Prevalence of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and risk factors in adolescents with substance abuse

(Fatemeh Behzadfar (M.Sc)
.Hassan khani (M.D)
.Alireza Hojjat (M.D)
.Ali Jahanagir (M.D)

Abstract

Introduction

In the course of addiction, addiction has been started at age 20 - 40 years that These ages are most at risk of social stress is associated with increased incidence of addiction. Genetic and non-genetic factors, mental disorders such as ADHD could operate before catching to addiction.

Due to the large population of children and adolescents in the country, Vulnerable of adolescents and their tendency to risky behaviors And the alarming spread of drug use among adolescents, The need for further research and understanding of risk factors is essential in the field of addiction. we have examined risk factors and the prevalence of ADHD in adolescents with substance abuse disorders.

Method & Materials

This was a descriptive comparison study. The subjects in experimental group were 120 adolescents with substance abuse disorders who were selected by available sampling method in period of 2.5 years that were referred to psychiatric centers or rehabilitation centers. And control group were 120 adolescents without substance abuse disorders and other psychotic disorders who were selected by random sampling. ADHD disorder was diagnosed with psychiatrist clinical interviews and Child Symptom Inventory questionnaire (CSI). Demographic data such as age, educational status, Relation of parents, history of ADHD in parents, history of mental disorders in parents and relatives Using interview was collected. Descriptive statistics and chi-square test were used in order to analyze the obtained data.

Results

The obtained data showed significant difference between the experimental group and control group in the prevalence of ADHD disorders $x^2=28.65$, sig=0.001). Also there are significant differences between the experimental group and control group in terms of demographic variables such as Relation of parents$ (x^2=683$, sig=0.05), history of ADHD in parents$ (x^2=3447$, sig=0.001) and history of mental disorders in parents and relatives$ (x^2=757$, sig=0.001.

Conclusion

history of ADHD in adolescents and parents, Male sex, Relation of parents and history of mental disorders in parents and relatives are risk factors for the incidence and prevalence of substance abuse in adolescents.

Keywords: ADHD disorder, comorbidity with substance abuse disorders, ADHD Child

Poster