

YOUNG PEOPLE, MENTAL HEALTH & ADHD: LEARNINGS FOR THE YOUTH JUSTICE SYSTEM

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OVERVIEW

- BACKGROUND
- DIAGNOSIS
- TREATMENT
- IMPACT



HISTORY

- 1902: 'MORBID DEFECT OF MORAL CONTROL'
- 1987: ATTENTION DEFICIT HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER

DIAGNOSTIC
AND
STATISTICAL
MANUAL

MENTAL
DISORDERS



AMERICAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION

DIAGNOSTIC AND STATISTICAL
MANUAL OF
MENTAL DISORDERS
FIFTH EDITION

DSM-5

AMERICAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION

1008 THE LANCET,] DR. G. F. STILL: ABNORMAL PSYCHICAL CONDIT

The Goulstonian Lectures ON SOME ABNORMAL PSYCHICAL CONDITIONS IN CHILDREN.

*Delivered before the Royal College of Physicians of
London on March 4th, 6th, and 11th, 1903.*

By GEORGE F. STILL, M.A., M.D. CANTAB.,
F.R.C.P. LOND.,

ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN FOR DISEASES OF CHILDREN, KING'S
COLLEGE HOSPITAL; ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN TO THE
HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, GREAT
ORMOND-STREET.

LECTURE I.

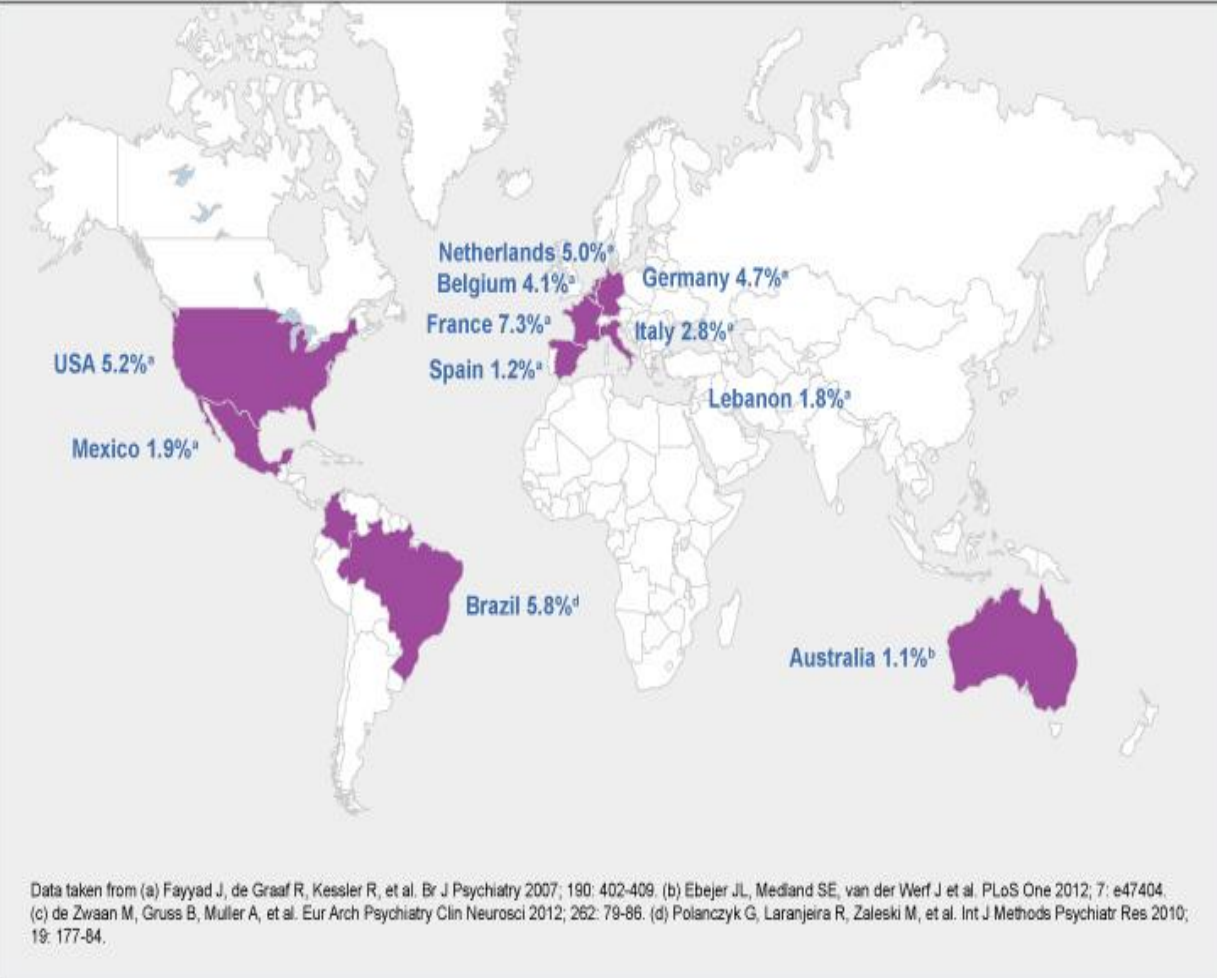
Delivered on March 4th.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,—The particular
psychical conditions with which I propose to deal in these
lectures are those which are concerned with an abnormal
defect of moral control in children. Interesting as these
disorders may be as an abstruse problem for the professed
psychologist to puzzle over, they have a very real practical
—shall I say social?—importance which I venture to think
has been hardly sufficiently recognised. For some years
past I have been calling

