

# ADHD national or international disorder?

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# ADHD

- The **BIG** problem of little people



- Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is a common neurobiological condition affecting **5-8** percent of school age children and approximately **4%** of adults
  - National institute of Health 2009



# How common is common

- Autism (1-3%)
- Epilepsy (1%)
- CP (0.5%)
- **ADHD (5-8%)**



- Jensen et al. (1999) suggest that in "some cases ADHD may be undiagnosed and/or untreated"
- In contrast to the common believe in media that the condition is being over diagnosed especially in the west.



- The US has a higher rate of diagnosis and medication than the UK. This is because:
  - the definition of ADHD (in the US) is wider than that of 'hyperkinetic disorder, in the UK
  - prescription guidelines are looser in the US, where stimulant drugs are prescribed for children under the age of six.
  - some US schools are insisting that children with ADHD must take medication or they will be excluded from school.

# Why studies in some world regions report estimates that deviate from the worldwide rate ??.

## Methodology.

- North American researchers had followed the DSM
- European researchers had preferred the ICD

## ICD 10 DSM-IV

- The ICD-10 strictly requires that a child must show symptoms in all three dimensions (inattention, hyperactivity, and impulsivity) and must meet all criteria at home and at school
- DSM-IV is more lenient. It is possible to diagnose a child who shows symptoms in only one dimension (inattention).

## ???

- The question is whether DSM-IV over identifies ADHD or ICD-10 under identifies ADHD.

**Table 1**Studies assessing prevalence of ADHD symptoms as defined by **DSM-III in US** children and adolescents(4 studies)

Author(s)	Assessment	Informant	Prevalence
			%
<b>Bauermeister <i>et al</i> (<a href="#">57</a>)</b>	<b>Interview</b> <b>(parent subject)</b> <b>Report (teacher)</b>	<b>Parent,</b> <b>teacher, subject</b>	9.1
<b>King <i>et al</i> (<a href="#">27</a>)</b>	<b>Rating scale</b>	<b>Teacher, subject</b>	12
<b>Newcorn <i>et al</i> (<a href="#">26</a>)</b>	<b>Rating scale</b>	<b>Parent, teacher</b>	18 (teacher) 8 (parent)
<b>Shekim <i>et al</i> (<a href="#">28</a>)</b>	<b>Interview</b>	<b>Parent, teacher</b>	12 (parent) 4 (subject) 2 (parent and subject)

