ADHD – The essential feature of Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder is a persistent pattern of inattention and/or hyperactivity-impulsivity that is more frequently displayed and more severe than is typically observed in individuals at a comparable level of development.

Subtypes
- ADHD, Combined Type
- ADHD, Predominantly Inattentive Type
- ADHD, Predominantly Hyperactive-Impulsive Type

Prevalence – 5-15% of School age children; Not at much information for the adult population. ADHD does not go away, but young adults and adults often have more developed compensatory strategies and their symptoms do not manifest in such obvious ways.

Associated Features and Disorders – associated features vary depending on age and developmental stage but may include the following:
- Low frustration tolerance
- Temper outbursts
- Bossiness and Stubbornness,
- Excessive and frequent insistence that requests be made
- Mood instability
- Rejection and poor self-esteem
- Impaired academic achievement
- Conflicts with parents and school authorities
- Oppositional and Defiant Behavior
- Co-morbid Disorders include Mood Disorders, Anxiety Disorders
- Learning Disorders and Communications Disorders

DSM-V Diagnostic Criteria
- Inattention – 6 or more of the following
  - Fails to give close attention to details/makes careless mistakes
  - Difficulty sustaining attention in tasks or play activities
  - Does not seem to listen when spoken to directly
Does not follow through on instructions and fails to finish work
Difficulty organizing tasks and activities
Avoids task that may require sustained mental efforts
Loses things
Easily distracted by extraneous stimuli
Forgetful in daily activities

Hyperactivity-impulsivity – 6 or more of the next 2 categories
  Fidgets with hands or feet or squirms in seat
  Leaves seat in classroom or in other setting
  Runs about or climbs excessively in inappropriate settings
  Difficulty playing or engaging in activities quietly
  “On the go” or acts as if “driven by a motor”
  Talks excessively

Impulsivity
  Blurts out answers before questions have been completed
  Difficulty waiting turn
  Interrupts or intrudes on others (butts into conversations/games)

The symptoms that caused impairment were present before age 7 years – even if they did not cause significant impairment until a later age. Genders manifest symptoms differently.

Some Impairment from the symptoms in present in two or more settings

Clear evidence of clinically significant impairment in social, academic or occupational functioning

Treatment interventions