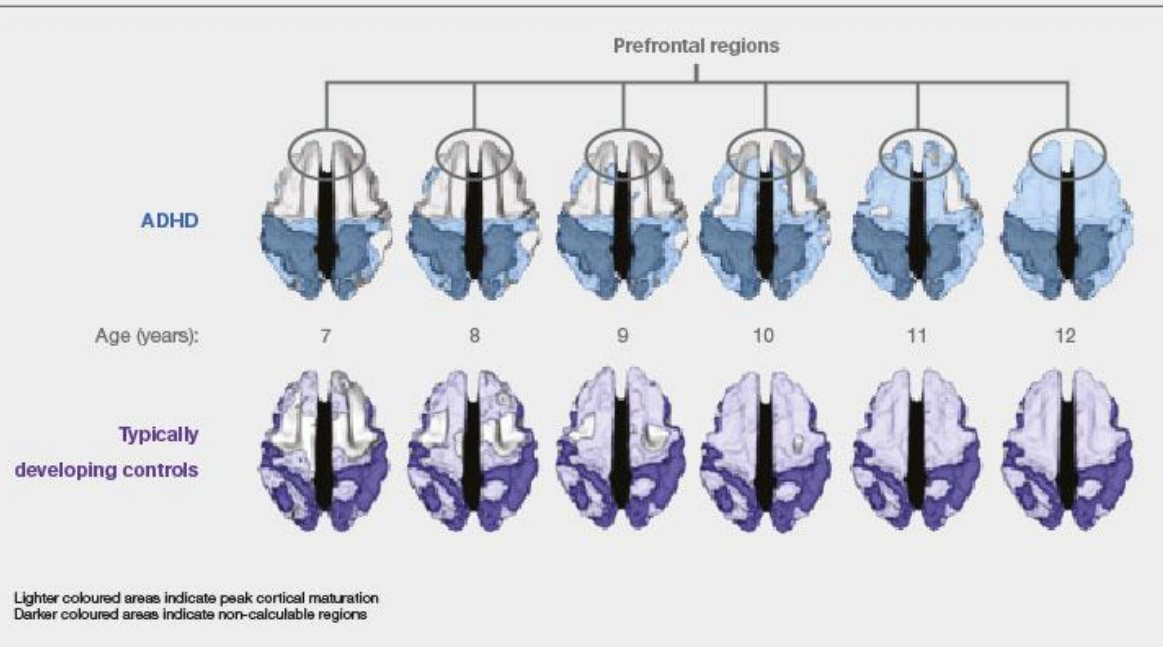
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we may call
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DEMOGRAPHICS