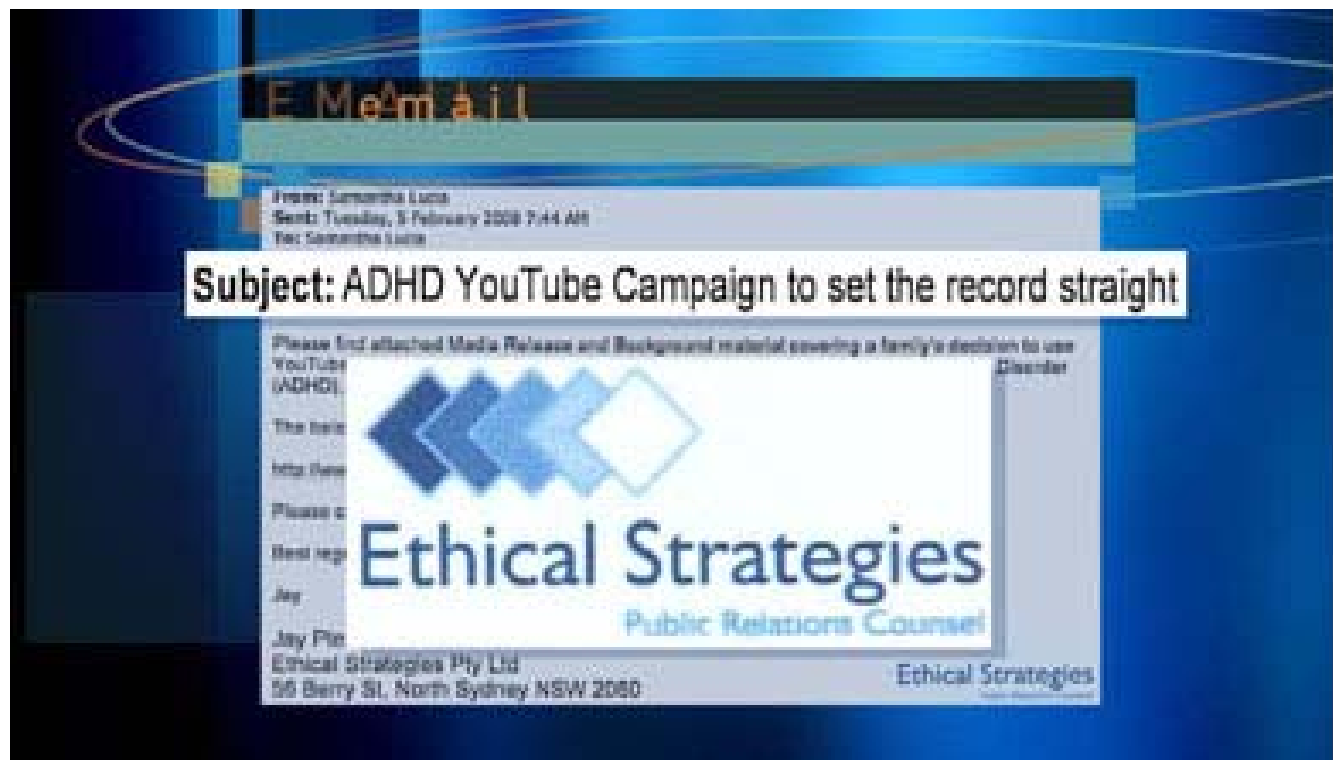


**Table 4**Studies assessing prevalence of ADHD symptoms as defined by **DSM-III-R in non-US** children and adolescents

<b>Country</b>	<b>Informant</b>	<b>Prevalence</b>
		<b>(%)</b>
<b>Canada</b>	Parent, teacher,	<b>8.9 (teacher)</b>
	subject	<b>5.0 (parent)</b>
	(6–11 years)	<b>3.3 (subject)</b>

# Media Interest

- BBC Trust condemns 'inaccurate' Panorama ADHD episode



# The Century of Speed in the Nation of Speed; overwhelming for those with ADHD.

By KATHRYN GOETZKE

This is where the ADHD kicks in. Our nation became a land of impulses. Demanding the best, cheapest, highest quality, newest, greatest of everything

# ADHD on Medline

- Searched 02/02/2012

**Results: 20358 Journal articles..  
125 articles in January 2012**



# The inter-phase between biological and socio-economic

- Is ADHD a pure biological disorder?
- Is it a biological disorder that is influenced by the environment?
- Or is it a disorder that is caused purely by the dynamics of the society and has no biological basis?

# Myths OR Facts

- ADHD is only prevalent in certain cultures
- ADHD is due to poor parenting
- ADHD is caused by watching TV and playing video games .
- ADHD is a recently identified disorder

- A study done by Zimmerman and Christakis in 2006 concluded that non-educational television viewing before the age of 3 was associated with attention problems five years later.





