

ADHD and Its Impact on Your Practice: An Overview and Introduction to Management Skills

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- Board Certified TeleMental Health Provider
- Nationally Certified School Psychologist
- NJ and NY Certified School Psychologist
- Diplomate- American Board of School Neuropsychology
- Settings: school, community center, non-profit, group practice, university, NJJJC

About Me.....

- Ages: infants, children, teens, and adults.
- Populations: neurodevelopmental (LD, IDD, ADHD, ASD) disorders, anxiety, depression, trauma, and gender dysphoria.





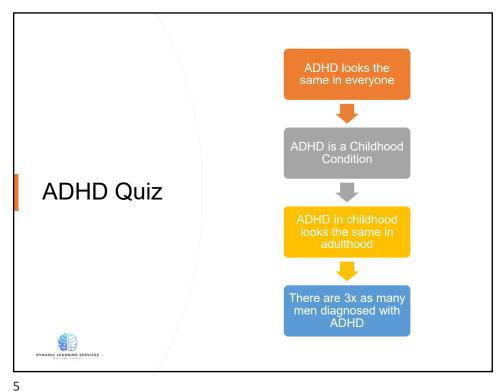


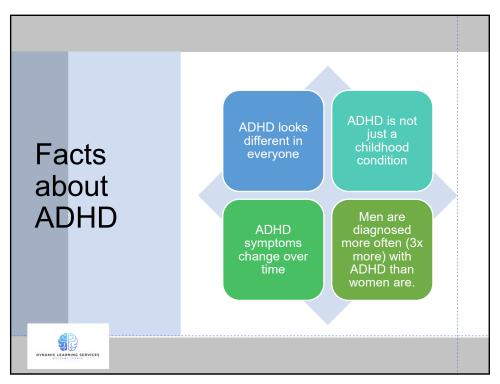
Today's Agenda

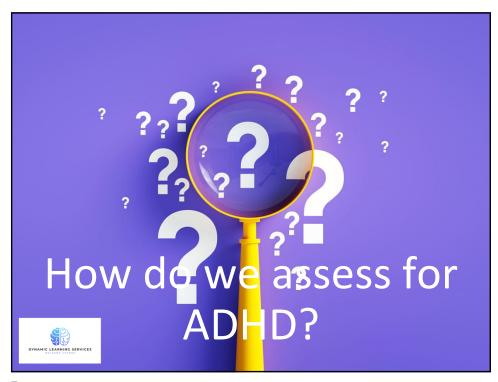
- What do you know about ADHD?
- ADHD Assessment
- ADHD Types and Diagnostic Criteria
- Defining Executive Functioning
- Neuropsychology of Executive Functioning
- Assessing Executive Functioning
- Managing Symptoms
- · What to expect for future sessions



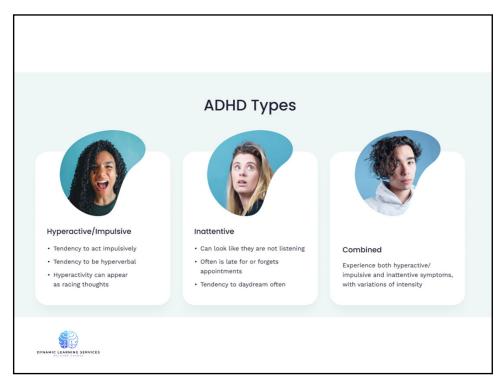
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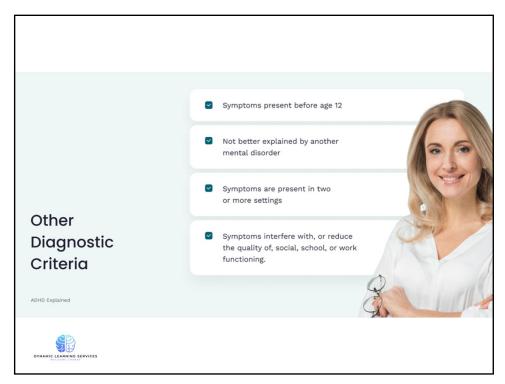