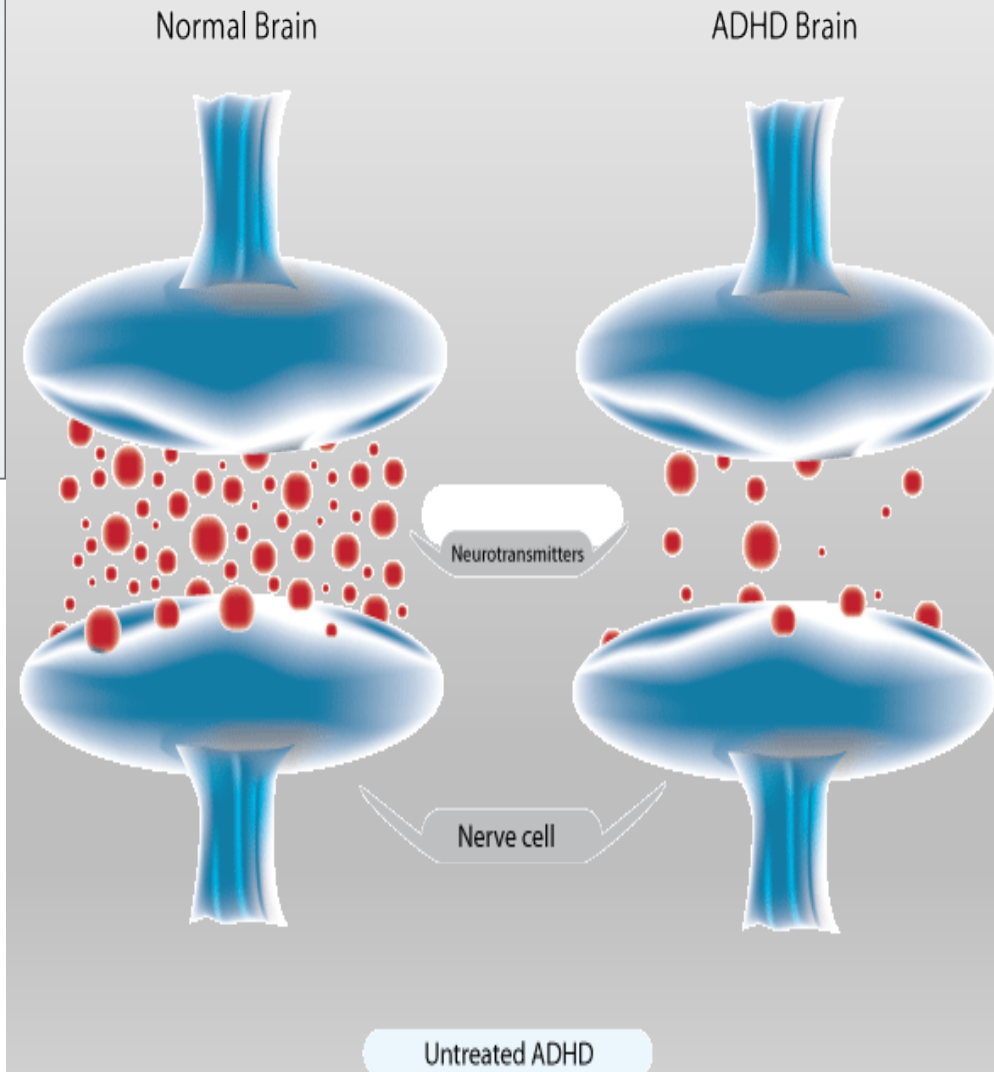
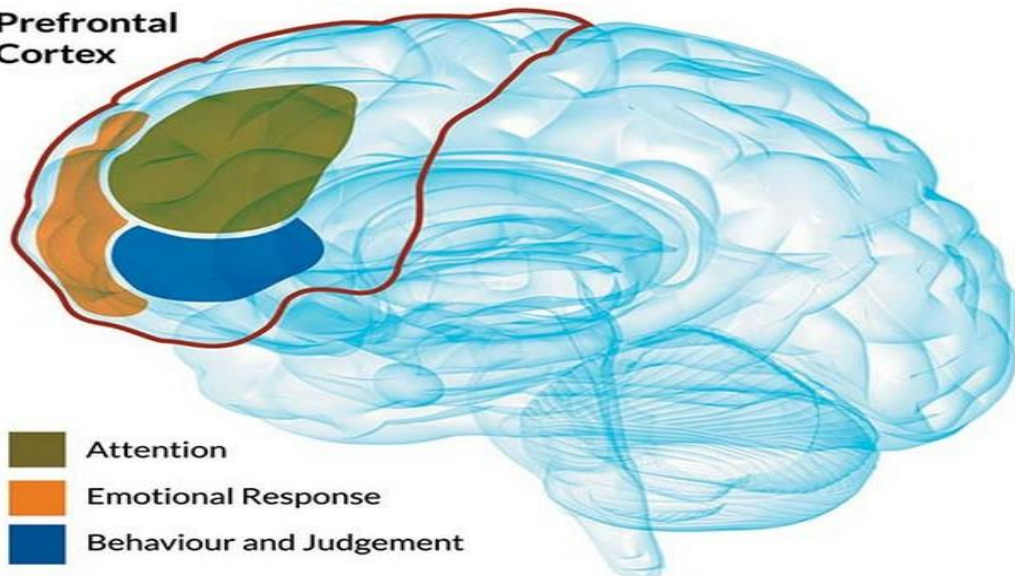
- 5% OF CHILD POPULATION
- 50% OF ATTENDEES AT MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES



