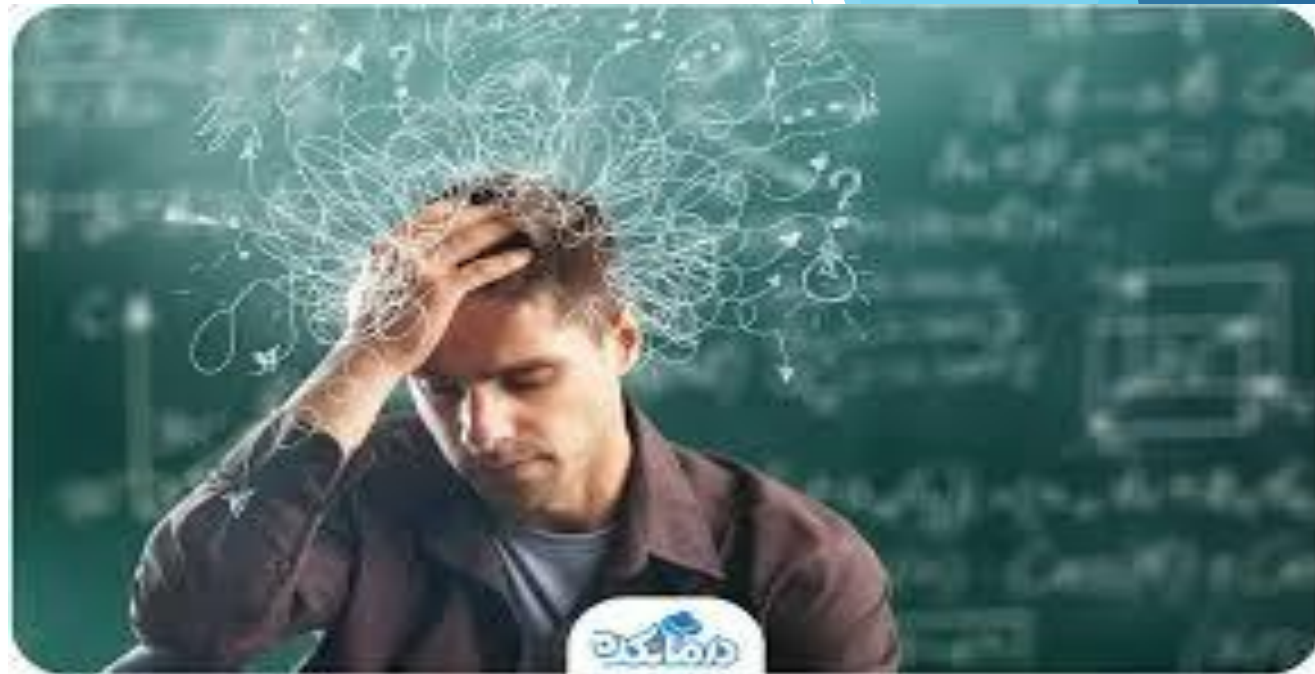
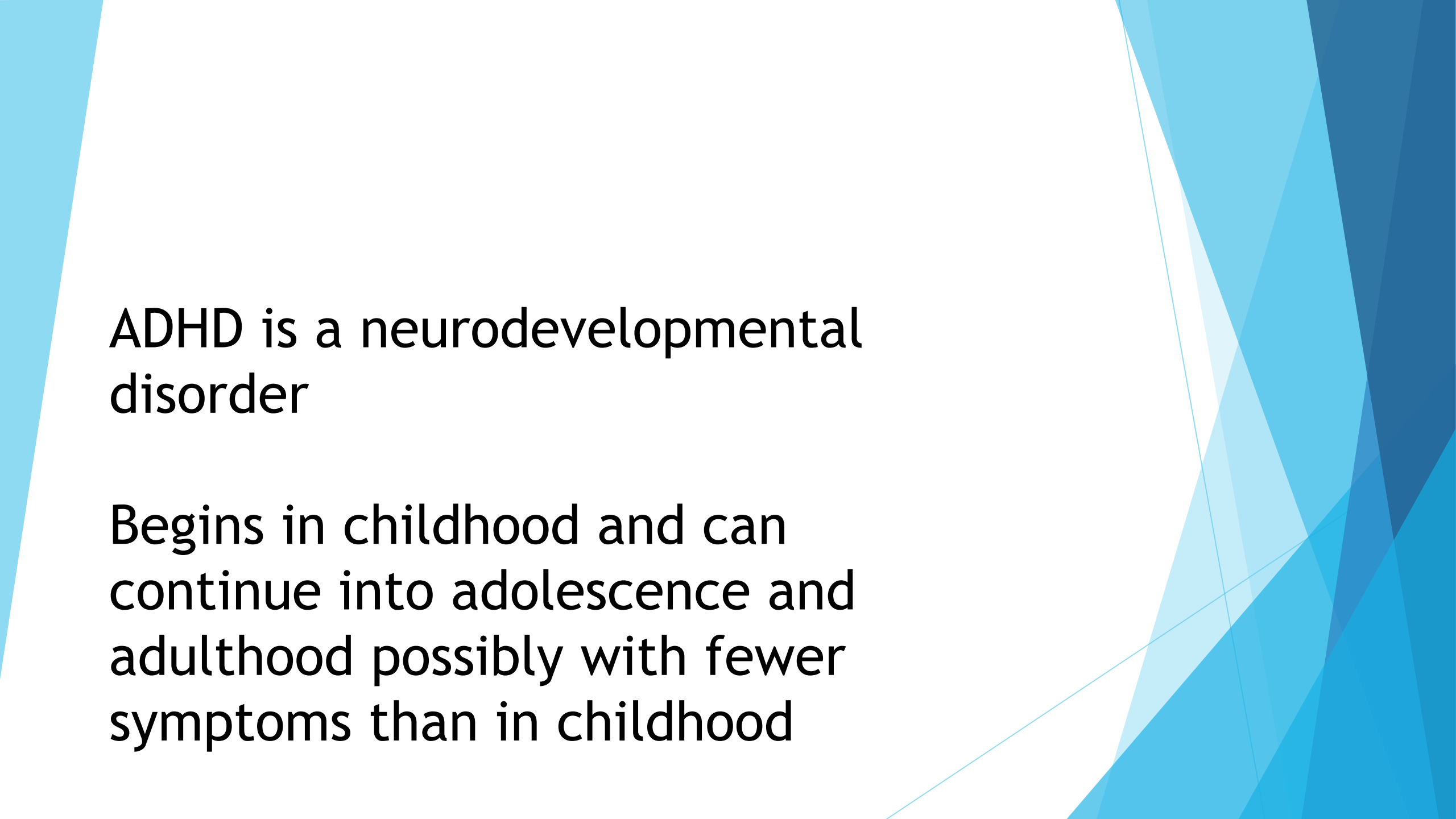


ADHD IN ADULT

DR.MALIHE ROOZBAKHS
PSYCHIATRIST
SUBSPECIALIST CHILD AND ADOLESCENT
PSYCHIATRIST



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ADHD is a neurodevelopmental disorder

Begins in childhood and can continue into adolescence and adulthood possibly with fewer symptoms than in childhood

- 
- ▶ The cut off point for adhd in children is six of the nine
 - ▶ criteria for attention deficit or hyperactivity/impulsivity or both
 - ▶ In dsm5 the cut off point for adults have been reduced from six to five of the nine symptoms .

Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder ▼

Diagnostic Criteria

- A. A persistent pattern of inattention and/or hyperactivity-impulsivity that interferes with functioning or development, as characterized by (1) and/or (2):

1. **Inattention:** Six (or more) of the following symptoms have persisted for at least 6 months to a degree that is inconsistent with developmental level and that negatively impacts directly on social and academic/occupational activities:

Note: The symptoms are not solely a manifestation of oppositional behavior, defiance, hostility, or failure to understand tasks or instructions. For older adolescents and adults (age 17 and older), at least five symptoms are required.

- a. Often fails to give close attention to details or makes careless mistakes in schoolwork, at work, or during other activities (e.g., overlooks or misses details, work is inaccurate).
- b. Often has difficulty sustaining attention in tasks or play activities (e.g., has difficulty remaining focused during lectures, conversations, or lengthy reading).

- c. Often does not seem to listen when spoken to directly (e.g., mind seems elsewhere, even in the absence of any obvious distraction).
- d. Often does not follow through on instructions and fails to finish schoolwork, chores, or duties in the workplace (e.g., starts tasks but quickly loses focus and is easily sidetracked).
- e. Often has difficulty organizing tasks and activities (e.g., difficulty managing sequential tasks; difficulty keeping materials and belongings in order; messy, disorganized work; has poor time management; fails to meet deadlines).
- f. Often avoids, dislikes, or is reluctant to engage in tasks that require sustained mental effort (e.g., schoolwork or homework; for older adolescents and adults, preparing reports, completing forms, reviewing lengthy papers).
- g. Often loses things necessary for tasks or activities (e.g., school materials, pencils, books, tools, wallets, keys, paperwork, eyeglasses, mobile telephones).
- h. Is often easily distracted by extraneous stimuli (for older adolescents and adults, may include unrelated thoughts).

- i. Is often forgetful in daily activities (e.g., doing chores, running errands; for older adolescents and adults, returning calls, paying bills, keeping appointments).

2. **Hyperactivity and impulsivity:** Six (or more) of the following symptoms have persisted for at least 6 months to a degree that is inconsistent with developmental level and that negatively impacts directly on social and academic/occupational activities:

Note: The symptoms are not solely a manifestation of oppositional behavior, defiance, hostility, or a failure to understand tasks or instructions. For older adolescents and adults (age 17 and older), at least five symptoms are required.

