The Facts About ADHD in Teens and Young Adults

Hyperactive-Impulsive ADHD
- Often fidgets, squirms, taps feet or hands, etc.
- Running or climbing in inappropriate situations
- Difficulty performing quiet tasks/activities
- Difficulty waiting in lines
- Interrupting others
- Restless feeling
- Blurring out answers before hearing the entire question

Inattentive ADHD
- Not paying close attention to schoolwork or making careless mistakes
- Difficulties sustaining attention for tasks
- Does not seem to listen when spoken to
- Troubles with organization
- Difficulties sustaining attention for tasks
- Øomishes deadlines
- Easily distracted by stimuli
- Lines or forgets things necessary for completing school work (books, assignments, pencils, etc.)

Individuals who display symptoms of both predominantly inattentive and hyperactive-impulsive are diagnosed with Combined Type ADHD. According to the National Institute of Mental Health, this is the most common type of ADHD.

Many people think of ADHD as a “childhood” disorder.

Boys (13.2%) are more likely than girls (3.4%) to be diagnosed with ADHD.

Women are more likely to be diagnosed with ADHD later in life (30s and 40s.)

Nearly two thirds of children diagnosed with ADHD have a coexisting condition, such as anxiety or depression.

Rates of ADHD diagnosis (children 4-17) have increased each year.

An additional 10 to 20 percent of children with ADHD may have a separate serious mood disorder, like major depression.

This diagnosis does not have to be a life sentence. Its important to give adolescents and young adults affected by ADHD the tools to overcome their differences. If your loved one has been diagnosed with ADHD, dont let them become a statistic. Effective treatments are available, including wilderness therapy.

ADHD is not classified as a learning disability.

Up to 70% of those with ADHD will be treated for depression at some point in their lives.

Some individuals with ADHD will grow out of their symptoms, others will continue to grapple with this disorder throughout adulthood. Adults with ADHD experience higher incidence of divorce, since abuse, and unemployment. Young people who received treatment early are more responsive to treatment.

ADHD and Learning Disability

20-30% of children with ADHD also has a learning disability.

Learning Disability

2003 7.8%
2007 9.5%
2011 11%

2003 4%
2011 20-30% of American adults (over 18) have ADHD.

Of children diagnosed with ADHD later in life (30s and 40s.), 4% of boys (13.2%) are more likely than girls (3.4%) to be diagnosed with ADHD.

Women are more likely to be diagnosed with ADHD later in life (30s and 40s.)

An additional 10 to 20 percent of children with ADHD may have a separate serious mood disorder, like major depression.

Some individuals with ADHD will grow out of their symptoms, others will continue to grapple with this disorder throughout adulthood. Adults with ADHD experience higher incidence of divorce, since abuse, and unemployment. Young people who received treatment early are more responsive to treatment.

This diagnosis does not have to be a life sentence. Its important to give adolescents and young adults affected by ADHD the tools to overcome their differences. If your loved one has been diagnosed with ADHD, dont let them become a statistic. Effective treatments are available, including wilderness therapy.

Resources:
http://www.help4adhd.org/documents/WWK5c.pdf
http://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/adhd/data.html
http://www.apa.org/monitor/feb03/adhd.aspx
http://ldaamerica.org/types-of-learning-disabilities/adhd/
http://www.adaa.org/understanding-anxiety/related-illnesses/other-related-conditions/adult-adhd

Hyperactive-Impulsive ADHD

Inattentive ADHD

Individuals who display symptoms of both predominantly inattentive and hyperactive-impulsive are diagnosed with Combined Type ADHD. According to the National Institute of Mental Health, this is the most common type of ADHD.