NEUROBIOLOGY



Prefrontal Cortex

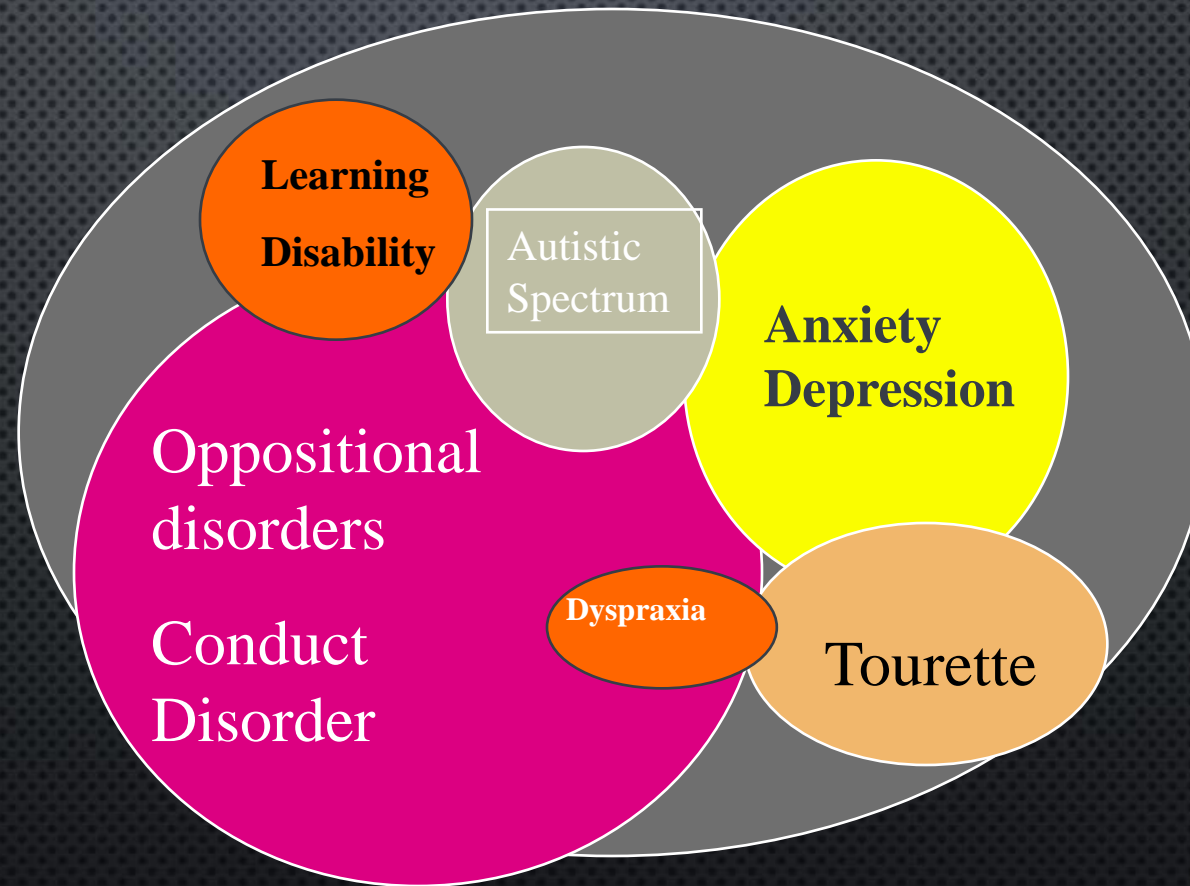


CO-OCCURRING CONDITIONS

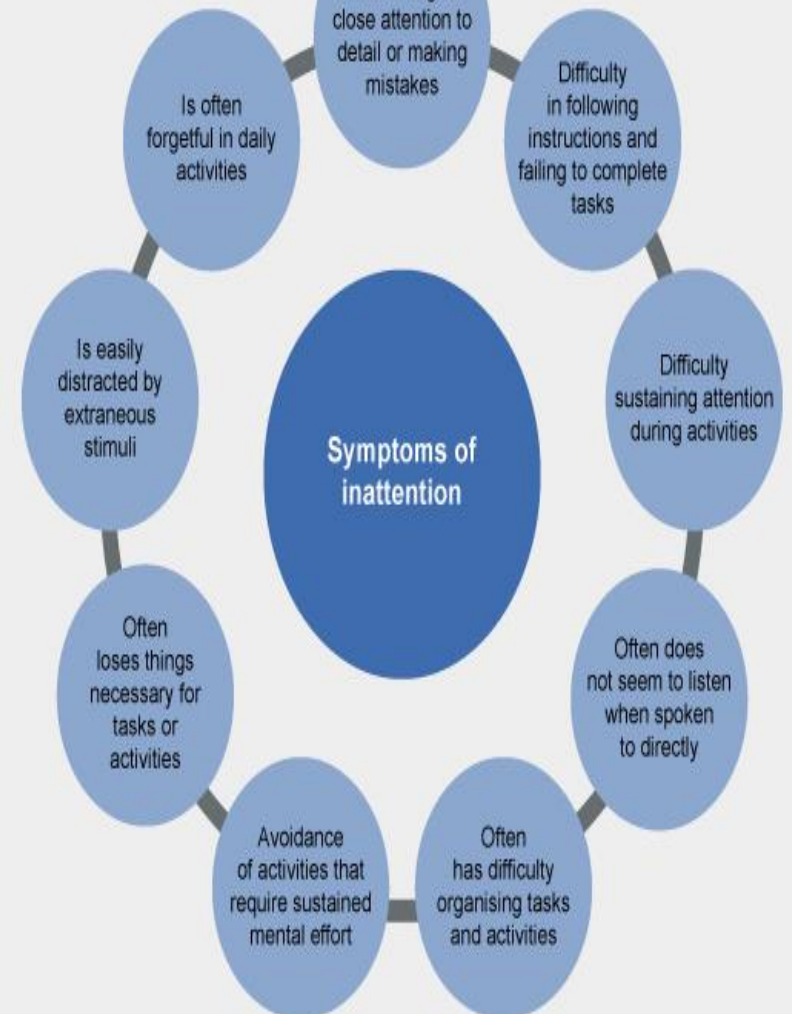