- a. Often fidgets with or taps hands or feet or squirms in seat.
- b. Often leaves seat in situations when remaining seated is expected (e.g., leaves his or her place in the classroom, in the office or other workplace, or in other situations that require remaining in place).
- c. Often runs about or climbs in situations where it is inappropriate. (**Note:** In adolescents or adults, may be limited to feeling restless.)
- d. Often unable to play or engage in leisure activities quietly.

- e. Is often “on the go,” acting as if “driven by a motor” (e.g., is unable to be or uncomfortable being still for extended time, as in restaurants, meetings; may be experienced by others as being restless or difficult to keep up with).

- f. Often talks excessively.

- g. Often blurts out an answer before a question has been completed (e.g., completes people’s sentences; cannot wait for turn in conversation).

- h. Often has difficulty waiting his or her turn (e.g., while waiting in line).

- i. Often interrupts or intrudes on others (e.g., butts into conversations, games, or activities; may start using other people’s things without asking or receiving permission; for adolescents and adults, may intrude into or take over what others are doing).

B. Several inattentive or hyperactive-impulsive symptoms were present prior to age 12 years.

C. Several inattentive or hyperactive-impulsive symptoms are present in two or more settings (e.g., at home, school, or work; with friends or relatives; in other activities).

D. There is clear evidence that the symptoms interfere with, or reduce the quality of, social, academic, or occupational functioning.

E. The symptoms do not occur exclusively during the course of schizophrenia or another psychotic disorder and are not better explained by another mental disorder (e.g., mood disorder, anxiety disorder, dissociative disorder, personality disorder, substance intoxication or withdrawal).

ملاک های تشخیص اختلال کمبود توجه بیش فعالی در DSM5

A - مجموعه ای فراگیر از رفتارهای بی توجهی و بی بیش فعالی - تکانشگری که در عملکرد بی رشد اختلال ایجاد می کند، به صورتی که با موارد (۱) و بی (۲) مشخص می شود:
۱. بی توجهی: شش نشانه زیر (بی تعداد بیشتر) دست کم به مدت ۶ ماه ادامه می یابند و با سطح رشد ناهماهنگ هستند و بر فعالیت های اجتماعی و تحصیلی شغلی تأثیر منفی می گذارند:

توجه: نشانه ها صرفاً جلوه رفتار نافرمانی، لجبازی، خصومت، بی ناتوانی در درک تکالیف بی دستورالعمل ها نیستند. برای نوجوانان بزرگتر و بزرگسالان (۱۷ ساله و بالاتر) حداقل پنج نشانه ضروری است.

a . اغلب نمی تواند به جزئیات توجه دقیقی کند بی در تکالیف درسی، در محل کار، بی هنگام فعالیت های دیگرمرتکب بی دقتی می شود (برای مثال جزئیات را نادیده می گیرد و در کار بی دقت است).

b - اغلب در حفظ کردن توجه در تکالیف بی فعالیت ها مشکل دارد (مثلاً در متمرکز ماندن هنگام سخنرانی ها، گفتگوها بی روخوانی طولانی مشکل دارد).

c - اغلب به نظر می رسد که وقتی مستقیماً با او صحبت می شود گوش نمی دهد (مثلاً به نظر می رسد که ذهن جای دیگرمی گراست، حتی در غیاب هرگونه حواسپرتی واضح).

d - اغلب، دستورالعمل ها را دنبال نمی کند و نمی تواند تکالیف درسی، کارهای عادی و روزمره، بی وظایف را در محل کار کامل کند (مثلاً تکالیف را شروع می کند، اما به سرعت تمرکز خود را از دست می دهد و به راحتی از موضوع منحرف می شود).

e - اغلب در سازمان دادن به تکالیف و فعالیت ها مشکل دارد (مثلاً به سختی می تواند تکالیف پشت سرهم را مدیریت کند؛ به سختی می تواند لوازم و متعلقات را منظم نگه دارد؛ کار، آشفته و نامنظم است؛ مدیریت زمان نامناسب دارد؛ نمی تواند موعدها را برآورده کند).

f-

اغلب از پرداختن به تکالیفی که به تلاش ذهنی مداوم نیاز دارند اجتناب می کند، از آنها بیزار است، یا مالی به انجام دادن آنها نیست (مثل تکالیف درسی یا تکالیف خانگی؛ در مورد نوجوانان بزرگتر و بزرگسالان، آماده کردن گزارش ها، پرکردن فرم ها، بازی های مقالات طولانی).

g- اغلب لوازم لازم برای تکالیف و فعالیت ها را گم می کند (مثل لوازم مدرسه، مدادها، کتاب ها، ابزارها، کیف ها، کلیدها، دفترچه، عینک، تلفن های موبایل).

h- اغلب به وسیله محرک های نامربوط به راحتی حواسپرت می شود (در مورد نوجوانان بزرگتر و بزرگسالان، می تواند افکار نامربوط باشد).

i- اغلب در فعالیت های روزمره فراموشکار است (مثل انجام دادن کارهای روزمره، پی فرمان کسی رفتن؛ در مورد نوجوانان بزرگتر و بزرگسالان، جواب دادن به تلفن، پرداختن صورت حساب ها، سرقرار حاضر شدن).

بیش فعالی و تکانشگری

شش نشانه زیر (یا تعداد بیشتری) دست کم به مدت ۶ ماه ادامه می یابند که با سطح رشد ناهماهنگ هستند و بر فعالیت های اجتماعی و تحصیلی / شغلی مستقیماً تأثیر منفی می گذارند:

توجه: نشانه ها صرفاً جلوه رفتار نافرمانی، لجبازی، خصومت، یا ناتوانی در درک کردن تکالیف یا دستورالعمل ها نیستند. برای نوجوانان بزرگتر و بزرگسالان (۱۷ ساله و بزرگتر) حداقل پنج نشانه ضروری است.

a- اغلب دست ها و پاها بی قرار است و در صندلی خود وول می خورد.

b- در موقعیت هایی که نشسته ماندن انتظار می رود، اغلب صندلی خود را ترک می کند (مثلاً محل کار خود را در کلاس، اداره یا محل کار دیگری یا موقعیت های دیگری که باقی ماندن در محل ضرورت دارد را ترک می کند).

c- اغلب در موقعیت های نامناسب، می دود یا از چی زها بالا می رود. (توجه: در نوجوانان یا بزرگسالان، ممکن است به احساس بی قراری محدود باشد).

-
- **d**اغلب نمی تواند ساکت بازی کند یا به فعالیت های اوقات فراغت بپردازد.
 - **e**اغلب «در حال جنب و جوش» است، طوری عمل می کند گویی «موتوری او را به حرکت وامی دارد» (مثلاً نمی تواند برای مدت طولانی آرام باشد یا از آرام بودن ناراحت است، مثل زمانی که در رستوران یا جلسات است؛ ممکن است دی‌گران احساس کنند که او بی قرار است یا به سختی می توان پا به پای او رفت).
 - **f**اغلب بیش از اندازه صحبت می کند.
 - **g**اغلب قبل از اینکه سوالی کامل شده باشد پاسخ را از دهان می‌پراند (مثلاً جملات افراد را کامل می کند؛ نمی تواند در گفتگو منتظر نوبت بماند).
 - **h**اغلب منتظر نوبت ماندن برایش دشوار است (مثل زمانی که در صف منتظر است).
 - **i**اغلب مزاحم دی‌گران می شود (برای مثال، وسط گفتگوها، بازی ها، یا فعالیت‌ها می‌پرد؛ ممکن است از لوازم دی‌گران بدون اجازه گرفتن استفاده کند؛ در مورد نوجوانان و بزرگسالان، ممکن است مزاحم کار دی‌گران شود).
 - **B**چند نشانه بی توجهی یا بیش فعالی - تکانشگری قبل از ۱۲ سالگی وجود دارند.
 - **C**چند نشانه بی توجهی یا بیش فعالی - تکانشگری در دو موقعیت یا بیشتر وجود دارند (مثلاً در خانه، مدرسه، یا محل کار؛ با دوستان یا خوی‌شاوندان؛ در فعالیت های دی‌گر).
 - **D**دلیل روشنی وجود دارد مبنی بر اینکه نشانه ها در عملکرد اجتماعی، تحصیلی، یا شغلی اختلال‌ای جاد می کنند یا کیفیت آن را کاهش می دهند.
 - **E**نشانه ها منحصراً در طول دوره اسکیزوفرنی یا اختلال روان پری‌شی دی‌گر روی نمی دهند و اختلال روانی دی‌گری (مثل اختلال خلقی، اختلال اضطرابی، اختلال تجربه ای، اختلال شخصیت، مسمومیت با مواد) آنها را بهتر توجیه نمی کند.

