



The ADHD Effect: Understanding the Impact of ADHD

Dr Kate Carr-Fanning
Course Director / Senior Lecturer, **Childhood, Youth and Education Studies, Coventry University**
Board of Directors, **HADD-ADHD Ireland**
Professional Advisory Boards, **ADHD Europe and ADHD UK / ADDISS**

Overview of Today ...



Who is Effected ???

- **Prevalent:** 5% of C/YP and 4% of adults.
- **Persistent:** variability, but majority experience ADHD symptoms and dysfunction (Barkley et al., 2002; 2008; Biederman et al., 2010; Faraone et al., 2006; 2006; 2008; 2007).
- More commonly diagnosed in boys 4:1, but what about girls? (Murray et al., 2018).



How does it Effect them ???

Diagnostic Criteria (DSM5)

Symptoms	Presentation of ADHD
Inattention (6+ / 5+) &/or Hyperactive-Impulsive (6+ / 5+)	1) Hyperactive-impulsive 2) Inattentive 3) Combined
Other: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Developmentally inappropriate▪ Persist for 6+ months▪ Causing impairments in 2+ settings (e.g., home, school, work, etc.)▪ Onset before aged 12	

Impulsive-Hyperactive Symptoms

- Often fidgets with or taps hands or feet, or squirms in seat.
- Often leaves seat in situations when remaining seated is expected.
- Often runs about or climbs in situations where it is not appropriate (adolescents or adults may be limited to feeling restless).
- Often unable to play or take part in leisure activities quietly.
- Is often "on the go" acting as if "driven by a motor".
- Often talks excessively.
- Often blurts out an answer before a question has been completed.
- Often has trouble waiting his/her turn.
- Often interrupts or intrudes on others



Inattentive Symptoms

- Often fails to give close attention to details or makes careless mistakes in schoolwork, at work, or with other activities.
- Often has trouble holding attention on tasks or play activities.
- Often does not seem to listen when spoken to directly.
- Often does not follow through on instructions and fails to finish schoolwork, chores, or duties in the workplace.
- Often has trouble organizing tasks and activities.
- Often avoids, dislikes, or is reluctant to do tasks that require mental effort over a long period of time
- Often loses things necessary for tasks and activities.
- Is often easily distracted
- Is often forgetful in daily activities.

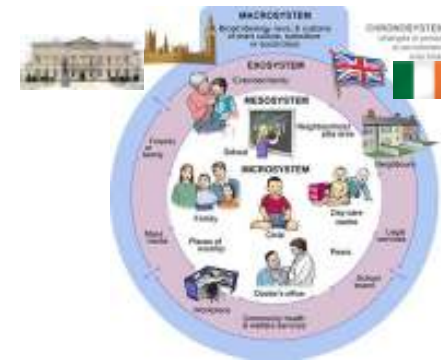


What causes ADHD Symptoms???

YELLOW	RED	GREEN	BLUE
PURPLE	BLACK	ORANGE	GREY
PINK	YELLOW	GREEN	BLACK
ORANGE	BROWN	BLACK	BLUE
YELLOW	PINK	BLUE	PURPLE
RED	GREEN	BROWN	YELLOW
BLUE	RED	PINK	BLUE
GREEN	PURPLE	BROWN	PURPLE

YELLOW	RED	GREEN	BLUE
PURPLE	BLACK	ORANGE	GREY
PINK	WHITE	RED	GREEN
ORANGE	BLUE	YELLOW	PINK
BLUE	GREEN	PURPLE	WHITE
GREY	RED	PINK	BLUE
YELLOW	GREEN	WHITE	BLACK
ORANGE	BLUE	YELLOW	PINK

Wider Community and Society



ADHD VOICES project (Singh, 2014)

The Impact of ADHD

Personal & Social Impact

Personal Impact

- Social, emotional, and behavioural difficulties and psychiatric comorbidities (Edbom et al., 2006; Halprin, 2005).

Social Impact

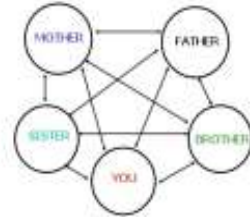
- Poor social skills, less liked by peers, rejection (Carr-Fanning, 2015; Du Paul & Stoner, 2016; Van der Oord et al., 2005).
- Bullying - victim / perpetrator (Žic Ralic et al., 2016).



Family Impact

- Having a child with ADHD - marital functioning, parent-child relationships, parental efficacy and stress, isolation/ perceived stigma, financial strain (Carr-Fanning, 2017).
- 1+ member has ADHD (Carr-Fanning & McGuckin, under review).

THE FAMILY SYSTEM



13

Academic & Occupational Impact

Academic

- Failure, difficulties, held back a year (DuPaul & Stoner, 2016), and higher rates of dropping out of 2nd level education (Breslau et al., 2011).
- Less likely to attend university (PALS - Kuriyan et al., 2013).
- Academic and/or disciplinary problems as predictors (Kuriyan et al., 2013; Rapport et al. 1999; Langberg et al. 2011).

Occupational

- More likely to earn less, be unemployed, and either be fired or "job hop" (Barkley et al., 2006; Kuriyan et al., 2013).



Other Impacts

- Higher risk of substance misuse, traffic citations, and accident (Breslau et al., 2011; Halprin 2005).
- Offending behaviour and incarceration - 31% of men (N=22 studies) and 22% of women (N=8 studies) diagnostic interviews (Young, 2014).



Take Home Message . . .



16