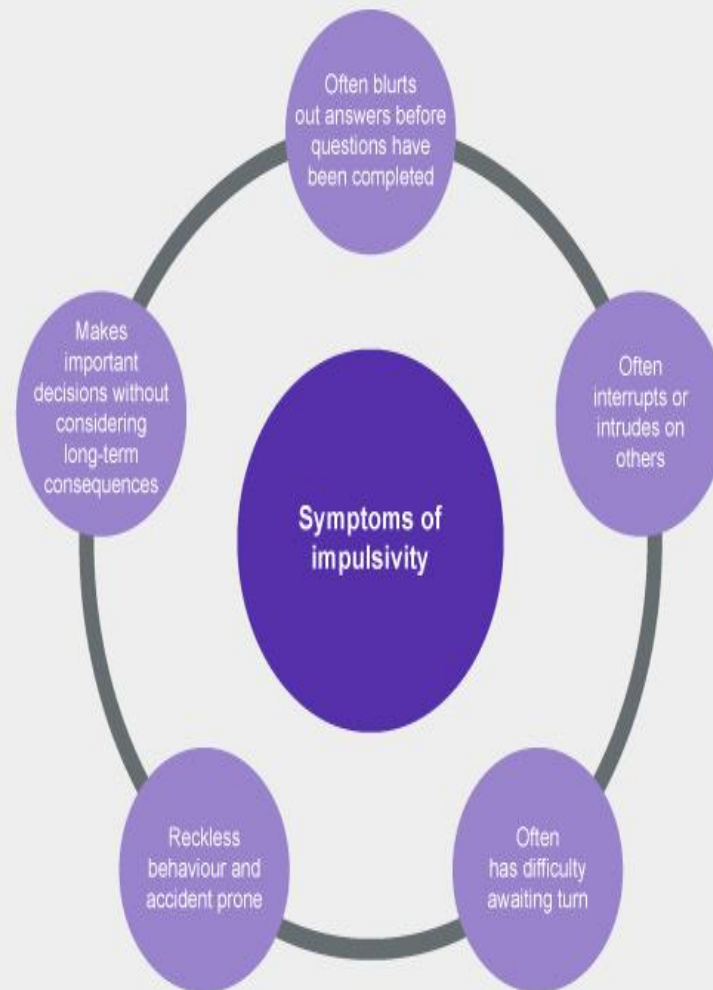
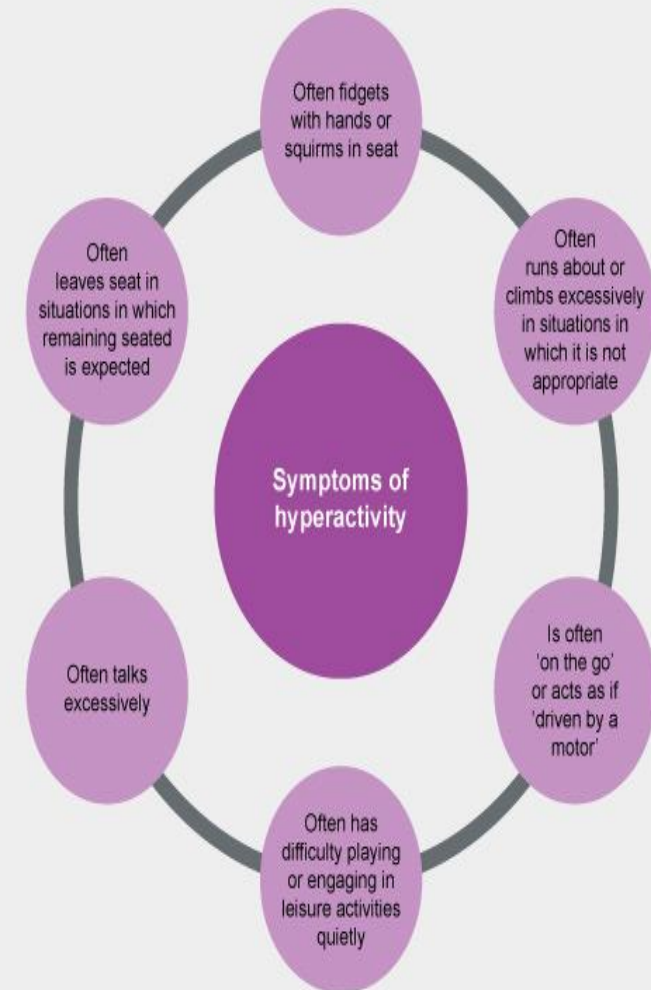
44% of ADHD
meet criteria for
one other disorder

