Combining epidemiological and neurobiological perspectives to characterise the lifetime trajectories of ADHD

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European Child & Adolescent Psychiatry (2017)
doi:10.1007/s00787-017-0944-8
Open Access: http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs00787-017-0944-8

Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) has been conceptualised by DSM-5 [1] as a neurodevelopmental disorder and included in the respective category grouped with autism spectrum disorder, intellectual disability, communication disorders, specific learning disorders, and motor disorders. Neurodevelopmental disorders are thought to be the result of deviations of normal brain developmental processes and are characterised by an early onset of childhood, usually accompanied by neurocognitive deficits, and a steady course over time [2].

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