Family loading and morbidity risk of attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder in patients with alcohol-dependence syndrome

Mahesh Desai, Mrunal Bandawar, Arun Kandasamy, Vivek Benegal

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Abstract

Background:
Attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and substance-use disorders often co-occur.

Aim:
Aim of this study was to look at the family loading of ADHD (in adults and children) in patients with alcohol-dependence syndrome (ADS) along with the estimation of morbidity risk (MR) for developing ADHD.

Methods:
Thirty-five male patients with ADS along with their 369 first-degree relatives (FDRs) – both children and adults – were recruited.

Results:
ADHD and residual ADD (ADDRT) were significantly more common in the early-onset (EO) ADS group and their FDR. In ADHD children, high MR (27.27%) for developing EO of ADS was noted.

Discussion:
Findings from this study raise an avenue for research in the Indian population about the shared risk between ADS and ADHD.