ADHD in adult

- ▶ The consensus prevalence rate is 2.5_5% in adults among 18 to 44 years old
- ▶ ADHD in adult is underdiagnosed and under treated
- ▶ Ethnology:
- ▶ Heredity

ADHD Overview

SIGNS OF HYPERACTIVITY-IMPULSIVITY

CRITERIA **A** (CLUSTER B)



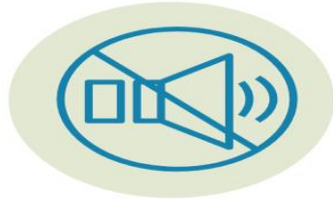
Excessive talking



Fidgeting



Difficulty sitting still



Difficulty with quiet



Difficulty engaging
in leisure activities



Difficulty resting



Intruding or
interrupting others



Restlessness
(can be internal)



Impatience &
difficulty waiting turn

ADHD Overview

SIGNS OF INATTENTION

CRITERIA **A** (CLUSTER A)



Difficulty with
sustained attention



Difficulty breaking
down large projects



Losing objects



Forgetfulness



Avoidance of tasks
requiring sustained
attention



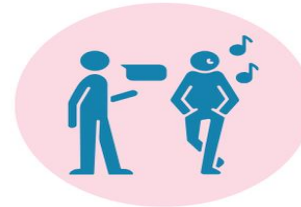
Distractability



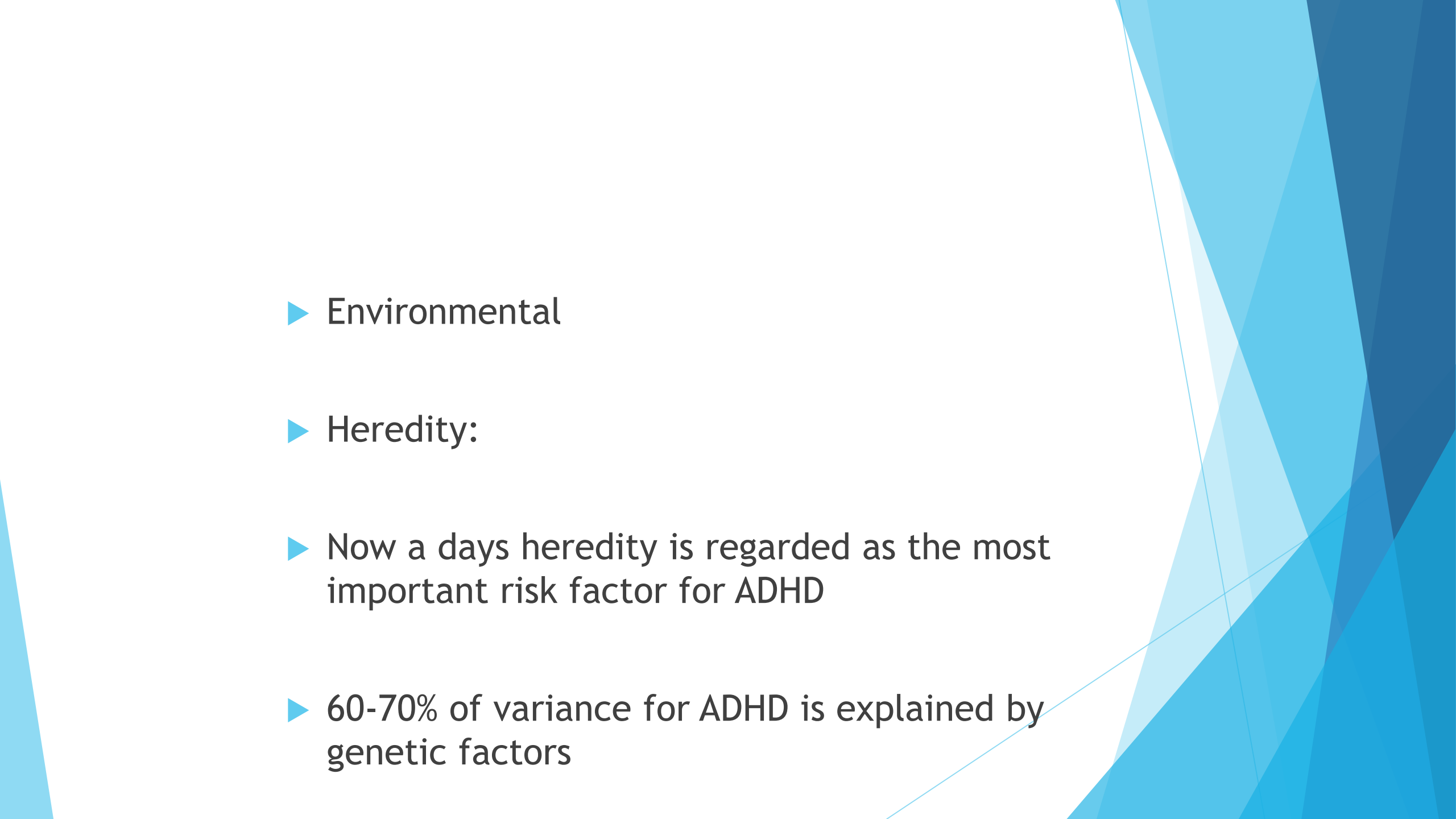
Overlooking details



Daydreaming &
spacing in
conversations

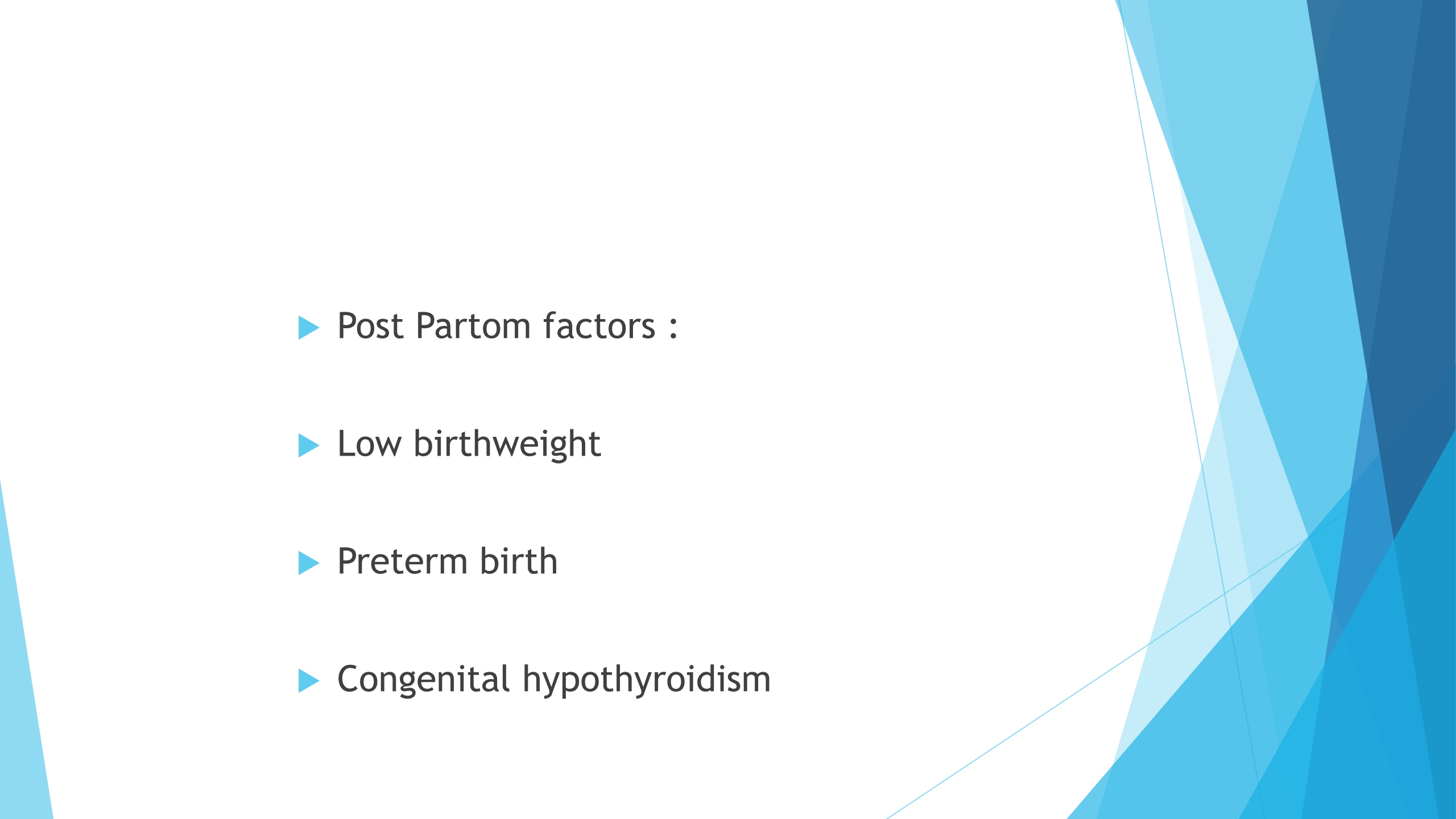


Appearing not to
listen

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- ▶ Environmental
 - ▶ Heredity:
 - ▶ Now a days heredity is regarded as the most important risk factor for ADHD
 - ▶ 60-70% of variance for ADHD is explained by genetic factors

