

Childhood ADHD is a risk factor for some Psychiatric Disorders and co-morbidities

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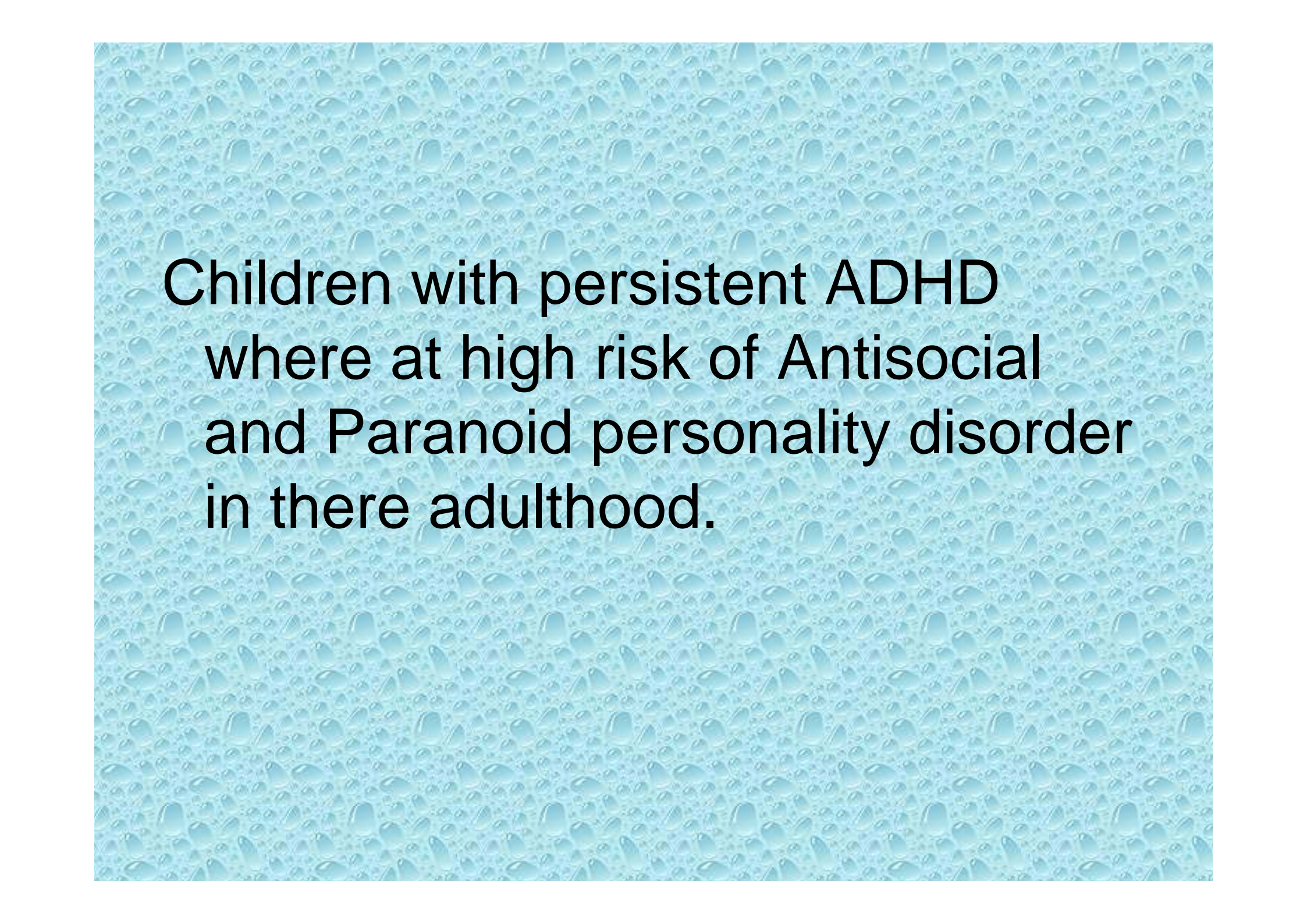
Childhood ADHD and emergence of personality disorder in adolescence

- Individual diagnosed as ADHD are at high risk for personality disorder in late adolescence

Specially

- Borderline personality disorder
- Antisocial personality disorder
- Avoidant personality disorder
- Narcissistic personality disorder

