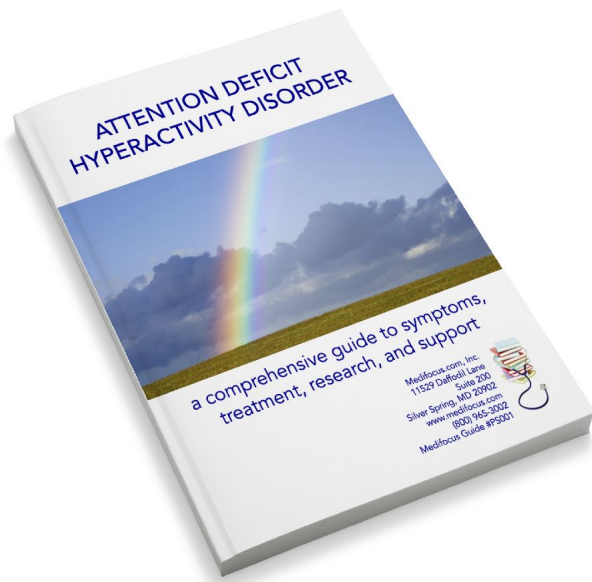


Preview of the Medifocus Guidebook on: Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder

Updated November 3, 2009



This document is only a SHORT PREVIEW of the **Medifocus Guidebook on Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder**. It is intended primarily to give you a general overview of the **format and structure** of the Guidebook as well as select pages from each major Guidebook section listed in the Table of Contents.

To purchase the COMPLETE Medifocus Guidebook on Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (124 pages; Updated November 3, 2009), please:

- Call us at:
 - 800-965-3002 (United States)
 - 301-649-9300 (Outside the United States)
- Order online through our website:
 - **Printed Version**
 - Mailed to you and bound for easy reading.
 - Includes free online access to the electronic guidebook for one full year.

[Purchase Printed Guidebook](#)

- **Electronic Version**
 - Adobe PDF document that can be viewed or printed on any computer
 - Online updates are included for one full year.

[Purchase Electronic Guidebook](#)

Table of Contents

Background Information	8
Introduction	8
About Your Medifocus Guidebook	10
Ordering Full-Text Articles	13
The Intelligent Patient Overview	15
Guide to the Medical Literature	48
Introduction	48
Recent Literature: What Your Doctor Reads	49
Review Articles	49
General Interest Articles	65
Drug Therapy Articles	78
Clinical Trials Articles	86
Centers of Research	94
United States	96
Other Countries	109
Tips on Finding and Choosing a Doctor	115
Directory of Organizations	121

1 - Background Information

Introduction

Chronic or life-threatening illnesses can have a devastating impact on both the patient and the family. In today's new world of medicine, many consumers have come to realize that they are the ones who are primarily responsible for their own health care as well as for the health care of their loved ones.

When facing a chronic or life-threatening illness, you need to become an educated consumer in order to make an informed health care decision. Essentially that means finding out everything about the illness - the treatment options, the doctors, and the hospitals - so that you can become an educated health care consumer and make the tough decisions. In the past, consumers would go to a library and read everything available about a particular illness or medical condition. In today's world, many turn to the Internet for their medical information needs.

The first sites visited are usually the well known health "portals" or disease organizations and support groups which contain a general overview of the condition for the layperson. That's a good start but soon all of the basic information is exhausted and the need for more advanced information still exists. What are the latest "cutting-edge" treatment options? What are the results of the most up-to-date clinical trials? Who are the most notable experts? Where are the top-ranked medical institutions and hospitals?

The best source for authoritative medical information in the United States is the National Library of Medicine's medical database called PubMed®, that indexes citations and abstracts (brief summaries) of over 7 million articles from more than 3,800 medical journals published worldwide. PubMed® was developed for medical professionals and is the primary source utilized by health care providers for keeping up with the latest advances in clinical medicine.

A typical PubMed® search for a specific disease or condition, however, usually retrieves hundreds or even thousands of "hits" of journal article citations. That's an avalanche of information that needs to be evaluated and transformed into truly useful knowledge. What are the most relevant journal articles? Which ones apply to your specific situation? Which articles are considered to be the most authoritative - the ones your physician would rely on in making clinical decisions? This is where *Medifocus.com* provides an effective solution.