Assessment of ADHD Observations Interviews (self and parent/other informant) Rating Scales (self and parent/other informant) Review of previous records (report cards, previous testing) Rule Out other conditions through formalized testing IQ Learning/Achievement Language Processing Memory and Attention







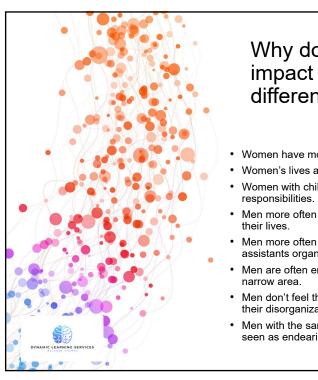
Gender Differences

- · ADHD in Adult Males:
 - Hyperactivity: Adult males with ADHD often exhibit more overt hyperactivity, restlessness, and impulsivity.
 - Externalized Symptoms: They may struggle with anger management, irritability, and outbursts.
 - Risk-Taking Behavior: Engaging in risky activities or substance abuse may be more common.

ADHD in Adult Females:

- Inattentiveness: Adult females with ADHD may display more internalized symptoms, such as daydreaming, difficulty focusing, and forgetfulness.
- Emotional Dysregulation: Emotional sensitivity, mood swings, and excessive worry are common.
- Masking Behaviors: Some females may develop coping strategies to hide their ADHD, making it harder to diagnose.

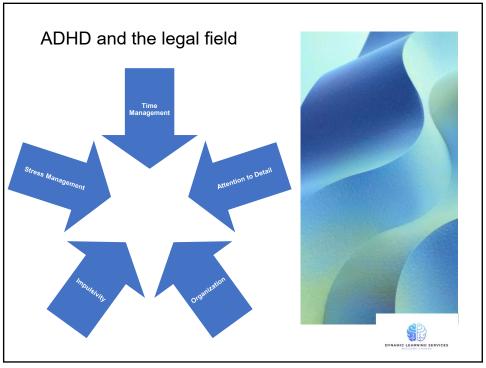


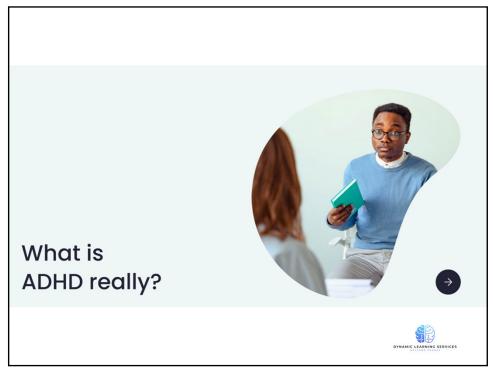


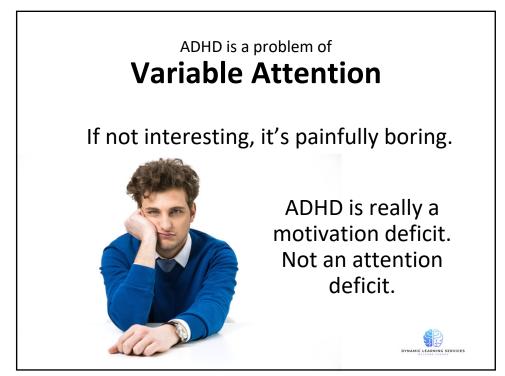
Why does ADHD impact Women differently than Men?

- Women have more tasks to do.
- Women's lives are often more diffuse.
- Women with children have more
- Men more often have partners who organize
- Men more often have secretaries or other assistants organizing them.
- Men are often encouraged to focus on a
- Men don't feel the same sense of shame about their disorganization.
- Men with the same difficulties are more often seen as endearing or absent-minded.

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Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder

aka...