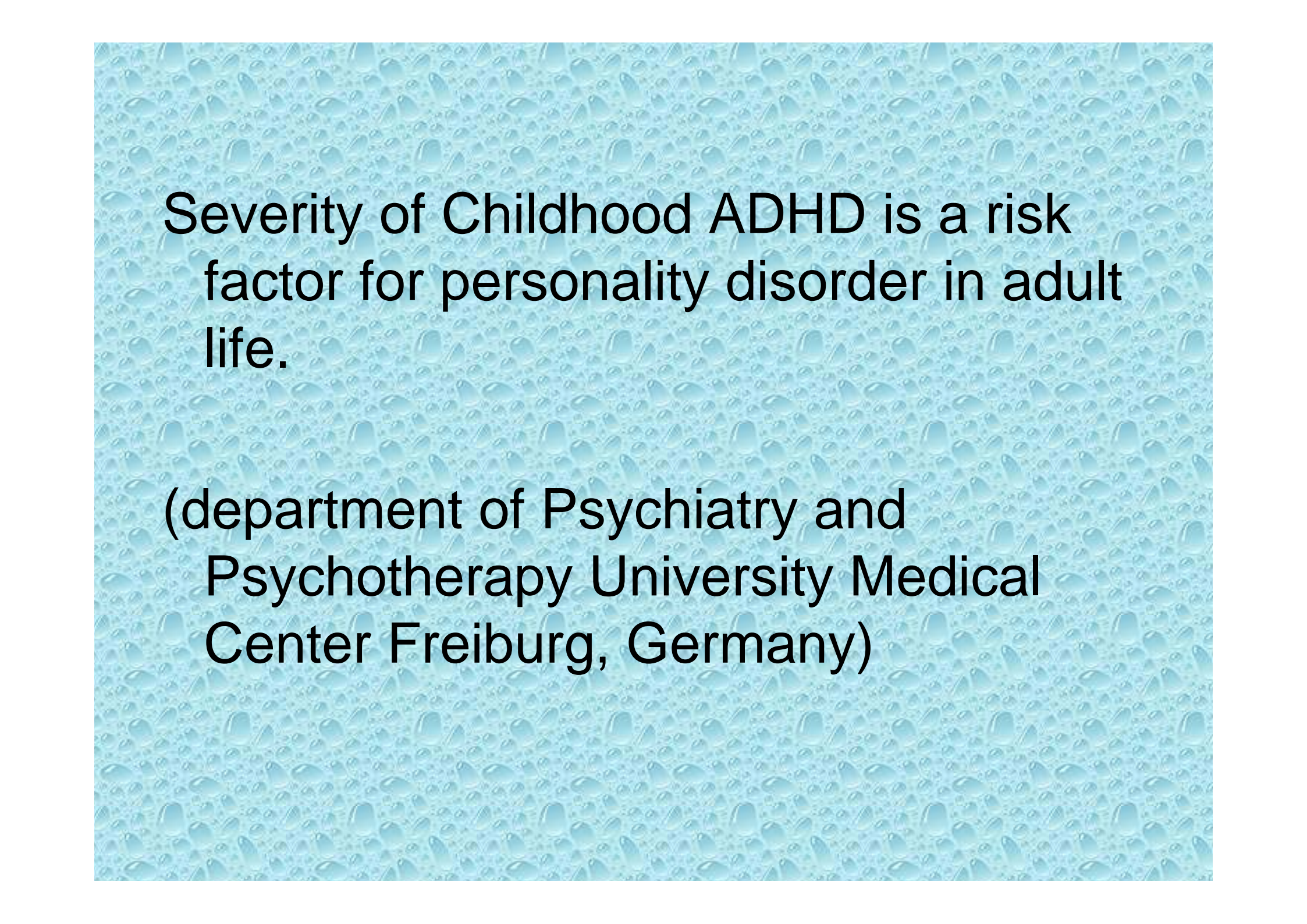
(research done in Department of
Psychology Queens College, City
University of New York)



Children with persistent ADHD
where at high risk of Antisocial
and Paranoid personality disorder
in there adulthood.

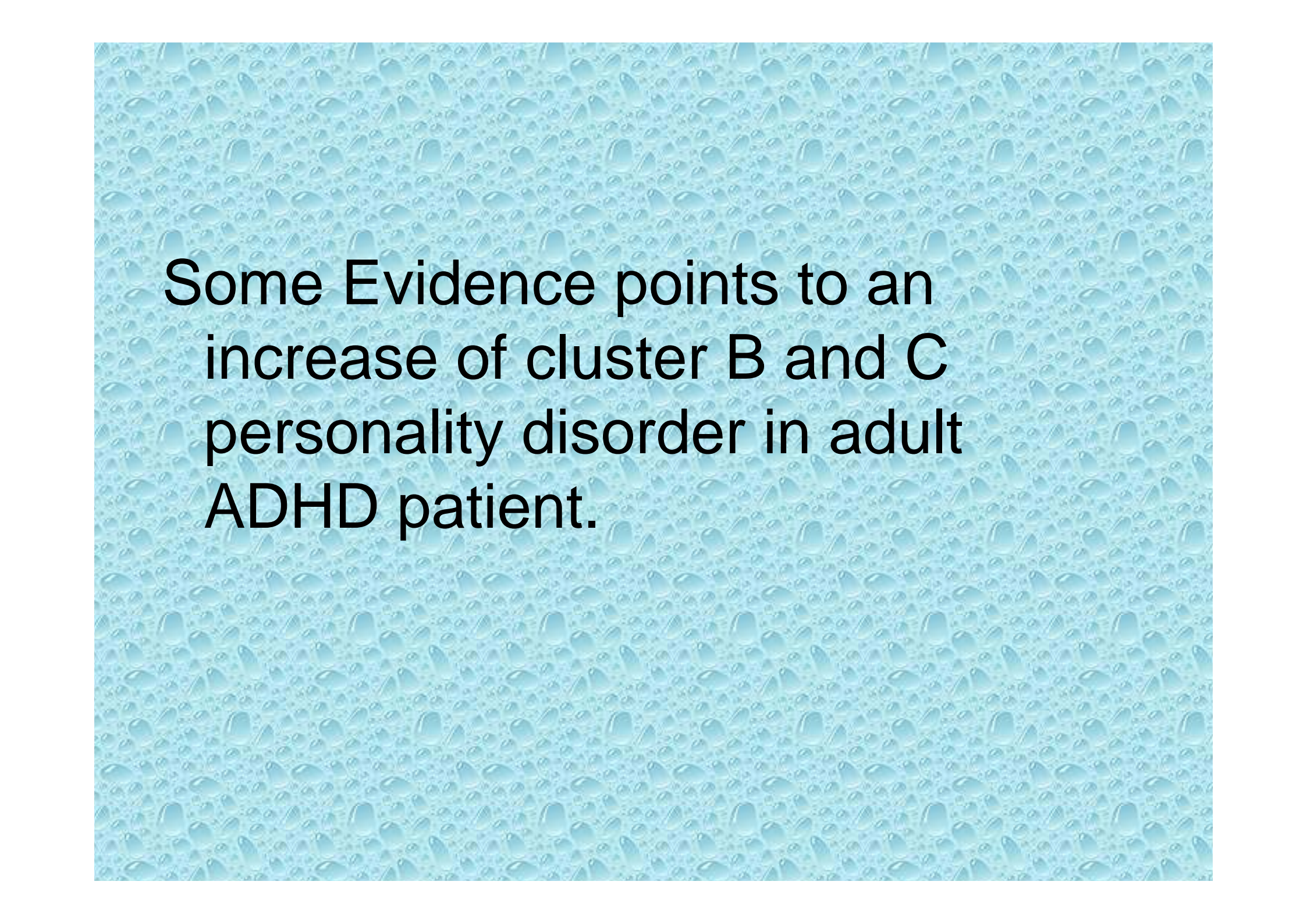
There are actually different personality disorder including:

Paranoid Schizoid, Schizotypal,
Borderline Antisocial, Narcissistic,
Histrionic, Dependent Avoidant and
O.C.D. Personality Disorder



Severity of Childhood ADHD is a risk factor for personality disorder in adult life.

(department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy University Medical Center Freiburg, Germany)



Some Evidence points to an
increase of cluster B and C
personality disorder in adult
ADHD patient.

In sixty adult outpatient with ADHD according to DSM-IV criteria personality disorder were assessed (with the international P.D Examinations (IPDE) and severity of childhood ADHD with Wender Utah rating scale (WURS))

We found out that 25 % of case were:

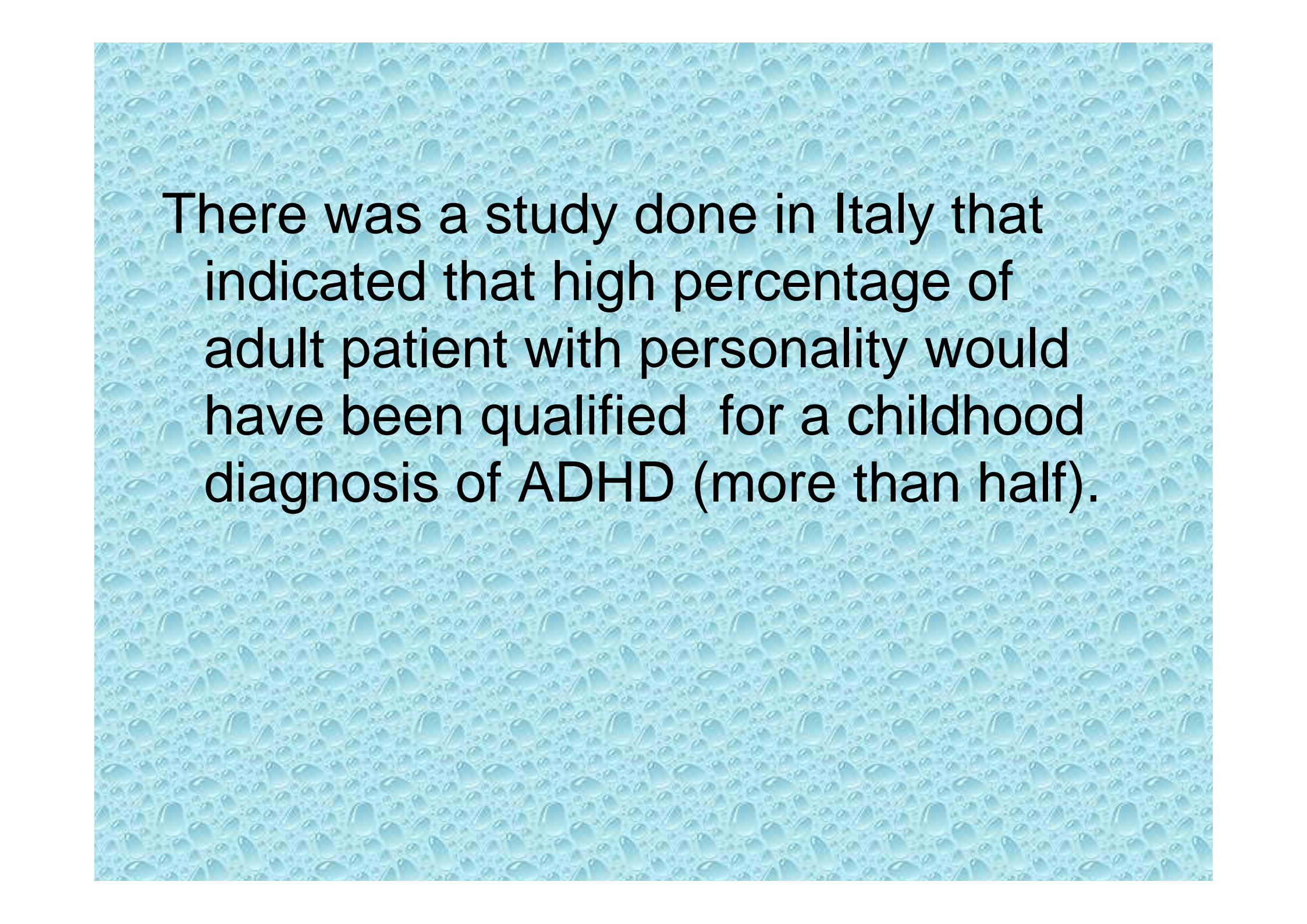
- Cluster C were most common 36.6 %
- Cluster B → 23.3 %
- Cluster A → 8.3 %