Medifocus.com has developed an extensive library of *MediFocus Guidebooks* covering a wide spectrum of chronic and life threatening diseases. Each *MediFocus Guidebook* is a

high quality, up- to-date digest of "professional-level" medical information consisting of the most relevant citations and abstracts of journal articles published in authoritative, trustworthy medical journals. This information represents the latest advances known to modern medicine for the treatment and management of the condition, including published results from clinical trials. Each *Guidebook* also includes a valuable index of leading authors and medical institutions as well as a directory of disease organizations and support groups. *MediFocus Guidebooks* are reviewed, revised and updated every 4-months to ensure that you receive the latest and most up-to-date information about the specific condition.

About Your MediFocus Guidebook

Introduction

Your *MediFocus Guidebook* is a valuable resource that represents a comprehensive synthesis of the most up-to-date, advanced medical information published about the condition in well-respected, trustworthy medical journals. It is the same type of professional-level information used by physicians and other health-care professionals to keep abreast of the latest developments in biomedical research and clinical medicine. The *Guidebook* is intended for patients who have a need for more advanced, in-depth medical information than is generally available to consumers from a variety of other resources. The primary goal of a *MediFocus Guidebook* is to educate patients and their families about their treatment options so that they can make informed health-care decisions and become active participants in the medical decision making process.

The *Guidebook* production process involves a team of professionals with expertise in diverse areas including experienced medical database researchers and practicing physicians who serve as members of the *Medifocus.com* Medical Advisory Board (MAB). This team approach to the development and production of the *MediFocus Guidebooks* is designed to ensure the accuracy, completeness, and clinical relevance of the information. The *Guidebook* is intended to serve as a basis for more meaningful discussions between patients and their health-care providers in a joint effort to seek the most appropriate course of treatment for the disease.

Guidebook Organization and Content

Section 1 - Background Information

This section provides detailed information about the organization and content of the *Guidebook* including tips and suggestions for conducting additional research about the condition.

Section 2 - The Intelligent Patient Overview

This section of your *MediFocus Guidebook* represents a detailed overview of the disease or condition specifically written from the patient's perspective. It is designed to satisfy the basic informational needs of consumers and their families who are confronted with the illness and are facing difficult choices. Important aspects which are addressed in "The Intelligent Patient" section include:

- The etiology or cause of the disease
- Signs and symptoms
- How the condition is diagnosed
- The current standard of care for the disease

- Treatment options
- New developments
- Important questions to ask your health care provider

Section 3 - Guide to the Medical Literature

This is a roadmap to important and up-to-date medical literature published about the condition from authoritative, trustworthy medical journals. This is the same information that is used by physicians and researchers to keep up with the latest developments and breakthroughs in clinical medicine and biomedical research. A broad spectrum of articles is included in each *MediFocus Guidebook* to provide information about standard treatments, treatment options, new clinical developments, and advances in research. To facilitate your review and analysis of this information, the articles are grouped by specific categories. A typical *MediFocus Guidebook* usually contains one or more of the following article groupings:

- *Review Articles*: Articles included in this category are broad in scope and are intended to provide the reader with a detailed overview of the condition including such important aspects as its cause, diagnosis, treatment, and new advances.
- *General Interest Articles*: These articles are broad in scope and contain supplementary information about the condition that may be of interest to select groups of patients.
- *Drug Therapy*: Articles that provide information about the effectiveness of specific drugs or other biological agents for the treatment of the condition.
- *Surgical Therapy*: Articles that provide information about specific surgical treatments for the condition.
- *Clinical Trials*: Articles in this category summarize studies which compare the safety and efficacy of a new, experimental treatment modality to currently available standard treatments for the condition. In many cases, clinical trials represent the latest advances in the field and may be considered as being on the "cutting edge" of medicine. Some of these experimental treatments may have already been incorporated into clinical practice.

The following information is provided for each of the articles referenced in this section of your *MediFocus Guidebook*:

- Article title
- Author Name(s)
- Institution where the study was done

- Journal reference (Volume, page numbers, year of publication)
- Link to Abstract (brief summary of the actual article)

Linking to Abstracts: Most of the medical journal articles referenced in this section of your *MediFocus Guidebook* include an abstract (brief summary of the actual article) that can be accessed online via the National Library of Medicine's PubMed® database. You can easily access the individual abstracts online via PubMed® from the "electronic" format of your *MediFocus Guidebook* by clicking on the corresponding URL address that is provided for each cited article. If you purchased a printed copy of a *MediFocus Guidebook*, you can still access the article abstracts online by entering the individual URL address for a particular article into your web browser.