# Historical Perspective

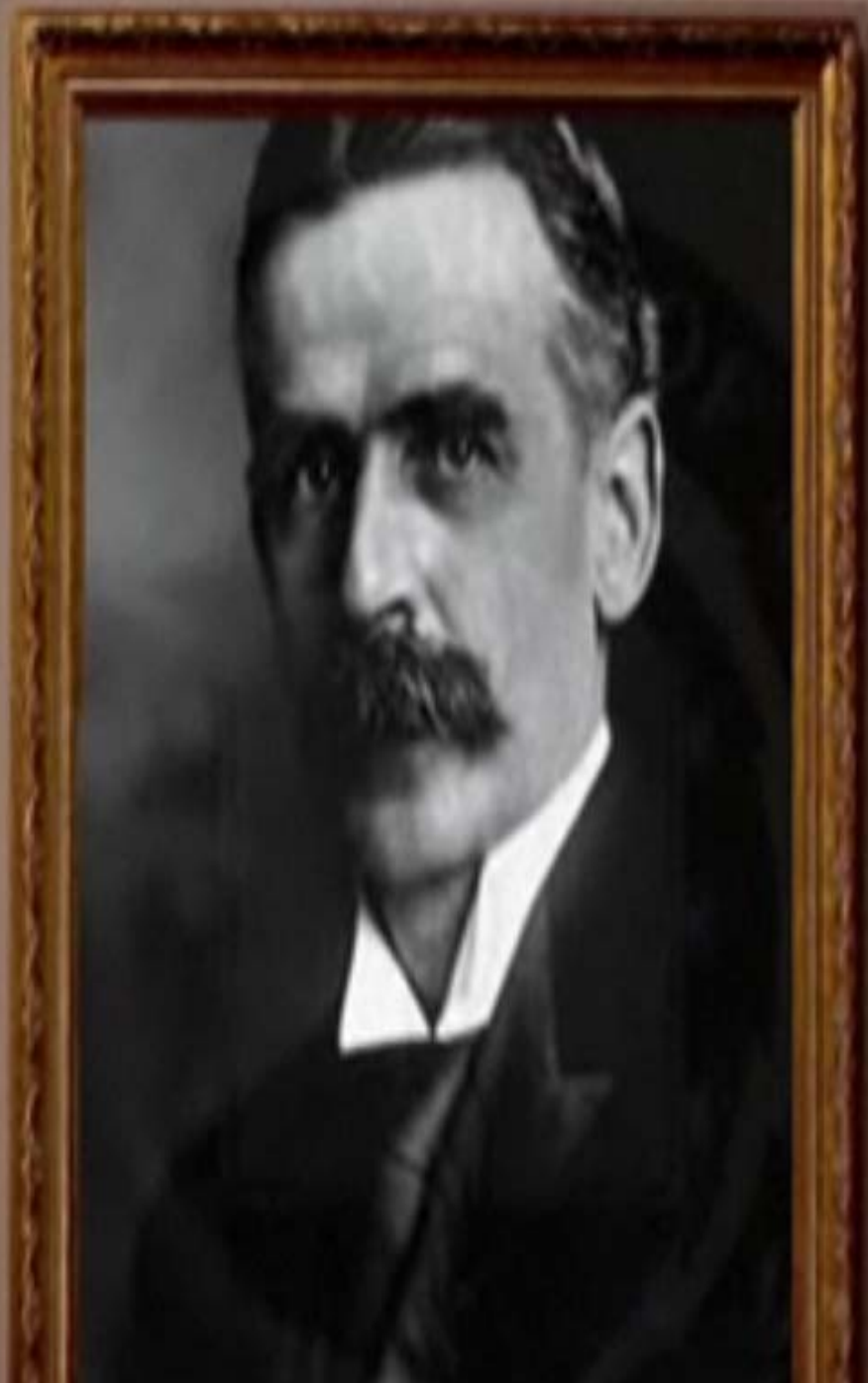


**Fidgety Phillip**

# History

- In 1845: Dr. Heinrich Hoffman. "The Story of Fidgety Philip"
- **Alexander Crichton (1763-1856):** An inquiry into the nature and origin of mental derangement

Sir George  
Frederic Still



# 20th Century 1902

Sir George Frederick

- **43 children who had serious problems with sustained attention and self regulation, who were often aggressive, defiant, resistant to discipline excessively, emotional or passionate, which showed little inhibitory volitions. Had serious problems with sustained attention and could not learn from the consequences of their action, though their intellect was normal.**

