Attention Deficit/ Hyperactivity Disorder

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Objectives

- Define Diagnostic Criteria
- Discuss Workup and Differentiation
- Discuss Therapy

ADHD: What is It?

- Triad:
 - <u>Inattentiveness, Hyperactivity, Impulsiveness</u>
- <u>Maladaptive</u>
- Academic and Behavioral Problems
- Onset Prior to Age 7
- Probable Organic Cause

- Exact Etiology Unknown

Prevalence

- 3-5 % of School Age Children (1:25)
- 2 % of Adolescents (1:50)
- 0.8 % of 20 year-olds (1:125)
- 0.2 % of 30 year olds (1:500)
- 0.05 % of 40 year olds (1:2000)

Pitfalls in Diagnosis

- DSM criteria also describe NORMAL kids!
- No Physical or Lab Markers
- Significant Overlap w/ Diff. Dx.
- Public Awareness, Misinformation

Diff. Dx. and Comorbid Conditions

- Oppositional Defiant Disorder
- Tic Disorders
- Learning Disabilities
- Mental Retardation
- Family Dysfunction/Discord
- Other Medical and Mental Disorders

Keys to Accurate Diagnosis

- History, History, and <u>more</u> History!!
- Standardized Checklists/Questionaires
- Exclusion of Diff. Dx. by
 - Physical Exam
 - IQ testing, audiometry, eye screening
 - Multidiscliplinary Approach



- Behavioral
 - incl. classroom, home, other settings as well
 - interactions with peers
- Medical: year by year school performance, developmental

History

- Family
 - ADHD, tics, psychiatric disorders
- Social
 - Family Dysfunction
 - Parenting Skills

Useful Questions

- Is the child more apt to:
 - do things without thinking ahead, or <u>plan</u> to misbehave?
 - <u>Refuse to do things or try to do things, but</u> fails to finish?
- Does the child display <u>aggression</u> toward people or animals, <u>destructiveness</u> or <u>theft</u>? (inconsistent with ADHD)

Checklists/ Questionnaires

- "Objective" Data (?)
 - Achenbach Behavior Checklist
 - ADD II (ACTeRs)
 - Connors Rating Scale
 - Child Behavior Rating Scale
 - ADHD Rating Scale

Physical Exam

- Directed
 - Hearing and Vision Screening
 - Developmental Milestones
- PE cannot rule-IN Diagnosis, only rules-OUT other Diff Dx.

Multidisciplinary Approach

- Primary Provider
- Psychoeducational Consultant
 - academic, aptitude, and psychometric testing
 - IQ measurement
- Social Services
- Counseling Services
 - Individual and Family

Treatment/ Management

- Education
 - Patient
 - Parent
 - Teachers and Caregivers
 - Physician

Medical Therapy

- Medications
 - Stimulants:
 - methylphenidate (Ritalin, Concerta)
 - dextroamphetamine (Dexadrine)
 - Aomoxetine (Strattera)
 - pemoline (Cylert)
 - Others
 - TCA's, beta-blockers, bupropion, venlafaxine

Medication Doses:

- Methylphenidate: 0.3-0.5 mg/kg per dose
 start low, titrate 5mg increments
 - <u>max </u>60 mg
- Dextroamphetamine
- Both meds are Psychostimulants

Medication Doses

Pemoline

- Start 37.5 mg/day (1 pill)
- Increase by 18.75 mg at weekly intervals to response (1/2 pill)
- Usual effective range: 56.25-75 mg/day
- Maximum 112.5 mg/day (3 pills)

Stimulants

- Expected benefit
 - Improved <u>CONCENTRATION</u>
 - evidence: better grades

Supportive Therapy

- Counseling/ Psychotherapy

 Behavior Modification
- Structured Schedule and Environment
- Regular Followups
- Social Services

– on-base support programs, training

Adult ADHD

- LOTS of Media Attention Lately!
- Comorbidity with Major Depression
 - 12% of Adult MDD patients <u>who had ADHD</u> <u>as children</u> manifest ADHD symptoms
 - May benefit from ADHD therapy

Adult ADHD

- Therapy
 - Education
 - Support
 - Medication
 - Stimulants
 - TCA's incl desipramine

Summary

- ADHD diagnosis and therapy is complex
- There are NO short-cuts in gathering necessary history and data!
- Emphasis on
 - Diagnostic Accuracy by HISTORY
 - Realistic Expectations of Therapies
 - Multidisciplinary Approach