**Moderator Role of Monitoring in the Inhibitory Control of Adolescents With ADHD**

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**Abstract**

**OBJECTIVE:**
The aim of this research was to analyze the role of monitoring in the causal relationship between inhibitory control and symptoms of combined ADHD.

**METHOD:**
It has been conducted a quantitative investigation of two phases.

**RESULTS:**
In the first study, a moderation model was analyzed (N = 144 adolescents with combined ADHD), where monitoring was considered as a moderating variable in the causal relationship between the inhibitory control and the symptomatology of ADHD F(3, 140) = 28.03, p < .001; R2 = .37. In the second study, the model through an experimental study was tested (N = 52 adolescents with and without ADHD) where it was found that adolescents with ADHD improve in their inhibitory control when they receive external support to the monitoring F(1, 50) = 21.38, p < .001, η2 = .30.

**CONCLUSION:**
Results suggest that monitoring compensates the poor performance of inhibitory control in adolescents with ADHD, which is a contribution to the theoretical construction of ADHD and to the treatments proposed for this condition because it goes beyond the classic conception of a causality chain among the deficit of inhibitory control and ADHD symptomatology to propose a new explanation about this disorder, where neuropsychology intervention of monitoring would diminish ADHD's symptomatology impact on adolescents.