Section 4 - Centers of Research

We've compiled a unique directory of doctors, researchers, medical centers, and research institutions with specialized research interest, and in many cases, clinical expertise in the management of the specific medical condition. The "Centers of Research" directory is a valuable resource for quickly identifying and locating leading medical authorities and medical institutions within the United States and other countries that are considered to be at the forefront in clinical research and treatment of the condition.

Inclusion of the names of specific doctors, researchers, hospitals, medical centers, or research institutions in this *Guidebook* does not imply endorsement by Medifocus.com, Inc. or any of its affiliates. Consumers are encouraged to conduct additional research to identify health-care professionals, hospitals, and medical institutions with expertise in providing specific medical advice, guidance, and treatment for this condition.

Section 5 - Tips on Finding and Choosing a Doctor

One of the most important decisions confronting patients who have been diagnosed with a serious medical condition is finding and choosing a qualified physician who will deliver high-level, quality medical care in accordance with currently accepted guidelines and standards of care. Finding the "best" doctor to manage your condition, however, can be a frustrating and time-consuming experience unless you know what you are looking for and how to go about finding it. This section of your *Guidebook* offers important tips for how to find physicians as well as suggestions for how to make informed choices about choosing a doctor who is right for you.

Section 6 - Directory of Organizations

This section of your *Guidebook* is a directory of select disease organizations and support groups that are in the business of helping patients and their families by providing access to information, resources, and services. Many of these organizations can answer your questions, enable you to network with other patients, and help you find a doctor in your geographical area who specializes in managing your condition.

2 - The Intelligent Patient Overview

ATTENTION DEFICIT HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER

Introduction

What is Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder?

Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) is a neurobehavioral disorder which affects between 3 and 12% of school-age children and up to 4% of adults. It is a chronic condition that is experienced over a lifetime in varying levels of severity. ADHD was first identified in 1902 by a British physician who described a group of impulsive children with significant behavior problems that could not be blamed on child rearing but rather on a genetic dysfunction. It was called Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD) until 1994 when the name was changed to Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder as it became clear that the "attention deficit" component was actually a subtype of ADHD. ADHD is characterized by three behavior patterns which were determined by the Diagnostic & Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV-TR), published by the American Psychiatric Association:

- *Inattentive* - the child has difficulty paying attention to details, has poor organizational skills, and loses things. This type was formerly called ADD. Approximately 10-15% of children have this type of ADHD.
- *Hyperactive-Impulsive* - the child has difficulty sitting still and runs around, fidgets, talks excessively, acts without thinking ahead of consequences. Approximately 5% of children have this type of ADHD.
- *Combination of Inattentive, and Hyperactive-Impulsive* - this is the most common form and is thought to affect up to 80% of children with ADHD.

ADHD is the most common psychiatric disorder of childhood and its effects on the child can be seen in many areas of functional impairment, including:

- Difficulties in academic performance
- Peer-related social problems
- Higher risk of physical injury, traffic violations, and car accidents
- Higher risk of criminal, law-breaking activity
- Poor judgment
- Increased risk for substance abuse
- Conflict within the family
- Anti-social behavior
- Impaired vocational performance

In general, symptoms tend to be more overt and frequent in settings with high stimulation, such as

a classroom or large gathering. The person with ADHD, regardless of age, typically works best in highly focused settings, such as one-on-one, as well as in settings which are structured and in which all instructions and expectations are clearly stated and defined.

The impact on the family of a child with ADHD is also significant and includes:

- Substantial financial cost (treatment, medical appointments, and consequences if ADHD is not treated)
- Family dysfunction
- Social isolation

Children with ADHD are also at higher risk for co-existence of other disorders (comorbidity) such as generalized anxiety disorder, bipolar disorder, and learning disabilities. Although the mean age at diagnosis is 8-9 years old, symptoms of ADHD can appear in children as young as 3-4 years old. Many symptoms of ADHD tend to decline with age but functional impairment is typically a lifelong condition.

Who Treats ADHD?

ADHD may be treated by a primary care physician, although the child may be referred to a neurologist, psychiatrist, psychologist, or clinical social worker for further evaluation. Other professionals involved in the treatment of ADHD may include occupational therapist or speech therapist.

