



7 Facts You Need To Know About ADHD

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Fact #1:

ADHD is Real

Nearly every mainstream medical, psychological, and educational organization in the United States long ago concluded that Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) is a real, brain-based medical disorder.

These organizations also concluded that children and adults with ADHD benefit from appropriate treatment.

Citations: ^{1 2 3 4 5 6 7}



Fact #2:

ADHD is a Common, Non-Discriminatory Disorder

ADHD is a non-discriminatory disorder affecting people of every age, gender, IQ, and religious and socio-economic background.

In 2011, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reported that the percentage of children in the United States who have ever been diagnosed with ADHD is now 9.5%.⁸ Boys are diagnosed two to three times as often as girls.

Among adults, the Harvard/NIMH National Comorbidity Survey Replication found 4.4% percent of adults, ages 18-44 in the United States, experience symptoms and some disability.⁹

ADHD, AD/HD, and ADD all refer to the same disorder. The only difference is that some people have hyperactivity and some people don't.



Fact #3:

Diagnosing ADHD is a Complex Process

In order for a diagnosis of ADHD to be considered, the person must exhibit a large number of **symptoms**, demonstrate significant problems with daily life in several major life areas (work, school, or friends), and have had the symptoms for a minimum of six months.

To complicate the diagnostic process, many of the symptoms look like extreme forms of normal behavior. Additionally, a number of other conditions resemble ADHD. Therefore, other possible causes of the symptoms must be taken into consideration before reaching a diagnosis of ADHD.

What makes ADHD different from other conditions is that the symptoms are excessive, pervasive, and persistent. That is, behaviors are more extreme, show up in multiple settings, and continue showing up throughout life.

No single test will confirm that a person has ADHD. Instead, diagnosticians rely on a variety of tools, the most important of which is information about the person and his or her behavior and environment. If the person meets all of the criteria for ADHD^{10 11}, he or she will be diagnosed with the disorder.



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Fact #4:

Other Mental Health Conditions Frequently Co-Occur With ADHD

- Up to 30% of children and 25-40% of adults with ADHD have a co-existing anxiety disorder.¹²
- Experts claim that up to 70% of those with ADHD will be treated for depression at some point in their lives.¹³
- Sleep disorders affect people with ADHD two to three times as often as those without it.¹⁴

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Fact #5:

ADHD is Not Benign

ADHD is not benign.¹⁵ Particularly when it is undiagnosed and untreated, ADHD contributes to:

- Problems succeeding in school and successfully graduating.^{16 17}
- Problems at work, lost productivity, and reduced earning power.^{18 19 20 21}
- Problems with relationships.^{22 23}
- More driving citations and accidents.^{24 25 26 27}
- Problems with overeating and obesity.^{28 29 30 31}
- Problems with the law.^{32 33}

According to Dr. Joseph Biederman, professor of psychiatry at Harvard Medical School, ADHD may be one of the costliest medical conditions in the United States: “Evaluating, diagnosing and treating this condition may not only improve the quality of life, but may save billions of dollars every year.”³⁴



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Fact #6:

ADHD is Nobody's FAULT

ADHD is NOT caused by moral failure, poor parenting, family problems, poor teachers or schools, too much TV, food allergies, or excess sugar. Instead, research shows that ADHD is both highly genetic (with the majority of ADHD cases having a genetic component), and a brain-based disorder (with the symptoms of ADHD linked to many specific brain areas).³⁵

The factors that appear to increase a child's likelihood of having the disorder include gender, family history, prenatal risks, environmental toxins, and physical differences in the brain.³⁶

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FACT #7:

ADHD Treatment is Multi-Faceted

Currently, available treatments focus on reducing the symptoms of ADHD and improving functioning. Treatments include medication, various types of psychotherapy, behavioral interventions, education or training, and educational support. Usually a person with ADHD receives a combination of treatments.^{37 38}



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