Avoidant (21.7%) and borderline
(18.3%)

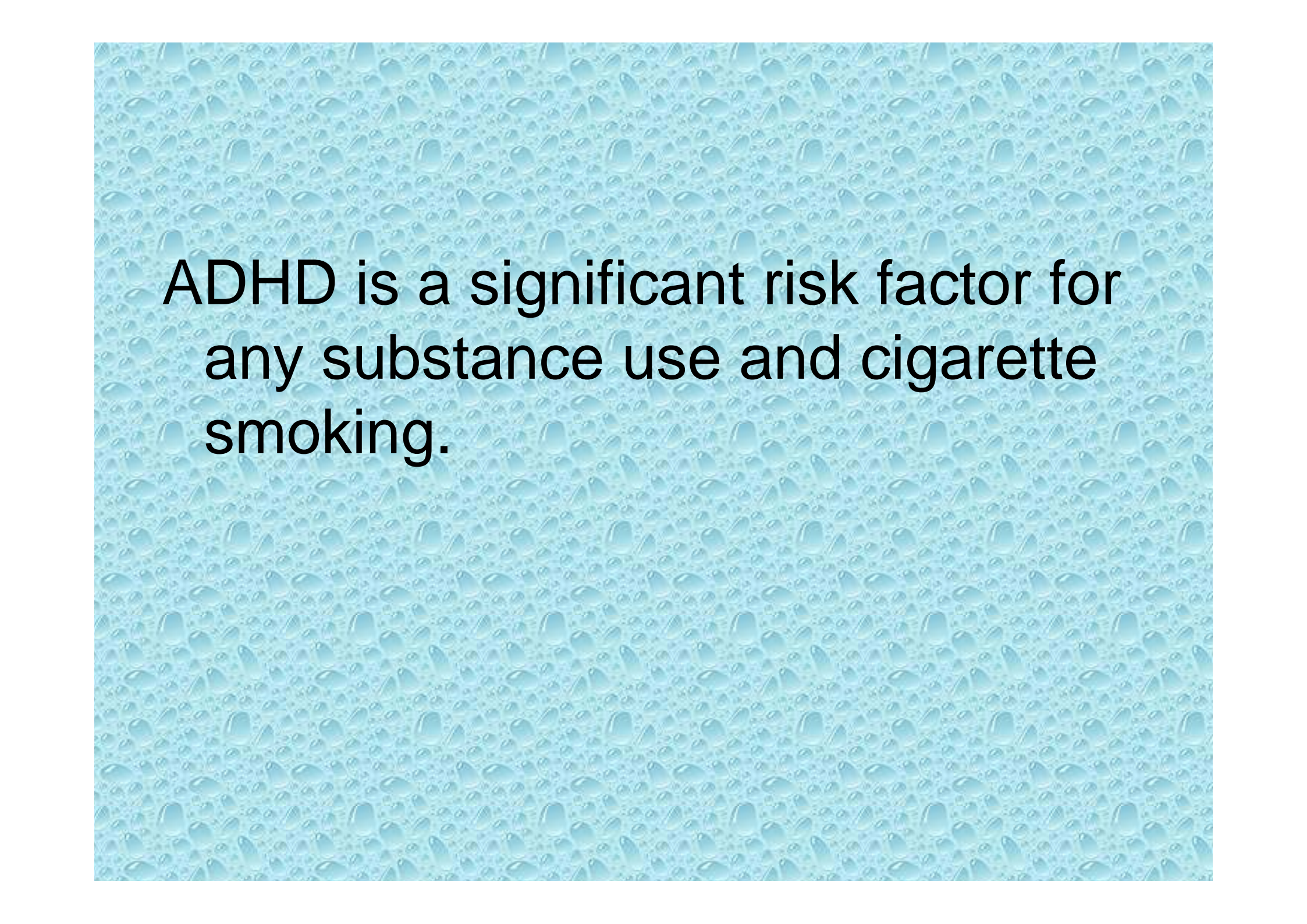
In the Milwaukee study of ADHD in adult.

They found high comorbidity of P.D. with adult ADHD with the top 3 being:

