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**Title:** Comparison of Executive Functions in Subtypes of Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder Based on Barkley's Model

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**Abstract:**

**Introduction:** Deficient executive functions as the main characteristic of some neurodevelopmental disorders involve several control processes, such as self-regulation, self-monitoring, as well as inhibition. ADHD has been regarded as a problem with disinhibition and a deficit in self-regulating behaviors. According to Barkley's model, ADHD-H and ADHD-I are regarded as distinct etiological types and children with hyperactivity have problems in behavioral inhibition and executive functions.

**Objective:** The present study aimed to compare the EFs such as self-regulating of affect and motivation in subtypes of ADHD.

**Methods and Materials:** In the target paper, 50 students in grades 3 and 4 (25 with ADHD-I and 25 with ADHD-H) were selected by screening method, CSI-4, and diagnostic interview. They were assessed through Bender-Gestalt test, Reaction Time Test, and Jones' tasks. Data were analyzed using MANOVA.

**Results:** Findings showed that there was a significant difference between the two groups in behavioral inhibition (p<.001) as well as self-regulating of affect and motivation (p<.001; p<.01). Furthermore, the results revealed that compared to individuals with hyperactivity, students with attention-deficit disorder had a better performance in behavioral inhibition, self-regulating of effect, and motivation.

**Conclusion:** Self-regulation involves self-monitoring and self-management. Hence, it is considered as a crucial component of executive functions. Besides, behavioral inhibition is regarded as the basis of executive system. Accordingly, based on Barkley's theory, children with ADHD-H show deficits in behavioral inhibition as well as self-regulating of affect and motivation.

**Keywords:** ADHD-H; ADHD-I; Behavioral inhibition; Executive functions; Self-regulating of affect and motivation

**Presentation:** Oral