Accurate diagnosis of ADHD is crucial since there is always the danger of attributing to ADHD symptoms which may really be related to another disorder, and, conversely, of relating symptoms to other disorders when they may actually be a manifestation of ADHD. The American Association of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry (AACAP) recommends that diagnosis and treatment of ADHD be done by clinicians with specific expertise in the field of ADHD.

What Causes ADHD?

There is not a single cause alone that can be attributed to the development of ADHD. Rather, ADHD is a complex disorder caused by a combination of different types of risk factors including genetic, psychosocial, environmental, and biological. Current thinking is that several risk factors must coalesce and act together in order for a child to have ADHD. Specific risk factors include:

- Genetic - Studies have shown that 25% of close relatives of children with ADHD also have ADHD, whereas, the occurrence in the general population is approximately 8%. In addition, studies of identical twins indicate a strong genetic component, with 92% of identical twins and 33% of fraternal twins also having ADHD. Adoptive relatives of children with ADHD have less of a likelihood of having ADHD than biological relatives.
- Environmental - smoking during pregnancy and alcohol/substance abuse have been linked to ADHD. Infants who have experienced lead poisoning (not so common anymore) also have a high risk for developing ADHD. Some researchers are of the opinion that there is a link

between ADHD and excessive exposure to TV at a very young age. A history of brain injury has also been linked to ADHD.

- Psychosocial - ADHD has been linked to children who grow up in homes where they are exposed to severe marital strife, domestic violence, paternal criminality, maternal mental disorder, large family size, or foster placement. In general, the more adversity found in a child's life, the higher the risk for development of ADHD.
- Biological - intensive investigation into the biological basis of ADHD continues to progress. Some of the data that has accumulated shows the following:
 - There are 3 circuits that form a network in the front of the brain called the *frontal subcortical circuits* and they form the anatomic basis of executive (reasoning ability), social, and motivated behaviors. Dysfunction of these circuits results in disinhibition (reduced control of activity), less effective executive function, and apathy (reduction of attention). Imaging studies have shown that there are changes to this area of the brain in children with ADHD. It is interesting to note that these networks form the neurobiological basis of many other psychiatric disorders including obsessive compulsive disorder, bipolar disorder, substance abuse and others - conditions that are frequently seen together with ADHD.
 - Studies have shown that many children with ADHD have small volume reductions in the frontal subcortical circuit area of the brain.
 - In addition, an abnormality in function between the dopamine and norepinephrine neurotransmitter systems is thought to result in reduced functioning of the frontal cortex and certain deeper brain structures. This results in impaired attention, reduced alertness and vigilance, and impairment of executive thinking such as abstract reasoning, planning, and memory. The involvement of these neurotransmitters is supported by the response of ADHD to certain types of medications.
- Birth Complications - presence of birth complications has been linked in small studies to ADHD, including toxemia (toxins in the baby's bloodstream), eclampsia (a dangerous complication that results from pregnancy-induced hypertension), long labor, fetal distress, maternal age, and fetal weight less than 1,000 grams at birth. It is thought that several of these complications can lead to hypoxia (reduced oxygen supply) in the fetus which may have an effect on the basal ganglia in the developing fetus (a brain structure related to the frontal-subcortical units mentioned above) and implicated in ADHD. The basal ganglia may be particularly affected by hypoxia since it is metabolically one of the most active structures in the brain.

Over the years, a popular theory evolved relating the cause of ADHD to consumption of refined sugar and/or chemical additives in food. Many studies have shown that there is no effect of these dietary elements on the learning or behavior of children with ADHD.

Epidemiology of ADHD

According to the American Psychiatric Association, approximately 3-7% of all school-age children suffer from ADHD. Other reports claim that up to 12% of children suffer from ADHD. The incidence in boys is reported to be at least three times that of girls (some report as high as 9 times that of girls). However, it is not clear if this is because boys are diagnosed differently than girls or if fewer girls are referred for evaluation because they may manifest symptoms differently than boys. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimates that there are more than 2 million school-age children in the United States with ADHD. Approximately 4% of adults are thought to be afflicted with ADHD.