# Developmental Impact of ADHD

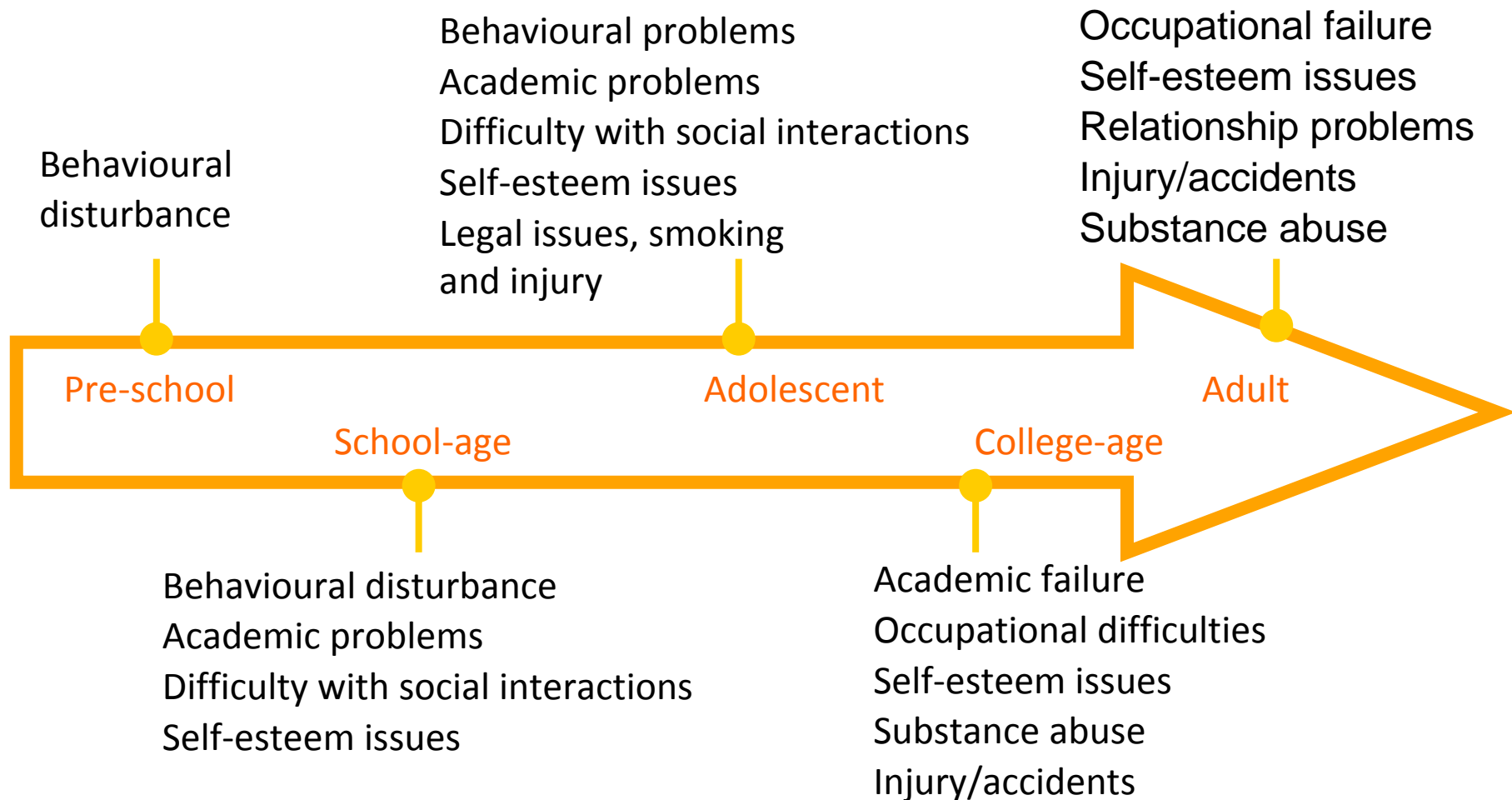
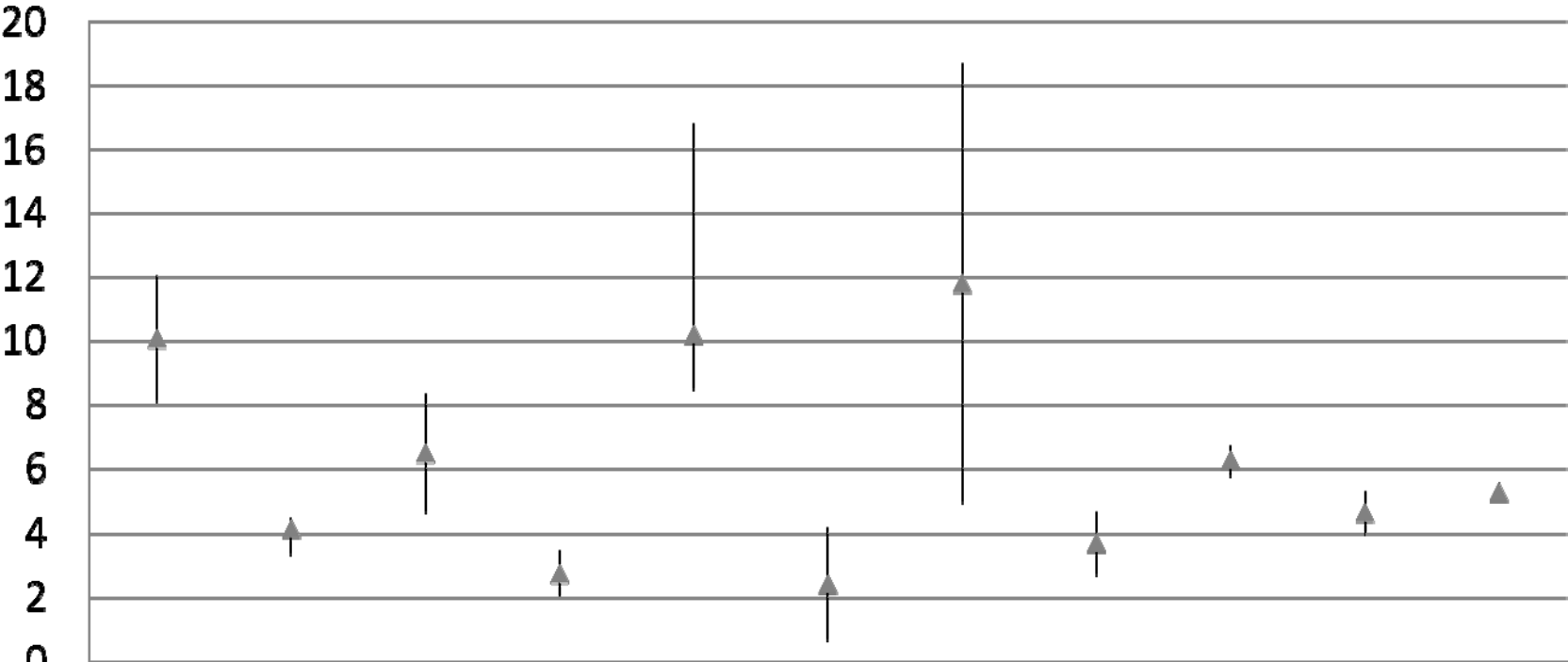






