Harmful Environmental Factors Leading to Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder

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Attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is a common, childhood-onset, a neuropsychiatric disorder with an estimated prevalence of 2–7.6% in Korean children. Although the aetiology of ADHD is not well understood, evidence from genetic factor and environmental factor studies suggests that ADHD results from a gene-environmental interaction. In the current study, we reviewed the evidence for and clinical implications of the hypothetical roles of organophosphate pesticides, organochlorine pesticides, polychlorinated biphenyls, phthalate, bisphenol, polyfluoroalkyl chemicals, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, mercury, lead, arsenic, cadmium, manganese, tobacco, alcohol as harmful risk factors in the development of ADHD.