The **Intelligent Patient Overview** in the complete **Medifocus Guidebook on Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder** also includes the following additional sections:

- **Diagnosis of ADHD**
- **Treatment of ADHD**
- **Psychosocial Considerations in ADHD**
- **The Role of Complementary Medicine in ADHD**
- **Quality of Life Issues in ADHD**
- **New Developments**
- **Questions to ask your doctor**

To Order the Complete **Guidebook on Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder** [Click Here](#)
Or Call 800-965-3002 (USA) or 301-649-9300 (Outside USA)

3 - Guide to the Medical Literature

Introduction

This section of your *MediFocus Guidebook* is a comprehensive bibliography of important recent medical literature published about the condition from authoritative, trustworthy medical journals. This is the same information that is used by physicians and researchers to keep up with the latest advances in clinical medicine and biomedical research. A broad spectrum of articles is included in each *MediFocus Guidebook* to provide information about standard treatments, treatment options, new developments, and advances in research.

To facilitate your review and analysis of this information, the articles in this *MediFocus Guidebook* are grouped in the following categories:

- Review Articles - 54 Articles
- General Interest Articles - 41 Articles
- Drug Therapy Articles - 24 Articles
- Clinical Trials Articles - 22 Articles

The following information is provided for each of the articles referenced in this section of your *MediFocus Guidebook*:

- Title of the article
- Name of the authors
- Institution where the study was done
- Journal reference (Volume, page numbers, year of publication)
- Link to Abstract (brief summary of the actual article)

Linking to Abstracts: Most of the medical journal articles referenced in this section of your *MediFocus Guidebook* include an abstract (brief summary of the actual article) that can be accessed online via the National Library of Medicine's PubMed® database. You can easily access the individual abstracts online via PubMed® from the "electronic" format of your *MediFocus Guidebook* by clicking on the URI that is provided for each cited article. If you purchased a printed copy of the *MediFocus Guidebook*, you can still access the abstracts online by entering the individual URI for a particular abstract into your computer's web browser.

Recent Literature: What Your Doctor Reads

Database: PubMed <September 2007 to November 2009>

Review Articles

1.

Developmental and behavioral disorders grown up: attention deficit hyperactivity disorder.

Authors: Antshel KM; Barkley R
Institution: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, State University of New York, Upstate Medical University, Syracuse, NY 13210, USA.
AntshelK@upstate.edu
Journal: J Dev Behav Pediatr. 2009 Feb;30(1):81-90.
Abstract Link: <http://www.medifocus.com/abstracts.php?gid=PS001&ID=19218850>

2.

Comorbidity and its impact in adult patients with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder: a primary care perspective.

Authors: Babcock T; Ornstein CS
Institution: Shire Pharmaceuticals, 725 Chesterbrook Road, Wayne, PA 19087-5637, USA. tbabcock@shire.com
Journal: Postgrad Med. 2009 May;121(3):73-82.
Abstract Link: <http://www.medifocus.com/abstracts.php?gid=PS001&ID=19491543>

3.

An update on central nervous system stimulant formulations in children and adolescents with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder.

Authors: Chavez B; Sopko MA Jr; Ehret MJ; Paulino RE; Goldberg KR; Angstadt K; Bogart GT
Institution: Department of Pharmacy Practice and Administration, Ernest Mario School of Pharmacy, Rutgers, State University of New Jersey, Piscataway, NJ 07740, USA. bchavez@rci.rutgers.edu
Journal: Ann Pharmacother. 2009 Jun;43(6):1084-95. Epub 2009 May 26.
Abstract Link: <http://www.medifocus.com/abstracts.php?gid=PS001&ID=19470858>

The **Guide to the Medical Literature** in the complete **Medifocus Guidebook on Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder** includes the following sections:

- Review Articles - 54 Articles
- General Interest Articles - 41 Articles
- Drug Therapy Articles - 24 Articles
- Clinical Trials Articles - 22 Articles

To Order the Complete **Guidebook on Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder** [Click Here](#)
Or Call 800-965-3002 (USA) or 301-649-9300 (Outside USA)

4 - Centers of Research

This section of your *MediFocus Guidebook* is a unique directory of doctors, researchers, medical centers, and research institutions with specialized research interest, and in many cases, clinical expertise in the management of this specific medical condition. The *Centers of Research* directory is a valuable resource for quickly identifying and locating leading medical authorities and medical institutions within the United States and other countries that are considered to be at the forefront in clinical research and treatment of this disorder.

Use the *Centers of Research* directory to contact, consult, or network with leading experts in the field and to locate a hospital or medical center that can help you.

The following information is provided in the *Centers of Research* directory:

- **Geographic Location**

- United States: the information is divided by individual states listed in alphabetical order. Not all states may be included.
- Other Countries: information is presented for select countries worldwide listed in alphabetical order. Not all countries may be included.