Chart Title



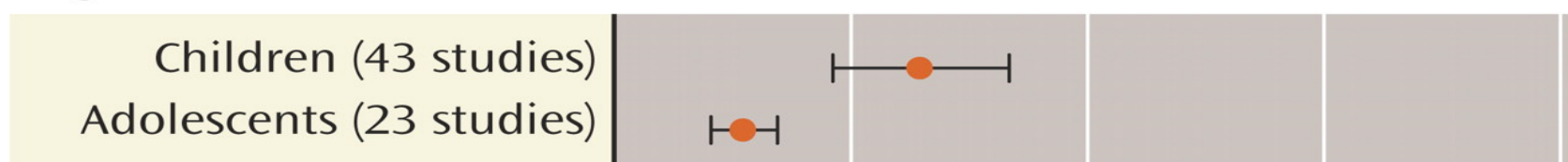
	male	female	children	adolescent	Africa	Middle East	South America	Asia	North America	Europe	Worldwide
High	12.04	4.48	8.35	3.45	16.8	4.16	18.67	4.68	6.71	5.31	5.56
Low	8.12	3.34	4.68	2.04	8.5	0.67	4.96	2.72	5.77	3.98	5.01
▲ median	10.07	4.14	6.48	2.74	10.2	2.41	11.8	3.7	6.26	4.65	5.29