32% for 2 other
disorders

11% have at least
3 other disorders



SYMPTOMS: HYPERACTIVITY; IMPULSIVITY; INATTENTION





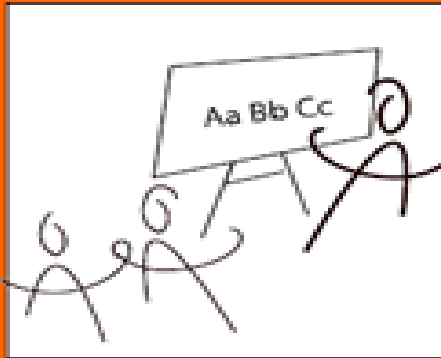
TREATMENT

SCHOOL

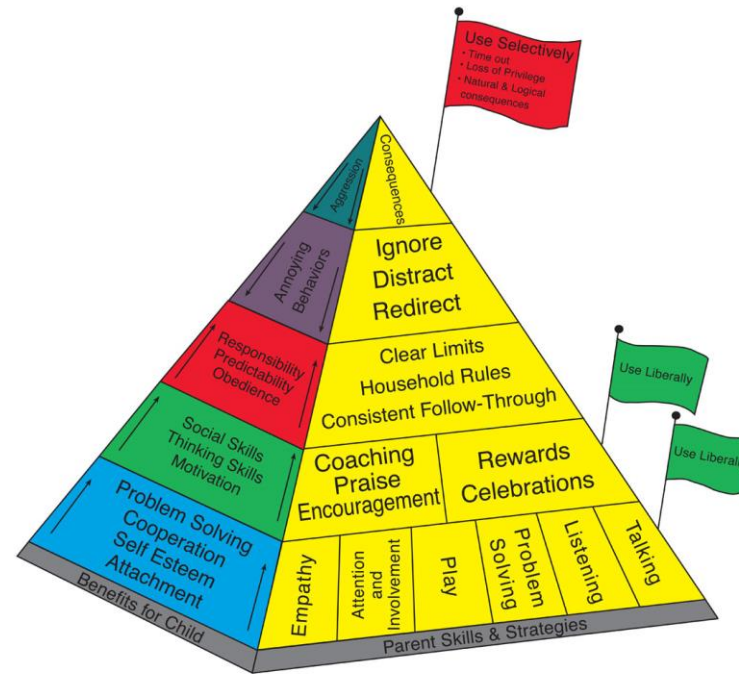
Individual Education Plan
Resource Hours
Special Needs Assistant
Reasonable Accommodations
in State Exams (RACE)
Disability Access Route to
Education (DARE)

ADHD and Education

A Resource for Teachers



PARENTING



Parenting Pyramid®

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The Incredible Years
Family, Teacher, and Classroom Training Series