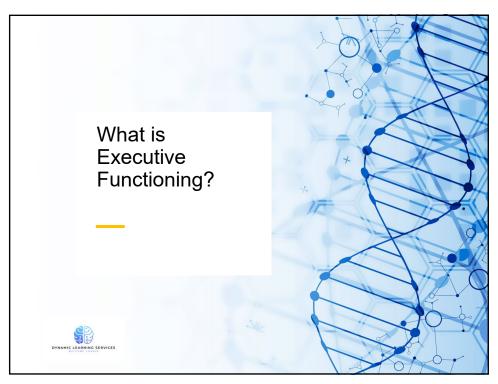
Motivation Deficit Disorder

Executive Functioning Deficit Disorder



DYNAMIC LEARNING SERVICES

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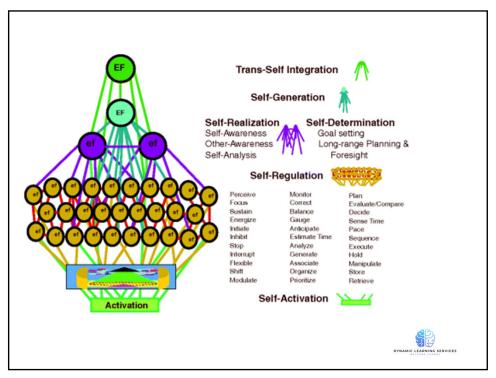
Definition of Executive Functioning

- There is no common agreed-upon definition
- Refers to the brain-based skills that are required for humans to execute or perform a task.
- Specific self-directed actions that we use to control ourselves.
- It is our ability to consider the past and then anticipate the future and guide behaviors toward it.
- Like a GPS, gives step-by-step instructions on how to get to the destination.
- Helps us decide exactly what to do, when to do it, and how to do it.
- Using executive skills takes will and effort.
- Different researchers divide them up and label them differently.
- · Requires metacognition.
- · Has been described as the conductor of all conductors.



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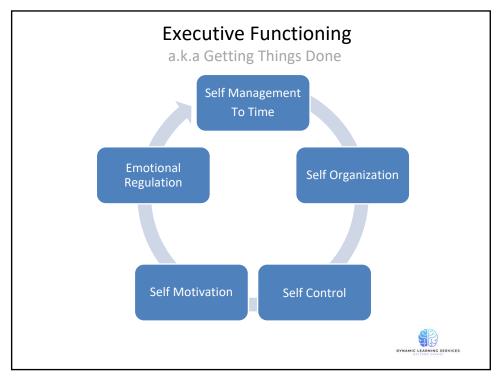
Cognition

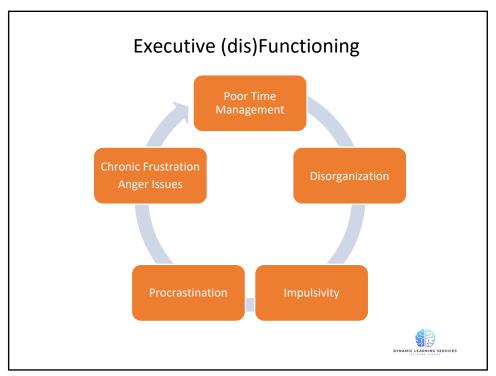
 Cognition can be defined as all mental processes and abilities in which people engage daily such as memory, learning, problem-solving, evaluation, reasoning, and decision-making.

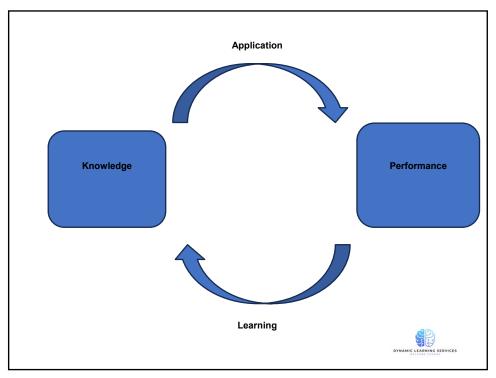
Metacognition

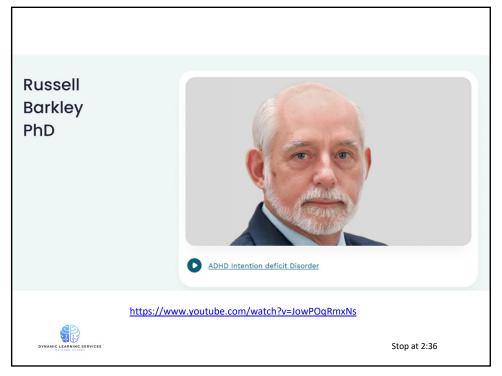
 Metacognition is often defined as thinking about thinking. It allows us to complete a given task through planning, monitoring, evaluating, and comprehending.