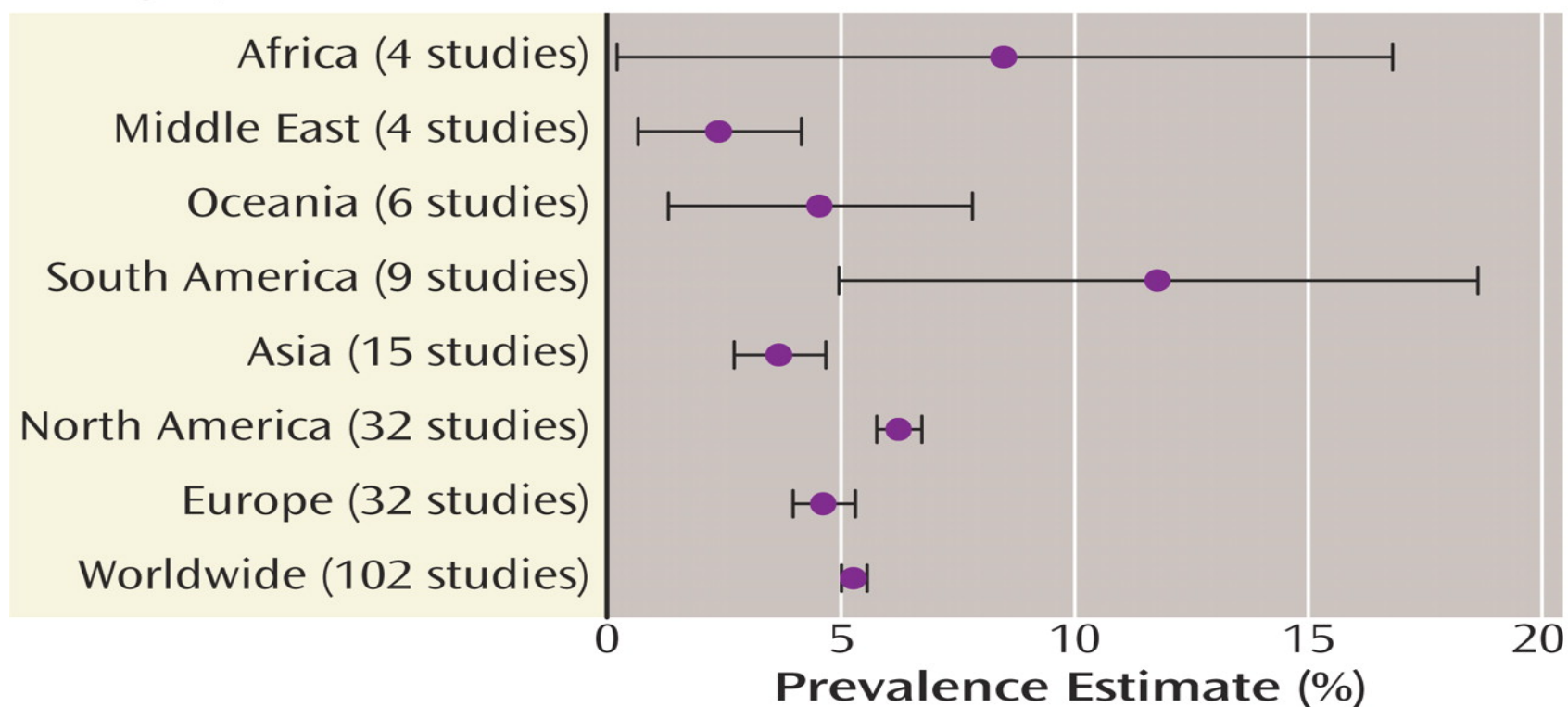
## Gender

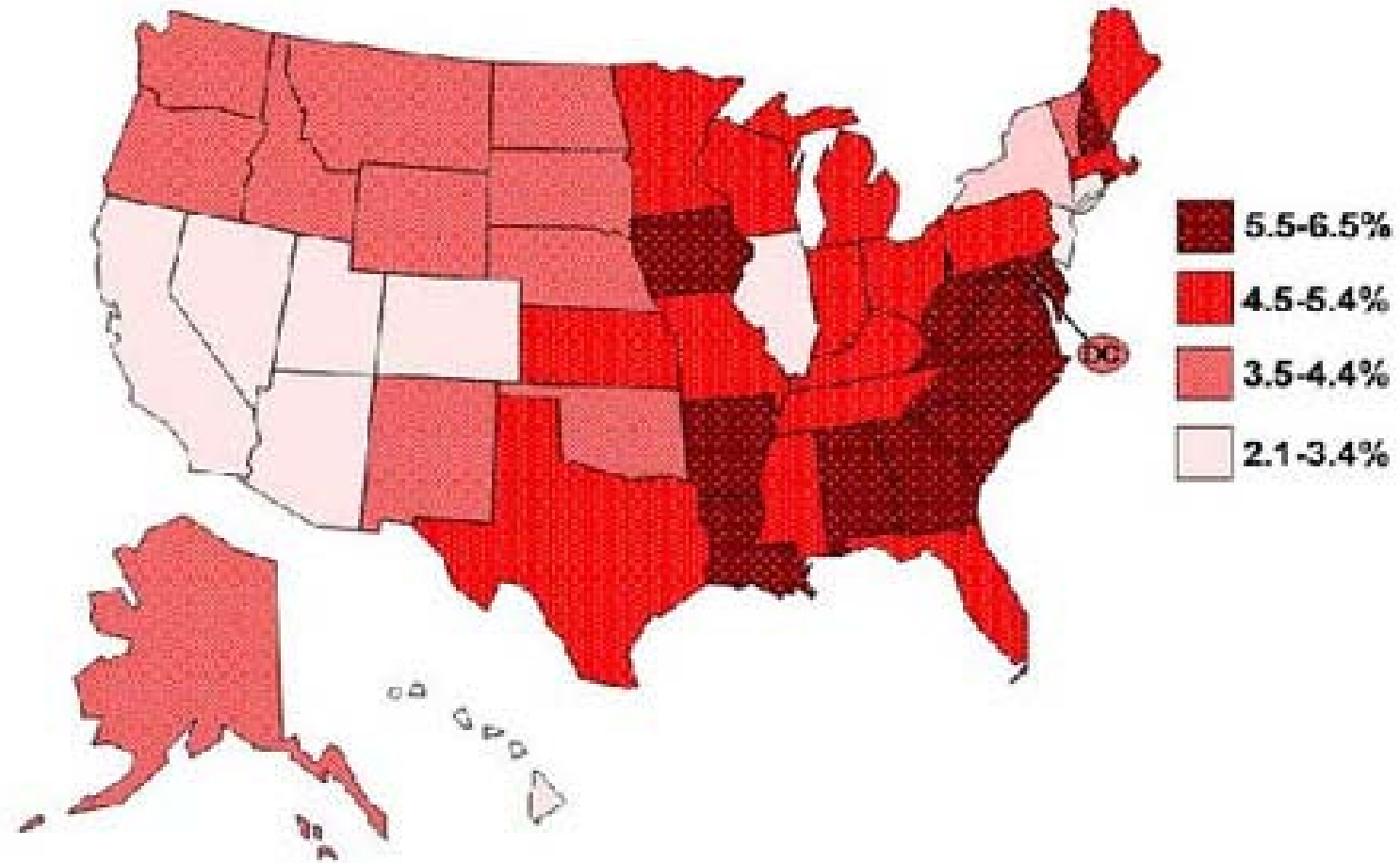


## Age



## Geographic Location





# The Albuquerque Journal

## March 22, 2007, Page A1

### Parents: Teacher Left Boy In Closet

■ *Rio Rancho educator placed on leave as police investigate*

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Albuquerque Journal

By JAKE RIGDON  
Journal Staff Writer

A Rio Rancho middle school teacher has been placed on leave after allegations that she placed a seventh-grader with attention-deficit disorders in a storage area on two occasions this month.

