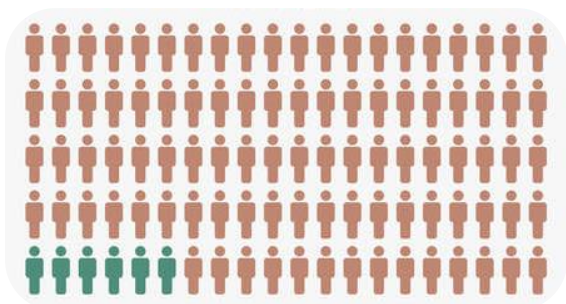


Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)

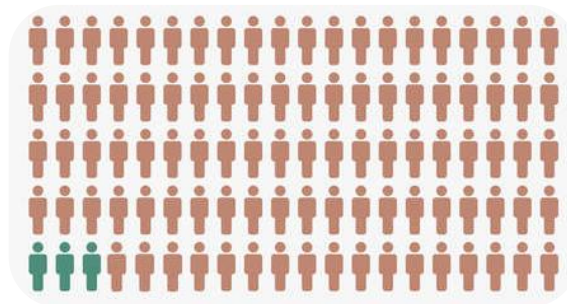
ADHD affects a person's behaviour (**actions**), emotions (**feelings**) and cognitions (**thoughts**) with traits of **inattentiveness**, **hyperactivity** and **impulsiveness**.



This condition affects **6% of children** and **3% of adults**. There is no single cause for ADHD, and it can be influenced by a combination of **genetic**, **neurobiological** and **environmental** factors.

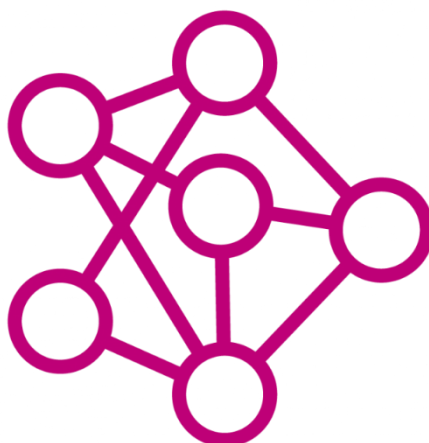


Children with ADHD

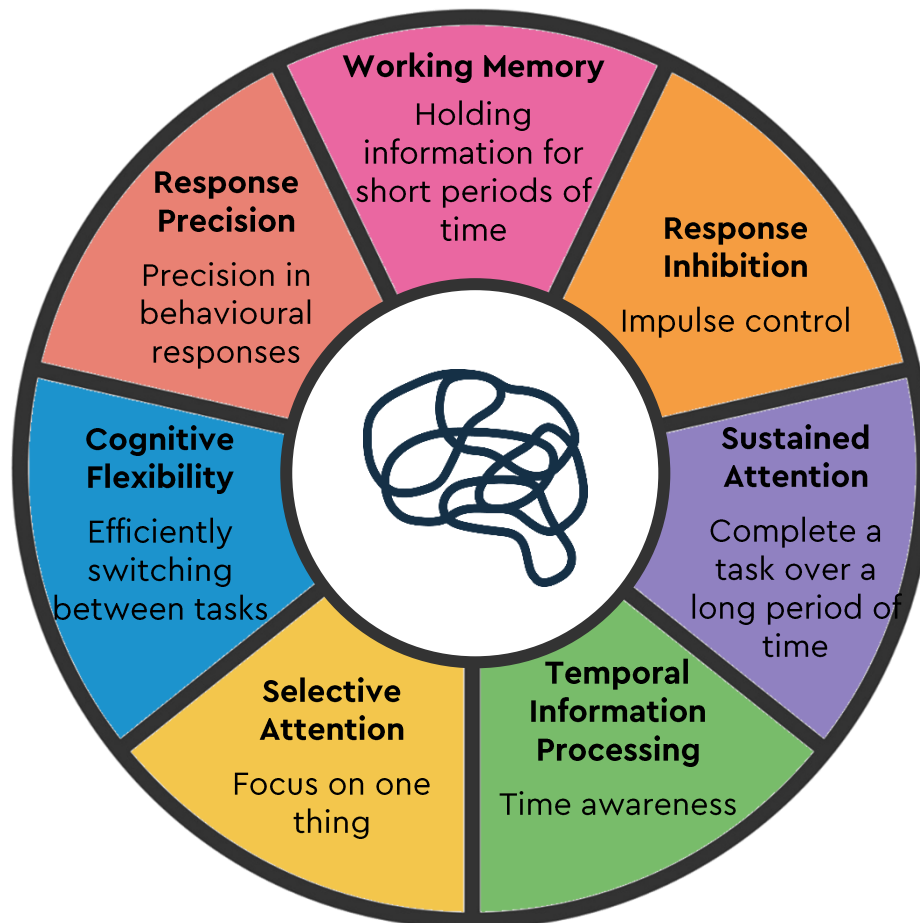


Adults with ADHD

Around half of all people with ADHD also have another condition. For example, people with ADHD are also prone to **anxiety** and **depression**, due to the pressure they put on themselves and their hyperactivity of thoughts, as well as feeling different to others and not being in control of this. Other comorbidities include **Dyslexia**, **Dyscalculia**, **Autism**, **Tourette's**, **Conduct Disorder** and **ODD**.



People with ADHD also struggle with their executive functioning and prefrontal cortex activity, and are therefore more likely to have learning, behavioural, social and emotional difficulties. This can include difficulties with:



Presentations of ADHD can differ, especially between **boys** and **girls**. Many girls with ADHD **mask their difficulties** and display less 'disruptive' traits of ADHD, internalising these behaviours in comparison to boys who may externalise them. For example, hyperactivity in girls may be presented through heightened activity of thoughts, speech or emotions, as well as being more likely to have an inattentive presentation of ADHD. This means girls often go undiagnosed.



58% of people with ADHD present with traits of **ADHD Combined**, whilst 33% of present traits of **ADHD Inattentive**, and only 9% present with **ADHD Hyperactive/Impulsive**. However, the presentation of ADHD can change over time. For example, whilst hyperactivity can decrease after puberty for boys, these symptoms can intensify for girls.