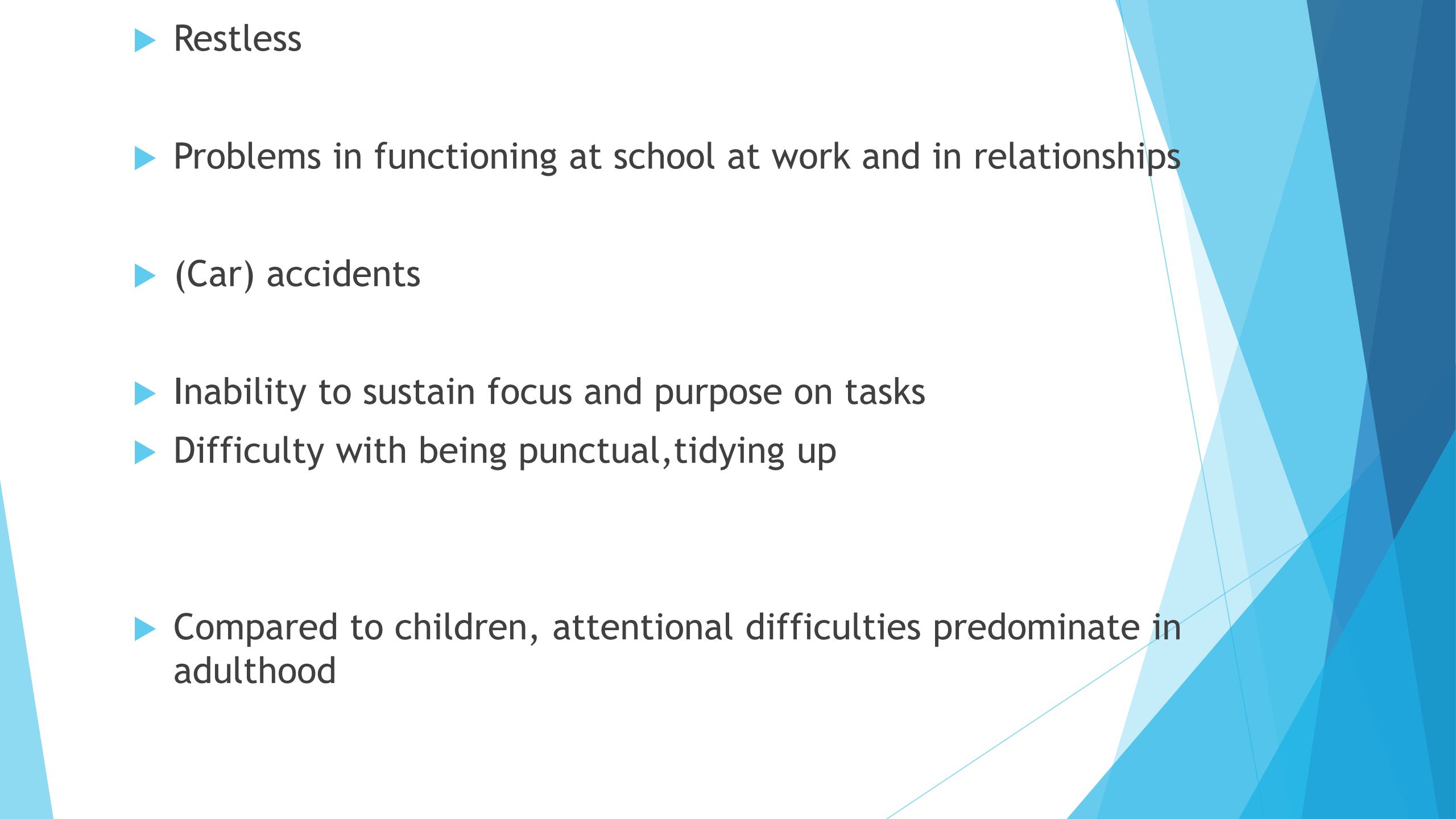
- 
- ▶ Environmental:
 - ▶ Perinatal-> short term hypoxia
 - ▶ Prenatal factors

- 
- ▶ Such as:
 - ▶ Prolonged oxygen deficiency due to blood loss or malfunctioning placenta
 - ▶ Smoking and alcohol consumption by the mother during pregnancy

- 
- The background of the slide features abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of blue, ranging from light sky blue to deep navy blue. These shapes are primarily located on the right side of the slide, creating a modern, dynamic aesthetic.
- ▶ Post Partom factors :
 - ▶ Low birthweight
 - ▶ Preterm birth
 - ▶ Congenital hypothyroidism

Sign and symptoms

- ▶ Distractibility
- ▶ Poor planning and organization
- ▶ Mood swings
- ▶ Anger
- ▶ Impulsive

- 
- The background of the slide features abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of blue, ranging from light sky blue to deep navy blue. These shapes create a dynamic, modern aesthetic on the right side of the slide.
- ▶ Restless
 - ▶ Problems in functioning at school at work and in relationships
 - ▶ (Car) accidents
 - ▶ Inability to sustain focus and purpose on tasks
 - ▶ Difficulty with being punctual, tidying up
 - ▶ Compared to children, attentional difficulties predominate in adulthood

- ▶ extreme restlessness which is caused to avoid the meetings or where one has to sit still for lengthy periods
- ▶ Inner agitation is compensated for by excessive sports or hectic job full of variety
- ▶ Some of them keep themselves calm by using cannabis, alcohol
- ▶ ADHD adults often attempt to hide their inner restlessness
- ▶ Other symptoms: pressured speech, speaking loudly or a dominant social presence

Adult ADHD Self-Report Scale (ASRS-v1.1) Symptom Checklist

Patient Name		Today's Date				
Please answer the questions below, rating yourself on each of the criteria shown using the scale on the right side of the page. As you answer each question, place an X in the box that best describes how you have felt and conducted yourself over the past 6 months. Please give this completed checklist to your healthcare professional to discuss during today's appointment.		Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Very Often
1. How often do you have trouble wrapping up the final details of a project, once the challenging parts have been done?						
2. How often do you have difficulty getting things in order when you have to do a task that requires organization?						
3. How often do you have problems remembering appointments or obligations?						
4. When you have a task that requires a lot of thought, how often do you avoid or delay getting started?						
5. How often do you fidget or squirm with your hands or feet when you have to sit down for a long time?						
6. How often do you feel overly active and compelled to do things, like you were driven by a motor?						

ADULT ADHD: SYMPTOM ASSESSMENT SCALES

Scale	Description/ Features/ Comments	Scale available from:
Brown ADD Scale	Rates inattention/executive dysfunction; items extend beyond DSM definition of ADHD; good for high functioning adults with inattentive subtype	<i>The Psychological Corporation</i>
Conners Adult ADHD Rating Scale (CAARS)	Large item set of developmentally relevant items; DSM subscale maps onto diagnosis; self- and other-report forms	<i>Multi Health Systems, Inc.</i>
Wender-Reimherr Adult Attention Deficit Disorder Scale	Retrospective symptom scales provide age of onset data; less clearly tied to DSM-IV ADHD.	<i>Fred W. Reimherr, MD, Department of Psychiatry, University of Utah Health Science Center, Salt Lake City, Utah</i>
Barkley's Current Symptoms Scale	Dimensional scale; uses actual DSM items but not re-worked for adults; rates behavior in the past 6 months; self and other informant reports.	<i>Barkley RA, Murphy KR. Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder: A Clinical Workbook. Second Edition.</i>
Adult Self-Report Scale v1.1 (18-item symptom assessment and 6-item screener)	ADHD DSM items made developmentally relevant for adult manifestations of symptoms; rates frequency, not severity, on a 0 - 4 scale	<i>www.med.nyu.edu/Psych/training/adhd.html and the WHO website</i>
Adult Investigator Symptom Report Scale (AISRS)	Interviewer administered scale; 18 DSM-IV-TR ADHD criteria re-worked for adults; employs adult ADHD prompts to ensure adequate probing of breadth of adult symptoms.	<i>Lenard Adler, MD, Adult ADHD Program NYU School of Medicine adultADHD@med.nyu.edu</i>

Diagnostic Features



- Basic labs: TSH, chemistry panel, CBC, UDS
- Cardiac workup pre-stimulant prescription
 - Stimulants of sudden cardiac death
 - Cardiac examination in all patient's
 - EKG in patients older than 40, or with a hx/o dz, or Fix of structural HD or SCD
 - Monitor blood pressure & pulse

Treatment

Medication

Stimulants and non-stimulants can help improve focus, attention, and impulsivity.

Therapy

Cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) and other therapeutic approaches can teach coping skills and strategies.

Lifestyle changes

Regular exercise, healthy diet, and sufficient sleep can have a positive impact on ADHD symptoms.

Medication for Adult ADHD

Medication is often a crucial part of managing adult ADHD. The most commonly prescribed medications include stimulants and non-stimulants:

- **Stimulants:** These medications work by increasing dopamine and norepinephrine levels in the brain, improving focus and attention. Common examples include methylphenidate (Ritalin, Concerta) and amphetamine (Adderall, Vyvanse).
- **Non-stimulants:** These medications work differently than stimulants but can still improve focus and reduce impulsivity. Examples include atomoxetine (Strattera) and guanfacine (Intuniv).

Non-Medication Therapies for Adult ADHD

1

Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT)

CBT helps individuals identify and modify negative thought patterns and behaviors related to ADHD. It teaches coping strategies for managing distractions, improving organization, and reducing impulsivity.

2

Mindfulness and Meditation

Mindfulness techniques, such as meditation and breathing exercises, can improve attention, reduce stress, and enhance emotional regulation. These practices can be incorporated into daily life to support ADHD

3

Behavioral Therapy

Behavioral therapies focus on modifying behaviors related to ADHD. This might involve strategies for improving organization, time management, and executive functioning skills.

4

Support Groups

Support groups provide a safe and understanding environment for individuals with ADHD to connect with others who share similar experiences. This can offer emotional support, practical advice, and a sense of community.

Behavioral Strategies for Adult ADHD

Behavioral strategies can be powerful tools for managing ADHD symptoms. These strategies focus on changing thoughts and behaviors to improve focus, organization, and productivity:

- Time management: Techniques such as time blocking, prioritizing tasks, and using calendars and reminders can help manage time effectively.
- Organization: Creating systems for organizing work, belongings, and information can help reduce clutter and stress.
- Stress management: Practicing relaxation techniques like mindfulness, deep breathing, and meditation can help manage stress and improve focus.

- Cognitive reappraisal: Challenging negative thoughts and replacing them with more positive and realistic ones can improve self-esteem and reduce anxiety.
- Breaking tasks down: Dividing large tasks into smaller, more manageable steps can make them feel less overwhelming and increase motivation.

These strategies can take time and effort to master, but they can be incredibly effective in helping individuals with ADHD manage their symptoms and live more fulfilling lives.

