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COMMERCIAL INTERESTS DISCLOSURE

Deborah Hagler MD

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HELPING FAMILIES

- Earlier Intervention Better
- Behavioral therapies play a critical role
- Additional Psychiatric Diagnosis are common
- All parties need to learn to redirect the negativity
- ADHD needs to be managed like a chronic illness for the best outcomes.



OPPOSITIONAL DEFIANT DISORDER

- Fairly Common
- Early Elementary Onset-Adolescence
- Earlier onset more common in boys
- Symptoms have been prevalent for 6 months or more



OPPOSITIONAL DEFIANT DISORDER DSM5 CRITERIA

Angry/Irritable

- ✓ Often Loses Temper
- ✓ Touchy/Easily Annoyed
- ✓ Angry/Resentful



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ODD- ETIOLOGY???

Risks-

- Family Psycho pathology
- Single parenting
- Child neglect/maltreatment
- Poor disciplinary Practices
- Environmental factors poverty/ congested neighborhoods
- Epigenetic and genetic studies
- Associated with several Comorbidities- ADHD/Anxiety Depression/Conduct disorder

HOW/WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT TO IDENTIFY

Vanderbilt-

- Often or Very Often
- Disobeys/ Refuses to Follow adult requests or rules
- Is Angry or Bitter
- Child Behavior Check List

- Disrupted Relationships
- Significant relationship disruptions
- Risk of Conduct disorder
- Risk of SUD
 - Increased risk Suicide



ODD- TREATMENTS

Psycho- social Mainstay-

- Parent management/Functional Family Therapy/ CBT
- Multi Systemic and Multi Dimensional Therapy
- Diagnose and Mange Comorbidities
- Collaborative Problem Solving

ADHD Worldwide prevalence estimates from 2.2% – 7% 2012-2013 data from CDC 6.1 million office visits made by children ages 4-17 with primary ADHD diagnosis 48% of those visits were to a pediatrician/36% to child psychiatrist / 12 % to general practitioners During 80% of those visits a stimulant was prescribed or monitored

• 29% of the visits had a co-morbid diagnosis

A BRIEF WORD ON PATHOPHYSIOLOGY

Structural Differences on MRI-2017 Lancet Psychiatry – 1713 patients with ADHD / 1529 Controls- Median age 14/ 23 sites around the globe- Effects most notable in children less than 15- Smaller acumens/amygdala/ hippocampus/caudate and putamen.

Functional MRI Differences ADHD/Control

Electro physiologic Differences- ADHD –Specific Connectome characteristic of ADHD at certain ages.

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 Executive Function problems: inhibit, shift, emotional control, self-monitor, initiate, working memory, planning, and organization of materials.

RISK OF INJURY

- Odds of Injury about 30% greater in children with ADHD versus peers.
- Injuries reduced in children receiving medication treatment.
- ER visits reduced in children receiving treatment.
- Mortality rates greater across all age groups with ADHD when controlling for co -morbidities.
- Mortality highest within first 5 years of diagnosis and if ADHD diagnosed in Adulthood.
- Mortality higher in females.

ACADEMIC FUNCTIONING

Lower School Grades

- Lower Achievement Scores
- 30% will repeat a grade
- 10-35% will drop out of school
- Short term academic gains with medication- improved classroom productivity, problems completed on quizzes, improved quality of work .
- Long term academic gains treatment with stimulants for more than 3 years improves scores on standardized achievement tests but by small amounts.
- Long term stimulants have not been shown to consistently improve grades or decrease grade retention.

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ADHD AND EATING BEHAVIORS

- Children with ADHD 12 times more likely to have loss of control eating syndrome
- Higher odds ratio in both children and adults with ADHD of developing obesity.
- In most studies looking at association ADHD dx preceded obesity diagnosis.
- Many mechanisms postulated
- More research forthcoming

CRIMINAL JUSTICE INTERACTIONS

- Increased risk of driving citation
- Speeding tickets
- License suspension
- At- Fault Automobile accidents
- Multinational surveys (USA, UK, Finland, Canada, Sweden Norway) find up to 2/3 of youth offenders and 50% of adult offenders have hx childhood ADHD . In many symptoms still persist.
- UK series- ADHD most important predictor of violent offences (More so than substance misuse)

SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER

- Earlier onset of substance Use
- Increased variety of substances tried
- 2.5 times more likely to develop SUD than children without ADHD
- Similar biologic underpinnings- Dopamine...
- Significant evidence from large data bases that treatment with psychostimulants reduces substance use related problems-Timing seems to be important- treat earlier.

CO- MORBID CONDITIONS

- ODD
- Conduct Disorder
- Anxiety
- Depression
- Increased risk of suicide
- Early treatment with psycho- stimulants may decrease risk of developing some comorbid mental health conditions.

TOWARD GUIDELINE-DRIVEN IMPROVEMENT...









CO-MORBID OR CO-OCCURING CONDITIONS

Medical	Psychological	Educational
Sleep disorders Tourette's/Tics	Anxiety Depression/Mood Disorder ODD/CD OCD ASD	Intellectual Disability LD/Dyslexia Processing Issues Speech/Language Working Memory
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IT CAN BE DIFFICULT TO REFER KIDS TO BEHAVIORAL THERAPY WITH QUALIFIED MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS ...ALL (PHYSICIANS) HAVE IN THEIR TOOL KIT IS MEDICATION.

WILLIAM PELHAM, JR., PHD, CHAIR OF PSYCHOLOGY AT FIU

EVIDENCE-BASED BEHAVIORAL THERAPY

vior-modification ples provided to its for	Improved compliance with parental commands; improved parental	.55
mentation in settings	understanding of behavioral principles; high levels of parental satisfaction with treatment	
vior-modification ples provided to ers for mentation in oom settings	Improved attention to instruction; improved compliance with classroom rules; decreased disruptive behavior; improved work productivity	.61
	vior-modification ples provided to ers for mentation in	vior-modification Improved attention to instruction; ples provided to improved compliance with ers for classroom rules; decreased mentation in disruptive behavior; improved work







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