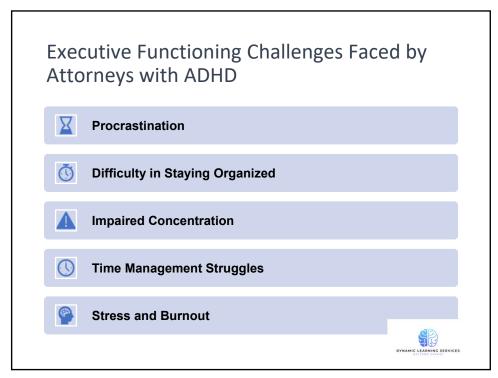
NAMIC LEARNING SERVICES

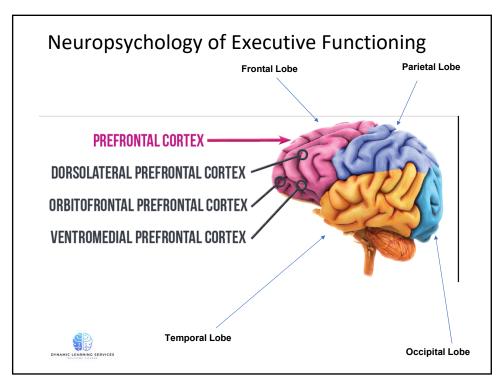












Other Brain Structures Involved With Executive Functioning

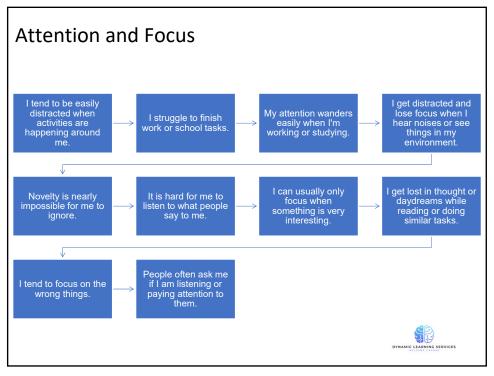
- Anterior Cingulate- mediation of motivation, self-monitoring performance, decision-making.
- Basal Ganglia- helps with the initiation of motor and cognitive tasks.
- Cerebellum- overseer of production quality, tweaks and changes to performance needed to ensure the quality of output.
- Amygdala- helps with the regulation of emotions.

