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adhd

Search

**DISEASE** Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder

**DISEASE** Child Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder

**DISEASE** Adult Attention Deficit Disorder

**FINDINGS** Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity Risk

Factors

**DISEASE** Attention deficit disorder of childhood, combined type

**PROCEDURE** Wender Utah Rating Scale

**FINDINGS** adhd and treatment at school

**DISEASE** Child and Adolescent Attention Deficit Disorder and Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder

**FINDINGS** Adult ADHD Risk Factors

**DRUG** adhd agents

*You may also be interested in:*

**PROCEDURE** Behavior Therapy

**PROCEDURE** Cognitive Therapy

**PROCEDURE** Psychotherapy

**DRUG** Ritalin

**PROCEDURE** History and physical examination

**PROCEDURE** Individual psychotherapy

**DRUG** Daytrana

**DRUG** Metadate CD

**DRUG** Methylin

**DRUG** Metadate ER

# We can see results in the Key Results Page organized in order of clinical relevance

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CLINICAL KEY | ELSEVIER Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder Search

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Study Type Page 1 of 1918 Displaying results 1 to 10 of 19174 Show 10 items

## Key Results for Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder

- Fc** Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder [First Consult]  
Sara C... , Diana M Heinzman, MD, FAAP  
Revised Aug 2007  
Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is a developmentally inappropriate level of attention, impulsivity, and hyperactivity. Three subtypes: combined type, predominantly inattentive type, and predominantly hyperactive-impulsive type. For...
- M** Genome-wide copy number variation study associates metabotropic glutamate receptor gene networks with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. [MEDLINE]  
Elia, Josephine, Glessner, Joseph T, Wang, Kai, Takahashi, Nagahide, Shtir, Corina J, Hadley, Dexter, Sleiman, Patrick M A, Zhang, Haitao, Kim, Cecilia E, Robison, Reid, Lyon, Ghoslon J, Flory, James H, Bradfield, Jonathan P, Imielinski, Marcin, Hou, Cuiping, Frackelton, Edward C, Chiavacci, Rosetta M, Sakurai, Takeshi, Rabin, Cara, Middleton, Frank A, Thomas, Kelly A, Garris, Maria, Mentch, Frank, Freitag, Christine M, Steinhausen, Hans-Christoph, Todorov, Alexandre A, Reif, Andreas, Rothenberger, Aribert, Franke, Barbara, Mick, Eric O, Roeyers, Herbert, Buitelaar, Jan, Lesch, Klaus-Peter, Banaschewski, Tobias, Ebstein, Richard P, Mulas, Fernando, Oades, Robert D, Sergeant, Joseph, Sonuga-Barke, Edmund, Renner, Tobias J, Romanos, Marcel, Romanos, Jasmin, Warnke, Andreas, Walitza, Susanne, Meyer, Jobst, Palmason, Haukur, Seitz, Christiane, Loo, Sandra K, Smalley, Susan L, Biederman, Joseph, Kent, Lindsey, Asherson, Philip, Anney, Richard J L, Gaynor, J William, Shaw, Philip, Devoto, Marcella, White, Peter S, Grant, Struan F A, Buxbaum, Joseph D, Rapoport, Judith L, Williams, Nigel M, Nelson, Stanley F, Faraone, Stephen V, Hakonarson, Hakon  
*Nat. Genet.*, 2012-01-02,  
Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is a common, heritable neuropsychiatric disorder of unknown etiology. We performed a whole-genome copy number variation (CNV) study on 1,013 cases with ADHD and 4,105 healthy children of European anc...

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Study Type Page 1 of 1918 Displaying results 1 to 10 of 19174 Show 10 items

### Key Results for Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder

**J** Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder [First Consult]  
Corina C McIntire, MD, Diana M Heinzman, MD, FAAP  
Published: 28 Aug 2007  
Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is a developmentally inappropriate level of attention, impulsivity, and hyperactivity. Three subtypes: combined type, predominantly inattentive type, and predominantly hyperactive-impulsive type. For...

