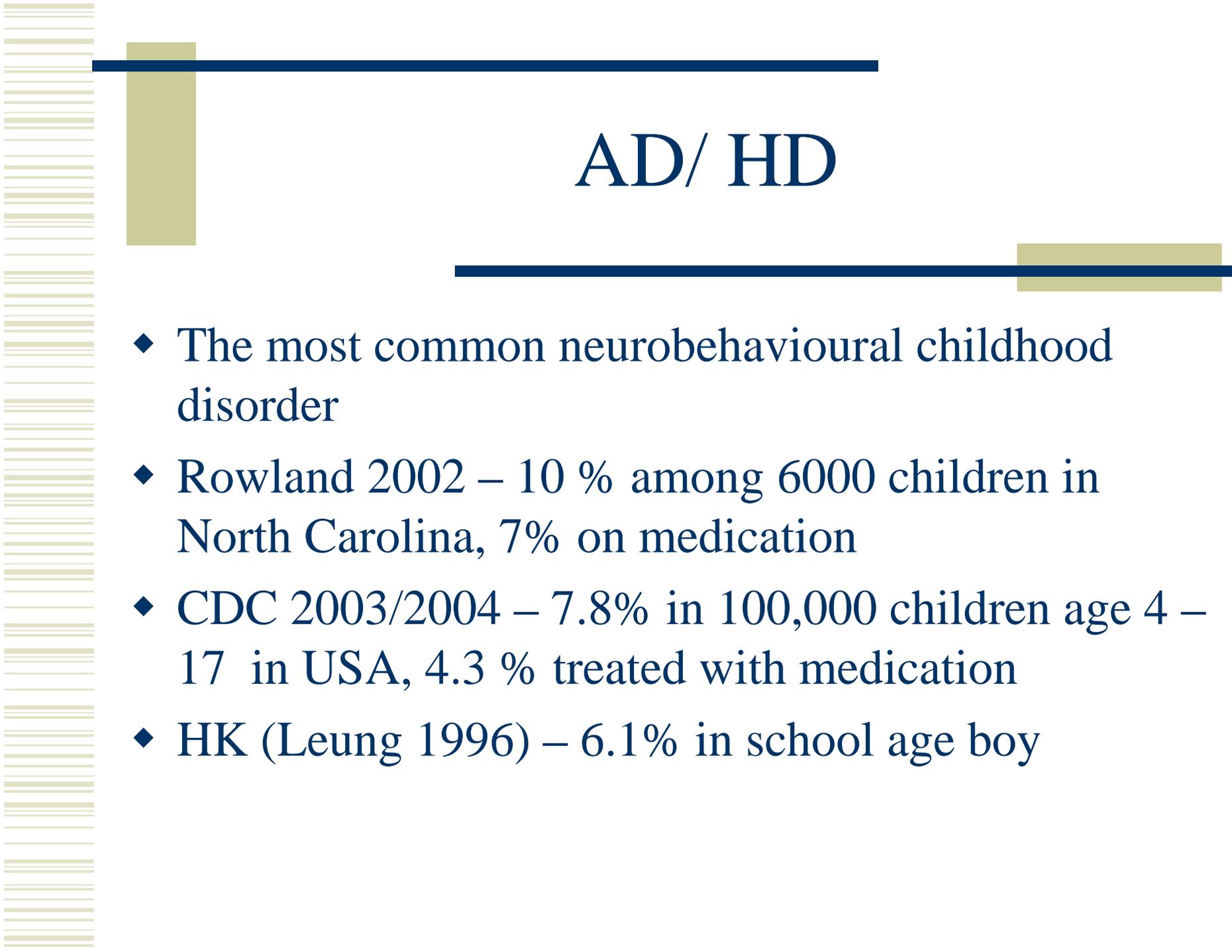




# AD/HD

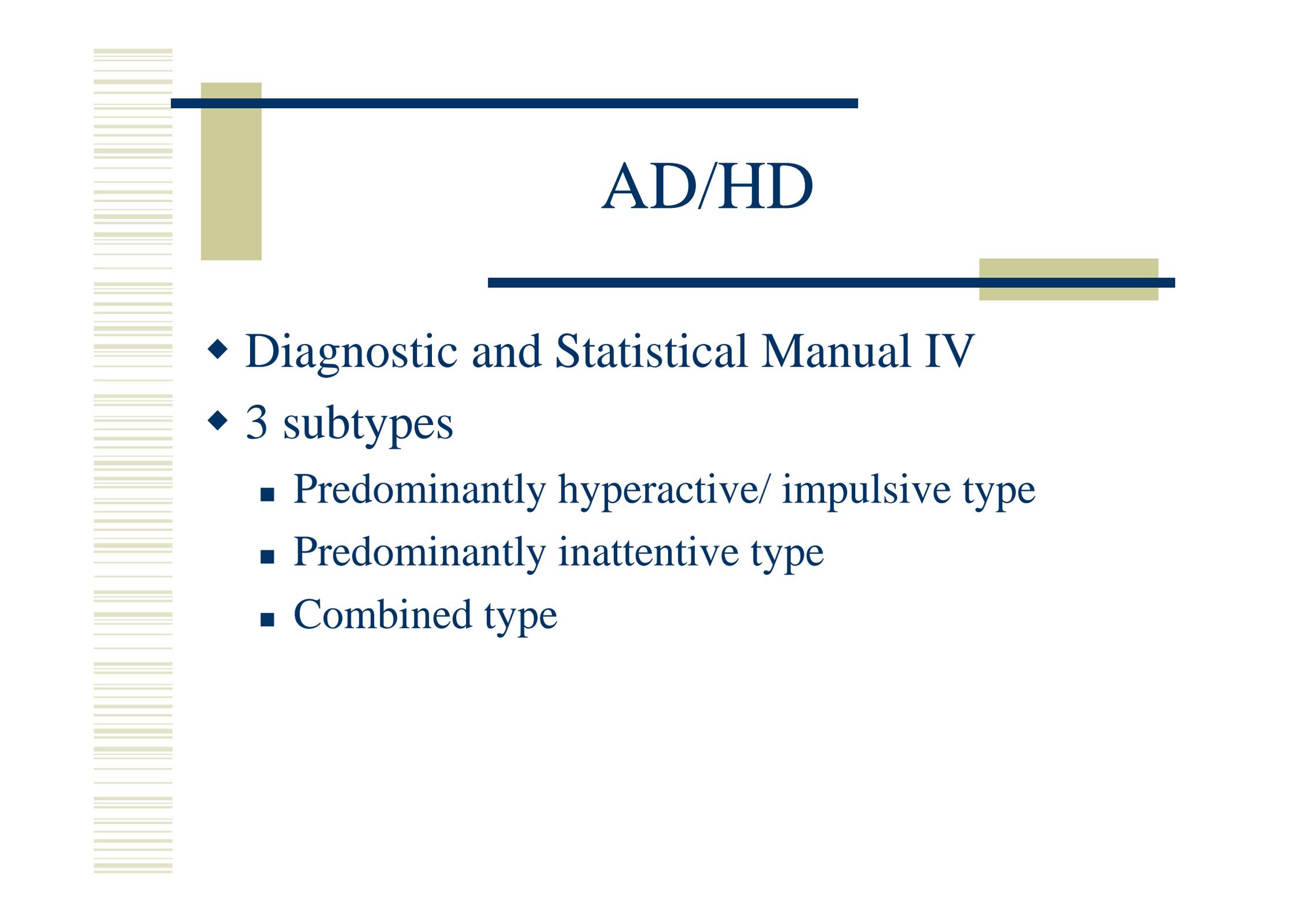
Local Epidemiology  
and Public Awareness

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Child Assessment Service  
Department of Health



# AD/ HD

- ◆ The most common neurobehavioural childhood disorder
- ◆ Rowland 2002 – 10 % among 6000 children in North Carolina, 7% on medication
- ◆ CDC 2003/2004 – 7.8% in 100,000 children age 4 – 17 in USA, 4.3 % treated with medication
- ◆ HK (Leung 1996) – 6.1% in school age boy



# AD/HD

- ◆ Diagnostic and Statistical Manual IV
- ◆ 3 subtypes
  - Predominantly hyperactive/ impulsive type
  - Predominantly inattentive type
  - Combined type