- **Names of Authors**

- Select names of individual authors (doctors, researchers, or other health-care professionals) with specialized research interest, and in many cases, clinical expertise in the management of this specific medical condition, who have recently published articles in leading medical journals about the condition.
- E-mail addresses for individual authors, if listed on their specific publications, is also provided.

- **Institutional Affiliations**

- Next to each individual author's name is their **institutional affiliation** (hospital, medical center, or research institution) where the study was conducted as listed in their publication(s).
- In many cases, information about the specific **department** within the medical institution where the individual author was located at the time the study was conducted is also provided.

Centers of Research

United States

AL - Alabama

Name of Author

McGuinness TM

Institutional Affiliation

University of Alabama at Birmingham, School of Nursing,
Birmingham, Alabama 35294, USA. teenamcg@gmail.com

CA - California

Name of Author

Breslau J

Institutional Affiliation

Department of Internal Medicine, University of California, Davis,
California, USA. jabreslau@ucdavis.edu

Carpenter Rich E

Center for Neurobehavioral Genetics, University of California, Los
Angeles, USA.

Dopheide JA

Titus Family Department of Clinical Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical
Economics and Policy, School of Pharmacy, University of Southern
California, Los Angeles, California 90033, USA.

Feifel D

Department of Psychiatry, University of California, San Diego, San
Diego, CA 92103, USA. dfeifel@ucsd.edu

Lerner M

University of California, Irvine, Medical Center, Department of
Pediatrics, Orange, California 92868, USA. malerner@uci.edu

Pliszka SR

Titus Family Department of Clinical Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical
Economics and Policy, School of Pharmacy, University of Southern
California, Los Angeles, California 90033, USA.

Scheffler RM

School of Public Health, Nicholas C. Petris Center on Health Care
Markets and Consumer Welfare, University of California, 50
University Hall, MC7360, Berkeley, CA 94720, USA.
rscheff@berkeley.edu

Schweitzer J

Department of Internal Medicine, University of California, Davis,
California, USA. jabreslau@ucdavis.edu

Smalley SL

Center for Neurobehavioral Genetics, University of California, Los
Angeles, USA.

Steinhoff KW

Department of Pediatrics, University of California, Irvine School of
Medicine, Irvine, CA 92697, USA. steinhok@uci.edu

The **Centers of Research** in the complete **Medifocus Guidebook on Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder** includes the following sections:

- Centers of Research for relevant states in the United States
- Centers of Research listed for relevant countries outside the United States

To Order the Complete **Guidebook on Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder** [Click Here](#)
Or Call 800-965-3002 (USA) or 301-649-9300 (Outside USA)

5 - Tips on Finding and Choosing a Doctor

Introduction

One of the most important decisions confronting patients who have been diagnosed with a serious medical condition is finding and choosing a qualified physician who will deliver a high level and quality of medical care in accordance with currently accepted guidelines and standards of care. Finding the "best" doctor to manage your condition, however, can be a frustrating and time-consuming experience unless you know what you are looking for and how to go about finding it.

The process of finding and choosing a physician to manage your specific illness or condition is, in some respects, analogous to the process of making a decision about whether or not to invest in a particular stock or mutual fund. After all, you wouldn't invest your hard earned money in a stock or mutual fund without first doing exhaustive research about the stock or fund's past performance, current financial status, and projected future earnings. More than likely you would spend a considerable amount of time and energy doing your own research and consulting with your stock broker before making an informed decision about investing. The same general principle applies to the process of finding and choosing a physician. Although the process requires a considerable investment in terms of both time and energy, the potential payoff can be well worth it--after all, what can be more important than your health and well-being?

This section of your Guidebook offers important tips for how to find physicians as well as suggestions for how to make informed choices about choosing a doctor who is right for you.

Tips for Finding Physicians

Finding a highly qualified, competent, and compassionate physician to manage your specific illness or condition takes a lot of hard work and energy but is an investment that is well-worth the effort. It is important to keep in mind that you are not looking for just any general physician but rather for a physician who has expertise in the treatment and management of your specific illness or condition. Here are some suggestions for where you can turn to identify and locate physicians who specialize in managing your disorder:

- **Your Doctor** - Your family physician (family medicine or internal medicine specialist) is a good starting point for finding a physician who specializes in your illness. Chances are that your doctor already knows several specialists in your geographic area who specialize in your illness and can recommend several names to you. Your doctor can also provide you with information about their qualifications, training, and hospital affiliations.