**M** Genome-wide copy number variation study associates metabotropic glutamate receptor gene networks with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. [MEDLINE]  
Elia, Josephine, Glessner, Joseph T, Wang, Kai, Takahashi, Nagahide, Shtir, Corina J, Hadley, Dexter, Sleiman, Patrick M A, Zhang, Haitao, Kim, Cecilia E, Robison, Reid, Lyon, Ghoslon J, Flory, James H, Bradfield, Jonathan P, Imielinski, Marcin, Hou, Cuiping, Frackelton, Edward C, Chiavacci, Rosetta M, Sakurai, Takeshi, Rabin, Cara, Middleton, Frank A, Thomas, Kelly A, Garris, Maria, Mentch, Frank, Freitag, Christine M, Steinhausen, Hans-Christoph, Todorov, Alexandre A, Reif, Andreas, Rothenberger, Aribert, Franke, Barbara, Mick, Eric O, Roeyers, Herbert, Buitelaar, Jan, Lesch, Klaus-Peter, Banaschewski, Tobias, Ebstein, Richard P, Mulas, Fernando, Oades, Robert D, Sergeant, Joseph, Sonuga-Barke, Edmund, Renner, Tobias J, Romanos, Marcel, Romanos, Jasmin, Warnke, Andreas, Walitza, Susanne, Meyer, Jobst, Palmason, Haukur, Seitz, Christiane, Loo, Sandra K, Smalley, Susan L, Biederman, Joseph, Kent, Lindsey, Asherson, Philip, Anney, Richard J L, Gaynor, J William, Shaw, Philip, Devoto, Marcella, White, Peter S, Grant, Struan F A, Buxbaum, Joseph D, Rapoport, Judith L, Williams, Nigel M, Nelson, Stanley F, Faraone, Stephen V, Hakonarson, Hakon  
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Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is a common, heritable neuropsychiatric disorder of unknown etiology. We performed a whole-genome copy number variation (CNV) study on 1,013 cases with ADHD and 4,105 healthy children of European anc...

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When you search for information about diseases Key Results always follow physicians' forkflow alignment. ClinicalKey gives answers beginning from summary, etiology, diagnosis, treatment, prevention and prognosis.

The screenshot displays the ClinicalKey search results for "Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder". The interface includes a top navigation bar with "Saved Searches (1)", "Time: All", and "Sort By: Relevance". Below this is a search bar and a list of filters on the left, including "Study Type", "Specialty", and "Content Type". The main content area shows a list of results, with the top result being "Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder [First Consult]". A red arrow points to the "Key Results for Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder" section. Another red arrow points to the "Clinical Summary" tab in the right-hand navigation pane, which also includes "Etiology", "Diagnosis", "Treatment", "Prevention", and "Prognosis".

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### Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder

Sara C McIntire, MD, and Diana M Heinzman, MD, FAAP  
Revised: 28 Aug 2007  
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#### Description

- Attention deficit disorder is characterized by in appropriate level of activity and predominantly hyperactive behavior.
- Three subtypes are recognized: predominantly inattentive, predominantly hyperactive/impulsive, and combined.
- For diagnosis, persistent symptoms must be present for at least 6 months and must be severe enough to interfere with normal functioning in one or more settings.
- Diagnosis should be based on clinical judgment. This can be accomplished by a primary care physician or a psychiatrist if needed.
- Symptom emphasis varies with age as a consequence of what is required of the child.
- Two-thirds have a coexisting condition such as conduct disorder, oppositional defiant disorder, [anxiety](#), or [depression](#).
- Treatments include behavioral management and pharmacologic therapy, usually with stimulant medication. Parent, child, and school should be educated about the condition, and all three involved in treatment.
- Although most commonly thought of as a childhood disorder, ADHD can affect children, adolescents, and adults.
- There is no cure for ADHD.

#### Synonyms

#### Key points

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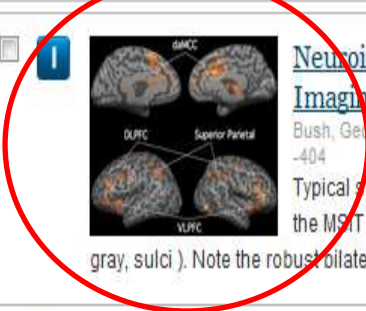
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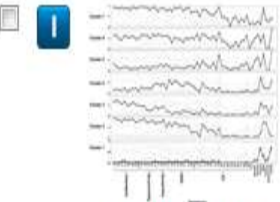
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### Neuroimaging of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder: Can New Imaging Findings Be Integrated in Clinical Practice? [Image]

Bush, George, MD - *Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Clinics of North America* - Volume 17, Issue 2, 385-404  
Typical single subject fMRI response during MSIT. A typical single scan fMRI response during the MSIT is shown for an individual subject in the inflated view format ( light gray, gyri; dark gray, sulci ). Note the robust bilateral activation ( P &...



### Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder and Comorbid Disruptive Behavior Disorders: Evidence of Pleiotropy and New Susceptibility Loci [Image]

Jain, Mahim,Palacio, Luis Guillermo, Castellanos, F. Xavier,Palacio, Juan David,Pineda, David,Restrepo, Maria I.,Muñoz, Juan F.,Lopera, Francisco,Wallis, Deean, Berg, Kate,Bailey-Wilson, Joan E.,Arcos-Burgos, Mauricio,Muenke, Maximilian - *Biological Psychiatry* - Volume 61, Issue 12, 1329-1339

Profile plot of clusters derived from latent class cluster analyses applied to symptoms obtained from psychiatric interview for attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and comorbidities in 18 Paisa families densely segregating ADHD. Attent...