Rio Rancho police are investigating.

Tanya and George Griego, the parents of the 13-year-old Eagle Ridge Middle School student, say their son was left unsupervised in a "storage closet" both times.

Rio Rancho Public Schools spokes-

woman Kim Vesely said the teacher has been placed on paid administrative leave.

Vesely said she wouldn't characterize the place the parents say the boy was placed as a closet and instead called it a multipurpose area that has been used as a small classroom in the past.

"The investigation (of the alleged incident) is ongoing, and we're working with the family to resolve their concerns," she said. "Obviously, we take this very seriously."

Vesely declined to comment further.

The Griegos told the Journal on Wednesday that their son was kept in what they described as a fairly large storage closet on March 14 for 1½ hours. They said they were told by Eagle Ridge Principal Debby Morrell that their son was placed there because other students had received

permission from their respective parents to go in-line skating.

Tanya Griego said she did not know why or where the other students were skating, adding that school officials did not give her additional details.

The room was not locked. However, the door is difficult to open from the inside, so their son thought it had been locked when he tried to get out, George Griego said. The boy said no one else was in the room at the time, according to his parents.

The Griegos went to the school Friday with a Rio Rancho police officer after discussing the incident with Morrell and the teacher who allegedly put the child in the storage area.

They said they learned their son had been placed in the area again by the same teacher earlier that day, for

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from PAGE A1

45 minutes. They said they were not given a reason.

"At that point, I asked the officer to arrest the teacher, begged him to do it, but (the officer) ... would only say that the case would have to go through the (District Attorney's Office) to see if they could press charges against the teacher," Tanya Griego said.

Rio Rancho Department of Public Safety spokesman John Francis said the incident is under investigation.

Morrell did not return a phone message left at her school Wednesday.

The Griegos said their child has severe-anxiety disorder, attention-deficit disorder and obsessive-compulsive disorder. It's difficult, they said, for him to sit still even for a few seconds.

They said their son was placed in a "behavior room" earlier this school year with

children who have similar challenges. He was in a different room with a teacher who commonly works with developmentally disabled children at the time of the alleged incidents last week.

Tanya Griego said she was told she was being overly protective when she complained about previous incidents at the school involving her son.

This is not the first time the Griegos have been upset with the district over issues involving their children.

About four years ago, the Griegos' daughter, then a ninth-grader at Rio Rancho Mid-High School, was told she would be suspended because she had dyed her bangs and hair tips pink. The school's handbook at one time prohibited students from dying their hair an "unnatural color."

That policy was changed, Tanya Griego said.



# Hyperactivity in Omani Schoolboys

1502 school boys 6-13  
years

7.8% (117) were affected

Marwan Alsharabiti . J of Att. Dis 2008;12(3) 264-269

# The prevalence rate of ADHD in Qatar

- A cross sectional study conducted from March 2004-Feb 2005.
- 1541 students (6-12 years) were included.
- Boys (14.1%); Girls (4.4%).
- Prevalence (9.4%).

A Benner, Razna AlQahtani, Ibrahim A elaal. J Atten Disorder 2006;10:77.

# Identify the symptoms of ADHD

## Gulf news July 2011



- Over 200 articles on ADHD in recent Gulf newspapers.
- Several awareness programs in media in the region



A true story about Qatari boy:

An 8 year old

Child very hyperactive never calm, does not stay in his place neither in class nor at home, even in picnics and shopping.

Very embarrassing to his parents. Irritating to his teachers and colleagues.

Never concentrates or finishes any task.

Due to all the previously mentioned over-activity of that kid, he jumped out of the window and broke his cervical spine.

Admitted with quadriplegia and intubated in intensive care

During a visit to outpatient clinic; His mother noticed another kid who behaves in the same way as her kid.

The second mother told her that I came here to treat his ADHD

She asked herself ” why I should suffer all this without anybody told me before about ADHD ??? ”

