A preliminary investigation of comorbidities associated with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder

PAN Xue-xiao, MA Hong-wei, WAN Bin et al. Department of Developmental Pediatrics, the Affiliated Shengjing Hospital of China Medical University, Shenyang 110004, China

Abstract  Objective To explore the related factors of comorbidities associated with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD).

Methods 75 patients with ADHD according to DSM-IV were assessed with a oppositional defiant disorder (ODD) scale, child sensory integrative scale, childhood depressive scale, childhood anxiety scale, academic handicaps screening scale. Treatment after 4 weeks Of 45 ADHD patients' therapeutic effect was assessed I-OWA conners scale. Results of 75 ADHD patients the comorbidities included sensory integrative dysfunction 62.7% oppositional defiant disorder 34.6% anxiety disorder 10.6% depressive disorder 20.0% Tourette syndrome 26.7% academic handicap 44.0% 81.3% patients of 75 ADHD have comorbidities and only 18.7% have no comorbidities and sensory integrative dysfunction and emotional disorders are at high prevalence in ADHD patients what’s more both of them influence the therapy. Conclusion The occurring rate of comorbidities associated with ADHD is very high which should be checked out and treated.

Key words  Child, Comorbidity, Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder

Emerging evidence implies a significant association between ADHD and comorbidity. The comorbidity is common in ADHD and can affect its clinical course. The comorbidity of ADHD includes anxiety disorder, depression disorder, oppositional defiant disorder, Tourette syndrome, learning disability, comorbid ADHD and emotional disorder. Hence, the current investigation is carried out to explore the related factors of comorbidities associated with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), so as to improve the therapeutic effect. The result of the current investigation can provide reference for the evaluation and treatment of ADHD.

75 cases of ADHD were investigated in this investigation. The comparison of ADHD, ODD, anxiety disorder, depression disorder, Tourette syndrome, learning disability, ADHD and emotional disorder were made through the I-OWA conners scale, child sensory integrative scale, childhood depressive scale, childhood anxiety scale, academic handicap screening scale. The therapeutic effect of 45 cases was assessed after 4 weeks of treatment, and the result showed that 62.7% of patients had oppositional defiant disorder, 34.6% had anxiety disorder, 10.6% had depressive disorder, 20.0% had Tourette syndrome, 26.7% had academic handicap, 44.0% had ADHD, and 81.3% of patients had comorbidities. The results also showed that 18.7% of patients had no comorbidities and sensory integrative dysfunction and emotional disorders at high prevalence. The results indicate that emotional disorders and co-morbid ADHD have prominent influence on the treatment of ADHD.
本研究采用学习障碍筛查量表评定,包括言语与非语言两方面,其中一方面存在障碍便诊断。杨莉等采用精神科医生与父母面谈的半定式会谈量表评定,不一致的母与孩子的报告常不一致,故诊断存在困难。另外年龄偏小的儿童对自己的情感体验不能很好地进行自我确认率降低。这提示我们临床中诊断情绪障碍,特别是对偏小儿童应考虑临床医师、父母与患儿多方面评定综合诊断。

本研究显示儿童伴有感觉统合失调,其比例最高。其他共患疾病中最常见的是注意缺陷多动障碍,其次为学习障碍。国内多项研究发现抽动障碍与感觉统合失调之间关系密切,综上资料同时也提示在临床中发现部分儿童伴有感觉统合失调,其比例最高。与国内外报告相一致。多项研究显示家族危险因素及环境因素影响。本研究显示共患学习困难与抑郁、双相情感障碍。以上研究提示临床医师对共患病的早期诊断、早期治疗极其重要。本研究对共患病的病因、临床表现和治疗方考虑、抑郁、双相情感障碍。以上研究提示临床医师对共患病的早期诊断、早期治疗极其重要。本研究对共患病的病因、临床表现和治疗方

### 讨论

共同体的早期诊断、早期治疗极其重要。本研究对共患病的病因、临床表现和治疗方
较高，并影响到治疗及预后，所以在诊治不理想时，应排除患儿是否存在共患病。根据共病选择合适的治疗方案，对本刊关于论文中表格的要求时，不应忽视共患病的存在，重视障碍的儿童，如果服用精神兴奋剂，不但无效，反而加重患儿抑郁症状。通过以上研究显示，注意缺陷多动障碍共病研究，感觉统合训练治疗儿童注意缺陷多动障碍研究，儿童多动症，儿童注意缺陷多动障碍共病研究，注意缺陷多动障碍儿童的心理行为共患病研究，注意缺陷多动障碍儿童的心理行为共患病研究，注意缺陷多动障碍儿童的感觉统合能力与，注意缺陷多动障碍儿童的心理行为共患病研究，注意缺陷多动障碍儿童的心理行为共患病研究，注意缺陷多动障碍儿童的同。

樊丽英，罗丽茹，刘康香，钟燕，康如彤。中国行为医学科学。2007年第16卷第11期。