Coping with Adult ADHD

Living with ADHD can be challenging, but there are strategies for navigating the challenges and embracing your strengths. Some helpful tips include:

- Self-acceptance: Recognizing and accepting your ADHD diagnosis can be a powerful first step in developing self-compassion and building confidence.
- Seeking support: Connect with other individuals with ADHD, join support groups, or seek therapy to gain support and learn from others' experiences.
- Focus on strengths: Identify your strengths and talents and find ways to use them to your advantage in work, relationships, and hobbies.

- Focus on strengths: Identify your strengths and talents and find ways to use them to your advantage in work, relationships, and hobbies.
- Practice self-care: Prioritize self-care activities like exercise, relaxation, and hobbies to manage stress and improve mental well-being.
- Advocate for yourself: Don't hesitate to ask for accommodations at work or school, communicate your needs to loved ones, and seek support from healthcare professionals.

Coping with ADHD is an ongoing process, and it's important to be patient with yourself and to celebrate your successes along the way.

Relationships and Adult ADHD

ADHD can impact relationships, but with understanding and communication, it's possible to build strong and fulfilling connections. Some key considerations include:

- Open communication: Talk openly with your partner, friends, and family about your ADHD, your struggles, and your needs. Explain how ADHD affects you and what kind of support you need.
- Patience and understanding: Learning to be patient with each other and understanding that ADHD can cause challenges in communication, organization, and emotional regulation is crucial.

- Shared strategies: Work together to develop strategies for managing ADHD symptoms, such as creating a shared calendar, establishing routines, and communicating effectively.
- Seeking professional help: If relationship issues arise, consider seeking couples therapy or individual therapy to address specific challenges.

Relationships can be a source of strength and support for individuals with ADHD. Open communication, empathy, and collaborative efforts can help build strong and healthy connections.

Think of having
ADHD in this way...

You
have a
"ferrari"
brain

- but with
"chevy" brakes

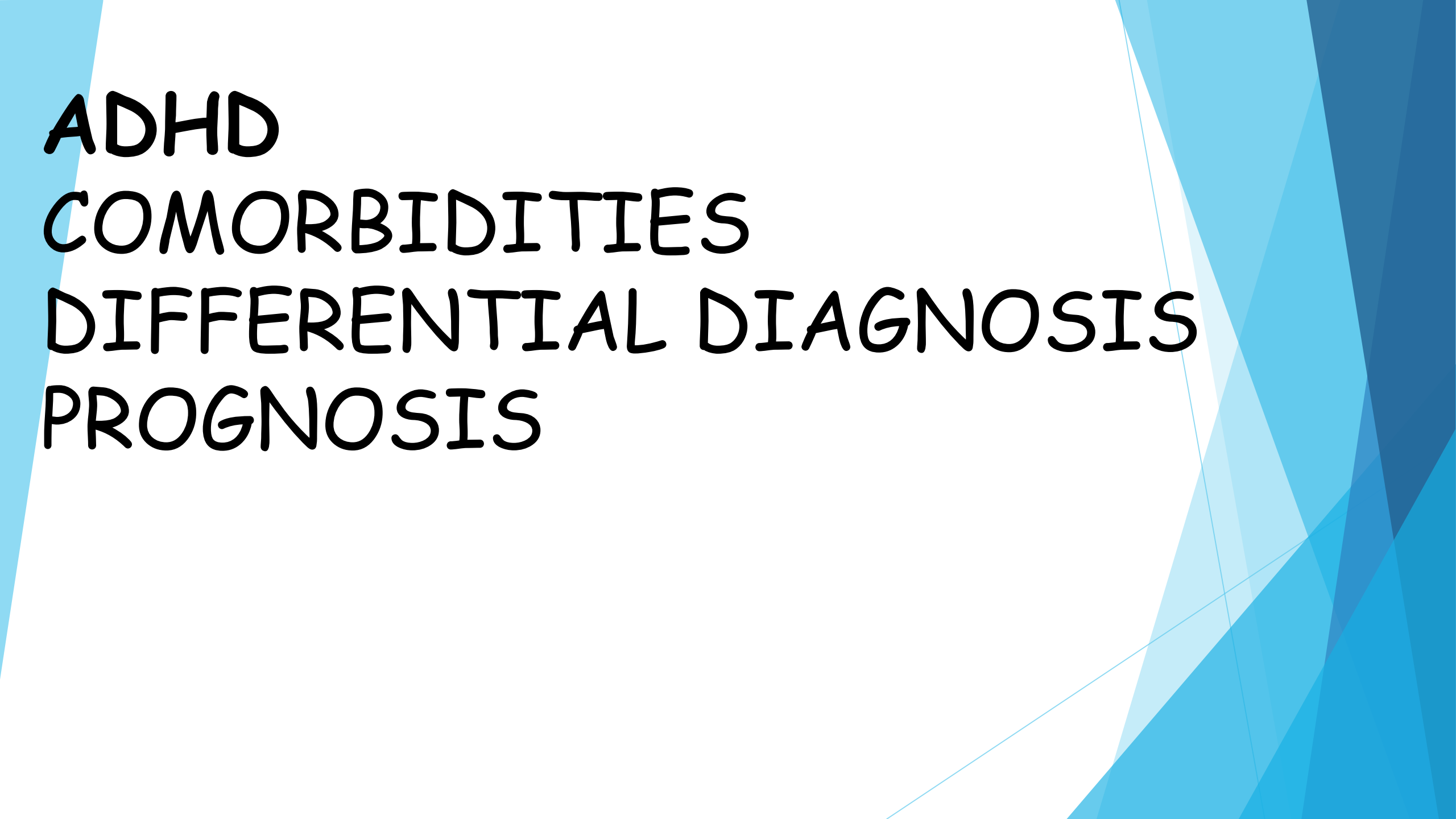
Adult ADHD

Diagnostic Assessment and
Treatment

J. J. Sandra Kooij

Fourth Edition

 Springer

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ADHD
COMORBIDITIES
DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS
PROGNOSIS

Signs and Symptoms of Adult ADHD

- Difficulty getting started on tasks
- Variable attention to details
- Difficulties with self-organization and with prioritization
- Poor persistence in tasks that require sustained mental effort
- Impulsivity and low frustration tolerance (to varying degrees)
- Hyperactivity (less salient symptom in adults)
- Chaotic life-styles
- Associated psychiatric comorbidities (in some patients)
- Disorganization
- Substance abuse (in some patients)

ADHD in Adults

Your symptoms determine which ADHD subtype you have.

Inattention subtype symptoms:



Errors because of inattention.



Trouble completing tasks.



Easily distracted.



Avoidance of tedious work.

Hyperactivity/impulsivity subtype symptoms:



Frequent fidgeting.



Trouble sitting still or restlessness.



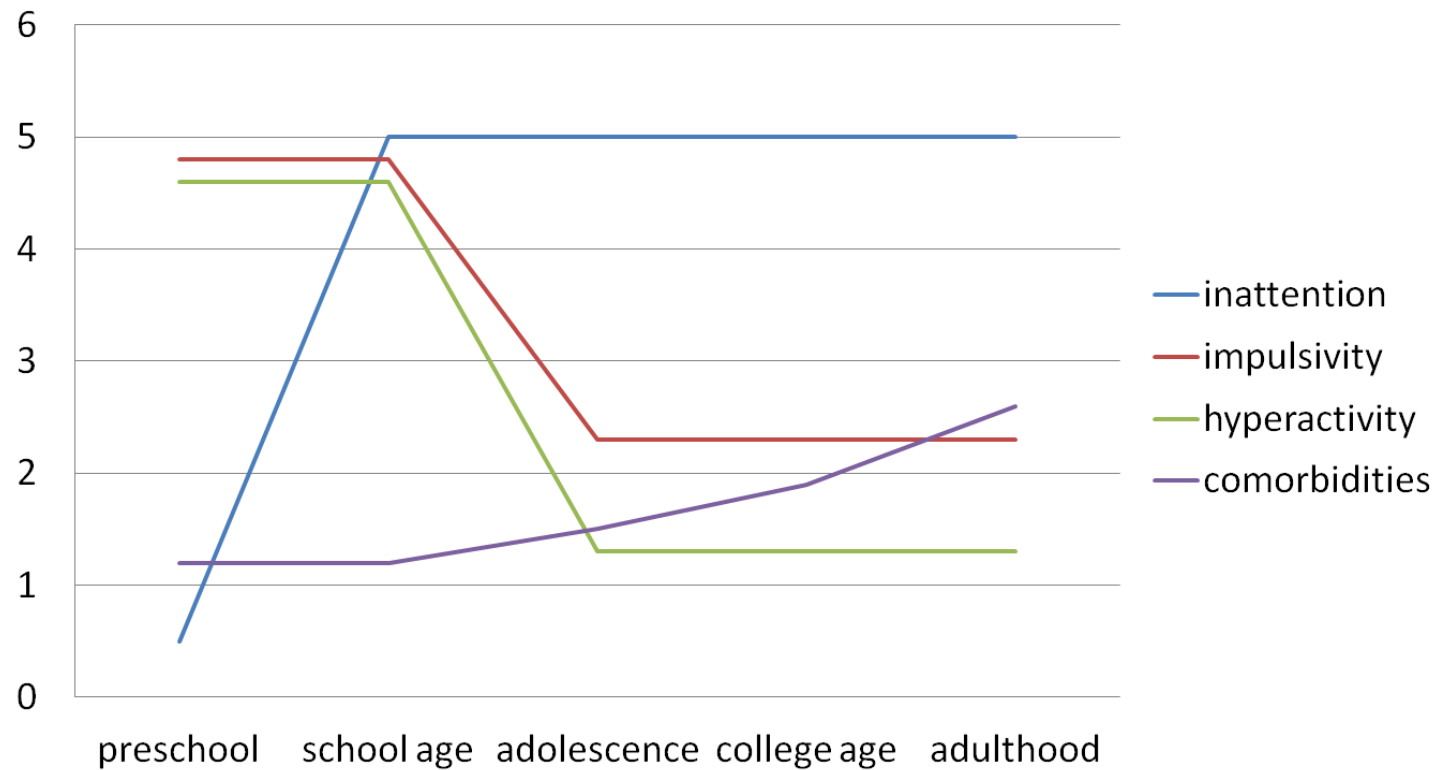
Conversational self-restraint problems.