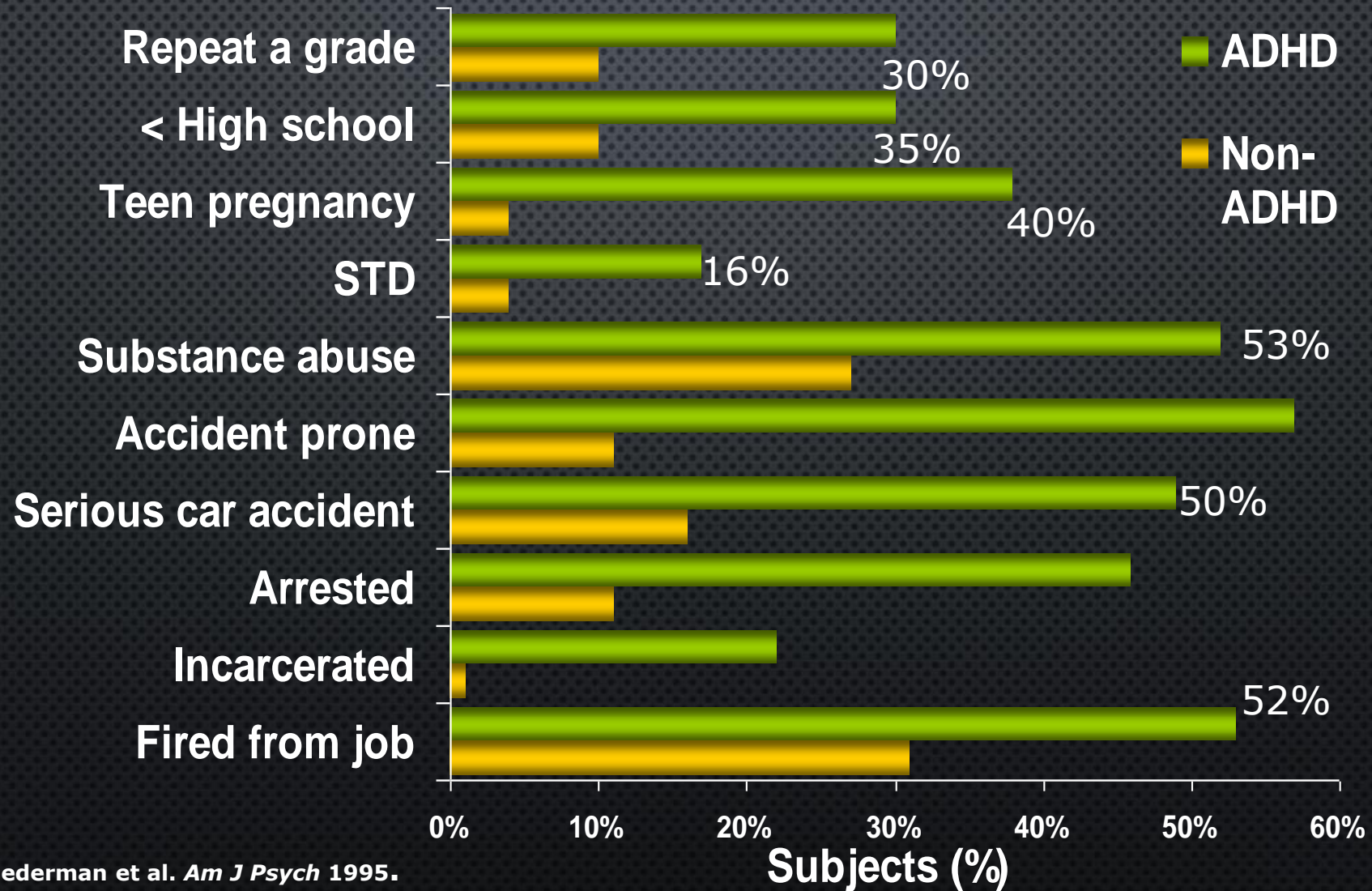
MEDICINE

Stimulants
Ritalin
Concerta
Ritalin LA
Tyvase
Intuniv

Non-stimulants
Atomoxetine



FUNCTIONAL IMPAIRMENT ADHD COMPARED TO NON-ADHD



ADHD & OFFENDING

ADHD and the Justice System

The Benefits of Recognizing and Treating ADHD in Canadian Justice and Correction Systems

Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder in persistent criminal offenders: the need for specialist treatment programs

Expert Rev. Neurother. 10(10), 1497–1500 (2010)



Susan Young

Author for correspondence:
King's College London,

“The high rates of ADHD among this group, the consumption and costs of the resources they incur, mean that it is not a condition we can afford to ignore.”

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REVIEW ARTICLE

A meta-analysis of the prevalence of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder in incarcerated populations

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Background. Studies report the variable prevalence of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) in incarcerated populations. The aim of this meta-analysis was to determine the prevalence of ADHD in these populations.

Method. Primary research studies reporting the prevalence (lifetime/current) of ADHD in incarcerated populations were identified. The meta-analysis used a mixed log-binomial model, including fixed effects for each covariate and a random study effect, to estimate the significance of various risk factors.

Results. Forty-two studies were included in the analysis. ADHD prevalence was higher with screening diagnoses versus diagnostic interview (and with retrospective youth diagnoses versus current diagnoses). Using diagnostic interview data, the estimated prevalence was 25.5% and there were no significant differences for gender and age. Significant country differences were noted.