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# Epidemiological Report

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- ◆ Data collected in CAS
- ◆ January 2003 to December 2009
- ◆ Included two disorder subgroup:
  - AD/ HD (predominantly hyperactive-impulsive type and combined type)
  - ADD (predominantly inattention type)

# Epidemiological Report

- ◆ Also included two “problem-level” subgroups:
  - Hyperactive-impulsive problem (HP)
  - Inattention problem (AP)
- ◆ Diagnostic criteria: conditions do not yet reach clinical disorder level (>3 symptoms in each domain but <6), but to a certain extent affect children’s daily function (Children’s Global Assessment Scale CGAS 70 - 61), need to initiate some support with further monitoring



# Results



- ◆ In the past 7 years, total no. of patients diagnosed with the following conditions:
  - AD/HD: 2583 patients (560 in 2009)
  - ADD: 795 patients (193 in 2009)
  - HP: 2611 patients (630 in 2009)
  - AP: 2455 patients (490 in 2009)



# Conclusion

- ◆ AD/HD is a common condition
- ◆ Rising number of cases reflects increase awareness of parents, teachers and professionals
- ◆ More resources are needed in treatment and support of these children
- ◆ Further study on development and needs of these children can help rehabilitation planning for them



# Public Awareness of AD/HD

Thematic Household Survey  
2007 - 2008



# Thematic Household Survey



- ◆ CAS commissioned Hong Kong Census and Statistics Department
- ◆ Survey on 8096 households
- ◆ Respondents (age >18 years) were asked about their awareness of different types of childhood developmental disability
- ◆ Views and attitudes towards four selected disabilities were collected, including MR, Dyslexia, ASD and AD/HD

# Misconceptions about AD/HD

<b>Statements regarding AD/HD</b>	<b>Response- Incorrect*</b>
<b>AD/HD can only be found in children (False statement)</b>	<b>33.2%</b>
<b>Children with AD/HD are actually gifted, and this explains for their lack of desire to attend ordinary class and inability to sit properly in class (False statement)</b>	<b>33.2%</b>
<b>Children with AD/HD are only more active or less attentive than others. These features will disappear when they grow up (False statement)</b>	<b>29.0%</b>
<b>Children who can sit down properly and focus their attention during TV game playing will not have the problem of AD/HD (False statement)</b>	<b>23.1%</b>
<b>Lack of parental discipline is the major cause of AD/HD in children (False statement)</b>	<b>13.0%</b>
<b>*Those strongly agreed / agreed to a false statement</b>	

# Public Awareness

<b>Whether had heard of different types of childhood developmental disability (Multiple answers were allowed)</b>	<b>No. of persons (‘000)</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Yes</b>	<b>5 156.1</b>	<b>94.7</b>
<b>1st: Autistic spectrum disorder</b>	<b>4958.5</b>	<b>91.1</b>
<b>5th: ADHD</b>	<b>4515.4</b>	<b>82.9</b>
<b>10th: Cerebral palsy</b>	<b>2636.4</b>	<b>60.8</b>
<b>No</b>	<b>288.1</b>	<b>5.3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5444.2</b>	<b>100</b>

# Public Acceptance

<b>Statements regarding integration</b>	<b>Accepted (%)</b>			
	<b>AD/HD</b>	<b>Dyslexia</b>	<b>ASD</b>	<b>MR</b>
<b>Whether agreed that children with that disability was suitable for attending mainstream primary schools</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>48.4</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>28.4</b>
<b>Whether accepted their children had classmates with the disability</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>87.0</b>	<b>82.7</b>	<b>80.3</b>
<b>Whether accepted the children with that disability as neighbours</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>94.0</b>	<b>90.3</b>	<b>89.6</b>
<b>Whether would agree to let relatives and friends know the condition of their children if their children were with that disability</b>	<b>95.0</b>	<b>95.0</b>	<b>94.3</b>	<b>94.2</b>



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# Conclusion

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- ◆ Public awareness of AD/HD is still limited despite its high prevalence, implication on multiple aspects of life and availability of effective treatment
- ◆ Pre-service exposure to AD/HD in medical, allied health, nursing and teacher preparation is essential
- ◆ Continue education for those professionals who are working with these children is strongly indicated
- ◆ Public education and parenting understanding can then be further promoted



The End

Q & A