

Attention deficiency disorder

Barkley, Russell A., ed. Attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder: A handbook for diagnosis and treatment. Guilford Publications, 2014.

This is arguably the most complete citation that handles the Attention Deficiency Disorder (ADD) wholesomely. The book defines attention deficit disorder as any range of behavioral abnormalities which occur in many instances in children which encompasses challenges like lack of/poor concentration, hyperactivity and difficulties in learning. Other than the children, the source also analyzes the disorder in adolescents and adults.

Faraone, Stephen V., and Alysa E. Doyle. "Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder." Emery and Rimoin's Principles and Practice of Medical Genetics. 2013. 1-8.

Faraone and Alysa also give critical information as far as ADD is concerned in their paper. In the article, they note that ADD can be transferred from childhood to adulthood. Also, they indicate that among the symptoms of ADD are distractibility, forgetfulness and disorganization. The paper also notes that the symptoms can be either mild or severe where one may lose their memory completely. Therefore, this is also one of the sources that are very crucial to the research since it gives a detailed analysis of the symptoms of the ADD as well as offer insights that the disorder can be carried from childhood to adulthood making the article very interesting.

Khalife, Natasha, et al. "Childhood attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder symptoms are risk factors for obesity and physical inactivity in adolescence." Journal of American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry 53.4 (2014): 425-436.

This is also another instrumental reference that not only gives the effects ADD in children but also shows the impacts of the same effects as the children grow. Some of the consequences of the ADD as discussed in the article are obesity later in the young ages of children as well as dormancy in the adolescents with ADD.

Larsson, Henrik, et al. "Genetic and environmental influences on adult attention deficit hyperactivity disorder symptoms: a large Swedish population-based study of twins." *Psychological medicine* 43.1 (2013): 197-207.

This is probably the only article that covers extensively the impacts of the environment on adult which then goes on to cause the ADD. Other than the environment, the study also uses twins from Sweden to study the genetic influences on adult ADHD. As revealed, genetics and the environment that people are brought up in may cause hyperactivity, impulsivity and inattention, which are significant signs and symptoms of the ADD. Tellingly, the paper is crucial to the research topic since it gives the environment and genetics as causes of ADD, something that no other research paper has discussed. Therefore, the quality of the research paper to the topic that is being investigated in this research is undisputed.

Molina, Brooke SG, et al. "Adolescent substance use in the multimodal treatment study of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)(MTA) as a function of childhood ADHD, random assignment to childhood treatments, and subsequent medication." *Journal of American Academy on Child and Adolescent Psychiatry* 52.3 (2013): 250-263.

The paper introduces the less likely symptoms of ADD by listing hyperactivity and impulsivity as one of them. Also, while the article notes that Attention Deficit Disorder is the

same as Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), Molina et al. (259) note that ADD is the outdated version and the ADHD is the most recent term that is used currently. Therefore, the citation notes that hyperactivity hampers a child's attention making them incapable of settling to neither handle tasks given at school nor at home.