

Psychiatric morbidity in first degree relatives of a sample of ADHD children

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The aim of the work is to test the following hypothesis: first degree relatives of ADHD children would be at a higher risk for developing ADHD and psychiatric morbidity for mood, antisocial and anxiety disorders more than non-ADHD first degree relatives. The study includes 50 children with ADHD diagnosed according to DSM-IV criteria; they are aged from 4-14 years. Both sexes are included, first degree relatives of the selected patients (both parents, brothers or sisters) are also included. 15 normal children selected from volunteer children (free from any psychiatric or chronic medical illness) of matched age, sex and socioeconomic status are included as control group together with their first degree relatives. The following tools are applied: 1) semi structured psychiatric interview. 2) WISC and Stanford Binet test. 3) CBCL. 4) CPRS-L & CPRS-L. 5) GHQ. 6) TCI-R & J-TCI. 7) KSADS-PL.

First degree relatives are an important cornerstone in any assessment as they affect the ADHD children (severity, adaptability) and are affected by their children's disorder (the same genetic roots causing morbidity and personality trait variations).