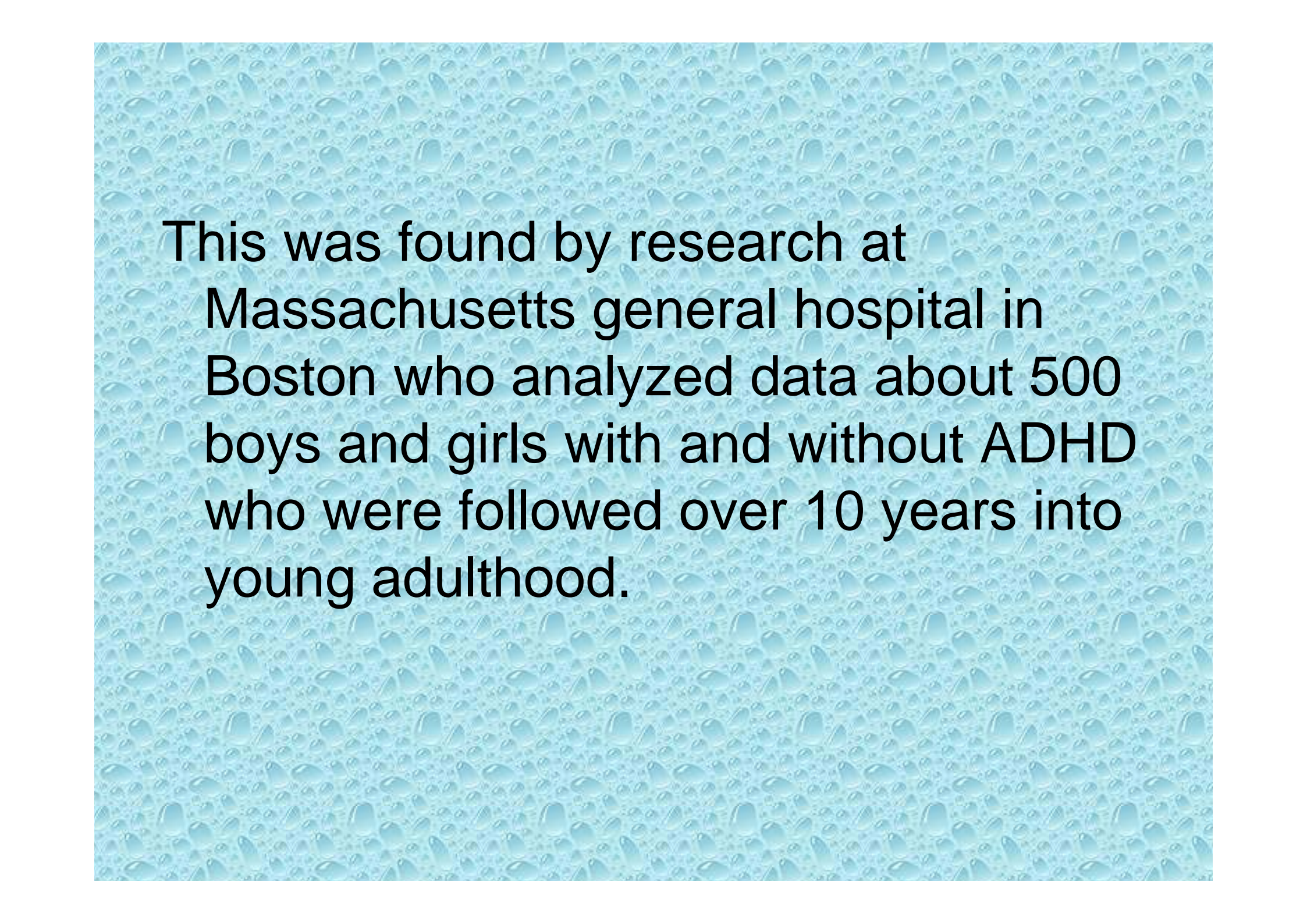
- Passive aggressive personality disorder
- Borderline personality disorder
- Antisocial personality disorder



There was a study done in Italy that indicated that high percentage of adult patient with personality would have been qualified for a childhood diagnosis of ADHD (more than half).



ADHD is a significant risk factor for
any substance use and cigarette
smoking.