Conclusions. Compared with published general population prevalence, there is a fivefold increase in prevalence of ADHD in youth prison populations (30.1%) and a 10-fold increase in adult prison populations (26.2%).

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Key words: ADHD, crime, diagnosis, incarcerated, offender, prevalence, prison.

The Challenge of ADHD and Youth Offending

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Abstract

Research suggests that ADHD youths are vulnerable to committing crimes and that there is a disproportionately high proportion of individuals with ADHD involved with the criminal justice system. UK studies of offenders have indicated around 45% of youths and 24% of male adults screen

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ADHD SYMPTOMS AND OFFENDING BEHAVIOUR AND BREACHES OF PRISON DISCIPLINE AMONG INCARCERATED YOUTHS IN SCOTLAND

doi:10.1136/jech.2011.142976g.26

Williams, P Donnelly. University of St Andrews, St Andrews, Fife, UK

Prisoner mental health is an increasingly important concern. An often neglected condition among youth prisoners is ADHD, which not only has implications for general health and well-being, but is also associated with an increased risk of anti-social and unlawful behaviour (including violent offences). The paper reports a study that investigates the relationship between ADHD symptoms and violent conduct in male youth prisoners in Scotland.

ADHD ATTITUDES AND KNOWLEDGE AMONG PROBATION SERVICE PROFESSIONALS IN IRELAND

- QUALITATIVE STUDY WITH 25 PROBATION OFFICERS IN IRELAND (11 YOUTH)
- RESULTS: THEMATIC ANALYSIS
- LACK OF UNDERSTANDING OF DIAGNOSTIC VALIDITY, BARRIERS IN ACCESSING SERVICES, MEDIA MISREPRESENTATION, LACK OF TRAINING, HIGH LEVEL OF INTEREST IN ACCESSING TRAINING IN ADHD.

ADHD ISN'T AN EXCUSE.
IT'S AN EXPLANATION.



IMPLICATIONS?