

Prenatal and perinatal risk factors in ADHD in a sample of Egyptian ADHD children

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Aim of the work: To provide an answer to the following question: Do some particular prenatal and perinatal complications predispose to ADHD more than other complications?

Design of the study: Cross sectional, case control study.

Method: the study includes 50 ADHD children and 50 healthy controls; the age range is 6-12 years. They are subjected to the following tools: to assess the prenatal and perinatal complications; The Kinney medical and gynecological questionnaire (Kinney et al, 1998) and McNeil-Sjostrom scale for obstetric complications (McNeil and Sjostrom, 1995), CPRS-L, CTRS-L and EEG.

Results: 9/50 (18%) of the ADHD children have positive family history for parental consanguinity, whereas 41/50 (82%) have non consanguineous parents, the mean number of total pregnancy complications for the patients is 2.26 versus 1.68 for the controls which is statistically significant. As regard neonatal complications in patients and controls; the mean number of neonatal complications for the patients is 1.54 versus 0.48 for the controls and EEG is abnormal in 8 patients.

Conclusion: neonatal complications are more frequent in children with ADHD compared to controls.