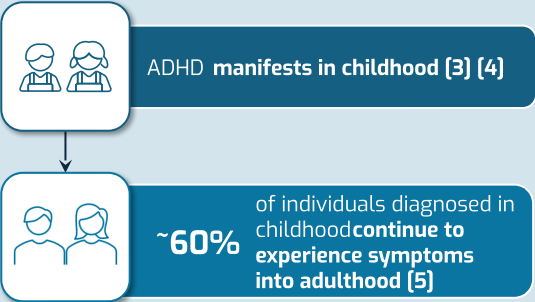
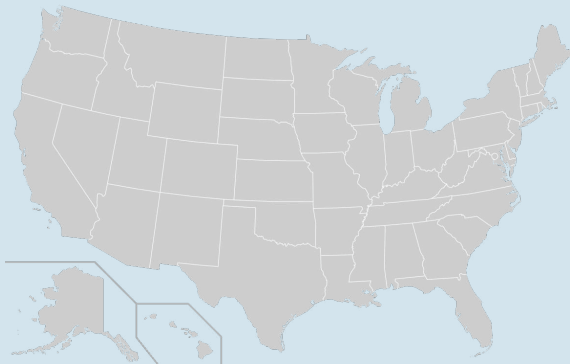


Infographic Overview

ADHD is a chronic neurodevelopmental disorder and approximately **15.5 million (~6.0%) adults** and **6.5 million (~10.5%) children and adolescents** in the United States are estimated to have ADHD [1] [2]\*



References:

1. Danielson ML, Bitsko RH, Ghandour RM, Holbrook JR, Kogan MD, Blumberg SJ. Prevalence of Parent- Reported ADHD Diagnosis and Associated Treatment Among U.S. Children and Adolescents, 2016 . *J Clin Child Adolesc Psychol*. 2018;47(2):199-212. doi:10.1080/15374416.2017.1417860
2. Staley BS, Robinson LR, Claussen AH, et al. Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder Diagnosis, Treatment, and Telehealth Use in Adults - National Center for Health Statistics Rapid Surveys System, United States, October-November 2023. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep*. 2024;73(40):890-895. Published 2024 Oct 10. doi:10.15585/mmwr.mm7340a1
3. Øie M, Hovik KT, Andersen PN, Czajkowski NO, Skogli EW. Gender Differences in the Relationship Between Changes in ADHD Symptoms, Executive Functions, and Self- and Parent-Report Depression Symptoms in Boys and Girls With ADHD: A 2-Year Follow-Up Study. *J Atten Disord* . 2018;22(5):446- 459. doi:10.1177/1087054716664407
4. Lapalme M, Déry M, Dubé M, Lemieux A. Developmental Course of ADHD Symptoms Based on Multirater Report in Girls and Boys With or Without a Disruptive Behavior Disorder. *J Emot Behav Disord*. 2017;26 (2), 106-118. doi.org:10.1177/1063426617712500
5. Sibley MH, Swanson JM, Arnold LE, et al. Defining ADHD symptom persistence in adulthood: optimizing sensitivity and specificity. *J Child Psychol Psychiatry* . 2017;58(6):655-662. doi:10.1111/jcpp.12620