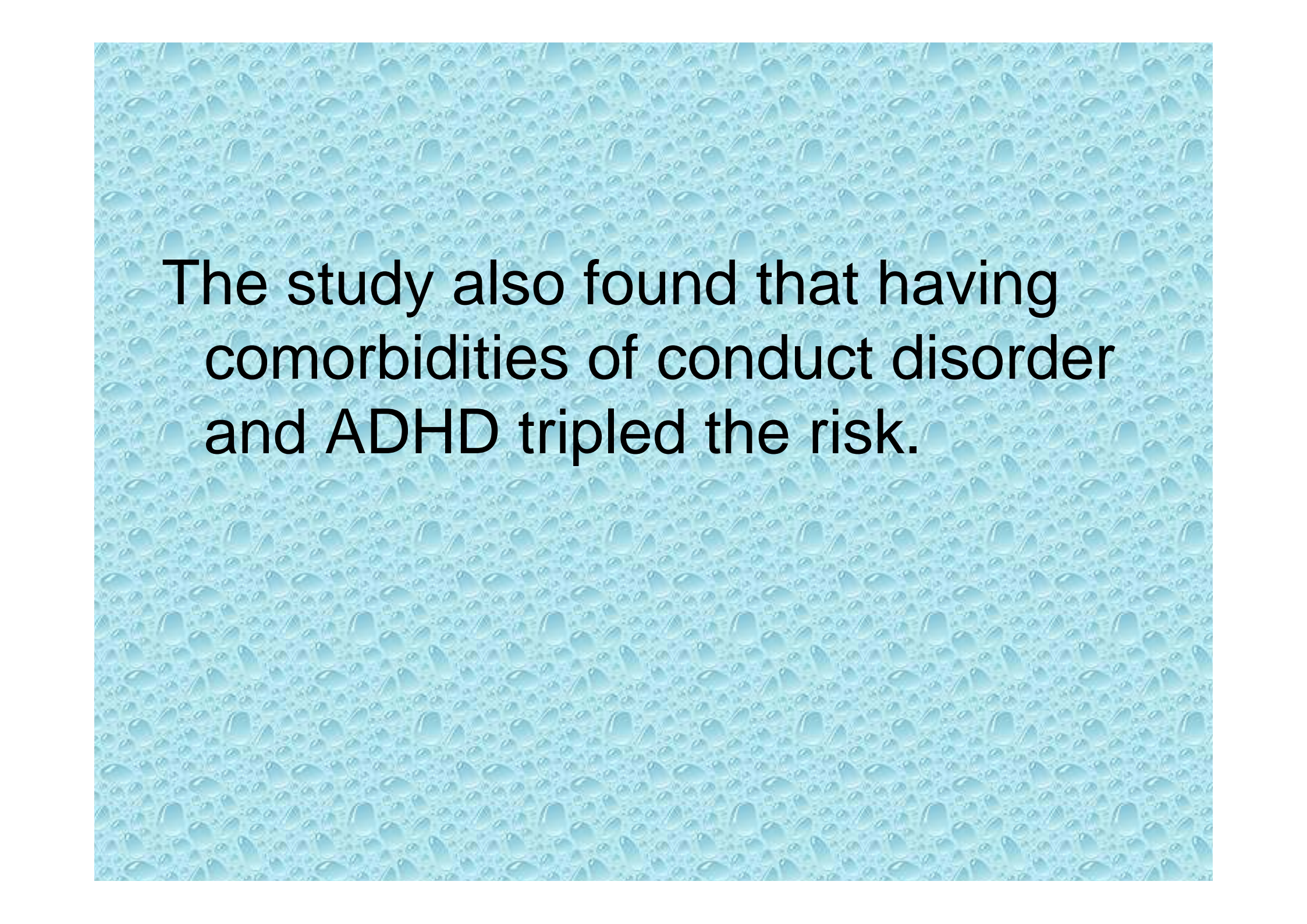


This was found by research at
Massachusetts general hospital in
Boston who analyzed data about 500
boys and girls with and without ADHD
who were followed over 10 years into
young adulthood.



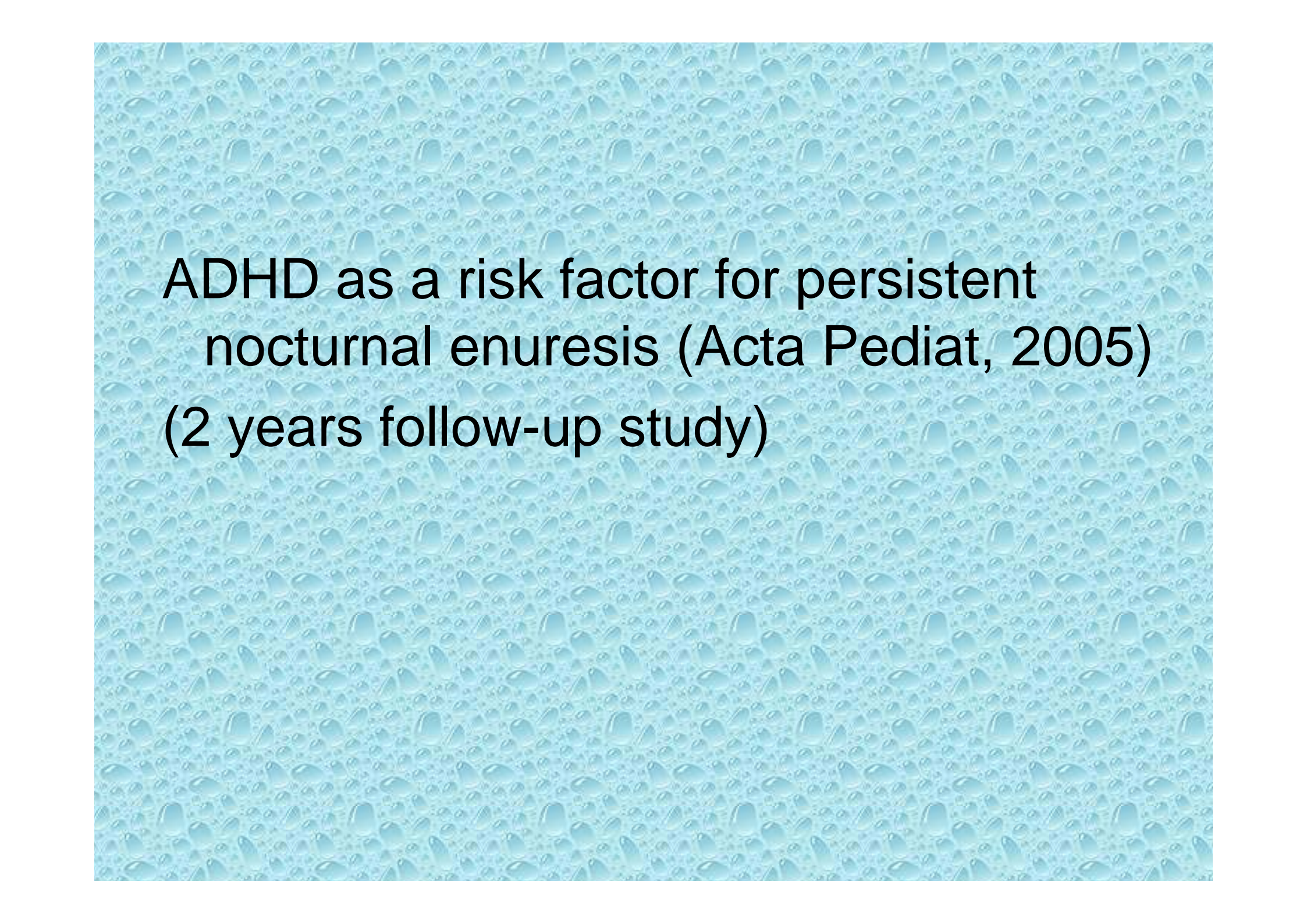
The researchers found that:

- 32 % among those with ADHD has substance abuse
- 25 % among those without ADHD has substance abuse

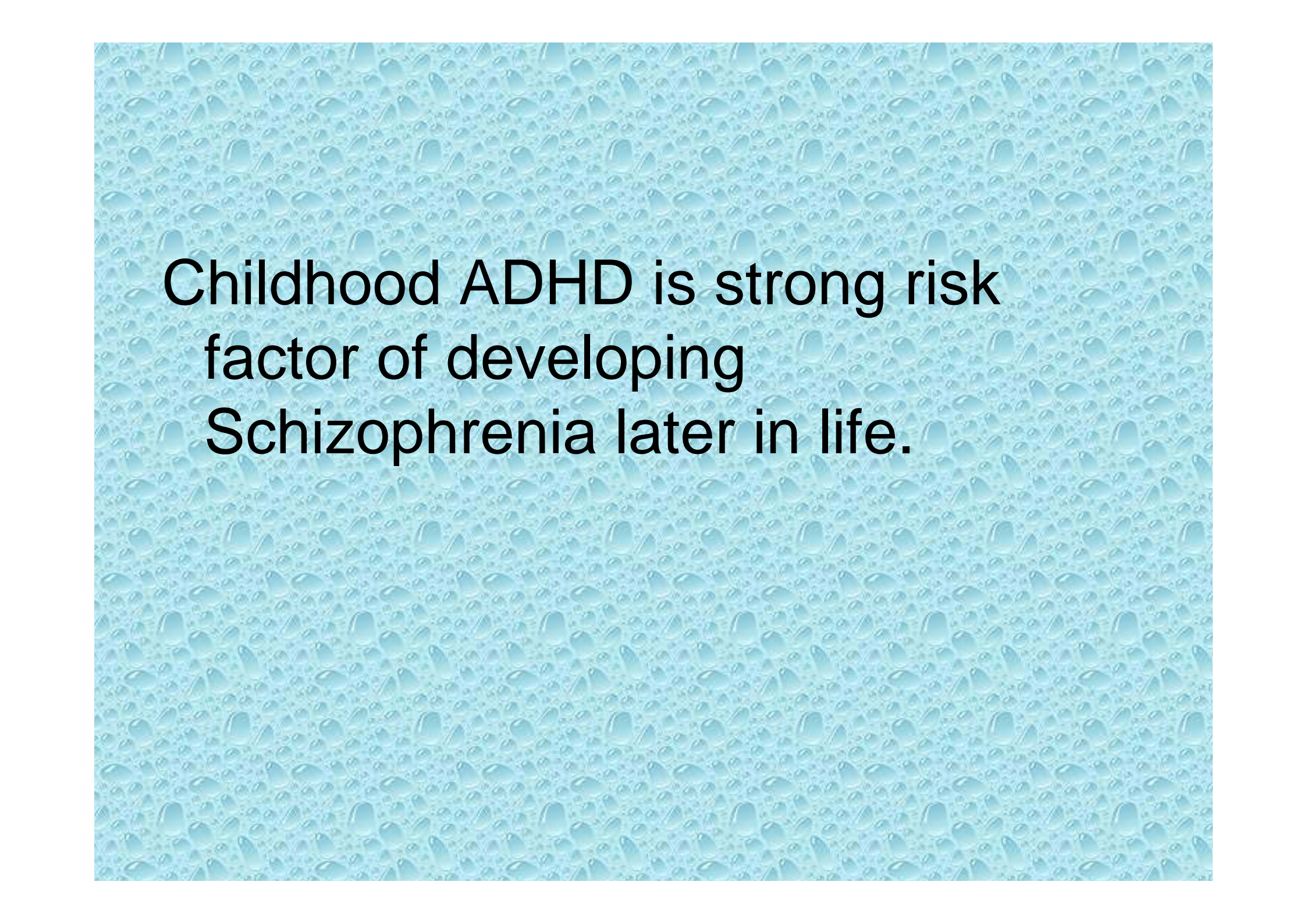


The study also found that having comorbidities of conduct disorder and ADHD tripled the risk.

Anyone with ADHD needs to be counseled about the risk for substance abuse, particularly if they have any delinquency. (Journal of American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry) June 2011.



ADHD as a risk factor for persistent
nocturnal enuresis (Acta Pediat, 2005)
(2 years follow-up study)


The background of the slide is a dense, repeating pattern of small, light blue water droplets. The droplets are of various sizes and are arranged in a way that creates a textured, bubbly appearance. The color is a consistent light blue throughout.

Childhood ADHD is strong risk
factor of developing
Schizophrenia later in life.

Having trouble paying attention is no small problem for youngsters diagnosed with ADHD. But those who have ADHD plus a parent or sibling with Schizophrenia. The combination may signal something more troubling - an especially high risk of developing Schizophrenia themselves.

Matcheri Keshavan

(published January 2003 schizophrenia research)

The background of the slide is a dense, repeating pattern of small, light blue water droplets. The droplets vary slightly in size and are arranged in a way that creates a textured, bubbly appearance. The overall color is a soft, pale blue.

Disorders that may accompany ADHD Syndrome

In the large Multimodal treatment Study of Children with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (MTA Cooperative Group 1999), of children ages seven to nine years diagnosed with ADHD, 70 percent were found to have met DSM-IV diagnostic criteria for at least one other psychiatric disorder within the preceding year.