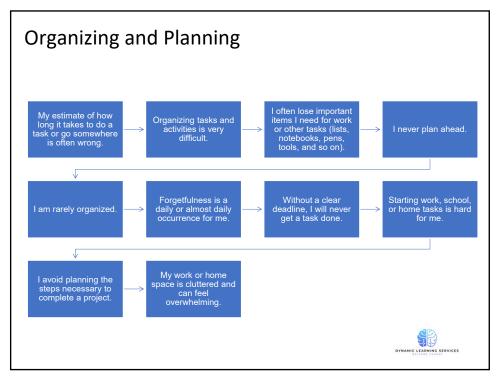


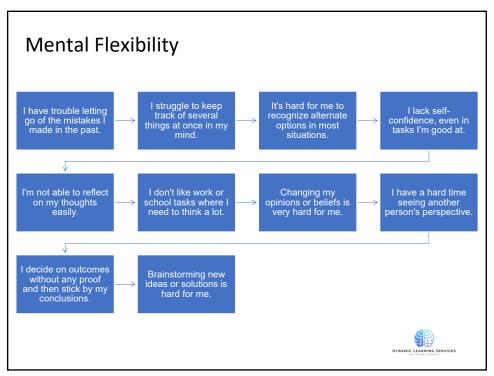
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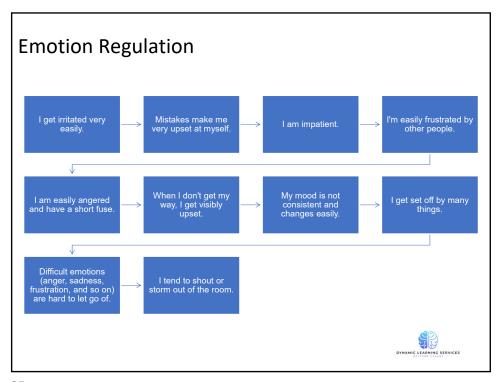
Assessing Executive Functioning • Direct Measures • CTMT2- Trail Making • D-KEFS- Color Word Interference • Nesplora- VR environment (Aquarium and Ice Cream) • Self-Report/Rating Scales • D-REF • Brown EF/A Scales • BRIEF

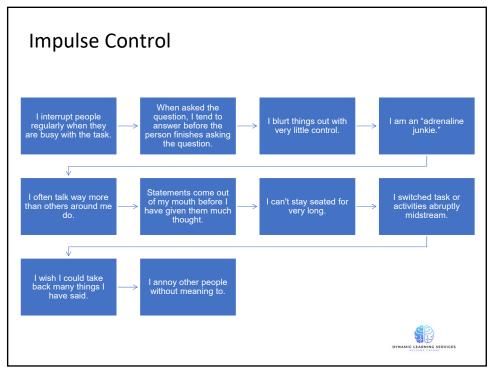




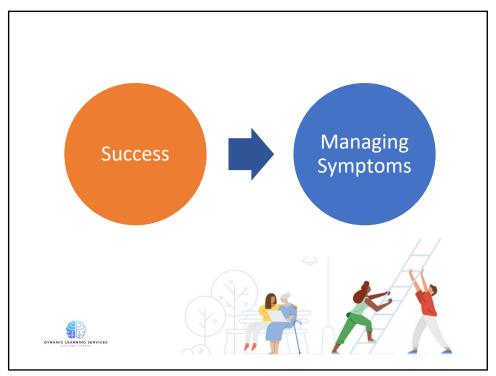


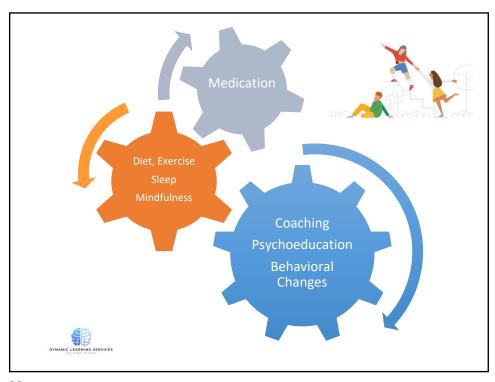








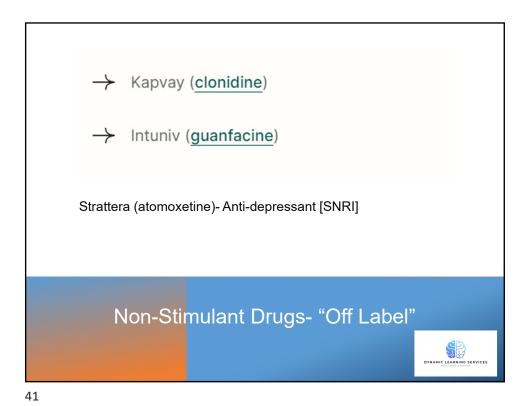




Stimulant Drugs

- Ritalin, Concerta (methylphenidate)
- → Adderall (dextroamphetamine and amphetamine)
- → Focalin (dexmethylphenidate)
- → Dexedrine, ProCentra, Zenzedi (dextroamphetamine)
- → Vyvanse (lisdexamfetamine)
- → Evekeo, Adzenys, Dyanavel (amphetamine)





Strategies for attorneys with ADHD

Seek Diagnosis and Treatment
Time Management Tools
Delegate When Possible
Break Tasks into Smaller Steps
Minimize Distractions
Implement Self-Care
Legal Mindfulness
Client Communication
Continuing Education
Professional Support





