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EPIDEMIOLOGY OF ADULT ATTENTION DEFICIT HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER (ADHD) - FIRST HUNGARIAN DATA

V. Simon

Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Semmelweis University, Faculty of Medicine, Budapest, Hungary

Introduction: Although ADHD in childhood is a well known and treated condition in Hungary, until recently there was no epidemiologic data about the prevalence of ADHD among adults.

Objective: Estimation of the prevalence of adult ADHD in Hungary.

Methods: In this study<sup>1</sup>, 3529 subjects (18 to 60 years) were screened with the Adult Self-Report Scale<sup>2</sup> 6-item version. Out of 279 positively screened subjects, 161 participated in a detailed semi-structured clinical interview.

Results: ADHD was associated with younger age and male gender [ $\chi^2=14.46$ ;  $p=0.0007$ ], however there was no significant interaction between the effect of gender and age [Estimate: -0.031, SE: 0.043,  $\chi^2=0.5124$ ;  $p=0.4741$ ]<sup>1</sup>. According to the estimates corrected for the 'not-interviewed' subsample and after adjusting for specificity and sensitivity data of the screener, the prevalence of ADHD was 2.3% in males, 0.91% in females; 2.02% in the  $\leq 40$  years group and 0.70% in the  $> 40$  years group<sup>1</sup>. In our sample, 82.61% of male, and 78.94% of female ADHD subjects had at least 1 comorbid psychiatric disorder.

Conclusions: The estimated prevalence of ADHD among adults is in line with data reported in the literature.

References:

<sup>1</sup>Bitter I et al. (2010) How do different diagnostic criteria, age and gender affect the prevalence of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder in adults? An epidemiological study in a Hungarian community sample. *Eur Arch Psychiatry Clin Neurosci*, 260(4): 287-296.

<sup>2</sup>Kessler RC et al. (2005) The World Health Organization Adult ADHD Self-Report Scale (ASRS): a Short Screening Scale for Use in the General Population. *Psychol Med*, 35(2): 245-56.