Difficulties with social boundaries.

Evolution of ADHD symptoms with age

(adapted from Stahl's Essential Psychopharmacology, 2013)



Comorbidity

- Compared with ADHD in childhood, ADHD in adults has been relatively neglected in epidemiological studies, mainly due to the lack of established valid diagnostic criteria.
- Recently, focus has shifted to symptoms arising from emotional dysregulation like irritability, emotional fluctuations, low frustration tolerance and daydreaming, which increase the risk of misdiagnosing patients as having mood disorders resulting in many adults not receiving the required intervention
- Adult ADHD often presents with psychiatric comorbidities (50–66%) , including affective disorders, anxiety disorders, substance abuse disorders, learning disabilities, and borderline and antisocial personality disorders.
- **ASD** : Autism spectrum disorder

- When divided into subtypes, (13.5%) of the patients had the predominantly inattentive type (ADD), none had the predominantly hyperactive-impulsive type (HD) and (86.3%) had the combined type.
- Participants with the combined type had higher prevalence of comorbid disorders (55.7%) than those with the predominantly inattentive type (39.2%, $P=0.008$).



ADHD + Autism



ADHD + Tics



ADHD + Anxiety



**ADHD + Disruptive Behavior
Disorders**



ADHD + Depression



**ADHD + Substance Use
Disorder**

ADHD and Co-Existing Disorders

- Learning Disabilities (30%-50%)
- Disruptive Behavior Disorders- ODD/CD (40%-50%)
- Depression (15%-30%)
- Bipolar Disorder (15%-20%)
- Anxiety (25%-30%)
- Substance Abuse (30%-35%)
- Sleep Disorders (30%-75%)

► In one research :

	Women, n=277	Men, n=271	Total, N=548
Major depression	48 (17.3)	47 (17.3)	95 (17.3)
Suicidality	15 (5.4)	12 (4.4)	27 (4.9)
Social phobia	41 (14.8)	37 (13.7)	78 (14.2)
Agoraphobia	20 (7.2)	5 (1.9)	25 (4.6)
Panic disorder	14 (5.1)	11 (4.1)	25 (4.6)
General anxiety disorder	17 (6.1)	11 (4.1)	28 (5.1)
Post-traumatic stress disorder	40 (14.4)	25 (9.2)	65 (11.9)
Alcohol abuse	1 (0.4)	4 (1.5)	5 (0.9)
Alcohol dependence	11 (4.0)*	27 (10.0)	38 (6.9)
Substance abuse	2 (0.7)*	14 (5.2)	16 (2.9)
Substance dependence	26 (9.4)***	64 (23.6)	90 (13.5)
Bulimia/anorexia	36 (13.0)***	3 (1.1)	39 (7.1)
Obsessive-compulsive disorder	18 (6.5)	14 (5.2)	32 (5.8)
Bipolar disorder	32 (11.6)	23 (8.5)	55 (10.0)
Psychotic disorder	4 (1.4)	9 (3.3)	13 (2.4)
At least one comorbid disorder	151 (54.5)	142 (52.4)	293 (53.5)
At least two comorbid disorders	70 (25.3)	56 (21.0)	126 (23.0)

Differential Diagnosis

- Adult ADHD patients complain of difficulty with concentration, attention, and short-term memory.²⁰ The most common psychiatric conditions that may have overlapping symptoms with adult ADHD include mood disorders, anxiety disorders, substance use disorders, antisocial personality disorder, borderline personality disorder, developmental disabilities or mental retardation, and certain medical conditions.
- **major depressive disorder** may show signs of inattention and become easily upset; however, they have also experienced at least two weeks of depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in most activities and they complain of fatigue, loss of energy (rather than hyperactivity), and an appetite disturbance.

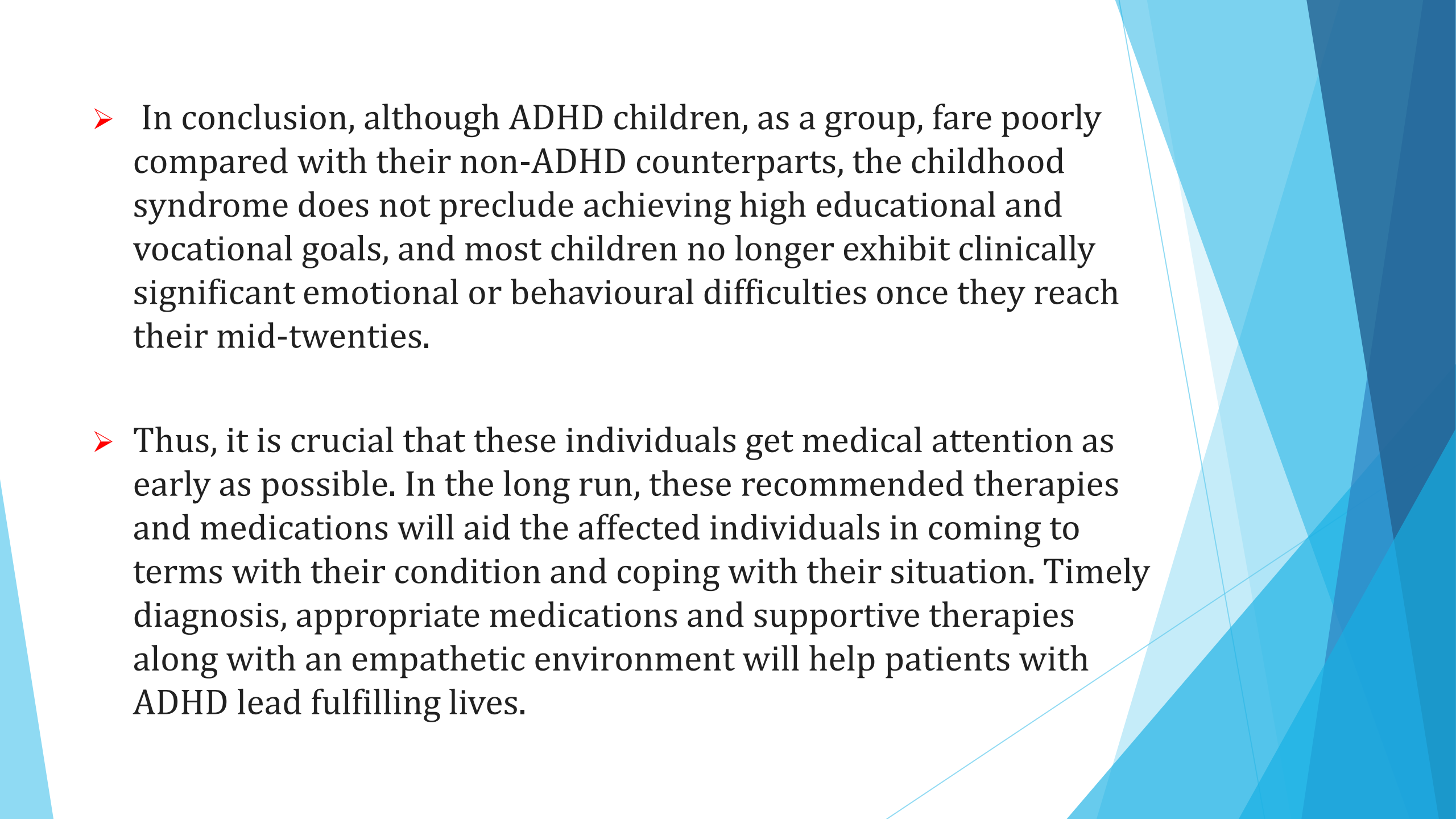
- **bipolar disorder** have clear episodic mood impairments, including periods of elation, severe anger and irritability, grandiosity, decreased need for sleep (and not feeling tired), hypersexuality, and racing thoughts. They may have psychotic symptoms, such as delusions.
- **anxiety disorders** may show hyperactive behavior, such as fidgeting and inattentive behaviors, but these behaviors are accompanied by persistent fear and worries and somatic symptoms of anxiety.
- In substance abuse disorders, symptoms are directly related to intoxication with substances and associated withdrawal if physiologic dependence is present.
- **antisocial personality disorder** differ from ADHD by exhibiting persistent antisocial behavior, such as lying, cheating, stealing, and a pervasive pattern of disregard for and violation of the rights of others. They also have frequent arrests and more serious legal issues.

- **borderline personality disorder** and ADHD ; include impulsivity, affective lability, and angry outbursts, the impulsivity and anger in ADHD is usually thoughtless and brief, while symptoms in the borderline patient are more goal-directed and ongoing. Unlike patients with borderline personality disorder, patients with ADHD do not have intensely conflicted relationships, suicidal preoccupation, self-mutilation, identity disturbances, or feelings of abandonment.²
- **developmental disabilities or mental retardation** may present with some of the symptoms seen in ADHD patients, but rarely will have presented for initial consultation during adulthood, and psychological testing will reveal significant neurocognitive deficits.^{2,22}
- **Medical conditions** that may at first appear to be adult ADHD include hyperthyroidism, seizure disorder, lead toxicity, hearing deficits, hepatic disease, sleep apnea, drug interactions, and head injury.

