

**Comorbidity and Misdiagnosis of Pediatric
Bipolar Disorder among a Sample of ADHD
Children and Adolescents**

Thesis

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المشخصين بفرط الحركة ونقص الانتباه

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

ADD	: Attention Deficit Disorder.
ADHD	: Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder.
BAD	: Bipolar affective disorder.
BAD NOS	: Bipolar affective disorder not otherwise specified.
BD	: Bipolar disorder.
BADI	: Bipolar affective disorder type I.
BADII	: Bipolar affective disorder type II.
BDNF	: Brain derived neurotrophic factor.
CABF	: Child and adolescent bipolar foundation.
CBT	: Cognitive behavior therapy.
CD	: Conduct disorder.
CMRS	: Child Mania rating scale.
CPRS-L	: Conner's Parent Rating Scale -revised -long version.
CPT	: Continuous performance test.
DSM-IV	: Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders IV.
ECT	: Electroconvulsive Therapy.
EF	: Executive functions.
FDA	: Food and drug administration.

GAF	: Global assessment of functioning.
IQ	: Intelligence quotient.
JBPD	: Juvenile onset bipolar disorder.
K-SADS-PL	: Kiddies Schedule for Affective Disorders and Schizophrenia, Present and Lifetime versions.
MPH	: Methylphenidate.
MTA	: Multimodal treatment study of children with ADHD.
NEAs	: Neurological examination abnormalities.
MDD	: Major depressive disorder.
ODD	: Oppositional defiant disorder.
PANESS	: Physical and Neurological Examination for Soft Signs.
PBD	: Pediatric bipolar disorder.
PEA-BP	: Pre-pubertal and early-adolescent bipolar.
PDD	: Pervasive developmental disorder.
ROC	: Receiver operating characteristic.
SCID-I	: Structured clinical interview for DSMIV.
SR	: Sustained-release.
SPSS	: Statistical package for social sciences.
SSRIS	: Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors.
WISC	: Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children.

Aim of the work:

The study is designed to verify the study hypothesis by:

1. Investigating the presence of cases of pediatric bipolar disorder that are misdiagnosed as ADHD.
2. Investigating the co-morbidity of ADHD and bipolar disorders in children and adolescents.
3. Investigating the presence of a positive family history of mood disorders spectrum among parents of ADHD children and its correlation to appearance of comorbidity or misdiagnosis of bipolar disorder in their offsprings.

Introduction

Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is the most common psychiatric disability in childhood, with an estimated incidence of 8–10% for children aged 6–12 years. Approximately 60% of these will persist into adolescence, and approximately 4–5% of adults will have ADHD (**Hershoin, 2006**).

ADHD is often accompanied by one or more co-occurring psychiatric disorders, regardless of the age of the patient. The type of co-morbidity varies and includes learning problems, anxiety disorders, unipolar and bipolar mood disorders, conduct and antisocial personality disorders, and substance use disorders (**Wilens et al., 1994**).

Most recently, Adler and colleagues reported data from the National Comorbidity Study Replication, indicating that 32% of ADHD patients also meet criteria for unipolar depression; 21.2% meet criteria for bipolar disorder; and 9.5% meet criteria for anxiety disorders (**Adler et al., 2006**).