

## Editorial on attention deficit hyperactivity disorder.

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### Editorial

ADHD is most common neuro developmental disorders in childhood.

### Symptoms

It is normal for children to have difficulty concentrating and acting. Symptoms can be persistent and severe, causing difficulties at school, at home, or with friends.

### Types

There are three different types of ADHD, depending on the person's most serious symptoms. People are easily distracted or forget the details of their daily lives. Primarily hyperactive impulsive presentations: People are fidgety and talk a lot. It is difficult to sit still for a long time (during meals, homework, etc.). Younger children can run, jump and climb at any time. The person is restless and has impulsivity problems. Impulsive people often disturb others, steal things from others, or talk at the wrong time. It's difficult to wait for a turn or listen to instructions. Impulsive people are more likely to have more accidents and injuries than others. Combined Symptoms: The above two types of symptoms are equally present in humans. Symptoms can change over time, so symptoms can change over time.

### Causes of ADHD

Causes of ADHD Scientists are studying causes and risk factors to find better ways to control and mitigate the likelihood of developing ADHD. Recent studies have linked genetic factors to ADHD. In addition to genetics, scientists are also investigating other possible causes and risk factors, including: Brain damage Exposure to environmental risks (such as lead) during pregnancy or at a young age Use of alcohol and tobacco during pregnancy Early delivery Low birth weight Studies do not support the general belief that ADHD is caused by excessive sugar consumption, television, parenting, or social and environmental factors such as poverty and family turmoil. Of course, many things, including this, can exacerbate symptoms, especially in certain people. However, the evidence is not strong enough to conclude that they are the main cause of ADHD.

### Diagnosis

Similar symptoms can be seen in many other problems, such as anxiety, depression, sleep disorders, and certain types of learning disabilities. One step in the process includes a physical examination such as a hearing test or a vision test to rule out other symptoms related to ADHD and other symptoms.

### Treatments

- For preschoolers with ADHD (45 years old), behavioral therapy, especially childcare training, is recommended as the first treatment before attempting medication.

What works best depends on your child and family. Appropriate treatment plans include close monitoring, follow-up tests, and changes as needed.

- Treatment of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) helps relieve symptoms and significantly reduce problems in daily life.
- ADHD can be treated with medication or treatment, but in many cases the combination of both is best.
- Treatment is usually organized by a specialist such as a paediatrician or psychiatrist, but your doctor can also monitor your condition.
- Medicine there are five types of drugs approved for the treatment of ADHD: Methylphenidate Lisdexamfetamine Dexanfetamine Atomoxetine Guanfacine although these medications are not a permanent cure for ADHD, they can help people with symptoms improve concentration, reduce impulsivity, feel calm, and learn and practice new skills.
- Some medicines must be taken daily, while others can only be taken on school days. Occasionally, discontinuation of treatment is recommended to assess whether the drug is still needed.
- If you were only diagnosed with ADHD in adulthood, a general practitioner and specialist can discuss which medications and treatments are right for you.
- If you or your child is prescribed any of these medications, you or your child will probably be given a small dose and then gradually increased. You or your child should see your doctor for regular tests to see if the treatment is working effectively and
- Check for side effects or signs of problems.
- It is important to inform your doctor about any side effects and consult your doctor if you feel you need to discontinue or change treatment.
- A specialist will discuss the duration of treatment with you, but in many cases treatment will continue as long as it helps.

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