The **Tips on Finding and Choosing a Doctor** in the complete **Medifocus Guidebook on Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder** includes additional information that will assist you in locating a highly qualified and competent physician to manage your specific illness.

To Order the Complete **Guidebook on Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder** [Click Here](#)
Or Call 800-965-3002 (USA) or 301-649-9300 (Outside USA)

6 - Directory of Organizations

ADDers (UK)

+448715903693

support@adders.org

www.adders.org

American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry

3615 Wisconsin Avenue NW Washington, DC 20016

202.966.7300

www.aacap.org

Attention Deficit Disorder Association for Adult ADHD

PO Box 7557 Wilmington, DE 19803-9997

800.939.1019

adda@jmoadmin.com

www.add.org

Attention Deficit Disorders Association - Southern Region

12345 Jones Road Suite 287-7 Houston, TX 77070

281.897.0982

www.adda-sr.org

Attention Deficit Disorders Resources

223 Tacoma Avenue S. #100 Tacoma, WA 98402

253.759.5085

www.addresources.org

Attention Deficit Resource Network (Canada)

416.208.3141

info@adrn.org

www.adrn.org

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

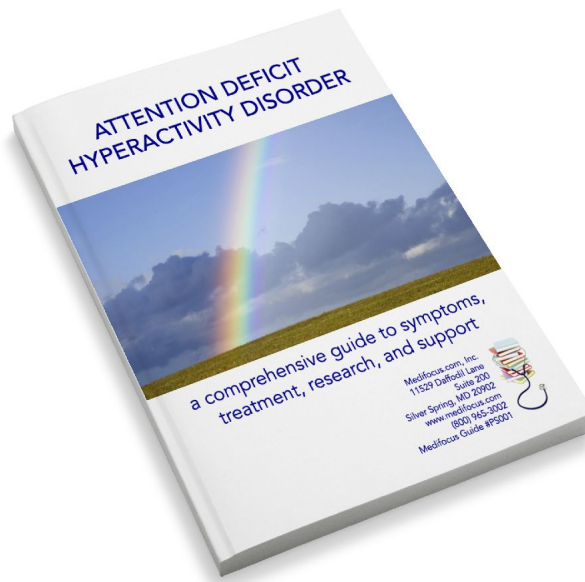
1600 Clifton Road Atlanta, GA 30333

800.311.3435

www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/adhd/what.htm

The **Directory of Organizations** in the complete **Medifocus Guidebook on Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder** includes a list of selected disease organizations and support groups that are helping people diagnosed with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder.

To Order the Complete **Guidebook on Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder** [Click Here](#)
Or Call 800-965-3002 (USA) or 301-649-9300 (Outside USA)



This document is only a **SHORT PREVIEW** of the **Medifocus Guidebook on Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder**. It is intended primarily to give you a general overview of the **format and structure** of the Guidebook as well as select pages from each major Guidebook section listed in the Table of Contents.

To purchase the **COMPLETE** Medifocus Guidebook on Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (124 pages; Updated November 3, 2009), please:

- Call us at:
 - 800-965-3002 (United States)
 - 301-649-9300 (Outside the United States)
- Order online through our website:
 - **Printed Version**
 - Mailed to you and bound for easy reading.
 - Includes free online access to the electronic guidebook for one full year.

[Purchase Printed Guidebook](#)

- **Electronic Version**
 - Adobe PDF document that can be viewed or printed on any computer
 - Online updates are included for one full year.

[Purchase Electronic Guidebook](#)

Disclaimer

Medifocus.com, Inc. serves only as a clearinghouse for medical health information and does not directly or indirectly practice medicine. Any information provided by *Medifocus.com, Inc.* is intended solely for educating our clients and should not be construed as medical advice or guidance, which should always be obtained from a licensed physician or other health-care professional. As such, the client assumes full responsibility for the appropriate use of the medical and health information contained in the Guidebook and agrees to hold *Medifocus.com, Inc.* and any of its third-party providers harmless from any and all claims or actions arising from the clients' use or reliance on the information contained in this Guidebook. Although *Medifocus.com, Inc.* makes every reasonable attempt to conduct a thorough search of the published medical literature, the possibility always exists that some significant articles may be missed.

Copyright

© Copyright 2009, *Medifocus.com, Inc.* All rights reserved as to the selection, arrangement, formatting, and presentation of the information contained in this report, including our background and introductory information.