Prognosis ADHD

- Approximately 15% retained the full ADHD diagnosis(Persistent ADHD).
- Approximately 65% were in partial remission; (with persistence of some symptoms and continuing significant functional impairment, such as psychological, social or educational difficulties)[32](#).
- While symptoms of hyperactivity tend to remit over time, impairments in attention persist. In fact, due to the lack of hyperactivity and impulsivity in patients with predominantly inattentive presentation of ADHD, they are usually less disruptive in primary school than children with combined ADHD and often present later (e.g. middle school, high school)

- Adolescents and adults with ADHD symptoms are more likely to struggle in school and at work, have maladaptive relationships, increased injuries and car accidents, and teen pregnancies.
- increased risks of psychiatric disorders, including oppositional defiant disorder, conduct disorder, substance abuse, and possibly mood disorders, such as depression and mania.
- Autism spectrum disorder, dyslexia, dyscalculia and dyspraxia . Therefore, the overall prognosis of the individual depends on the severity and management of any comorbid disorders.
- However, the adult prognosis for the ADHD child is not fully revealed by these relative impairments. In fact, majority of these individuals were gainfully employed. In addition, two-thirds of these children showed no signs of any mental illness in adulthood

- 
- The background of the slide features abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of blue, ranging from light sky blue to deep navy blue. These shapes create a dynamic, modern look on the right side of the slide.
- In conclusion, although ADHD children, as a group, fare poorly compared with their non-ADHD counterparts, the childhood syndrome does not preclude achieving high educational and vocational goals, and most children no longer exhibit clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties once they reach their mid-twenties.
 - Thus, it is crucial that these individuals get medical attention as early as possible. In the long run, these recommended therapies and medications will aid the affected individuals in coming to terms with their condition and coping with their situation. Timely diagnosis, appropriate medications and supportive therapies along with an empathetic environment will help patients with ADHD lead fulfilling lives.

- In conclusion, adult ADHD is a complex condition that has a significant impact on the quality of life of people who have it. It is a relatively new area of study that has garnered a lot of interest recently.
- The considerable research has provided fresh perspectives on the causes, symptoms and therapies of adult ADHD. There are effective medications available that could aid people with ADHD in improving their symptoms and functioning, despite the challenges associated with diagnosis and therapy.
- To ensure that individuals with ADHD receive the required assistance and treatment, it is imperative to increase awareness of ADHD among medical professionals and the general public. Further research is needed to develop more effective treatments for this population and to better understand the complex nature of adult ADHD.

- ADHD is not an acquired disorder of adult life. To qualify for ADHD as an adult, one must have had it as a child, although some of the symptoms of ADHD can occur in adults due to brain injuries or other organic causes. Symptoms are present consistently since childhood, and do not occur episodically.
- Impairments in function are global not selective. The impact of ADHD is generally noticeable in all spheres of life, to a greater or lesser degree. Although adult ADHD is a relatively common disorder, only one third to one half of adults who believe they have ADHD actually meet formal DSM-IV-TR criteria.
- Untreated or under-treated adult ADHD may result in impaired occupational functioning and interpersonal and legal difficulties. ADHD in adults is associated with higher separation and divorce rates and more frequent job changes.
- Pharmacological treatment is the mainstay of therapy for adult ADHD.

❖ Famous, successful people with ADHD : Michael Phelps - athlete •



❖ Karin Smirnoff - DTWS dancer • Howie Mandel - entertainer • Ty Pennington - extreme makeover • Justin Timberlake • Will Smith •



❖ Britney Spears • Glen Beck • Richard Branson - entrepreneur • Terry Bradshaw - athlete • Jim Carrey - comedian • Katherine Ellison - journalist •



❖ Dean Kamen - inventor • Adam Levine • Greg Lemond - cyclist
❖ • Paul Orfalea - Kinko's founder C

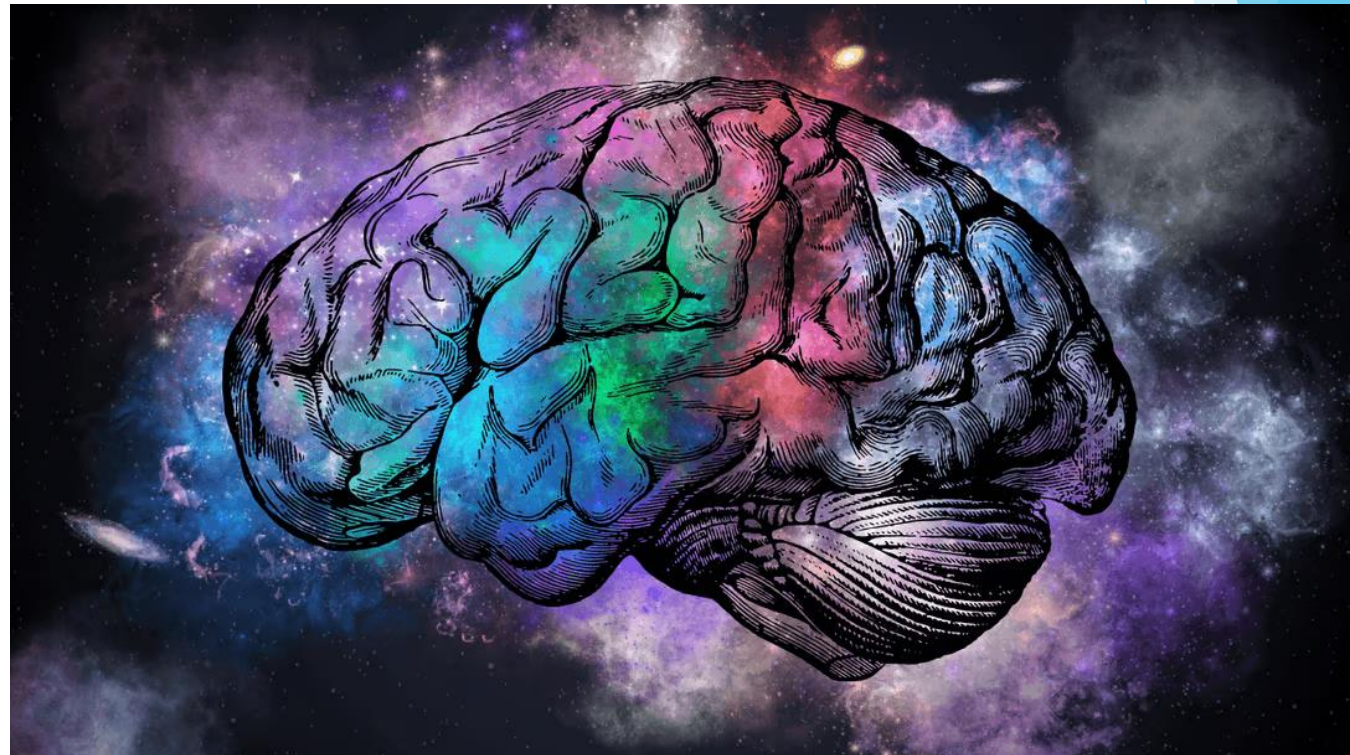
Careers for those with ADHD :

- Sales • Acting • Military • Athletic coaching • Photography • Graphic arts • Entertaining • Dancer or athlete • chef • Writer • Police/fire • ER medicine • Park ranger • Entrepreneur • Mechanic • Journalist C



Rules for surviving ADHD :

Every Brain is unique and different • We all have to live with the brain we're born with •
Every Brain has strengths as well as weaknesses • Brains tend to normalize, mature, and
compensate over time



Thank you for your attention



بیش فعالی چیست؟

کم توجهی-بیش فعالی یک بیماری طولانی مدت (مزمن) است که باعث اختلال در عملکرد اجرایی می شود؛ به این معنی که توانایی فرد را برای مدیریت احساسات، افکار و اعمال خود مختل می کند.

بسیاری از مردم فکر می کنند که ADHD محدود به دوران کودکی است؛ در حالی که این تصور اشتباه است. ADHD در بزرگسالان هم دیده می شود، اما در حقیقت ریشه در دوران کودکی فرد دارد.

شواهد نشان می دهد که تفاوت هایی در مغز، شبکه های عصبی و انتقال دهنده های عصبی (نوروترنسمیترها) افراد مبتلا به ADHD وجود دارد. درمان بیماری ADHD بزرگسالان با [بیش فعالی کودکان](#) یکسان است و اغلب شامل دارودرمانی و روان درمانی می شود.

انواع بیش فعالی

اختلال ADHD بر اساس نوع علائم به سه دسته تقسیم می شود:

۱. نوع کم توجه

همان طور که از نام آن پیدا است، افراد مبتلا به بیش فعالی از نوع کم توجهی در تمرکز کردن، تکمیل وظایف و پیروی از دستورالعمل ها با مشکل مواجه می شوند. در مقابل، علائم بیش فعالی یا تکانشگری در آن ها کمتر دیده می شود. تحقیقات نشان می دهد که بیش فعالی از نوع عدم تمرکز در بین دختران شایع تر است.

۲. نوع بیش فعال - تکانشی

افراد مبتلا به این اختلال ممکن است هنوز هم در توجه کردن کمی مشکل داشته باشند، اما بیشتر از بیش فعالی و تکانشگری رنج می برند؛ به این معنی که بی قرار هستند، انرژی زیادی دارند، نمی توانند یک جا بنشینند، زیاد صحبت می کنند یا تمایل دارند صحبت دیگران را قطع کنند.