These included:

Oppositional-defiant disorder 40%

Anxiety disorder 34%

Conduct disorder 14%

Tic disorder 11%

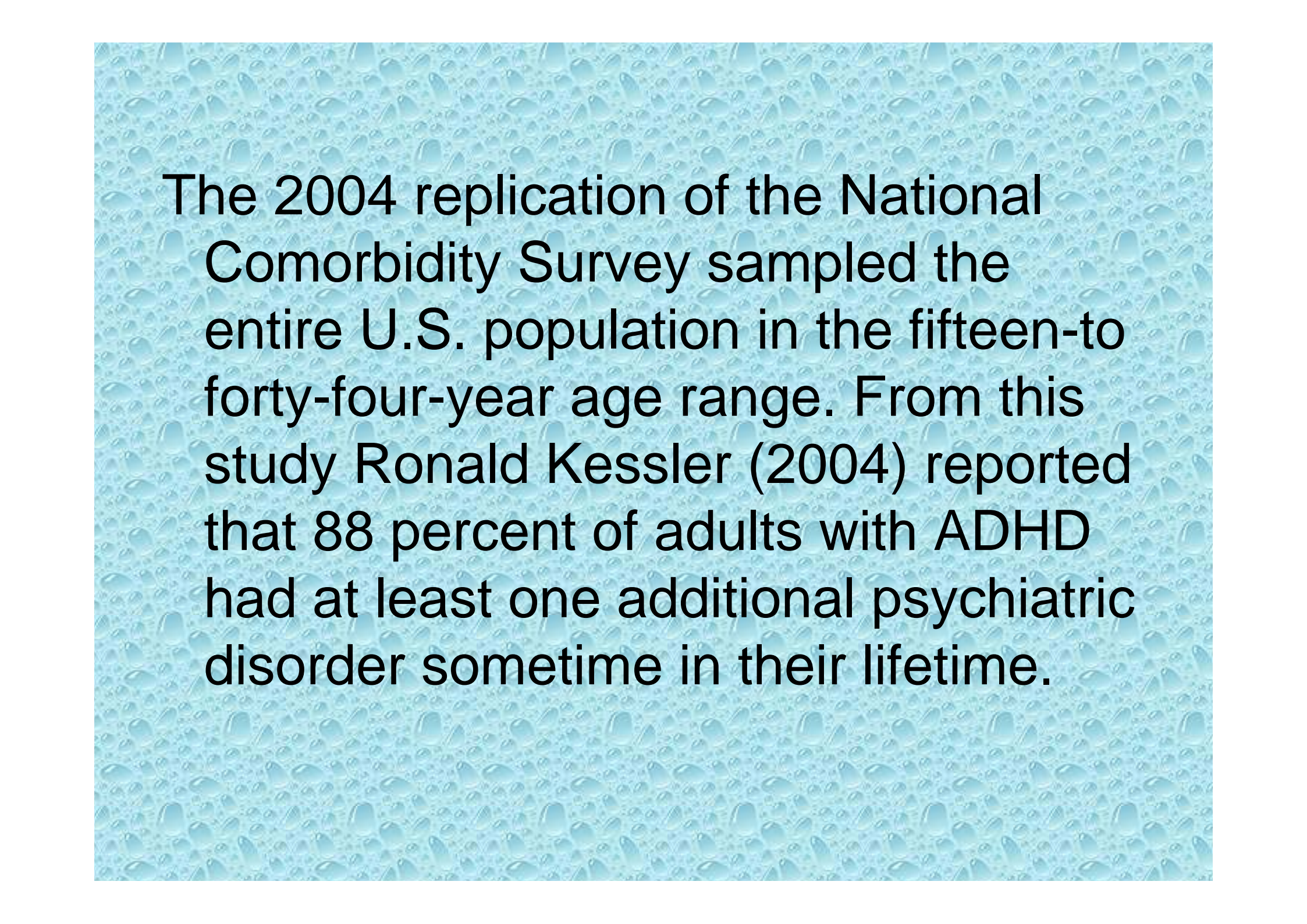
Affective disorder (depression) 4%

Mania, hypomania 2%

Studies of adults with ADHD show an even higher incidence of additional disorders accompanying ADHD. Rachel Millstein and others (1997) compared adults whose ADHD symptoms were predominantly inattentive (37 percent) with those who had the combined type (56 percent).

Rates for some comorbid disorders were similar between these two subtypes of ADHD; others were different:

Diagnosis	Combined Type	Inattentive Type
Substance Abuse / Dependence	69 %	43 %
Major Depression	63 %	63 %
Oppositional Disorder	40 %	16 %
Multiple Anxiety Disorders	35 %	23 %
Conduct Disorder	30 %	20 %
Social Phobia	24 %	31%



The 2004 replication of the National Comorbidity Survey sampled the entire U.S. population in the fifteen-to-forty-four-year age range. From this study Ronald Kessler (2004) reported that 88 percent of adults with ADHD had at least one additional psychiatric disorder sometime in their lifetime.

ADHD

Disorder	Adult sample	Odds ratio
Any mood disorder	45 %	3.0
Any anxiety disorder	59 %	3.2
Any substance use disorder	35 %	2.8
Any impulse disorder	69 %	5.9
Any psychiatric disorder	88 %	6.3

The background of the slide is a light blue surface covered with numerous small, glistening water droplets of varying sizes, creating a textured, dewy appearance.

Thank you!