

Tendency to have Depression in Children and Adolescents Diagnosed with Attention

Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder

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INTRODUCTION

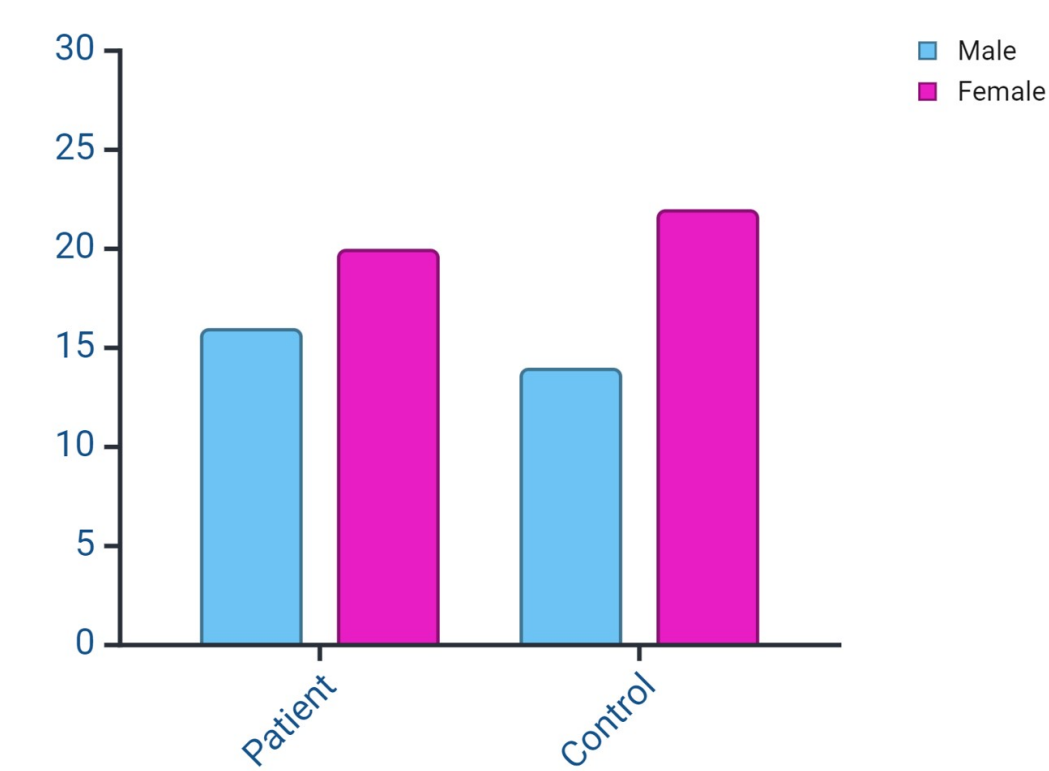
Attention deficit and hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is a treatable mental disorder of neurological origin that manifests itself in childhood as inattention and/or hyperactivity, forgetfulness, inability to control reactions, sudden and impulsive reactions, and easily turning to other things. In addition to reward sensitivity and emotional regulation disorders, especially seen in individuals with ADHD, parenting/family factors and maternal depression have been determined to be important risk factors for the development of depression in the child age group with ADHD.