۳. نوع ترکیبی

بیشتر افراد مبتلا به ADHD نوع ترکیبی آن را تجربه می کنند؛ یعنی علائم کم توجهی و بیش فعالی-تکانشگری به یک اندازه در آن ها وجود دارد.

علائم اختلال کم توجهی-بیش فعالی

افراد مبتلا به ADHD معمولاً:

- برای انجام یک کار یا وظیفه مشخص در مدت زمان طولانی تمرکز کافی ندارند.
- فراموش می کنند چه وظایفی بر عهده شان گذاشته شده است. همچنین ممکن است کارها را به ترتیب انجام ندهند.
- با کوچک ترین محرکی دچار حواس پرتی می شوند و تمرکز خود را برای ادامه کار از دست می دهند.
- آرام ماندن و تحرک نداشتن حتی برای مدت کوتاه برای آن ها دشوار است.
- دائماً وسط حرف دیگران می پرند. در حقیقت، منتظر ماندن برای به پایان رسیدن صحبت دیگران برای آن ها سخت است.

عوارض بیش فعالی

اختلال ADHD می تواند به مشکلات زیر منجر شود:

- عملکرد ضعیف در مدرسه یا محل کار
- مصرف الکل یا مواد مخدر
- تصادفات مکرر یا سایر حوادث
- روابط متشنج
- سلامت ذهنی و فیزیکی ضعیف

اختلال ADHD باعث ایجاد سایر مشکلات سلامت روان نمی‌شود. اما بعضی از اختلالات ممکن است همراه با ADHD ایجاد شوند. این اختلالات عبارت‌اند از:

- **اختلالات خلقی:** بعضی از افراد مبتلا به ADHD ممکن است افسردگی، اختلال دوقطبی یا سایر اختلالات خلقی را تجربه کنند. تمام مشکلات خلقی لزوماً به طور مستقیم مربوط به ADHD نیستند، اما الگوی تکراری شکست‌ها و ناکامی‌های مرتبط با ADHD می‌تواند افسردگی را بدتر کند.
 - **اختلالات اضطرابی:** اضطراب هم در افراد مبتلا به ADHD شایع است. اضطراب به نگرانی، عصبانیت و سایر نشانه‌ها منجر می‌شود.
 - **اختلالات شخصیتی:** افراد مبتلا به ADHD بیشتر از دیگران در معرض خطر ابتلا به اختلالات شخصیتی مانند اختلال شخصیت مرزی یا اختلال شخصیت ضد اجتماعی هستند.
 - **نا توانی در یادگیری:** کسانی که ADHD دارند ممکن است در امتحانات خود نمره کمتری دریافت کنند.
- دلایل ابتلا به بیش فعالی

این اختلال در بین کودکان بسیار شایع است. حتی در بزرگسالان هم ممکن است مشاهده شود. با این حال، هنوز دانشمندان به طور قطعی دلیل اصلی ایجاد آن را نمی‌دانند.

متخصصان سلامت روان بر این باورند که علاوه بر عوامل محیطی و ژنتیکی، بعضی از عوامل عصبی هم می‌توانند باعث ADHD شوند. بر اساس تحقیقات، کاهش دوپامین نقش مهمی در بروز ADHD دارد. این ماده شیمیایی با انتقال سیگنال‌های عصبی به عملکرد طبیعی مغز کمک می‌کند. به همین دلیل، باید آن را عامل مهمی در واکنش‌های عاطفی دانست.

علت بیش فعالی (adhd) چیست؟ ۱۰ علت اصلی بروز این اختلال

یکی از بخش‌های مهم مغز قشر خاکستری آن است که باعث کنترل بعضی از رفتارها و عملکردهای انسان (مانند تصمیم‌گیری، گفتار و حرکات عضلات (می‌شود. در تحقیقات متخصصان به این نتیجه رسیده‌اند که حجم قشر خاکستری مغز در افراد مبتلا به ADHD کمتر از دیگران است.

عوامل خطر ابتلا به ADHD

اصلی‌ترین عوامل تاثیرگذار بر ایجاد اختلال کم‌توجهی-بیش فعالی شامل موارد زیر هستند:

- ژنتیک
- سیگار کشیدن، مصرف مواد مخدر و الکل در دوران بارداری
- قرار گرفتن در معرض آلاینده‌های محیطی مانند سرب و سموم دفع آفات
- تولد نوزاد نارس با وزن بسیار کم
- صدمات مغزی در دوران جنینی یا نوزادی

راه‌های تشخیص بیش فعالی

هیچ آزمایش واحدی وجود ندارد که بتواند ابتلای شما یا فرزندتان را به ADHD تایید کند. تنها راه برای تشخیص ADHD این است که متخصص سلامت روان علائم بیش فعالی شما یا فرزندتان را در ۶ ماه گذشته مورد ارزیابی قرار دهد. سایر مواردی که می‌توانند به تشخیص ADHD کمک کنند عبارت‌اند از:

- معاینه بدنی
- جمع‌آوری اطلاعات درباره سابقه پزشکی شخصی و خانوادگی شما
- تست‌های روان‌شناختی برای ارزیابی علائم شما
- بررسی سایر شرایطی که ممکن است شبیه ADHD به نظر برسند

بعضی از مشکلات پزشکی علائم و نشانه‌هایی مشابه ADHD ایجاد می‌کنند. این مشکلات عبارت‌اند از:

- اختلالات سلامت روان مانند افسردگی، اضطراب، نقص یادگیری و...
- مشکلاتی که می‌توانند روی تفکر یا رفتار تاثیر بگذارند؛ مانند اختلال رشد، تشنج، بیماری تیروئید، اختلالات خواب، آسیب مغزی یا قند خون پایین (هیپوگلیسمی)
- سوء مصرف الکل یا مواد مخدر

معیارهای تشخیص ADHD

برای اینکه اختلال ADHD تشخیص داده شود باید معیارهای مشخصی وجود داشته باشد. به عبارت دیگر، شما باید ۶ علامت و نشانه از موارد زیر را داشته باشید تا پزشک مطمئن شود که دچار ADHD هستید:

۱. کم‌توجهی

کم‌توجهی به این معنی است که برای انجام فعالیت‌های زیر دچار مشکل می‌شوید:

۲- تمرکز و توجه به جزئیات

۳- گوش دادن به صحبت‌های دیگران

۴- دنبال کردن دستورالعمل‌ها

۵- سازماندهی وظایف

۶- به خاطر سپردن فعالیت‌های مختلف

علاوه بر این، ممکن است مواردی که برای انجام یک کار نیاز است را گم کنید.

یک زن که حواس او در حین کار پرت شده است

یک زن که حواس او در حین کار پرت شده است عدم تمرکز یکی از رایج‌ترین علائم ADHD است.

۲. بیش‌فعالی

ابتلا به این مشکل باعث می‌شود:

زمانی که باید در اتاق باشید، آن را ترک کنید.

در یک مکان نامناسب بی‌قرار باشید.

برای انجام فعالیت‌های مختلف بدون ایجاد سروصدا دچار مشکل شوید.

زیاد صحبت کنید.

قبل از اتمام پرسش دیگران، پاسخ آن را بدهید.

صحبت‌های دیگران را قطع کنید.

تمایلی به منتظر ماندن در صف نداشته باشید.

راه‌های درمان ADHD

هدف از درمان این اختلال، مدیریت و کنترل خشم و رفتارهای غیر عادی است تا فرد بتواند با دیگران راحت‌تر ارتباط برقرار کند.

برنامه درمانی ADHD معمولاً شامل موارد زیر است:

روان‌درمانی

دارودرمانی برای افزایش سطح دوپامین و نوراپی‌نفرین در مغز

آموزش مهارت‌های اجتماعی و بهبود عزت نفس

Sign and symptoms

- ▶ Distractibility
- ▶ Poor planning and organization
- ▶ Mood swings
- ▶ Anger
- ▶ Impulsive

- ▶ extreme restlessness which is caused to avoid the meetings or where one has to sit still for lengthy periods
- ▶ Inner agitation is compensated for by excessive sports or hectic job full of variety
- ▶ Some of them keep themselves calm by using cannabis, alcohol
- ▶ ADHD adults often attempt to hide their inner restlessness
- ▶ Other symptoms: pressured speech, speaking loudly or a dominant social presence

شروع علائم ADULT ADHD از کودکی و قبل از ۱۲ سالگی شروع می شود.

علامت ADULT ADHD در بزرگسالی جنبش و جوش در افراد کاهش پیدا می کند.

در ADULT ADHD کدام حالت مقاومت در خوابیدن شب ها ، بی قراری درونی و نا آرام بودن، از شاخه ای به شاخه ای پریدن شایع می باشد.

در درمان اختلالات بیش فعالی نقض توجه و تمرکز کدام دارو مورد تایید ریتالین ،ویاس،استراموکس است.

در مقاومت به خوابیدن در ADULT ADHD کدام دارو ملاتونین پیشنهاد می شود.

اختلال اضطرابی و خلقی همراه با ADULT ADHD است.

تست کانرز و تست IVA2 در تشخیص ADULT ADHD کمک کننده است .

در اختلال ADULT ADHD اشکال در لوب فرونتال و در نتیجه اختلال در برنامه ریزی و کنترل هیجان و توجه و تمرکز است.

۶۰ درصد ADHD در کودکی می تواند منجر به ADULT ADHD است.

ADULT ADHD بیشتر مصرف سیگار و مواد مخدر و مشروب،مشکلات در انتخاب رشته و شغل،اختلال تنظیم هیجان و رفتار تکانشی است.

داروی ریتالین موجب کاهش وزن و کاهش اشتها از عوارض آن است، نیمه عمر دارو ۴-۱ ساعت می باشد، کاهش خواب از عوارض آن است.