 Fayetteville State University

Survey Schedule for Children

Anxiety by Thaddeus Carl
The development of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder

The development of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is a complex and multifaceted process. Various factors contribute to the development of ADHD. Some of these factors include genetics, neurobiology, and environmental influences.

Genetics play a significant role in the development of ADHD. Studies have shown that ADHD is inherited and has a genetic component. The risk of developing ADHD is higher in siblings and parents of individuals with ADHD compared to the general population.

Neurobiology also plays a crucial role in the development of ADHD. Studies have revealed abnormalities in brain structures and function in individuals with ADHD. These abnormalities are thought to be caused by genetic factors, which affect the development of the brain.

Environmental factors also contribute to the development of ADHD. These factors can include stress, trauma, and exposure to toxins. These factors can affect the development of the brain and increase the risk of developing ADHD.

In conclusion, the development of ADHD is a complex process that involves genetic, neurobiological, and environmental factors. Understanding the factors that contribute to the development of ADHD is crucial for developing effective interventions and treatments.

References:

Newman et al. (1996) (7.2%) and Muris (2007) (4.2%) identified the following characteristics: a strong behavioral inhibition, which can be described as a tendency to avoid situations that are perceived as threatening or overwhelming. This characteristic is often associated with anxiety disorders, depression, and other psychological problems. Behavioral inhibition is characterized by a tendency to avoid novel and uncertain situations, and it is thought to be linked to the amygdala, a brain region involved in the processing of emotions and fear.

Behavioral inhibition is a complex construct that includes several components, such as anxiety, avoidance, and inhibition. These components are thought to be influenced by genetic and environmental factors. Genetic factors, such as polymorphisms in certain genes, have been linked to behavioral inhibition. Environmental factors, such as childhood experiences, can also play a role in the development of behavioral inhibition.

Behavioral inhibition is thought to be an important factor in the development of mental health problems, such as anxiety disorders and depression. It is also thought to be related to other health outcomes, such as obesity and substance use.

Behavioral inhibition is a complex construct that includes several components, such as anxiety, avoidance, and inhibition. These components are thought to be influenced by genetic and environmental factors. Genetic factors, such as polymorphisms in certain genes, have been linked to behavioral inhibition. Environmental factors, such as childhood experiences, can also play a role in the development of behavioral inhibition.

Behavioral inhibition is thought to be an important factor in the development of mental health problems, such as anxiety disorders and depression. It is also thought to be related to other health outcomes, such as obesity and substance use.


Field, A. P. (2006). I don’t like it because it eats sprouts: Conditioning