RESULTS

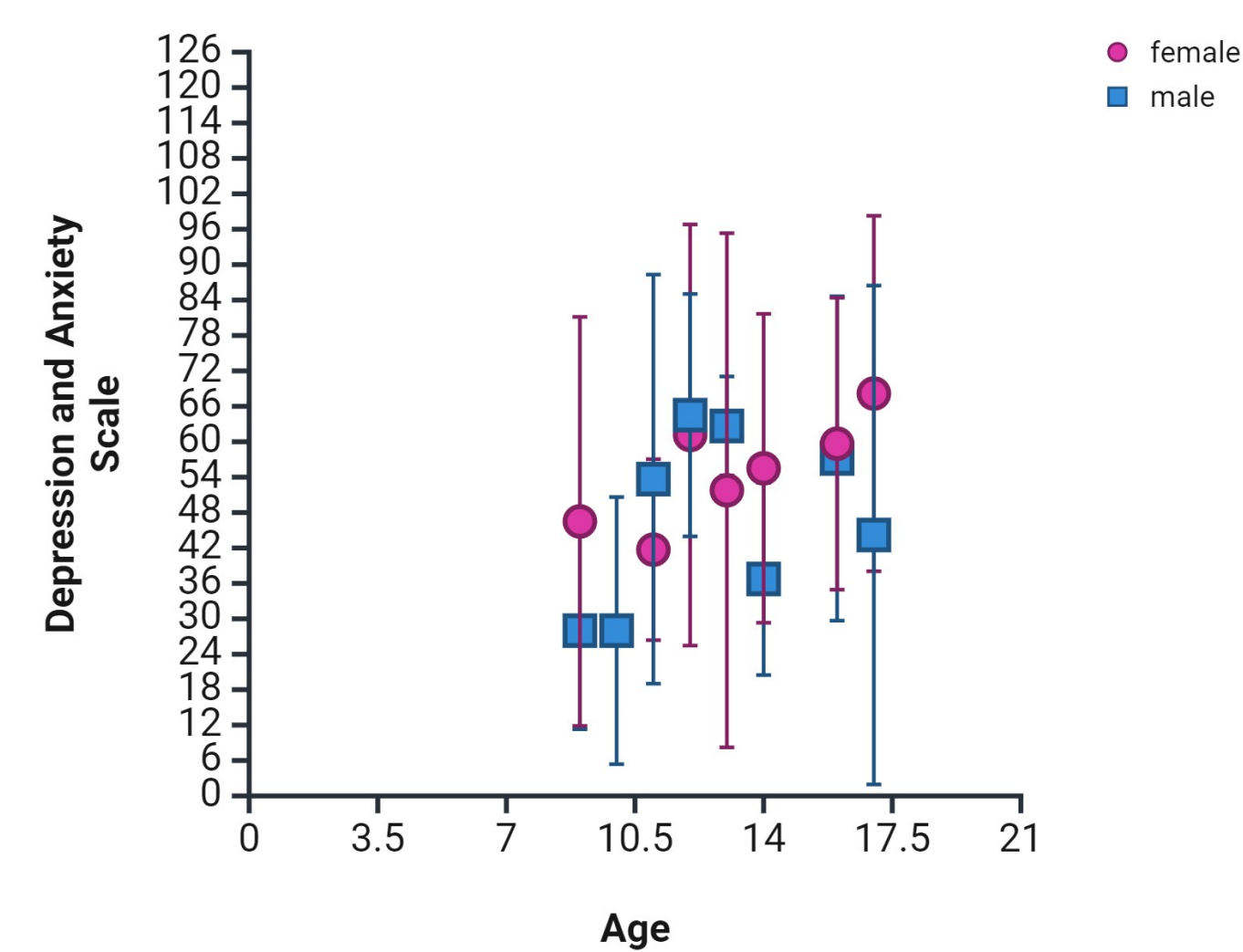
The study was based on two groups with 72 adolescents and there were 43 female, 29 male, the age mean was 13,36. No significant difference was observed between the patient and control groups in terms of having a tendency to struggle with depression. There was a weakly relationship between age and occurrence of depression ($r=0,282$; $p=0,016$) and also it was observed that girls have more tendency to have depression ($p=0,003$).



Figure 1: ADHD symptoms



Graphic 1: Distribution of participants



Graphic 2: Score distribution by age and sex

METHODS

The study was based on two groups with 72 adolescents between the ages of 0-18. The first group (patient group) included 36 patients who applied to the Child and Adolescent Psychiatry outpatient clinic of Bezmialem Vakıf University Faculty of Medicine Hospital, while the second group (control group) included 36 adolescent who did not have any psychiatric disease. After obtaining voluntary consent from parents and youth and signing the consent forms, they were asked to fill out the self-report scales (Conners' Parents Rating Scale-Revised Short Version and Anxiety and Depression Scale in Children).

CONCLUSION

No significant difference was observed between the patient and control groups in terms of tendency to have a depression.

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