

IS ATTENTION DEFICIT HYPERACTIVE DISORDER A NEUROGENETIC DISORDER?

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July 27, 2022

Abstract

The impetus of this review is to provide an overview of Neurodevelopmental disorder i.e., ADHD (attention deficit hyperactivity disorder), its complications, and information on ADHD-affected regions in the brain. An attempt was made to understand the hereditary cause of ADHD. Many reviews and research articles were compared and analyzed throughout the study. The concepts include (a) ADHD and its symptoms (b) complexities involved in brain regions for ADHD-affected patients (c) linkage analysis for studying the genetics of ADHD. Results derived from review analysis show that there will be a change in the structure, growth, and function of the brain. Prefrontal and frontal lobes, parietal lobes, and cerebellum are the principal brain regions involved. From the study it is observed that there will be a decrease in the volume of the cerebellum and the front striatal region is majorly affected. There is no strong evidence that ADHD is caused to hereditary however few researchers explain that there is a linkage between genes and the cause of ADHD in siblings. Many more research works need to be done for a clear understanding of the disease. The analysis of this review explains the genetic interaction taking place in ADHD patients, and the effect of ADHD on the brain and its structural and functional changes.

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