### Emotion Processing Influences Working Memory Circuits in Pediatric Bipolar Disorder and Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder [Image]

Passarotti, Alessandra M., Ph.D., Sweeney, John A., Ph.D., Pavuluri, Mani N., M.D., Ph.D. - *Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry* - Volume 49, Issue 10, 1064-1080

(a) Between-group differences in significant clusters of brain activation for the anorg versus



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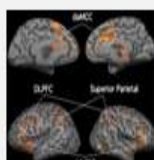
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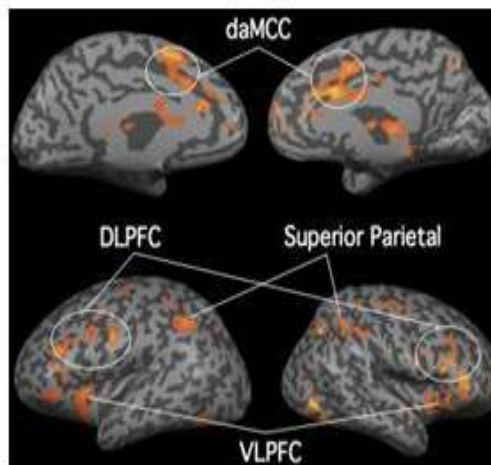
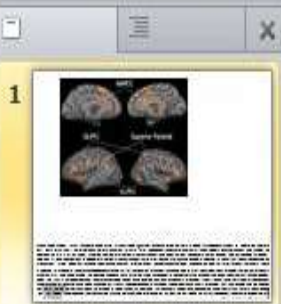
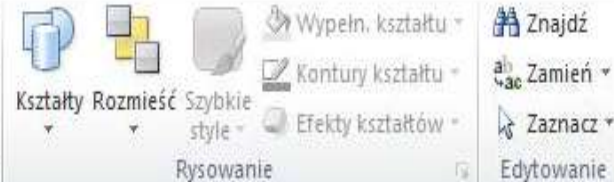
Neuroimaging...

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American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry - Volume 45, Issues 10, 1004-1000

(a) Between-group differences in significant clusters of brain activation for the anorv versus

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Typical single subject fMRI response during MBIT. A typical single scan fMRI response during the MBIT is shown for an individual subject in the inflated view format (light gray, gyri; dark gray, sulci). Note the robust bilateral activation (P <math>\leq 10^{-4}</math>) in the dINGUL-FRONTAL-PARIETAL cortical attention network (daMCC, DLpFC, and superior parietal cortex). Additional activity is often seen, as here, in ventrolateral prefrontal cortex (VLPFC). The dorsal anterior midcingulate cortex (daMCC) (lying on the medial surface of the frontal lobe maintains strong connections to dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (DLpFC), parietal cortex, and striatum. The daMCC is believed to play critical roles in complex and effortful cognitive processing, target detection, response selection and inhibition, error detection, performance monitoring, and motivation (see [74,75] for reviews). Particularly relevant to ADHD, it is believed to modulate reward-based decision-making [75,76]. Dysfunction of daMCC thus could lead to all of the cardinal signs of ADHD (inattention, impulsivity, and hyperactivity) and could explain the seeming paradoxical ability of patients who have ADHD to perform normally on some tasks (when motivated) but to show deficient performance when the task is not deemed salient. Numerous imaging studies have reported functional hypoactivity of daMCC [12,36], recent reports of structural and biochemical abnormalities of daMCC have been published [41,77-79], and methylphenidate has been shown to increase activity of daMCC [36]. That daMCC and the cINGUL-FRONTAL-PARIETAL cortical attention network can reliably be imaged in single subjects is promising, but much work needs to be done before using the MBIT as part of a clinical diagnostic imaging test for ADHD. (Reproduced from Bush G, Shin LJ. The multisource interference task: an fMRI task that reliably activates the dINGUL-FRONTAL-PARIETAL cognitive attention network in individual subjects. Nat Protoc 2006;1:308-13; with permission.)

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Reading List +

Presentation (2)

## PC Pediatric Surgery Inguinal Hernia Repair

Editors: Nestor R. Villamizar, MD, Theodore Pappas, MD, Henry E. Rice, MD  
Section Editor: Theodore Pappas, MD  
Contributor: Henry E. Rice, MD  
Medical Writer: Nestor R. Villamizar, MD

### FULL DETAILS

#### PRE-PROCEDURE

##### INTRODUCTION

- Virtually all inguinal hernias in children are congenital in origin because of persistence of the embryonic processus vaginalis resulting in an indirect hernia. The incidence range is between 0.8% and 4.4%, higher in preterm infants. Inguinal hernias are more frequent in male patients and in the right side.

##### Clinical Pearls:

The combination of a suggestive clinical history and an accurate physical examination is the most reliable method to distinguish a hernia from hydrocele.



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