADHD experience fewer and shorter relationships, have lower marital satisfaction, and have higher divorce rates³

Clinical burden

Pediatric and Adolescents

Adults



In children and adolescents living with ADHD, executive dysfunction is associated with:



Lower academic performance [1][8][9]



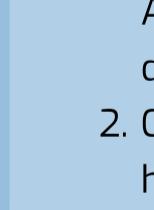
Impaired social functioning [8][9]

Executive dysfunction is also associated with greater risk-taking, leading to lower rates of self-care and increased mortality

*Compared with individuals without ADHD. Based on risk cohort study of adolescents with ADHD for over 3 years (n=203). ADHD, attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder

Pediatric and Adolescents

Adults

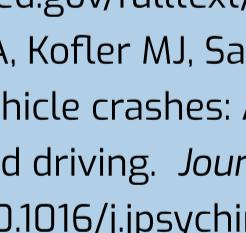


ADHD-related emotional dysregulation in adults is associated with worse outcomes,[4] and:

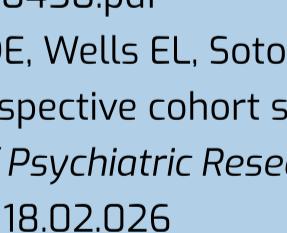
More **careless mistakes**, difficulty with **attention memory**, and **organization** [5]

Increased risk of **depression** and ~2X higher rates of **suicide attempts and completions** [6][7]

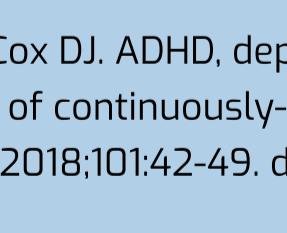
Lower overall quality of life and difficulties in domains including:



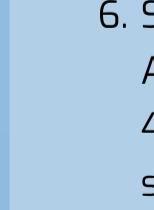
Difficulty with time management, relationships, and daily tasks [11]



Lower socioeconomic status [2][11-14]



Higher unemployment [2][12][13]



Executive dysfunction is also associated with greater risk-taking, leading to lower rates of self-care and increased mortality^{3,15}

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